**Module 2: Goals & Objectives**

**Lesson 3: I’m taking an English class.**

**Learning Outcome**

**By the end of this lesson, the student should be able to:**

* Identify actions happening at the time of speech.
* Recognize lexical items related to the contents of the unit.
* Listen for general and specific information from an audio text.
* Repeat with accuracy the content of the lesson’s audio text.
* Use present continuous tense in oral sentences.
* Speak fluently about events happening in their lives.

**Warm up**

Aside from learning English, what else are you doing at the moment to have a better future (both professionally and personally)?

* Are you taking any other course?
* Are you applying for a job? Are you starting a business?
* Are you doing exercise or taking care of your health?

**1. Vocabulary (By Word Class)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nouns** | | | |
| **Word** | **Pronunciation** | **Example** | **Spanish Equivalence** |
| grade | /greɪd/ | My daughter is in first grade. | grado (escolar) |
| babysitter | /**beɪ-**bɪ **sɪ**-rer/ | My son stays with a babysitter. | nana, cuidadora |
| electrician | /e-lek-**trɪ**-shan/ | He’s an electrician. | técnico de electricidad |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbs** | | | |
| **Word/Phrase** | **Pronunciation** | **Example** | **Spanish Equivalence** |
| take classes | / teɪk **klᴂ**-sɪz/ | I'm taking nursing classes. | recibir clases |
| stay | /steɪ/ | He stays with a babysitter. | quedarse |
| be in class | /klᴂs/ | …while I’m in class. | estar en clase |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Time Expressions** | | | |
| **Phrase** | **Pronunciation** | **Example** | **Spanish Equivalence** |
| all day | /**ol-**deɪ/ | He stays with a babysitter all day. | todo el día |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Prepositions** | | | |
| **Word** | **Pronunciation** | **Example** | **Spanish Equivalent** |
| while | /waɪl/ | He stays with a babysitter while I’m in class. | mientras |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Useful Phrases** | | |
| **Word/Phrase** | **Pronunciation** | **Spanish Equivalent** |
| *What are you up to* these days? | /**ua-**rar-ɪu-**ôp**-tu/ | ¿A qué te dedicas? |
| How do you *manage* with (noun)?  Ex: How do you manage with your family? | /**mᴂ**-nadch/ | ¿Cómo te las arreglas/ingenias con …?  Ej: ¿Cómo te las arreglas/ingenias con tu familia? |
| *What about* (*noun*)?  Ex: What about *your husband*? | /**ua**-ra-**baut**/ | ¿Y…?  Ej: ¿Y tu esposo? |

**2.** **Audio Text: Listening Comprehension**

**2.1. The man and the woman are talking about…:**

A. …their future lives.

B. …the woman’s present-day life.

C. …the man’s present-day life.

**2.2. Listen again and answer the following questions according to the information provided in the conversation:**

* What is the woman doing these days?
* How does she manage with her family?
* What is the husband doing for work?

**3. Audio Transcript: *Say it correctly!***

**Directions:** Under your teacher’s supervision, read the conversation transcript aloud for pronunciation purposes. Keep in mind the American English phonetic features in the chart.

|  |
| --- |
| Blending Flapped *t* or *d* |

**He:** It's nice to see you! Wha*t* are you up to these days?

**She:** I'm going to school. I'm taking nursing classes at Cox Communi*t*y College, in Findley.

**He:** That's great, but… how *d*o you manage with your family?

**She:** Well, my daugh*t*er Gloria is in first grade now; so, she's in school all day. And my son Javier stays with a babysitter while I'm in class.

**He:** Wha*t* about your husband?

**She:** Fernando's fine. He's an electrician now. He works full time for the electric company. He really likes it.

**4. Grammar: Present Continuous (Affirmative and Negative Forms)**

**4.1. Tense Meaning**

The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a [verb tense](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbtenseintro.html) used to show that an action is going on, meaning that the action is happening at the moment of speech. Examples:

* You are listening to me.
* I’m teaching you right now.

Besides, the present continuous is also used to indicate ongoing actions that take a time to get completed. An example of this use is employed in the lesson dialogue by the female character:

* *I’m going to school. I’m taking Nursing classes at Cox Community College.*

**4.2. Affirmative and Negative Statements**

Take a look at the charts below to know how to structure your affirmative and negative statements when talking about present-continuous actions:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFFIRMATIVE FORM** | | | |
| **SUBJECT** | **AUXILIARY BE FORM** | **MAIN VERB *-ING* FORM** | **OBJECT/COMPLEMENT** |
| I… | …am… | …taking… | …Nursing classes. |
| I’m… | |
| You… | are | …asking… | …about my family. |
| You’re… | |
| My husband… | …is… | …working… | …full time. |
| He’s… | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NEGATIVE FORM** | | | | |
| **SUBJECT** | **AUXILIARY BE FORM** | **NEGATIVE** | **MAIN VERB *-ING* FORM** | **OBJECT/COMPLEMENT** |
| I… | …am… | …not… | …studying… | …to be a doctor. |
| We… | …are | …going… | ...to school together. |
| My daughter | …is… | …staying… | …home alone. |

As it happens with affirmative forms, *contracted words* may also be used in negative forms:

* We *are not* going to school together = We *aren’t* going to school.
* My daughter **is not** working part time. / My husband *isn’t* working part time.

