



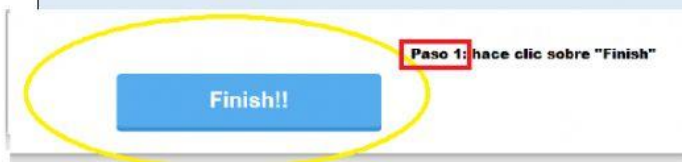
Espacio Curricular: Lengua Extranjera: Inglés

Tema/ Contenido: Presente Continuo

STUDENT'S NAME:.....

DATE:.....

Sigue las instrucciones y envía tus respuestas al siguiente mail: missroxy20@gmail.com



What do you want to do?

Check my answers

Email my answers to my teacher

Enter your full name: Bruno Rívero

Level/group: 6º 1º

School subject: Lengua Extranjera: Inglés

Enter your teacher's email or key code: missroxy20@gmail.com

Send

Cancel

Paso 2: selecciona "Email my answers to my teacher"

Paso 3: Completa con tus datos y el mail del docente

Paso 4: hace clic sobre "send" para enviarlo



Watch the video and let's study together The Present Continuous.

(Miramos el siguiente video y estudiemos juntos el "Presente Continuo en Inglés")

<https://youtu.be/sGwRxGYYnYc>

1. Read and listen to the article (Lee y escucha el artículo)



Look! I'm speaking emoji

Anna **is sitting** on the sofa and she's **sending** Lucy an instant message. They're **having** a long conversation, but Anna isn't only using real words and they **aren't writing** real sentences. Like most other young people, they're **messaging** with small, colorful pictures. They're **communicating** with emojis.

Look around and you can find creative emoji T-shirts, posters, videos, and emoji stories and songs. Emojis are everywhere, but where are they from and why are they so popular?

The inventor of the first emojis, Shigetaka Kurita, is from Japan, and "emoji" comes from the Japanese for picture (e) and letter (moji). There are now more than a thousand, showing people and ideas from many cultures, not only Japan. They now have many different skin colours, and they **are becoming** a truly international language.

Emojis and emoticons are popular because they can show our feelings. When we **aren't speaking** face-to-face, it's important to see if a message is sad, silly, funny or happy. So emojis are useful, but most of all they add a bit of colour to our lives, and a bit of fun. And that's why we really love them.





2. Read the article again and write true (T) or false (F) (Lee el artículo nuevamente y escribe verdadero o falso)

- a) Lucy is reading a message made of emoticons.
- b) There are emojis on clothes.
- c) Emojis show only Japanese culture.
- d) The people and faces in the new emojis use a lot more colours.
- e) Emojis don't help with communication.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in Present Continuous. (Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis con el Presente Continuo)

Example: I am working today. (work) +
I am not working today. (not / work) -



She sunglasses. (**wear**)



They soup. (**not / eat**)



She home. (**go**)



We the piano. (**play**)



It now. (**not / rain**)



I Spanish. (**study**)

4. Unscramble and make sentences. (Ordenar y formar oraciones)

Example: for / She's / bus. / waiting / the school

She is waiting for the school bus.

- a) playing / Jake / and / park. / in / the / is / football
- b) watching / in the / We / living - room. / are / TV
- c) you / music? / listening / Are / to
- d) book. / 'm not / reading / I / a

5. Choose and complete the questions (Elige y complete las preguntas)



Example: Am / **Is** the sun shining?



a) Are / **Is** you painting the house?



b) Am / **Is** I studying English?



c) Is / Are we buying food?



d) Am / Is she running?



e) Are / Is they coming soon?

6. Look at the pictures y and write sentences in Present Continuous. (Mira la imagen y escribe oraciones en Presente Continuo)

For example: (dog – eat) **The dog is eating.**



1) (Marge / cook)

2) (Bart / send an email)

3) (Lisa / play games in the cell phone)

4) (Maggie / play)



Take Care!

