

INGLÉS. 3º AÑO. Material de estudio “Previa”

PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

UTILIZAMOS EL PRESENTE CONTINUO PARA HABLAR DE LO QUE ESTÁ OCURRIENDO EN ESTE MOMENTO.

EJEMPLO: I AM PLAYING TENNIS. (*ESTOY JUGANDO AL TENIS.*)

PARA FORMAR EL PRESENTE CONTINUO NECESITAMOS 2 ELEMENTOS:

VERBO TO BE (AM / IS / ARE) + VERBO GERUNDIO (TERMINACIÓN ING)

SPELLING RULES

LA TERMINACIÓN **ING** EQUIVALE A LA TERMINACIÓN EN ESPAÑOL “**ANDO-ENDO**” → **PLAYING;JUGANDO.**

- A LA MAYORÍA DE LOS VERBOS SE LES AGREGA **ING** AL FINAL: **DO → DOING**
- SI EL VERBO TERMINA CON LA LETRA “E”, SE QUITA LA “E” Y SE AGREGA **ING**:
DANCE → DANCING
- SI EL VERBO TERMINA EN **CONSONANTE, VOCAL, CONSONANTE**, SE REPITE LA ULTIMA CONSONANTE Y SE AGREGA **ING**: **STOP → STOPPING.**

AFFIRMATIVE:

SUBJECT	TO BE	VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT.
I	AM	PLAYING	CHES.
HE-SHE-IT	IS	PLAYING	FOOTBALL.
WE-YOU--THEY	ARE	PLAYING	BASKETBALL.

NEGATIVE:

SUBJECT	TO BE + NOT	VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT.
I	'M NOT	PLAYING	CHES.
I-HE-SHE-IT	ISN'T	PLAYING	FOOTBALL.
WE-YOU--THEY	AREN'T	PLAYING	BASKETBALL.

INTERROGATIVE: (YES/NO QUESTIONS)

TO BE	SUBJECT	VERB + ING	COMPLEMENT ?
AM	I	PLAYING	CHES?
IS	HE-SHE-IT	PLAYING	FOOTBALL?
ARE	WE-YOU--THEY	PLAYING	BASKETBALL?

SHORT ANSWERS:

LAS YES/NO QUESTIONS SOLO TIENEN DOS OPCIONES DE RESPUESTA: SI Y NO. Y LAS CONTESTAMOS CON LAS SIGUIENTES "FORMULAS".

YES, I	AM.	NO, I	'M NOT
YES, HE - SHE - IT	IS.	//	NO, HE - SHE - IT ISN'T.
YES, WE - YOU - THEY	ARE.	//	NO, WE - YOU - THEY AREN'T.

TENÉ EN CUENTA QUE, SI LA RESPUESTA ES NEGATIVA, EL VERBO **TO BE** DEBE ESTAR EN NEGATIVO.

En el siguiente link puedes encontrar una explicación sobre el presente continuo:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CkWczB8dk2U>

WAS - WERE

LAS PALABRAS **WAS** Y **WERE** SE UTILIZAN PARA REFERIRNOS AL **PASADO** DEL VERBO TO BE (*SER O ESTAR*).

AFFIRMATIVE:

EN ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS, CUANDO EL SUJETO ES (O PUEDE SER REEMPLAZADO POR) **I-HE-SHE-IT**, UTILIZAMOS **WAS**.

CUANDO EL SUJETO ES (O PUEDE SER REEMPLAZADO POR) **YOU-WE-THEY**, UTILIZAMOS **WERE**.

I		
HE	WAS	ON THE BEACH.
SHE		
IT		
YOU		
WE	WERE	AT SCHOOL.
THEY		

NEGATIVE:

LA VERSIÓN NEGATIVA DE **WAS** ES **WAS NOT** O SU FORMA ABREVIADA **WASN'T**.

LA VERSIÓN NEGATIVA DE **WERE** ES **WERE NOT** O SU FORMA ABREVIADA **WEREN'T**.

I		
HE	WAS NOT	ON THE BEACH.
SHE	WASN'T	
IT		
YOU	WERE NOT	
WE	WEREN'T	AT SCHOOL.
THEY		

YES/NO QUESTIONS:

EN LAS PREGUNTAS DEBEMOS PRESTAR ATENCIÓN A UN CAMBIO EN LA ESTRUCTURA. ESTE TIPO DE PREGUNTAS **COMIENZAN** CON LAS PALABRAS **WAS** O **WERE**.

WAS	I HE SHE IT	ON THE BEACH?
WERE	YOU WE THEY	AT SCHOOL?

SHORT ANSWERS:

LAS YES/NO QUESTIONS PUEDEN SER CONTESTADAS POR SÍ, O POR NO. PARA CONTESTARLAS, UTILIZAMOS RESPUESTAS CORTAS:

YES,	I HE SHE IT	WAS.	NO,	I HE SHE IT	WASN'T.
NO	YOU WE THEY	WERE.	NO,	YOU WE THEY	WEREN'T.

