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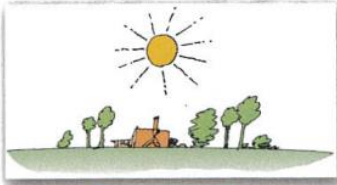
**Grupo:Rh**

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# WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY

## VOCABULARY - Weather expressions

### HOW'S THE WEATHER?



1. It's sunny.



2. It's cloudy.



3. It's windy.



4. It's raining.



5. It's snowing.



6. It's hot.



7. It's cold.



8. It's warm.



9. It's cool.

### Exercise 1. Translate the vocabulary. (Traduce el vocabulario de la parte de arriba)

1. Esta soleado
2. Esta nublado
3. Esta con viento
4. Esta lloviendo
5. Esta nevando
6. Hace calor
7. Hace frío
8. Esta tibio
9. Esta fresco

## GRAMMAR

### Present Continuous: statements

The Present Continuous expresses actions in progress now.

El presente continuo es el tiempo verbal que empleamos para expresar acciones que se realizan en el momento en que se mencionan.

El presente continuo o progresivo es el tiempo verbal que empleamos para expresar acciones que se realizan en el momento en que se mencionan.

La principal característica de este tiempo verbal es el uso del gerundio "-ing", que en español puede traducirse como los gerundios "-ando" y "-endo".

En este tiempo, el verbo to be se convierte en verbo auxiliar y el "-ing", se conjuga con el verbo principal de la acción:

#### **SUBJET + AUXILIARY VERB + PRINCIPAL VERB "ING" + COMPLEMET.**

Example: He is playing soccer in the park. (El está jugando soccer en el parque)

- Verbos terminados en "-e": Se suprime la letra "e" y se reemplaza por el gerundio "-ing".

Por ejemplo: - Believe / Creer - Believing / Creyendo - Take / Tomar - Taking / Tomando.

- Verbos terminados en "-ie": Cuando un verbo termina de ésta forma, se reemplaza la combinación de vocales "ie", por la consonante "y", agregando al final el gerundio "-ing".

Por ejemplo: Tie / Atar - Tying / Atando - Lie / Mentir - Lying / Mintiendo.

- Verbos terminados en "-y": Esta es la regla más sencilla puesto que lo único que se debe hacer es agregar al final del verbo el gerundio "-ing".

Por ejemplo - Employ / Emplear - Employing / Empleando - Delay / Retrasar - Delaying / Retrasando.

¿En qué casos se doblan las consonantes? Para los verbos que poseen una sola sílaba o cuyo acento recae en la última sílaba y finalizan en consonante - vocal - consonante, deben doblar su última consonante y agregar "-ing".

Por ejemplo: - Run / Correr - Running / Corriendo - Swim / Nadar - Swimming / Nadando

## GRAMMAR

### Present Continuous: statements

The Present Continuous expresses actions in progress now.

#### AFFIRMATIVE (+)

I`m wearing a sweater.  
You`re shaving.  
She`s taking a bath.  
It`s raining.  
We`re watching TV.  
They`re exercising.

#### NEGATIVE (+)

I`m not wearing a jacket.  
You`re not making lunch. [OR You aren`t making lunch.]  
She`s not taking a shower. [OR She isn`t taking a shower.]  
It`s not snowing. [OR It isn`t snowing.]  
We`re not reading. [OR We aren`t reading.]  
They`re not taking a nap. [OR They aren`t taking a nap.]

Present participles
wear → wearing
study → studying
exercise → exercising

Some others:  
doing, listening, reading,  
working, meeting, getting

#### QUESTIONS (?)

##### YES / NO QUESTIONS (?)

Are you eating right now?  
Is she taking the bus?  
Is it raining?  
Are they walking?

##### SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I am / No, I`m not.  
Yes, she is / No, she`s not. [OR No, she isn`t.]  
Yes, it is / No, it isn`t. [OR No, it isn`t.]  
Yes, they are / No, they`re not. [OR No, they aren`t.]

