

CENS N° 134

GUIA PEDAGÓGICA N°2-NIVEL SECUNDARIO ADULTOS

Área Curricular: INGLES

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Curso: 3º Año

Turno: NOCHE

Temas: Repaso: Presente Continuo, verbos de acción, adverbios.

Contenidos: Lingüístico: Vocabulario:

Capacidades Generales: Comunicación / Resolución de problemas.

Capacidades Específicas a desarrollar:

- Producción escrita de oraciones simples que incluyan la forma correcta del presente Continuo en todas sus formas (afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa).
- Asociación de vocabulario con imágenes

Objetivos:

- Proporcionar situaciones de la vida diaria como ejemplo para la mejor comprensión del alumno, repasando contenidos del año anterior.
- Proporcionar espacios para la producción de oraciones simples con soportes gráficos y visuales.

Theory (Teoría)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

When can you use Present Continuous? (Cuándo podemos usar el Presente Continuo?)

- For actions that are happening right now.

(Para acciones que están pasando ahora mismo)

Example: **“He is watching TV.”** (“Él está viendo la tele)

How can you form statements, questions, and short answers in the present continuous tense? Study the grammar reference charts below.

(Cómo podemos formar oraciones, preguntas, y respuestas cortas en presente continuo? Estudia los cuadros de referencia gramatical descriptos debajo)

<p>Present Continuous Affirmative we use “be” + “ing” verbs</p> <p>I am walking. She is talking. He is laughing. It is raining. They are singing. We are cooking. You are smiling.</p>	<p>Present Continuous Negative we use “be” + “not” + “ing” verbs</p> <p>I am not walking. She is not talking. He is not laughing. It is not raining. They are not singing. We are not cooking. You are not smiling.</p>
<p>Present Continuous Question We use “be” followed by “Pronoun or subject”</p> <p>Am I walking? Is she talking? Is he laughing? Is it raining? Are they singing? Are we cooking? Are you smiling?</p>	<p>Present Continuous short answers</p> <p>Yes, I am/ No, I amnot Yes, she is/ No, she isn't Yes, he is/ No, he isn't Yes, it is/ No, it isn't Yes, they are/ No, they aren't Yes, we are/ No, we aren't</p>

-----***** Recuerden que “you” puede ser “tu” 2da persona del singular o “ustedes” 2da persona del plural. Así que si ven esta pregunta Are you smiling? Su traducción según el contexto puede ser “Estás tu sonriendo? (singular) cuya respuesta será Yes, I am (si, si estoy (sonriendo)) o No, I am not (no, no estoy (sonriendo)). También puede traducirse como; “Están ustedes sonriendo?” (plural) cuya respuesta será: Yes, we are (Si, si estamos (sonriendo)) o No, we aren’t (No, no estamos (sonriendo))

Recordemos que en el presente continuo se le agrega al verbo principal la **ING**, para ello hay que tener en cuenta las siguientes reglas de ortografía o “**spelling**”.

SPELLING RULES

- Verbs that end in -e (make / write etc.) \square ing: make \square making write \square writing drive \square driving
(verbos que terminan en “e”, se elimina la “e” y recién se agrega la “ing”)

Vowels: a e i o u
Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w y
- Sometimes a word ends in a vowel + a consonant. For example: get, run, swim Before adding -ing, the consonant at the end is ‘doubled’
get \square getting run \square running swim \square swimming
(Si la palabra termina en vocal + una consonante) Antes de agregar la “ing” se duplica la última consonante)

*Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in two consonants.
help \square helping talk \square talking work \square working
(No se duplica la letra si la palabra termina en 2 consonantes)

*Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in two vowels + a consonant.
look \square looking read \square reading speak \square speaking
(No se duplica la letra si la palabra termina en 2 vocales + 1 consonante)

*Do **NOT** double the letter if the word has two or more syllables and the last part is not stressed. (No se duplica la letra si la palabra tiene dos o más sílabas y la última parte no está acentuada)
Visit **VIS**-it (first part is stressed) \square visiting but
begin be-**GIN** (last part is stressed) \square beginning

