



UNIDAD DE INGLÉS CUARTO PERÍODO

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SABER CONCEPTUAL

simple present.

adverbs of time for present simple.

articles of clothing and accessories.

colors.

adjectives.

describing people.

present continuous.

wh + present continuous

1. Simple present.

I would like to watch a video with you about this topic. After that, I will explain to you the simple present tense.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gy1m8_CUzK0

El presente simple se utiliza para:

- Expresar hábitos y rutinas, hechos generales, acciones repetidas o situaciones, emociones y deseos permanentes:
I smoke (hábito); **I work in London** (permanencia); **London is a large city** (hecho general); doctors save lives.
- Dar instrucciones o indicaciones:
You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- Hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros:
Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

Tomemos algunos apartes del video y expliquemos cómo se forma el presente simple con las diferentes personas en una oración. Si recuerdas las reglas para la formación de los plurales, será mucho más fácil aprender este tema.



Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para los sujetos “**I**”, “**you**”, “**we**” y “**they**” y para las terceras personas “**he**”, “**she**” y “**it**”, añadimos una “**-s**” al final del verbo.

Sujeto

Conjugación

I, you, we, they

talk, eat, learn, do, go...

he, she, it

talks, eats, learns, does, goes...

¿Notas la “s” que se añade al verbo en el caso de las terceras personas (he, she, it)?

Recuerda: eso solamente se hace con las terceras personas y en la forma afirmativa. A continuación, te damos las reglas que debes agregar a los verbos cuando el sujeto es una tercera persona y la oración es afirmativa.

Affirmative form.

1. Si la forma base del verbo termina en **O**, agregamos **ES (go–goes, do–does)**.
Ejemplos:

Mike goes to school every day

Mariah does the homework in the afternoon

I go to the beach on December

2. Si la forma base del verbo termina en **X, SH, CH, S**, agregamos **ES (fix–fixes, wash–washes, watch–watches, kiss–kisses)**

Ejemplos:

Doris kisses her baby all day long.

Ben fixes his father’s car in the street.

They watch TV at night.

3. Si el verbo termina en **Y**, y antes de la letra **Y** hay una consonante, cambiamos la **Y** y usamos **IES (study–studies, cry–cries)**

Examples:

Luigi cries (cry) for his girlfriend.

You study English at home.



4. Para todos los otros casos agregamos simplemente la **S** (**play–plays, read–reads, sing–sings**)

Example:

I play soccer in the morning

Mariana reads a French book on the bed.

5. A todos los verbos terminados en **E**, se les agrega **S**. Recuerde que estas reglas solo se aplican a terceras personas y en forma afirmativa.

Examples:

Joana smiles when she arrives.

Juan and Maira live in Bogota.

Puedes usar esta estructura u orden para mayor facilidad en este tipo de oraciones.

Subject + Verb + Complement.

Time to practice.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present/affirmative-forms-2>

<https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/pres1.htm>

Negative sentences.

Para oraciones **negativas** usamos dos auxiliares: DO y DOES.

DO es usado con los pronombres I, You, We, They.

El auxiliar **DOES** es usado con el resto de los pronombres (terceras personas), He, She, It.

Puedes usar esta estructura u orden para mayor facilidad en este tipo de oraciones.

Subject + Don't/Doesn't + verb + complement.

- She doesn't go to the cinema on Saturdays / Ella no va al cine los sábados
- He doesn't watch his favorite TV program at night / Él no ve su programa de televisión favorito en la noche.



They don't like to eat hamburgers=

I _____ (live) in Cundinamarca.

Activity. Visit these sites and practice.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/do-does-exercises/negative-1.htm>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_negation2.htm

Interrogative Sentences. Oraciones interrogativas.

Para el **interrogativo** usamos el auxiliar **DOES** + **sujeto** + **forma base** del verbo.

Para estas oraciones usamos la siguiente fórmula.

DO/DOES + Subject + Verb + complement?

- Does she go to the cinema on Saturdays? / ¿Ella va al cine los sábados?
(Yes, she does/No, she doesn't)
- Do we watch our favorite TV program at night? / ¿Vemos nuestro programa de televisión favorito en la noche?
(Yes, we does/No, we don't)

http://elovivo.com/introenglish/en/intro_english/lessons_wordlist/basic_english_less_on_03/lesson03c_ex.html

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/tenses-exercises/present-questions2.htm>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/simple_present2.htm

Activity. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb in brackets.

