



PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

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Grupo: B

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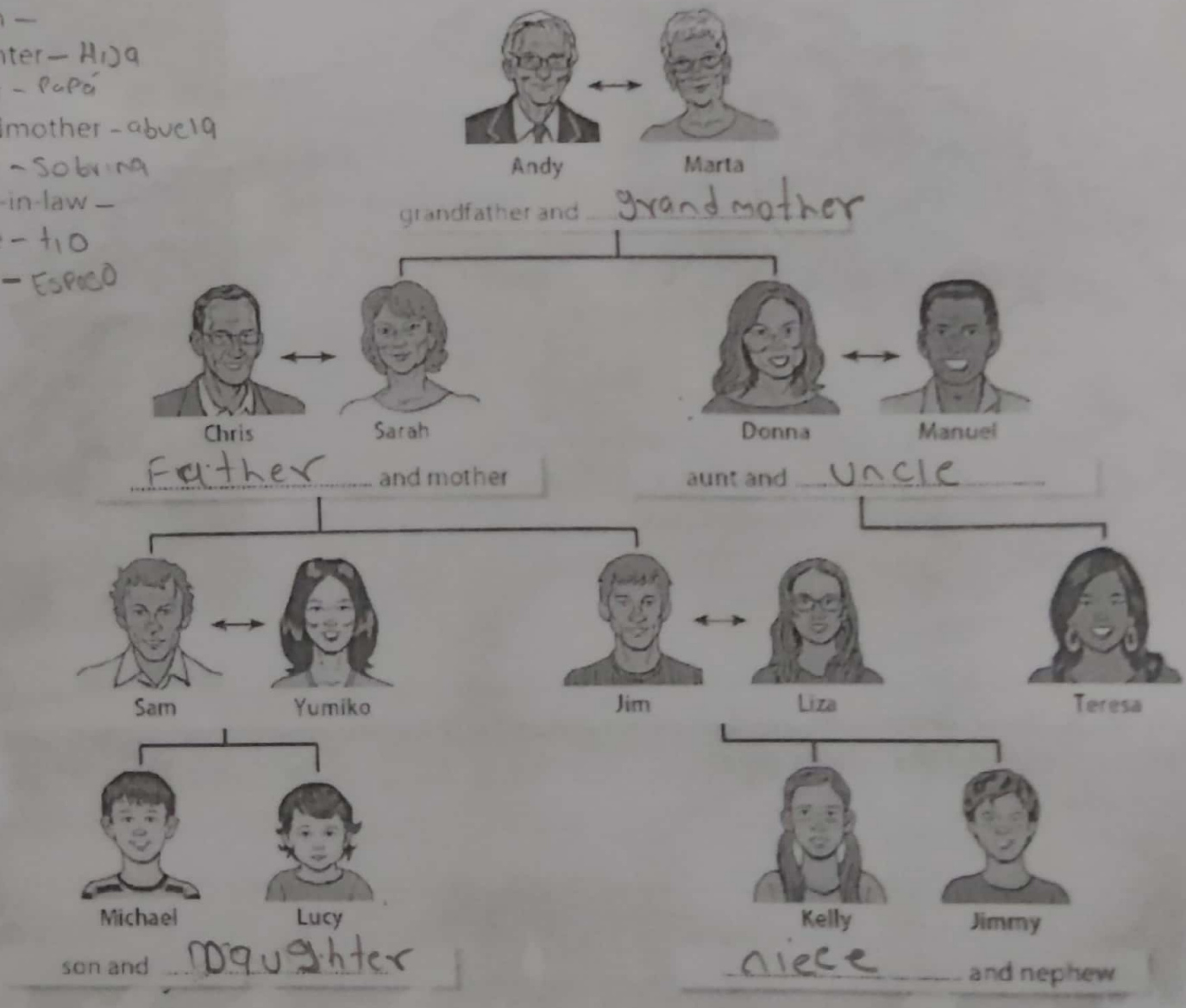
Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 04 de noviembre del 2020.

