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Materia: Inglés

Grado: 1

Grupo:

Grammar – Present continuos and conjuntions

Present continuous statements; conjuntions

I'm	I'm not	OR:	Conjunctions
You're	You're not	You aren't	It's snowing, and it's windy.
She's wearing shoes.	She's not	She isn't wearing boots.	It's sunny, but it's cold.
We're	We're not	We aren't	It's windy, so it's very cold.
They're	They're not	They aren't	
It's snowing.	It's not	It isn't raining.	

Contractios.

I am	I'm	Yo soy/estoy
You are	You're	Tu eres/estas
He is	He's	El es/esta
She is	She's	Ella es/esta
It is	It's	Esto es/esta
We are	We're	Nosotros somos/estamos
You are	You're	Ustedes son/están
They are	They're	Ellos son/están

I am not	I'm not		Yo no soy/estoy
You are not	You're not	You aren't	Tu no eres/estas
He is not	He's not	He isn't	El no es/esta
She is not	She's not	She isnt	Ella no es/esta
It is not	It's not	It isn't	Esto no es/esta

We are not	We're not	We aren't	Nosotros no somos/estamos
You are not	You're not	You'aren't	Ustedes no son/están
They are not	They're not	They aren't	Ellos no son/están

Grammar - Conjunctions “and”, “but” & “so”

Conjunctions are words which connect sentences or groups of words. Some learners know them as connectors or joining words.

One type of conjunction is the coordinating conjunction, which gives equal importance to the words or sentences that it connects.

Functions of coordinating conjunctions

and – the same, similar or equal; without contrast

His favorite snacks are cakes **and** biscuits.

so – for showing the consequence of something

He was very hungry, **so** he ate all the cake.

but – for contrast

I eat cake, **but** I never eat biscuits; I don't like them.

for – for explaining why [more formal and less common than because]

He's overweight, **for** he eats too many cakes and biscuits.

and – the same, similar or equal; without contrast

His favourite snacks **are** cakes and biscuits.

nor – for two non-contrasting grammatically negative items (not + not)

He doesn't eat cake, **nor** does he eat biscuits.

[= He doesn't eat cake and he doesn't eat biscuits.]

or – before an alternative

Would you like cake **or** biscuits with your coffee?

yet – contrast, despite something [synonyms = nevertheless, but, still]

He's overweight and feels terrible, **yet** he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits.
[He's overweight, but still he continues to eat lots of cakes and biscuits.]

Exercise 1. Complete these sentences with the conjunctions “and”, “but” or “so”. Completa las oraciones usando la conjunción “and”, “but” ó “so”

1. He’s wearing jeans and sneakers, **and** he’s wearing a T-shirt.
2. It’s very cold outside, **So** I’m not wearing a coat.
3. Her skirt is blue, **But** her blouse is blue, too.
4. It’s raining, **So** I need an umbrella.
5. He’s wearing an expensive suit, **And** he’s wearing sneakers.
6. It’s summer and it’s very sunny, **So** it’s hot.

Grammar - Present continuos.

Para formar el presente continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar “to be” y el verbo + ing.

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo+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)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I'm talking.(Estoy hablando.)

He's eating.(Está comiendo.)

They're learning.(Están aprendiendo.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + auxiliar negativo (not) + verbo+ing.

Ejemplos:

I'm not talking.(No estoy hablando.)

He's not [He isn't] eating.(No está comiendo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?

Ejemplos:

Are you talking?(¿Estás hablando?)

Is he eating?(¿Está comiendo?)

Are they learning?(¿Están aprendiendo?)

Uses (Usos)

1. El presente continuo se utiliza para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

Ejemplos:

I'm studying now. (Estoy estudiando ahora.)

He's eating at the moment. (Está comiendo en este momento.)

Is it raining? (¿Está lloviendo?)

2. También lo usamos para hablar de algo que está sucediendo en la actualidad pero no necesariamente cuando hablamos. En este caso, se utilizan expresiones de tiempo como "currently", "lately" o "these days".

Ejemplos:

They're learning English. (Están aprendiendo inglés.)

She's currently looking for a job. (Actualmente está buscando un trabajo.)

Are you working much lately? (¿Estás trabajando mucho últimamente?)

3. Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de algo que está ya decidido que se hará en el futuro próximo. Su uso indica que es bastante seguro que lo planificado sucederá.

Ejemplos:

I'm going to the party tonight. (Voy a la fiesta esta noche.)

He's not [He isn't] coming to class tomorrow. (No viene a la clase mañana.)

Are you working next week? (¿Trabajas la semana que viene?)

- ▶ The present continuous is the present of *be* + verb + *-ing*: **It's raining.**
She's wearing shoes.
- ▶ The two negative contractions mean the same: **He's not/He isn't** wearing a coat. **We're not/We aren't** wearing gloves.

Exercise 2. Cambia las oraciones afirmativas a negativas y las oraciones negativas a afirmativas.

Change the affirmative sentences to negative sentences. Change the negative sentences to affirmative sentences.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are wearing hats. *Mr. and Mrs. Lee aren't wearing hats.*
2. It isn't raining. **It is raining**
3. I'm wearing sunglasses. **I'm not wearing sunglasses**
4. You're wearing a new suit. **You aren't wearing a new suit**
5. Michiko isn't wearing gloves. **Michiko is wearing gloves**

Exercise 3. Escribe las oraciones usando las palabras en paréntesis.



1. *Hugo is wearing a tie.* _____ (tie)
2. *Todd and Alicia are wearing boots.* _____ (boots)
3. **Chul-woo is wearing a t-shirt** _____ (T-shirt)
4. **Maggie is wearing a skirt** _____ (skirt)
5. **Maya is wearing a dress** _____ (dress)
6. **Chul-woo are wearing sneakers** _____ (sneakers)
7. **Todd is wearing a scarf** _____ (scarf)
8. **Hugo is wearing a hat** _____ (hats)

GRAMMAR FOCUS *Present continuous Wh-questions*



Los Angeles 4:00 A.M.

What's Victoria doing?
She's **sleeping** right now.



Mexico City 6:00 A.M.

What's Marcos doing?
It's 6:00 A.M., so he's **getting up**.



New York City 7:00 A.M.

What are Sue and Tom doing?
They're **having** breakfast.



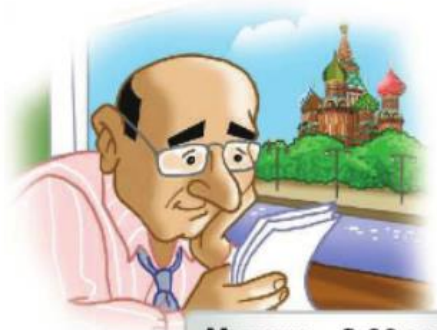
Brasília 9:00 A.M.

What's Célia doing?
She's **going** to work.



London 12:00 noon

What are Jim and Ann doing?
It's noon, so they're **eating** lunch.



Moscow 3:00 P.M.

What's Andrei doing?
He's **working**.



Bangkok 7:00 P.M.

What's Permsak doing?
He's **eating** dinner right now.



Tokyo 9:00 P.M.

What's Hiroshi doing?
He's **checking** his email.



Your city 00:00

What are you doing?
It's . . . I'm . . .

2 Present continuous Wh-questions

- ▶ Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now: What **are** you **doing**? I'm **talking** to you!
- ▶ In questions, the *be* verb comes before the subject: What **are** **you** doing?
- ▶ To form the continuous of verbs ending in *-e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*:
have → having.
- ▶ For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*:
get → getting.

Exercise 4. Escribe una conversación escribiendo que están haciendo las personas usando las palabras en paréntesis.

What are the people doing? Write conversations. Use the words in parentheses.

1. A: What's Steve doing? (Steve)
B: He's watching TV. (watch TV)
2. A: Where did Jon and Megan go? (Jon and Megan)
B: They are take a walk (take a walk)
3. A: Are you busy? (you)
B: Yes, I'm write conversations (write conversations)
4. A: Where is Chris? (Chris)
B: He is call with Ashley (call Ashley)
5. A: Are you and taylor go to the mall? (you and Taylor)
B: Yes, we go shop (shop)
6. A: Is sara go to the kitchen?] (Sara)
B: Yes , she have dinne (have dinner)
7. A: Victor and sam running? (Victor and Sam)
B: Yes, they are run in the park (run in the park)
8. A: ans (you and Paulo)
B: ans (chat online)