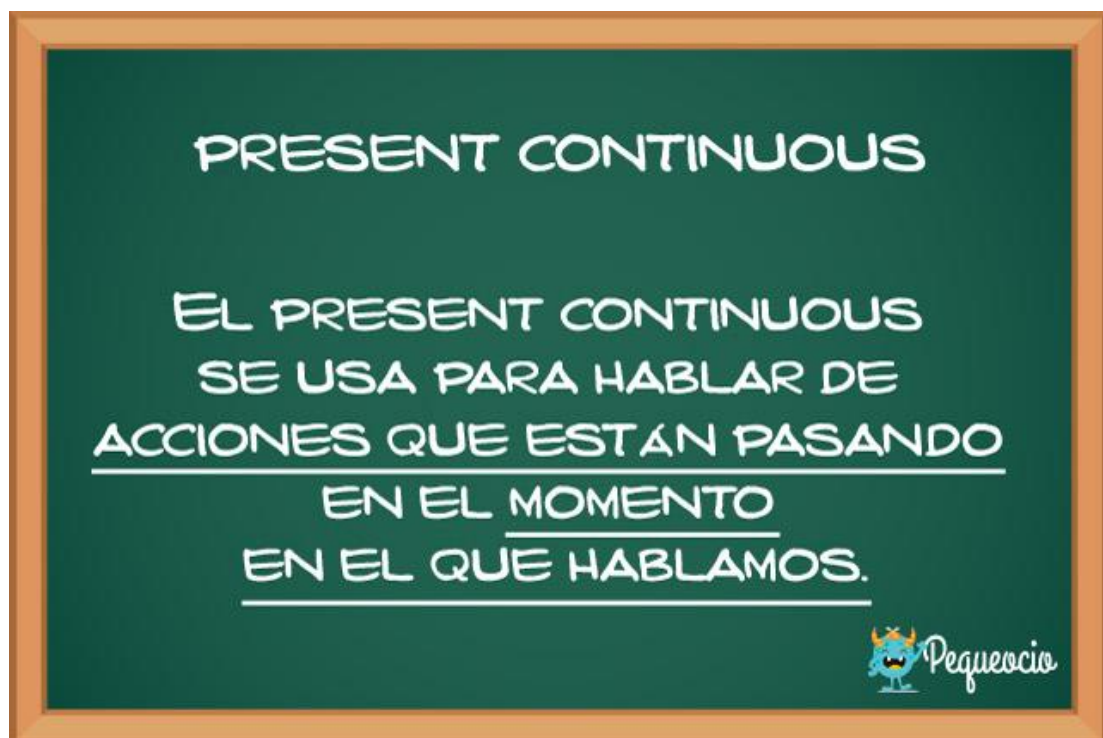


Hello!



AL igual que la semana pasada seguiremos repasándolo más **básico y esencial en inglés** ten en cuenta que todo lo que veremos esta semana ya lo conoces de cursos pasados, pero es muy importante que no tengas dudas.

La semana pasada repasamos el **presente simple**, pues bien, esta semana repasaremos el **presente continuo**, esos verbos acabados en ING.



Veamos unos ejemplos:

- *I'm **eating** now* (Estoy comiendo ahora)
- *She's **reading** a book* (Ella está leyendo un libro)



Las frases afirmativas en presente continuo se forman con el **verbo TO BE y la forma de ING** en el verbo

