

**Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México**  
**Colegio de Ciencias y Humanidades**

**Plan actualizado 2016**

**Cuaderno de trabajo para Inglés II**

**“Exercising your English II”**

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# INGLÉS II

## **Objetivo**

Este cuaderno de trabajo tiene el propósito de ofrecer al alumno diversas explicaciones y ejercicios relacionados con las diferentes unidades del Programa de Inglés II del Plan actualizado (2016), así como recursos en línea que le apoyen durante el semestre.

El cuaderno está organizado según los propósitos de las unidades y apegándose a los aprendizajes y contenidos temáticos de las cuatro unidades del programa de la asignatura. Cada unidad incluye explicaciones sobre los temas gramaticales de la unidad, ejemplos y ejercicios así como actividades para desarrollar las diferentes habilidades de la lengua como son: expresión escrita y oral además de la comprensión auditiva y de lectura. Al final de cada unidad se presenta una mini evaluación de los temas gramaticales de la unidad presentada y en algunas una evaluación una de las cuatro habilidades de la lengua. También se incluye las respuestas a los ejercicios y los audioscripts de los ejercicios auditivos propuestos. En la bibliografía se incluye una serie de sitios web de apoyo para la consulta de los alumnos así como la bibliografía de apoyo para la realización este material.

## Inglés II

**PROPÓSITO GENERAL:** El alumno será capaz de intercambiar información básica sobre su entorno, sus actividades cotidianas y en progreso, así como sobre sus habilidades, gustos y necesidades y las de otros.

### **UNIDAD 1. DESCRIBIR LA COMIDA Y LOS ARTÍCULOS PERSONALES**

**Propósito:** Al finalizar la unidad, el alumno:

Intercambiará información oral y escrita sobre la existencia, cantidad y valor de insumos de consumo cotidiano para hablar de sus necesidades básicas; asimismo, expresará en forma oral y escrita las habilidades propias y de otros.

### **UNIDAD 2. DESCRIBIR Y LOCALIZAR LUGARES EN LA COMUNIDAD**

**Propósito:** Al finalizar la unidad, el alumno:

Será capaz de intercambiar información sobre lugares de su comunidad e instrucciones para llegar a ellos.

### **UNIDAD 3. COMPARTIR ACTIVIDADES COTIDIANAS**

**Propósito:** Al finalizar la unidad, el alumno:

Será capaz de Intercambiar, de manera oral y escrita, información básica de sí mismo y de otros sobre actividades habituales en el presente.

### **UNIDAD 4. COMPARTIR LAS ACCIONES QUE ESTÁN SUCEDIENDO**

**Propósito:** Al finalizar la unidad, el alumno

Será capaz de intercambiar, de manera oral y escrita, información básica sobre actividades en progreso propias y de otros, así como identificar la diferencia entre actividades habituales y actividades en progreso.

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## Unit 1 Food and personal objects

Food is an elemental part of every culture, so it has special characteristics, according to its geographical location. To point out some of those differences, read the following text about food in different cultures.

### I. Read carefully the text and underline the countries that are mentioned.

#### *Food around the world*

The kind of food we eat depends on which part of the world we live in, or which part of our country we live in. For example, in the south of China they eat rice, but in the North, they eat noodles. In Japan, people eat a lot of fish and other seafood. But in the middle of the United States, away from the sea, people do not eat so much fish, they eat more red meat and chicken. In Central Europe, people eat hundreds of different kinds of sausages.



<https://www.theydrawandcook.com/illustrations/12591-food-around-the-world>

<https://trips2spice.wordpress.com/2017/06/20/the-best-countries-for-food-around-the-world/>

In North America, Australia, and Europe there are two or more courses to every meal, and people eat with knives and forks. In China, all the food is together on the table, and they eat with chopsticks. In parts of India and the Middle East, people use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

Nowadays, it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other. We can eat what we like, when we like it, at any time of the year. Bananas come from Central America or Africa, rice comes from California or Thailand; strawberries come from Chile or Mexico. Food is very big business. But people in poor countries are still hungry, and people in rich countries eat too much.

American Headway1 Student's Book p. 67

**Vocabulary:** Courses = dishes

**II. Complete the table with the food you find in the text and the picture.**

Fruit	Meat	Dairy products	Grain products	Other kind of food

**III. Answer the questions with information from the text.**

1. Where do people eat a lot of fish?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why do people in the middle of the US eat more chicken and red meat?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How many courses are there in China?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do people eat in the Middle East?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why can we now eat more things at any time of the year?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Countable and uncountable nouns.

Look at the next image.



In this image you see:

**\*An orange   \*Coffee   \*Milk   \*Orange juice   \*Eggs   \*Bacon   \*Pancakes**

These things, or nouns are countable or uncountable.

**Countable nouns** are things that we can count: 1,2,3,4, etc. They can be singular or plural.

**\*An orange   \*Two eggs   \*Ten pancakes**

Remember that for the singular form we use “a” or “an” before the noun (*a banana, an apple*), and for the plural, we add an “-s” at the end of the noun and a number to indicate the amount (*five bananas, two apples*).

**Uncountable nouns** are things that you cannot count, such as liquids, grains, powders, etc. For example:

**✗ Two milks   ✗ Three bacons   ✗ Four coffees**

You need to add *a quantifier or a container* to be able to count the item.



A carton of milk



A glass of orange juice



a cup of coffee

We can also use “**some**” in order to describe the existence of more of one thing whether is countable or uncountable.



I have **some** fruit, **some** bacon, and **some** eggs for breakfast.

### QUANTIFIERS

Here are some forms to add a QUANTIFIER to a COUNTABLE noun.

The + expresses the quantity from less to more.

<b>an</b> orange	<b>a few</b> <b>oranges</b>	<b>some</b> oranges	<b>many</b> <b>oranges</b>	<b>a lot</b> of <b>oranges</b>
<b>a</b> lemon	<b>a few</b> <b>lemons</b>	<b>some</b> lemons	<b>many</b> <b>lemons</b>	<b>a lot</b> of <b>lemons</b>



I have **an** orange.



I have **some** peaches.

COUNTABLE



I have **many** apples.







I have **a lot of** vegetables.

Here are some forms to add a QUANTIFIER to an UNCOUNTABLE noun.

**Uncountable nouns** are those nouns that we cannot count, so **we cannot pluralize** them, we use quantifiers to express quantity. Look at the examples of the table:

The (+) expresses the quantity from more to less and the (-) the nonexistence.

++++++	<p><i>There is too <b>much</b> water.</i></p> <p><i>There is a <b>lot of</b> water.</i></p>	
+++	<p><i>There is <b>some</b> orange juice.</i></p>	
++	<p><i>There is <b>little</b> / <b>isn't much</b> coffee</i></p>	
-----	<p><i>There <b>isn't any</b> apple juice.</i></p>	



A glass with too **much** milk.  
 A glass with a **lot of** milk.



I want **some** tea.

UNCOUNTABLE











There is very **little** water in the glass.  
 There **isn't much** water in the glass.

There isn't **any** soda.







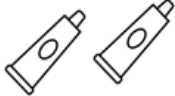




**IV. Write "a", "an" or "some" before each word. Then write C for the countable nouns and UC for the uncountable nouns.**

 <p>0. <b>some</b> broccoli <u>UC</u></p>	 <p>1. _____ tomatoes _____</p>	 <p>2. _____ yogurt _____</p>	 <p>3. _____ icecream _____</p>
 <p>4. _____ lemon _____</p> <p>5. _____ strawberry _____</p>	 <p>6. _____ fish _____</p>	 <p>7. _____ egg _____</p> <p>8. _____ bread _____</p>	 <p>9. _____ watermelon _____</p>

**CONTAINERS**

You cannot count food as milk, orange juice, sugar, or honey, unless they are in a container, for example, in a pot, in a bottle, in a bowl; or you can express a specific quantity in kilos, liters, or pounds. To talk about those quantities, we use expressions like these for uncountable nouns:

 <p>...kilos of...</p>	 <p>a glass of...</p>	 <p>..bottles of...</p>	 <p>a cup of...</p>	 <p>... jars of...</p>
---	--	--	---	---



 <b>two packages of</b>	 <b>..bags of...</b>	 <b>a box of</b>	 <b>2 bowls of...</b>	 <b>... tubes of...</b>
 <b>a loaf of (bread)...</b>	<b>1/4</b> <b>a quart of...</b>	 <b>3 pieces of...</b>	 <b>some slices of...</b>	 <b>a pot of</b>

You can combine quantifiers and containers to be very specific.



A full American breakfast consists of **three pieces of** *grilled bacon*, **two** fried eggs, **a glass of** *orange juice* and **a cup of** *coffee* with **a little** cream, **a lot of** pancakes, and **some slices** of bread.

**V. Write two sentences for each picture, use quantities and containers. Look at the example.**

 fish	I have <b>some</b> fish for lunch. (QUANTIFIER) I have <b>a bowl</b> of fish and rice for lunch. (CONTAINER)
 lemonade	

 <p>fruit</p>	
 <p>coffee</p>	
 <p>marmalade</p>	

**VI. Some friends are talking about food. Complete the three dialogues with an expression of quantity or a container from the box. Then practice the dialogues with a friend.**

<b>bottle</b>	<b>some</b>	<b>loaf</b>	<b>pieces</b>	<b>slices</b>	<b>package</b>	
<b>cartons</b>	<b>a little of</b>	<b>kilos</b>	<b>bowl</b>	<b>can</b>	<b>boxes</b>	<b>a piece</b>

1. Mabel: Let us make a fruit salad. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of apples and a \_\_\_\_\_ of pineapple in the refrigerator.

Ryan: Here's \_\_\_\_\_ honey.

Mabel: Great. Let's put \_\_\_\_\_ yogurt, too.

2. Betty: I have a \_\_\_\_\_ of vegetable soup and some \_\_\_\_\_ of chicken nuggets for lunch. What do you have?

Elliot: I have \_\_\_\_\_ of lettuce and five \_\_\_\_\_ of cheese.

Betty: Here's a \_\_\_\_\_ of bread, too.

Elliot: Thanks.

3. Sara: Let us go to the supermarket, so check the list. We need two \_\_\_\_\_ of onions and three \_\_\_\_\_ of cookies.

Michael: Ok, we also need three \_\_\_\_\_ of milk and a \_\_\_\_\_ of oil.

## QUESTIONS

To ask about the quantity of something we use the expressions **How much** for *uncountable nouns* and **How many** for countable nouns. Look at the next examples:

A

**HOW MUCH** cream is there?

There is **some** cream for the soup.

B

**HOW MANY** apples are there for the fruit salad?

There are **a lot of** apples.

## VII. Complete the questions with: *How much* or *How many*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ sugar do you want?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ bananas do you need?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice is there?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ melon would you like?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries do you want?

## VIII. Read the sentence carefully, look at the noun and choose the word that correctly completes the sentence.

1. How **many** / **much** sugar do you want for the cake?
2. There's too **much** / **many** honey in this tea.
3. There are **a few** / **a little** berries left.

4. There is **some / many** flour.
5. Are there **much / many** tomatoes?
6. There are a **lot of / little** French fry.
7. Can I have **a few / some** orange juice, please?
8. Are there **a few / much** bananas in the fridge?
9. Would you like **many / some** donuts?
10. Can I have **an / many** apple pie?

### Listening

**IX. Jane and her mom are at the convenience store, doing the shopping. Listen to their conversation (audio 1), check the articles they buy and write down the quantity, container, or quantifier they mention. Check the transcription of the dialogue in the answer key.**

#### Things to buy.

White bread	_____
Wheat bread	_____
Cookies	_____
Bananas	_____
Apples	_____
Strawberries	_____
Tomatoes	_____
Potatoes	_____
Apple juice	_____
Orange juice	_____
Manchego cheese	_____

## Reading

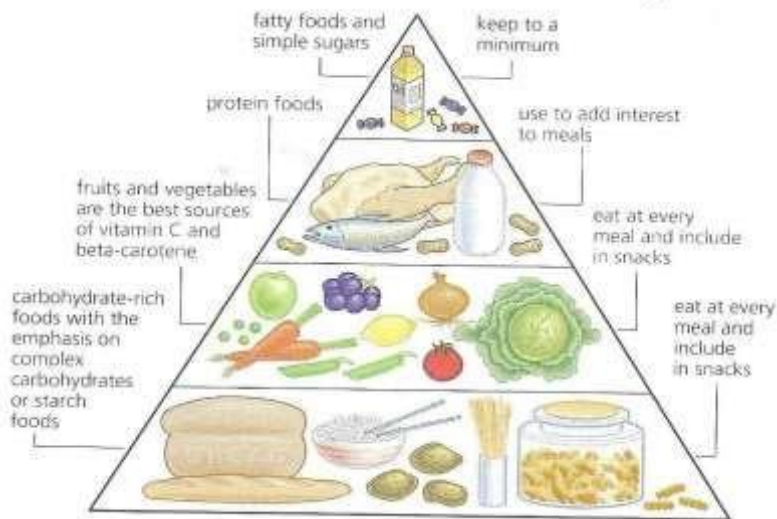
### X. Read the text about nutrition.

#### Food

Food supplies you with energy, and with the materials your body needs for growing, repairing wounds, and staying healthy. Energy is needed for everything that goes on in the body. Your muscles use energy when you move, and your brain uses energy

when you think. You use energy even when you are completely relaxed or asleep. This energy keeps your body warm.

Carbohydrates are our main source of energy. They are in sugary food such as sweets, honey, jam and in starchy food such as bread, potatoes, and rice. The other energy-rich



nutrients are fats. Fatty foods include butter and cream, which come from animals, and oils from plants such as olive oil, sunflower oil or maize seed oil. Fats can supply twice as much energy as carbohydrates. But instead of using them directly, the body keeps fats as an energy store. Fat is mostly stored under the skin.

**Vocabulary:**

Starchy food: alimentos almidonados

Fats: grasas

Instead of: en lugar de

Oxford Children's Encyclopedia Vol 3. p..107.

**Complete the sentences according to the text.**

1. This text is about

---

2. Food gives

---

3. Energy is necessary for

---

4. Muscles use energy

---

5. Brain uses energy

---

6. There are two kinds of carbohydrates

---

7. Examples of carbohydrates are

---

8. Fatty food comes from

---

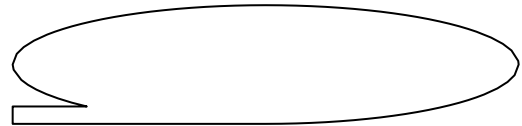
## Speaking

XI. You are at the supermarket. You need to have a conversation with the clerk. He has the price list. Ask a friend to help you to have a complete conversation. Remember to use How much for uncountable nouns, and How many for countable.

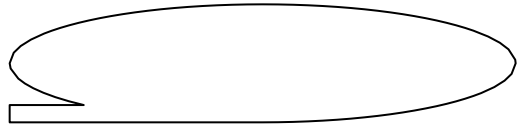
<https://www.pinterest.com.mx/pin/786018>



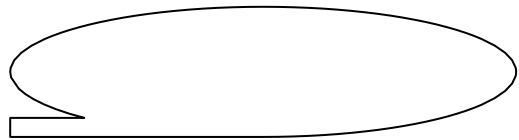
1. Tell him what you need.



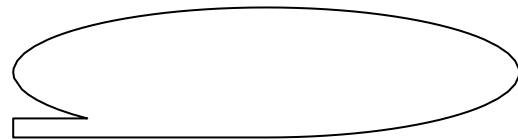
2. Ask for the price of the pineapple using a quantifier.