I come from a big family

1 WORD POWER Family

A Look at Sam's family tree. How are these people related to him?
Add the words to the family tree.

- cousin —
- daughter — Hija
- father — Papá
- grandmother — abuela
- niece — sobrina
- sister-in-law —
- uncle — tío
- wife — esposa



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present continuous

- Are you **living** at home now?
- Is your sister **working** for the government?
- Are Ed and Jill **taking** classes this year?
- Where **are** you **working** now?
- What **is** your brother **doing**?
- What **are** your friends **doing** these days?

Yes, I **am**.
Yes, she **is**.
Yes, they **are**.

No, I'm **not**.
No, she's **not** / No, she **isn't**.
No, they're **not** / No, they **aren't**.

I'm **not working**. I need a job.
He's **traveling** in the Amazon.
They're **studying** for their exams.

1 Present continuous

- Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now: What are you **doing (these days)**? I'm **studying** English.
- The present continuous is present of *be + -ing*. For verbs ending in *e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*: have → having, live → living.
- For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*: sit → sitting.

Write questions with the words in parentheses and the present continuous. Then complete the responses with short answers or the verbs in the box.

live ✓ study ✓ take ✓ teach ✓ work

- A: (what / your sister / do / these days) What is your sister doing these days?
B: She's teaching English.
A: Really? (she / live / abroad) Is she living abroad?
B: Yes, she is. She is living in South Korea.
- A: (how / you / spend / your summer) How are you spending your summer?
B: I am working part-time. I am taking two classes also.
A: (what / you / take) What classes are you taking?
B: My friend and I are studying photography and Japanese. We like our classes a lot.

2 Quantifiers

- ▶ Use *a lot of*, *all*, *few*, *nearly all* before plural nouns: **A lot of/All/Few/Nearly all** families are small. Use *no one* before a verb: **No one** gets married before the age of 18.
- ▶ *Nearly all* means "almost all."

Read the sentences about the small town of Monroe. Rewrite the sentences using the quantifiers in the box. Use each quantifier only once.

a lot of ✓ all ^{100%} ✓ few ✓ nearly all ^{90%} ✓ no one

1. In Monroe, 0% of the people drive before the age of 16.
In Monroe, no one drives before the age of 16.
2. Ninety-eight percent of students finish high school.
ninety OF students finish high school.
3. One hundred percent of children start school by the age of six.
All OF children start school by the age of six.
4. Eighty-nine percent of couples have more than one child.
A lot OF couples have more than one child.
5. Twenty-three percent of families have more than four children.
Few families have more than four children.

5

Complete these sentences. Use the simple present or the present continuous of the verbs given.



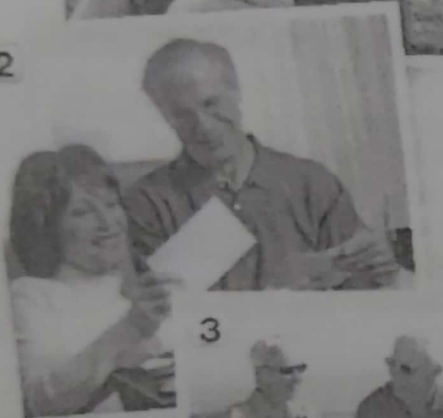
1. This is my aunt Barbara.

She lives (live) in Rome, but

she is visiting (visit) Chile this summer.

She is taking (take) some summer classes there.

2



2. And these are my parents.

They are working (work) in London.

They are (be) on vacation right now.

3



3. And here you can see my grandparents.

They are not working (not work) now.

They are (be) retired.

4



4. This is my brother-in-law Edward.

He wants (want) to be a company

director. He is studying (study) business in Canada right now.

5



5. And this is my niece Christina.

She is going (go) to high school.

She likes (like) mathematics, but

she doesn't like (not like) English.