

EXPLAIN: LET'S SEE THE WORLD.( SEASONS, ING, THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE, THE PAST TENSE WITH ING.PRESENT PERFECT TENSE, ADJECTIVE COMPARATIVE, WEATHER,



PRESENTE CONTINUO					
MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I <b>am playing</b>	Yo estoy jugando	<b>Am I playing?</b>	¿Estoy yo jugando?	I <b>am not playing</b>	Yo no estoy jugando
You <b>are playing</b>	Tú estás jugando	<b>Are you playing?</b>	¿Estás tú jugando?	You <b>are not playing</b>	Tú no estás jugando
He <b>is playing</b>	Él está jugando	<b>Is he playing?</b>	¿Está él jugando?	He <b>is not playing</b>	Él no está jugando
She <b>is playing</b>	Ella está jugando	<b>Is she playing?</b>	¿Está ella jugando?	She <b>is not playing</b>	Ella no está jugando
It <b>is playing</b>	Él / Ella está jugando	<b>Is it playing?</b>	¿Está él / ella jugando?	It <b>is not playing</b>	Él / Ella no está jugando
We <b>are playing</b>	Nosotros estamos jugando	<b>Are we playing?</b>	¿Estamos nosotros jugando?	We <b>are not playing</b>	Nosotros no estamos jugando
You <b>are playing</b>	Ustedes están jugando	<b>Are you playing?</b>	¿Están ustedes jugando?	You <b>are not playing</b>	Ustedes no están jugando
They <b>are playing</b>	Ellos están jugando	<b>Are they playing?</b>	¿Están ellos jugando?	They <b>are not playing</b>	Ellos no están jugando

PASADO CONTINUO		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I <b>was playing</b> Yo estaba jugando	<b>Was I playing?</b> ¿Estaba yo jugando?	I <b>was not playing</b> Yo no estaba jugando
You <b>were playing</b> Tú estabas jugando	<b>Were you playing?</b> ¿Estabas tú jugando?	You <b>were not playing</b> Tú no estabas jugando
He <b>was playing</b> Él estaba jugando	<b>Was he playing?</b> ¿Estaba él jugando?	He <b>was not playing</b> Él no estaba jugando
She <b>was playing</b> Ella estaba jugando	<b>Was she playing?</b> ¿Estaba ella jugando?	She <b>was not playing</b> Ella no estaba jugando
It <b>was playing</b> Él / Ella estaba jugando	<b>Was it playing?</b> ¿Estaba él / ella jugando?	It <b>was not playing</b> Él / Ella no estaba jugando
We <b>were playing</b> Nosotros estábamos jugando	<b>Were we playing?</b> ¿Estábamos nosotros jugando?	We <b>were not playing</b> Nosotros no estábamos jugando
You <b>were playing</b> Ustedes estaban jugando	<b>Were you playing?</b> ¿Estaban ustedes jugando?	You <b>were not playing</b> Ustedes no estaban jugando
They <b>were playing</b> Ellos estaban jugando	<b>Were they playing?</b> ¿Estaban ellos jugando?	They <b>were not playing</b> Ellos no estaban jugando

## Past Continuous: el pasado continuo en inglés

Past continuous, o past progressive, es una forma del pasado en inglés que subraya la progresión de una acción en un momento determinado del pasado. Se forma con el pasado del verbo be y el gerundio del verbo principal. Practica gratis online con ejercicios interactivos.



# PASADO CONTINUO

## PASADO CONTINUO - WORK

+	-	?
I was working You were working He was working She was working It was working We were working You were working They were working	I wasn't working You weren't working He wasn't working She wasn't working It wasn't working We weren't working You weren't working They weren't working	Was I working? Were you working? Was he working? Was she working? Was it working? Were we working? Were you working? Were they working?

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## PASADO CONTINUO - STUDY

+	-	?
I was studying You were studying He was studying She was studying It was studying We were studying You were studying They were studying	I wasn't studying You weren't studying He wasn't studying She wasn't studying It wasn't studying We weren't studying You weren't studying They weren't studying	Was I studying? Were you studying? Was he studying? Was she studying? Was it studying? Were we studying? Were you studying? Were they studying?

