



**Nombre de alumno: Jorge Francisco Lopez Gordillo**

**Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime Diaz**

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**Materia: English III**

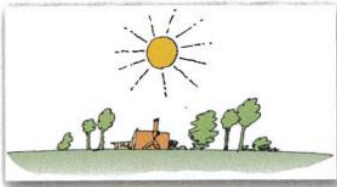
**Grado: 3**

**Grupo: A**

## 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. HACE VIENTO
4. ESTA LLOVEANDO
5. ESTA NEVANDO
6. ESTA HACIENDO CALOR
7. ESTA FRIO
8. ESTA TEMPLADO
9. ESTA AGRADABLE

## 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: drivin
6. get up: getin up
7. come: coming
8. study: studying
9. wake up: waking up
10. read: reading

**Exercise 3.** Complete each statement, question, or short answer with the Present Continuous. Use contractions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ IT'S SNOWING \_\_\_\_\_ now, and \_\_\_\_\_ I'M WEARING \_\_\_\_\_ a nice, warm sweater.

It / snow

I / wear

2. \_\_\_\_\_ HE'S STUDYING \_\_\_\_\_ ? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_ IS READING \_\_\_\_\_ his textbook.

he / study

he / read

3. \_\_\_\_\_ DAD ISN'T MAKING \_\_\_\_\_ dinner right now. \_\_\_\_\_ HE IS READING \_\_\_\_\_ late at the office.

Dad / not make

he / work

4. \_\_\_\_\_ JEROME'S EXERCISING \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ ANN'S TAKING \_\_\_\_\_ a shower.

Jerome / exercise

Ann / take

5. \_\_\_\_\_ THE CHILDREN AREN'T WATCHING \_\_\_\_\_ TV \_\_\_\_\_ THEY ARE LISTENING \_\_\_\_\_ to music.

The children / not watch

they / listen

6. \_\_\_\_\_ IT'S RAINING \_\_\_\_\_ this morning? No, It's cloudy and windy, but it \_\_\_\_\_ IS NOT RAINING \_\_\_\_\_.

it / rain

not rain

7. \_\_\_\_\_ THEY ARE MEETING \_\_\_\_\_ in the office right now? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ THEY ARE MEETING \_\_\_\_\_.

They / meet

meet

**Exercise 4.** Write 10 sentences using **the present continuous**.

1. I'M STUDYING NOW
2. HE'S EATING AT THE MOMENT
3. IS IT RAINING
4. THEY'RE LEARNING ENGLISH
5. SHE'S CURRENTLY LOOKING FOR A JOB
6. ARE YOU WORKING MUCH LATELY
7. HE IS LIVING IN TZIMOL
8. SHOPIA IS EATING THE CAFETERY
9. LEXA AND DANY ARE SPEAKING IN THE CLASSROOM
10. ALEJANDRO IS STUDYING IN THE UDS

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her mom at the mall, and in the afternoon, she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the laundry- a good plan for a rainy day! What about the rest of the week? Tomorrow, she \_\_\_\_\_ (work), and at 5:30, she \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Sandy at the city Bookstore. The day after tomorrow, she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) and she \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her dad at 1:00. Then, at 3:30 on Thursday afternoon, she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) to Chinese class.

Later she \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her brother James at Rossini's Restaurantt. On Friday, Marissa \_\_\_\_\_ (work) from 9:00 to 12:00. After work, she and Colin \_\_\_\_\_ (make) dinner together at his house. On Saturday, Marissa \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) in the park with Sarah. That evening,

she and Scott \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a concert. On Sunday, she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for her driving test and \_\_\_\_\_ (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 time do they watching tv?
2. what time do they make dinner?
3. who takes out the garbage?
4. who whashes the dishes?

5. where is my notebooking?

6. Where is my pening?

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

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ football.

- a) am playing
- b) is playing

c) are playing

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ video games.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

4. It \_\_\_\_\_ golf.

a) am playing

b) is playing

c) are playing

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar.

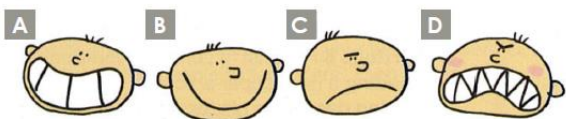
a) am playing

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 - loving
2. Like - liking
3. Don't like – don't liking
4. Hate hating

**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 \_\_\_geting 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 ANNUAL EN QUITO, ECUADOR. LA GENTE SE LA ESTA PASANDO GENIAL. LA MAYORIA 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**

