

INGLES 3º AÑO - EESTNº1

TRABAJO Nº12

Fecha de entrega: Lunes 19 de Octubre

Profesoras:

- **3ºA Florencia Boveris:** envía las actividades a teacherflorenciabooveris@hotmail.com (o si tenés inconvenientes podés mandarla al cel 3364606831)
- **3ºB Jorgelina Neiret** envía las actividades al cel: 3364306535 (grupo de whatsapp)

SIEMPRE INDICA NOMBRE, APELLIDO, CURSO Y ESCUELA

Recuerden que pueden consultar sus dudas en el grupo de whatsapp o por mensaje privado.

EN ESTA CLASE VAMOS A APRENDER: EL USO DE LOS "GERUNDIOS". EN INGLÉS SON "GERUNDS"

Un *gerundio* es cuando le agregamos **ing** al verbo. Usamos el gerundio:

Gerunds

– A gerund is the **-ing** form of the verb. We use the gerund as the subject of a sentence.

Eating hamburgers and chips is unhealthy.

Verb + -ing form

Subject	Verb	-ing form
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	love	swimming.
	like	
	enjoy	
	prefer	
	don't mind	
	don't like	
	hate	

- We use verb + **-ing** form after a verb of preference such as **love, like, enjoy, prefer, don't mind, don't like, and hate.**

I love **shopping**, but I hate **tidying** my room.

- Como el sujeto de una oración: **Eating** hamburgers is unhealthy (Comer hamburguesas no es saludable)
- Después de algunos verbos como: **love, like, enjoy, hate, don't like**, etc

"I **love** shopping, but I **hate** tidying my room" (Amo hacer las compras, pero odio ordenar mi cuarto)

<Marca o subraya los gerundios en estas oraciones:

- 1 Drinking a lot of coffee is bad for you.
- 2 Doing housework is boring.
- 3 Learning a new language is interesting.

1 Write the gerund form of the verbs.

- go going
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 eat _____ | 5 visit _____ |
| 2 sit _____ | 6 dance _____ |
| 3 run _____ | 7 swim _____ |
| 4 have _____ | 8 play _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in the box.

do fly go learn play read borrow watch

Playing chess is difficult.

- _____ homework is boring.
- _____ languages is useful.
- _____ a book is more interesting than _____ TV.
- _____ to a foreign country is exciting.
- _____ a DVD is cheaper than _____ to the cinema.

Para tener en cuenta:

< Cuando el verbo termina con **e** como **write**, le quitamos la **e**. y quedaría **"writing"**

< Cuando un verbo está formado por *una sílaba* (con vocal+consonante), se duplica la última consonante: run- **running**/ sit- **sitting** /cut- **cutting**/ swim-**swimming**

< Cuando el verbo termina en **L**, se duplica la **L**: travel- **travelling**

3- Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form of the verbs in the box (Completa las oraciones con los verbos del cuadro agregando *-ing*)

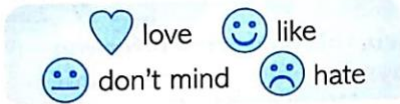
CHAT COOK ~~LISTEN~~ SING MAKE TIDY WALK

EXAMPLE: I love listening to pop music.

- 1- The boys hate _____ their bedrooms. It's a mess!
- 2- We don't like _____ to school.
- 3- My dad loves _____. He is a great cook!
- 4- I enjoy _____ to my friends online.
- 5- My mum likes _____. She's in a choir.
- 6- Jo doesn't mind _____ her bed in the morning.

Escribe preguntas y luego responde según lo que representa el emoji:

4 Write questions and answers.



you / like / play chess 😞
Do you like playing chess?
No, I don't. I hate it.



1 He / like / read comics ❤️

2 They / like / listen to rock music 😊

3 your brother / like / do the washing-up 😞

4 your friends / like dance ❤️

5 you / like / run 😐

5- Write true sentences about you (Escribe oraciones sobre ti)

- 1) I love.....
- 2) I like
- 3) I enjoy
- 4) I don't mind
- 5) I don't like
- 6) I hate.....

6-Averigua lo que les gusta o no hacer a los miembros de tu familia y escribe 5 oraciones.

Por ejemplo:

“My brother **enjoys** playing computer games, but he **doesn't like** watching films”

7- Para hacer esta actividad necesitarás el audio que enviaremos al grupo de whatsapp. Escucha a Mark hablando sobre quien hace las tareas del hogar en su familia. Completa las oraciones:



26 Listen to Mark talking about who does the housework in his family.

Then complete the sentences.

Mum usually does the cooking.

- 1 She always _____.
- 2 Dad often _____.
- 3 He sometimes _____.
- 4 I always _____ in the morning.
- 5 I usually _____ before dinner.
- 6 Luke sometimes _____ after dinner.
- 7 He always _____ our dog, Snoopy.

8- Match the verbs and phrases. (Unir los verbos con las frases)

- | A | B |
|---------|------------------|
| 1 load | a the bathroom |
| 2 make | b the ironing |
| 3 clean | c my room |
| 4 lay | d the dishwasher |
| 5 do | e my bed |
| 6 tidy | f the table |

9- Complete the phrases with the verbs in the box. (Completar las frases con los verbos)

do clear do lay take out do

clear the table

- 1 _____ the washing-up
- 2 _____ the cooking
- 3 _____ the vacuuming
- 4 _____ the rubbish
- 5 _____ the table

10- HAVE TO: *Affirmative and negative*. Completar las oraciones con la forma correcta del *have to* y los verbos entre paréntesis.

The dog has to stay (stay) in the garden. It can't come in the house. (✓)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 We _____ (make) the beds every day. (✓) | 4 I _____ (leave) right now. Sorry! (✓) |
| 2 Matt _____ (study) for maths tests. He's very good at maths. (X) | 5 Ali and Martin _____ (go) to school tomorrow. (X) |
| 3 You _____ (finish) the project before the end of the month. (X) | 6 John _____ (get up) early today. (✓) |