

MÓDULO 2

Inglés



Ámbito de la Comunicación

LEISURE TIME TEMA 1: I CAN DO IT!

ÍNDICE

1. Vocabulary. Hobbies and abilities.
2. Grammar: CAN . Action verbs.

Vocabulary

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES AND LEISURE

Free Time Activities			English With Life
<p>Go fishing</p> 	<p>Listen to music</p> 	<p>Surf the Internet</p> 	<p>Go to the cinema</p> 
<p>Go swimming</p> 	<p>Go dancing</p> 	<p>Read books</p> 	<p>Watch TV</p> 
<p>Play video games</p> 	<p>Play an instrument</p> 	<p>Do exercises</p> 	<p>Go shopping</p> 
<p>Play /do sports</p>  <p>eslbuzz.com</p>	<p>Hangout with friends</p> 	<p>Go camping</p> 	<p>Play cards</p> 

What do you do in your free

time? Go to the cinema

Go out with friends

Play a musical

Instrument

Go to cultural events

Watch TV

Surf the internet

Read

Go to the park

Spend time with family

Play video games

Write

Listen to music

Gardening

Art and crafts

Cook

Go shopping

IMPORTANTE. SPEAKING.

Answer these questions about your free time:

- What do you usually do in your free time?
- Do you play a musical instrument?
- Can you swim?
- How often do you go swimming in winter?
- Do you go cycling at the weekend?

- Have you got a computer? How often do you browse the web?
- Have you got an e-mail address?
- How often do you check your emails?
- Do you usually surf the net?
- Are you into music?
- How often do you go out with friends?
- Do you meet your friends every day?
- Where do you meet your friends? How often do you go out with friends?

What do you like doing?

- Do you enjoy films? What sort of films do you prefer? Where do you usually watch films?
- Are you reading any interesting book at the moment? Which one? What is it about?
- How often do you eat in a fast food restaurant?
- How often do you play tennis? Do you play sports? When do you play sports?

2. Grammar: Can. Action verbs.

¿Cómo hablar de lo que somos capaces de hacer, de lo que hemos aprendido a hacer?

Can (que tiene otros usos, como el de servir para pedir permiso, por ejemplo) es un **verbo modal** y se usa para expresar lo que sabemos hacer porque lo hemos aprendido estudiando, *know* es conocimiento-sabiduría acerca de una cosa, no capacidad de realizar una acción.

VERBOS MODALES

En inglés existe un grupo de verbos llamados modales (o defectivos) con el significado de **poder, deber, querer**. Estos verbos son muy usados en el lenguaje corriente y poseen generalmente sólo el presente y el pasado, presentando una serie de características comunes:

Su infinitivo NUNCA va precedido de **TO** como en el resto de verbos comunes (to dance, to go, to sleep, to play, etc.).

En su forma negativa e interrogativa se comportan de la misma forma que el verbo auxiliar to be, que hemos visto recientemente.

No toman la "s" en la tercera persona del singular del presente (he / she

/ it). Van seguidos de un verbo EN INFINITIVO SIN EL TO :

I can **play**

I can **swim**

He can **sleep**

Can se usa para expresar las **habilidades** que se pueden adquirir a través del aprendizaje, lo que hemos aprendido a hacer, por eso va **seguido de un verbo, de una acción**, no de un sustantivo.

Veamos los ejemplos:

I **can** understand German but I **can't** speak it (yo entiendo alemán pero no lo hablo)

She **can** play chess (ella sabe jugar al ajedrez)

I **can** swim but I **can't** fly (yo puedo nadar pero no puedo volar)

Por otra parte, para formar la negativa e interrogativa de **can** no utilizamos ningún auxiliar. Como hemos visto en el cuadro de los verbos modales, el verbo **CAN** se comportará en sus formas negativas e interrogativas de la misma forma que el verbo **to be** lo hacía. Por lo tanto, para formar la negativa añadiremos la partícula negativa **NOT**:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA CONTRAIDA
I can swim	I can not swim	I can't swim
They can play football	They can not play football	They can't play football

En cuanto a la forma interrogativa, invertiremos el orden de verbo y sujeto exactamente igual que hacíamos con el verbo **to be**:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS CORTAS	
I can swim	Can I swim?	Yes , I can	No , I can't
They can play football	Can they play football?	Yes , they can	No , they can't
We can swim in the sea	Can we swim in the sea?	Yes , we can	No , we can't

Para practicar la pronunciación y algunos usos del **CAN** puedes hacer clic en los siguientes enlaces:

- <http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit12/page2.htm>
- http://www.aulafacil.com/CursoIngles/Sonido_eng_class42.htm

Para realizar un "listening" sobre una conversación basada en lo que acabamos de aprender haz clic en el siguiente enlace:

- <http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit12/page3.htm>

Actividad n° 1

Completa y responde según corresponda con la forma adecuada de **can**.

- People _____ smile when they are sad.
- Peter _____ speak two languages.
- _____ you play tennis without rackets?.

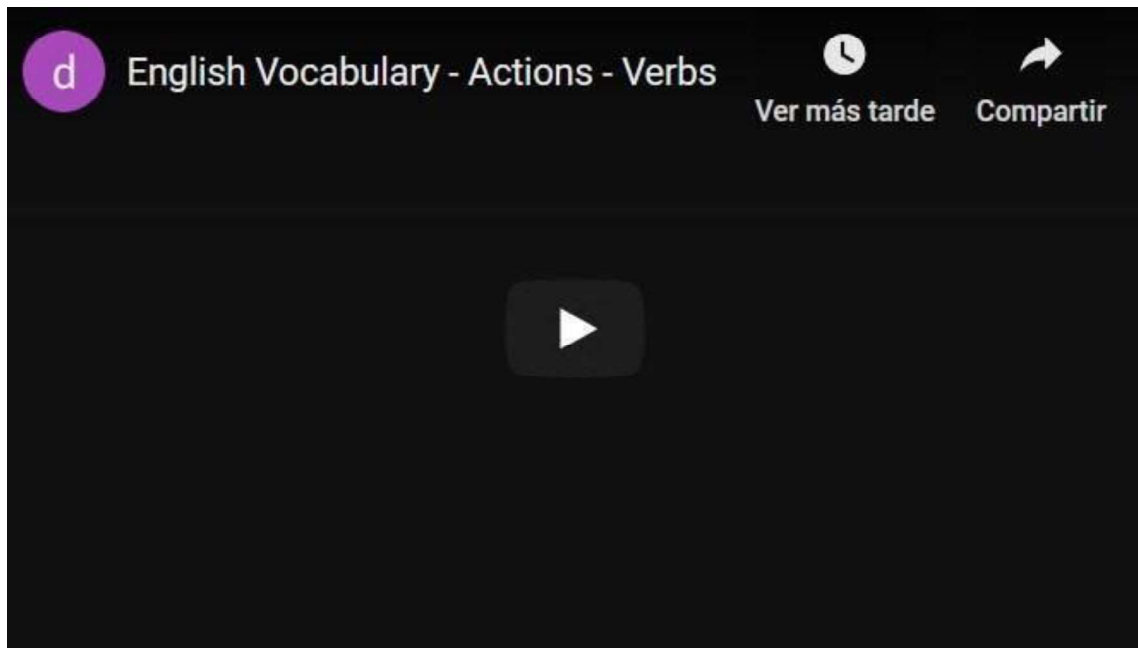
- His brother _____ play the piano everyday.
- My grandfather _____ ride a horse because he is too old.
- _____ you have soup with a fork? _____.

Actividad n° 2

Escribe las oraciones afirmativas en forma interrogativa.

Vocabulario: Acciones

Vamos a ver un pequeño video en el que podéis aprender como se dicen ciertas acciones en inglés. Os recomendamos verlo varias veces y repetir la pronunciación a medida que vaya saliendo:



Vídeo nº 1. English Vocabulary - Actions - Verbs Fuente: [Youtube](#)

Autor: Desconocido Licencia: Desconocida

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h_le-W2DVqE&gl=ES&hl=es

ACTION VERBS



Para reforzar el aprendizaje de algunas acciones vamos a resolver la siguiente sopa de letras.

Actividad nº 3

Busca y destaca doce acciones que podrás encontrar en esta sopa de letras. Todas ellas aparecen en el vídeo anterior y como pista te damos el nombre de doce objetos muy relacionados con cada una de las acciones:

bed	snow	song	door	disco	mountain
car	restauran †	shop	book	glass	kitchen

A	B	F	D	R	I	V	E	Ñ	Ñ
N	U	V	T	W	E	N	T	Y	H
I	Y	R	F	C	L	I	M	B	C
N	F	D	U	O	T	R	I	I	E
E	R	R	E	O	D	A	N	C	E
A	E	I	G	K	J	P	U	L	L
E	A	N	T	W	E	L	V	E	Y
T	E	V	D	H	A	D	G	H	J
N	S	K	I	H	S	L	E	E	P
A	D	K	Q	U	E	S	I	N	G

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

- People can not smile when they are sad.
- Peter can speak two languages.
- Can you play tennis without rackets? No, I can't .
- His brother can play the piano everyday.
- My grandfather can not ride a horse because he is too old.
- Can you have soup with a fork? No, I can't .

Actividad nº 2

Can Peter speak two languages?

Can his brother play the piano everyday?

Actividad nº 3

A	B	F	D	R	I	V	E	Ñ	Ñ
N	U	V	T	W	E	N	T	Y	H
I	Y	R	F	C	L	I	M	B	C
N	F	D	U	O	T	R	I	I	E
E	R	R	E	O	D	A	N	C	E
A	E	I	G	K	J	P	U	L	L
E	A	N	T	W	E	L	V	E	Y
T	E	V	D	H	A	D	G	H	J
N	S	K	I	H	S	L	E	E	P
A	D	K	Q	U	E	S	I	N	G

TEMA 2: LET'S PRACTICE!

