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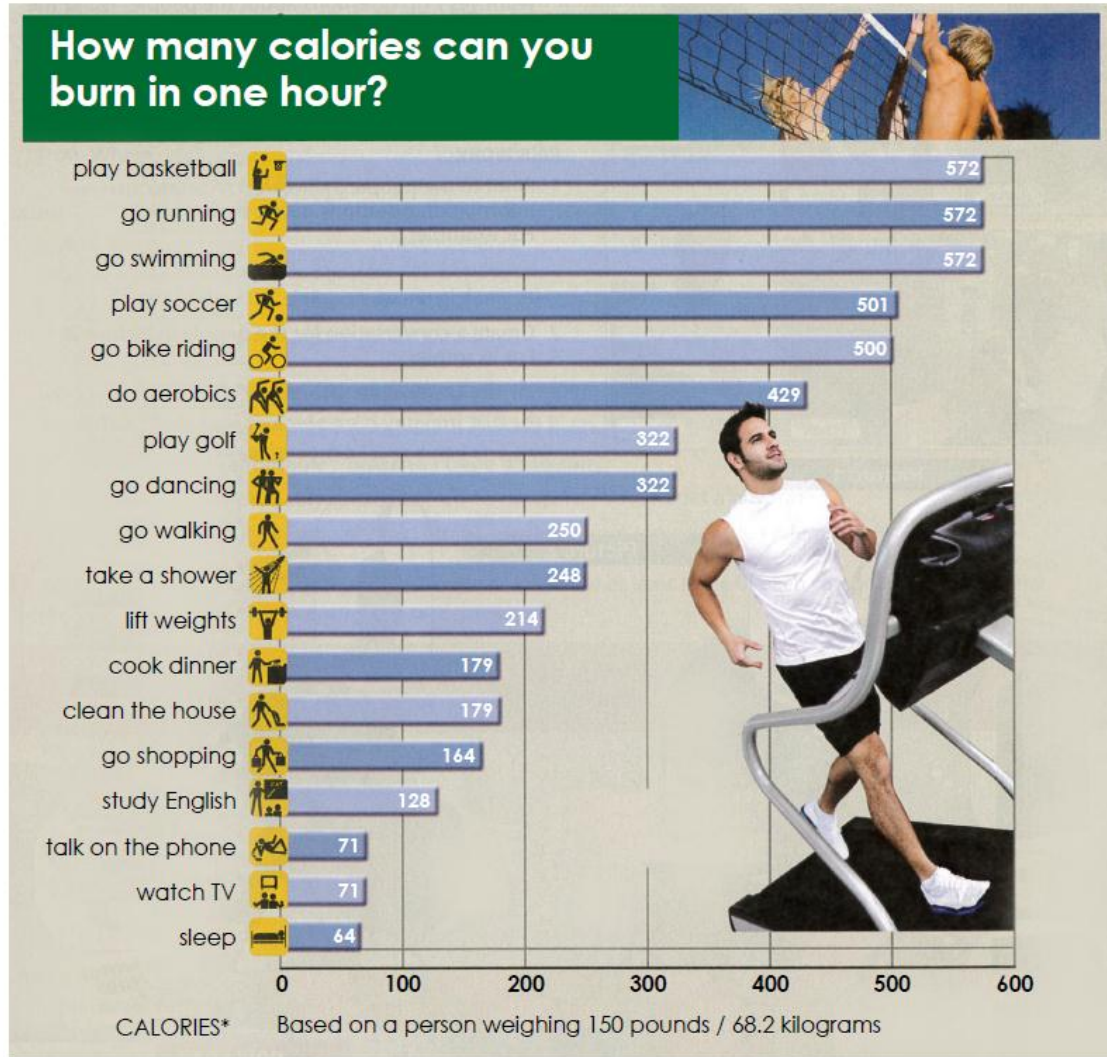
PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: 5to cuatrimestre

Grupo: A

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 04 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. Play soccer	1.	1.	1.	1.
2. take a shower	2.	2.	2.	2.
3. clean the house	3.	3.	3.	3.
4. watch tv	4.	4.	4.	4.
5. cook dinner	5.	5.	5.	5.