**4.3. Present Continuous Questions (Yes/No & WH Questions).**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **YES/NO QUESTIONS** | | | |
| **AUXILIARY BE** | **SUBJECT** | **MAIN VERB in *-ING*** | **OBJCET/COMPLEMENT** |
| Are… | …you… | …taking… | …a class? |
| Is… | …she… | …going… | …to school. |
| Am… | …I… | …pronouncing… | …right…? |
| **ANSWER FORM** | | | |
| **YES/NO** | **PERSONAL PRONOUN** | **AUXILIARY BE** | **+ NOT (if negative)** |
| Yes, | I… | …am. |  |
| Yes, | …she… | …is. |
| No, | …you… | …are… | …not\* |

**\*** You may use contracted forms *aren’t, isn’t.* in negative short answers. E.g.: *No, you aren’t.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WH QUESTIONS\*** | | | | |
| **WH WORD** | **AUXILIARY BE** | **SUBJECT** | **MAIN VERB in *-ING*** | **OBJECT/COMPLEMENT** |
| Who… | …are… | …you… | …waiting for? |  |
| When… | …is… | …your mother… | …coming… | …exactly? |
| What… | …am… | ...I.. | …doing… | …wrong? |

\*Keep in mind that the answer for a WH questions is always open. There is no fix form. You are just supposed to provide the information the speaker is requesting.

**4.3. Adding *-ING* to verbs**

As you can see, adding *-ing* to verbs is a crucial step to form sentences in the present continuous tense. In this regard, there are certain grammar rules to make simple verb forms into *-ing* forms. See the chart below:

|  |
| --- |
| **Grammar Rules to Add *–ing* to Simple Verb Forms:**   * In verbs ending in *–e* (e.g.: *take, make, etc*.), drop the *–e* and add *–ing*: *taking, making, driving;* * In monosyllabic verbs (verbs with only 1 syllable) having a consonant-vowel-consonant structure (e.g.: *get, shop, run, stop, etc.),* double the last consonant*: getting, shopping, running, stopping;* * In two-syllable verbs *having* the stress on the last syllable (e.g.: *begin*), double the last consonant: *beginning.* |

**5. Grammar Practice: Present-Continuous Statements**

**5.1. Adding *-ING* to Simple Verbs (5 min)**

**Directions:** Complete the chart orally with the *-ing* form of the given simple verbs. Then, provide examples of present-continuous statements containing the resulting *-ing* forms.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SIMPLE VERB** | **-ING FORM** | **PRONUNCIATION** | **EXAMPLE IN A SENTENCE** |
| study | *studying* | /**stô**-rɪ-ɪn/ | *I’m studying English with a teacher.* |
| get |  | /**ge**-*r*ɪn/ |  |
| go |  | /**gou**-ɪn/ |  |
| run |  | /**rô**-nɪn/ |  |
| start |  | / **star**-rɪn/ |  |
| read |  | /**rɪ**-*r*ɪn/ |  |
| say |  | /**seɪ**-ɪn/ |  |
| write |  | /**raɪ**-*r*ɪn/ |  |
| leave |  | /**lii**-vɪn/ |  |

**5.2. Simple-Present Statements Vs. Present Continuous Statements**

**Directions:** Use the given *sentence parts* to make oral affirmative and negative statements in both Simple Present and Present Continuous tenses. The first item has been done for you as an example.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| The boss | leave | at 5:00. |

**a)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative:*The boss leaves at 5:00.*
* Negative:*The boss doesn’t leave at 5:00.*

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative:*The boss is leaving at 5:00.*
* Negative:*The boss is not leaving at 5:00.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| Myriam | get | home too late |

**b)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| My supervisor | be | very nice to me |

**c)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| Sam and Rita | get up | early on weekdays |

**d)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| You | work | in the evenings |

**e)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| I | go | to the gym every morning |

**f)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative:
* Negative:

**5.3. Grammar Practice: Present Continuous Statements and Questions.**

**Directions:** Make YES/NO and WH questions from the given present-continuous sentence.The first item has been already done for you as an example.

**a)**

* **Present Continuous Sentence**: *Jack is working as a security guard in a school.*
* **YES/NO Question**: *Is Jack working?* **Answer:** Yes, he is.
* **WH Question**: *Where is he working?* **Answer:** In a school.

**b)**

* **Present Continuous Sentence:** Monica is renting her apartment in New York City.
* **YES/NO Question**: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?* **Answer:** Yes, she is.
* **WH Question**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*?* **Answer:** Her apartment.

**c)**

* **Present-Continuous Sentence:** Anna is helping Mark with his school work.
* **YES/NO Question**: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?* **Answer:** Yes, she is.
* **WH Question**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*?* **Answer:** Anna.