My friend Jackie (1) _____ (live) in Austria. She lives with her boyfriend. They work at a big company in Vienna. They (2) _____ (not have) children yet, but they want to have at least 3 children.

Jackie (3) _____ (not have) much free time, but she takes advantage of the scarce free time she has. She usually (4) _____ (go) hiking to the mountains with Philip, her boyfriend, and her friends. Jackie and



Philip (5) _____ (love) traveling; they try to visit a new country at least twice a year.

Philip is a great dancer. Although Jackie (6) _____ (not like) dancing that much, she goes to parties with Philip every now and then. They (7) _____ (love) each other deeply. When they (8) _____ (have) children, they will be great parents. I am looking forward to their wedding next summer. Jackie (9) _____ (have) me to be her maid of honor so I'm going to go to Vienna soon.

2. Adverbs of time for present simple.

To express how often something happens we can use adverbs of frequency, such as:

- *always*
- *often*
- *frequently*
- *usually*
- *normally*
- *sometimes*
- *occasionally*
- *rarely*
- *never*

Adverbs of frequency usually go between the subject (the person) and the verb (the action). For example:

*I'm fed up! You **always** arrive late!*

*We **often** watch television in the evenings.*

*My parents **frequently** call on Sundays.*

*As children we **usually** went to bed at 9pm.*

*The boss **normally** starts work before everyone else.*

*I **sometimes** do aerobics at the gym.*

*The last editor **occasionally** made typing mistakes.*

*They **rarely** listen to music.*

*He **never** gets up early.*



The exception for the position of adverbs of frequency is the verb 'to be'. In this case the adverb of frequency comes after the verb. For example:

*It's **often** cold here during the winter.*

*He's **usually** very reliable.*

Now let's practice together. Do these exercises.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/adverbs/frequency-1>

<http://www2.arnes.si/~oskplucija4/ces/howoften.htm>

https://www.grammar.cl/Games/Adverbs_of_Frequency.htm

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/beginner-grammar/adverbs-frequency>

3. Colors.

What is the difference between *Color* and *Colour*?

Both words mean the same thing and its spelling depends on the country where the word is written.

The word **Color** is used in United States.

The word **Colour** is used in the rest of the English-speaking countries (England, Australia, NZ etc.)

The names of the more common colours in English appear in the chart below:

What is the difference between *Gray* and *Grey*?

The same as with the difference between *color* and *colour*, it depends on the country.

The word **Gray** is used in United States.

The word **Grey** is used in the rest of the English-speaking countries (England, Australia, NZ etc.)

Light - Dark - Bright

You can also talk in shades (or intensity) of colour in English by using such expressions as:

Light is the opposite of **Dark**.



Bright: a strong colour that is easy to see.

- Helen has **dark green** eyes.
- His **light grey** hair made him look very distinguished.
- Her **bright pink** lipstick doesn't look good.

Here are the most common colors.