ÍNDICE

1. Sports. Play/do/go

1.1. Listening and speaking

2. Ordinal numbers

3. Must, mustn't,

should

4. Reading

1. Sports.

Vocabulary

Different Sports

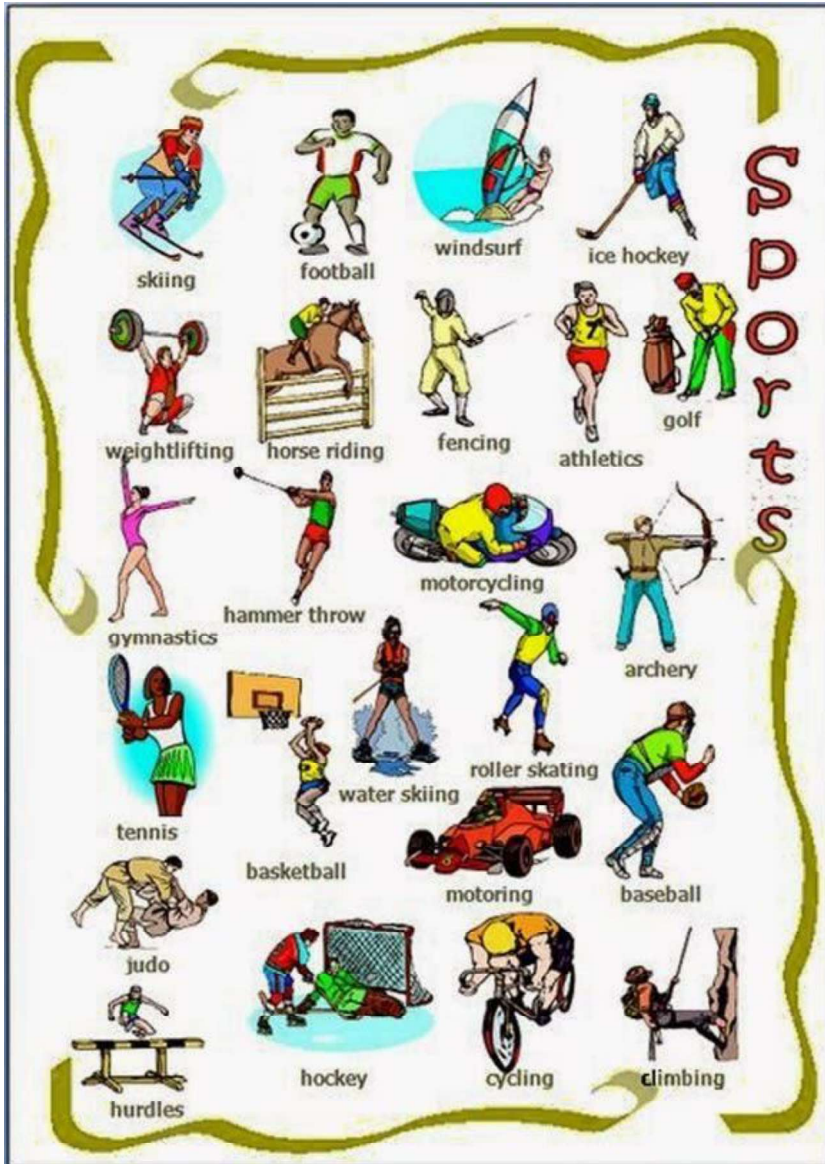
Archery - Ice skating - Athletics - Judo - Bádminton - Karate - Baseball - Cycling
Rowing - Diving - Tennis - Fencing - Sailing - Horseracing - Handball - Table tennis
Hang-gliding - Rugby - Hockey - Volleyball - Kayak - Football (US) - Water polo
Basketball - Horse riding - Canoeing - Golf - Scuba diving - Football (GB) - Martial
arts Bowling - Hurdles - Skiing - Ice hockey - Swimming - Skating - Weightlifting
- Gymnastics - Motorcycling - Motor racing - Windsurfing - Wrestling

Extreme Sports

Bungee Jumping - Kitesurfing - Parachuting - Snowboarding - Waterskiing - Caving
Climbing - Mountain Biking - Paragliding - Skateboarding - Rock Climbing -
Motocross



arts gliding Cycling Horse Motor
Martial US Baseball Handball Bowling
ockey Sailing Football Rowing Water
living Table skating Ice Judo tennis Golf
Kayak dminton Archery B Tennis Rugby
cing Fencing Karate Diving Hang Scuba
riding Horseracing GB Swimming
Skiing polo Volleyball Skating



Actividad N° 1

Describing Sports. Write the sports.

The sport of fighting with swords according to a set of rules, in order to score points against an opponent. _____

A game in which a ball is hit with the hand. _____

A game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a basket. _____

A ball game played between two teams of nine on a field with a diamond-shaped circuit of four bases. _____

A game played by two teams of eleven players with a round ball that may not be touched with the hands or arms except by the goalkeepers. The object of the game is to score goals by kicking or heading the ball into the opponents' goal.

A team game played with an oval ball that may be kicked, carried, and passed from hand to hand. Points are scored by grounding the ball behind the opponents' goal line or by kicking it between the two posts and over the crossbar of the opponents' goal.

The sport or activity of riding a bicycle. _____

The sport of shooting with a bow and arrows, especially at a target.

A game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net stretched across a court. _____

A game played between two teams of eleven players who use hooked sticks to drive a small hard ball toward goals at opposite ends of a field. _____

A sport played on an ice rink between two teams of six skaters, who attempt to drive a small rubber disk (the puck) into the opposing goal. _____

A game for two teams, usually of six players, in which a large ball is hit by hand over a high net, the aim being to score points by making the ball reach the ground on the opponent's side of the court. _____

A seven-a-side game played by swimmers in a pool, with a ball like a volleyball that is thrown into the opponent's net. _____

Play, do, go

Te mostramos cómo se dicen los principales deportes en inglés y qué verbo debes usar con cada uno de ellos: Play, do or go?

Deportes que usan "Do":

Se utiliza "do", en general, para las actividades recreativas, es decir, que no implican competición en grupo. También coincide con prácticas deportivas que no requieren un balón, pelota u otros elementos para su realización. Por ejemplo:

To do athletics / **Hacer**

atletismo *To do gymnastics* /

Hacer gimnasia *To do Judo* /

Hacer Judo

To do Karate / **Hacer Kárate**

To do Kung Fu / **Hacer Kung Fu**

To do yoga / **Hacer**

yoga *To do ballet.*

/Hacer ballet

Deportes que usan

"Play":

El verbo "play" se utiliza para hablar de deportes o competiciones que utilizan objetos, como una "ball" (balón) para su realización. Por ejemplo:

To play football / **Jugar al fútbol**

To play Basketball / **Jugar al baloncesto**

To play volleyball / **Jugar al vóleibol**

To play tennis / **Jugar al tenis**

To play rugby / **Jugar al rugby**

To play hockey / **Jugar al**

hockey *To play baseball /*

Jugar al béisbol *To play poker*

/ Jugar al poker Deportes

que usan "Go":

El verbo "go" se suele utilizar para deportes que terminan en **-ing**. Como, por ejemplo:

To go sailing / Navegar

To go cycling / Montar en bicicleta

To go riding / Montar a caballo

To go skiing / Esquiar

To go surfing /

Surfear *To go*

swimming / Nadar

A pesar de que la regla general sea esta, también existen excepciones.

Como, por ejemplo:

To do boxing / Boxear

To go golfing / Jugar al Golf



PLAY, DO, GO

PLAY ACTIVITIES THAT USE A BALL, BOARD GAMES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

play football	play cards
play basketball	play chess
play volleyball	play dominoes
play tennis	
play rugby	play computer games
play hockey	
play the guitar	play baseball
play poker	play the violin
play golf	play the drums

GO ACTIVITIES THAT FINISH WITH -ING

go sailing
 go cycling
 go riding
 go skiing
 go surfing
 go swimming
 go bungee jumping
 go diving
 go dancing

do **BOXING** ← EXCEPTION →

DO ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT USE A BALL AND DO NOT END WITH -ING

do athletics	do a crossword
do gymnastics	do a puzzle
do Judo	do a sudoku
do Karate	
do Kung Fu	
do yoga	
do ballet	
do aerobics	
do zumba	
do aquagym	

do boxing

Actividad nº 2

Sports:

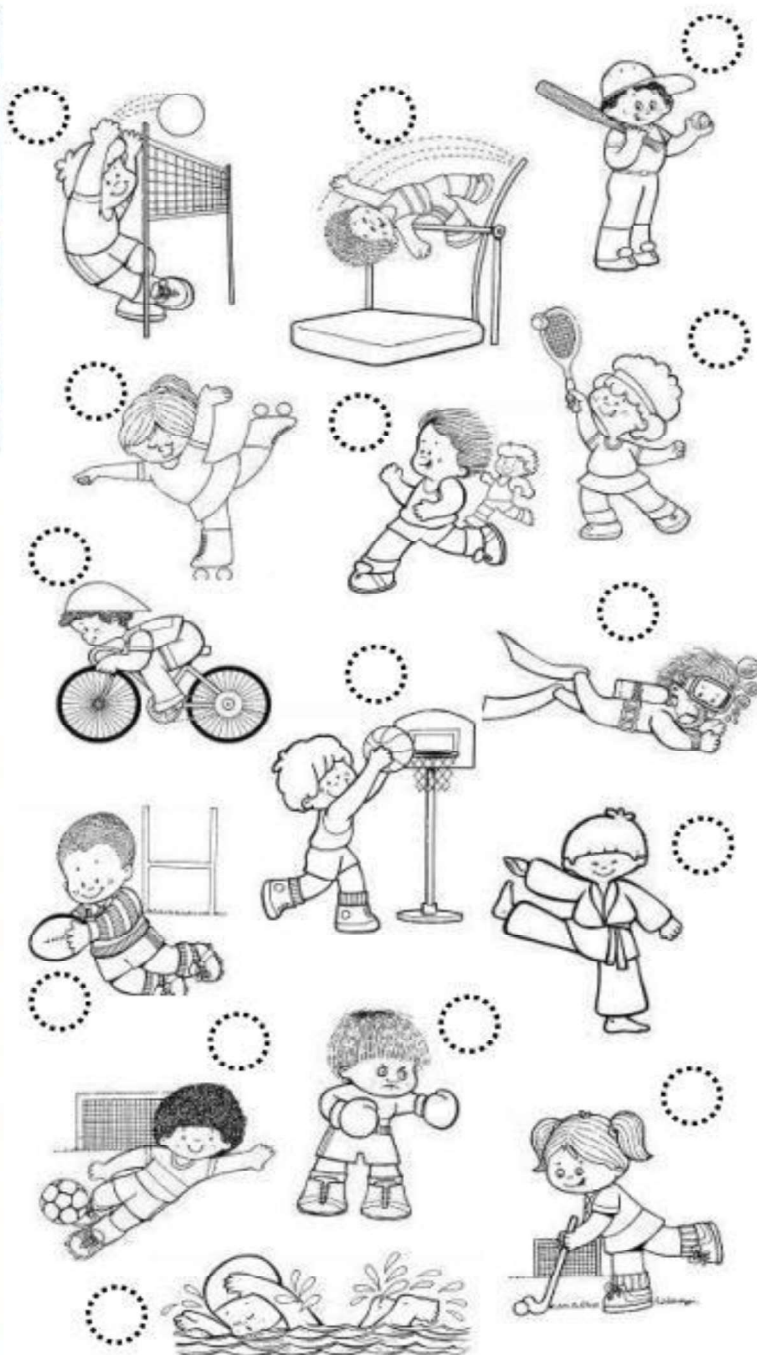
Do: deportes individuales, (ballet, gymnastics) actividades de ocio y tiempo libre (a crossword, a puzzle), artes marciales (karate, kung fu)