**d)**

* **Simple Present Sentence:** I’m exercising every day after work.
* **YES/NO Question**: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?* **Answer:** Yes, I am.
* **WH Question**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*?* **Answer:** Every day after work.

**e)**

* **Simple Present Sentence:** He’s not having coffee for breakfast. He’s drinking orange juice.
* **YES/NO Question**: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?* **Answer:** No, he isn’t.
* **WH Question**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*?* **Answer:** Orange juice.

**f)**

* **Simple Present Sentence:** It raining a lot in Florida.
* **YES/NO Question**: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?* **Answer:** Yes, it is.
* **WH Question**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*?* **Answer:** In Florida.

**6. Speaking: *Say it fluently!***

**A. Retelling**

**Directions:** Let’s take a closer look at the conversation presented in exercise 2. Present an oral re-telling in which you talk about the woman’s life now. Make sure to present the information directly, avoiding introductory phrases like, “*he asks, she answers, etc*.”

|  |
| --- |
| **He:** *It's nice to see you! What are you up to these days?*  **She:** *I'm going to school. I'm taking nursing classes at Cox Community College, in Findley.*  **He:** *That's great, but… how do you manage with your family?*  **She:** *Well, my daughter Gloria is in first grade now; so, she's in school all day. And my son Javier stays with a babysitter while I'm in class.*  **He:** *What about your husband?*  **She:** *Fernando's fine. He's an electrician now. He works full time for the electric company. He really likes it.* |

**Ice braker:** *The woman is going to school now…*

**B. Teacher-student conversation: *What are you up to!***

**Directions:** Answer the following questions in the form of a conversation with your teacher.

**a)** Where are you living at the moment? Are you renting?

**b)** Where are you working?Are you enjoying what you are doing for work?

**c)** What time are you getting up on weekdays?Around what time are you having lunch? What time are you getting home? What time are you going to bed?

**d)** Why are you taking an English class? Are you learning? Are you studying every day? What are you doing to practice your English?

**e)** What are you doing on weekends to relax after work? Are you spending time with your family/friends on weekends? Are you going to some place to relax? Where are you going?

**Lesson Answer Key**

**Ex. 2 on page 51 (Listening Comprehension)**

**2.1. General Comprehension**

Correct Answer:B (…the woman’s present-day life.)

**2.2. Specific Comprehension**

* What is the woman doing these days?

**Possible Answer:** She’s going to school. She’s taking Nursing classes in college.

* How does she manage with her family?

**Possible answer:** Her daughter is in first grade, and her son stays with a babysitter.

* What is the husband doing for work?

**Possible answer:** He is an electrician.

**Ex 5.1. Adding *-ING* to Simple Verbs**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SIMPLE VERB** | **-ING FORM** | **PRONUNCIATION** | **EXAMPLE IN A SENTENCE** |
| study | *studying* | /**stô**-rɪ-ɪn/ | *I’m studying English with a teacher.* |
| get | *getting* | /**ge**-rɪn/ | (answers may vary) |
| go | *going* | /**gou**-ɪn/ |
| run | *running* | /**ro**-nɪn/ |
| start | *starting* | / **star**-rɪn/ |
| read | *reading* | /**rɪ**-rɪn/ |
| say | *saying* | /**seɪ**-ɪn/ |
| write | *writing* | /**raɪ**-rɪn/ |
| leave | *leaving* | / **lii**-vɪn/ |

**5.2. Simple-Present Statements Vs. Present Continuous Statements**

**Directions:** Use the given *sentence parts* to make oral affirmative and negative statements in both Simple Present and Present Continuous tenses. The first item has been done for you as an example.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| Myriam | get | home too late |

**b)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative: *Myriam gets home too late.*
* Negative: *Myriam doesn’t get home too late.*

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative: *Myriam is getting home too late.*
* Negative: *Myriam is not getting home too late.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| My supervisor | be | very nice to me |

**c)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative: *My supervisor is nice to me.*
* Negative: *My supervisor is not nice to me.*

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative: *My supervisor is being nice to me.*
* Negative: *My supervisor is not being nice to me.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| Sam and Rita | get up | early on weekdays |

**d)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative: *Sam and Rita get up early on weekdays.*
* Negative: *Sam and Rita don’t get up early on weekdays.*

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative: *Sam and Rita are getting up early on weekdays.*
* Negative: *Sam and Rita are not getting up early on weekdays.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| You | work | in the evenings |

**e)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative: *You work in the evenings.*
* Negative: *You don’t work in the evenings.*

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative: *You are working in the evenings.*
* Negative: *You are not working in the evenings.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Simple Verb** | **Object(s)** |
| I | go | to the gym every morning |

**f)**

**A. Simple Present**

* Affirmative: *I go to the gym in the evenings.*
* Negative: *I don’t go to the gym in the evenings.*

**B. Present Continuous**

* Affirmative: *I am going to the gym in the evenings.*
* Negative: *I am not going to the gym in the evenings.*

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