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Ejercicios Inglés Online

## PASADO CONTINUO - PLAY

+	-	?
I was playing You were playing He was playing She was playing It was playing We were playing You were playing They were playing	I wasn't playing You weren't playing He wasn't playing She wasn't playing It wasn't playing We weren't playing You weren't playing They weren't playing	Was I playing? Were you playing? Was he playing? Was she playing? Was it playing? Were we playing? Were you playing? Were they playing?

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## PASADO CONTINUO - TEACH

+	-	?
I was teaching You were teaching He was teaching She was teaching It was teaching We were teaching You were teaching They were teaching	I wasn't teaching You weren't teaching He wasn't teaching She wasn't teaching It wasn't teaching We weren't teaching You weren't teaching They weren't teaching	Was I teaching? Were you teaching? Was he teaching? Was she teaching? Was it teaching? Were we teaching? Were you teaching? Were they teaching?

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## PASADO CONTINUO EN #INGLÉS | Karate English Blog

### Afirmativa

SUJETO + WAS / WERE + VERBO-ING

*You were sleeping / She was running*

### Negativa

SUJ + WAS NOT (WASN'T) / WERE NOT (WEREN'T) + VERBO-ING

*You weren't sleeping / She was not running*

### Interrogativa

WAS / WERE + SUJ + VERBO-ING?

*Were you sleeping / Was she running?*

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
<i>tall</i> (alto/a)	Grace is <b>taller than</b> John (Grace es <b>más alta que</b> John). (Regla: adjetivo + “-er” + than)	Paul is <b>the tallest</b> (Paul es <b>el más alto</b> ). (Regla: <i>the</i> + adjetivo + “-est”)
<i>old</i> (viejo/a)	Fabian is <b>older than</b> Jessica (Fabián es <b>mayor que</b> Jessica).	Grace is <b>the oldest</b> (Grace es <b>la mayor</b> ).
<i>long</i> (largo/a)	The Amazon River is <b>longer than</b> the Mississippi (El río Amazonas es <b>más largo que</b> el Mississippi).	The Nile River is <b>the longest</b> (El río Nilo es <b>el más largo</b> ).

positivo	comparativo	superlativo
<b>tall</b> alto	<b>taller</b> más alto	<b>the tallest</b> el más alto
<b>big</b> grande	<b>bigger</b> más grande	<b>the biggest</b> el más grande
<b>intelligent</b> inteligente	<b>more intelligent</b> más inteligente	<b>the most intelligent</b> el más inteligente
<b>expensive</b> caro	<b>more expensive</b> más caro	<b>the most expensive</b> el más caro

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Superlativo
<i>heavy</i> (pesado)	A tank is <b>heavier than</b> a car (Un tanque es <b>más pesado que</b> un carro). (Regla: reemplazar la “y” por “i”: adjetivo + “-ier” + <i>than</i> )	<b>The heaviest</b> bird to fly is the kori bustard which can weigh as much as 18kg (El ave <b>más pesada</b> que vuela es la avutarda kori, que puede llegar a pesar 18 kg. (Regla: reemplazar la “y” por “i” y poner <i>the</i> + adjetivo + “-iest”)
<i>happy</i> (feliz)	Fabián is <b>happier than</b> yesterday (Fabián está <b>más feliz</b> que ayer).	Jessica was <b>the happiest</b> woman in her family (Jessica era la mujer <b>más feliz</b> de su familia).
<i>busy</i> (ocupado)	Weekends are <b>busier than</b> weekdays at the restaurant (Los fines de semana están <b>más ocupados que</b> los días de la semana en el restaurante).	Sundays are <b>the busiest</b> days at the restaurant (Los domingos son <b>los días más ocupados</b> en el restaurante).