3. Ask for the quantity of blueberries in a quarter of a kilo.



4. Ask for the price of the soda using a container.



5. Tell him all what you want to buy.  
6. Ask him for the full price.

## Reading

### XII. Read the text and answer the questions.

#### What is Reality TV?

So, what is Reality TV? Reality TV is the projection of people's lives in real or fabricated situations and can range from documentary style, informative shows, entertainment shows based on the lives of reality TV actors, game shows, contests, talent auditions, adventure programs, housing shows, philanthropy, love and dating shows, shows which outline the inner workings of a particular industry and so much more. Thus, it can be difficult to outline what exactly reality TV is and what reality television is not.

Therefore, in answering what is reality TV, the answer can be any form of television that touches on the reality of people's lives. While many fictional shows do in fact touch on real issues or portray real stories; reality TV is generally reserved for non-professional actors and stays focused on the lives of the actors as their lives are currently happening.

<http://www.jobmonkey.com/realitytv/reality-tv/>

1. What's this text about?

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2. What does Reality TV present?

---

3. What kind of shows are Reality TV?

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4. What is the characteristic of a reality program?

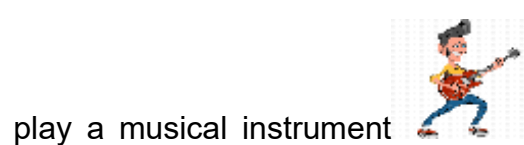
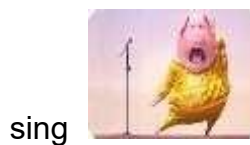
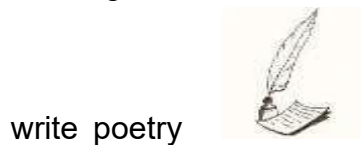
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5. Who are the actors?

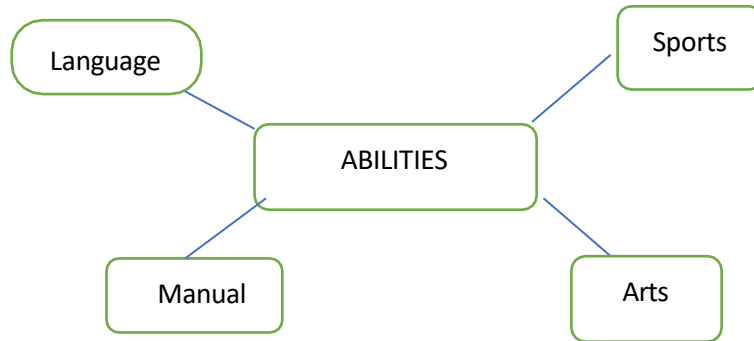
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There are many talent contests in the world and one of them comes to Mexico, and you could be famous, win a million of dollars as well as your own show in Las Vegas, if you decide to take part in it. You would have to convince the jury and the public that you have the necessary ABILITIES to take part and win the main prize.

What abilities do you have to participate? Check the following vocabulary, maybe you identify some skill that let you take part in this contest.



**XIII. Organize the previous abilities in the following diagram and add other skills you have.**



**Writing**

**XIV. Complete the format to enter the talent contest. Take up the skills that you marked at the beginning.**

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE

*Talent show  
Brand variety show*



READY TO BE FAMOUS, THIS IS THE FIRST  
STEP!!!  
MGT MEXICO HAS GOT TALENT.

*Can you juggle?, Can you swim?  
Can you skate?*

Complete Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Age: \_\_\_\_\_

List your abilities.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

The modal CAN help you to express “what you can or can’t do”. It is an auxiliary verb that goes with a main verb in the sentence.

### AFFIRMATIVE FORM

For example: He can run very fast.

Subject + **can** + verb + complement

Subject	Can + verb	Complement
I	can + ride	a horse
He/She/It	can + play	the piano
You/We/They	can + climb	the mountain

You can talk about what people do by using the pronoun “you” in an impersonal form.

For example: You can see the beach from your hotel room.

**XV. Now, look at the images of some people who have taken part in these shows, around the world. What are their abilities? Write them.**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_.



2. He \_\_\_\_\_.



3. He \_\_\_\_\_.



4. He \_\_\_\_\_



5. He \_\_\_\_\_.



6. She \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_








### NEGATIVE FORM

You can also express what YOU CAN'T DO by using the short form of CANNOT that is CAN'T.

Subject	Can't +verb	Complement
I	cannot dance	tango
She	can't paint	a picture
My dog	can't juggle	with balls

Subject+ **cannot** + main verb + complement

**XVI. Some participants have gone to the following round and others have not. Write down if they can do the activities they described in their interview.**



Martha \_\_\_\_\_ but Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (sing)

2. Jorge \_\_\_\_\_ but the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)

3. Lucas the chimpanzee \_\_\_\_\_ (juggle)

4. Candy and Caleb \_\_\_\_\_ (dance)

5. John \_\_\_\_\_ (do gymnastics)

**XVII. Now write down about your family and friends' skills. Use *can* or *can't*.**

**0. My cat / jump**     My cat can jump very high.

1. Some friends / do gymnastics \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My father / tell jokes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My mother / cook \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My favorite cousin \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My pet \_\_\_\_\_.

You have passed the preliminary tests! Surely you will conquer the public. Remember that to express your skills, you have to use CAN and CANNOT (CAN'T) adequately.

## INTERROGATIVE FORM

To make a question with the auxiliary CAN, you have to follow the order:

Can + subject+ verb + complement?

Can	subject	verb /Complement	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Can	she	sing well?	Yes, she can	No, she can't.
Can	you	jump the rope?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't

The modal verb CAN goes at the beginning of the question Remember that the question mark goes at the end of the question, in English.

### XVIII. Match the questions with their short answers. .

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Can you dance ballet?               | a) Yes, she can. |
| 2. Can your brother swim 2 km?         | b) No, I can't   |
| 3. Can your mother cook paella?        | c) Yes, he can.  |
| 4. Can your best friend speak Chinese? | d) No, it can't  |
| 5. Can your pet do tricks?             | e) Yes, he can.  |

## Listening

**XIX. Maybe you have a pet with some abilities. Watch these videos of animals taking part in the talent contest "Britain's Got Talent" (videos 1, 2, 3) and answer:**

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1inR2b7PS5M>

a) Where does Marc come from? \_\_\_\_\_

b) How old is he? \_\_\_\_\_

c) What does he ask the dog? \_\_\_\_\_

d) What can Wendy the dog do? \_\_\_\_\_



2. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dv\\_gOBi8Wpk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dv_gOBi8Wpk)

a) How old is Ashleigh? \_\_\_\_\_

b) How old is Pudsey? \_\_\_\_\_

c) Can they win an Oscar? \_\_\_\_\_

d) What can Pudsey the dog do? \_\_\_\_\_

e) What do judges think about them? \_\_\_\_\_



Children and people who apparently don't have any talent, have taken part but they have a surprise for everybody.

3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1HW2Alo7HY>

a) What's her name? \_\_\_\_\_

b) How old is she? \_\_\_\_\_

c) How does she feel? \_\_\_\_\_

d) What can this beautiful girl do? \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes, people who don't have any special skill, go to audition. Surely, some people who you know have some abilities and others don't.

4. Give some examples: *My dog can't jump a chair.*

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## Speaking

**XX You have gone to the next round, which consists in an interview. Complete the dialogue and practice it with a partner.**

**Interviewer:** Congratulations! You are in this round. This interview is to check on your abilities. Tell me, \_\_\_\_\_you sing?

**You:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_you dance?

**You:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_but I \_\_\_\_\_do some acrobats.

**Interviewer:** Excellent! What kind of acrobats?

**You:** Well, I \_\_\_\_\_walk on my hands, and I \_\_\_\_\_jump very high. I also \_\_\_\_\_walk on the rope 50 meters high.

**Interviewer:** Something else?

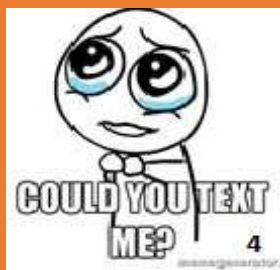
**You:** I \_\_\_\_\_juggle with 10 balls at the same time.

**Interviewer:** Wow! Very nice!

## Reading

**XXI. Have fun reading these memes. Match each image to its other half so that it makes sense.**

- a) I can't sleep \_\_\_\_\_
- b) I can't pee \_\_\_\_\_
- c) OMG ! \_\_\_\_\_
- d) I can't hear you \_\_\_\_\_
- e) SERIOUS!!!! \_\_\_\_\_
- f) to be over \_\_\_\_\_
- g). I'm so excited. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) but I do because I can \_\_\_\_\_
- i) I can't stop laughing \_\_\_\_\_



## Check your progress. Unit 1

**I. The following sentences refer to different amounts of food. Read the sentences and choose the option that completes the idea.**

1. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the fridge?  
a) a few                      b) a little                      c) much
2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ water?  
a) some                      b) a few                      c) many
3. \_\_\_\_\_ oranges do you need to make some orange water?  
a) How much                      b) How many                      c) Are there
4. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ coffee please?  
a) a little                      b) many                      c) a cup of
5. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ honey in the jar.  
a) a                      b) many                      c) much

**II. Underline the appropriate container for each kind of food mentioned.**

1. A **jar** / **bottle** of strawberry jam.
2. Three **cans** / **packages** of cookies.
3. Five **jars** / **cartons** of orange juice.
4. A **bottle** / **package** of fresh milk.
5. Two **cans** / **boxes** of chocolates.

**III. Look at the table and complete the sentences or question according to the information.**

	play baseball	ride a horse	swim	sing	play an instrument
Sylvia					
Laura					
John					
Paul					

1. John \_\_\_\_\_play baseball, ride a horse, and swim.
2. Laura \_\_\_\_\_ride a horse but she \_\_\_\_\_swim.
3. Paul \_\_\_\_\_play baseball and \_\_\_\_\_ride a horse.
4. John and Paul \_\_\_\_\_play an instrument but they \_\_\_\_\_sing.
5. \_\_\_\_\_Laura \_\_\_\_\_in the beach? \_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_John \_\_\_\_\_the piano? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_swim and she \_\_\_\_\_songs.
8. Silvia \_\_\_\_\_play an instrument and Laura \_\_\_\_\_.
9. John \_\_\_\_\_but Laura \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_John play baseball and Paul sing? No, they \_\_\_\_\_.

### Answer key

### Unit 1

**Exercise I.** Countries mentioned: China, Japan, United States, Australia, India, Chile, Thailand, Mexico.

**Exercise II.** Fruit: strawberries, bananas

Meat: seafood / fish / red meat / chicken / bacon / sausages

Dairy products: cheese

Grain products: rice / noodles / bread

Other foods: eggs / paella / hamburgers / tacos / pizza / sandwich, sushi

### Exercise III

1 In Japan

2. Because they are away from the sea.

3. Only one. All the food is together on the table.

4. People use their fingers and bread to pick up the food.

5. Because it is possible to transport food easily from one part of the world to the other

### Exercise IV.

1. Some tomatoes	C	5. a strawberry	C
2. some yoguth	UC	6. Some fish	UC
3. some ice cream	UC	7. an egg	C
4. A lemon	C	8. a watermelon	C

### Exercise V (Possible answers):

I drink a glass of lemonade.	Would you like some lemonade?
There is some fruit on the table.	There is a bowl of fruit on the table.

My mom drinks a lot of coffee	Can I have a cup of coffee?
There is a little marmalade in the jar.	We need a bottle of marmalade.

**Exercise VI.**

1. package / can / a little of / some.
2. bowl / pieces/ a piece / slices / loaf.
3. kilos / boxes / cartons / bottle.

**Exercise VII.** 1. How much, 2. How many, 3. How much, 4. How much, 5. How many

**Exercise VIII.**

1. much	2. much	3. a few	4. some	5. many	6. a lot of	7. som e	8. a few	9. some	10. an
------------	------------	-------------	------------	---------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------	-----------

**Listening: Audioscript**

At the convenience store M= mom J=Jane S= salesperson

M: Jane, hurry up! Come on, I need your help.

J: Ok.

S: Good morning. How can I help you today?

M: Well, I'd like some orange juice, please.

S: How many cartons?

M: Three, please.

J: But Mom, I don't like orange juice, apple juice is better.

M: Shh Jane. It's good for you. Thank you.

S: Anything else?

M: And a kilo of tomatoes, please.

S: These tomatoes are very fresh. Here you are.

M: And I'd like some of that Manchego cheese, please.

S: This one? How much?

M: A piece is fine, thanks. And ...is there any wheat bread? I can't see any.

S: Sorry, no, there isn't – but there's some white bread. Look! It's homemade.

M: Ummm....No, I...

J: Mom, I really like white bread. Please can we have it?

M: Oh, Ok then. Yes, thanks.

S: Anything else?

J: Oh yeah! Mom! Look at those cookies!

M: Shh Jane...Um...oh yes, some apples.

S: How many – one bag or two?

M: Two bags, please.

J: Oh yuck. Can't we have bananas?

M: No, we can't. Here. Take these bags for me.

J: Oh Mom! They're heavy!

M: Thanks ....How much is all that?

S: Let's see, that's ten dollars and eighty-five cents.

M: Here you are.  
 S: Thanks. And here's your change.  
 M: Thanks. Bye!

**Exercise IX.** some white bread / two bags of apples / a kilo of tomatoes / two cartons of orange juice / a piece of Manchego cheese

**Exercise X. Reading**

1. The text is about food.
2. Food gives you energy and material for your body.
3. Energy is necessary for everything that happens in the body.
4. Muscles use energy when you move
5. Brain uses energy when you think.
6. There are two kinds of carbohydrates: sugary and fats.
7. Examples of carbohydrates are sweets, honey, jam, bread, potatoes, rice.
8. Fatty food comes from animals or plants.

**Exercise XI Speaking**

1. I need ...
2. How many blueberries are in half a kilo?
3. How much is the bottle of soda?
4. I want...
5. How much is it?

**Exercise XII. Reading**

1. Reality shows.
2. Projection of lives in real or fabricated situated situations.
3. Gameshows, contests, talent auditions, adventure programs, housing shows, philanthropy, love and dating shows.
4. Any form of television that touches on the reality of people's lives
5. Non-professional actors.

**Exercise XIII**

<b>Language:</b> ventriloquize, say hello in languages
<b>Sports</b> ice skate, play soccer, golf, American football, baseball, tennis, volleyball, swim underwater, ride a horse.
<b>Manual:</b> juggle, do acrobats, do magic tricks, cook, drive a car
<b>Arts:</b> play a musical instrument, dance tango, write poetry, paint

**Exercise XIV Open answers****Exercise XV**

1. They can play drums.	4.He can play poker.
2. He can dance.	5.He can juggle.
3. He can ventriloquize.	6.She can sing and play an instrument.

**Exercise XVI**

1. Martha can't sing but Peter can.	2. Jorge can't swim but the girls ca.
3. Lucas the chimpanzee can juggle.	4. Candy and Caleb can dance.
5. John can do gymnastics	

**Exercise XVII. Possible answers.**

1. Some friends can do gymnastics	2. My father can tell jokes
3. My mother can cook	4. My grandmother can ride a bike
5. My uncle can speak Chinese	6. My favourite cousin can't walk on hands.
7. My pet can sleep all day.	