En este link puedes encontrar una explicación: <https://youtu.be/lkI4URGXsul>

SIMPLE PAST (PASADO SIMPLE)

AFFIRMATIVE:

USAMOS EL PASADO SIMPLE PARA HABLAR DE EVENTOS O ACCIONES EN EL PASADO.

PARA FORMAR EL PASADO SIMPLE UTILIZAMOS DOS TIPOS DE VERBOS: LOS **REGULARES** Y LOS **IRREGULARES**.

VERBOS REGULARES: SE FORMAN MODIFICANDO LA PARTE FINAL DEL VERBO, AGREGANDO **"ED"**, **"D"** O **"IED"** SEGÚN CORRESPONDA: *VISIT* → *VISITED*

- *I **VISITED** MY GRANDMOTHER LAST HOLIDAY.*

VERBOS IRREGULARES: LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES CAMBIAN SU FORMA. PODES CONSULTARLOS EN LA SEGUNDA COLUMNA DE LA LISTA DE VERBOS: *FLY* → ***FLEW***

- *MY SISTER **FLEW** TO NEW YORK YESTERDAY.*

SPELLING RULES

VERBOS REGULARES:	
1. PARA LA MAYORÍA DE LOS VERBOS: AGREGAMOS LAS LETRAS "ED" AL FINAL.	<i>WANT → WANTED</i> <i>PLAY → PLAYED</i>
2. VERBOS QUE TERMINAN EN "E": AÑADIMOS "D".	<i>LIKE → LIKED</i> <i>CHANGE → CHANGED</i>
3. VERBOS QUE TERMINAN EN <u>CONSONANTE</u> + "Y": LA "Y" CAMBIA A "I" Y AÑADIMOS "ED".	<i>STUDY → STUDIED</i> <i>TRY → TRIED</i>
4. VERBO TERMINADO EN <u>UNA VOCAL CORTA Y UNA CONSONANTE</u> : DOBLAMOS LA CONSONANTE FINAL Y AÑADIMOS "ED".	<i>STOP → STOPPED</i>

NEGATIVE:

PARA FORMAR EL NEGATIVO EN PASADO SIMPLE SE UTILIZA EL AUXILIAR **DIDN'T** (DID NOT) + VERBO EN SU **FORMA BASE** (EN INFINITIVO, SIN MODIFICARLO = NO AGREGAMOS LA TERMINACIÓN "ED").

- *I **DIDN'T** VISIT MY GRANDMOTHER LAST HOLIDAY.*
- *MY SISTER **DIDN'T** FLY TO NEW YORK YESTERDAY.*

INTERROGATIVE:

YES/NO QUESTIONS: EN PASADO SIMPLE COMENZAMOS LA PREGUNTA CON EL AUXILIAR **DID** + SUJETO + VERBO EN SU **FORMA BASE** (EN INFINITIVO, SIN MODIFICARLO = NO AGREGAMOS LA TERMINACIÓN "ED").

- ***DID** I **VISIT** MY GRANDMOTHER LAST HOLIDAY? **YES, I DID.** / **NO, I DIDN'T.***
- ***DID** MY SISTER **FLY** TO NEW YORK YESTERDAY? **YES, SHE DID.** / **NO, SHE DIDN'T.***

WH QUESTIONS: COMENZAMOS LA PREGUNTA CON LA PALABRA INTERROGATIVA (WHAT/WHERE/WHEN/ETC), CONTINUAMOS CON EL AUXILIAR **DID** + SUJETO + VERBO EN SU **FORMA BASE**.

- ***WHEN DID** I **VISIT** MY GRANDMOTHER? I **VISITED** HER LAST HOLIDAY.*
- ***WHERE DID** SHE **FLY** TO? SHE **FLEW** TO NEW YORK.*

EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO:

Expresiones de tiempo	
Expression	Translation
Yesterday	Ayer
Last week	La semana pasada
Last year	El año pasado
Last month	El mes pasado
Two days ago	Hace dos días
Two weeks ago	Hace dos semanas
Two months ago	Hace dos meses
In 2010	En 2010
In September	En septiembre
On Monday	El lunes (pasado)

En los siguientes links podés encontrar las explicaciones sobre el pasado simple:

<https://youtu.be/3jWLMZrTzyQ>

<https://youtu.be/pPW3cgcaHCQ>

ACTIVIDADES DE EJEMPLO

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. WRITE SENTENCES. USE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS. _ESCRIBE ORACIONES, USA EL PRESENTE CONTINUO.

1. I / **WATCH** / A MOVIE ON TV
→ I **AM WATCHING** A MOVIE ON TV.
2. JUDE / **NOT DO** / HIS HOMEWORK
→ _____
3. THEY / **DANCE** / ON THE BEACH
→ _____
4. WE / **NOT RUN** / IN THE PARK
→ _____
5. IT / **NOT RAIN** / TODAY
→ _____
6. YOU / **LISTEN** / TO YOUR FAVOURITE SONG
→ _____
7. DANNY AND CASSIE / **PLAY** / A GAME
→ _____
8. CAROL / **EAT** / DINNER
→ _____

2. PUT THE WORDS IN ORDER TO MAKE QUESTIONS. ORDENA LAS PALABRAS PARA ARMAR PREGUNTAS.

1. GOING TO THE CINEMA / ARE / YOU → **ARE YOU GOING TO THE CINEMA?**
2. YOUR FRIEND / IS / WATCHING TV → _____
3. DOING HER HOMEWORK / MARTHA / IS → _____
4. WE / WAITING FOR THE BUS / ARE → _____
5. MY FRIENDS / ARE / PLAYING SOCCER → _____
6. IS / SLEEPING / MIKE → _____

3. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS. ESCRIBE RESPUESTAS CORTAS.