Go: deportes que terminan en -ing, ya que la acción del verbo forma parte de la palabra (swimming, skating, cycling, hiking, skiing, fishing)

Play: deportes de equipo, que necesitan un objeto o pelota, o deportes en los que se compite (tennis, football, basketball, hockey, volleyball, chess, golf...)

Match the pictures and write the correct verb:

1. _____ Baseball
2. _____ Karate
3. _____ Boxing
4. _____ Cycling
5. _____ Rugby
6. _____ Scuba diving
7. _____ Football
8. _____ Volleyball
9. _____ Basketball
10. _____ Running
11. _____ Swimming
12. _____ Hockey
13. _____ Skating
14. _____ High jump
15. _____ Tennis



1.1. Listening and Speaking

SPEAKING

Sports Questions. Ask and answer:

- Are you good at sports?
- What sports are you good at?
- Do you play any sports?
- How often do you exercise?
- Are you a good baseball player?
- Do you know how to play tennis?
- What sports do you watch?
- Do you like watching car races?
- Do you like watching sports on TV?
- Which do you prefer, baseball or volleyball?
- What sports do you like watching live?
- What sports do you like watching on TV?
- What is the most popular sport in your country?
- What is your favourite team sport?
- What is your favourite indoor sport?
- What is your favourite outdoor sport?
- What do you think is the most popular sport in the world?
- What sport do you think is the most dangerous?
- What sport do you think is the most expensive?
- What new sports would you like to try?
- Does it bother you that people gamble on sporting events?

3. Números ordinales

En lecciones anteriores hemos aprendido los números cardinales, que como ya dijimos anteriormente hablan de cantidades (one apple, two apples, thirty cars...).

En esta lección vamos a ver los números ordinales, que a diferencia de los anteriores hablan de un orden (el primero, segundo, tercero...).

Los números ordinales en inglés suelen ir acompañados del artículo "the" , que suele ir delante del número ordinal:

The first / The second / The third

Aparte de un par de excepciones que veremos en las próximas líneas, en la mayor parte de los casos los números ordinales se forman añadiéndole la terminación -th al número cardinal.

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal Numbers from 1 to 1,000,000											
1	st	first	11	th	eleventh	21	st	twenty-first	31	st	thirty-first
2	nd	second	12	th	twelfth	22	nd	twenty-second	40	th	fortieth
3	rd	third	13	th	thirteenth	23	rd	twenty-third	50	th	fiftieth
4	th	fourth	14	th	fourteenth	24	th	twenty-fourth	60	th	sixtieth
5	th	fifth	15	th	fifteenth	25	th	twenty-fifth	70	th	seventieth
6	th	sixth	16	th	sixteenth	26	th	twenty-sixth	80	th	eightieth
7	th	seventh	17	th	seventeenth	27	th	twenty-seventh	90	th	ninetieth
8	th	eighth	18	th	eighteenth	28	th	twenty-eighth	100	th	one hundredth
9	th	ninth	19	th	nineteenth	29	th	twenty-ninth	1,000	th	one thousandth
10	th	tenth	20	th	twentieth	30	th	thirtieth	1,000,000	th	one millionth

Al igual que con los números cardinales, a partir del 20 los números ordinales son muy sencillos, ya que simplemente se limita a combinar una decena (cardinal) + unidad (ordinal):

21st --- The twenty-first
 32nd --- The thirty-second
 43rd --- The forty-third

Es importante que también tengas en cuenta que en las decenas, la "y" en la que acaban los números cardinales se transforma en "ieth" en los números ordinales:
 20 ---- Twenty 20th --- Twentieth

FECHAS

En inglés se utilizan los números ordinales para expresar las fechas. Normalmente las fechas se escriben en el siguiente orden: mes / día / año

- June, 3th 1998 (June the third, nineteen ninety-eight)
- También es posible el siguiente orden: día / mes / año
- 15th May, 2017 (the fifteenth of May, twenty seventeen) Los meses del año se escriben con mayúscula.

Actividad n° 3

Write the following dates:.

- 04/09: _____.
- 03/10: _____.
- 26/10: _____.
- 08/09: _____.
- 26/09: _____.
- 07/12: _____.
- 12/01: _____.

11/02: _____
21/02: _____
13/03: _____
24/03: _____
24/04: _____
28/05: _____
29/06: _____

3. MUST, MUSTN'T , SHOULD

En Inglés usamos **must** (deber, tener que) y **mustn't** para referirnos a obligaciones, ya sean en el presente o en el futuro.

MUST es un verbo modal que se usa principalmente para expresar **obligación**

USOS

Usamos el verbo modal *must* para expresar:

1. Obligación

Se usa para expresar obligación *que está impuesta por el hablante o el que escribe la frase*. Además, la obligación con *must* tiene **intención futura**.

I must write an e-mail to my cousin (debo escribir un e-mail a a mi primo) → Es algo que me impongo yo mismo. Todavía no lo he hecho, tiene intención futura.

Passengers must fasten their seatbealts (los pasajeros deben abrocharse el cinturón de seguridad) → Es algo que impone la compañía que tiene esta regla o instrucción. *I must wear uniform at work (tengo que llevar uniforme en el trabajo)* → Es algo que me imponen en el trabajo, es una regla.

2. Deber moral

You must respect your parents (debes respetar a tus padres)

3. Consejo (persuasión)

Aquí es muy importante que se distinga del [«should»](#) que también se usa para expresar consejo. Usamos *must* para expresar **fuerte recomendación o consejo**, hasta el punto de querer **persuadir** al interlocutor. *You must go and see that film (Debes ir y ver esa película)* *You must clean your car (debes limpiar el coche)*

4. Necesidad fuerte

Aquí hemos de distinguirlo del semi-modal *have to* que también expresa necesidad. *Must* se usa para expresar una necesidad **fuerte**.

I must tidy my bedroom. It's a mess (debo ordenar mi habitación. Está hecha un desastre)

5. Deducción afirmativa.

You got up very early. You must be tired (te levantaste muy temprano. Debes estar cansado)

The lights are on. She must be home. (las luces están encendidas. Debe estar en casa)

Para deducciones negativas usaremos el modal **can't**. No podemos usar **mustn't** porque solo se utiliza para referirnos a prohibiciones

You can't be 30! You look younger. (¡No puedes tener 30 años! Pareces más joven)

MUSTN'T

La forma negativa de *must*, es decir, **must not** o **mustn't** se usa para expresar **prohibición**.

You mustn't be late. (No puedes llegar tarde)

You mustn't smoke in schools (No puedes fumar en los colegios)

I mustn't smoke at work (No puedo fumar en el trabajo) → Lo tengo prohibido.

Importante:

→ no olvidar poner la «t» al negar **mustn't** ✓ **musn't**

→ No confundir **mustn't** (prohibición) con *don't have to* (ausencia de obligación)

Ejercicio N°4

Completa las oraciones con *must* o *mustn't*.

1. You _____ cross the road without looking. It's dangerous.
2. The exam is next week. I _____ revise.
3. You _____ forget your umbrella. It's going to rain.
4. We _____ stay here any longer. We must go to the station right now or we'll miss our train.
5. You _____ learn to swim before you go sailing.
6. I _____ phone John tonight. I have not spoken to him for a long time.
7. You _____ listen to the teacher or you won't understand

Obligation and Prohibition

The Rules

When you want to express **OBLIGATION**, use

MUST.

I **must** + V
You **must** + V
He **must** + V
She **must** + V
We **must** + V
You **must** + V
They **must** + V



Example:

I **must** be quiet in class.

When you want to express **PROHIBITION**, use

MUSTN'T.

I **mustn't** + V
You **mustn't** + V
He **mustn't** + V
She **mustn't** + V
We **mustn't** + V
You **mustn't** + V
They **mustn't** + V



Example:

You **mustn't** park here!

Should

¿Cuándo utilizamos el verbo "should"?

Hay determinadas situaciones en que solemos emplear el verbo "should". Una de las principales, como hemos visto, es para **dar consejos**:

If your headache doesn't get better in a couple of days, you should go to the doctor (Si el dolor de cabeza no mejora en un par de días, tendrías que ir al médico).

If you want to improve your language skills, you should try to read something in English every day (Si quieres mejorar tu nivel, deberías tratar de leer algo en inglés todos los días).

De la misma manera, podemos utilizar "should" para **opinar sobre** lo que creemos que sería la **situación ideal**:

Education should be free for everyone (La educación debería ser gratuita para todos).

Women shouldn't be paid less than men for doing the same work (Las mujeres no deberían cobrar menos que los hombres por realizar el mismo trabajo).
Fíjate en que, cuando usamos "should" de este modo, no estamos refiriéndonos necesariamente a situaciones reales, sino hablando de **lo que creemos que sería lo correcto**.

