

Escuela: Cens Los Tamarindos

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Ciclo: 2º1º

Turno: Noche

Área Curricular: Inglés

Título de la propuesta: Would you like a drink?

Contenidos: Presente simple. Would like / wouldn't like +verb. Prepositions of time.

Guía Pedagógica N° 7

“**Would like**” is a polite way to say “I want” in English. “Would like” es una forma cortés para decir “yo quiero.” For example:

“I want to buy a ticket” is impolite because “I want” sounds selfish and arrogant. “yo quiero comprar una entrada” suena descortés, egoísta y arrogante.

“I would like to buy a ticket please” is polite and friendly. “Me gustaría comprar una entrada por favor” suena cortés y amigable.

Grammar rules for would like. Reglas gramaticales.

“I would like” is followed by an infinitive verb or a noun. Would like + verbo o sustantivo.

“I would like **to book** a double room for Saturday.” (infinitive verb “to book”.) Me gustaría reservar una habitación doble para el sábado. (verbo infinitivo “reservar”)

“I would like **a single room** for Saturday.” (noun “a single room”.) Me gustaría una habitación simple para el sábado. (sustantivo “habitación simple”)

You can **abbreviate** the “would” to ‘d:

I’d like - You’d like - He’d like - She’d like - We’d like - They’d like

To form the **negative**, add “not” or the abbreviation “n’t” to “would”:

I would not like / I wouldn’t like

To form the **question**, change the word order Would I like...? En las preguntas cambiamos el orden de las palabras

Would you like ...? - Would he / she like ...? - Would we like ...? - Would they like ...?

The short reply is (respuestas cortas)

Yes, I / you / he / she / we /they would.

No, I / you / he / she / we / they wouldn’t.

Actividad 1: Choose the correct answer. Elija la respuesta correcta.

1. I ___ buy a ticket.

- ☐ want buy ☐ would like ☒ would like to

2. He would ___ book a double room.

- ☐ a ☐ like to ☐ to

3. ___ to reserve a table?

- ☐ Would you ☐ Would you like ☐ You would

4. She ___ like a bigger house.

- ☐ not ☐ would ☐ woulds

5. I'd ___ order a taxi.

- ☐ like ☐ like to ☐ to

6. You ___ like that film.

- ☐ 'dn't ☐ 'd not to ☐ wouldn't

7. ___ to order dessert?

- ☐ Would you ☐ Would you like ☐ You like

8. Yes, I ___

- ☐ like ☐ would ☐ would like

9. ___ he like a book for his birthday?

- ☐ - ☐ Does ☐ Would

10. No, he ___

- ☐ doesn't ☐ not ☐ wouldn't

Prepositions of time: these prepositions show when something happens. Some of them are: on, in, at. Las preposiciones de tiempo nos muestran cuando sucedió algo. Algunas de ellas son: in, on, at.

Actividad 2: Look at the picture. When do we use in, on, at? Observe la lámina. ¿Cuándo usamos in, on, at?

AT	IN	ON
TIMES OF DAY <u>at</u> 4 o'clock <u>at</u> 10:30 <u>at</u> noon <u>at</u> midnight	MONTHS <u>in</u> April	DAYS <u>on</u> Tuesday <u>on</u> Saturday <u>on</u> my birthday <u>on</u> Christmas day <u>on</u> Halloween
MEALTIMES <u>at</u> lunchtime <u>at</u> dinnertime	SEASONS <u>in</u> the summer <u>in</u> the spring	DATES <u>on</u> 15th June <u>on</u> 20th May <u>on</u> our anniversary
HOLIDAYS <u>at</u> Christmas <u>at</u> Eastern <u>at</u> the weekend	YEARS <u>in</u> 1990	PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY <u>on</u> Monday morning <u>on</u> Friday evening <u>on</u> Saturday night <u>on</u> Sunday afternoon
EXPRESSIONS <u>at</u> present <u>at</u> the moment <u>at</u> night	DECADES <u>in</u> the 80s	LAST/NEXT <u>at/in/on</u> ✗ Call me at the next weekend. ✓ Call me next weekend. ✗ I met her on the last Friday. ✓ I met her last Friday.
	CENTURIES <u>in</u> the 20th century	
	LONG PERIODS <u>in</u> the ice age <u>in</u> the present <u>in</u> the past	
	PARTS OF THE DAY <u>in</u> the morning <u>in</u> the afternoon <u>in</u> the evening ⚠ <u>at</u> night	

Usamos:

AT: Time of day: la hora, a las 10:30, al medio día y a la media noche. Mealtimes (horario de las comidas) a la hora del almuerzo/cena.

Holidays (celebraciones) en Navidad, en Pascua, el fin de semana.

Expressions (expresiones fijas) en este momento, en la noche.

IN: Months(meses) en Abril.

Seasons (estaciones del año) en verano.

Years (años) en 1990. Decades (décadas) en los 80. Centuries (siglos) en el siglo xx.

Long periods (largos períodos de tiempo) en la era del hielo, en el presente, en el pasado.

Parts of the day (partes del día) en la mañana, en la tarde en la noche.

ON: Days (días) el martes, el jueves, en mi cumpleaños, el día de Navidad, en Halloween.

Dates (fechas) el 15 de Junio, en nuestro aniversario.

Parts of specific day (Partes de un día específico) el lunes a la mañana, el sábado a la noche.

Actividad 3: Complete the chart with the words in the box. Complete el cuadro con las palabras del cuadro.

Example: **How often** do you wash the dishes? **Everyday**

Ejemplo: ¿**Con que frecuencia** lavas los platos? **Todos los días**

Actividad 5: Look at the sentences, then make questions. The underline words are the answers. Observe las oraciones, luego elabore preguntas. Las palabras subrayadas son las respuestas

- She visits the dentist twice a year.
- He goes to the gym three times a week.
- I call her daily to make sure she is fine.
- There is a leap day every four years.
- We pay our mortgage every month.



Example: She visits the dentist twice a year.

How often does she visit the dentist? Twice a year.

Directora: Profesora Silvana Brozina