**Exercise XVIII** 1. B 2. C 3.A 4.E 5 D**Exercise XIX**

1. a) He comes from Paris.	b) 61 years old.	c) He asks to answer some questions.	d) She can speak and sing.
2. a) 16	b) 6	c) Yes, they can	d) He can dance with her
			e) They are fantastic, adorable. He is

				the best dancing dog
3. a) Heavenly		b) 5	c) Happy	d) Sing and dance

4. Open answers with can and can't.

**Exercise XX. Speaking**

can	can't	can	can't	can	can	can	can	can
-----	-------	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

**Exercise XXI.**

a) 4	b) 1	c) 5
d) 2	e) 9	f) 8
g) 7	h) 6	i) 3

**Check your progress. U.1.**

I.

1. a) a few	2. a) some	3. b) How many	4. d) a cup of	5. c) much
-------------	------------	----------------	----------------	------------

II.

1. jar	2. packages	3. cartons
4. bottle	5. boxes	

III.

1. Can 2. Can / cannot 3. Can/ can't 4. can't/ can't 5. Can swim.  
No, she can't. 6. can /play. Yes, he can 7. Can't /can't sing 8. Can/ can't

## Unit 2 Describe places in the community

In all cities and town you find several places: government offices, Banks, churches, theaters, auditoriums, cinemas, parks, schools etc. To go to a specific place you need to take public transportation and use a map to get to the place. In this unit you will study how to give directions to get to a place.

### I. Write the name of each place on the line.

**II. Match the description column with place. Read the definition of the place first**

Description	Place
1. You can eat there.	( ) library
2. Police officers work there.	( ) market
3. Doctors and nurses look after sick people there.	( ) cinema
4. People go to buy and sell things there.	( ) hospital
5. You go to borrow or read books there.	( ) supermarket
6. Children go to learn there.	( ) restaurant
7. You go to send letters and to buy stamps there.	( ) school
8. You go to see a film there.	( ) post office
9. People go to pray there.	( ) church
10. You can buy food and other things in that big shop. 11. You can buy snacks and sodas there.	( ) police station (11) fast food restaurant

I

**III. Practice this dialogue with a classmate using the information of the previous exercise. Look at the example number 11.**

**A**

What can I buy in a fast food restaurant?

**B**

You can buy snacks, sodas etc. 34

**IV. Tuxtla is a place in the south of Mexico. Read the text and underline the places mentioned.**

**My town**



Hi Friends! My name's Pedro and I live in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. It is in the south of Mexico. It is a big and very nice town. About 604,000 people live here.

There are a lot of shops, supermarkets, and malls. You can buy everything you need. There are several banks in the malls and main streets. There are six libraries and some police stations.

There are five big parks, where children can play because there are playgrounds. My favorite park is called "Joyo Mayu"; it is a name in Zoque language and means "May's flower". I like it because it has a lot of trees, cafeterias and you can do picnics, but the most amazing thing is the lake. It is in the northeast of the city and it is next to the sports park "Caña Hueca", where you can practice some sports and the river Sabinal goes through.

As it is a touristic city, there are a lot of hotels, restaurants, and cafés. There are also some interesting museums that you have to visit when you come, such as the Marimba Museum, the Chiapas Science and Technology Museum, the Paleontology's Museum and the Botanical Museum.

There are a lot of elementary and high schools, as well as colleges. There is also a cathedral in the city center, the Cathedral of St Marcus and there are also a lot of churches in the town.

I like living in Tuxtla Gutierrez because it is a nice and interesting city, where you can do a lot of things.

**V. Answer the questions according to the text.**

1. Where can you find Tuxtla Gutierrez?

---

2. How many inhabitants are there? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What kind of shops are there in Tuxtla?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which park is Pedro's favorite and why?  
\_\_\_\_\_

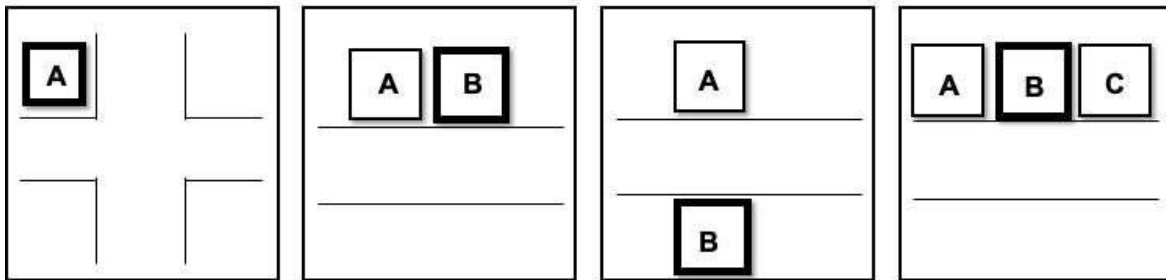
5. What tourist attractions can you find?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Why does Pedro like his town?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar**

Sometimes people ask you about the location of some offices, schools, banks etc. You need different prepositions that indicate location. For example: **across**, **opposite** (*cruzando*), **between** (*entre*), **on the corner of** (*en la esquina de*), **next to** (*junto a*), **behind** (*atrás*)

**PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE**



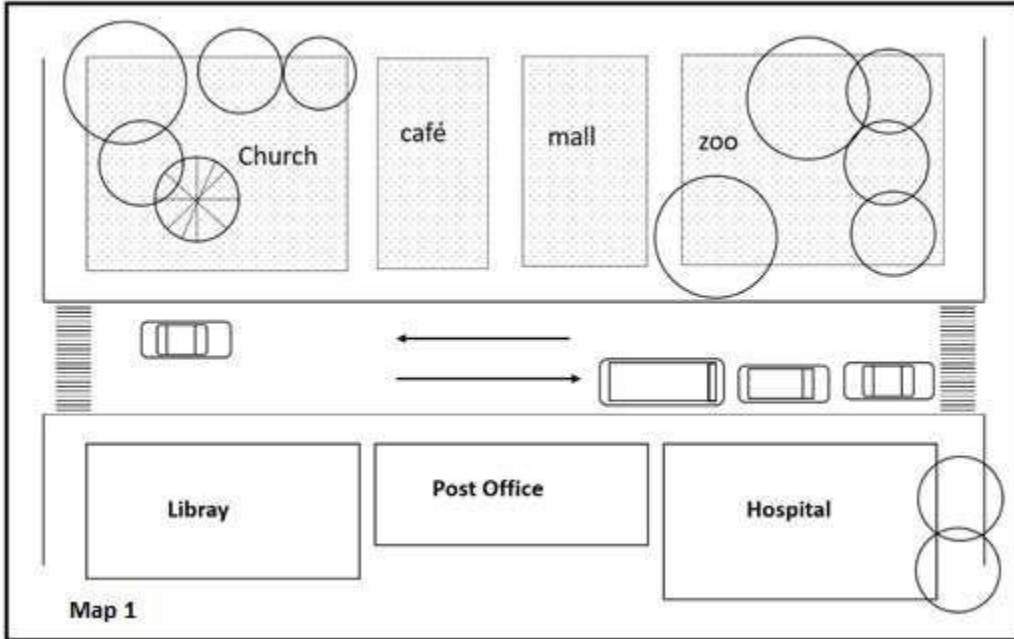
**on the corner**

**next to**

**across/opposite**

**between**

**VI. Choose the appropriate preposition according to the location in the map 1.**

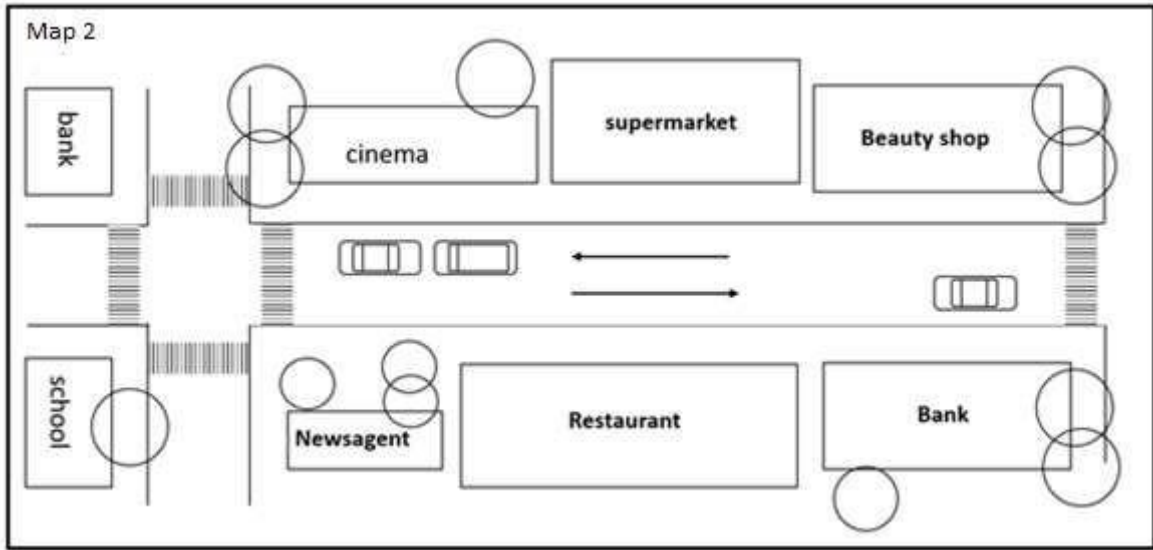


For example: The church is opposite the library.

1. The hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.
2. The post office is \_\_\_\_\_ the library and the hospital.
3. The zoo is \_\_\_\_\_ the mall.
4. The church is \_\_\_\_\_ Main Street.
5. The mall is \_\_\_\_\_ the post office.
6. The café is \_\_\_\_\_ between the church and the mall.

**VII. Complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition according to Map 2.**

1. The beauty shop is \_\_\_\_\_ to the library.
2. The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema and beauty shop.
3. The school is \_\_\_\_\_ the newsagent.
4. The bank is \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema
5. The cinema \_\_\_\_\_
6. The police station \_\_\_\_\_
7. The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_

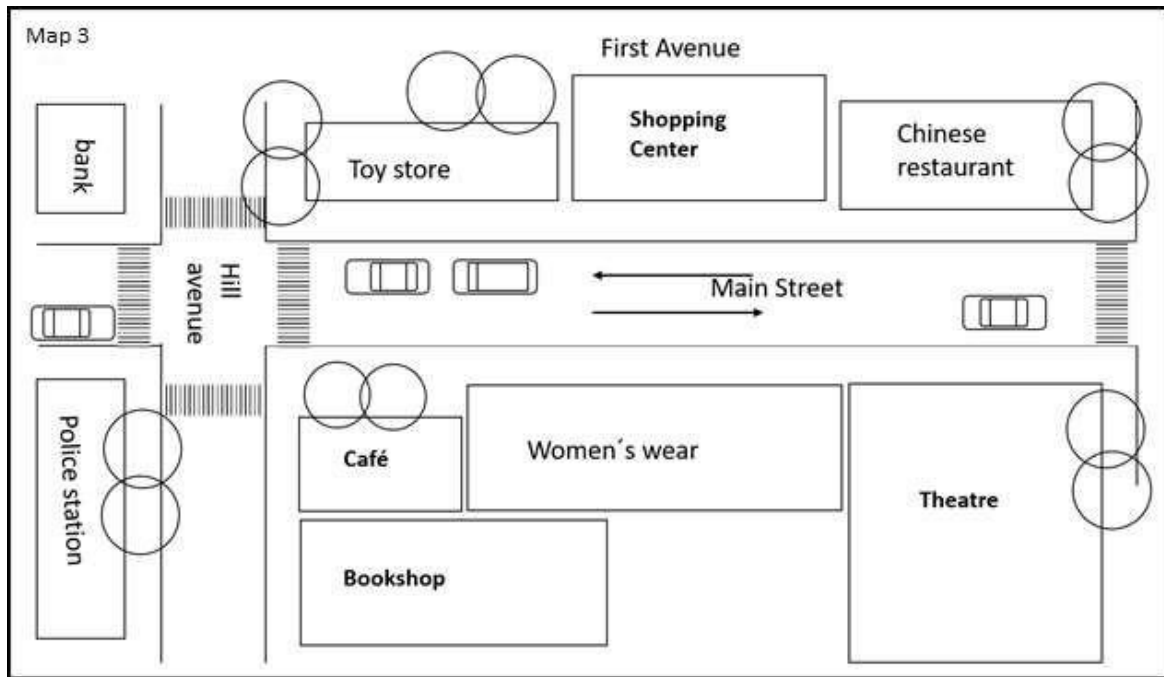


**VIII. Look at the map 3 and write T(true) or F (false) to the following ideas.**

1. The toy store is across from the Chinese restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The women's wear is between the bookshop and the café. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The cafe is next to the bookshop. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The bank is on the First Avenue. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The shopping center is on the corner of Main and First Avenue. \_\_\_\_\_

Give the location of these places.

6. The shopping center \_\_\_\_\_
7. The theatre \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Chinese restaurant \_\_\_\_\_
9. The bookshop \_\_\_\_\_
10. The bank \_\_\_\_\_



### Give the location of a place.

If somebody asks you about a place, your answer includes the name of the street, also the places or buildings near the place the person is looking for.

Example: A tourist: Excuse me. Where is the jewelry store.?

You: The jewelry store is on the corner of Hill Avenue and First Avenue

### Asking about directions.

When you need to go to a place and you don't know it, you can use any of these questions.



Can you please tell me how I **can get to** Oxford Street?

**How can I get to** the supermarket?

I'm trying to **get to** First Avenue.

**How do I get to** the post office?

**What's the best way to** get to your house?

**Where is** Mc Donalds?

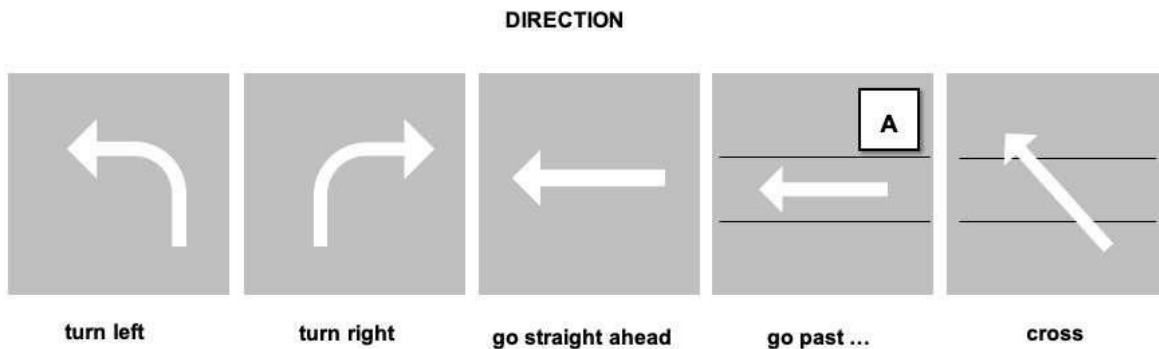
**Is there a post office near here?**

### Giving directions:

When you answer a question, you need these verbs to indicate direction:

<b>Walk</b> along / <b>go</b> straight
<b>Take</b> the first /second road/ street/ block/ name of street

Or some of these actions:



### Listening

**IX. A tourist is asking information about some places, look at map 4. Listen to the conversation and complete the dialogue.**

#### Conversation 1

Tourist 1: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema please?

