

Fines II: Trayecto secundario parcial- Área Curricular: Ingles

Fines II: Trayecto secundario parcial

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Área Curricular: Ingles

Título de la propuesta: Stay at home

Contenidos

- Present Continuous
- Can
- Have got/ Has got

PRESENTE CONTINUO

El presente continuo en inglés es una forma verbal **muy utilizada** para expresar acciones que se están produciendo en el momento.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO AFIRMATIVO

Su construcción es la siguiente: sujeto + auxiliar “to be” + verbo + ing (gerundio) + resto oración.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO NEGATIVO

Su construcción es la siguiente: sujeto + auxiliar “to be” NEGATIVO + verbo + ing (gerundio) + resto oración.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO INTERROGATIVO

Su construcción es la siguiente: auxiliar “to be” + SUJETO+ verbo + ing (gerundio) + resto oración+ ¿.

FORMAS AFIRMATIVAS, NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS

AFIRMACIÓN	NEGACIÓN	INTERROGACIÓN
I AM EATING	I'M NOT EATING	AM I EATING?
YOU ARE EATING	YOU AREN'T EATING	ARE YOU EATING?
HE / SHE IS EATING	HE / SHE ISN'T EATING	IS HE/SHE EATING?
WE ARE EATING	WE AREN'T EATING	ARE WE EATING?
THEY ARE EATING	THEY AREN'T EATING	ARE THEY EATING?

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LA FORMA VERBO + ING

¿Cómo se forma el participio de presente? Basta con **añadir “ing” al verbo**.

- **Talk** = talking.
- **Mix** = mixing.
- **Play** = playing.

Si el verbo acaba en **consonante + vocal acentuada + consonante**, debemos **duplicar la consonante final** antes de añadir el sufijo “ing”.

- **Stop** = stopping.
- **Run** = running.
- **Begin** = beginning.

Los verbos que acaban en **vocal + consonante + “e” muda** pierden la “e” final antes de añadir el sufijo “ing”.

- **Dance** = dancing.
- **Bake** = baking.
- **Close** = closing.

Pero, los verbos que acaban **en doble “e”** la mantienen antes de añadir el sufijo “ing”.

- **Agree** = agreeing.

Finalmente, hay algunos verbos en inglés que acaban en **ie**. Estos verbos cambian la **ie** por **y** antes de añadir el sufijo **ing**:

- **Lie** = lying.
- **Die** = dying.

ACTIVITIES

1) Change the verbs in brackets into The Present Continuous. / cambiar los verbos de los paréntesis en presente continuo.

- a) My mother (stop)..... the bus.
- b) I (wash)..... And (dress)..... very quickly.
- c) I (study)..... to school.
- d) After school I (watch)..... tv.

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- e) I (play)..... tennis.
- f) we(finish)..... the game.
- g) I (telephone)..... My friend.
- h) A police car (stop)..... outside the school.
- i) Anna (forget)..... her notebook.
- j) Mike (go)..... to school.
- k) My sister (buy).....a car.
- l) Marcos (do)..... his homework.
- m) Mathias and Lucy (close) her shop.
- n) They (said)..... the true .
- o) We (run)..... In the park
- p) She (swim)..... in the morning.

2) Rewrite the exercise 1 into negative and interrogative form of Present Continuous. / Rescribir el ejercicio 1 en la forma negativa e interrogativa del presente continuo.

