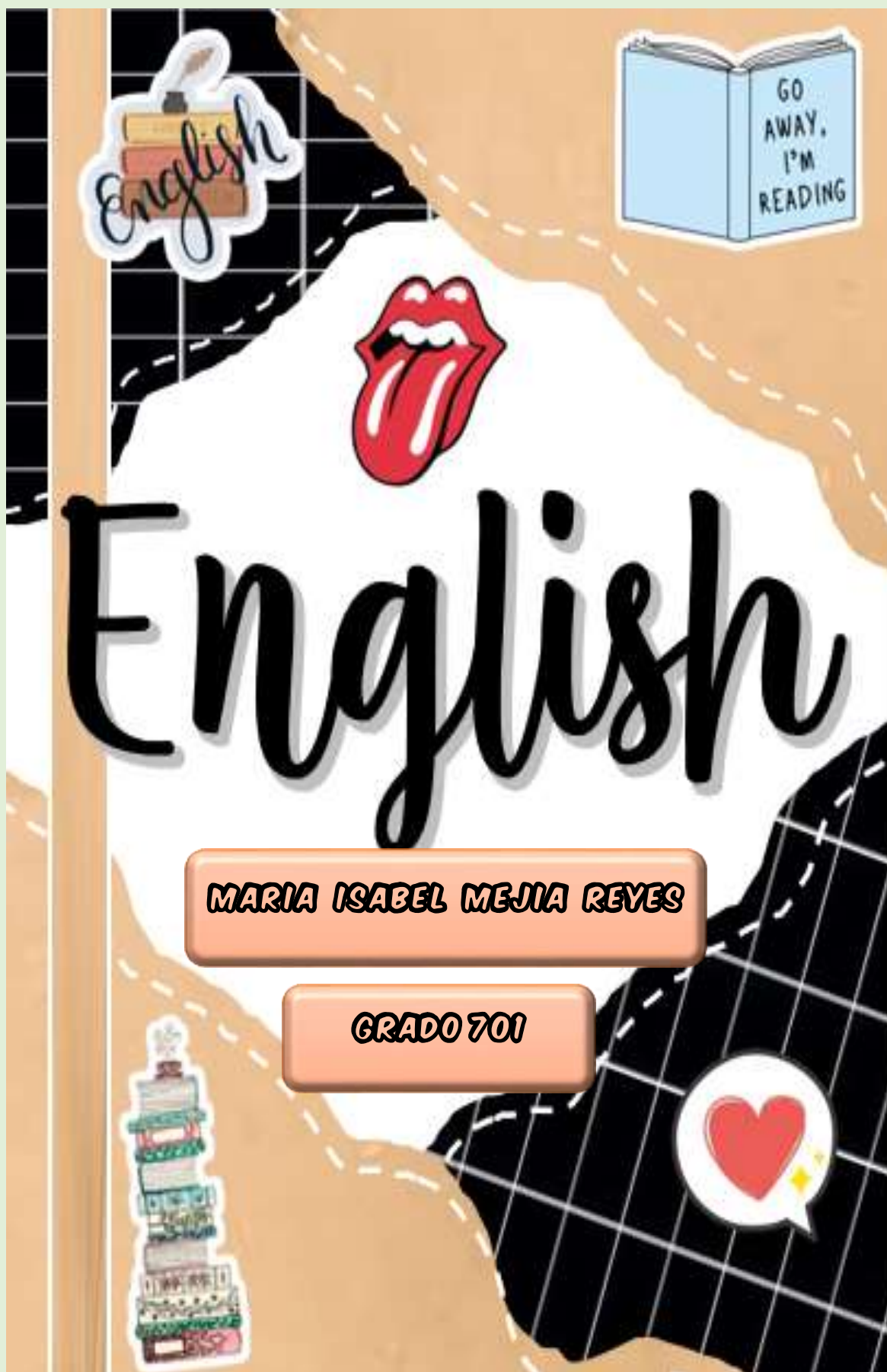




Periodo 2

Fecha Inicio Mayo 3/2021

Fecha Finalización Mayo 7/2021

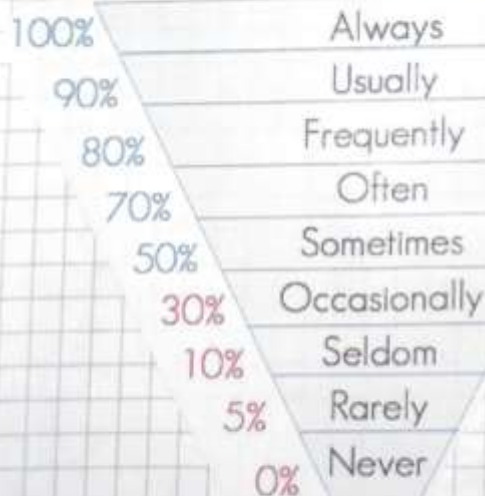
Tema: **El Presente Continuo y Adverbios.**

Propósito: Reconocer el presente continuo en sus tres formas y los adverbios de frecuencia.