Man: It's on Oak Street. It is \_\_\_\_\_ the newsagent and the \_\_\_\_\_.

Tourist 1: And where's Oak Street? Is it far?

Man: No, it isn't far. \_\_\_\_\_. There is a bank \_\_\_\_\_. The cinema is on your \_\_\_\_\_ bank.

Tourist 1: Thanks very much!

Man: You're welcome!

### Conversation 2

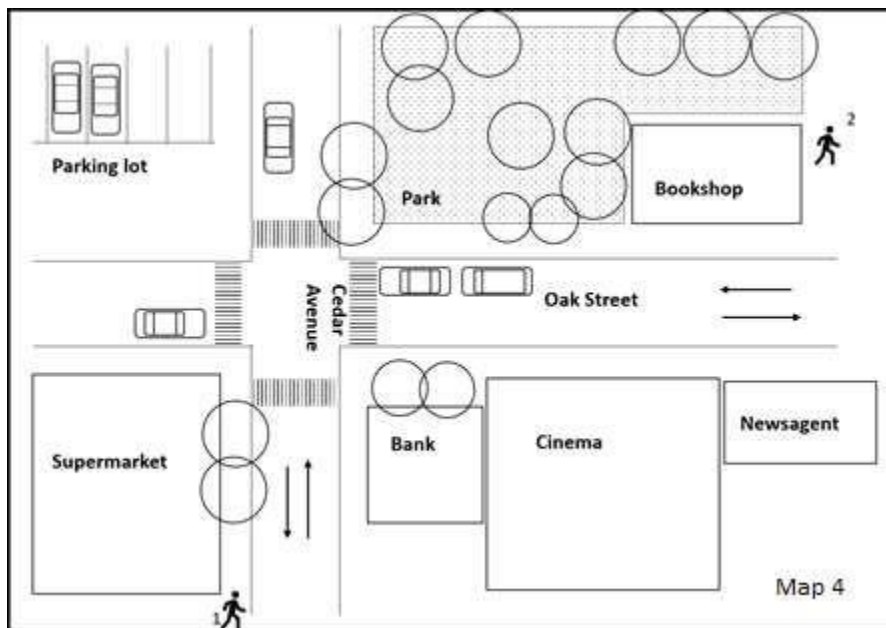
Tourist 2: Excuse me, is there a \_\_\_\_\_?

Man: Yes, it's on Cedar Avenue.

Tourist 2: How \_\_\_\_\_?

Man: \_\_\_\_\_ this street and \_\_\_\_\_ on Cedar Avenue. The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ the parking lot. If you need something to buy, hurry up!. It closes in 20 minutes.

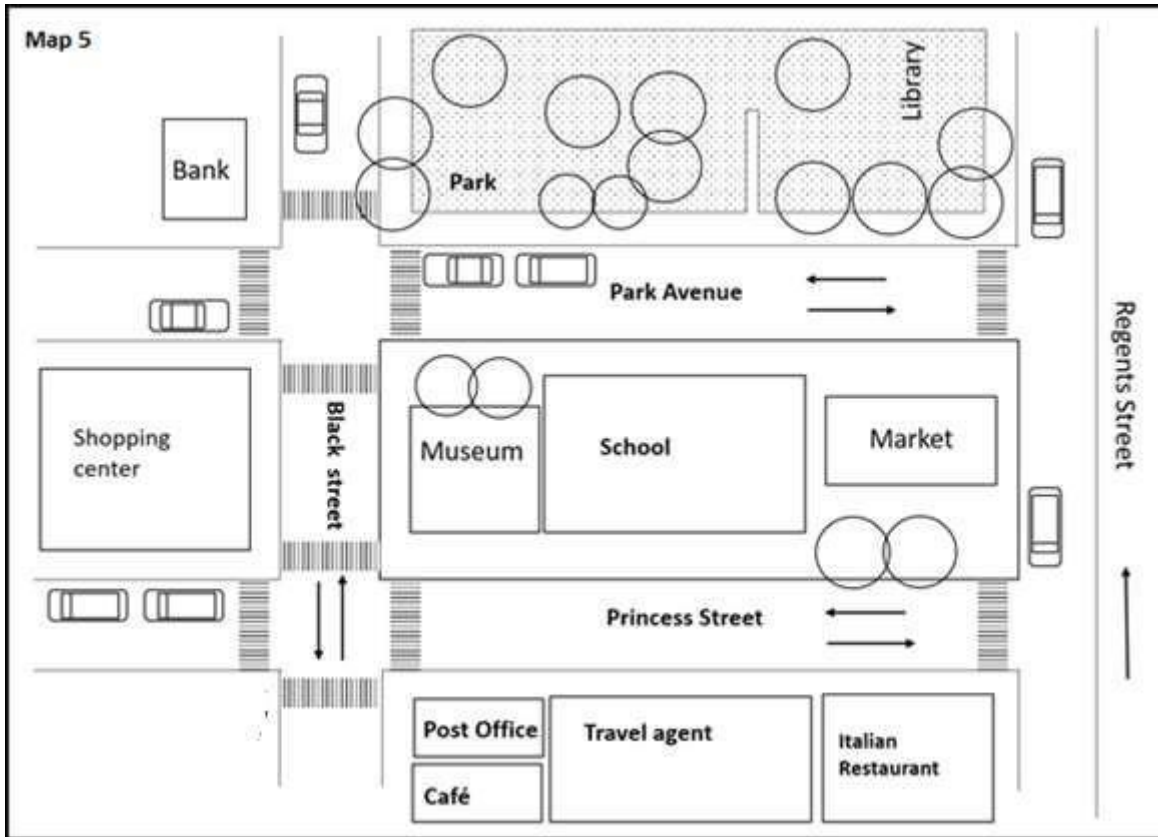
Tourist 2: Thank you.



**X. Give directions to the following places.** Look at the map below.

Example: You are at Black Street near the café and you want to go to the school.

**Direction:** Walk along one block and turn right on Park Avenue, the school is on your right, next to the museum.



1. You are at the park and a person wants to go to the market.

---

2. You and your friends are at school and want to go to a café.

---

3. Some students are at the library and they need to go to the bank.

---

4. A man is in the market and he wants to go to the post office.

---

5. Two women are eating at the Italian restaurant and want to go to the “Big sales” in the shopping center.

---

## Speaking

XI. Look at map 5 and practice the model dialogue, give directions to get to different places. Choose the places for conversation 3 and 4.

Conversation 1 From Shopping center to the school.



EXCUSE ME, . HOW CAN I GET TO the school?



THANKS!!

Conversation 2 from post office to the library.



A: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_?



Go  
\_\_\_\_\_



THANKS YOU!!

Choose other places and practice giving directions.

Conversation 3





How.....



#### Conversation 4



Sometimes you have to travel long distances to go to a place and it's necessary to use transportation. You can use the verb "take".

I **take a train** from one city to another. He **takes a taxi** to return home.



When you want to add the means of transportation use the preposition "by".

I go to the Super Bowl **by plane**.



I go to the stadium **by bus**.



On vacations, we travel **by car**



, **by train**



**by subway**



**XII. Read the text about a thematic park in China.**



*WINDOW OF THE WORLD*

*Window of the World* is a fantastic park located in Shenzhen, China. In the park there are many models of famous places from around the world. Here you can find replicas of important and interesting historical places, famous scenic sites and world's wonders. There are 130 different models in total. The park covers an area of 480,000 square meters. It is divided in 8 sections: The World Square, the area of Oceanic, the area of Asia, the area of Europe, the area of Africa, the area of America, The World Sculpture Park, the International Street.

In one day you can visit many places of the world like the Eiffel Tower in Paris; mountains, like Mount Fuji in Japan; historical sites like Ancient Athens and other places, too. The site takes at least one and a half day to explore the park. Every night, before closing, there are fireworks and laser show during the festival time.

There are fun activities for all the family. You can take a ride on the Colorado River! And there is a place for skiing, too! Or if you decide you can hunt with the North American Indians. there is a pop festival in the park. There are also cultural events for example. The Pop Musical Festival or celebrate Chinese National Day (October 1).

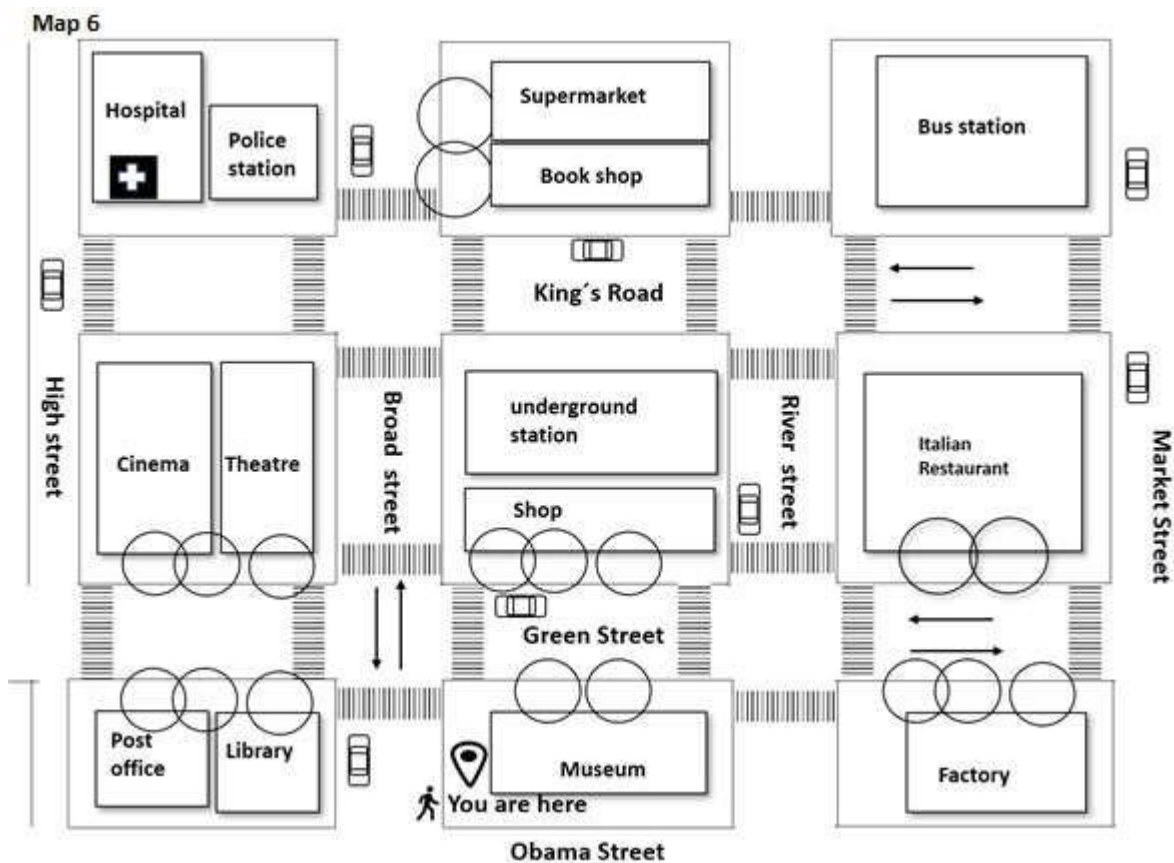
There are also international restaurants and mini exhibitions on famous figures from world history and cafés in the park. You can eat the different foods from around the world, too! Take a taxi or a bus from Shenzhen train station to get there. It costs 200 RMB (renminbi) to go in- that's about \$30 dls.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Where is *The Window of the World*? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many sections are there? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which are some examples of the places? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which other activities are there? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How can you get there? \_\_\_\_\_

I. Look at the map 6 and read the description and identify the place.

- a) It's in front of a hospital \_\_\_\_\_
- b) It's on Green street next to the library \_\_\_\_\_
- c) It's on the corner of Cervantes and Market St. . \_\_\_\_\_
- d) The main entrance is opposite the bookshop \_\_\_\_\_
- e) It's on Obama street. There is a new exhibition \_\_\_\_\_



II. Look at the map 6 and give directions to these places.

1. Where's the bus station?
2. How can I get to the Italian restaurant?
3. You are at the cinema and a friend wants to go to the supermarket.
4. Two ladies are at the hospital and they want to go to the shop.
5. A policeman receives a call from the factory, what route is the best

**Exercise I.**

1. Library	2. Museum	3. Restaurant	4. Supermarket	5. Hospital
6. Police station	7. Theatre	8. Church	9. Factory	10 Train station
11. school	12. Market	13. Swimming pool	14. Cinema	15. Post office. 16. School

**Exercise II** 5,4,8,3,10,1,6,7,9,2,11.

**Exercise III** Speaking. (open answers)

**Exercise V** 1. It's in the south of Mexico. 2. 604,000 people 3. Different kinds: supermarkets, malls, shop, bank, libraries and police stations. 4. His favourite is Joyo Mayu because it has a lot of trees, cafeterias 5. You can find the marimba museum, Chiapas Science and Technology Museum, Palentology Museum and the Botanical.

**Exercise VI**

1. next to 2. between 3. opposite 4.on 5. Opposite 6. between

**Exercise VII**

1. opposite 2. between 3. next to 4,5,6 open answers

**Exercise VIII** 1. F 2. F 3. T 4.. F 5.. F

6. The shopping center is between the toy store and the Chinese restaurant
7. The theatre is next to the women's wear.
8. The Chinese restaurant is on Main Street next to the Shopping center
9. The bookshop is on hill Avenue opposite the police station
10. The bank is in front the police station.

**Exercise IX. Listening****Conversation 1**

Tourist 1: Excuse me, where's the cinema please?

Man: It's on Oak Street. It is between the newsagent and the First Bank..

Tourist 1: And...where's Oak Street? Is it far?

Man: No, it isn't far. Go straight, turn right on the first street. There is a bank on the corner. The cinema is on your right next to the bank.

Tourist 1: Thanks very much!

Man: You are welcome.

**Conversation 2**

Tourist 2: Excuse me, is there a supermarket near here?

Man: Yes, it's on Cedar avenue.

Tourist 2 How can I get there?

Man: Walk along this street and turn left on Cedar Avenue. The supermarket is opposite the parking lot. If you need something to buy, hurry up, it closes in 20 minutes.

Tourist 2: Thank you

**X.** (open answers) Possible answers

1. Walk along Park Avenue and the Market is next to the school.
2. Walk to Black street, turn left two blocks and the café is on your right next to the post office.
3. Walk along regents Street , turn right in Park avenue, walk and past the park, the bank is on the corner of Black street and Park avenue.
4. Tun righ on Princess Street and the travel agent is between the Italian restaurant and the post office.
5. Walk along on Princess Street and turn left on Black Street the main entrance is in front of the museum.

**Speaking:** Open answers

**Exercise XII Reading**

1. Shenzhen, China
2. It has monuments from different countries
3. 130
4. There is a pop festival
5. Yes, there are
6. By taxi or bus.

**Check your progress**

I. 1. Cinema & theatre 2. Post office 3- bus station 4. Underground 5. Museum


II. Possible answers.

1. Walk along 2 blocks and turn lef on Market Street, walk two blocks. The bus station is on your right.
2. Walk along Broad Street and trun right on Green Street. The Italian restaurant in the factory.
3. Go straight High street to King´s road, turn right and walk one block. Cross the street. Past the police station, the supermarket is behind the bookshop.
4. Go straight one block ant turn right on Green Street, continue walking and the shop is in front the museum.
5. Go straight 2 blocks, turn right on Market Street and walk two blocks, the factory is on the corner of Market street and Obama street.

