Inglés Intermedio

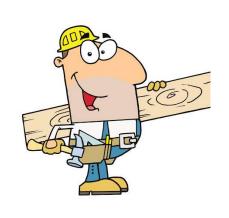
Simple present and Verb to be

I am Pedro Perez. or I'm Pedro Perez.



Homework Let's share:

I am a teacher.
I come from Merida.





I'm here to work.

I am here to work.



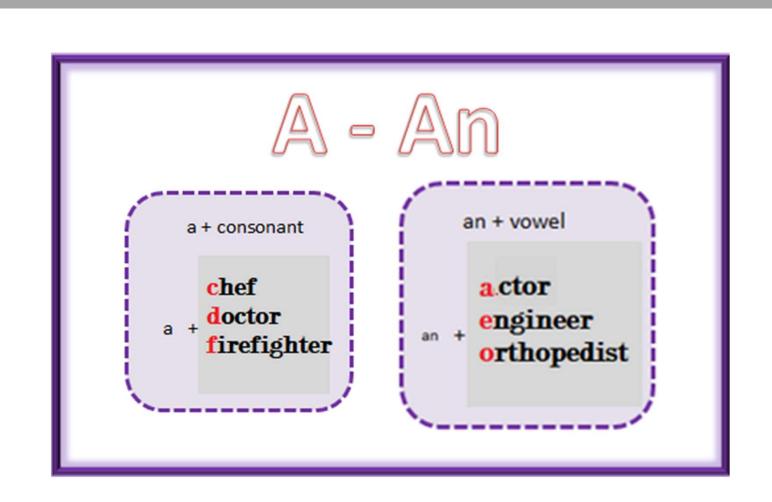
https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=-TbbEfKpqcY&t=193s

Memory bank

Example:

He is my <u>friend</u>. He works in a <u>school</u>.

I am a nurse. I am not an architect. I'm not an architect.

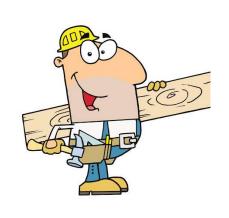


You are a doctor.



Are you a doctor?

You are a/an . Are you a/an ?





I'm here to work.

I am here to work.

Look at the picture.
What do you see?
I see a



Jake: Excuse me. Which bus do I take to get to Fistral Beach?

Nicola: You need a number 53.

Jake: Are you waiting for the 53 too?

Nicola: Yes, I am. Are you a surfer?

Jake: Yes. I'm here for the surfing championships.

Nicola: Where do you come from?

Jake: Cape Town. I'm in the South African surfing team.

Nicola: Are you? Brilliant!

Jake: What about you? Do you live here?

Nicola: No. I live in London.

Jake: Do you? Are you in Newquay on holiday?

Nicola: No. I usually come here on holiday with my

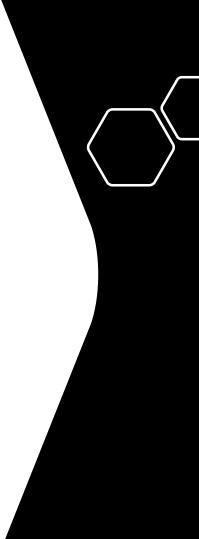
parents, but this time I'm here to work.

Jake: Really? Hard luck!

Nicola: I don't mind. It's a part-time holiday

job at a hotel. My aunt's the manager

there. Oh, here comes our bus.



Scan the text.

- 1. Where are they?
- 2. What are their names?

They are _____.
Their names are

Their = Possessive adjective = They.

My = Possessive adjective = I.

My name is Rut.

Their names are Mathew and John.

True or false.

Comprehension.

Answer T (true) or F (false).

- 1. Jake knows Nicola.
- 2. Jake is on a school trip.
- 3. Jake is South African.
- 4. Nicola is in Newquay on holiday.
- 5. This is Nicola's first time in Newquay.
- 6. Nicola's aunt work in a hotel.
- 7. Nicola and get are going to travel on

Useful phrases

- 3) Useful phrases
- Listen and repeat.
- Excuse me.Brilliant!Really?
- Hard luck! I don't mind.
- Here comes [our bus].