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 can't meet us for lunch today. She has to help her boss write a report.

not / meet

help

3. Good news! I don't have to work late tonight. We can go running together at 6:00.

not / work

go running

4. My sister can't go shopping at the mall today. She has to go to the doctor.

not / go shopping

go

5. Henry has to go to Toronto next week, so he can't play golf with us.

go

not / play

6. Sorry, I ___can't go_____ to aerobics class tonight. I ___have to 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 he lend us the money which we need? No, he can't
3. Can you play the guitar? Yes, I can
4. Can you call her tomorrow? No, I can't.

Questions with have to:

1. Does she have to study?
2. Don't we have to work?
3. Do I have to read this book?
4. Do you have to pay me?

VOCABULARY - Places for sport and exercise



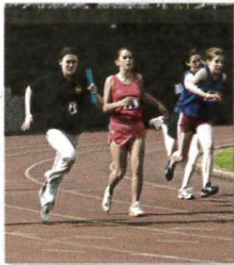
a pool



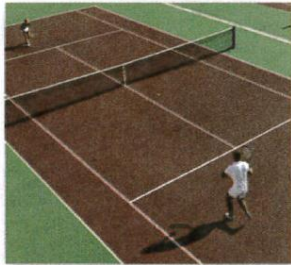
an athletic field



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 alberca

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)

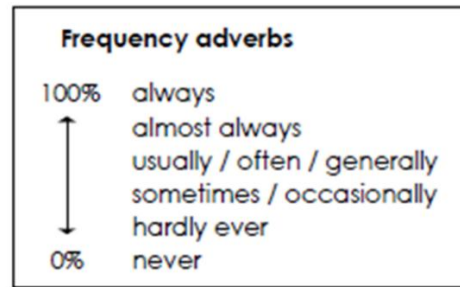
Example: I make dinner at least twice a week.

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.)

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 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. I am busy right now.
2. I'm sure I've seen you before
3. Joe and Pam arrived late last night.
4. James and Molly had lunch and afterwards went for a walk.

3 Negative sentences

5. She doesn't always play basketball
6. He usually doesn't work on saturday
7. She doesn't work often
8. They are never returning.

3 Interrogative sentences

9. Are you can play soccer today?
10. What are they cooking?
11. Are you cooking right now?
12. Is she cooking right now?

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. I am writing a poem now.
2. You are making a great effort.
3. I am watching TV right now.
4. We are building a house

3 Negative sentences

5. The dog is not barking.
6. You aren't studying for maths
7. The children aren't asking for T.V.
8. Sophie isn't drinking coke.

3 Interrogative sentences

9. Are you working very hard?
10. Is he playing in the park?
11. Are they playing chess?
12. Is he sleeping?

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 is studing_____ (**he / study**).
2. How often ___she goes _____ (**she / go**) walking?
3. ___we palying_____ (**we / play**) tennis this weekend?
4. ___he lifting_____ (**he / lift**) weights three times a week.
5. ___they making_____ (**they / make**) lunch. Can they call you back?
6. How often ___you cleaning_____ (**you/ clean**) the house?
7. ___i does_____ (**I / do**) aerobics every day.
8. ___she going to_____ (**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	I don't swimming with my brother	am I going to swim with my brother?
I have to study	You don't have to study	I have to study
He study english	He don't study english	Does he study English?
She does her homework	She doesn't her homework	Does she make her homework?
it is necessary to do it	It doesn't need to be done	is it necessary to do it?
We run in the park	We don't run in the park	will we run in the park?
They eat their lunch	They aren't eat their lunch	Do they eat their lunch?
You want a chocolate cake	You don't want a chocolate cake	Do you want a chocolate cake?