"Should" también resulta útil para **especular** sobre lo que podría pasar, indicando **lo que creemos que es probable**:

'Where's Joe?'

'He finishes work at 6 p.m. today, so he should be here soon.'

(—¿Dónde está Joe?

—Hoy termina de trabajar a las seis, así que debería de llegar pronto).

The party on Saturday should be good - everyone is going (La fiesta del sábado debería salir bien: va todo el mundo).

Igualmente se puede usar "should" **en pasado** para aludir a cosas que habrían sido una buena idea (pero no ocurrieron), sobre todo **cuando lamentamos algo**:

I should have told her I loved her (Debería haberle dicho que la quería [pero no se lo dije, y ahora estoy triste por ello]).

Clara shouldn't have sent that e-mail (Clara no debería haber enviado ese correo electrónico [pero lo envió, y fue una mala ocurrencia]).

¿Qué reglas hay que tener en cuenta?

"Should" es un verbo modal, así que sigue las **mismas reglas** que otros **verbos modales**:

1. Los verbos modales nunca van **seguidos** por "to", sino por un **infinitivo sin "to"**:
Deberías estudiar más si quieres aprobar el examen.

You should to study more if you want to pass that exam. X

You should study more if you want to pass that exam. ✓

2. La **forma negativa** de "should" es "**should not**", aunque normalmente utilizamos la contracción "**shouldn't**" (a menos que queramos dar un énfasis especial a la frase): *You shouldn't listen to what James says - he's often wrong* (Más vale que no escuches lo que dice James: casi siempre se equivoca).

The children definitely should not be allowed in the study (Definitivamente, los niños no deberían entrar en el despacho).

3. En **preguntas afirmativas**, "should" suele servir para **consultar** si algo es buena idea, mientras que **en las negativas** suele **confirmar** lo que creemos que debería haber ocurrido o debería haberse hecho.

Should I turn off the lights? (¿Debería apagar las luces? [es decir, ¿es buena idea?, ¿quieres que lo haga?]).

Shouldn't you have finished by now? (¿No tendrías que haber terminado ya? [vamos, que yo creo que deberías haber terminado]).

4. Para utilizar los verbos modales **en pasado** seguimos la estructura "verbo modal + have + participio pasado":

Jen should have listened to me (Jen tendría que haberme escuchado).

Paolo shouldn't have eaten the last cake - it was for Jordi (Paolo no debería haberse comido el último pastel: era para Jordi).

A veces, en estos casos también contraemos el verbo en la forma afirmativa:

Jen should've listened to me.

Excepciones y variantes

"Should" puede emplearse asimismo en **oraciones condicionales**, cuando queremos ser **más formales**. Compara estas dos opciones:

If you want to cancel the holiday, please let us know within 7 days (Si quiere cancelar el viaje, comuníquenoslo antes de 7 días).

If you should want to cancel the holiday, please inform us within 7 days (Si deseara cancelar el viaje, le rogamos que nos informe antes de 7 días).

El significado es prácticamente idéntico, pero el hecho de incluir "should" en la segunda oración la hace más formal.

Cuando damos un **consejo** podemos utilizar también el verbo modal "**must**", en vez de "should". Esto aporta una **mayor fuerza**, en ocasiones en que queremos ser más enérgicos:

If you have had the flu for more than a week, you should go to the doctor (Si has estado más de una semana con gripe, deberías ir al médico [es un consejo: sería bueno que lo hicieras]).

If you have had the flu for more than a week, you must go to the doctor (Si has estado más de una semana con gripe, tienes que / debes ir al médico [es más rotundo: se trata de algo fundamental]).

Errores frecuentes

Uno de los errores que cometen los estudiantes de inglés con más frecuencia cuando emplean "should" es olvidar que **no va seguido de "to"**.

Debería dedicar más tiempo a leer en inglés.

I should to spend more time reading in English. X

I should spend more time reading in English. ✓

A veces hay dudas sobre cuándo usar "must" y cuándo "should" (y sus formas en negativo). Ambos sirven para dar consejo, pero "**must**" y "**mustn't**" pueden utilizarse para referirse a **cosas que son obligatorias o que no están permitidas**, mientras que "should" y "shouldn't" simplemente significan que algo es o no conveniente. Es importante que coloques el verbo correcto, en función de que lo que quieras expresar es que algo es simplemente una buena idea o que realmente sea obligatorio:

No debes fumar en el cine.

You shouldn't smoke in the cinema. X

You mustn't smoke in the cinema ✓ (está prohibido).

Debes ponerte el cinturón cuando conduzcas.

You should wear a seatbelt when you drive. X

You must wear a seatbelt when you drive ✓ (es obligatorio por ley).

Actividad nº 5

Cada una de las frases siguientes contiene un error. Encuéntralo y corrígelo.

1. Kerry shouldn't to spend so much time on Facebook.
2. You shouldn't talk during the exam.
3. Should you be in bed now? It's past midnight!

4. Reading



Imagen nº 1: Hartland Point Lighthouse. Autor:

desconocido. Fuente: Wikipedia Licencia: Creative Commons

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faro_de_Punta_de_Hartland

A House For Friends

This house is in Devon, in the south of England. It's a very unusual home.

It's an old lighthouse and it is 21 metres tall. It's got six floors and 67 stairs!

The kitchen is on the ground floor. There's also a dining room and a toilet. On the first floor, there's a big living room. On the second floor there are two bedrooms and one bathroom. On the next floor, there's one big bedroom with a private bathroom. The fourth floor has got two more bedrooms and another bathroom. It's the perfect house for a holiday with friends!

On the top floor, there's another big living room. You can play games and have parties in it. It's got big windows and there's a balcony. The views from the house are fantastic!

Actividad nº 6

Answer the questions:

1. How tall is the house?
2. Where is the kitchen?
3. What is there on the second floor?
4. Which floor has a balcony?
5. How many bedrooms are there in the house?

Soluciones a las actividades propuestas:

Actividad nº 1

- The sport of fighting with swords according to a set of rules, in order to score points against an opponent. **FENCING**
- A game in which a ball is hit with the hand. **HANDBALL**
- A game played between two teams of five players in which goals are scored by throwing a ball through a basket. **BASKETBALL**
- A ball game played between two teams of nine on a field with a diamond-shaped circuit of four bases. **BASEBALL**
- A game played by two teams of eleven players with a round ball that may not be touched with the hands or arms except by the goalkeepers. The object of the game is to score goals by kicking or heading the ball into the opponents' goal. **FOOTBALL**
- A team game played with an oval ball that may be kicked, carried, and passed from hand to hand. Points are scored by grounding the ball behind the opponents' goal line or by kicking it between the two posts and over the crossbar of the opponents' goal. **RUGBY**
- The sport or activity of riding a bicycle. **CYCLING**
- The sport of shooting with a bow and arrows, especially at a target. **ARCHERY**
- A game in which two or four players strike a ball with rackets over a net stretched across a court. **TENNIS**
- A game played between two teams of eleven players who use hooked sticks to drive a small hard ball toward goals at opposite ends of a field. **HOCKEY**
- A sport played on an ice rink between two teams of six skaters, who attempt to drive a small rubber disk (the puck) into the opposing goal. **ICE HOCKEY**
- A game for two teams, usually of six players, in which a large ball is hit by hand over a high net, the aim being to score points by making the ball reach the ground on the opponent's side of the court. **VOLLEYBALL**
- A seven-a-side game played by swimmers in a pool, with a ball like a volleyball that is thrown into the opponent's net. **WATER POLO**

Actividad nº 2

1.play, 2.do, 3.do, 4.go, 5.play, 6. go,7.play, 8.play, 9.play, 10.go, 11.go, 12.play, 13.go, 14. do, 15.play

Actividad nº 3

04/09: It's September, the

fourth 03/10: It's October,
the third

26/10: It's October, the twenty

sixth 08/09: It's September, the

eighth 26/09: It's September, the

twenty sixth 07/12: It's December,
the seventh 12/01: It's January, the
twelfth

11/02: It's February, the
eleventh 21/02: It's February,

the twenty first 13/03: It's
March, the thirteenth 24/03:

It's March, the twenty fourth

24/04: It's April, the twenty

fourth 28/05: It's May, the

twenty eighth 29/06: It's June,

the twenty ninth

Actividad nº4

1.mustn't, 2.must, 3.mustn't, 4.mustn't, 5.must, 6.must, 7.must

Actividad nº 5

1. Kerry *shouldn't spend* so much time on Facebook.
2. You *mustn't* talk during the exam.
3. *Shouldn't* you be in bed now? It's past midnight!

Actividad nº 6

1. It's 21 metres tall. 2. The kitchen is on the ground floor. 3. There are two bedrooms and one bathroom. 4. The top floor. 5. There are five bedrooms in the house.

PARTE 1

TEMA 3: WHAT'S ON?

ÍNDICE

1. Vocabulary: TV programmes

1.1. Writing

2. Present Continuous affirmative

1. TV programmes



Actividad n° 1

TV PROGRAMMES

THE NEWS - SPORTS PROGRAMME - COMEDY SHOW - DOCUMENTARY
SOAP OPERA - GAME SHOW - REALITY TV SHOW - CRIME SERIES - CHAT SHOW

1. You can see animals in this TV programme: _____.
2. You can see people playing games for money in this TV programme: _____.
3. You can see a family and their neighbours in a lot of episodes in this TV programme: _____.
4. You can see people playing basketball in this TV programme: _____.
5. You watch this if you want to be informed about what's happening in the world: _____.
6. You can see famous people being interviewed in this TV programme: _____.
7. You can see people living their lives in this TV programme: _____.
8. You can see police officers and criminals in this TV programme: _____.
9. This TV programme is very funny: _____.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMES EXAMPLES:

Cartoons "The Simpsons"
Comedy Programmes "La que se avecina"
Sport Programmes "Deportes 4"
Documentaries "Animals in Africa"
Game show "Pasapalabra"
Reality show "Gran Hermano"
Drama "Acacias 38"
Chat show "El Hormiguero"
Music programme "La Voz"
Soap opera "Acacias 38"
The News CLM Noticias
Weather forecast El tiempo Castilla-La Mancha

Importante .WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT...?

