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Nombre del trabajo: 3RD PARTIAL WORK

Materia: Ingles

Grado: 4

Grupo: A

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas, octubre 2021.

Tema principal # 1: WOULD YOU LIKE? VS DO YOU LIKE?

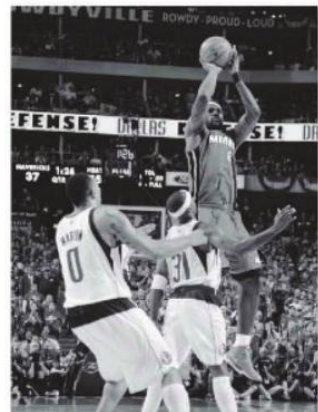
Would you like lo utilizamos para preguntar a alguien si quiere algo o para invitarlo a hacer algo. Es un verbo que no cambia de acuerdo al sujeto, es decir que se utiliza would you like para she, he, it sin cambios. *Would you like some ice-cream? ¿Te gustaría algo de helado?*?. Do you like es una pregunta en el presente simple para saber si a la persona le gusta algo, es un verbo auxiliar que sí se cambia de acuerdo al sujeto Does (he, she it). *Do you like ice-cream? “¿Te gusta el helado?”*

REALIZA EL SIGUIENTE EJERCICIO:

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Choose the correct phrases to complete these conversations.

1. Robin: Do you like rock music, Kate?
(Do you like / Would you like)
Kate: Yes, I do. I like it a lot.
(I like / I'd like)
- Robin: There's a Linkin Park concert on Friday.
Would you like to go with me?
(Do you like / Would you like)
Kate: Yes, I love to. Thanks.
(I love to / I'd love to)
2. Carlos: There is a basketball game on TV tonight.
I Would you like to come over and watch it?
(Do you like / Would you like)
Phil: I like to, but I have to study tonight.
(I like to / I'd like to)
- Carlos: Well, Do you like soccer?
(do you like / would you like)
Phil: Yes, I would. I love it!
(I do / I would)
- Carlos: There's a match on TV tomorrow at 3:00.
Do you like to watch that with me?
(Do you like / Would you like)
Phil: I like to. Thanks.
(I like to / I'd love to)



Tema principal 2: PRESENTE CONTINUO

ABR
14
2016

Present continuous. El presente continuo en inglés

Archivado en Inglés, Presente Continuo

El presente continuo en inglés es una forma verbal **muy utilizada** para expresar acciones que se están produciendo en el momento, que ocurren en general o que ocurrirán en un futuro próximo.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO

Su construcción es la siguiente: sujeto + auxiliar «to be» + raíz del verbo + ing (gerundio).



USOS DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO

- Acciones que se están desarrollando en este mismo momento:

I am reading a book. Yo estoy leyendo un libro (en este preciso instante)

You are playing football. Tú estás jugando al fútbol

- Acciones que se están desarrollando alrededor del momento en el que se habla, aunque no necesariamente en ese preciso instante:

- **Acciones que se están desarrollando alrededor del momento en el que se habla, aunque no necesariamente en ese preciso instante:**

I am studying French. Yo estoy estudiando francés (me he matriculado en una academia, pero no necesariamente en este preciso momento estoy con los libros de francés)

- **Acciones que van a tener lugar en el futuro próximo y sobre la que se ha tomado una resolución firme.** En este caso, siempre se tiene que mencionar el tiempo en el que se va a desarrollar la acción:

I am going to London **next week.** Yo voy a Londres la próxima semana (la acción se va a desarrollar en el futuro próximo y existe una decisión firme por mi parte de llevarla a cabo)

- **Acciones que se repiten con frecuencia. Expresa verdades certeras. En este caso, la oración viene acompañada del adverbio «always» (siempre):**

He is always working. El está siempre trabajando (con el significado de que trabaja frecuentemente, quizás, incluso, excesivamente)

FORMAS AFIRMATIVAS, NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS

Afirmación	Negación	Interrogación
I am eating	I´m not eating	Am I eating?
You are eating	You aren´t eating	Are you eating?
He / she is eating	He / she isn´t eating	Is he/she eating?
We are eating	We aren´t eating	Are we eating?
You are eating	You aren´t eating	Are you eating?
They are eating	They aren´t eating	Are they eating?

she

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GRAMMAR FOCUS

Present continuous

Are you living at home now?	Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Is your sister working for the government?	Yes, she is .	No, she's not ./No, she isn't .
Are Ed and Jill taking classes this year?	Yes, they are .	No, they're not ./No, they aren't .
Where are you working now?	I'm not working . I need a job.	
What is your brother doing ?	He's traveling in the Amazon.	
What are your friends doing these days?	They're studying for their exams.	

1 Present continuous (page 32)

- ▶ Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening now: What **are** you **doing (these days)**? I'm **studying** English.
- ▶ The present continuous is present of *be + -ing*. For verbs ending in *e*, drop the *e* and add *-ing*: have → having, live → living.
- ▶ For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*: sit → sitting.

Write questions with the words in parentheses and the present continuous. Then complete the responses with short answers or the verbs in the box.

live study take ✓ teach work

- A: (what / your sister / do / these days) *What's your sister doing these days?*

B: *She's teaching* English. *She really is abroad*

A: Really? (she / live / abroad)

B: Yes, *She abroat* . She *is* in South Korea
- A: (how / you / spend / your summer) *How is your summer*

B: I *Yuor summer* part-time. I *spend* two classes also.

A: (what / you / take)

B: My friend and I *Take* photography and Japanese. We like our classes a lot.