Motivación

PRESENTE CONTINUO Y ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

Adverbs of Frequency





verbo auxiliar

el verbo 'be' en presente simple

I am not eating

sujeto

verbo
en gerundio

Presente Continuo

He is sleeping.



Explicación

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb	Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.	He is always happy.

Los adverbios de frecuencia son palabras que se utilizan para decir con qué frecuencia o cada cuánto tiempo hacemos una acción, y son los siguientes:

• Para (+) e (?):

Always	(Siempre)	100%
Usually	(normalmente)	90%
Often	(a menudo)	80%
Frequently	(Frecuentemente)	70/60%
Sometimes	(alguna vez, a veces)	50%

- Otras opciones para preguntar:

Ever...? (nunca, jamás, alguna vez...?)

How often...? (qué tan seguido o con qué frecuencia...?)

- En el caso de una negación:

Seldom (casi nunca)... 30%

Rarely (rara vez)... 20%

Never (nunca)... 0%

REGLAS / RULES:

- Normalmente se colocan justo delante del verbo principal.

Ej.

- We have never seen Paris. (Nunca hemos visto París).

- We usually go out Saturday night. (Normalmente salimos sábado por la noche).

- También se puede poner al final o en posición inicial: Ej.

- Sometimes we go to the cinema. (A veces vamos al cine).

- She phones me occasionally. (Ella me llama de vez en cuando)

- Cuando la frase es interrogativa, el orden es:

Auxiliar + Sujeto + Adverbio + Verbo Principal

Have you ever seen Paris? ¿Has visto alguna vez París?

- Siempre siguen al verbo "to be", excepto en el imperativo:
 - I'm often in London. (A menudo estoy en Londres)
 - never be late! (¡No te retrases nunca)

- Siempre siguen los verbos modales:
 - You can always phone me at home. (Siempre puedes llamarme a casa)
- Se usan los adverbios de frecuencia con el presente simple para decir con qué frecuencia se hace algo.

Ejemplo

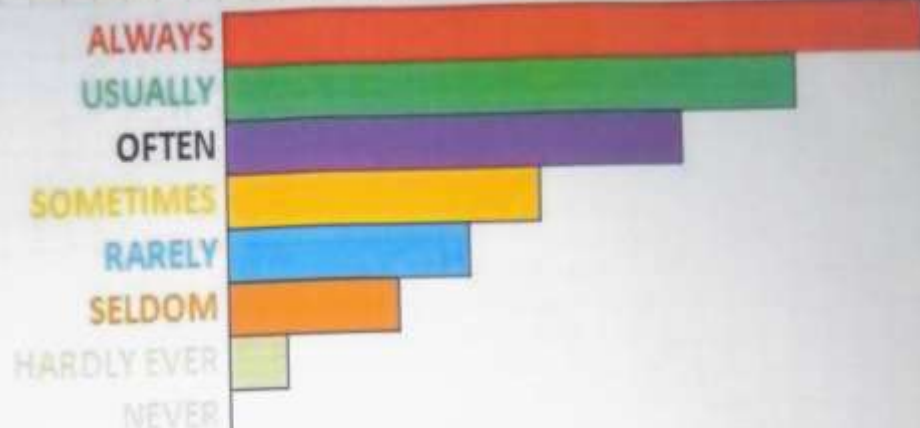
- I usually get up at 7 o'clock. Normalmente me levanto a las 7.
- Se usa always con el presente continuo para quejarse de algo.

Ejemplo

- She is always interrupting me. Ella siempre me interrumpe.
- Se puede usar never con el presente perfecto. Se pone entre el verbo auxiliar "have" y el participio pasado.

Ejemplo

- I have never visited Madrid. Nunca he visitado Madrid.



I	always	go	to school.
You	usually	wear	jeans.
We	often	play	computer
They	sometimes	do	games.
	occasionally	does	the shoppings.
He	seldom	watches	the washing.
She	rarely	studies	TV.
It	never	rains	in the evening.
			in autumn.

