



Nombre de alumno: Alondra Yazmin Ventura Espinoza

Nombre del profesor: Ana Laura Torres Culebro

Nombre del trabajo: 3RD PARTIAL WORK

Materia: English IV

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: 4° CUATRIMESTRE

Grupo: "A"

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

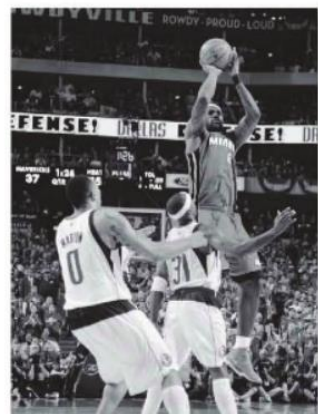
Would you like lo utilizamos para preguntar a alguien si quiere algo o para invitarlo a hacer algo. Es un verbo que no cambia de acuerdo al sujeto, es decir que se utiliza would you like para she, he, it sin cambios. *Would you like some ice-cream? ¿Te gustaría algo de helado?* Do you like es una pregunta 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'D LOVE TO. Thanks.
(I love to / I'd love to)
2. Carlos: There is a basketball game on TV tonight.
WOULD YOU LIKE to come over and watch it?
(Do you like / Would you like)
- Phil: I'D 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 DO. I love it!
(I do / I would)
- Carlos: There's a match on TV tomorrow at 3:00.
WOULD YOU LIKE to watch that with me?
(Do you like / Would you like)
- Phil: I'D LOVE 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)

- **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)

| 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? |

5 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.
 A: Really? (she / live / abroad) *IS SHE REALLY LIVE ABROAD?*.....
 B: Yes, *SHE IS*..... She *IS WORKING*..... in South Korea
- A: (how / you / spend / your summer) *HOW ARE YOU SPENDING YOUR SUMMER*.....
 B: I *AM WORKING*..... part-time. I *AM TAKING*..... two classes also.
 A: (what / you / take) *WHAT CLOSSES ARE YOU TAKING*.....
 B: My friend and I *ARE TAKING*..... photography and Japanese. We like our classes a lot.