Is Jake a doctor?

Vocabulary

4 Vocabulary

Noun formation with -er, -r and -or

Many nouns can be formed from verbs by adding -er, -r or -or to the main verb. These nouns usually refer to people or jobs.

- surf surfer
 manage manager
- act actorrun runner

Use a dictionary to find the nouns which come from these verbs. Then say what each person does.

1 build 2 drum 3 sail 4 drive 5 sing 6 conduct 7 dive 8 report

1 builder: A builder builds houses.

2 drummer: A drummer plays the drums.

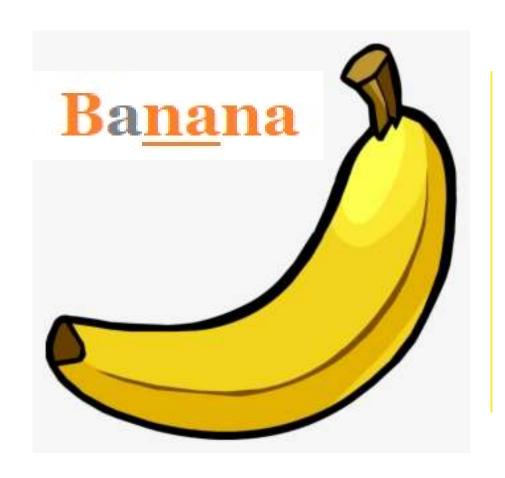
Soundbite - Pronunciation

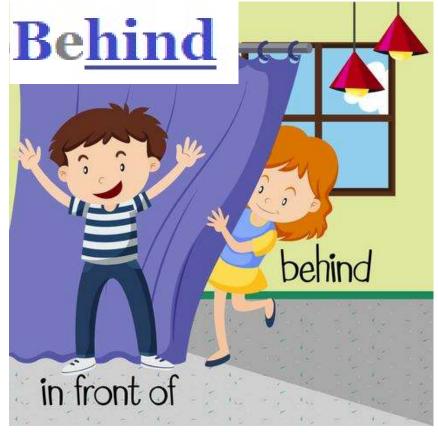
Unit 1 5 ... Soundbite

Weak form / ə / in two-syllable words singer sailor

Listen and repeat.

/ə/ singer sailor teacher drummer swimmer diver waiter a diver and a surfer She's a singer and a dancer. He's a teacher at a high school and a waiter at night.



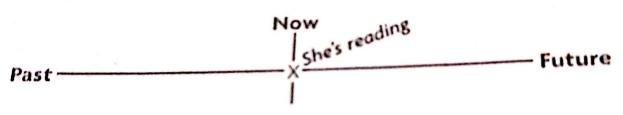


The Present Progressive Tense

When do you use the **present progressive tense**? To talk about actions in the present, or things that are still going on or happening now.

NOTES

1. The **present progressive** describes what is happening <u>right now</u> or <u>in the extended present</u> (for example, nowadays, this month, these days, this year).



The simple present tense describes what generally happens (but not necessarily right now)



Why **aren't** you **doing** your homework? **Aren't** I **sitting** up straight?

I'm playing chess with my friend.

She's riding a horse.

He's taking a walk in the park.

The man's counting the money.

They **are practicing** tai chi.

We'**re rushing** to the airport to meet Mr. Smith.

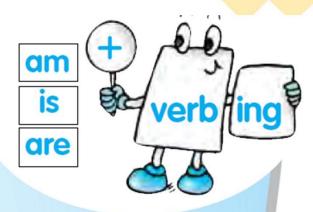
They are still sleeping.

They **are swimming** in the sea.

What **are** they **doing**?

What's happening?





Form the present progressive tense like this:

am + present participle

is + present participle

are + present participle

The present participle is the form of a verb ending with -ing. For example:

```
show + ing = showing
come + ing = coming
```

You have to double the last letter of some verbs before you add -ing. For example:

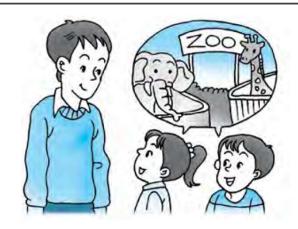
```
get + ing = getting rob + ing = robbing
nod + ing = nodding stop + ing = stopping
jog + ing = jogging swim + ing = swimming
```

Notice that the verbs above are all short verbs of just one syllable.