#### The Present Participle: spelling rules

base form	present participle	base form	present participle
talk →	talking	make →	making
read →	reading	take →	taking
watch →	watching	come →	coming

Remember:

shop → shopping      get → getting      put → putting

### Exercise 2. Write the Present Participle of each base form.

1. check: Checking
2. run: Running
3. wash: Washing
4. go: Going
5. drive: Driving
6. get up: Getting Up
7. come: Coming
8. study: Studying
9. wake up: Waking Up
10. read: Reading



## GRAMMAR

### The Present Continuous with present and future time expression.

The Present Continuous can refer to the future. It shows that we have already decided something and that we have already made arrangements.

#### Actions in the present

Are you watching TV right now?

I'm not studying English this year.

She's working at home this week.

#### Future plans

Are you watching TV right now?

I'm not studying English this year.

She's working at home this week.

**SUBJET + AUXILIARY VERB + PRINCIPAL VERB "ING" + COMPLEMET.**

**Exercise #1. Complete the sentences using the Present Continuous. (no olvides colocar el verbo "to be" antes del verbo, exemple: is playing, are singing)**

Today is Monday, and right now it's raining.

It's windy and cold, so Marissa is staying (stay) home. But later she has plans. She is meeting (meet) her mom at the mall, and in the afternoon, she is doing (do) the laundry-a good plan for a rainy day! What about the rest of the week? Tomorrow, she is working (work), and at 5:30, she is meeting (meet) Sandy at the city Bookstore. The day after tomorrow, she is working (work) and she is calling (call) her dad at 1:00. Then, at 3:30 on Thursday afternoon, she is doing (do) to Chinese class.

Later she is meeting (meet) her brother James at Rossini's Restaurantt. On Friday, Marissa is working (work) from 9:00 to 12:00. After work, she and Colin is making (make) dinner together at his house. On Saturday, Marissa is exercising (exercise) in the park with Sarah. That evening, she and Scott is going (go) to a concert. On Sunday, she is studding (study) for her driving test and cleaning (clean) the kitchen.

## GRAMMAR

### the Present Continuous: information questions.

What is he watching? (A TV program.)

Where is he driving? (To work.)

What are you doing? (We`re checking e-mail.)

Where are they going? (They`re going to the movies.)

BUT: Note the different word order when "who" is the subject.

Example: Who is working? (Ben.)

### Exercise # 2. Write 6 sentences in Present continuous using **information questions (what, where, who)**.

1. What are you watching?
2. What are you eating today?
3. Where are they playing today?
4. Where are we going to eat today?
5. Who is going to sing tonight?
6. Who is cleaning the house?

### Exercise # 3. Select the correct answer, according to the correct sentence.

1. I am playing football.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

2. You are playing tennis.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

3. He is playing video games.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

4. It is playing golf.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

5. We are playing the guitar.

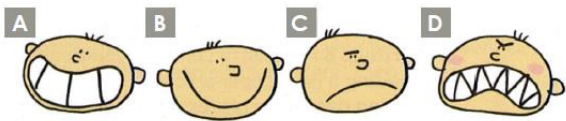
a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

### VOCABULARY - Love, like, don't like, hate

After love, like, don't like and hate we can use a noun or verb + ing.



**Exercise #4.** Escribe el significado en español de:

1. Love - Amor

2. Like – Me gusta

3. Don't like – No me Gusta

4. Hate – Odio.



**Exercise #5.** Write the verb + ing forms of the verbs in:

1. I love playing tennis. (play)

2. I like having a sister. (have)

3. I hate going to concerts. (go)

4. I don't like getting up early (get up)

5. I like sleeping in the afternoon. (sleep)

6. I love living in this city. (live)

**Exercise #6.** Translate the next text to Spanish:

Family Celebration in Ecuador

Hello this is Jack reporting from the Annual Family Celebration in Quito, Ecuador. People are having a wonderful time. Most men are cooking a traditional dish called Fanesca. Some women are playing hide-and-seek with their children. The elderly are listening to old music and telling stories from the past.

**Translation:**

**Celebracion familiar en Ecuador**

**Hola soy jack informando desde la celebracion anual de la familia en quito, Ecuador. La gente se lo esta pasando genial. La mayoría de los hombres estan cocinando un plato tradicional llamado Fanesca. Algunas mujeres juegan al escondite con sus hijos. Los ancianos escuchan musica Antigua y cuentan historias del pasado.**