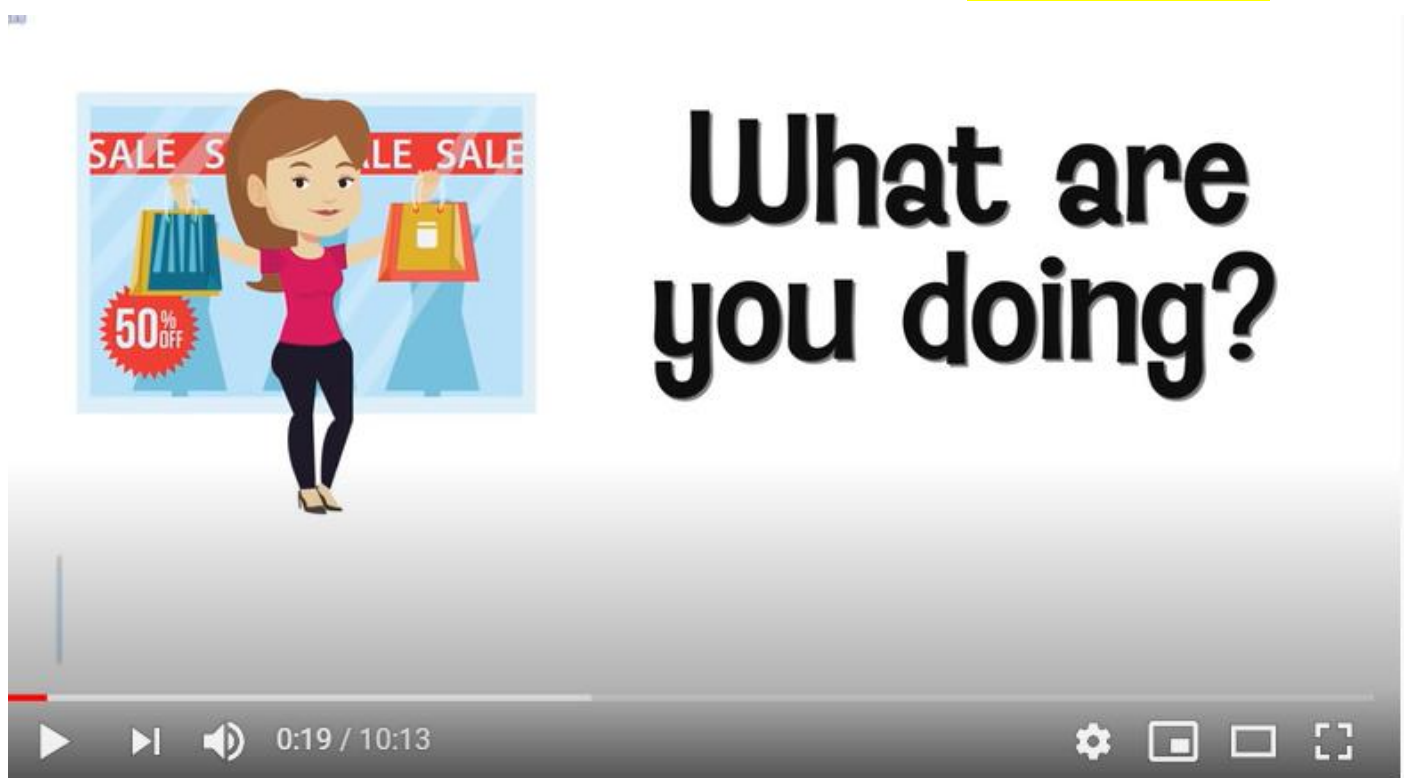
Sujeto	Auxiliar	Verbo+ing (gerundio)
I	am	eating, reading, working, studying, going....
he, she, it	is	eating, reading, working, studying, going....
you, we, they	are	eating, reading, working, studying, going....

El gerundio del presente continuo en inglés se forma añadiendo el sufijo «-ing» al verbo en infinito. Sin embargo, el resultado varía según la raíz del verbo:

Verbos que terminan en consonante: solo añadimos el sufijo -ing	read> reading work> working
Verbos que terminan en vocal: se suprime la vocal y se reemplaza con -ing	write> writing come> coming Excepciones: be> being; go> going
Verbos que terminan en vocal doble: se mantienen las vocales y se añade -ing	see> seeing
Verbos que terminan en -y: se mantiene las vocales y se añade -ing	study> studying play> playing
Verbos monosilábico terminado por la secuencia consonante-vocal-consonante: se dobla la última consonante y se añade -ing	run> running swim> swimming Excepción: los verbos terminados en -y, -x y -w no doblan la última consonante (blow> blowing; fix> fixing)
Verbos bisílabos con <u>sílaba tónica</u> en la última: se dobla la última consonante y se añade -ing	begin> beginning
Verbos terminados en -ie: se sustituye -ie por una -y + -ing	die> dying

