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**Materia: Ingles**

**Grado: 1**

**Grupo: A**

Grammar – Present continuos and conjunions

**Present continuous statements; conjunions** ▶

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><b>I'm</b><br/>You're<br/>She's <b>wearing</b> shoes.<br/>We're<br/>They're<br/>It's <b>snowing</b>.</p> | <p><b>I'm not</b><br/>You're <b>not</b><br/>She's <b>not</b><br/>We're <b>not</b><br/>They're <b>not</b><br/>It's <b>not</b></p> | <p>OR:<br/>You <b>aren't</b><br/>She <b>isn't wearing</b> boots.<br/>We <b>aren't</b><br/>They <b>aren't</b><br/>It <b>isn't raining</b>.</p> |
|---|--|---|

**Conjunctions**

It's snowing,  
**and** it's windy.  
It's sunny,  
**but** it's cold.  
It's windy,  
**so** it's very cold.

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 isn't  | 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, but I'm not wearing a coat.
3. Her skirt is blue, and 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, But 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,<br>doing, going... |
| he, she, it | is               | talking, eating, learning,<br>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 T-shirt** (T-shirt)
4. **Maggie is wearing skirt** (skirt)
5. **Maya is wearing dress** (dress)
6. **Chul-woo is wearing sneakers** (sneakers)
7. **Todd is wearing scarf** (scarf)
8. **Hugo is wearing hats** (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.



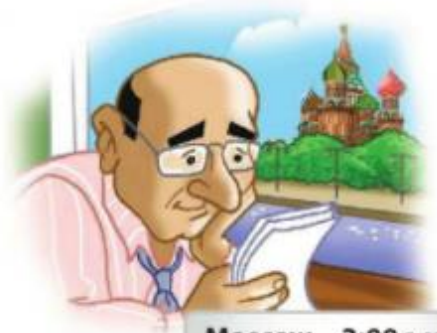
Brasília 9:00 A.M.

**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.

- A: *What's Steve doing?* ..... (Steve)  
B: *He's watching TV.* ..... (watch TV)
- A: **Jon and Megan are talking** ..... (Jon and Megan)  
B: **GINNA take a walk on the beach** ..... (take a walk)  
A: **you're mad** ..... (you)
- A: **Maria writes conversations every day** ..... (write conversations)  
B: **Chris is watching the hill** ..... (Chris)
- A: **Mario has to call Ashley** ..... (call Ashley)  
B: **you and taylor are dancing** ..... (you and Taylor)
- A: **Kelly is shopping at the shop** ..... (shop)  
B: **Sara is the tallest** ..... (Sara)
- A: **They will go to have dinner** ..... (have dinner)  
B: **victor and sam are skating** ..... (Victor and Sam)
- A: **Jesus run in the park** ..... (run in the park)  
B: **you and paulo will go out to eat** ..... (you and Paulo)
- A: **we are in an online chat** ..... (chat online)  
B: ..... (chat online)

# Weather and Seasons Around the World



It's spring in Brazil.



It's warm. It's very sunny.



It's summer in South Korea.



It's raining. It's hot and humid.



It's fall in the U.S.



It's cool. It's cloudy and windy.



It's winter in Russia.



It's snowing. It's very cold.



Source: Yahoo! Travel

What season is it now?  
What's the weather like today?  
What's your favorite season?

|                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <p>El invierno — Winter</p> | <p>La primavera — Spring</p>  |
| <p>El verano — Summer</p>   | <p>El otoño — Autumn/Fall</p> |

# SEASONS AND WEATHER

It is winter



It is spring



It is summer



It is autumn



DECEMBER  
JANUARY  
FEBRUARY

MARCH  
APRIL  
MAY

JUNE  
JULY  
AUGUST

SEPTEMBER  
OCTOBER  
NOVEMBER



**sun - sunny**  
The sun is shining brightly. It is sunny.

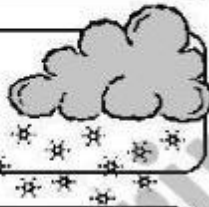


**cloud - cloudy**  
There are clouds in the sky. It is cloudy. It is partly cloudy.

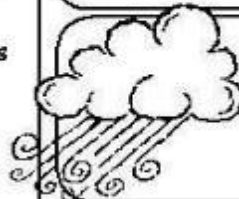
**rain - rainy**  
It is raining. It is rainy.



**snow - snowy**  
It is snowing. It is snowy.



**wind - windy**  
The wind is blowing. It is windy.



**storm - stormy**  
It is storming. It is stormy.



**fog - foggy**  
There is a fog. It is foggy.



**ld**  
The weather is cold. It is cold.



**ot**  
The weather is hot. It is hot.



**arm**  
The weather is warm. It is warm.



WINTER

Children skate and ski. They play snowballs and make a snowman. It is very cold

Summer holidays are over. Children go to school. The sky is grey. It is rainy.