Podrías buscar los siguientes adjetivos en un diccionario. Te recomendamos un diccionario online muy popular : WORDREFERENCE

Interesting -Exciting -Terrible -Frightening -Educational -Unusual -Silly-
Enjoyable- Boring- Amazing- Realistic- Disgusting- Special -Surprising- Funny
-Popular -
Entertaining- Serious -Violent -Sad

Examples:

- What type of TV programmes do you like watching? Why? I like watching cartoons because they are enjoyable but I don't like watching game shows because they are boring.
- What's your favourite TV programme? Why? My favourite TV programme is "El Hormiguero". I like watching it because it's unusual and exciting.
- Do you like watching the news? Yes, I do. I think it's amazing. / No, I don't. I think it's boring.
- What do you think about sports programmes? I like sport programmes. I think they are exciting and amazing.

Writing

Answer these questions about you:

- What TV programmes do you like watching? Why?
- What is your favourite TV programme?
- What are your favourite cartoons?
- How often do you watch cartoons?
- Where do you usually watch TV?

- Do you like watching the news?
- What do you think about sports programmes?
- Do you like watching dramas?
- What do you think about chat shows?
- Do you like watching reality shows?
- What do you think about music programmes?
- Do you like watching soap operas?
- What do you think about the weather forecast?

GOING TO THE CINEMA

Science Fiction- Action -Horror- Musical- Historical -Thriller-
Romance/Romantic- Western -Animated -Drama- Musical-
Adventure

- What are your favourite type of films? Why? My favourite types of films are adventure films. I love watching them because they are unusual and exciting.
- What type of films do you like watching? Why? I like watching action films because they are exciting but I don't like watching musical films because they are silly.

Writing

Importante .Now, answer these questions about you:

- What are your favourite type of films? Why?
- What type of films do you like watching? Why?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- Where do you usually go to the cinema?
- Who do you usually go to the cinema with?
- How often do you go to the cinema with friends?
- Do you usually buy pop-corn and fizzy drinks?
- What's your favourite film? Why?

2. PRESENTE CONTINUO AFIRMATIVO

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORMA

El **presente continuo** se forma con el presente simple del verbo **To Be** + verbo principal acabado en **-ing**.

Afirmativa:

I **am writing**

You/ we/ they **are writing**

He/ she/ it **is writing**

¿Para qué se usa?

Para describir acciones que están ocurriendo en este momento, es decir, en el momento en el que se está hablando. También se puede usar para hablar del futuro. De momento, vamos a centrarnos en el presente.

Usamos el **presente continuo**, en su forma **afirmativa**, para confirmar:

1. Acciones que están ocurriendo mientras hablamos;
2. Acciones que son planificadas para el futuro;
3. Cambios y tendencias;
4. Consistencia de los eventos;
5. Actividades temporales (que terminarán en el futuro).

Ejemplos:

1. Acciones que están ocurriendo mientras hablando.
 - *We're doing our homework.*
 - *She is watching TV at the moment.*
 - *I'm using the dictionary.*
2. Acciones planificadas para el futuro
 - *I am fixing the shelves tonight.*
 - *He is buying a computer at the weekend.*
 - *We are repeating the class next week.*
3. Cambios y tendencias
 - *I am getting happier and happier.*
 - *I am becoming better at sitting exams.*

- *The teacher **is improving** her classes every day.*
- 4. Consistencia de los eventos
 - *I'm always **doing** homework.*
 - *The student **is asking** questions repeatedly.*
 - *I **am** always **photocopying** worksheets for you!*
- 5. Actividades temporales
 - *He's **looking** for the map.*
 - *I'm **buying** some pens.*
 - *The classmates **are working** in groups.*

¿Cómo se forma?

Con el verbo to be en presente simple (am, is, are) más el verbo principal en gerundio (terminado en -ing). La regla de oro es que el 99 % de las veces que lo usamos, contraemos al hablar.

Afirmativa

Sujeto + am | is | are + verbo acabado en -ing

Exceptions

- Verbos con sufijo -e: quita -e y añade -ing.

INFINITIVE

VERB + - ING

write

writing

smile

smiling

take

taking

Los verbos que terminan en vocal + consonante, verbos con la sílaba tónica al final y verbos que terminan con -l: **duplica la consonante.**

INFINITIVE**VERB + -
ING**

sit

sitting

begin

beginning

spill

spilling

Verbos con sufijo **-ie**: quita **-ie** y añade **-ying**.

INFINITIVE**VERB + -
ING**

die

dying

lie

lying

tie

tying

Aprende también la **forma contraída**, tal y como la ponemos en estos ejemplos:

I am learning English.	I'm learning English.
You are learning German.	You're learning German.
She is learning Spanish.	She's learning Spanish.

Algunos ejemplos:

Estoy mirando el reloj de pared.	I'm looking at the clock.
Te estoy mirando.	I'm looking at you.
Estoy hablando con ellos.	I'm talking to them.

Estoy escuchando la radio.	I'm listening to the radio.
Ella está hablando con él.	She's talking to him.
Él está escuchando las noticias.	He's listening to the news.
Me estás leyendo un libro.	You're reading a book to me.
Están soñando con la Navidad.	They're dreaming about Christmas.
Estamos escribiendo al periódico.	We're writing to the newspaper.

Usamos el **presente continuo** tanto para hablar de cosas que estamos haciendo en estos momentos como para comentar lo que ya tenemos planificado hacer en el futuro. Compara:

I'm driving home.	Estoy yendo a casa en coche.
I'm driving home next week.	Voy a ir a casa en coche la semana que viene.

Aunque en ambas frases utilizamos el **presente continuo**, en la segunda hablamos de una acción futura. Vemos la diferencia gracias al complemento de tiempo **next week**. Otras veces sabemos por el contexto que estamos utilizando el presente continuo para hablar del futuro.

Verbos que no son utilizados en Presente Continuo

Hay algunos **verbos que no suelen usarse cuando hablamos en tiempos continuos**. Por lo general, se trata de aquellos que **hacen referencia a un estado más que a acciones**. Por ejemplo:

Verbos que denotan un **estado mental**:

- To understand (comprender)
- To remember (recordar)
- To imagine (imaginar)
- To forget (olvidar)

Verbos que expresan **opinión**:

- To assume (asumir)
- To doubt (dudar)
- To suppose (suponer)
- To believe (creer)

Verbos que reflejan

emociones:

- To hope (esperar)
- To hate (odiar)
- To love (amar)
- To like (gustar)

Por otro lado, los verbos que **expresan percepción** puede que se conjuguen en Presente Continuo, pero el **significado varía un poco** de acuerdo a lo que se esté hablando. Entre esos verbos están:

- To taste (probar/saborear)
- To smell (oler)
- To see (ver)
- To hear (oír)
- To feel

(sentir) Ejemplos:

- She is seeing Marco in three hours. (Ella va a encontrarse con Marco en tres horas)
- I see butterflies in the air. (Veo mariposas en el aire)

En el siguiente caso, nota que el verbo cambia de tiempo de acuerdo al sujeto que se usa en cada oración:

- The house smells good. (La casa huele bien)
- She's smelling the perfume. (Ella está oliendo el perfume)

Otro ejemplo del cambio de significado que sufren algunos verbos al ser conjugados en Presente Continuo es:

- The cake tastes very good. (El pastel sabe muy bien)
- My aunt is tasting the cake. (Mi tía está probando el pastel)

Actividad n° 2

Escribe la forma afirmativa del *presente continuo* inglés de estas frases aquí abajo. Puedes utilizar la forma contraída o completa del verbo auxiliar.

1) You (go) to the shops now.

You _____ to the shops now.

2) I (watch) television at the moment.

I _____ television at the moment.

3) Look, he (plays) football.

Look, _____ he football.

4) She (have) her lunch just now.

She _____ her lunch just now.

5) It (rain) this morning.

It _____ this morning.

6) They (read) the newspaper at the moment. They the newspaper at the moment.

7) The boat (sail) on the sea.

The boat _____ on the sea.

8) He (worry) about his exams.

He _____ about his exams.

9) She (put) the letter in the letterbox right now.

She _____ the letter in the letterbox right now.

10) He (run) around the park at the moment.

He _____ around the park at the moment.

Actividad nº 3

Pon la forma correcta del Present Continuous.

1. Tina _____ water. (drink)
2. They _____ to France. (travel)
3. Fred _____ a pie. (eat)
4. The weather _____ always _____. (change)
5. She _____ pasta. (cook)
6. It _____ outside. (rain)
7. The lady _____ for the bus. (wait)
8. I _____ my aunt. (visit)
9. It _____ cold outside. (freeze).
10. Jack and Jill _____ up the hill. (climb)
11. Mom _____ out to buy some groceries. (go)
12. The little girl _____ the newspaper. (tear)
13. Nadal _____ the match. (win)
14. Janet _____ tea. (have)
15. The thief _____ behind the bushes. (hide)
16. The sun _____ brightly. (shine)
17. The birds _____. (fly)
18. Gina's son _____ his cat with a blanket. (cover)
19. I _____ a letter. (write)
20. I _____ some eggs to make an omelette. (beat)

Soluciones a las actividades propuestas:

Actividad n° 2

- 1) You are going to the shops now. / You're going...
- 2) I am watching television at the moment. / I'm watching...
- 3) Look, he is playing football. / Look, he's playing...
- 4) She is having her lunch just now. / She's having...
- 5) It is raining this morning. / It's raining...
- 6) They are reading the newspaper at the moment. / They're reading...
- 7) The boat is sailing on the sea. / The boat's sailing...
- 8) He is worrying about his exams. / He's worrying...
- 9) She is putting the letter in the letterbox right now. / She's putting...
- 10) He is running around the park at the moment. / He's running...

Actividad n° 3

1. Tina is drinking water.
2. They are travelling to France.
3. Fred is eating a pie.
4. The weather is always changing.
5. She is cooking pasta.
6. It is raining outside.
7. The lady is waiting for the bus.
8. I am visiting my aunt.
9. It is freezing cold outside.
10. Jack and Jill are climbing up the hill.
11. Mom is going out to buy groceries.