# TIEMPOS VERBALES EN INGLÉS

<b>PRESENTE SIMPLE</b> (hábitos / rutinas)	Sujeto + verbo en infinitivo + complementos (-s/-es/-ies en 3ª persona del singular)	She plays tennis twice a week.
<b>PRESENTE CONTINUO</b> (momento concreto)	Sujeto + am/is/are + verbo acabado en -ing + complementos	She is doing her homework right now
<b>PASADO SIMPLE</b> (acción finalizada en el pasado)	Sujeto + verbo acabado en -ed (regulares) / verbo 2ª columna (irregulares) + complementos	She washed her car yesterday  She bought a televisión last week
<b>PASADO CONTINUO</b> (acción en progreso en un momento concreto del pasado)	Sujeto + was/ were + verbo acabado en -ing + complementos	I was listening to music when he arrived
<b>FUTURO PLANEADO</b> (tenemos un plan para el futuro y sabemos cuando lo vamos a ejecutar)	Sujeto + am/is/are + going to + verbo en infinitivo + complementos	I am going to visit my grandparents next weekend
<b>FUTURO SIMPLE</b> (predicción)	Sujeto + will + verbo en infinitivo + complementos	Liverpool will get the Champions next year
<b>PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE</b> (acción ocurrida en el pasado muy cercana al presente)	Sujeto + have / has + verbo en -ed (regulares) / 3ª columna (irregulares) + complementos	She has washed her car this morning  They have been in Madrid this morning

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## La Clima Y El Tiempo En Inglés & Español



**CLOUDY**  
NUBLADO



**RAIN**  
LLUVIA



**DRIZZLE**  
LLOVIZNA



**THUNDER**  
TRUENO



**SUNNY**  
SOLEADO



**MILD**  
TEMPLADO



**WARM**  
CALUROSO



**HOT**  
CALIENTE



**WIND**  
VIENTO



**AVALANCHE**  
AVALANCHA



**HURRICANE**  
HURACÁN



**CYCLONE**  
CICLÓN



**SNOWFALL**  
NEVADA



**STORM**  
TORMENTA

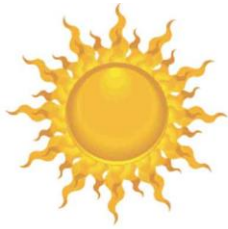


**LIGHTNING**  
RELÁMPAGO



**HAIL**  
GRANIZO

[SUVEMY.COM](http://SUVEMY.COM)



**Sunny**



**Partly Sunny**



**Partly Cloudy**



**Sun & Rain**



**Raining**



**Thunderstorms**



**Snowing**



**Cloudy**



**Windy**



**Rainbow**



**Tornados / Hurricanes**



**Clear**





# The Weather



sun - sunny



cloud - cloudy



partly cloudy



rain - rainy



snow - snowy



sleet - sleeting



storm - stormy



lightning



thunder



hail - hailing



wind - windy



fog - foggy



ice - icy



tornado



rainbow



clear sky



hot



warm



cold



freezing



# Weather conditions



## nice weather

- sun (sol)
- sunny (soleada)
- rainbow (arco iris)
- clear sky (cielo limpio)
- bright sky (cielo brillante)



## cloudy weather

- clouds (nubes)
- cloudy (nublado)
- partly cloudy (parcialmente nublado)
- gloomy (melancólico)
- foggy (brumoso)
- overcast (nublado)



## rainy weather

- rain (Lluvia)
- rainy (lluviosa)
- showers (la lluvia)
- drizzle (llovizna)
- floods (inundaciones)



# The Weather

English Vocabulary



## RAIN

drizzle  
showers  
rain  
downpour  
flood



## CLOUDS

cloudy  
gloomy  
foggy  
overcast  
clear



## COLD

hail  
sleet  
snow  
snowflake  
blizzard



## WIND

breeze  
blustery  
windy  
gale  
hurricane



## TEMPERATURE

hot  
warm  
cool  
cold  
freezing



## OTHER VOCAB

forecast  
drought  
lightning  
thunder  
rainbow