### Unit 3 Daily Activities.

We do a lot of activities, from morning until bedtime. We repeat some of them everyday so they become our "daily routines". Look at some of them.

#### I. Match the verbs with the pictures.

<p>A</p> 	<p>B</p> 	<p>C</p> 	<p>D</p> 
<p>E</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Go home</li> <li>2. Have lunch</li> <li>3. Have dinner</li> <li>4. Have breakfast</li> <li>5. Take a bath</li> </ol>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>F</p> 
<p>G</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Wake up</li> <li>7. Wash</li> <li>8. Watch tv</li> <li>9. Go to bed</li> <li>10. Go to school</li> </ol>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>H</p> 
<p>I</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Start school</li> <li>12. Do homework</li> <li>13. Get dressed</li> <li>14. Play soccer</li> </ol>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>J</p> 
<p>K</p> 	<p>L</p> 	<p>M</p> 	<p>N</p> 

## Grammar

To express ideas that refer to daily activities we use PRESENT SIMPLE. Look at the conjugation. The pronoun “I” is the 1<sup>st</sup> person, “you” the second and obviously; “he”, “she”, “it” belong to the 3<sup>rd</sup> person and pay special attention to the conjugation.

### AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

Subject	Verb
I	learn
You	learn
He/ She/ It	learns
We	learn
You	learn
They	learn

### Daily Routines

#### In the morning

I get up at 7 o'clock.



You have a shower.



Peter gets dressed.



We have breakfast.



Mary brushes her teeth.






They leave home.



The pronouns that belong to the third person are: HE, SHE and IT, these pronouns need **"-s"**. These are the rules when adding "-s" to the verbs for the correct conjugation of present simple:

a) visit <b>visits</b>	-“s” final    in the majority of verbs: <b>cleans, sleeps.</b>
b) hope <b>hopes</b>	Verbs ending in "e" just add -s: <b>dies, lives, closes.</b>
c) <u>catch</u> <b>catches</b>	--es – Verbs ending in -ch, -sh,-s, -x,-z, add <b>"es"</b> . <u>wash</u> <b>washes</b>  <u>pass</u> <b>passes</b>  <u>fix</u> <b>fixes</b>
d) <u>study</u> <b>studies</b>	Verbs ending with a consonant + <b>y</b> , change the <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> and add <b>-es</b> : try— <b>tries</b> , fry— <b>fries</b> , dry— <b>dries</b> .
e) pay <b>pays</b>	The verb ending with a vowel + <b>y</b> , add just <b>-s</b> : play—plays, say--says, stay--stays, buy--buys, enjoy—buys.
f) Verb “have”	Changes to <b>has</b> : She <b>has</b> a new job.  He <b>has</b> a problem.    My dog <b>has</b> a new toy.

Remember the correct way to express the action of eating (comer):

		
have breakfast	has lunch	have dinner

I have breakfast at 6:00.	Jennie has lunch with her friends every day.	My grandparents have dinner at 8:00.
---------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

Remember that the verb "have" for the third person singular changes to "has":

*Mea **has** breakfast at the office. Oscar **has** always lunch at home.*

BUT

We **have** breakfast very early.

## II. Conjugate the verbs in present simple in the third person.

1. wash \_\_\_\_\_
2. train \_\_\_\_\_
3. cry \_\_\_\_\_
4. eat \_\_\_\_\_
5. run \_\_\_\_\_
6. go \_\_\_\_\_
7. rest \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do \_\_\_\_\_
9. study \_\_\_\_\_
10. leave \_\_\_\_\_
11. take \_\_\_\_\_
12. cook \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Complete the sentences with the verb in parenthesis.

1. Leonard \_\_\_\_\_ one page of his final essay after lunch. (write)
2. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ coffee with milk all mornings. (drink)
3. My cousins and I \_\_\_\_\_ my grandma every Sunday. (visit)
4. Janie and her sister \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket on Mondays. (go)
5. The Math teacher \_\_\_\_\_ on time every day. (arrive)

## NEGATIVE FORM

In the case of the negative form, write DON'T + the main verb: *We don't eat tomato at home.*

*I don't like horror movies.*

But with the 3rd person, write DOESN'T + the main verb in simple form (no "s" !!!!).

*Laura doesn't take Spanish with us.      Luis doesn't have breakfast at home.*

Subject	Verb
I	<b>don't study</b> biology.
You	<b>don't study</b> biology.
He/ She	<b>doesn't study</b> biology.
It (The cat)	<b>doesn't drink</b> milk.
We	<b>don't study</b> biology.
You	<b>don't study</b> biology.
They	<b>don't study</b> biology.

### IV. Complete the sentences with the verb in parenthesis in negative form.

1. Banks \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday and Sunday. (open)
2. Shopping centers \_\_\_\_\_ late on weekdays. (close)
3. My school \_\_\_\_\_ classes on July. (start)
4. Little children \_\_\_\_\_ primary school until they are 6 years old.  
(go)
5. Susy \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. (like)

## INTERROGATIVE FORM

In English, in all the tenses, use an auxiliary verb to form negative sentences and questions. In the case of the present simple, we use the auxiliary verb DO for pronouns I, you, we, they. For the 3rd person (he, she and it) DOES. The auxiliary verb goes at the *beginning* of the sentence. When we ask, we expect an answer. In English, we have short answers and long answers. Study the table.

Question	Affirmative short answer	Negative short answer.
Do <b>you</b> study medicine?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does <b>he</b> study biology?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Do <b>they</b> study at CCH?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.

My friends take German classes in a language center. (*friends* is a plural subject, so it takes the pronoun *they*). **Do they** take German classes in a language center?

Andrea swims twice a week. (*Andrea* is a singular subject, it takes the pronoun *she* – 3rd person) **Does she** swim twice a week?

### V. Complete the questions and answer them.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sophia and Liam \_\_\_\_\_ in the same library? (work)

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Duncan \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth with a bamboo brush?. (brush)

No, \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Barnaby and his son \_\_\_\_\_ a bath at night?. (take)

No, \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Oliver \_\_\_\_\_ his homework after lunch? (do)

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_ .you \_\_\_\_\_ to swimming classes in the afternoon? (go)

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

---

### Prepositions of time:

The activities we do every day are distributed in different moments of the day and week. Check the expressions.

**IN** { *the morning*, I have coffee.  
*the afternoon*, my dad takes a nap.  
*the evening*, my oldest sister does homework.  
*March, November, December*  
*2018, 2005, 2028*

**At** night, Mr. Brown watches the news.

-We use the preposition “on” with days of the week:

**ON** { Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.  
Weekend, weekdays.

Examples:

**On Monday** I take a guitar lesson.

**On Wednesday** my friend and I play hockey.

**On Sunday** Susy visits her daughter.

*\*Remember that days of the week are always written with capital letter.*

### Frequency expressions

-The time expressions are commonly used with Simple Present to say when the action is done. They are placed at the end of the sentence.

**EVERY** { day / Monday, Tuesday, Thursday...etc.  
week / weekend  
month/ January / February....etc  
year  
morning, afternoon, night

**VI. Complete the sentences with the verb in parenthesis. Check if the sentence is affirmative, negative or a question.**

1. Lucas \_\_\_\_\_(wash, neg.) his clothes every Friday.
2. \_\_\_\_\_Nicole \_\_\_\_\_(run) a marathon every year?
3. Jocelyn \_\_\_\_\_(laugh, neg.) with my jokes.
4. Gemma \_\_\_\_\_(wear) sunglasses.
5. \_\_\_\_\_the baby \_\_\_\_\_(sleep) in the morning?
6. Agnes \_\_\_\_\_(help) her mother in the kitchen.
7. \_\_\_\_\_Jack and Olivia \_\_\_\_\_(eat) fish and chips?
8. Rose \_\_\_\_\_(cook) roast beef on Mondays.
9. Jasper \_\_\_\_\_(take, neg.) a nap after lunch.
10. \_\_\_\_\_you \_\_\_\_\_(watch) television at night

**VII. Order the words to form a sentence, use the correct conjugation.**

**Example:** My grandma / have breakfast / pancakes / for — *My grandma has pancakes for breakfast.*

1. My friend / late / on Sundays / get up

---

2. My dad / everyday / leave home /

---

3. take a shower / before going to bed/ My sister

---

4. go to the movies /Jeannie and her boyfriend / on weekends.

---

5. History classes / at 11 / on Mondays and Wednesdays / start

---

**Writing.**

**VIII. This is how a Michael Phelps’s typical day looks like. Write a paragraph describing his daily activities. Write 5-7 sentences with the information in the table.**

6:00 wake up
7:00-9:00 swim
9:00-10:00 weightlift
10:00-12:00 eat
12:00-1:00 nap
4:00-6:00 swim
6:00-8:00 dinner
8:00-10:00 spend time with his wife Nicole and son.
10:00 bedtime



*For example: Michael Phelps wakes up at 6:00 every day.*

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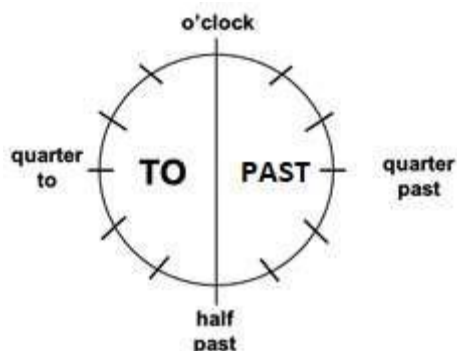
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## TIME

1. You use the cardinal numbers to give the hour. Divide the clock in two parts:

The first one help you to express the minutes that occurred. (PAST)

The second part show the minutes (TO) the hour.



2. Some expressions are: **o'clock**, (exact time), **half past**, (30 min.), or **quarter past** (15 min) or **quarter to** (15 min)
3. To express the hour, you use the preposition **AT**.

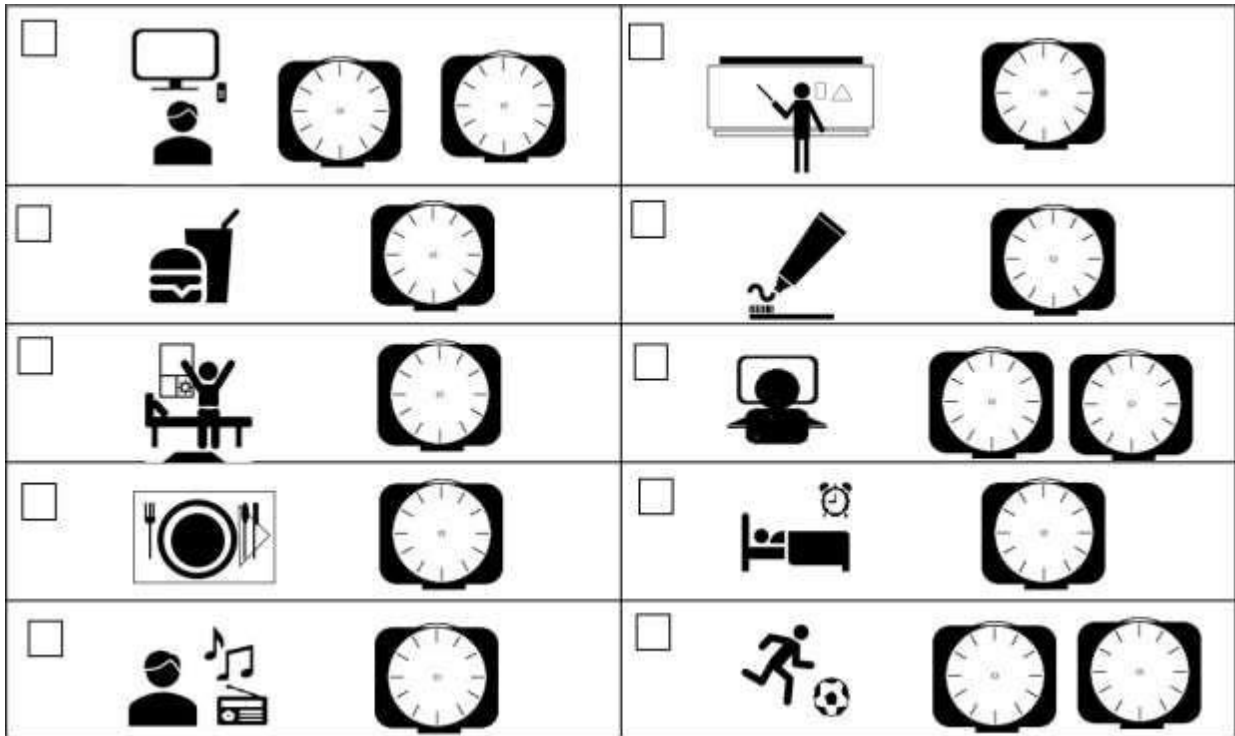
It finishes at half past two. (2:30) At quarter to four. (3:45)

**IX. Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Match the sentence with a picture. Then, draw the time in the clocks according to the information of the sentence. When you have 2 clocks you have the beginning and the ending time of the activity.**

brush do get have (2) go watch listen play(3) start

1. George \_\_\_\_\_ up at quarter to eight on Tuesday.
2. Does Emily \_\_\_\_\_ her homework from half past six to eight?
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ football from four o'clock to quarter past seven.
4. Do they \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at noon?
5. The lessons \_\_\_\_\_ at ten past eight.
6. Harry \_\_\_\_\_ his teeth at twenty to ten.
7. Does Grace \_\_\_\_\_ tv from seven to nine o'clock?

8. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to music quarter to ten.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at five o'clock.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ at half past eleven on Saturday.



**X. Complete the text about Rossie's activities. Use the verbs from the box. Check if it is affirmative or negative.**

Have/ love / live / not relax / not have / work / stay / is / practice / go

Rossie \_\_\_\_\_ (1) twenty-three years old and \_\_\_\_\_ (2) in small apartment in Dallas. From Monday to Friday she \_\_\_\_\_ (3) at a bookstore near her apartment. Sometimes she \_\_\_\_\_ (4) at work until 10:30 at night, but Rossie \_\_\_\_\_ (5) on weekends. On Saturdays, she \_\_\_\_\_ (6) another job, she is a singer. On Saturday afternoons she \_\_\_\_\_ (7) with her band, and

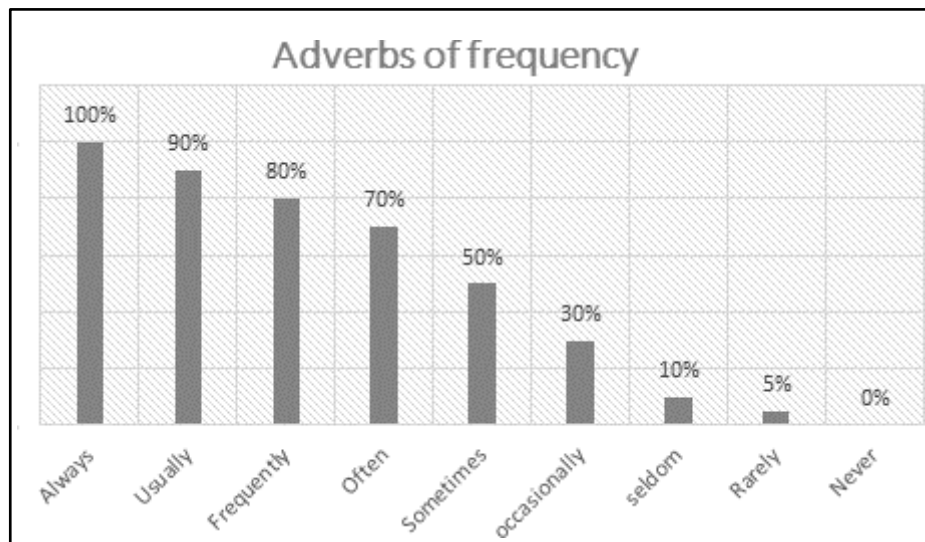
on Saturday and Sunday nights she \_\_\_\_\_(8) to nightclubs to sing. She \_\_\_\_\_ (9) free time, but she \_\_\_\_\_(10) her life!

