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**Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity - U1 5BRH**

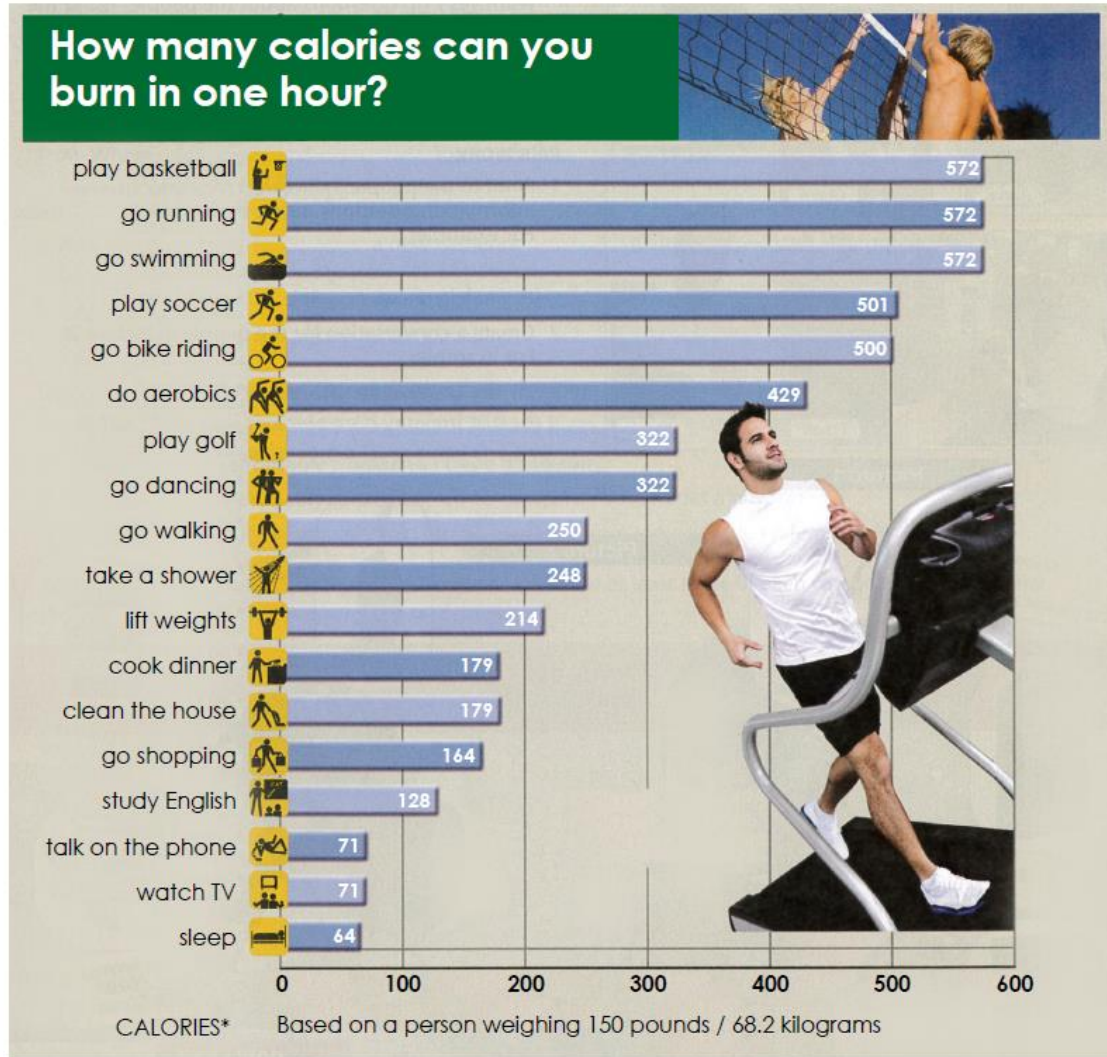
**Materia: Ingles**

**Grado: 5°**

**Grupo: A**

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 22 de enero de 2021.

## STAYING IN SHAPE - Vocabulary



**Exercise 1.** Using the vocabulary above and list the activities you do...(usando el vocabulario de arriba enlista las actividades que realizas por día, por fin de semana, una vez a la semana, casi nunca, nunca)

Every day	Every weekend	Once a week	Almost never	Never
1.sleep 2.watch tv 3.talk on the phone 4.clean the house 5.	1.lift weights 2.watch tv 3.take a shower 4.talk on the phone 5.go shopping	1.lift weights 2. take a shower 3.watch tv 4. clean the house 5.	1.lift weights 2. watch tv 3.clean the house 4.take a shower 5.study english	1.lif weights 2.watch tv 3.clean the house 4.talk on the phone 5.take a shower

## Grammar - "Can" / "can't" and "have to" / "don't have to"

### Can

- We use "can" + the base form of a verb for possibility.

Example: We can stay out late tonight. There are no classes tomorrow morning.

- Questions

Can you go running tomorrow at 3:00? (Yes, I can / No, I can't).

- "Can" is invariable.

Example: Can she play tennis? Yes, she can.

### Can't

- We use "can't" + the base form of a verb for impossibility.

Example: I can't stay out late tonight. I have class tomorrow morning.

### Have to

- We use "have to" or "has to" + the base form of a verb for obligation.

I have to work / don't have to

You have to work / don't have to

He

She has to work / doesn't have to work late tonight

It

We

You

They

have to work / don't have to

have to work / don't have to

have to work / don't have to

### "Don't" / "doesn't have to"

- We use "don't" / "doesn't have to" + the base form of a verb when it's not necessary to do something.

Example: We don't have to go to school tomorrow because it's Sunday.

**Exercise 2.** Read the sentences carefully. Then complete each sentence with "can" or a form of "have to".

1. I'd like to go out tonight, but we have a test tomorrow. I have to study.

study

2. Audrey not us for lunch today. She meet help her boss write a report.

not / meet

help

3. Good news! I work late tonight. We go running together at 6:00.

not / work

go running

4. My sister not at the mall today. She go shopping to the doctor.

not / go shopping

go

5. Henry not to Toronto next week, so he go play golf with us.

go

not / play

6. Sorry, I not to aerobics class tonight. I go meet with my boss.

not / go

meet

**Exercise 3.** Write four questions using "can" and four questions using a form of "have to". (with answer)

Example: Can you have a Zoom meeting tomorrow at 3:00? (Yes, I can / No, I can't).

Do you have to work until 6:00pm? (Yes, I have to work / No, don't have to work).

Questions with can:

1. Can she take the children with her to Houston? No, she can't.
2. Can she sing? Yes, she can.
3. Can she be back by noon? Yes, she can.
4. Can you learn at least five new words every day?

Questions with have to:

1. Why do we have to go home now? (¿Por qué tenemos que irnos a casa ya?)
2. Do I have to work tomorrow? (¿Tengo que trabajar mañana?)
3. Do I have to brush my teeth everyday? (¿Tengo que lavarme los dientes todos los días?)
4. Why do I have to learn how to talk in English? (¿Por qué tengo que aprender a hablar en inglés?)

## VOCABULARY - Places for sport and exercise



a pool



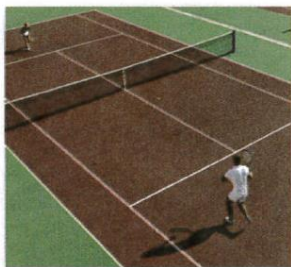
an athletic field



a golf course



a track



a tennis court



a park



a gym

**Exercise 4.** Translate the next vocabulary – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español

a pool – Una piscina

an athletic field - un 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 gimnasio

**Grammar – The Present Simple and the Present Continuous tense: review**

The Present Simple

(for habits and routines)

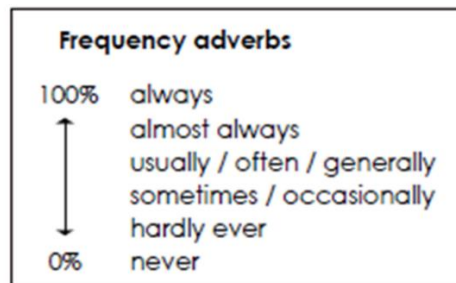
Example: I make dinner at least twice a week.

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.)

## Exemption (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 5.** 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. She reads the newspaper every day.
2. We come to school by bus.
3. You work very hard.
4. She likes to sit in the sun.

3 Negative sentences

5. I haven't seen him since 2004
6. She wasn't here when I woke up.
7. Nobody knows where she was born.
8. The weather isn't hot.

3 Interrogative sentences

9. Are you sure they live here?
10. When did she arrive?
11. He has a new girlfriend, hasn't he?
12. What do you think about the new president?

# 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 (oír), 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 6.** Write 12 sentences using simple continuous (Escribe 12 oraciones en presente continuo)

3 Affirmative sentences (tres oraciones afirmativas)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

3 Negative sentences

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

3 Interrogative sentences

- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

**Exercise 7.** Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous tense. (Completa las oraciones usando presente simple o presente continuo con las palabras en el paréntesis)

1. Brian can't answer the phone right now. \_\_\_\_\_ **(he / study)**.
2. How often \_\_\_\_\_ **(she / go)** walking?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ **(we / play)** tennis this weekend?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **(he / lift)** weights three times a week.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **(they / make)** lunch. Can they call you back?
6. How often \_\_\_\_\_ **(you/ clean)** the house?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ **(I / do)** aerobics every day.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ **(she / go)** shopping tonight.

**Exercise 8.** Complete the table with the missing sentences use the Present Simple. (Completa la siguiente table con las oraciones faltantes usando presente simple)

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I work everyday	I don't work every day	Do I work everyday?
I go swimming with my brother		
	You don't have to study	
		Does he study English?
She does her homework		
	It doesn't need to be done	
We run in the park		
		Do they eat their lunch?
You want a chocolate cake		

**Exercise 9.** Complete the table with the missing sentences use the Present Continuous.  
 (Completa la siguiente table con las oraciones faltantes usando el presente continuo)

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I am working at UDS	I am not working at UDS	Am I working at UDS?
I am running in the park		
	You are not studying now	
		Is he studying English?
She is doing her homework		
	It is not working well	
We are playing soccer in the park		
		Are they eating their lunch?
You are cooking a chocolate cake		