SPRING

Children sail toy-boats. Trees and grass are green. The sky is blue. It is sunny.

Children swim in the river. Trees and grass are green. There are many beautiful flowers

AUTUMN

SUMMER

**Exercise 1.** What season is it? How is the weather? Write two sentences about each picture.

¿Qué estación es? ¿Cómo está el clima? Escribe dos oraciones acerca de cada figura.



1. It's winter.  
It's very cold.

2. it is summer  
It's warm



3. It's Spring  
Is it hot

4. it is autumn  
It's wind



5. It's Spring  
it is too hot

6. it's winter  
its too cold

Grammar - Present continuous.

What time is it? 



It's one **o'clock**.



It's one-oh-five.  
It's five **after** one.



It's one-fifteen.  
It's **a quarter after** one.



It's one-thirty.



It's one-forty.  
It's twenty **to** two.



It's one forty-five.  
It's **a quarter to** two.

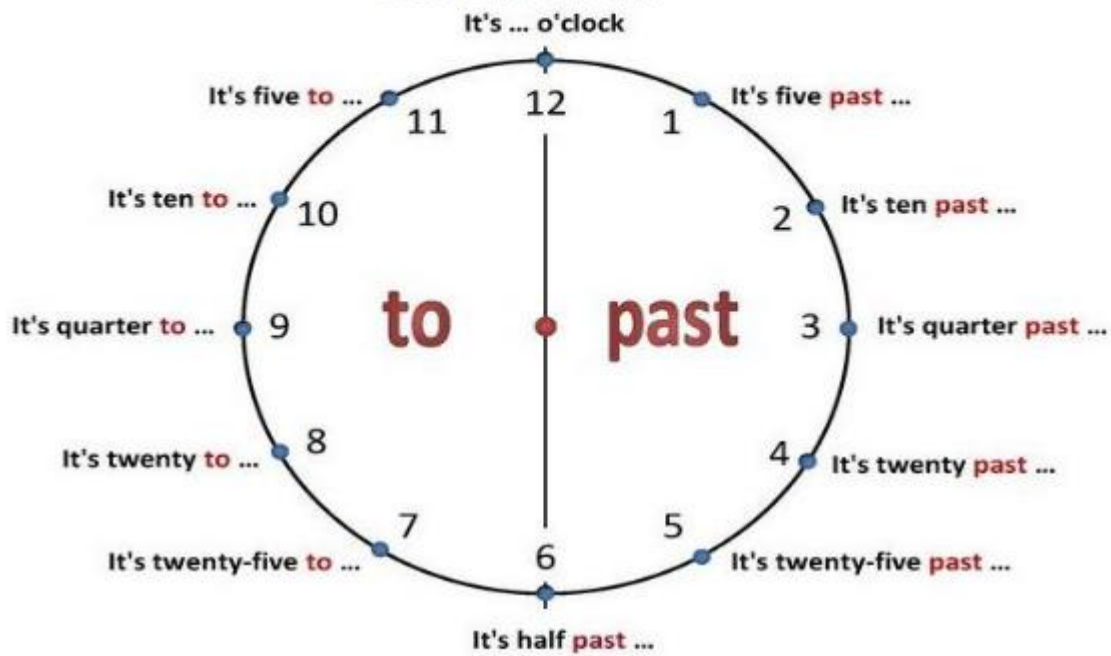
**TO** (las... menos...)

