



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 – U3

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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.



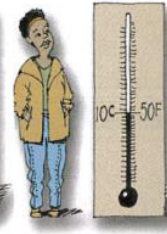
6. It's hot.



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. soleado
2. nublado
3. viento
4. lloviendo
5. nevando
6. caliente
7. frío
8. caliente
9. 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. its snowing _____ now, and i am wearing _____ a nice, warm sweater.

It / snow

I / wear

2. is he studying _____ ? Yes, he is he is reading _____ his textbook.

he / study

he / read

3. dad isn't making _____ dinner right now. hes reading _____ 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. is it raining _____ this morning? No, It's cloudy and windy, but it is not raining _____.

it / rain

not rain

7. are they meeting _____ in the office right now? Yes, they are meeting _____.

They / meet

meet

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

1. is yosh playing American football

2. is Jorge dancing is his house

3. rose is listening music

4.the cat is sleeping

5. David is reading newspaper

6. jenni is drinking coffe

7. lily Is throwing the ball

8.lupita is reading

9. irene is painting house

10. ricardo is sleeping

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 Restaurant. On Friday, Marissa is working (work) from 9:00 to 12:00. After work, she and Colin are they 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 they are going (go) to a

concert. On Sunday, she ___is studying_____ (study) for her driving test and ___are 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 jon and megan doing?
2. what are you doing?
3. what is sara doing?
4. where do ruby and phil live?
5. where do you live?
6. what about you?

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 _are playing_____ golf.

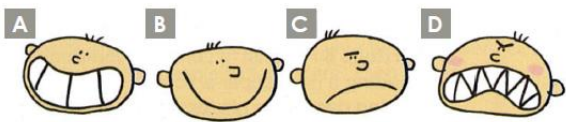
- a) am playing
- b) is playing
- c) are playing

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 odiar

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:

Hola, soy Jack informando desde la Celebración Familiar Anual en Quito, Ecuador. La gente se lo está pasando genial. La mayoría de los hombres cocinan un plato tradicional llamado Fanesca. Algunas mujeres juegan al escondite con sus hijos. Los mayores escuchan música antigua y cuentan historias del pasado.