COLOR NAMES



blue



red



purple



yellow



pink



green



orange



lime



aqua



navy



coral



teal



mustard



blue violet



black



white

grey



brown



dark green



blue gray



indigo



pea green



amber

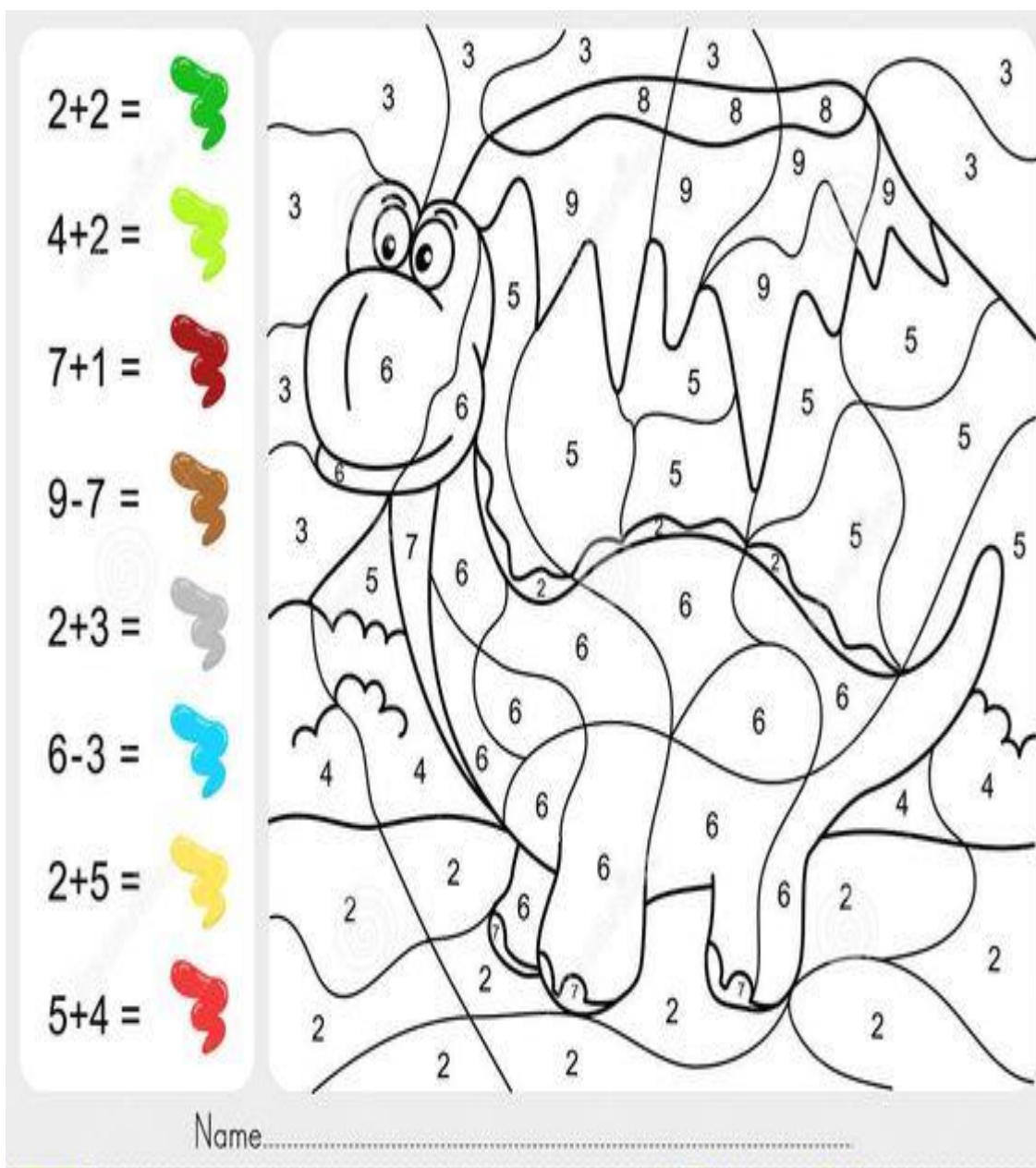


peach



maroon

Activity. Do the math operation and paint the part which the color indicates.



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4. Articles of clothing and accessories.



CLOTHES & ACCESSORIES



Hawaiian shirt



bikini



skirt



vest



high heels



dress pants



jumper



sneakers



hoodie



mittens



flip flops



handbag



socks



singlet



boots



umbrella



tank top



swimsuit



trench coat
(women)