1. IS LUPE BRUSHING HER TEETH?
(X) **NO, SHE ISN'T.**
2. IS MARIA BABYSITTING HER SISTER?
(✓) _____.
3. ARE GRANDMA AND GRANDPA WATCHING A MOVIE?
(✓) _____.
4. IS IT RAINING?
(X) _____.
5. ARE YOU GETTING READY FOR SCHOOL?
(✓) _____.
6. ARE YOU AND ELIZA DOING HOUSEWORK?
(X) _____.

WAS - WERE

ACTIVITY 1. COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT PAST FORM OF BE. (COMPLETAR CON WAS O WERE)

- a) I **WAS** IN THE PARK.
- b) YOU _____ AT THE MOVIES.
- c) MARTIN _____ IN A COFFEE SHOP.
- d) MY SISTER _____ ON THE BEACH LAST TUESDAY.
- e) FRANK AND I _____ AT THE SHOPPING MALL YESTERDAY.
- f) MY FRIENDS _____ AT HOME ON THE WEEKEND.

ACTIVITY 2. NOW MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES. (TRANSFORMAR LAS ORACIONES DE LA ACTIVIDAD1 EN NEGATIVAS. LA PRIMERA ESTÁ HECHA COMO EJEMPLO.)

- a) **I WASN'T IN THE PARK.**
- b) _____.
- c) _____.

- d) _____.
- e) _____.
- f) _____.

ACTIVITY 3. NOW MAKE QUESTIONS. (TRANSFORMAR LAS ORACIONES DE LA ACTIVIDAD 1 EN PREGUNTAS. LA PRIMERA ESTÁ HECHA COMO EJEMPLO)

- a) ***WASN I IN THE PARK?***
- b) _____.
- c) _____.
- d) _____.
- e) _____.
- f) _____.

ACTIVITY 4. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS FROM ACTIVITY 3. (CONTESTAR LAS PREGUNTAS DE LA ACTIVIDAD 3. USAR RESPUESTAS CORTAS. LA PRIMERA ESTÁ HECHA COMO EJEMPLO).

- a) ***✓ YES, I WAS.***
- b) ***✗*** _____.
- c) ***✗*** _____.
- d) ***✓*** _____.
- e) ***✓*** _____.
- f) ***✗*** _____.

SIMPLE PAST

1. COMPLETE WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB. COMPLETA CON LA FORMA CORRECTA DEL VERBO.

1. In 1995 Peter _____ (work) in a factory.
2. The children _____ (play) in the garden.
3. Emilia _____ (go) to bed early last night.
4. John _____ (get up) at 8 yesterday morning.
5. Paul _____ (study) all morning yesterday.
6. The car _____ (stop) at the traffic lights.

2. COMPLETE WITH THE NEGATIVE FORM OF SIMPLE PAST. COMPLETA CON LA FORMA NEGATIVA DEL PASADO SIMPLE.

1. Maggie _____ (not cook) a cake yesterday.
2. He _____ (not paint) a marvelous landscape.
3. They _____ (not check) the luggage at the airport.

4. His father _____ (not drive) him to school.
5. Linda _____ (not watch) a horror film last night.
6. They _____ (not have) fish for dinner.

3. REWRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE NEGATIVE FORM. REESCRIBE ESTAS ORACIONES EN FORMA NEGATIVA.

1. They collected postcards. → *They didn't collect stamps.*
2. Albert played squash. → _____
3. The teacher tested our English. → _____
4. Fiona visited her grandma. → _____
5. He washed the car. → _____
6. He had a computer. → _____

4. COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH "DID" / "DIDN'T". COMPLETA LAS PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>Did</u> she dance well? | Yes, she <u>Did</u> . |
| 2. _____ you cook pizza? | Yes, I _____. |
| 3. _____ Paul watch TV last Sunday? | Yes, he _____. |
| 4. _____ Carol visit her mother last week? | No, she _____. |
| 5. _____ they listen to music last weekend? | No, they _____. |
| 6. _____ you get up late? | No, I _____. |

5. WRITE QUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM. ESCRIBE PREGUNTAS Y CONTESTALAS.

1. Anna / open / the window

 Did Ana open the window?
 ✓ Yes, she did
2. Walter / walk / home

 ✓ _____
3. you / work / in the garden

 ✓ _____
4. you / sing / a song

 ✓ _____
5. Pamela/ sit / on a chair

 ✗ _____
6. you / visit / the castle

 ✗ _____