

Unit 5 What time is it?

1.- Dar la hora

2.- Presente continuo

1.-La hora

Para preguntar la hora en Estados Unidos o Canada: **What time is it?**

Para preguntar la hora en Europa :

What's the time?

¿Qué hora es?

Opción 1. Una manera fácil de decir la hora es la de decir los números tal cual:

10:20	It's ten twenty
2:15	It's two fifteen
5:45	It's five forty-five

Para decir las horas en punto podemos decir **o'clock**, que es una contracción antigua que significa 'of the clock' (del reloj). El empleo actual equivale al español 'en punto':

Ejemplo: It's nine o'clock (nueve en punto)

Para hacer referencia al momento del día que corresponde (o sea indicar si es mañana, tarde o noche) se utiliza '**a.m.**' y '**p.m.**' en un lenguaje más formal y normalmente escrito.

Es más normal decir: 'In the morning', 'In the afternoon', 'In the evening', 'At night'

7:00 am.	= It's seven o'clock in the morning.
5:00 pm	= It's five o'clock in the afternoon
6:00 pm	= It's six o'clock in the evening *
11:00 pm.	= It's eleven o'clock at night

*evening, es el periodo de tiempo comprendido entre las 6 pm y las 9 pm, no existe una equivalencia en español para nombrar a ese periodo de tiempo, así que usualmente se traduce evening como "noche"

Opción 2.

Para decir la hora indicando cuantos minutos han pasado después de la hora o cuantos faltan para la siguiente hora, es como sigue:

Si es superior, se indican los minutos seguidos de la preposición 'to'.



Cuando a la hora sigue una fracción de minutos, si es inferior a 30 se utiliza el adverbio 'past' o 'after'

Ejemplo:

- 1:00 it's one o'clock
- 1:05 it's five **past** one
- 1:10 it's ten **past** one
- 1:15 it's fifteen **past** one / it's a quarter **past** one
- 1:20 it's twenty **past** one
- 1:25 it's twenty five **past** one
- 1:30 it's half **past** one
- 1:35 it's twenty five **to** two
- 1:40 it's twenty **to** two
- 1:45 it's fifteen **to** two / it's a quarter **to** two
- 1:50 it's ten **to** two
- 1:55 it's five **to** two
- 2:00 it's two o' clock

En el inglés americano no se suele utilizar la expresión half past (y media). En su lugar tratan a la hora como si fuese digital. En cambio sí utilizan a quarter past (y cuarto) y a quarter to (menos cuarto).

No se utiliza oralmente el reloj de 24 horas excepto para el caso de horarios de aviones o trenes.

Actividad 1. Lee la hora en inglés y escribe la hora con números

- 1.- It's two o' clock 2:00
- 2.- It's three – ten _____
- 3. It's four - twenty. _____
- 4. It's seven after eight. _____
- 5. It's a quarter to seven. _____
- 6. It's five to two. _____

7. It's twenty minutes to nine. _____

8. It's a quarter past four. _____

9. It's half past ten. _____

Actividad 2. Lee las oraciones y selecciona la opción correcta

10. It's two o'clock in the afternoon. Son las dos

- de la mañana.
- de la tarde.
- de la noche.

11. It's four a.m. Son las cuatro

- de la mañana.
- de la tarde.
- de la noche.

12. It's four p.m. Son las cuatro

- de la mañana.
- de la tarde.
- de la noche.

13. It's eight in the evening. Son las ocho

- de la mañana.
- de la tarde.
- de la noche.

14. It's 2 a.m. Son las dos

- de la mañana.
- de la tarde.
- de la noche.

15. It's 2 p.m. Son las dos

- de la mañana.
- de la tarde.
- de la noche.

Actividad 3: Escribe la hora de cada reloj usando las 2 opciones.



















Look at the clocks and write the time?

Ligas para practicar la hora:

<http://www.inglestotal.com/como-decir-la-hora-en-ingles-leccion-5-vocabulario/>

<http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/time.htm>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/time/exercises>

Este es un video verlo en otro lugar que no sea la UV porque la red no lo permite:

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3353>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3352>

Answer key activities:

Actividad 1: 2.-3:10 3.- 4:20 4.- 8:07 5.-6:45 6.-1:55 7.- 8:40 8.-4:15 9.-10:30

Actividad 2.- 10.- de la tarde 11.- de la mañana 12.-de la tarde 13.-de la noche 14.-de la mañana 15.- de la tarde.

Actividad 3.- 13:00= It's one' clock 13:10= it's one-ten or It's ten alter one 13:40= It's one- forty or It's twenty to two 13:05=It's one o' five or It's five after one 13:45=It's one forty five or It's a quarter to two 13:30= It's one thirty or It's half past one 13:15=It's one fifteen or It's a quarter past one 13:20= It's one twenty or It's twenty after one 13:50= It's one fifty or It's ten to two

2.-Present continuous

- Acciones que ocurren en el momento de hablar.

Ejemplo:

I'm having a bath now.
Me *estoy bañando ahora.*

- Acciones que están ocurriendo temporalmente, no necesariamente en el momento de hablar.

Ejemplos:

My brother is working in a pizza restaurant at the moment.
Mi hermano está trabajando ahora en una pizzería.

I'm learning French at the moment.
Ahora estoy aprendiendo francés.