winter coat



scarf



dress



cap



polo shirt



straw hat



shorts



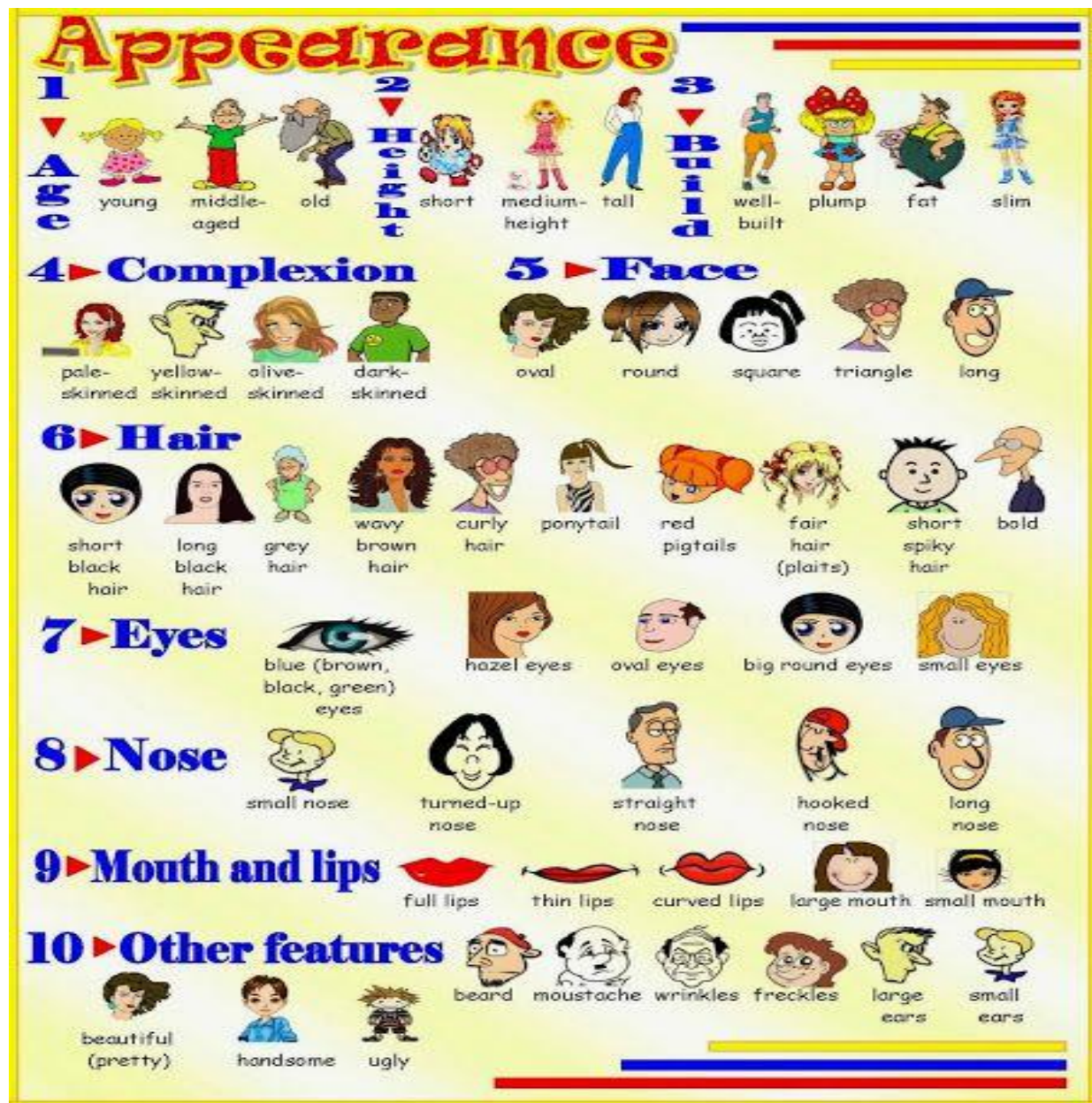
Activity.

Write ten men's clothing

write ten women's clothing.

5. Describing people

Here is a useful vocabulary to describe physical appearance. When describing people, we should be polite, not rude nor offensive. Remember we must respect each other. See the pictures and translate them into Spanish.



Homework. Can you describe yourself?



6. The present continuous.

The present continuous is made from the **present tense of the verb *be*** and the **–ing form** of a verb:

<i>I am</i>	<i>working</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>playing</i>
<i>He is</i>	<i>talking</i>
<i>She is</i>	<i>living</i>
<i>It is</i>	<i>eating</i>
<i>We are</i>	<i>staying</i>
<i>They are</i>	<i>sleeping</i>

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- **activities at the moment of speaking:**

*I'm just **leaving** work. I'll be home in an hour.
Please be quiet. The children **are sleeping**.*

- **future plans or arrangements:**

*Mary **is going** to a new school next term.
What **are you doing** next week?*



Present continuous questions

We make questions by putting **am**, **is** or **are** in front of the **subject**:

Are you listening?

Are they coming to your party?

When **is she** going home?

What **am I** doing here?

Present continuous negatives

We make negatives by putting **not** (or **n't**) after **am**, **is** or **are**:

I'm not doing that.

You **aren't** listening. (or You're **not** listening.)

They **aren't** coming to the party. (or They're **not** coming to the party.)

She **isn't** going home until Monday. (or She's **not** going home until Monday.)

Let's practice.

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/present-continuous>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/present-progressive-1>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/present-progressive/form/exercises?form02>

<https://www.madridteacher.com/Grammar/presente-continuo.htm>