*Do **NOT** double the letter if the word ends in -y or -w.
buy \square buying enjoy \square enjoying snow \square snowing

(No se duplica la última consonante si termina en -y o -w)

Activities (Actividades)

A. Fill in the blanks with "is" or "are".

Kate ____ cooking a turkey for dinner.
 Mom ____ setting the table.
 John ____ making coffee.
 The boys ____ watching TV.
 It ____ snowing outside.
 The baby ____ laughing.
 The girls ____ painting Easter eggs.
 We ____ eating turkey.
 The dog ____ barking.
 They ____ celebrating Easter.

B. Write the correct "ing" verb in the blank.

- Kate is _____ dinner (prepare).
- They are _____ for Easter eggs (hunt).
- We are _____ turkey (eat).
- The Easter Bunny is _____ (come).
- I am _____ Easter eggs (make).
- The children are _____ candy (eat).
- You are _____ a nice song (sing).
- The dog is _____ the cat (chase).
- The cat is _____ (run).
- He is _____ coffee (drink).

C. Negative form. Fill in blanks with "is/ are /not" and/or "ing" verb

I am ____ cooking.
 He ____ not eating.
 She is not _____ (laugh)
 It ____ ____ (rain).
 They are ____ painting Easter eggs.
 We ____ not eating now.
 You ____ ____ (walk).
 Mary is ____ sleeping.
 Kate and John ____ not watching TV.

D. Make a question.

Fill in the blank with "be" and "ing" verb

- _____ I _____ dinner? (cook)
- _____ Jack _____ pie? (bake)
- _____ the girls _____ ? (eat)
- _____ it _____ ? (rain)
- _____ they _____ Easter eggs? (make)
- _____ you _____ ? (coming)
- _____ the dog _____ ?(bark)
- _____ she _____ ?(talk)
- _____ he _____ ?(laugh)
- _____ Kate and John _____ ?(sleep)

10: The dog _____ que se utilizan en el presente continuo (bark).

At the moment (en éste momento), se ubican al final de la oración.

- **Correct the grammar mistakes below. The first one is done for you. There are 12 more.** (Corregir los errores del siguiente texto, Hay un ejemplo hecho)

At Home on Saturday



Today is Saturday and my family and I ^{are} relaxing at home. My father usually washes his car on weekdays but he not washing the car now. Now, he is read a book about cars. My mother usually bakes cookies on weekdays, but she not baking now. Now, she watching a cooking show on TV. My older sister usually does her homework on weekdays but she isn't do her homework now. Now, she paint some pictures. My little brother usually helps my father wash the car but he not helping my father now. Now, he plays with his toys. And me? Usually I clean the yard but I not clean the yard now. Now, I tell you about my family! How about you? What you doing

Look at the picture and complete the text with the correct form of the present continuous (Observa la imagen y complete el texto con la forma correcta del presente continuo)



In the picture, there is a young girl in a park. She **(stand)** is standing on a skateboard and she **(smile)** _____ and **(look)** _____ at a picnic basket full of food. Next to the basket there is a cat. It **(sleep)** _____ on a bench, and behind the bench there is a bird. It **(walk)** _____ on the ground. There is another bird, as well, but it **(fly)** _____. There is also a butterfly, and it **(fly)** _____, too. In the background there is a man. He **(walk)** _____ his dog. He should be careful because there is a man **(drive)** _____ a car very fast on the road behind him.

Nota: Estimados alumnos, las guías (todas) deben estar lista para entregar cuando retomemos las clases. Las mismas deben ser de producción y entrega INDIVIDUAL. Recuerden que es la nota que tendrán en este trimestre.

Ante cualquier consulta pueden escribirme al siguiente email:
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“La vida te ha retado a una dura batalla, pero no te preocupes. ¡TÚ puedes vencerla!”