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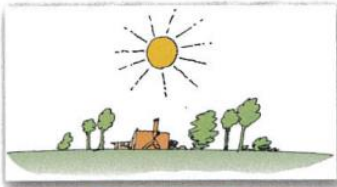
Grado: Third semester

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. Hay viento
4. Esta lloviendo
5. Esta nevando
6. Está haciendo calor
7. Esta hacienda 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: Driving
6. get up: Getting 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 is snowing___ now, and ___I am wearing___ a nice, warm sweater.

It / snow

I / wear

2. ___Is he studying___ ? Yes, he ___is reading ___ his textbook.

he / study

he / read

3. ___Dad isn't making___ dinner right now. _He is working___ late at the office.

Dad / not make

he / work

4. ___Jerome is exercising___, and ___Ann is 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 is raining___ this morning? No, It`s cloudy and windy, but it ___is 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. He is living in the Tzimol

2. Renata is studying in the UDS

3. Sophia is eating in the cafeteria

4. Lexa and Dani are speaking in the classroom

5. I am working now

6. They are going to the cinema

7. John is reading the newspaper

8. We are playing video games

9. I am drinking water

10. We are knowing her

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.

Shes`s working at home this week.

Future plans

Are you watching TV right now?

I`m not studying English this year.

Shes`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 are making (make) dinner together at his house. On Saturday, Marissa is exercising (exercise) in the park with Sarah. That evening, she and Scott are going (go) to a concert. On Sunday, she is studying (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. Where does Antonio living?
2. Where does Marianita studying?
3. Who goes running the morning?
4. Who goes outing for dinner every day?
5. Who goes visiting friends every day?
6. What movie are you whatching?

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

1. I _am playin__ 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.

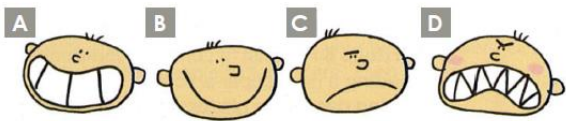
- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

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 – Amar
2. Like – Gustar
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:

Hola soy Jack reportado desde la celebración familiar en Quito, Ecuador. Las personas se la esta pasando genial. La mayoría de los hombres están cocinando un platillo tradicional llamado francesa. Algunas mujeres al escondite con sus hijos. Los ancianos escuchan música antigua y cuentan historias del pasado