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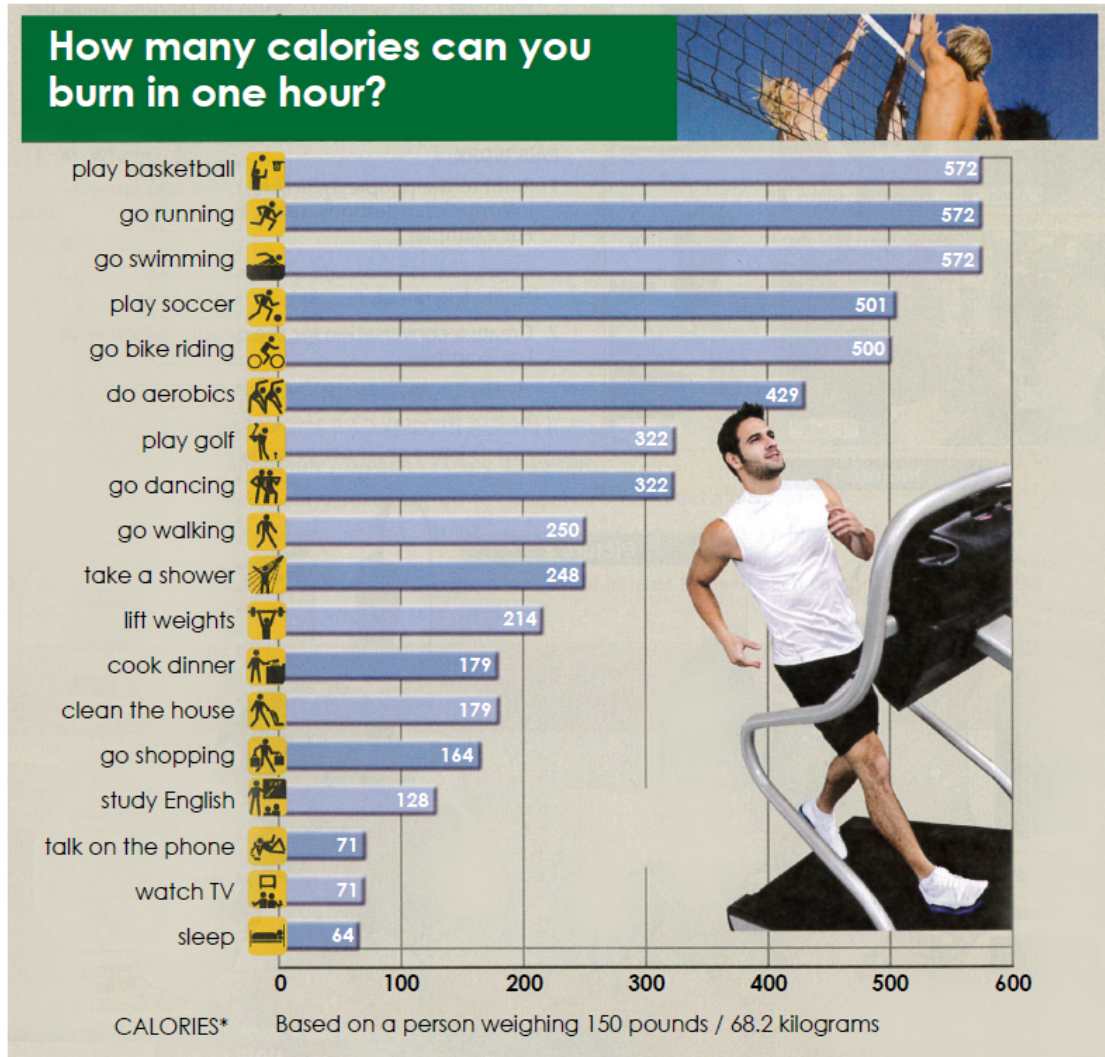
PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: 5 Cuatrimestre

Grupo: BRH

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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.go walking 2.take a shower 3.clean the house 4.sleep 5.	1. cook dinner 2.go shopping 3. 4. 5.	1.lift weights 2.study English 3. 4. 5.	1.go running 2. do aerobics 3.go dancing 4.talk on the phone 5.watch Tv	1.Play basketball 2.go swimming 3.Play soccer 4.go bike riding 5 Play golf

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	We	} have to work / don't have to
You	have to work / don't have to	You	
He	} has to work / doesn't have to work late tonight	They	
She			
It			

"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 have to help her boss write a report.

not / meet

help

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

not / work

go running

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

not / go shopping

go

5. Henry have 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 I drive? you can't, you're still learning
2. Can I eat with you? Of course, you can.
3. can she come with me? she if she can go with you.
4. Can we go on a trip? we cannot, there is a pandemic.

Questions to:

1. do I have to clean before leaving? Yes, if you have to.
2. do you have to go to school? yes, I have to go
3. do you have to travel tomorrow? No i will go later
4. Do I have to see that movie? Yes, you have to see it, it's good.

VOCABULARY - Places for sport and exercise



a pool



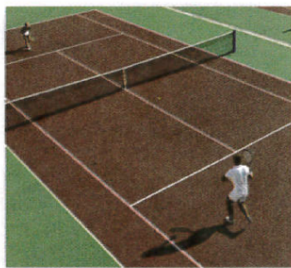
an athletic field



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?

Frequency adverbs	
100%	always
↑	almost always
	usually / often / generally
	sometimes / occasionally
↓	hardly ever
	0% never

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 días
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. they teach

2. You sing

3. she travels

4. I sleep

3 Negative sentences

5. they don't teach

6. You not sing

7. she doesn't travel

8. I do not sleep

3 Interrogative sentences

9. they teach?

10. You sing?

11. she travels?

12. I sleep?

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'm cooking
2. She is cleaning
3. he is washing
4. they are walking

3 Negative sentences

5. I am not cooking
6. she is not cleaning
7. he is not washing
8. they are not walking

3 Interrogative sentences

9. I'm cooking?
10. She is cleaning?
11. is she washing?
12. they are walking?

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 studying _____ (**he / study**).
2. How often _____ she go _____ (**she / go**) walking?
3. _____ we play _____ (**we / play**) tennis this weekend?
4. _____ he lift _____ (**he / lift**) weights three times a week.
5. _____ they are making _____ (**they / make**) lunch. Can they call you back?
6. How often _____ you clean _____ (**you / clean**) the house?
7. _____ I do _____ (**I / do**) aerobics every day.
8. _____ she go _____ (**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?
they are making	they are not doing	They are doing?
You have to study	You don't have to study	You have to study?
He studies English	he doesn't study english	Does he study English?
She does her homework	she does not do her homework	she does 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	we run in the park?
they eat their lunch	they don'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?

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	I'm not running in the park	I'm running in the park?
are you studying now	You are not studying now	are you studying now?
He is studying English	he is not studying English	Is he studying English?
She is doing her homework	she is not doing her homework	She is doing her homework?
it is working well	It is not working well	it is working well?
We are playing soccer in the park	we are not playing soccer in the park	We are playing soccer in the park?
they are eating their lunch	they are not eating their lunch	Are they eating their lunch?
You are cooking a chocolate cake	you are not cooking a chocolate cake	are you cooking a chocolate cake?