I	am	always	late.
He	is	usually	angry.
She		often	friendly.
It		sometimes	scared.
You	are	occasionally	in time.
We		seldom	hungry.
		rarely	thirsty.
They		never	late.



English grammar - **VERBS** to be + **ing** (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

Positive

I am walking.
I'm walking.
You are walking.
You're walking.
He is walking.
He's walking.
She is walking.
She's walking.
It is walking.
It's walking.
We are walking.
We're walking.
You are walking.
You're walking.
They are walking.
They're walking.

Negative

I am not walking.
I ~~am~~ not walking.
You are not walking.
You ~~aren't~~ walking.
He is not walking.
He ~~isn't~~ walking.
She is not walking.
She ~~isn't~~ walking.
It is not walking.
It ~~isn't~~ walking.
We are not walking.
We ~~aren't~~ walking.
You are not walking.
You ~~aren't~~ walking.
They are not walking.
They ~~aren't~~ walking.

Question

Am I walking?
Are you walking?
Is he walking?
Is she walking?
Is it walking?
Are we walking?
Are you walking?
Are they walking?

Spelling guide for forming
gerund / present participle

go - going
do - doing
live - living
have - having
sleep - sleeping
slip - slipping
heat - heating
stop - stopping
run - running
lend - lending
cry - crying
play - playing
lie - lying
die - dying

Can you find another
grammar rule with
the same spelling rule?

EXCEPCIONES

- * Cuando un verbo acaba con "Y", pero delante de la "Y" va una vocal, no ocurre nada. Ejemplo:

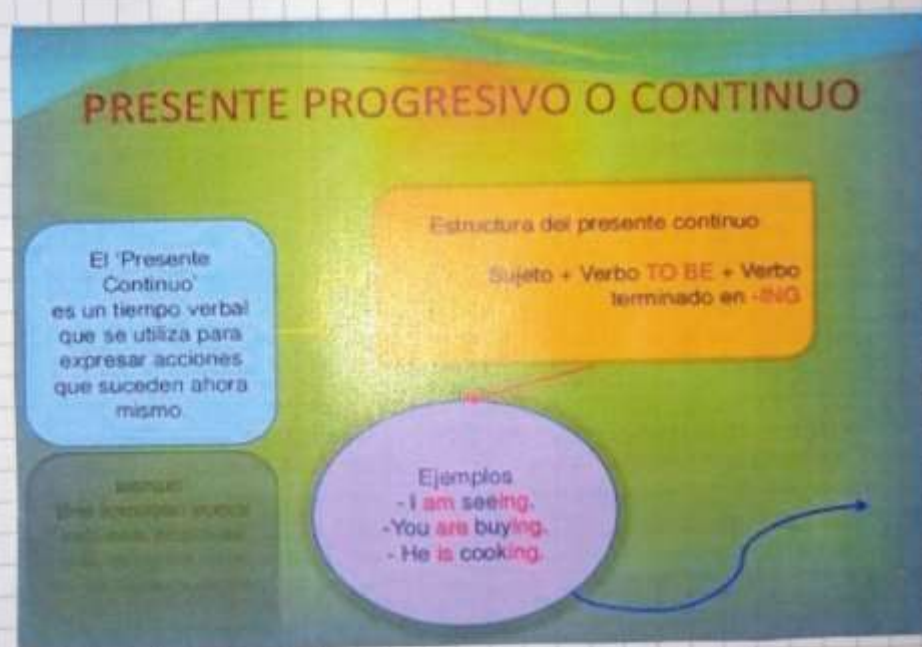
Play - Playing

- * Los verbos terminados en "E" se les quita la "e" final y se le añade "ing". Ejemplo:

make - making

- * Los verbos monosilabos (corbos) que terminan en **CVC** (Consonante, Vocal, Consonante), se les duplica la consonante al final. Ejemplo: Stop - Stopping

* Los verbos que no implican movimiento físico o mental, como Understand, like, want, etc → No pueden llevar Presente Continuo.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

El presente continuo indica una acción que se está desarrollando ahora, en este preciso momento (now, at the moment)

Ella está comiendo
SHE IS EATING

Se forma con un SUJETO + am, is, are + verbo acabado en "ING", y se traduce por el "gerundio" español.

(Yo estoy estudiando).