12. The little girl is tearing the newspaper.
13. Nadal is winning the match.
14. Janet is having tea.
15. The thief is hiding behind the bushes.
16. The sun is shining brightly.
17. The birds are flying.
18. Gina's son is covering his cat with a blanket.
19. I am writing a letter
20. I am beating some eggs to make an omelette.

PARTE 2: TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF

TEMA 1: FASHION

ÍNDICE:

1. Vocabulary: Clothes
2. Grammar: Present continuous negative and interrogative

1. Vocabulary


CLOTHING

LISTEN, READ AND LEARN:					
 	 	 	 	 	 
BOOTS	CAP	COAT	DRESS	HAT	JACKET
 	 	 	 	 	 
JEANS	JUMPER	SANDALS	SHIRT	SHOES	SHORTS
 	 	 	 	 	 
SKIRT	SOCKS	TRAINERS	TROUSERS	T-SHIRT	BLOUSE
 	 	 	 	 	 
TIE	TIGHTS	CUFF	BUCKLE	PYJAMAS	SCARF
 	 	 	 	 	 
PULLOVER	SWEATSHIRT	HOOD	LACES	NECKLACE	BELT
 	 	 	 	 	 
BRACELET	EARRINGS	RING	NIGHTDRESS	SLIPPERS	GOGGLES
 		 		 	
BUTTONS		SLEEVE		GLOVES	

Clothes, I


Women's Fashions

- Dress: vestido
- Evening dress: vestido de noche
- Skirt: falda
- Shorts: pantalón corto
- Blouse: blusa
- Top: camiseta
- Cardigan: chaqueta de punto
- Bell-bottoms: pantalones acampanados
- Dressinggown: albornoz




Sport Clothes

- Tracksuit: chándal
- Tracksuit bottoms: pantalón del chándal
- Sweatshirt: sudadera
- Running vest: camiseta térmica
- Anorak: anorak
- Raincoat: impermeable
- Swimming shorts: bañador de él
- Swimming trunks: bañador de él (USA)
- Swimming costume: bañador de ella




Related Vocabulary

- Goods: artículos
- Fake goods: artículos falsificados
- Discount: descuento
- At a discount: a precio rebajado
- Bargain: ganga, chollo
- Second-hand: usada (de 2ª mano)
- Sale: venta
- Sales: rebajas
- January sales: rebajas de enero
- Complaint: queja, reclamación
- Guarantee: garantía
- After-sales service: servicio de posventa
- Impulse buying: compra por impulso




Menswear

- Vest: camiseta interior
- Shirt: camisa, camiseta T-shirt: camis. sin mangas
- Trousers: pantalones
- Waistcoat: chaleco de traje
- Suit: traje (de 2 piezas)
- Jumper: jersey Pullover: jersey
- Jacket: chaqueta
- Cardigan: chaqueta de punto
- Dressinggown: albornoz
- Overall: mono




Underwear / Nightwear

- Socks: calcetines
- Stockings: medias
- Tights: (medias) pantys
- Bra: sujetador
- Slip: combinación /calzoncillos
- Knicker's: bragas Briefs: bragas
- Underpants: calzoncillos Pants: calzoncillos
- Pyjamas: pijama
- Nightdress: camisón




Describing clothes

Materials	Adjectives
• Silk: de seda	• Plain: liso
• Wool: de lana	• Patterned: estampado
• Cotton: de algodón	• Striped: a rayas
• Linen: de lino	• Checked: a cuadros
• Leather: de cuero	• Loose: amplio
• Suede: de ante	• Tight: ajustado
• Velvet: de terciopelo	• High-heeled: tacón alto
• Lycra: de licra	• V-necked: cuello en V




Footwear (a pair of...)

- Slippers: zapatillas de estar por casa
- Sandals: sandalias
- Trainers: zapatillas deportivas
- Boots: botas
- Shoes: zapatos Laces: cordones
- Flat shoes: zapatos planos
- High-heeled shoes: zapatos de tacón



Accessories

- Cap: gorra Hat: sombrero
- Tie: corbata
- Belt: cinturón
- Gloves: guantes
- Scarf: bufanda
- Earrings: pendientes
- Necklace: collar Brooch: broche



Quino Villa

Actividad nº1

Fill the gaps with the correct word.

1. Casual denim trousers are called
2. You wear a..... on your head.
- 3are a type of sports shoe.
4. A..... is a casual short-sleeved top.
5. A..... is similar to a jumper, but made of cotton.
6. Girls wear a..... on their bottom half.
7. Girls and boys wear..... to keep their legs warm.
8. You put a..... on over your clothes to go out in winter.
9. A smart top with buttons is called a.....
10. You wear a..... on your top half. It's normally made of wool.

2. PRESENTE CONTINUO (negativa e interrogativa) Negativa

Sujeto + am not | isn't | aren't + verbo acabado en -ing

La forma negativa se forma agregando la partícula "not" después de "to be" y antes del verbo principal. De la siguiente manera:

Sujeto + to be + not + verbo participio presente + complemento.

Ejemplos:

- I'm not eating (No estoy comiendo ahora)
- They're not speaking (Ellos no están hablando en voz alta)
- She's not (She isn't) talking with her mom now. (Ella no está hablando con su mamá ahora)

Ten en cuenta que también podemos contraer el verbo to be con el sujeto y, simplemente, añadir not detrás, como puedes ver en los ejemplos de abajo. Ambas son válidas, lo importante es que lo contraigas!

I am not learning English.	I'm not learning English.
We are not learning German.	We aren't learning German. We're not learning German.
He is not learning Spanish.	He isn't learning Spanish He's not learning Spanish.

Actividad n° 2

Completa con la forma correcta del presente continuo.

- 1) You..... my pen. (not use)
- 2) I..... the washing up right now. (not do)
- 3) Listen, he..... the guitar. (not play)
- 4) She..... a coffee at this very moment. (not have)
- 5) It..... this afternoon. (not snow)
- 6) They..... married. (not get)
- 7) They..... train now. (not leave)
- 8) He..... the windows. (not shut)
- 9) I..... the car to the garage. (not take)
- 10) Oh dear, he..... the race now. (not win)

Interrogativa

Am | is | are + sujeto + verbo acabado en -ing

Si queremos preguntar entonces usamos esta estructura:

Verbo to be + sujeto + verbo principal en participio pasado + complemento?

Ejemplos:

- Are you eating now? (¿Estás comiendo ahora?)
- Are they speaking loudly? (¿Están hablando en voz alta?)
- Is she talking with her mom? (¿Ella está hablando con su mamá?)

Para hacer preguntas, lo único que tienes que hacer es invertir el orden del sujeto y del verbo to be. ¡Ah! Y aquí nada de contraer. Para contestar con short answers (respuestas cortas), solo tienes que poner el verbo to be en afirmativa o en negativa, detrás del sujeto. Fíjate en los ejemplos.

Am I am learning English?	Yes, you are.
Are they learning German?	No, they aren't.
Is it working?	Yes, it is.

Algunos ejemplos:

No estoy mirando a Laura.	I'm not looking at Laura.
No estoy cantando.	I'm not singing.
No estoy comiendo chocolate.	I'm not eating chocolate.
No estoy viendo la tele.	I'm not watching TV.
Ella no está saliendo con él.	She's not dating him. She isn't dating him.
Él no está escuchando música.	He's not listening to the news. He isn't listening to the news.
No estás leyendo un poema.	You're not reading a poem. You aren't reading a poem.
No están haciendo los deberes.	They're not doing their homework. They're doing their homework.
No estamos bebiendo cerveza.	We're not drinking beer. We aren't drinking beer

Y acabemos con la interrogativa. ¡Venga, que ya casi estamos! Fíjate en que aquí no hablamos de yes/no questions como en los ejemplos que vimos antes, sino de

preguntas que requieren una frase completa como respuesta. Por eso empiezan con las partículas interrogativas what (qué), where (dónde), how (cómo), etc. ¡A practicar!

¿Qué estás haciendo ahora mismo?	What are you doing right now?
¿De qué estoy hablando?	What am I talking about?
¿Dónde está él trabajando ahora mismo?	Where's he working right now?
¿Cómo está gestionándolo ella?	How is she dealing with it?
¿Qué estamos aprendiendo?	What are we learning?
¿Adónde estáis yendo?	Where are you going?
¿Cómo están haciéndolo ellos?	How're they doing it?
¿Para qué hace ese ruido?	What's it making that noise for?
¿Para qué parpadea?	What's it flashing for?

Actividad n° 3

Completa estas preguntas con la forma correcta

1. What _____ you _____ (cook) dinner?
2. Why _____ she _____ (fry) fish ?
3. Why _____ they _____ (run) ?
4. How much _____ I _____ (sweat)?
5. _____ Will _____ (scare) the kids?
6. _____ David _____ (drink) a milkshake?
7. Where _____ the birds _____ (build) their nest?
8. _____ they _____ (hold) hands?
9. _____ Adam _____ (live) in Colombia?
10. What movie _____ Mindy and Peter _____ (go) to see?
11. Where _____ they _____ (learn) Italian?
12. Why _____ the dog _____ (wag) his tail?
13. _____ I really _____ (move) the couch?
14. Why _____ Paul _____ (weave) a basket?
15. _____ George and Tony _____ (wear) the same shirt?
16. _____ you _____ (think) about food?
17. _____ the lions _____ (hunt) the deer?
18. Why _____ Karen _____ (saw) wood?
19. How much _____ you _____ (pay) for my dinner?
20. How many sandwiches _____ you _____ (make) for lunch?

RECUERDA:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE

EXAMPLES

- AFFIRMATIVE:

Subject + Verb **TO BE** + Verb
-ing form + Complement.

• *I am reading a book.*

• *Look! It's raining.*

- NEGATIVE:

S+ Verb **NOT TO BE** + Verb- ing
form + C.

• *She isn't listening to music.*

- INTERROGATIVE:

Verb **TO BE** + S + Verb -ing
form + C?