### Adverbs of Frequency

To express how many times the actions are done, use: *once a week (1 time)*, *twice a month (two times)*, *three times / four times a year*.

*Examples:*       Ralph plays squash **twice a week**.  
                      Daniel and Sue take a singing **class three times a month**.

-Also, you can indicate the frequency of the actions by using adverbs such as:



Notice the order of the sentence when using the adverb of frequency:

**Subject + frequency adverb + verb + complement**

I **always** go shopping after work.

I **never** eat cereal for breakfast.

**Auxiliary verb+ subject+ frequency adverb+ verb+ complement?**

Do you **always** buy groceries in the market?

With the verb “to be”, the order changes:

**Subject+ verb to be+ frequency adverb+ complement**

She is **always** happy.

**Verb to be+ subject+ frequency adverb+ verb+ complement?**

Is she usually sad?

**XI. Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency or expressions given.**

Example: That man **rarely** smiles.

1. Do you play video games? (frequently) \_\_\_\_\_
2. My brother listens to the radio. (seldom) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Eva reads horror books. (sometimes) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does Thomas get sick? (often) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Noah and his girlfriend are friendly. (usually) \_\_\_\_\_

**XII. Complete the sentences with a frequency adverb. according to the information in the table.**

1. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ watches TV.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the movies.
3. My mom \_\_\_\_\_ cooks food.
4. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ eat vegetables and fruits.
5. Children \_\_\_\_\_ clean the bedroom.

Activity	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Watch TV.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Go to movies		✓		✓		✓	
Cook	✓		✓		✓		✓
Eat vegetables and fruit		✓					
Clean the bedroom		✓		✓			

**To ask for the frequency of an activity we use: How often....?**

**Example:** A: **How often** does Ruby eat pizza?

B: Oh! She **never** eats pizza.

A: **How often** do you take your dog to the park?

B: I take him there **every Sunday**.

**XIII. Read the answers and write a question for each one.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_?

My cousin Tony usually reads the newspaper in the evening.

2. \_\_\_\_\_?

For dinner, I often have some rice with chicken.

3. \_\_\_\_\_?

May watches comedy programs twice a week.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

I rarely go to bed before 11:00.

## Reading

### XIV. Read the text and answer the questions.

*How to Behind the Lens: life as a Nature Photographer.*

*Ingo Arndt is a professional photographer and wildlife specialist.*

*By Peter Kolonia*

*March 8,2011*

**Ingo Arndt, 42, a wildlife specialist and contributing photographer to the German edition of Geo Magazine, spends more than half the year on the road, photographing animals everywhere from Alaska to Antarctica and beyond. He took a few hours recently to share insights with Senior Editor Peter Kolonia.**



What are your favorite animals to work with?

**Mountain gorillas. They´re so human- like that you can watch them for hours. From their expressions and body language, you can sense what they´re rethinking and feeling -much more so than other animals. It´s fascinating how close they are to us. They´re big and strong but gentle too. I´ve photographed them maybe 25 times over the years, at distances of usually about 20 feet, and I´ve never felt threatened.**

What´s the most difficult animal to photograph?

**Monkeys. They never really look in your directions, they don´t want to make eye contact, they´re often shy, and most of them live deep in the rain forest, where it´s usually hot with high humidity and lots of insects. It can be hard to find them, and the light in the rain forest is usually dim. The best conditions are under a light cloud cover that diffuses the sunlight but doesn´t weaken it much. This can be hard to find. Many monkeys and the mountain gorillas, too, are black. It´s hard to get light in their eyes.**

What´s your job? Or What do you do for living?

**I diversify. I take photos of landscapes for calendars and posters. Income from my wildlife is divided between stock photography and editorial work assigned by magazines like Geo. I also create exhibition projects like the "Animal Masses" show that´s traveling around Europe now. It has over 40 large-scale prints of massive groups of animals,**

***from which I sell prints, posters, calendars, and cards. Several of the pictures you're publishing here [like the penguins, opposite] were taken for "Animal Masses."***

<https://www.popphoto.com/how-to/2011/03/behind-lens-life-nature-photographer>

**Answer the questions:**

1. What's the topic of this text? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How old is Arndt ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What does he do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What's the magazine he works for? \_\_\_\_\_
5. According to Arndt, how are gorillas? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where do monkeys live? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What's the technical problem when photographing gorillas and monkeys?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
8. What are Arndt's sources of economical income? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How many images does he present in the exhibition "Animal Masses"? \_\_\_\_\_

**Speaking**

**XV. What about your daily routines? Answer the questions.**

What about you? 

1. What time do you get up? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How often do you make your bed? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you have coffee for breakfast? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What time do you go to school? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. How do you go back home? \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Do you usually help with the house cleaning \_\_\_\_\_
  7. What do you do in your free time? \_\_\_\_\_
  8. How often do you have lunch with your friends? \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 

### Writing

**XVI. Imagine you have a dream job: You're a film critic. Look at the journal page and write the activities in a text. Remember to include some adverbs of frequency (always, never, etc.) and frequency expressions (once a year, twice a week). 60 words minimum.**

<i>My Journal Weekly Routines</i>
<p><i>Monday</i></p> <p>9:00 yoga class Buy the newspaper and see the movie listings. Buy tickets on-line.</p>
<p><i>Tuesday</i></p> <p>Watch one movie at home in the morning and see one at a cinema-in the evening.</p>
<p><i>Wednesday</i></p> <p>5: 00 cinema club at the university. Have a drink with friends after the movie to discuss the film.</p>
<p><i>Thursday</i></p> <p>Watch one movie at home in the morning and see one at a cinema-in the evening.</p>
<p><i>Friday</i></p> <p>Write the film review of a movie to publish it on <i>The Guardian</i>.</p>
<p><i>Saturday</i></p> <p>9:00 French class In the morning-- prepare information for the radio program. 4:00 go to the radio station-- radio program: <i>Behind The Scenes</i> (5:00-6:00).</p>



**I. Read the sentences. Complete it with the verb in parenthesis in the appropriate conjugation.**

Theresa is seventeen and she's from Mexico City. She \_\_\_\_\_ 1 (love) volleyball and she \_\_\_\_\_ 2 (want) to play volleyball in the Olympics. Theresa and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ 3 (play) soccer at school, but they \_\_\_\_\_ 4 (neg. like) it. They \_\_\_\_\_ 5 (want) tennis classes, but there isn't a tennis teacher at school. Before school, she \_\_\_\_\_ 6 (have) eggs for breakfast; for lunch she \_\_\_\_\_ 7 (prefer) chicken, but she \_\_\_\_\_ 8 (neg, like) meat and she \_\_\_\_\_ 9 (neg. eat) it. Theresa \_\_\_\_\_ 10 (hate) chocolate but she loves ice cream.

**II. Choose the frequency word that completes true sentences about the situation.**

1. In Mexico, banks \_\_\_\_\_ open at 9:00.  
A) sometimes    B) rarely    C) always
2. Museums \_\_\_\_\_ open on Mondays in Mexico.  
A) sometimes    B) once a week    C) never
3. My friend works in a bookstore. He \_\_\_\_\_ gets discounts in books and magazines.  
A) every year    B) sometimes    C) once a week
4. Teddy is a travel journalist. He \_\_\_\_\_ goes away for the weekend.  
A) every day    B) in    C) frequently
5. Amelia \_\_\_\_\_ speaks Portuguese, she's very shy, but she's good at it!  
A) rarely    B) always    C) usually

### III. Reading

Read the text. Answer the questions-

#### Capital Cities

Every country has a capital city. This is where the government – the offices of the people who run the country — can be found. The capital city is often the most important in the country, with the most people and more businesses, shops, and factories than anywhere else. This is not always so, because some countries have built their capitals specially, such as Canberra in Australia and Brasilia in Brazil.

Cities are where people can find work and employers can find workers. One reason is that they have a better chance of finding a job in the city. Also, there are usually better services in cities than in poor rural areas. Cities have more entertainments, like top sports teams, theatres and clubs.

An advantage of a city is that people can find work and enjoy urban services. But the more people there are and the more cars they own, the more crowded the city's roads become. Yet people still want to drive. Subways, motorways and railways are expensive to build in cities.

Cars and factories cause pollution. The quality of waterways and air gets poorer. In cities surrounded by hills such as Los Angeles or Mexico City, the pollutants cannot escape. This is bad for people's health. It can also ruin buildings, since air pollution carries chemicals such as sulphur, which attack stone.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What is one characteristic of a capital city?

---

2. What can you find in a city?

---

3. Which is one advantage of living in a city?

---

4. Which is the problem of transportation in a city?

---

5. What's the problem in Los Angeles or Mexico?

---

**Read the sentences and decide if they are T (true) or F (false).**

6. Examples of expensive cities are Canberra and Brazil. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Good opportunities of finding a good job are in a city. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Transportation systems are necessary in big cities. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Pollution is a problem in all cities surrounded by mountains. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The quality of water is excellent in a city. \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer Key**

**Unit 3**

**Exercise I**

1. K	2. C	3. N	4. L	5. M
6. A	7. B	8. F	9. H	10. D
11. G	12. E	13. I	14. J	

**Exercise II**

1. washes	2. trains	3. cries	4. eats	5. runs	6. goes
7. rests	8. does	9. studies	10. leaves	11. takes	12. cooks

**Exercise III**

1. writes	2. drinks	3. visit	4. go	5. arrives
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**Exercise IV**

1. don't open	2. don't close	3. doesn't start	4. don't go	5. doesn't like,
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**Exercise V**

1. Do Sophie and Liam work in the same factory?	Yes, they do.
2. Does Duncan brush with a bamboo brush?	No, he doesn't.
3. Do Barnaby and his son take a shower at night?	No they don't
4. Does Oliver does his homework after lunch?	Yes, he does.
5. Do you go to swimming classes in the afternoon?	Yes, I do.

**Exercise VI**

1. doesn't wash	2. Does / run	3. doesn't laugh	4. wears	5. does sleep
6. helps	7. Do / eat	8. cooks	9. doesn't take	10. Do / watch

**Exercise VII.**





















1. My friend gets up late on Sundays.
2. My dad leaves home every day.
3. My sister takes a shower before going to bed.
4. Jeannie and her boyfriend go to the movies on weekends.
5. History classes start at 11 on Mondays and Wednesdays.

**Exercise VIII. Writing**

Possible answer: Michael Phelps wakes up at 6:00. In the morning he swims from 7 to 9. Later, he goes to the gym. At 10, he has breakfast, he eats fruit and a large bowl of oatmeal, an omelet and coffee. In the afternoon, he swims two hours from 6 to 8. He has dinner and at 8 he spends time with his wife and son. At 10, they go to bed.

**Exercise IX sentences**

1. gets	2. do	3. play	4. have	5. start
6. brushes	7. watch	8. listens	9. have	10. go to school.

7			5		
4			6		
1			2		
9			10		
8			3		

**Exercise X**

1. is	2. lives	3. works	4. stays	5. doesn't relax
6. has	7. practices	8. goes	9. doesn't have	10. loves

**Exercise XI**

1. Do you frequently play video games?
2. My brother seldom listens to the radio.
3. Eva sometimes reads horror books.
4. Does Thomas often get sick?
5. Noah and his girlfriend are usually friendly.

**Exercise XII.**

1. Janes always watches TV.
2. I sometimes go to the movies.
3. My mom often cooks food
4. Jane often eat vegetables and fruits.
5. Children occasionally clean the bedroom.

**Exercise XIII**

1. How often does Tony read the newspaper?
2. What do you have for dinner?
3. How often does May watch comedies programs?
4. How often do you go to bed around 11.00?

**Exercise XIV Reading: How to behind the lens: life as a nature photographer.**

1. B
2. 42 years old
3. He is a nature photographer.
4. He works for a German magazine.
5. They are big and strong but also gentle.
6. They live deep in the rain forest.
7. It's hard to make photo of their eyes because the gorillas and monkeys are black.
8. He sells prints, posters, calendars and cards
9. Stock photography and editorial work
10. 40 large scale prints of massive groups of animals.

### Exercise XV

Possible answers. 1. I get up at 6. 2. I make my bed every day. 3. Yes, I do 4. I go to school at 6. 5. I go back by bus. 6. Yes, I do. 7. I watch TV and play video games. 8. I never have lunch with friends.

### Exercise XVI. Writing. A Film Critic.

#### Example:

My week is busy but also funny. I start with sport, I take a yoga class three times a week at 9:00. On Monday, after class I always buy the newspaper to see the movie listings. Tuesday is a "movie day". I often see two movies, I sometimes invite a couple of friends to come over. Every Wednesday I go to the cinema club at the university, I like it very much! After the movie, I often go to a bar with some friends to discuss the movie.

Friday is a busy day for me. I write the column for the newspaper. As it must be a perfect text, it takes me hours to write it, but I enjoy it.

On Saturday I really have fun! I have a radio program called "Behind the scenes" where I review the latest movies. And finally, on Sunday, I usually have lunch with my family. I sometimes go shopping or I just take a nap.

### Check your progress

### Unit 3

1. loves	2. wants	3. play	4. doesn't like
5. want	6. has	7. prefers	8. doesn't like
9. doesn't eat	10. hates		

### Exercise II 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

#### Reading

1. There are business, shops, factories.
2. Work and better services, entertainment
3. Find work and urban services
4. Crowded roads, more people.
5. Poor quality of air and water
6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. F

## Unit 4 Sharing On-Going Activities

In a day, we do rutinary activities that are repeated constantly during the week. There are other actions that are happening in the moment of speaking. These activities are not the same, because you can usually do something that is different from an activity that you do at the moment.

**I. Read the following questions about the topic of “Vacations”. If it is possible, discuss them with someone else.**

Which vacations do you prefer: Summer or winter vacations? Why did you choose that option? \_\_\_\_\_

Apart of not going to school, what’s the best part of vacations? You can answer with ideas like: “***I love vacations because*** I can stay in bed longer.” “***I like vacations because*** I don’t have homework to do”. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. This is what a family is doing during a common vacation afternoon. Read the text and match the sentences with the images.**

At the moment, I’m sitting on a bench eating some ice-cream (1). My dog is playing with other dogs, they are running after a tennis ball (2). Mom is looking after my little brother. He is jumping the rope (3). Dad is playing domino with his friends in the park little tables (4). The sun is shining (5), the squirrels are eating (6), other kids are playing (7). Grandpa and grandma are watching T.V. at home. We are on vacations, and I love vacations because I am with my family (8) all the afternoons and weekends. We don’t need much to have a very nice time together.



a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_



e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_

III. Look at the comic-strip. Answer the questions.



<https://garfield.com/comic/2001/07/25>

1. What's happening with Garfield and Odie? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is Garfield thinking? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is Odie doing? \_\_\_\_\_

What is happening in this moment in the comic-strip? Garfield **is getting** upset, he **is complaining** because Odie **is doing** an annoying breathing noise. The time that expresses something that is happening **in the moment we are speaking** is called PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT PROGRESSIVE because it expresses a continuous action in progress. For example: *In this moment*, what are you doing?