Para este tiempo es necesario conocer el VERBO TO BE y acompañarlo de un verbo con la terminación **...ing (...ando, ...iendo)**. Puedes apreciar el ejemplo en la siguiente tabla

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am working	I am not living	Am I singing?
You are working	You are not living	Are you singing ?
He is eating	He is not going	Is he cooking ?
She is eating	She is not going	Is she cooking ?
It is sleeping	It is not flying	Is it running ?
We are sleeping	We are not flying	Are we running ?
You are visiting	You are not watching	Are you traveling ?
They are visiting	They are not watching	Are they traveling ?

Recuérdese que podemos contraer las formas del verbo to be: I'm, you're, he's etc.

Error común: I listening to music. X

No solo tienes que agregar ING al verbo debes conocer algunas de las reglas:

Reglas de Ortografía para la forma -ing

- En general, añadimos *-ing* a la forma de infinitivo.

Ejemplos:

Listen / listening	meet/ meeting	do / doing
Go / going	read / reading	pass / passing

- Los verbos acabados en consonante + *-e* omiten la *-e* final delante de *-ing*.

Ejemplos:

Survive/surviving	leave/leaving	behave/behaving
Live/living	write/writing	hide/hiding

- Los verbos monosilábicos acabados en vocal corta +consonante duplican la consonante final delante de *-ing*.

Ejemplos:

Stop/stopping	knit/knitting	put/putting
Swim/swimming	rob/robbing	run/running

- Los verbos acabados en *-ie* cambian la *-ie* por la *y* delante de **-ing**.

Ejemplos:

Die/dying	lie/lying
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- En los verbos acabados en *-y*, la *y* no cambia delante de *-ing*.

Ejemplos:

Try/ trying	lay / laying
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EXERCISE 1

- 1 - Put these sentences into the Negative and Interrogative form.

a) Mary is teaching math.
neg.
inter.
b) They are having fun at the party.
neg.
inter.
c) You are listening to music.
neg.
inter.

Exercise 2 - Answer these questions.

- a) What are you doing? _____
- b) What is your friend doing? _____
- c) Is your mother listening to the radio? _____
- d) Is your dog eating a lot of beef? _____

Exercise 3 - Complete the sentences using one of the words below.

paint	drink	sing	have	play
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- a) She is _____ beautifully.
- b) He is _____ soccer.
- c) They are _____ a lemonade at the snack bar.
- d) My mother is _____ a wonderful picture.
- e) We are _____ a great time here.

Exercise 4 - Match the two columns.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) What are you doing? | 1) No, she isn't. |
| b) Is she writing a letter? | 2) No, we aren't. |
| c) Where are you going? | 3) Washing the dishes. |
| d) When is she traveling? | 4) Tomorrow morning. |
| e) Are we having dinner out tonight? | 5) To Montreal. |

Answer key activities

Activity 1

- a) Mary isn't teaching math /Is Mary teaching math?
b) They aren't having fun at the party/Are they having fun at the party?
c) You aren't listening to music /Are you listening to music

Activity 2

- 1 y 2 respuesta variable 3.-Yes, she is. or No she isn't. 4.-Yes, it is. or No, it isn't

Activity 3

- a-singing b-playing c-drinking d-painting e-having

Activity 4

Unit 5 Exam *What are you doing?*

Activity 1.-Look at the picture. Write what the people are doing.



1. Mark is riding a bicycle
2. Angela _____
3. Brian _____
4. Linda and Debbie _____
5. Justin _____
6. Mrs. Clark _____
7. Jennifer _____
8. John and Peter _____

Activity 2.-Complete the sentences. Use these verbs in the present Continuous.

Drink	Open	Sit	Talk	Watch
Eat	Read	play	study	Wear

Example: David is talking to Anne on the telephone.

1. They in our seats!
2. Paul the race.
3. Jane the door.
4. Tony a magazine.
5. George a white shirt.
6. My brothers soccer
7. Rachel a sandwich.

8. Bob a soda.
 9. Lindafor a test

Activity 3.-Put the sentences in order to make a telephone conversation.

1. _____ Paul: No, we aren't. There isn't a radio in the garage. What about you?
 2. _____ Paul: My brother is calling me now. See you tomorrow
 3. _____ Paul: Yes, it is. Hello Andrea.
 4. _____ Paul: I'm helping my brother, we're fixing his bike
 5. 1 Andrea: Hello, Is this Paul?
 6. _____ Andrea: Yes, I am. I'm listening to an interesting program about England
 7. 3 Andrea: What are you doing?
 8. _____ Andrea: Are you listening to the radio too?

Activity 4.- Match the sentences in column A with the appropriate complements in column B.

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. They aren't wearing sweaters. | a) because it's time to go to school. |
| _____ | 2. He's eating a hot dog | b) because they're dirty |
| _____ | 3. I'm running | c) because he's hungry |
| _____ | 4. She is buying a cake | d) because it's hot today |
| _____ | 5. He's washing his jeans | e) because it's her birthday |
| _____ | 6. We're leaving now.... | f) because I'm late |

Answer key activities

Activity 1

- 2.-is sleeping , 3.-is running 4.-are reading books 5.-is eating pizza 6.-is walking
 7.-is watching her friends 8.- are playing soccer

Activity 2

- 1.- are sitting 2.-is watching 3.- is opening 4.- is reading 5.- is wearing 6.-are playing 7.-is eating 8.-is drinking 9.- is studying

Activity 3

1.-6 2.-8 3.-2 4.-4 5.-1 6.-7 7.-3 8.-5

Activity 4

1.-d 2.-c 3.-f 4.-e 5.-b 6.-a

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