Así pues, el PC tiene dos verbos:
uno AUXILIAR (am, is, are) y otro
PRINCIPAL (acabado en "ING")

Si queremos convertir una oración de PRESENT SIMPLE a PRESENTE CONTINUO, lo primero que debemos hacer es NO OLVIDARNOS de colocar "am, is, are" delante del verbo principal, que DEBE TERMINAR siempre en "ING"

Susan watches the Television = Susan is watching the Television

Exercícios

Present Simple or Present Continuous

- ① Listen! Somebody **is playing** the violin. (Play)



- ② How often **are you going** to the cinema? (go)

- ③ Why **are you shouting** at me now? (shout)

- ④ shh! The baby **is falling** asleep. (Fall)



- ⑤ **are you knowing** who I am? (know)

- ⑥ **are your parents drinking** much coffee? (drink)

- ⑦ Look! The boys **are playing** football.
(Play)



- ⑧ Quick! They **are not looking**.
(not look)

- ⑨ My best friend **is not eating** meat. She's a vegetarian.
(not eat)

- ⑩ Who **are you talking** to now?
(talk)

- ⑪ Shh! Dad **is watching** the news.
(watch)

- ⑫ Where **are you living**?
(live)

- ⑬ **is** Sue **liking** dark chocolate?
(like)

- ⑭ We **are going** on a school trip today.
(go)

15. I am not riding a bike every day. Only at weekends.
(not ride)



16. I am not going to school this week. I am ill.
(not go)

17. We usually are spending the weekends in the mountains in our summer house.
(spend)



18. you are not listening to me again!
(not listen)

19. Rebecca is not reading books. she prefer films.
(not read, prefer)

20. Look who is talking?
(talk).

Complete the questions and answers, adding am, is, are to the questions and am, is, are, or'm not, isn't, aren't to the short answers.

- ① **Is** it raining outside? "No, it **isn't**."
- ② **Are** the children playing outside? "Yes, they **are**."
- ③ **Are** you doing your homework now? "Yes, I **am**."
- ④ **Am** I hurting you? "No, you **aren't**."
- ⑤ **Is** she waving to us? "Yes, she **is**."
- ⑥ **Are** we stopping here? "Yes, we **are**."
- ⑦ **Are** your neighbours moving out? "No, they **aren't**."
- ⑧ **Is** he helping you with your homework? "Yes, he **is**."
- ⑨ **Are** you looking at that boat? "Yes, I **am**."
- ⑩ **Are** they planning a party? "No, they **aren't**."

What are they doing?



2

1- He is acting

2- Mark is drawing

3- The girl is painting

4- Mary is jumping

5- The boy is paying attention.

6- The man is filming a lion.

7- They are smiling

8- He is writing a story.

9- She is teaching the students.

10- They are touching their hands.

11- The girl is reading a book.

12- The bird is flying

13- The boy is playing with a ball.

14- The baby is crying

15- The woman is mopping

16- The man is watching TV.

17- He is screaming



1

7



5

6



8



3



9



4



11



13



15



16



17



12

10



14



Evaluation

Present Progressive - Form

Exercise on affirmative sentences

Use the words below to make sentences in present progressive.

1. I / to read a book - I am reading a book.
2. it / to rain - It is raining.
3. he / to repair his bike - he is repairing his bike.
4. they / to watch a film - They are watching a film.
5. the cat / to sleep on the chair - The cat is sleeping on the chair.
6. Jane and Emily / to do their homework - Jane and Emily are doing their homework.
7. Bill / to wait at the bus stop - Bill is waiting at the bus stop.
8. we / to listen to the radio - We are listening to the radio.
9. the children / to play a game - The children are playing a game.
10. Laura / to walk the dog - Laura is walking the dog.

Rewrite these sentences in the correct order.

① to the mountains / never / we / go
We never go to the mountains.

② often / she / write to me / doesn't
She often doesn't write to me.

③ play football on Saturday afternoons / the boys / always
The boys always play football on Saturday afternoons.

④ usually / arrives late / the bus
The bus usually arrives late.

⑤ go to bed before 11 / often / I
I often go to bed before 11.

⑥ never / drinks coffee in the evening / she
She never drinks coffee in the evening.

⑦ it / rain in the summer / often / doesn't
It often doesn't rain in the summer.

⑧ read books slowly / I / always
I always read books slowly.

⑨ usually / my father / goes to work by bus
My father usually goes to work by bus.

⑩ always / go to the beach at the weekend / we
We always go to the beach at the weekend.