It's... **o'clock**

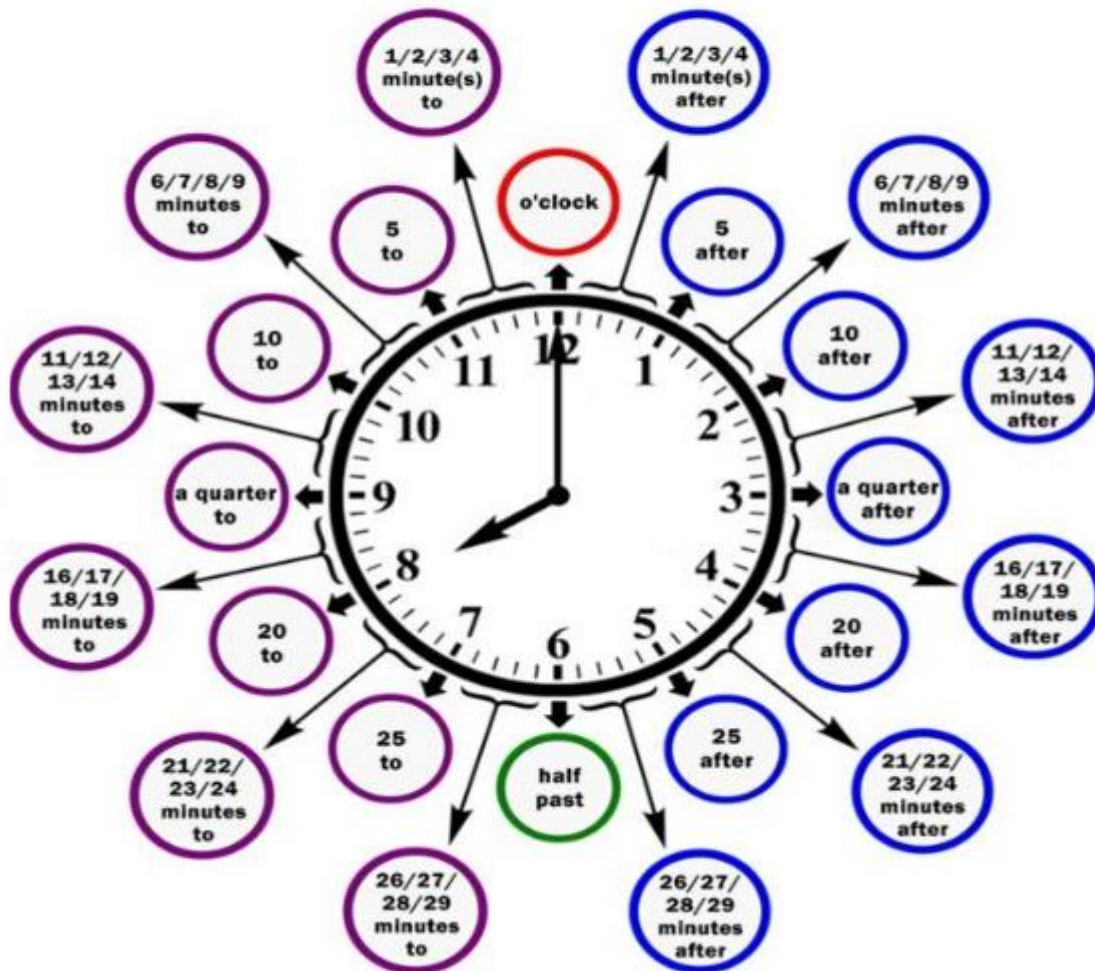
**PAST** (las... y...)



# Son las.....



It's twenty to five = Son las 5 menos veinte



Ver video en youtube para la explicación de las horas:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItXtQGHnp1E&feature=emb\\_logo&ab\\_channel=DianaPerez](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItXtQGHnp1E&feature=emb_logo&ab_channel=DianaPerez)

**Is it A.M. or P.M.?**

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  <p>It's seven (o'clock)<br/><b>in the morning.</b><br/>It's 7:00 <b>A.M.</b></p> |  <p>It's twelve (o'clock).<br/>It's 12:00 <b>P.M.</b><br/>It's <b>noon.</b></p> |  <p>It's four (o'clock)<br/><b>in the afternoon.</b><br/>It's 4:00 <b>P.M.</b></p>                  |
|  <p>It's seven (o'clock)<br/><b>in the evening.</b><br/>It's 7:00 <b>P.M.</b></p> |  <p>It's ten (o'clock) <b>at night.</b><br/>It's 10:00 <b>P.M.</b></p>          |  <p>It's twelve (o'clock) <b>at night.</b><br/>It's 12:00 <b>A.M.</b><br/>It's <b>midnight.</b></p> |

**Exercise 2.** What time is it?. Use the sentences in the box. ¿Que hora es?, usa las oraciones en la caja.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> It's five-oh-five.        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It's twenty after nine. | <input type="checkbox"/> It's ten to eight.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It's a quarter after one. | <input type="checkbox"/> It's eight after six.              | <input type="checkbox"/> It's a quarter to three. |



1. It's twenty after nine.



2. It's ten to eight



3. It's a quarter after one



4. Its five oh five



5. It's a quarter to three



6. Its eight after six

**Exercise 3.** What time is it in each city? Write the time in two different ways. ¿Que hora es en cada ciudad? Escribe la hora en dos formas diferentes.

1. It's 10:00 a.m. in Los Angeles.  
It's ten o'clock in the morning.
2. It's 11:00 a.m in Denver  
IT'S ELEVEN O'CLOCK
3. It's 3:00 p.m in Rio  
It's three o'clock afternoon
4. It's 1:00 p.m in Santiago  
IT'S ONE IN THE AFTERNOON
5. It's 11:00 a.m in Mexico City  
It's eleven o'clock in the morning
6. It's 1:00 p.m in liena  
IT'S ONE IN THE AFTERNOON