• *What are you doing now?*

Soluciones a las actividades propuestas:

Actividad nº 1

1 jeans, 2 hat, 3 trainers, 4 T-shirt, 5 sweatshirt, 6 skirt, 7 trousers, 8 coat, 9 shirt, 10 jumper

Actividad nº 2

- 1) You are not using my pen. / You're not using my pen. / You aren't using my pen.
- 2) I am not doing the washing up right now. / I'm not doing the washing up right now.
- 3) Listen, he is not playing the guitar. / Listen, he's not playing the guitar. / Listen, he isn't playing the guitar.
- 4) She is not having a coffee at this very moment. / She's not having a coffee at this very moment. / She isn't having a coffee at this very moment.
- 5) It is not snowing this afternoon. / It's not snowing this afternoon. / It isn't snowing this afternoon.
- 6) They are not getting married. / They're not getting married. / They aren't getting married.
- 7) The train is not leaving now. / The train's not leaving now. / The train isn't leaving now. / It is not leaving now. / It's not leaving now. / It isn't leaving now.

- 8) He is not shutting the windows. / He's not shutting the windows. / He isn't shutting the windows.
- 9) I am not taking the car to the garage. / I'm not taking the car to the garage.
- 10) Oh dear, he is not winning the race now. / Oh dear, he's not winning the race now. / Oh dear, he isn't winning the race now.
- 11)

Actividad n° 3

1. What **are** you **cooking** for dinner?
2. Why **is** she **frying** fish?
3. Why **are** they **running**?
4. How much **am** I **sweating**?
5. **Is** Will **scaring** the kids?
6. **Is** David **drinking** a milkshake?
7. Where **are** the birds **building** their nest?
8. **Are** they **holding** hands?
9. **Is** Adam **living** in Colombia?
10. What movie **are** Mindy and Peter **going** to see?
11. Where **are** they **learning** Italian?
12. Why **is** the dog **wagging** his tail?
13. **Am** I really **moving** the couch?
14. Why **is** Paul **weaving** a basket?
15. **Are** George and Tony **wearing** the same shirt?
16. **Are** you **thinking** about food?
17. **Are** the lions **hunting** the deer?
18. Why **is** Karen **sawing** wood?
19. How much **are** you **paying** for my dinner?
20. How many sandwiches **are** you **making** for lunch?

PARTE 2

TEMA 2: WEATHER FORECAST

ÍNDICE

- 0. Introduction
 - 1. Grammar: Present Continuous and Present Simple
 - 2. Vocabulary
 - 2.1. Months
 - 2.2. Seasons
 - 2.3. Weather & climate
 - 3. Reading
 - 4. Listening and speaking
 - 5. Writing
-

0. INTRODUCTION

En este tema veremos las diferencias entre el Presente Simple y el Presente Continuo, aprenderemos vocabulario relacionado con el calendario, y trabajaremos algunas palabras que nos servirán para referirnos al tiempo atmosférico.

1. GRAMMAR: PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Como recordarás, hemos estudiado el presente simple que se utiliza para expresar hábitos y rutinas. En este tema vamos a ver la formación del presente continuo y vamos a comparar su uso con el del presente simple. El presente continuo (present continuous) es la forma que emplearemos en inglés para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento de hablar.

AFIRMATIVA SUJETO + PRESENTE DEL VERBO BE (AM/ IS/ ARE) + VERBO (acabado en -ING)

HE IS WORKING --- Él está trabajando
THEY ARE WATCHING TV --- Ellos están viendo la tele
I AM STUDYING ---- Estoy estudiando

**NEGATIVA SUJETO + PRESENTE DEL VERBO BE (AM/ IS/ ARE) + NOT
+ VERBO (acabado en -ING)**

HE IS NOT WORKING ----El no está trabajando
THEY ARE NOT WATCHING TV---- Ellos no están viendo la tele
I AM NOT STUDYING--- No estoy estudiando

Es posible hacer la contracción entre la forma del verbo to be y la partícula
not: Are not aren't

Is not----- isn't

**FORMA INTERROGATIVA PRESENTE DEL VERBO BE (AM/ IS/ ARE)+ SUJETO
+ VERBO (acabado en -ING)?**

IS HE WORKING? ---- ¿Está trabajando?
ARE THEY WATCHING TV?-----¿Están viendo la TV?
ARE YOU STUDYING?-----¿Estás estudiando?

A la hora de responder (con respuestas breves), siempre tendremos en cuenta
la persona a la que la pregunta va dirigida y se contesta con el pronombre y la
forma del verbo to be correspondiente:

Is Peter working? ----Yes, HE is / No, HE isn't
Are the children watching TV? --- Yes, THEY are / No, THEY aren't
Are YOU studying?-----Yes, I am / No, I am not

Reglas ortográficas para añadir -ing al verbo:

1. Si acaba en -e muda, quitamos esa letra y añadimos-ing: drive - driving
2. Si es monosílabo y acaba en 1 vocal + 1 consonante, dobla la última consonante
antes de añadir -ing (pero no la dobla si la última consonantes es w, x o y): put -
putting
3. Si termina en -ie, cambia estas letras por una y: lie - lying

Usos:

El presente continuo se usa para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo
mientras hablamos o en un periodo presente más amplio:

They are playing football.
I am doing karate this year.

Expresiones temporales:

Las siguientes expresiones temporales se utilizan en presente continuo:
now / right now / at present / at the moment
today / tonight
this morning / afternoon / evening / week / month / year

Nota:

Los verbos look! y listen! sirven para indicar que algo está sucediendo en el momento de hablar.

Listen! Mary is playing the piano.

Observa las diferencias entre el presente simple y el continuo:

PRESENTE CONTINUO: I am working in Madrid--Yo estoy trabajando en Madrid (ahora, en este periodo de tiempo)

PRESENTE SIMPLE: I work in Madrid ----- Yo trabajo en Madrid (habitualmente trabajo allí)

PRESENTE CONTINUO: He is playing football--- Él está jugando al futbol (en este mismo instante)

PRESENTE SIMPLE: He plays football --- Él juega al futbol (de forma habitual)

Actividad n° 1

Complete each sentence with the correct word or words.

1) Mary _____ six years old.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) is
- d) are

2) They never _____ wine.

- a) drink
- b) drinks
- c) drunk
- d) done

3) Where _____ Gary and Cynthia live?

- a) does
- b) do
- c) doing
- d) done

4) The boy _____ hungry.

- a) has
- b) is
- c) were
- d) are

5) I _____ 20 years old.

- a) are
- b) have
- c) am
- d) has

Actividad n° 2

Complete the gaps.

- Where _____ she _____? (LIVE)
- She _____ in Brighton. (LIVE)
- What time _____ she usually _____? (GET UP)
- She usually _____ at 7:30 am. (GET UP)
- How much _____ it cost? (COST)
- It _____ \$5. (COST)
- How often _____ he feel ill? (FEEL)
- He sometimes _____ ill. (FEEL)
- How _____ she speak? (SPEAK)
- She _____ slowly. (SPEAK)

Actividad n° 3

Write the correct form in present simple or continuous.

- a) John is _____ to Mary now. (talk).
- b) I _____ television every night. (watch).
- c) The children usually _____ to bed at nine o'clock (go).
- d) _____ a book at the moment?. (Richard)
- e) They _____ read). to the theatre very often.
don't _____ (not go).

- f) I am not ___ at the moment. (not study).
- g) I _____ English, although I am studying at the moment. (not speak) / (study).
- h) I ___ in Valencia, though I _____ in Madrid at the moment. (live) / (stay).
- i) I _____ in a hotel at the moment, although I _____ my own apartment. (stay) / (have).
- j) She ___ from Chile, though she is living in New York just now. (come) / (live).

Actividad nº 4

Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- a) I _____ to a political party (not/belong)
- b) Hurry! The bus is coming (come) I _____ to miss it (not/want)
- c) The River Nile _____ into the Mediterranean (flow)
- d) The river _____ very fast today - much faster than usual (flow)
- e) _____ in India? (it/ever/snow)
- f) We usually _____ vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ any (grow; not/grow)
- g) I cannot drive but I _____ (learn) My mother is teaching me (teach)
- h) You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ at the moment (not/need)
- i) I usually enjoy parties but I _____ this one very much (enjoy; not/enjoy)
- j) George says he's 80 but I _____ him (not/believe)
- k) Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ at the Hilton Hotel (stay)
- l) My parents live in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____? (live; your parents/live)
- m) She _____ with her sister now until she finds somewhere to live (stay)
- n) What _____? (your dad/do)

2. Vocabulary

Vamos ahora con el vocabulario: **meses del año, estaciones y tiempo atmosférico.**

2.1. Months

THE MONTHS OF THE
YEAR ENGLISH

SPANIS

H

January

enero

February

febrero

March

marzo

April

abril

May

mayo

June

junio

July

julio

August

agosto

September

septiembr

e

October

octubre

November

noviembre

December

diciembre

Puedes ver este video y escuchar la pronunciación.



Vídeo nº 1: Learn English, the Months of the Year Fuente: Youtube https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZlckJs9_Ks

Para saber más

En este [enlace](#) puedes practicar ejercicios relacionados con los meses del año en inglés. <https://agendaweb.org/vocabulary/days-months-seasons-exercises.html>

Curiosidad

Los meses en inglés y su origen

Enero - January

→ (31 días) Primer mes del calendario gregoriano. Su nombre fue dado en honor a Janos el dios romano de las puertas de entrada y los comienzos.

Febrero - February

→ (28 días y 29 en años bisiestos) Segundo mes del calendario gregoriano. Nombrado así después de Februalia o Februatio el festival romano de purificación celebrado en el siglo XV.

Marzo - March

→ (31 días) Tercer mes del calendario gregoriano. Nombrado así en honor al dios Marte (Mars) dios romano de la guerra. Mes en el que se iniciaban las campañas bélicas.

Abril - April

→ (30 días) El cuarto mes del año en el calendario gregoriano. El origen de su nombre no está 100% definido, se piensa que deriva del Latín *aperire* (abrir) una posible referencia de la apertura de las flores en esta época primaveral del año en el hemisferio norte.

Mayo - May

→ (31 días) Quinto mes en el calendario gregoriano. También al igual que abril, el origen de su nombre es incierto, se cree que procede de Maia, la diosa de la fertilidad romana.

Junio - June

→ (30 días) Sexto mes del calendario gregoriano. Se piensa que su nombre procede de la diosa romana de la fertilidad Juno.