They all end with a **consonant** such as **b**, **d**, **g**, **m**, **p**, **t** and have only **one vowel** before the consonant.

If a verb ends in **e**, you usually have to drop the **e** before you add -**ing**. For example:

```
chase + ing = chasing
cycle + ing = cycling
drive + ing = driving
smile + ing = smiling
```





When **are** you **taking** me to the zoo?

We **are having** a barbecue later this evening.

Use the present progressive tense to talk about things you have planned to do, or things that are going to happen in the future. To form the present progressive tense, use **am**, **is** and **are** as **helping verbs** or **auxiliary verbs**.

We **are going** camping tomorrow.

I'm starting piano lessons soon.

Jim's parents are taking him to Texas next week.

My favorite TV program is starting in a minute.

All our friends are coming.

Who's bringing salad for the barbecue? I am.

I **am visiting** Joe next week.

Where **are** you **going** for your vacation?

What **are** we **eating** for dinner?

Exercise 1

Write the *present participle* of these verbs on the blanks.

| 1 | come | 7 | go | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--|
| 2 | run | 8 | ask | |
| 3 | sleep | 9 | catch | |
| 4 | fall | 10 | write | |
| 5 | jump | 11 | drop | |
| 6 | climb | 12 | bring | |

Complete the sentences using the Present Progressive.

| The dentist | Sue's teeth. | (examine) |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | |

The men _____ very hard in the sun. (work)

The teachers _____ a meeting. (have)

Grammar snapshot



Grammar snapshot

Present simple and continuous

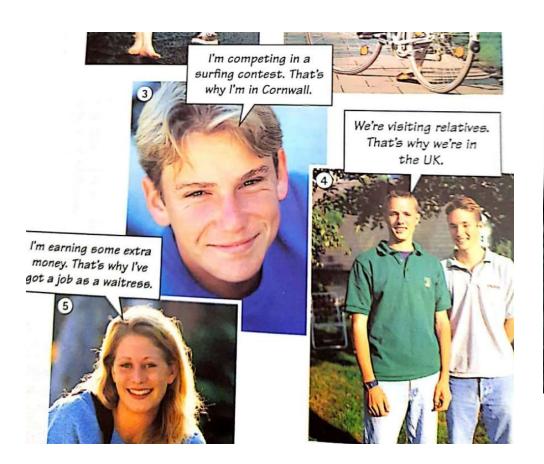
- a> Which tenses are used in the sentences below?
- 1 | come from South Africa.
- 2 I'm waiting for a bus.
- 3 We usually **come** here every summer.
- 4 They're working in a hotel for the summer.

b Go back and look.

Find examples of the present simple and continuous in the dialogue in Exercise 1.

- c > Make rules.
- 1 We use the ... for permanent situations and routines.
- 2 We use the ... for activities that are happening at or around the time of speaking.
- d> What's the difference in meaning?
- 1 She works in a hotel.
- 2 She's working in a hotel.

Find a sentence in simple present. Find a sentence in present progressive.







Student A asks student B

What is her name?

Where does she come from?

What part-job is she doing at the moment?

What sort of things does she do in this job?

When does she work?

What does she like about her job?

What does she do in her free time?

Info

Name: Her name is _____.

Nationality: She comes from _____.

Part time job: She _____.

Work days: She _____.

Pay:She _____.

Best part of the job: She _____.

Other interests: ____.



Snapshot of part-time jobs

Michelle Grant goes to a High School in San Francisco, California, USA.

At the moment I'm doing a part-time job to earn some extra money. I'm working as a waitress in a pizza restaurant. I work on Friday and Saturday evenings and get \$60 at the end of it. I take orders and serve food. It's really hard work but at least I get free pizzas! I often sing when I'm working. In my spare time I sing in a choir.

cs Scanned with CamScanner