"I **am reading** the English Guide".

"I **am learning** for my exam".

<https://www.aulaplaneta.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/enfamilia57.jpg>

Look at the image and analyze the use of present continuous:



It's important to notice that the present continuous is within the present time, it's exactly a segment of the "present", like a cut. See how these two sentences contrast:

I **am** a student. I **study** high school at CCH Sur. (Present Simple)

Now I **am learning** for an important exam. I **am reading** and **answering** this study guide. – *This is a segment of your present life, what you are doing "now". It's expressed with present continuous.*

**This is John and her friend Sarah. Read what he is doing.**



John is traveling around Germany. He's now in Berlin. He is staying with his friend Sarah because she lives there. They are taking a walk along a legendary place: The Branderburger Gate.

Sarah knows a lot about Germany because she is studying European History.

John is having a great time because Sarah knows the city perfectly.

The **present continuous** expresses actions taking place **at the moment**:

*John **is traveling** around Germany.*

If you read carefully the previous sentence, you can notice that this tense is formed by two verbs: "is" and "traveling". Let's study the formation of the present continuous:

**subject + verb "to be" + verb ending in "ing" + complement**

Remember that the verb **to be** can be conjugated in three different forms according to the subject (am, is, are). The verb **to be** also works as the auxiliary verb for the present continuous. It means you need *am*, *is*, or *are* to write negative sentences and questions. Study the following tables to see more in detail.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am reading	I am not reading
You are reading	You are not reading
He/ She/ It is reading	He/ She/ It is not reading
We / You/ They are reading	We/ You/ They are not reading

**Study the rules to form the gerund of the verbs:**

<p>*When the verb ends in “-e”, take it out and add “-ing”.</p> <p>come - coming</p>	<p>*When the verb has a short vowel sound before an ending consonant, double the ending consonant.</p> <p>si<u>t</u> — sitting</p>	<p>*When the verb ends “-ie”, change the ending to “y”.</p> <p>lie - lying</p>
<p>*When the verb ends in “-ee”, “-oe” “-ye” do not make any changes (for example: Agree, canoe, dye).</p> <p>agree — agreeing</p>	<p>Do not double the “-w”, “-y” and “-x”.</p> <p>mix — mixing</p>	<p><b>CULTURAL NOTE:</b> The “i” after a vowel is always doubled in British English, but not in American English.</p> <p>British: travel=travelling</p> <p>American: travel= traveling</p>

**IV. John is walking around Berlin. Read the sentences and match them.**

- | A                  | B  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. John            | A) are walking along the Linden Blv.               |
| 2. John is         | B) some souvenirs for his family.                  |
| 3. John and Sara   | C) admiring the beautiful trees on the Linden Blv. |
| 4. John is buying  | D) is taking pictures.                             |
| 5. Some people are | E) trying some famous fast food: The curry wurst.  |

1. \_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_

**V. Complete the sentences using a verb from the box + present continuous. Check the example.**

stay    bake    help    stand    swim
---------------------------------------

1. Turn off the radio please. *I'm working.*
2. "Where's Mark?" – He's in the kitchen. He \_\_\_\_\_ a cake.
3. "Be careful, you \_\_\_\_\_ on my foot!" – Oh, I'm so sorry.
4. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in the river and it's winter! Crazy!
5. John and Sarah are on vacations. They \_\_\_\_\_ at a youth hostel.
6. "Who is Diana Martins?" – She \_\_\_\_\_ my boss with the new project.

**VI. These people are texting. Read their "tweets" and answer the questions by writing the correct number. See the example.**

1. Who isn't doing anything? 4
2. Who is having a snack? \_\_\_\_
3. Who is waiting for someone? \_\_\_\_

4. Who is wearing a red hat? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are all people in the park doing? \_\_\_\_\_ (Write an answer.)



<http://www.michellehenry.fr/present2.htm>

### INTERROGATIVE FORM

INTERROGATIVE	Affirmative Short Answer	Negative Short answer
Am I reading ?	Yes, I am	No , I am not
Are you reading?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't
Is he reading?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't
Is she reading?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
Is it reading?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't
Are we reading?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't
Are you reading?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't
Are they reading?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't

**VII. Look at the pictures. Read the questions and write a short or long answer. Check the example.**



A: Are these people visiting a church?

B: *Yes, they are.*



1

A: Is this kid skating?

B: \_\_\_\_\_



2

A: Are they cycling in the city?

B: \_\_\_\_\_



3

A: Is this man having a hair cut?

B: \_\_\_\_\_



4

A: Are these kids having fun?

B: \_\_\_\_\_



5

A: Is the boy playing chess?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

## Time Expressions

These expressions can be used to emphasize the idea of “now”.

at the moment

now

just now

right now (mostly spoken)

Examples:

It's raining **at the moment**.

I have finished my workday **now** I am resting for a while drinking a cup of tea.

A: Where are your brothers? B: They are **just now** driving to Acapulco.

We are working on it **right now**.

**VIII. Complete the sentences. Write the verb in the present continuous (affirmative, negative or question form).**

1. Look! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ . (come, aff.)

2. Julia \_\_\_\_\_ English this semester. (teach, aff.)

3. Carol \_\_\_\_\_ French right now. (study, neg.)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the kids \_\_\_\_\_ a Christmas carol? (sing, quest.)
5. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ a black dress. (wear, aff.)
6. My brothers \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on a bench. (sit, neg.)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ those cats \_\_\_\_\_ with a ball? (play, quest.)
8. The bird \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) very high. (fly, aff.)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ homework? (do, quest.)
10. Why \_\_\_\_\_ my mother \_\_\_\_\_ some cupcakes? (bake, quest.)

### Listening

**IX. Listen to 5 descriptions of famous art masterpieces. Write the name of the painting.**

Pablo Picasso, *Guernica*    Edward Hopper, *Nighthawks*    Gustav Klimt, *The Kiss*  
 Johannes Vermeer, *A Girl with a Pearl Earring*    Leonardo Da Vinci, *Mona Lisa*  
 Francisco de Goya, *The Naked Maja*    Diego Velázquez, *Las Meninas*

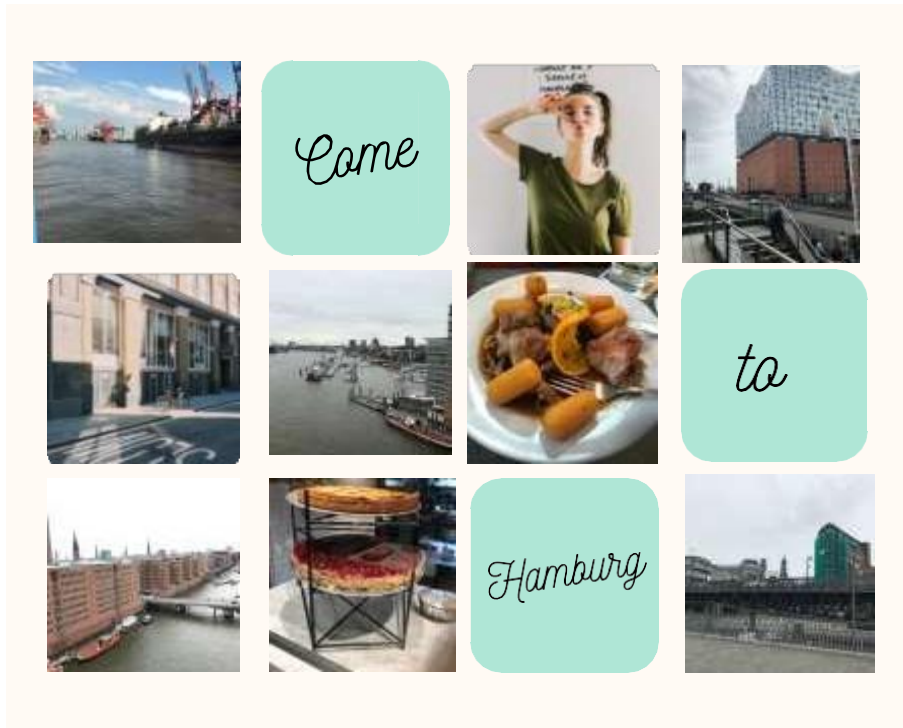
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_





## Writing

X. John is in Hamburg now. He bought a postcard for his friend Emily. Read what he is doing now.



HI EMILY!  
I HOPE YOU'RE DOING FINE.  
I'M STILL ON THE WAY! NOW, I AM IN  
THE CITY OF HAMBURG, IT'S A GREAT  
PLACE. I'M STAYING AT A SMALL  
HOTEL NEAR THE CITY CENTER. I'M  
ENJOYING THE BREEZE OF THE SEA.  
EVERY SINGLE MINUTE OF THIS TRIP. I  
'M ALSO TRYING ALL THE DELICIOUS  
STREET FOOD THAT I FIND. WHILE I  
WRITE THIS POSTCARD, I AM TAKING A  
SHIP TRIP TO VISIT THE CONTAINER  
CITY WHERE ALL THE BIG SHIPS  
ARRIVE.  
I WISH YOU WERE HERE!

LOVE,  
**JOHN.**

Emily Thompson  
285 East Blv., 05810

San Francisco, California  
U.S.A.

a) Read the postcard again and underline the sentences that express actions that “are happening now”. Notice the form and use of the present continuous (they are four sentences).

b) Imagine you are in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. Write a postcard to a friend. Use the previous model to guide your writing. Include the following aspects:

1. Name of the person you are writing to.
2. A greeting (hi, how are you, how are you doing, I hope you´re doing fine, etc.).
3. A text. Include at least 4-5 sentences in present continuous.
4. A closing word or phrase (Love, your friend, yours truly, best wishes, etc.).
5. Your name or signature.
6. You can also write your friend´s address on the right of the postcard.



1. The Little **Mermaid** (Danish: *Den lille Havfrue*) is a bronze **statue** by Edvard Eriksen, depicting a **mermaid** becoming human. The sculpture is displayed on a rock by the waterside at the Langelinie promenade in **Copenhagen**, Denmark. It is 1.25 metres (4.1 ft) tall and weighs 175 kilograms (385 lb). (Wikipedia, consulted on May,2021.)
2. *The City Center of Copenhagen.*
3. *The Haven of Copenhagen.*

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## Speaking

XI. Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about what people are doing at the moment. Follow the example.



**Example:**

(Last picture) A: *What's happening in the picture?* B: *That young man is surfing in a river.*

## Grammar

### Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

It's common that we think about the difference between the Present Simple and the Present Continuous. Study this information:



George is playing roller hockey now. He is participating in a National Tournament.

George is a sports teacher. He teaches in a public high school. He works from Monday to Friday.

In this moment, he is kicking a penalty.

Use the Present Simple to talk about routines or activities you do on a **REGULAR BASIS**, for example:

George **is** a sports teacher.      He **teaches** in a public high school.

He **works** from Monday to Friday.

Use the Present Continuous to describe the actions that you are doing **AT THE MOMENT**, for example:

George **is playing** roller hockey.      He's **participating** in a tournament.

He **is kicking** a penalty.

A) Study the tables to see the differences in terms of **form**.

SIMPLE PRESENT		DO	PRESENT CONTINUOUS		BE
Subject + verb			Subject + be + verb -ing		
<b>Aff</b>	I, You, we, they	work	I, You, we, they	are working	
	He, She, it	<b>works</b>	He, She, it	is working	
<b>Neg.</b>	I, You, we, they	<b>don't work</b>	I, You, we, they	aren't working	
	He, She, it	<b>doesn't work</b>	He, She, it	isn't working	
<b>Int.</b>			Am    I		
	Do I, You, we, they	<b>work</b>	Are you, we, they	working?	
	Does He, She, it	<b>work</b>	Is he, she, it		

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<b>Key words</b>	<b>Key words</b>
Always	At the moment
Usually	At present
Often	Currently
Sometimes	Nowadays
Never	Now

Look at the expressions related to each grammatical tense.

**XII. Answer the questions about the pictures. Check the example.**



Mario is a doctor.

Does he attend to patients? *Yes, he does.*

Is he attending to a patient now? *No, he isn't.*

What is he doing? *He's playing with his grandson.*



Albert is an art teacher.

Does he teach art? \_\_\_\_\_

Is he working at the school now? \_\_\_\_\_

What is he doing? \_\_\_\_\_



Caroline is an architect.

Does she design houses and buildings? \_\_\_\_\_

Is she working in the office now? \_\_\_\_\_

What is she doing? \_\_\_\_\_



Alan is an engineering student.

Does he go to university? \_\_\_\_\_

Is he attending a lecture now? \_\_\_\_\_

What is he doing? \_\_\_\_\_

**XIII. Present Simple or Present Continuous? Choose an option. Pay attention to expressions like “now”, “often”, etc. to select the tense correctly. If you need to check them, go back to letter “C”.**

1. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ at the local hospital now.

A) works

B) is not working

2. Roberto \_\_\_\_\_ the bus every morning.

A) catches

B) is catching

3. The girl often \_\_\_\_\_ milk for breakfast.

A) drinks

B) is drinking

4. A: It's early in the morning, what do you think Mark is doing?

B: For sure, he \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. He's always hungry!

A) has

B) is having

5. Claire \_\_\_\_\_ her lessons at 2:15 pm every Tuesday.

A) finishes

B) is finishing

**XIV. Complete the sentences. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

1. In summer, Kathy \_\_\_\_\_ (work, aff.) in the farm.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ John often \_\_\_\_\_ (go, quest.) to bed late on Saturdays?

3. Alan usually \_\_\_\_\_ (brush, aff.) his teeth with a vegan toothpaste.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (live, quest.) in San Francisco at the moment?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Lucas \_\_\_\_\_ (direct, quest.) a new film now?
6. Listen! They \_\_\_\_\_ (play, aff.) your favorite song.
7. My friend Samantha, the photographer, always \_\_\_\_\_ (find, aff.) the best angle for your photos.
8. Astronauts \_\_\_\_\_ (practice, aff.) in gravity zero before going to space.
9. What kind of desserts \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (like, quest.)?
10. Students usually \_\_\_\_\_ (have, neg.) homework on weekends.

### Listening

**XV. Listen to 5 descriptions of public places. Write the name of the place.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_



**“The Star of the Team”.** George plays for the famous roller hockey team **“The Black Shadows”**.

**XVI. Read the interview and complete it. Use the verbs of the box.**

are / say / do— wear / designs / celebrating / am teaching / 's

A: Welcome to the show George, how are you?

B: Fine, thanks for having me in your program.

A: Your team is the champion of the National Tournament, isn't it?

B: Yes, we are still \_\_\_\_\_(1) our triumph!

A: Congratulations! People \_\_\_\_\_(2) you are a very busy man, what are you doing apart of playing for the “Black Shadows”?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_(3) kids of low-income families how to skate. Some other players and I \_\_\_\_\_(4) organizing sport events for elderly people.

A: That's great! Who else is working with you?

B: My son, he \_\_\_\_\_(5) the t-shirts for the different teams. He is also in charge of the advertising of the events.

A: Fantastic! One last question, why \_\_\_\_\_you always \_\_\_\_\_(6) the number 8?

