

#### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Antes de hablar del uso de este tiempo verbal veamos cómo se forma: Para esto debemos utilizar el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo+ing.

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo+ing
1	am	talking, eating, learning, doing, going
he, she, it	is	talking, eating, learning, doing, going
you, we, they	are	talking , eating, learning, doing, going

### STRUCTURE (ESTRUCTURA)

# 1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.

### Ejemplos:

I'm talking. (Estoy hablando.)

He's eating. (Está comiendo.)

They're learning. (Están aprendiendo.)



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2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + auxiliar negativo (not) + verbo+ing.

### Ejemplos:

I'm not talking. (No estoy hablando.)

He's not [He isn't] eating. (No está comiendo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?

### Ejemplos:

Are you talking? (¿Estás hablando?)

Is he eating? (¿Está comiendo?)

Are they learning? (¿Están aprendiendo?)

USES (USOS)

1. El presente continuo se utiliza para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

Ejemplos:

I'm studying now. (Estoy estudiando ahora.)

Cotegito
DREYSE
BELSER
proaffor

English department

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He's eating at the moment. (Está comiendo en este momento.)

Is it raining? (¿Está lloviendo?)

2. También lo usamos para hablar de algo que está sucediendo en la actualidad pero no necesariamente cuando hablamos. En este caso, se utilizan expresiones de tiempo como "currently", "lately" o "these days".

Ejemplos:

They're learning English. (Están aprendiendo inglés.)

She's currently looking for a job. (Actualmente está buscando un trabajo.)

Are you working much lately? (¿Estás trabajando mucho últimamente?)

3. Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de algo que está ya decidido que se hará en el futuro próximo. Su uso indica que es bastante seguro que lo planificado sucederá.

Ejemplos:

I'm going to the party tonight. (Voy a la fiesta esta noche.)

He's not [He isn't] coming to class tomorrow. (No viene a la clase mañana.)

Are you working next week? (¿Trabajas la semana que viene?)



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Nota: Hay unos verbos que no solemos usar en los tiempos continuos. A continuación tienes una lista de verbos que no se usan en tiempos continuos.

want (querer), need (necesitar), know (saber/conocer), prefer (preferir),
remember (recordar), understand (comprender), care (cuidar), see (ver), hear
(oír), smell (oler), believe (creer), belong (pertenecer), cost (costar), seem
(parecer), exist (existir), own (poseer), like (gustar), dislike (desagradar), love
(amar), hate (odiar), fear (temer), envy (envidiar), mind (importar)...

### Ejemplos:

- ✓ David needs a new car.(David necesita un coche nuevo.)
- **X** David is needing a new car.
- I Completa las frases con la **forma correcta del verbo** que se encuentra entre paréntesis.

#### Ejemplo:

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Sample
I ____ (work) now.
am working
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- 1. Nell \_\_\_\_ (not/watch) television at the moment.
- 2. They \_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.



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3 you (call) your mother?									
1. John (read) the newspaper.									
5 Valerie (study) English?									
6. We (not/play) video games.									
7. I (not/drink) water.									
3. We (know) her.									
I - Escribe las palabras en el orden correcto.									
Sample football / not / playing / now / they / are They are not playing football now.									
1. house / We / a / looking for / currently / are / new									
2. the / ? / game / going / you / are / to									
3. moment / the / doing / I / homework / my / at / am / I									
4. playing / is / guitar / he / ? / the / now									



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5. watching / raining / they / is / television / are / it / so

#### JONATHAN'S LAST DAY



Jonathan is a famous baker. He's hard-working and punctual. He always gets up at three o'clock every night and bakes his products. Then he has his breakfast with his wife and opens his bakery. He usually has his favorite pear marmalade for breakfast. He has many customers till afternoon. At noon, he has lunch at home. After lunch, he leaves the bakery to his son and sleeps about two hours. He returns to the

shop and chats with his favorite customers. He's been the only baker in the town for quite a long time, and now he has many friends who shop at his bakery. This has been the same routine for almost 25 years.

Today his daily routine is not the same. This is the last day in his bakery. He's going to retire tomorrow. He is going to be in Hawaii with his wife next week. He has already booked his tickets. His son is going to take care of the bakery. He normally wears white clothes but today he's wearing a Hawaiian shirt. He always has a siesta after lunch, but today he's having a cup of espresso with his best friend.

He's had a wonderful working life. Now, he is ready to start a new life. He wants to see new places. There's a luxury liners company in town and they send a liner



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every Sunday to many different exotic places around the world. Tonight, he's starting his journey with his wife from the harbor. Tonight, one of the luxury liners is leaving the harbor and Jonathan and his wife are embarking on it to start their new life.

III -	Are th	ne s	tatements	true	or	false	according	to	the	text?
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- 1. Many people know Jonathan's Bakery. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Jonathan has breakfast before he bakes his products. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Today, he's wearing the same clothes just like every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. At the moment he's sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. He's leaving the town with his wife tonight. \_\_\_\_\_

Estimados estudiantes, la presente guía debe ser desarrollada en su cuaderno, en caso de no contar con impresora. Mientras no volvamos a la normalidad continuaremos entregando instrucciones y material a través de papi notas y los canales oficiales del colegio. Stay safe kids!!