SIGNIFICADO DE CAN

- "Can" significa "poder" en el sentido de "tener capacidad".
the birds CAN fly (los pájaros pueden volar)
the cat CAN NOT/ CAN'T fly (el gato no puede volar)

Can	Affirmative Sujeto+ can+ verb.+ R.O.	Negative Sujeto+can´t+verb+R.O	Interrogative Can+ sujeto+ verb.+R.O.
I	I can eat pastas	I can´t eat pastas	Can I eat pastas? Yes, I can/ no, I can´t
YOU	You can eat pastas	You can´t eat pastas	Can you eat pastas? Yes, you can/ No, you can´t
HE	He can eat pastas	He can´t eat pastas	Can he eat pastas? Yes, he can/ No, he can´t
SHE	She can eat pastas	She can´t eat pastas	Can she eat pastas? Yes, she can/ No, she can´t
IT	It can eat pastas	It can´t eat pastas	Can it eat pastas? Yes, it can/ No, it can´t

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WE	We can eat pastas	We can't eat pastas	Can we eat pastas? Yes, we can/ No, we can't
THE Y	They can eat pastas	They can't eat pastas	Can they eat pastas? Yes, they can/ No, they can't

Estructura afirmativa:

Suj. + can + verb inf. + R.O.

Estructura negativa

Suj. + can + not + verb inf. + R.O.

Estructura interrogativa









Can + suj. + verb inf., + R.O.

ACTIVITIES

CAN / CAN'T Ability

Write three answers for each question

A. What can you do? What can't you do?

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. Help!!! 
5. 	6. 	7. 	8. 

B. Look at the picture and complete the sentence with can / can't and a verb.

1. He _____	5. They _____
2. It _____	6. She _____
3. He _____	7. He _____
4. She _____	8. They _____

2) Rewrite the exercise 1 into negative and interrogative form of CAN. / Rescribir el ejercicio 1 en la forma negativa e interrogativa del CAN.

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HAVE GOT/ HAS GOT

El verbo 'have got' se traduce como 'tener'. Sirve para expresar una posesión

¿Cómo se forma?

Para formar este verbo debemos utilizar la forma correcta del verbo 'have' seguido de la partícula 'got'.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA:

Seguimos la siguiente estructura

sujeto + have/has + got + resto de frase

*La tercera persona (he, she, it) del singular cambia por "HAS GOT" con todos los demás pronombres (We, They, I, You) Usamos "HAVE GOT".

FORMA NEGATIVA:

Para negar usamos la siguiente estructura:

Sujeto (She/He/It/We/They/I/You) + haven't/hasn't + got + resto de la frase

FORMA INTERROGATIVA:

Para la forma interrogativa invertimos el verbo y el sujeto.

have/has + sujeto + got + resto de la frase

RESPUESTAS CORTAS:

Para dar respuestas cortas debemos utilizar la forma correspondiente del verbo 'have'. Por ejemplo:

Have they got two children? (Tienen ellos dos niños)

Yes, they have (Si, ellos tienen) / No, they haven't (No, ellos no tienen)

Has he got a cell phone? (¿Tiene el celular?)

Yes, he has (Sí, si tiene) / No, he hasn't (No, no tiene)

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	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I	I have got a dog.	I have not got a dog	Have I got a dog?
YOU	You have got a bike.	You have not got a bike.	Have you got a bike?
HE	He has got a beard.	He has not got a beard.	Has he got a beard?
SHE	She has got a sister	She has not got a sister	Has she got a sister?
IT	It has got a window.	It has not got a window.	Has it got a window?
WE	We have got a car.	We have not got a car.	Have we got a car?
THEY	They have got money	They have not got money	Have they got money?

Activities

1. Complete sentences. Use " have got ,has got, haven't got ,hasn't go'

1. He _____ a black car. (✓)
2. You _____ two pens. (✓)
3. They _____ a ball. (x)
4. My dog _____ a curly tail. (✓)
5. Bilge _____ very beautiful house. (✓)
6. My grandparents _____ two gardens. (✓)
7. We _____ a monkey. (x)
8. Our cousin _____ a funny doll. (✓)
9. My cat _____ green eyes. (✓)
10. She _____ two rulers. (✓)
11. I _____ two brothers. (x)
12. My aunt _____ fair straight hair. (✓)
13. You _____ a camera. (x)
14. They _____ brown horses. (✓)
15. Mert _____ an old bike. (✓)
16. My friends _____ a big classroom. (✓)