

**LIBRO Y ACTIVIDADES DE
INGLÉS**

**ESPA/ESPAD
MÓDULO II**

Curso 2024-2025



**BLOQUE 3
PRESENTE
CONTINUO**

PRESENTE CONTINUO



El presente continuo en inglés se usa para describir acciones que están ocurriendo en este momento o alrededor de ahora, así como para hablar de planes futuros. Se forma con el verbo "to be" + el verbo principal en gerundio (-ing).

Uso verbo to be

- Am = I
- Is = she, he , it
- Are = you, we, they

Uso del -ing

- Añadir "-ing": talk - talking
- Quitar la "e": make - making
- Duplicar la consonante final:
run - running
- Cambiar "ie" por "y": die - dying



Estructura oración

(+) Sujeto + am/is/are + verbo principal + -ing

They are watching TV.
(Ellos están viendo televisión)



(-) Sujeto + am/is/are + not + verbo principal + -ing

I am not talking to you.
(Yo no estoy hablando contigo)

(?) Am/is/are + sujeto + verbo principal + -ing?

Are you studying for the exam?
(¿Estás estudiando para el examen?)



LAS RESPUESTAS DE ESTE TIEMPO VERBAL, SON LAS MISMAS QUE EL VERBO "TO BE".

Yes, you are/ No, you aren't Yes, I am/No, I'm not Yes, we are/No, we aren't

Yes, (he-she-it) is/No, (he-she-it) isn't Yes, they are/No, they aren't

Hay tres usos principales para este tiempo verbal en inglés, PERO EN ESTE CURSO NOS VAMOS A CENTRAR EN la PRIMERA; lo que está ocurriendo en este preciso momento.

1. Situaciones que están ocurriendo en el momento en el que se habla:

2.

El presente progresivo puede ser usado para hablar de acciones que se están realizando en el momento. Por ejemplo en la frase «en este momento yo estoy enseñando inglés»; la acción «enseñar inglés» está ocurriendo ahora mismo.

Veamos la oración completa:

- **I am teaching** English at the moment. / Estoy enseñando inglés en este momento.
- **Cuando queremos hablar en inglés de acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento, regularmente utilizamos palabras clave como:**

- **At the moment:** en el momento
- **Now:** ahora
- **Right now:** en este preciso momento

- ***Se utiliza también para hablar de un futuro inmediato, pero eso lo veremos el año que viene.***

Vamos a ver una verbo desplegado para aprender como hacerlo con los demás.



English grammar - VERBS

to be + **ing** (PRESENT CONTINUOUS)

Positive Statement

Negative Statement

Question

Spelling guide for forming gerund (present participle):

PLURAL	SINGULAR		
I am walking. I'm walking.	I am not walking. I'm not walking.	Am I walking?	go - going do - doing
You are walking. You're walking.	You are not walking. You aren't walking.	Are you walking?	live - living have - having
He is walking. He's walking.	He is not walking. He isn't walking.	Is he walking?	sleep - sleeping slip - slipping
She is walking. She's walking.	She is not walking. She isn't walking.	Is she walking?	heat - heating stop - stopping
It is walking. It's walking.	It is not walking. It isn't walking.	Is it walking?	run - running lend - lending
We are walking. We're walking.	We are not walking. We aren't walking.	Are we walking?	cry - crying play - playing
You are walking. You're walking.	You are not walking. You aren't walking.	Are you walking?	lie - lying die - dying
They are walking. They're walking.	They are not walking. They aren't walking.	Are they walking?	Can you find another grammar rule with the same spelling rules?

Sentence	Interrogative	Short Answers	
		Affirmative	Negative
<i>I am playing</i>	<i>Am I playing?</i>	Yes, you are	No, you are not
<i>You are playing</i>	<i>Are you playing?</i>	Yes, I am	No, I am not
<i>He is playing</i>	<i>Is he playing?</i>	Yes, he is	No, he is not
<i>She is playing</i>	<i>Is she playing?</i>	Yes, she is	No, she is not
<i>It is playing</i>	<i>Is it playing?</i>	Yes, it is	No, it is not
<i>We are playing</i>	<i>Are we playing?</i>	Yes, we are	No, we are not
<i>They are playing</i>	<i>Are they playing?</i>	Yes, they are	No, they are not

Reglas ortográficas de la terminación ING

1. Los verbos que acaban en -e, pierden la e antes de añadir -ing.

Have → having

take → taking

2. Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba con terminación Consonante + Vocal + Consonante como los verbos: run, shop o sit, simplemente doblamos la última consonante y agregamos ING.

Run (correr) → running

Shop (comprar) → shopping

- Existen algunas **excepciones** a esta regla. Si el verbo es de una sola sílaba y termina en Consonante + Vocal + Consonante, pero la última consonante es **W, X, Y** o **Z** no doblamos la consonante:

Cry (llorar) → crying

Fix (arreglar) → fixing

3. Cuando el verbo termina en «y», simplemente agregamos ING:

- Play (jugar) → playing
- Study (estudiar) → studying
- Buy (comprar) → buying
- Pay (pagar) → paying

I What are they doing?

Choose a verb from the box and describe the pictures.
Use the Present Continuous.

write sleep talk drink swim eat run listen read play sing cook ride dance



.....

.....

We



.....

I

.....



.....

You

.....



.....

.....

.....



.....

I

What are they doing?



2



3



4



- The man is playing music .
- Tom is talking in his phone.
- Mary is playing football.
- Tim and June are playing.



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- The men are playing music
- Little John is taking a bath.
- Eight men are rafting.
- Lewis and Clarke are hunting.



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- Lina is playing tennis.
- The teacher is reading to the pupils.
- Mr. Jackson is eating dinner.
- Liza is reading a book.



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- The pupils are listening to the teacher.
- "We are having a party".
- Annie is crying.
- Mam and dad are painting



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PRESENT SIMPLE & PRESENT CONTINUOUS



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. Look! Mary _____ (draw) a portrait.
2. David always _____ (go) to work by bus.
3. My sister _____ (go) to buy books now.
4. His cat never _____ (sleep) at nights.
5. What time _____ you _____ (have) lunch at school?
6. They _____ (have) fun at the party right now.
7. We _____ (brush) our teeth twice a day.
8. Sally _____ (brush) her pony at the moment.
9. John is a doctor. He _____ (help) sick children.
10. My father usually _____ (help) my homework.
11. I _____ (live) in London.
12. Emma _____ (live) in New York currently.
13. Mike and I _____ (play) football on Sundays.
14. Listen! Peter _____ (play) the violin.
15. They _____ still _____ (learn) Spanish.
16. He _____ (not like) playing online games.
17. My friends _____ (watch) a film every weekend.
18. What _____ you _____ (wear) at school?
19. What _____ she _____ (wear) today?
20. Be quiet! My son _____ (do) his homework.