👉 ATENCIÓN: Algunos verbos (los *stative verbs*) no se utilizan en el **present continuous**.
Algunos ejemplos: *be; want; need; like; believe; smell; see; love; heat; fear*

En este video pues ver algunos verbos en presente continuo, recuerda haz **CLIC EN LA IMAGEN** del vídeo



Forma afirmativa	Forma negativa	Forma interrogativa
<p>Sujeto + verbo auxiliar «to be» + verbo principal (-ing)</p> <p><i>I am (I'm) reading</i> <i>You are (you're) reading</i> <i>She/he/it is (she's/he's/it's) reading</i> <i>We are (we're) reading</i> <i>They are (they're) reading</i></p>	<p>Sujeto + verbo auxiliar «to be» + not + verbo principal (-ing)</p> <p><i>I'm not reading</i> <i>You're not reading</i> <i>She's/he's/it's not reading</i> <i>We're not reading</i> <i>They're not reading</i></p>	<p>Verbo auxiliar «to be» + sujeto + verbo principal (-ing)?</p> <p><i>Am I reading?</i> <i>Are you reading?</i> <i>Is she/he/it reading?</i> <i>Are we reading?</i> <i>Are they reading?</i></p>

Aquí os dejo unos ejercicios para que las hagáis en el transcurso de la semana.

**LET'S
WORK!**

RECUERDA: si tienes alguna duda o problemas con los ejercicios puedes escribirme al correo y **debes enviarme tu trabajo al**

ceipcarmengarciacarrasco@gmail.com

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – ALL TYPES OF SENTENCES

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am (I'm) singing.	I am not (I'm not) singing.	Am I singing ?
You are (You're) dancing.	You are not(You aren't) dancing.	Are you dancing?
She is (She's)playing.	She is not(She isn't)playing.	Is she playing?
He is (He's) coming.	He is not (He isn't) coming.	Is he coming?
It is (It's) running.	It is not(It isn't) running.	Is it running?
We are (We're) sleeping.	We are not (We aren't) sleeping.	Are we sleeping?
You are(You're) sitting.	You are not (You aren't) sitting.	Are you sitting?
They are (They're) lying.	They are not (They aren't) lying	Are they lying?

Ex. 1 . Add + ing to the given verbs

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| leave - | stand - | live - | swim - |
| cook - | fly - | study - | read - |
| write - | try - | put - | play - |

Ex. 2. Give the INFINITIVE from the given forms.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| helping - | dying - | lying - | arguing - |
| snowing - | raining - | enjoying - | building - |
| shining - | crying - | wearing - | preparing - |

Ex. 3 . Make SHORT FORMS from the given sentences.

- John is going to school.
- His dog is biting my leg!
- They are laughing loudly.
- I am not sleeping
- We are not watching TV.

Ex. 4. Make FULL FORMS from the given sentences.

Mike isn't listening to music.

Sara's not doing her homework.

You aren't reading newspapers.

I'm not going to school.

My parents aren't going to the cinema.

Ex. 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb "to be"

My sister writing a letter. His brothers playing golf. The mice eating cheese.

Tim and Tom sleeping. Our friends singing. Those women dancing.

My hamster running. Her dogs barking. The woman looking at me.

Ex. 6. Make NEGATIVES from the given sentences.

Sara and Tom are playing squash together now.

Jim is not going to school on Monday.

I am reading a book and listening to music.

Ex. 7. Make QUESTIONS from the given sentences.

My best friends are going to Spain next year.

I am thinking about you.

Tom's sister is studying Japanese at the moment.

Ex. 8. Give SHORT ANSWERS to the given questions.

Are you listening to me ? Yes, Is Sara doing homework? No,

Are your cousins singing? No, Is, Bob playing rugby? Yes,

Are you watching a new film? No, Are your parents cooking dinners? Yes,

Ex. 9. Look at the pictures and give the correct answers.

Example: Is Sara sitting? Yes, she is. Or Is Tim sitting? No, he isn't. He is running.

		
<p>Is Oscar eating?</p>	<p>Is the rabbit running?</p>	<p>Are the bees sleeping?</p>
		
<p>Is the monkey playing the piano?</p>	<p>Is the woman cooking dinners?</p>	<p>Am I playing rugby?</p>