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Nombre del trabajo: Weekly Activity #3 Unit 1

Materia: ENGLISH

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grupo: A

VOCABULARY - Places for sport and exercise



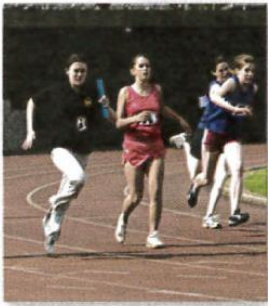
a pool



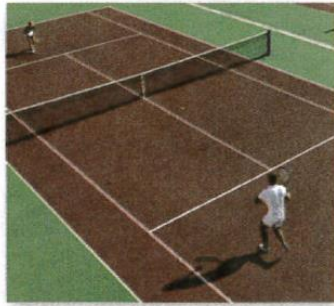
an athletic field



a golf course



a track



a tennis court



a park



a gym

Exercise 1. Translate the next vocabulary – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español

a pool -

UNA PISCINA

an athletic field – EL CAMPO DE ATLETISMO

a golf course -

UN CURSO DE GOLF

a track – UNA PISTA

a tennis court – UNA CANCHA DE TENIS

a park – UN PARQUE

a gym – UN GIMNACIO

GRAMMAR

The Present Simple and the Present Continuous tense: review

The Present Simple

(for habits and routines)

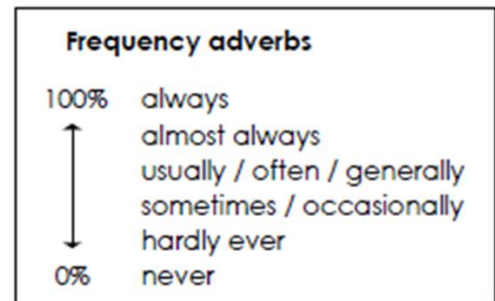
Example: I make dinner at least twice a week.

Example: He hardly ever meets his friends for dinner.

Questions

Do you always play golf on Saturdays?

How often do you lift weights?



Simple present

Grammatical rules

- We use simple present for habits and routines.
- We use simple present with time adverbs.

Time adverbs	Meaning
Always	Siempre
Every day	Todos los dias
Usually	Usualmente
Often	A menudo
Sometimes	A veces
Rarely	Raramente
Hardly ever	Casi nunca
Never	Nunca

Simple present

Form (Forma)

To conjugate the simple present we use the infinitive for the subjects "I", "you", "we" and "they" and for the third persons "he", "she" and "it", we add a "-s" to the end of the verb

Subject (Sujeto)	Verb (Verbo)
I, you, we, they	talk, eat, learn, do, go...
he, she, it	talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + verb.

Examples:

I **talk**. (Yo hablo.)

He **eats**. (Él come.)

They **learn**. (Ellos aprenden.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + do/does + not + verb.

Examples:

I **do not [don't]** talk. (Yo no hablo.)

He **does not [doesn't]** eat. (Él no come.)

They **do not [don't]** learn. (Ellos no aprenden.)

We use **do** for:
I, You, We and They

We use **does** for:
He, She and It

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Do/Does + subject + verb?

Examples:

Do you talk? (¿Tú hablas?)

Does he eat? (¿Él come?)

Do they learn? (¿Ellos aprenden?)

Examples with time adverbs: (Ejemplos usando los adverbios de tiempo)

I always **talk** to my mother on **Sunday**.(Siempre hablo con mi madre el domingo.)

He never **eats** vegetables.(Nunca come las verduras.)

They usually **learn** something new in class.(Normalmente aprenden algo nuevo en la clase.)

Exeption (when we use the verb **to be**):

I **am** always happy.(Siempre estoy contento.)

He **is** often sick.(A menudo él está enfermo.)

They **are** rarely late.(En raras ocasiones llegan tarde.)

Exercise 2. Write 12 sentences using the present simple and time adverbs (Escribe 12 oraciones en presente simple usando los adverbios de tiempo)

3 Affirmative sentences (tres oraciones afirmativas)

1. I ALWAYS GET UP EARLY EVERY MORNING
2. THEY ARRIVED LATE TO THE SCHOOL
- 3.I WAS LATE BECAUSE OF THE RAIN
3. I WENT TO BED LATER THAN USUAL

3 Negative sentences

- 5.I DO NOT GET UP ALWAYS EARLY EVERY MORNING
- 6.THEY DO NOT ARRIVED LATE TO THE SCHOOL
7. I DO NOT WAS LATE BECAUSE OF THE RAIN
8. I DO NOT WENT TO BED LATER THAN USUAL

3 Interrogative sentences

- 9.DO YOU ALWAYS GET UP EARLY EVERY MORNING?
- 10.DO THEY ARRIVED LATE TO THE SCHOOL?
- 11.DO YOU WAS LATE BECAUSE OF THE RAIN?
- 12.DO YOU WENT BED LATER THAN USUAL?

Present Continuous

Grammatical rules (Reglas gramaticales)

- We use simple continuous for actions in progress and future plans.

Form (Forma)

To conjugate the present continuous we use the auxiliary **verb to be** and the **verb+ing**

Subject	Auxiliary (to be)	Verb + ing
I	am	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
he, she, it	is	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
you, we, they	are	talking , eating, learning, doing, going...

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Subject + auxiliary verb (to be) + verb+ing.

Examples:

I'm **talking**. (Estoy hablando.)
He's **eating**. (Esta comiendo.)
They're **learning**. (Estan aprendiendo.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Subject + auxiliary verb (to be) + not + verb+ing.

Examples:

I'm **not talking**. (No estoy hablando.)
He's **not eating**. (No esta comiendo.)
They're **not learning**. (No estan aprendiendo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Auxiliary verb (to be) + subject + verb+ing?

Examples:

Are you **talking**? (¿Estás hablando?)

Is he **eating**? (¿Está comiendo?)

Are they **learning**? (¿Están aprendiendo?)

There are some verbs that we can't use for present continuous:

*be (ser/estar), want (querer), need (necesitar),
know (saber/conocer), prefer (preferir), remember (recordar),
understand (comprender), care (cuidar), see (ver), hear (oir), smell (oler),
believe (creer), belong (pertenecer),
cost (costar), seem (parecer), exist (existir), own (poseer),
like (gustar), dislike (desagradar), love (amar), hate (odiar),
fear (temer), envy (envidiar), mind (importar)...*

Exercise 3. Write 12 sentences using simple continuous (Escribe 12 oraciones en presente continuo)

3 Affirmative sentences (tres oraciones afirmativas)

1. SHE IS LEAVING TOMORROW MORNING
2. YOU ARE MAKING A GREAT EFFORT
3. I AM WORKING
3. HE IS PLAYING IN THE PARK

3 Negative sentences

5. SHE'S NOT LEAVING TOMORROW MORNING
6. YOU'RE NOT MAKING A GREAT EFFORT
7. I AM NOT WORKING
8. HE'S NOT PLAYING IN THE PARK

3 Interrogative sentences

9. IS SHE LEAVING TOMORROW MORNING?
10. ARE YOU MAKING A GREAT EFFORT?
11. ARE YOU WORKING?
12. IS HE PLAYING IN THE PARK?