Julio - July

→ (31 días) Es el séptimo mes del año en el calendario gregoriano. Su nombre fue asignado por Julio César en honor a él mismo en el año 44 a.C.

Agosto - August

→ (31 días) El octavo mes del calendario gregoriano. Nombrado así por el primer emperador romano, Augusto César en el año 8 a.C.

Septiembre - September

→ (30 días) Noveno mes en el calendario gregoriano. Su nombre se deriva del latín "septem" (siete) la indicación de su posición inicial en el calendario romano.

Octubre - October

→ (31 días) Es el décimo mes en el calendario gregoriano. Inicialmente ocupaba el octavo lugar en el calendario romano de allí el origen de su nombre, del latín "octo" (ocho)

Noviembre - November

→ (30 días) Onceavo mes del calendario gregoriano. Su nombre se deriva del latín "novem" (nueve) por su inicial ubicación en el calendario romano.

Diciembre - December

→ (31 días) Doceavo mes del calendario gregoriano. Su nombre se deriva del latín "decem" (diez) indicando su posición inicial en el calendario romano.

¿A que tú también tienes un significado asignado a cada mes, aunque no sea a consciencia? Por ejemplo:

Enero - January: mes de inicios, nuevos comienzos, planeación, impulso.

Junio - June: tiempo de tomar un pequeño descanso y recargar baterías. Mes de evaluación de lo transcurrido del año y los asuntos a mejorar para cerrar con broche de oro.

Diciembre - December: mes de felicidad, familia amigos, regalos, adornos, etc.

Actividad nº 5

Complete the sentences with a month.

The first month of the year is _____

The second month of the year is _____

The third month of the year is _____

The fourth month of the year is _____

The fifth month of the year is _____

The sixth month of the year is _____

The seventh month of the year is _____

The eighth month of the year is _____

The ninth month of the year is _____

The tenth month of the year is _____

The eleventh month of the year is _____

The twelfth month of the year is _____

2.2. Seasons

SEASONS

SPRING	PRIMAVERA
SUMMER	VERANO
AUTUMN / FALL	OTOÑO
WINTER	INVIERNO

Si quieres aprender como se pronuncian las estaciones del año en inglés, visualiza el siguiente vídeo:









Vídeo nº 2: Seasons Fuente: Youtube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3BQrWB6Xi8&feature=related>

Actividad nº 6

1. In _____ you can see flowers everywhere.
2. The leaves of the trees fall in _____.
3. The three warmest months are _____.
4. The three coldest months are _____.

2.3. Weather & climate

 WEATHER SHORT-TERM STATE OF THE ATMOSPHERE	VS	 CLIMATE LONG-TERM PATTERN OF WEATHER
		
 Can change within minutes or hours		 Average weather over many years in one specific place

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

THE WEATHER

NOUN
ADJECTIVE
VERB ING




cloud
cloudy


flood



fog
foggy


hail
hailing


hurricane



ice
icy


lightning


rain
rainy
raining



rainbow


snow
snowy
snowing


storm
stormy



sun
sunny


thunder
thundery


tornado


wind
windy


heat
hot


warmth
warm


coolness
cool


cold
cold


freezing

















www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

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Weather & Climate Vocabulary

 Polar	 Humid	 Dry	 Sunny
 Wet	 Tropical	 Foggy	 Windy
 Temperate	 Rainy	 Moderate	 Cloud
 Calm	 Clear	 Ice	 Continental

www.vocabulary.com

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE?

SUNNY	SOLEADO
CLOUDY	NUBLADO
CLEAR	DESPEJADO
RAINY	LLUVIOSO
WINDY	CON VIENTO
SNOWY	NEVADO
HOT	CALOR
COLD	FRÍO

It's **sunny** in Madrid. - Hace sol en Madrid.

It's **rainy** in London. - Lluve en Londres.

Actividad nº 7

1- Fill in the gaps with a suitable word:

- When it is _____ you can see the sun.
- When it is _____ people wear a coat.
- When it is _____ you can't see the sun.
- When it is _____ you wear sunglasses.

- When it is _____ people need a raincoat.
- When it is _____ you need to hold your hat.
- When it is _____ the countryside is white.
- When it is _____ people wear light clothes.

3. Reading

1) Read the following text and do the multiple choice activity:

Here is the forecast for tomorrow's weather in the UK and Ireland!

In Scotland it will be **snowy** and the weather will be very **cold**. In the north of England it will be **foggy**, and in the centre and east it will be **rainy**. In the south and south-east of England it will be very **sunny** and **hot**. In the south-west it will be **warm** but **rainy**. In Wales it will be **cloudy** but **warm**. In Northern Ireland it will be very **sunny**. In Ireland it will be **stormy** and very **windy**.

Actividad nº 8

What will the weather be like tomorrow in



Scotland? Snowy



Cold



Snowy and cold

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the North of England?



Foggy



Rainy



Sunny

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the south and south-east of



England? Rainy



Sunny and hot



Foggy

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the centre and east of



England? Rainy



Snowy



Cloudy

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the south-west of



England? Hot and rainy



Warm and rainy



Cold and rainy

What will the weather be like tomorrow in Wales?



Cloudy and warm



Cloudy



Sunny and hot

What will the weather be like tomorrow in Ireland?



Foggy



Rainy and cold



Stormy and windy

4. Listening and speaking

Listen to a man talking about weather and fill in the gaps.

Audio: ACING_2_Bloque_04_Tema_2_Audio_1_weather (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

Actividad nº 9

The _____ means different things to different people. I come from England, so the weather is always a big topic there. People in England can't deal with the weather. A tiny bit of _____, and no one goes to work. Two days of thirty-degree

_____ and it's a heatwave. Three days and it's an emergency. I once lived in Dubai. No one really talked about the weather there. It was the same almost every

day of the year. _____, _____, blue skies, no _____. I never looked at the weather _____. I always knew what the weather would be like. Not like in England where people pray for the weather to be OK. But the weather is changing. Global warming is making it rain in

the desert and dry in the rainforests.

Actividad n° 10

Answer the following questions orally.

- a) What's the weather like in your town or village?
- b) What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?

5. Writing

ONLINE SHARING: Use your blog, wiki, Facebook page, Twitter stream, e-mail account, or any other social media tool to write a post about the weather in Spain. Get opinions on weather from your friends. Share your findings with the class.

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad n° 1

- 1.- c
- 2.- a
- 3.- b
- 4.- b
- 5.- c

Actividad n° 2

- Where does she live ? (LIVE)
- She lives in Brighton. (LIVE)
- What time does she usually get up ? (GET UP)
- She usually gets up at 7:30 am. (GET UP)
- How much does it cost? (COST)
- It costs \$5. (COST)
- How often does he feel ill? (FEEL)
- He sometimes feels ill. (FEEL)
- How does she speak ? (SPEAK)
- She speaks slowly. (SPEAK)

Actividad nº 3

- a) John is talking to Mary now.(talk)
- b) I watch television every night. (watch)
- c) The children usually go to bed at nine o'clock.(go)
- d) Richard is reading a book at the moment?. (Richard read)
- e) They don't go to the theatre very often. (not go)
- f) I am not studying at the moment. (not study)
- g) I don't speak English, although I am studying at the moment. (not speak) / (study)
- h) I live in Valencia, though I am staying in Madrid at the moment. (live) / (stay)
- i) I am staying in a hotel at the moment, although I have my own apartment.
(stay) / (have)
- j) She comes from Chile, though she is living in New York just now. (come) / (live)

Actividad nº 4

- a) I do not belong to a political party (not/belong)
- b) Hurry! The bus is coming (come) I don't want to miss it (not/want)
- c) The River Nile is flowing into the Mediterranean (flow)
- d) The river is flowing very fast today - much faster than usual (flow)
- e) Does it ever snow in India? (it/ever/snow)
- f) We usually grow vegetables in our garden but this year we are not growing any
(grow; not/grow)
- g) I cannot drive but I am learning (learn) My mother is teaching me (teach)
- h) You can borrow my umbrella. I don't need at the moment (not/need)
- i) I usually enjoy parties but I am not enjoying this one very much (enjoy; not/enjoy)
- j) George says he's 80 but I don't believe him (not/believe)
- k) Ron is in London at the moment. He is staying at the Hilton Hotel (stay)
- l) My parents live in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where do your parents live ? (live; your parents/live)
- m) She is staying with her sister now until she finds somewhere to live (stay)
- n) What does your dad do ? (your dad/do)

Actividad nº 5

The first month of the year is January

The second month of the year is February

The third month of the year is March

The fourth month of the year is

April The fifth month of the year

is May The sixth month of the

year is June The seventh month of

the year is July

The eighth month of the year is August

The ninth month of the year is

September The tenth month of the

year is October

The eleventh month of the year is November

The twelfth month of the year is December

Actividad n° 6

1. In spring you can see flowers everywhere.
2. The leaves of the trees fall in autumn .
3. The three warmest months are summer .
4. The three coldest months are winter .

Actividad n° 7

- When it is clear you can see the sun.
- When it is cold people wear a coat.
- When it is cloudy you can't see the sun. - When it is sunny you wear sunglasses.
- When it is rainy people need a raincoat.
- When it is windy you need to hold your hat.
- When it is snowy the countryside is white.
- When it is hot people wear light clothes.

Actividad n° 8

What will the weather be like tomorrow in Scotland?



Snowy and cold

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the North of England?



Foggy

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the south and south-east of England?



Sunny and hot

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the centre and east of England?



Rainy

What will the weather be like tomorrow in the south-west of England?



Warm and rainy

What will the weather be like tomorrow in Wales?



Cloudy and warm

What will the weather be like tomorrow in Ireland?



Stormy and windy

Actividad n° 9

The weather means different things to different people. I come from England, so the weather is always a big topic there. People in England can't deal with the weather. A tiny bit of snow , and no one goes to work. Two days of thirty-degree temperatures and it's a heatwave. Three days and it's an emergency. I once lived in Dubai. No one really talked about the weather there. It was the same almost every day of the year. Hot , sunny , blue skies, no rain . I never looked at the weather forecast . I always knew what the weather would be like. Not like in England where people pray for the weather to be OK. But the weather is changing. Global warming is making it rain in the desert and dry in the rainforests.