B: Because it's when my dad was born. It \_\_\_\_\_(7) my lucky number!

A: Thank you for this interview! Good luck!

B: You're welcome, good bye!



**I. Some people talk about their routines and what they are doing at the moment. Select an option to complete the sentences.**

1. We always \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform to school.  
A) wear    B) wearing    C) am wearing    D) wears
2. Dad often \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after the dinner.  
A) do    B) doing    C) does    D) is doing
3. Mariana \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite meal because today is my birthday.  
A) cook    B) cooks    C) is not cooking    D) is cooking
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ the computer right now?  
A) always — uses    B) am — using    C) is — use    D) is — using
5. Ann isn't here, she \_\_\_\_\_ her grandma.  
A) visits    B) visiting    C) is visiting    D) visit

**II. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in brackets. Use Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

1.    A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (cough)?  
      B: Because she always \_\_\_\_\_ (cough) when she laughs a lot.
2.    A: What \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (eat)?  
      B: Bananas, they always \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) them as a snack.
3.    A: Adam \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner right now.  
      B: That's strange! He never \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
4.    A: Our children \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) at this moment.  
      B: They never \_\_\_\_\_ (study) on Saturdays.
5.    A: The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) under the table!  
      B: Seriously? It never \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) there.

## Writing

III. You are a famous basketball player. You are invited to a sports radio program. The audience writes questions for you. Answer them in the form of a text. You can use expressions like: “always, sometimes, never, at the moment, now, etc.” Use the present simple and present continuous. Follow the example.

~~—Where are you from? (Mexico)~~

~~—Where do you live now? (Los Angeles)~~

- Are you married? (No)
- Are you dating someone? (Yes)
- What kind of exercise do you do? (running and weightlifting)
- Are you trying yoga or pilates? (Yes, yoga, to improve flexibility)
- What kind of food do you avoid?
- What’s the most delicious dessert for you?
- Are you doing anything special these days?

Hi! My name is \_\_\_\_\_, I’m from Mexico but I am living in Los Angeles now.

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**Exercise I**

Possible answers.

1. I like summer vacations because the weather is nice. / I like winter vacations because there are posadas.
2. I like vacations because I have free time. / I like vacations because I can wake up late.

**Exercise II**

A) 8, B) 5, C) 2, D) 4, E) 3, F) 1, G) 6, H) 7

**Exercise III**

1.They are getting upset.
2.That Odie is annoying Garfield.
3.Garfield is making a noise.

**Exercise IV**

1. D
2. E
3. A
4.B
5. C

**Exercise V.**

2. is baking	3. are standing	4. is swimming
5. are staying	6. is helping	

**Exercise VI**

1. 4	2. 1	3. 2	4. 3	5. They are texting.
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**Exercise VII**

1.No, he is skiing.	2. No, they are cycling in the forest.	3. Yes, he is.	4. Yes, they are.	5. No, he's climbing the wall.
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**Exercise VIII**

1. is coming	2. is teaching	3. isn't studying	4. are —singing	5. is wearing
6. isn't sitting	7. are ...playing?	8. is flying	9. is ....doing?	10. is ...baking

**Exercise IX Listening**

1. The Kiss	2. Mona Lisa	3. Nighthawks
4. The Naked Maja	5. A Girl with a Pearl Earring	

Tapescript "Art Masterpieces"

1. *The Kiss*, Gustav Klimt.  
This painting is from 1907.

It's mostly golden. In the middle of it, a man is kissing a lady on her cheek. She's enjoying the kiss, her eyes are closed but she is somehow, smiling.

2. *Mona Lisa*, Leonardo Da Vinci.  
This work was painted in 1503. The main colors of this painting are brown, green and golden. It's the portrait of a lady who is smiling. She's wearing a brown, almost black gown. Her hair is long, touching her shoulders.
3. *Nighthawks*, Edward Hopper.  
This work was painted in 1942. This is a portrait of a neighborhood in New York. On the corner of a dark street, there is a diner full of light. One man is sitting by himself, drinking something. On the other side of the bar, a couple is having a conversation. The counterman is wearing a white jacket. He's paying attention to what the lady is saying.
4. *The Naked Maja*, Francisco de Goya  
This is a painting of 1797. There is a green couch in the middle of the painting. On it, a female beautiful nude is staring at the viewer.
5. *A Girl with a Pearl Earring*, Johannes Vermeer  
This is a painting that portrays a lady who is looking over her shoulder, locking her eyes with the viewer as if attempting to establish an intimate connection with him or her. She's wearing a blue hairband and a beautiful pearl earring full of light.

**Exercise X Writing**

- B)**
1. I'm staying at a small hotel near the city center.
  2. I'm enjoying the breeze of the sea every single minute of this trip.
  3. I'm also trying all the delicious street food that I find.
  4. I'm taking a ship trip to visit the Container City.

Dear Evelyn,

how are you? I'm fine, enjoying my trip in Copenhagen. It's a beautiful and interesting city. The old haven has the most beautiful houses! I'm taking many photos of them. I'm staying at a youth hostel outside the city center because the accommodation is very expensive. But it's O.K., I'm traveling by public transportation and I see more of the city. The language is difficult but I'm learning a couple of words.

See you soon.

Best wishes,

John

**Exercise XI Speaking** (possible answers)

- What's the boy doing? — He's breaking a piñata.
- What's that family doing? — They're kayaking in the river.
- What's happening? — Some people are walking in downtown.
- What's the kid doing? — He's playing with his dad on the beach.
- What's the man doing? — He's selling fruits at the market.

**Exercise XII**

"Albert"	"Caroline"	"Alan"
Yes, he does.	Yes, she does.	Yes, he does.
No, he isn't.	No, she isn't.	No, he isn't.
He's waiting for the train.	She's hiking in the mountains.	He's singing with his band.

**Exercise XIII**

1. B	2. A	3. A	4. B	5. A
------	------	------	------	------

**Exercise XIV**

1. works	2. Does — go	3. brushes	4. Is — living	5. Is — directing
6. are playing	7. finds	8. practice	9. do — like	10. don't have

**Exercise XV**

1. A market.
2. An airport.
3. A party.
4. A cinema.
5. A supermarket.

1. Some people are buying fruits and vegetables. A woman is walking selling matches and herbs to make tea. A kid is crying because he wants a balloon.
2. People are carrying backpacks and boxes. Some are walking in a hurry. A young couple is sitting on the floor checking their cellphones. Families are waiting for their relatives to come.
3. Many people gather to have fun. Some of them are dancing, alone or in couples. They are playing pop music. Some others are having a conversation, a bit loud because the music is loud too.
4. People are sitting. It's dark. Some of them are eating typically popcorns and drinking soda. Couples take the opportunity to kiss. Some people are sleeping too.
5. It's a place with many corridors. The workers are organizing the merchandise properly. The customers are walking choosing what they need to bring home. A man is cleaning the floor because someone broke a glass of wine.

**Exercise XVI**

1. celebrating	2. say	3. am teaching
4. are	5. designs	6. do —wear
7. 's		

**Check your progress. Answer Key Unit 4.****Exercise I**

1. A	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. C
------	------	------	------	------

**Exercise II**

1. is— coughing / coughs
2. are — eating / eat
3. is cooking / cooks
4. aren't studying /study
5. is sleeping / sleeps

**Writing** (possible answer)

Hi! My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm from Mexico but I'm living in Los Angeles now. I'm not married but I am dating a wonderful lady called Alice. She's also a sports woman.

My training routine includes running and weightlifting. I run 5 km three times a week and I go to the gym every day. I also practice yoga once a week. I'm trying it for the first time in my life!

I love eating fast food but I often avoid it. I have a dessert at the weekend, usually an ice cream, I love it!

I'm training wrestling. It's a real challenge for me.

## Bibliografía para alumnos

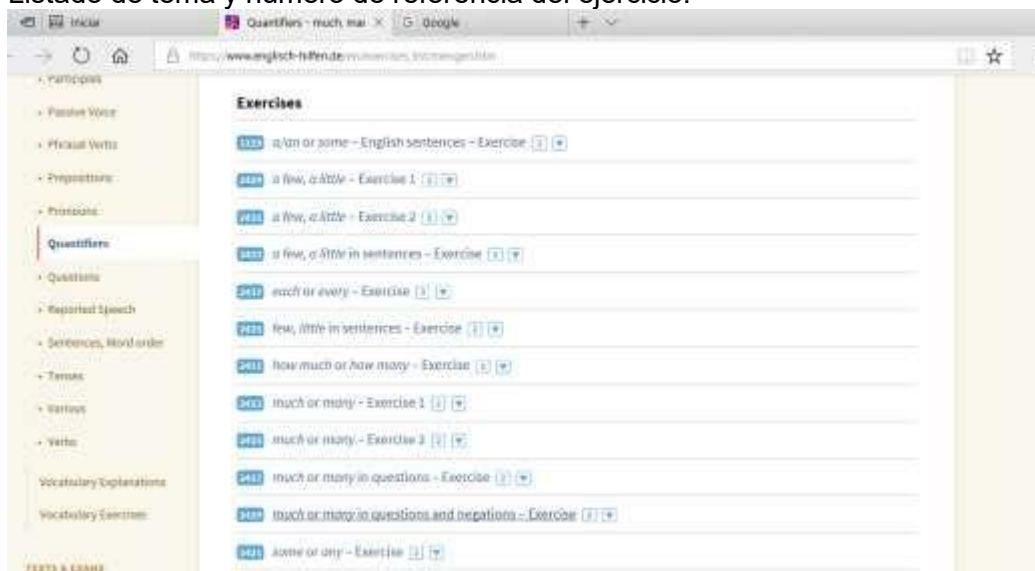
Los sitios sugeridos para consulta complementaria fueron revisados y seleccionados al mostrar ejercicios sencillos con evaluación inmediata a la resolución del ejercicio. La mayor parte de las ligas corresponden a dos sitios (se anexan imágenes), los cuales tienen un compendio amplio de ejercicios sobre algunos temas del programa. Todos los sitios sugeridos fueron consultados en fechas diferentes (junio 2017 y en enero 2018) y se encuentran disponibles.

### Unidad 1.

Índice que enlista diferentes ejercicios sobre contables y no contables así como cuantificadores. [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises\\_list/mengen.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/mengen.htm)



Listado de tema y número de referencia del ejercicio.



- Se puede realizar los siguientes ejercicios: 2429, 2433, 2435, 2411, 2417, 2419 en las siguientes ligas:
- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/few\\_little.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/few_little.htm)
- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/few\\_little3.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/few_little3.htm)

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/few\\_little4.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/few_little4.htm)
- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/much\\_many3.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/much_many3.htm)
- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/much\\_many4.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/much_many4.htm)
- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing\\_words/much\\_many5.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/much_many5.htm)

En este sitio se presentan ejercicios para reconocer objetos contables y no contable. El sitio evaluación respuestas.



- [http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Countable\\_Uncountable\\_Nouns.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Countable_Uncountable_Nouns.htm)
- <http://www.grammar.cl/english-games/few-little.htm>

Liga para practicar Can/Can't

- [http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Can\\_Cannot.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Can_Cannot.htm)

## Unidad 2

Liga de ejercicios para there is/ are. Completa oraciones y evalúa.

- [http://www.grammar.cl/Games/There\\_is\\_There\\_are.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Games/There_is_There_are.htm)

Ejercicios para completar en las dos formas. Evalúa la página.

- [https://www.vitutor.com/gramatica\\_inglesa/verbs/thereis\\_ej1.html](https://www.vitutor.com/gramatica_inglesa/verbs/thereis_ej1.html)
- <http://www.theyellowpencil.com/tothere3.htm>

Relaciona frases para dar direcciones con su significado en español.

- <https://www.cerebriti.com/juegos-de-idiomas/dar-direcciones-en-ingles#.WnFNmExFzIU>

Para pedir y dar direcciones

[https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English\\_as\\_a\\_Second\\_Language\\_\(ESL\)/Giving\\_directions/Giving\\_directions\\_\(listening\)\\_hb571vq](https://www.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/Giving_directions/Giving_directions_(listening)_hb571vq)

<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening/elementary-a2-listening/giving-directions>

## Unidad 3

Ejercicios para practicar la forma de presente simple.

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/ending\\_ing.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/structures/ending_ing.htm)

Ejercicios para practicar las diferentes formas del presente simple. Pueden realizarse las actividades marcadas como: 4013,131,4041,4027,4015. para acceder a estos ejercicios consultar la lista de temas. Ubicar el tema de presente simple y localizar las tareas con los números anteriores.

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises\\_list/alle\\_grammar.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm)

Ejercicio de presente simple.

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_present\\_s.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_s.htm)

Examen de presente simple

- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpre-prepro/tests?test1>

Ejercicios para practicar los adverbios de frecuencia.

- [https://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverbs\\_of\\_frequency\\_or\\_der.htm](https://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverbs_of_frequency_or_der.htm)

Video donde se explica el uso de adverbio de frecuencia.

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mqs\\_xnkDjsI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mqs_xnkDjsI)

Se presenta una serie de oraciones desordenadas para reescribirlas con el adverbio de frecuencia señalado. Proporciona revisión y otros ejercicios relacionados. Otros ejercicios similares se encuentran en la liga.

- [https://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives\\_adverbs/adverbs\\_of\\_frequency\\_order\\_2.htm](https://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives_adverbs/adverbs_of_frequency_order_2.htm)

Otros sitios con ejercicios similares.

- <http://www.montsemorales.com/gramatica/AdvFreqPosSpot.htm>
- <http://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/frequency-adverbs>
- [http://www.myenglishpages.com/site\\_php\\_files/grammar-exercise-adverbsfrequency.php#.U7r8CfmSxF0](http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-adverbsfrequency.php#.U7r8CfmSxF0)
- [https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/elementary/grammar/grammar\\_02\\_012e?c=co&sellLanguage=en](https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/elementary/grammar/grammar_02_012e?c=co&sellLanguage=en)
- <http://www.flo-joe.co.uk/preliminaryenglish/grammar/adverbs-of-frequency.htm>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sV80xYzFXc4>

Sitios para practicar la colocación de adverbios de frecuencia.

- [http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Adverbs\\_of\\_Frequency.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Adverbs_of_Frequency.htm)
- <http://www.wedu.ge.ch/cptic/prospective/projets/anglais/exercises/freq1.htm>

Sitios de juegos para practicar el uso de adverbios de frecuencia.

- <http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/chores/index.html>  
<http://jerome.boulinguez.free.fr/english/file/hotpotatoes/adverbesfrequence.htm>

## Unidad 4

Ejercicios para practicar la forma -ing de los verbos así como ejercicios de los tiempos presente simple y presente continuo. El sitio proporciona evaluación.

Esta liga corresponde a un crucigrama de verbos con -ing.

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/progressive\\_ing.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/progressive_ing.htm)

En la siguiente liga se presenta el índice de los temas del presente progresivo, se pueden realizar los siguientes ejercicios: 4061,4071,4053,1311,1371.

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises\\_list/alle\\_grammar.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm)

El ejercicio 4061 se encuentra en la siguiente liga:

- [https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/present\\_progressive\\_auxiliaries2.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/present_progressive_auxiliaries2.htm).

Ejercicios para identificar oraciones en presente simple o presente progresivo.

- [http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Present\\_vs\\_Progressive.htm](http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Present_vs_Progressive.htm)

Ejercicios de presente progresivo

- <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2332>
- <https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs1.htm>

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