



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 – U3

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Nombre del profesor: Juan Manuel Jaime Díaz

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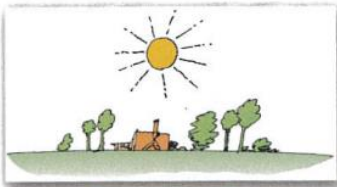
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TEC: EN ENFERMERÍA

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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.



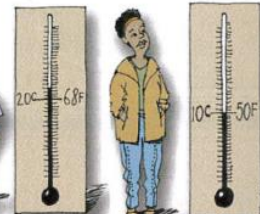
6. It's hot.



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. con viento
4. lloviendo
5. nevando
6. calor
7. muy frío
8. templado
9. frío

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, she is / No, she`s not. [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 snowing___ now, and ___I wearing_____ a nice, warm sweater.

It / snow

I / wear

2. ___is he study___ ? Yes, he ___is reading_____ his textbook.

he / study

he / read

3. _____dad is not making_____ dinner right now. _____he is working_____ late at the office.

Dad / not make

he / work

4. _____jerome is exercise _____, and_____ann is taking_____ a shower.

Jerome / exercise

Ann / take

5. ___the children are not waching_ TV ___they are raining_____ to music.

The children / not watch

they / listen

6. ___it is raining___ this morning? No, It`s cloudy and windy, but it ___is not raining___.

it / rain

not rain

7. ___they are metting_____ in the office right now? Yes, ___they are metting_____.

They / meet

meet

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

1. he is slepping

2. he is exercising
3. she is painting
4. she is reading
5. they are building
6. they are listening
7. we are jumping
8. we are dreaming
9. we are writing
10. She is jumping

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.

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY VERB + PRINCIPAL VERB "ING" + COMPLEMENT.

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 Restaurant. 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 is he doing?
2. Where is he going?
3. What are we doing?
4. Where are we driving?
5. Where are they going?
6. What are they doing?

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.

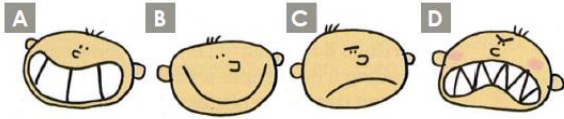
- a) am playing
- b) **is playing**
- c) are playing

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 - 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 _____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:

