

Bloque 6. Tema 5.

I'm learning

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1. Presente continuo. Comparación con el presente simple

Como recordarás, hemos estudiado el presente simple que se utiliza para expresar hábitos y rutinas. En este tema vamos a ver la formación del presente continuo y vamos a comparar su uso con el del presente simple

El presente continuo (present continuous) es la forma que emplearemos en inglés para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento de hablar.

**FORMA
AFIRMATIVA**

**SUJETO + PRESENTE DEL VERBO BE (AM/ IS/ ARE) + VERBO
(acabado en -ING)**

HE IS WORKING ----- Él está trabajando

THEY ARE WATCHING TV ----- Ellos están viendo la tele

I AM STUDYING ----- Estoy estudiando

**FORMA
NEGATIVA**

**SUJETO + PRESENTE DEL VERBO BE (AM/ IS/ ARE) + NOT +
VERBO (acabado en -ING)**

HE IS NOT WORKING ----- El no está trabajando

THEY ARE NOT WATCHING TV ----- Ellos no están viendo la tele

I AM NOT STUDYING ----- No estoy estudiando

Es posible hacer la contracción entre la forma del verbo to be y la partícula not:

Are not----- aren't

Is not----- isn't

**FORMA
INTERROGATIVA**

**PRESENTE DEL VERBO BE (AM/ IS/ ARE)+ SUJETO + VERBO
(acabado en -ING)?**

IS HE WORKING? ----- ¿Está trabajando?

ARE THEY WATCHING TV? ----- ¿Están viendo la TV?

ARE YOU STUDYING? ----- ¿Estás estudiando?

A la hora de responder (con respuestas breves), siempre tendremos en cuenta la persona a la que la pregunta va dirigida y se contesta con el pronombre y la forma del verbo to be correspondiente:

Is Peter working? ----- Yes, HE is / No, HE isn't

Are the children watching TV? ----- Yes, THEY are / No, THEY aren't

Are YOU studying? ----- Yes, I am / No, I am not

Reglas ortográficas para añadir -ing al verbo:

1. Si acaba en -e muda, quitamos esa letra y añadimos-ing: drive - driving
2. Si es monosílabo y acaba en 1 vocal + 1 consonante, dobla la última consonante antes de añadir -ing (pero no la dobla si la última consonante es w, x o y): put - putting
3. Si termina en -ie, cambia estas letras por una y: lie - lying

Usos:

El presente continuo se usa para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo mientras hablamos o en un periodo presente más amplio:

They are playing football.

I am doing karate this year.

Expresiones temporales:

Las siguientes expresiones temporales se utilizan en presente continuo:

now / right now / at present / at the moment

today / tonight

this morning / afternoon / evening / week / month / year

Nota:

Los verbos look! y listen! sirven para indicar que algo está sucediendo en el momento de hablar.

Listen! Mary is playing the piano.

Observa las diferencias entre el presente simple y el continuo:

<u>PRESENTE CONTINUO</u>	<u>I am working in Madrid</u> ---- <i>Yo estoy trabajando en Madrid (ahora, en este periodo de tiempo)</i>
<u>PRESENTE SIMPLE</u>	<u>I work in Madrid</u> ----- <i>Yo trabajo en Madrid (habitualmente trabajo allí)</i>
<u>PRESENTE CONTINUO</u>	<u>He is playing football</u> ----- <i>Él está jugando al futbol (en este mismo instante)</i>
<u>PRESENTE SIMPLE</u>	<u>He plays football</u> ----- <i>Él juega al futbol (de forma habitual)</i>

Actividad nº 1

Complete each sentence with the correct word or words:

1) Mary _____ six years old.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) is
- d) are

2) They never _____ wine.

- a) drink
- b) drinks
- c) drunk
- d) done

3) Where _____ Gary and Cynthia live?

- a) does
- b) do
- c) doing
- d) done

4) The boy _____ hungry.

- a) has
- b) is
- c) were
- d) are

5) I _____ 20 years old.

- a) are
- b) have
- c) am
- d) has

Actividad nº 2

Complete the gaps.

- Where _____ she _____? (LIVE)
- She _____ in Brighton. (LIVE)
- What time _____ she usually _____? (GET UP)
- She usually _____ at 7:30 am. (GET UP)
- How much _____ it cost? (COST)
- It _____ \$5. (COST)
- How often _____ he feel ill? (FEEL)
- He sometimes _____ ill. (FEEL)
- How _____ she speak ? (SPEAK)
- She _____ slowly. (SPEAK)

Actividad nº 3

Write the correct form in present simple or continuous.

- a) John is _____ to Mary now. (talk).
- b) I _____ television every night. (watch).
- c) The children usually _____ to bed at nine o'clock (go).
- d) _____ a book at the moment?. (Richard read).
- e) They don't _____ to the theatre very often. (not go).
- f) I am not _____ at the moment. (not study).
- g) I _____ English, although I am studying at the moment. (not speak) / (study).
- h) I _____ in Valencia, though I _____ in Madrid at the moment. (live) / (stay).

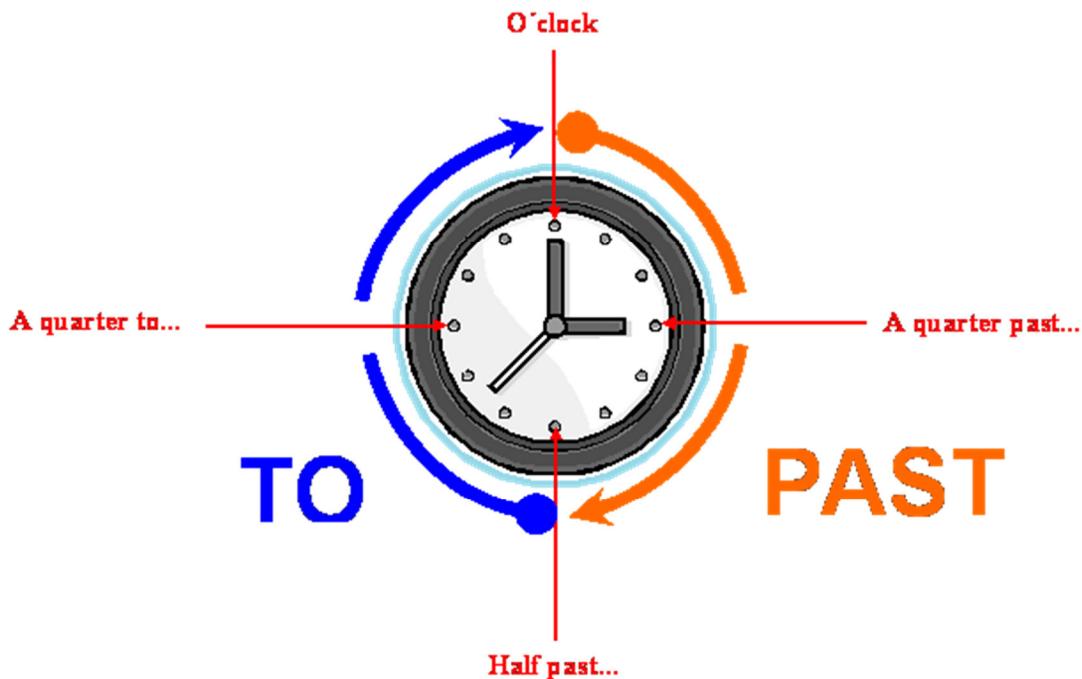
- i) I _____ in a hotel at the moment, although I _____ my own apartment. (stay) / (have).
j) She _____ from Chile, though she is living in New York just now. (come) / (live).

Actividad nº 4

Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

- a) I _____ to a political party (not/belong)
b) Hurry! The bus is coming (come) I _____ to miss it (not/want)
c) The River Nile _____ into the Mediterranean (flow)
d) The river _____ very fast today - much faster than usual (flow)
e) _____ in India? (it/ever/snow)
f) We usually _____ vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ any (grow; not/grow)
g) I cannot drive but I _____ (learn) My mother **is teaching** me (teach)
h) You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ at the moment (not/need)
i) I usually enjoy parties but I _____ this one very much (enjoy; not/enjoy)
j) George says he's 80 but I _____ him (not/believe)
k) Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ at the Hilton Hotel (stay)
l) My parents **live** in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____? (live; your parents/live)
m) She _____ with her sister now until she finds somewhere to live (stay)
n) What _____? (your dad/do)

2. Las horas



Para preguntar en inglés la hora podemos utilizar una serie de expresiones. Las más habituales son las siguientes:

- **What time is it?**
- **What's the time?**

Como puedes observar en el dibujo de la parte superior, a la hora de expresar las horas, dividiremos el reloj en dos franjas distintas. Dependiendo de si la hora a la que nos referimos está en una franja o en otra utilizaremos PAST o TO.

Cuando expresamos una hora que está comprendida entre en punto y media, en primer lugar ponemos it's seguidos de los minutos de PAST y de la hora. En este caso, se utilizaría la siguiente estructura:

It's + MINUTOS + PAST + HORA

11:20 --- It's **twenty past eleven** (Son las once y veinte)

3:10 --- It's **ten past three** (Son las tres y diez)

1:25 --- It's **twenty-five past one** (Es la una y veinticinco)

La estructura es la misma si la hora está comprendida entre y media y en punto, pero usamos TO en vez de Past de la siguiente forma:

It's + (MINUTOS QUE FALTAN PARA LLEGAR A 60) + TO + (HORA SIGUIENTE)

6:35 --- It's **twenty-five to seven** (*Son las siete menos veinticinco*)

7:55 --- It's **five to eight** (*Son las ocho menos cinco*)

4:50 --- It's **ten to five** (*Son las cinco menos diez*)

Sencillo, ¿verdad?. Como puedes observar en el reloj, hay cuatro puntos del mismo en los cuales las horas se escriben de una forma diferente si el minutero se encuentra en ese punto exacto:

- **O'clock**: Utilizaremos esta expresión para hablar de una **hora en punto**. Su uso es muy sencillo:

7:00 --- It's **seven o'clock**

12:00 --- It's **twelve o'clock**

9:00 --- It's **nine o'clock**

- **A quarter past**...: Utilizaremos esta expresión para indicar que son “**y cuarto**”:

6:15 --- It's **a quarter past six** (*son las seis y cuarto*)

12:15 --- It's **a quarter past twelve** (*son las doce y cuarto*)

7:15 --. It's **a quarter past seven** (*son las siete y cuarto*)

- **Half past** : Utilizaremos esta expresión para hablar de la hora “**y media**”:

2:30 --- It's **half past two** (*son las dos y media*)

11:30 --- It's **half past eleven** (*son las once y media*)

1:30 --- It's **half past one** (*es la una y media*)

- **A quarter to**...: Utilizaremos esta expresión para hablar de la hora “**menos cuarto**”:

3:45 --- It's **a quarter to four** (*son las cuatro menos cuarto*)

10:45 --- It's **a quarter to eleven** (*son las once menos cuarto*)

9:45 --- It's **a quarter to ten** (*son las diez menos cuarto*)

Puedes visitar los siguientes enlaces para seguir practicando con las horas:

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson16/TestIt/TestTime1.htm>

http://www.mansioningles.com/gram47_ei1.htm

Puedes ver un par de videos para ampliar tus conocimientos sobre las horas:



Vídeo nº 1. Tell the Time in English. Fuente: [Youtube](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3icBxO6Wjz0&gl=ES&hl=es>



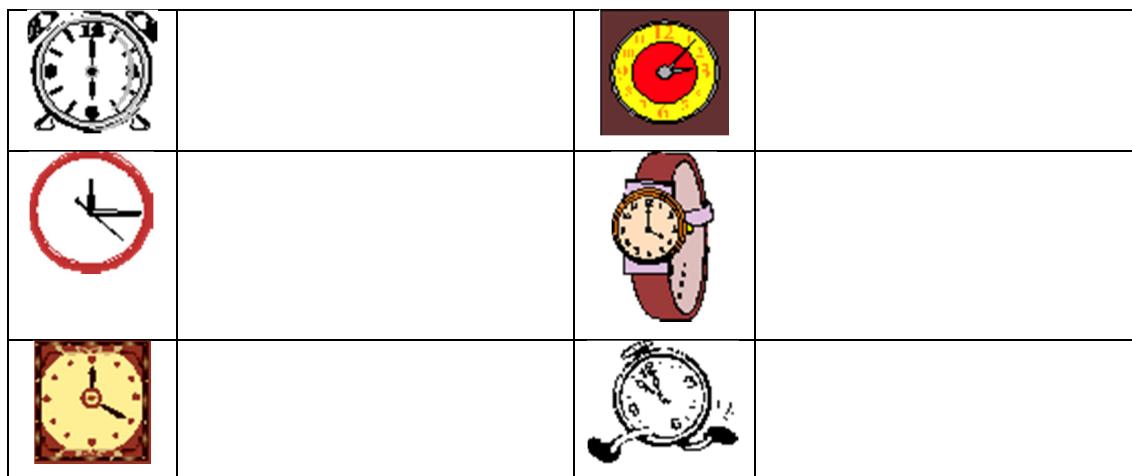
Vídeo nº 2. English Vocabulary - Telling Time. Fuente: [Youtube](#)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cqjloL6pBvA&feature=related&gl=ES&hl=es

Actividad nº 5

1. How would you write the following time expressions?

- a) 10:25 - _____.
- b) 9:45 - _____.
- c) 8:00 - _____.
- d) 6:30 - _____.
- e) 12:00 - _____.
- f) 3:15 - _____.
- g) 7:40 - _____.
- h) 5:35 - _____.
- i) 11:25 - _____.



3. Números ordinales

En lecciones anteriores hemos aprendido los números cardinales, que como ya dijimos anteriormente hablan de cantidades (one apple, two apples, thirty cars...).

En esta lección vamos a ver los números ordinales, que a diferencia de los anteriores hablan de un orden (el primero, segundo, tercero...).

Los números ordinales en inglés suelen ir acompañados del artículo “the”, que suele ir delante del número ordinal:

The first / The second / The third

Aparte de un par de excepciones que veremos en las próximas líneas, en la mayor parte de los casos los números ordinales se forman añadiéndole la terminación –th al número cardinal

		Número cardinal	Escritura
1	One	1st	The first
2	Two	2nd	The second
3	Three	3rd	The third
4	Four	4th	The fourth
5	Five	5th	The fifth
6	Six	6th	The sixth
7	Seven	7th	The seventh
8	Eight	8th	The eighth
9	Nine	9th	The ninth
10	Ten	10th	The tenth
11	Eleven	11th	The eleventh
12	Twelve	12th	The twelfth
13	Thirteen	13th	The thirteenth
14	Fourteen	14th	The fourteenth
15	Fifteen	15th	The fifteenth
16	Sixteen	16th	The sixteenth
17	Seventeen	17th	The seventeenth
18	Eighteen	18th	The eighteenth
19	Nineteen	19th	The nineteenth

Al igual que con los números cardinales, a partir del 20 los números ordinales son muy sencillos, ya que simplemente se limita a combinar una decena (cardinal) + unidad (ordinal):

21st --- The twenty-first

32nd --- The thirty-second

43rd---The forty-third

Es importante que también tengas en cuenta que en las decenas, la “y” en la que acaban los números cardinales se transforma en “ieth” en los números ordinales:

20---Twenty 20th---Twentieth

		Número cardinal	Escritura
20	Twenty	20th	The Twentieth
21	Twenty-one	21st	The Twenty-first
22	Twenty-two	22nd	The Twenty-second
23	Twenty-three	23rd	The Twenty-third
24	Twenty-four	24th	The Twenty-fourth
25	Twenty-five	25th	The Twenty-fifth
26	Twenty-six	26th	The Twenty-sixth
27	Twenty-seven	27th	The Twenty-seventh
28	Twenty-eight	28th	The Twenty-eighth
29	Twenty-nine	29th	The twenty-ninth
30	Thirty	30th	The thirtieth
40	Forty	40th	The fortieth
50	Fifty	50th	The fiftieth
60	Sixty	60th	The sixtieth
70	Seventy	70th	The seventieth
80	Eighty	80th	The eightieth
90	Ninety	90th	The ninetieth
100	One hundred	100th	The hundredth
101	One hundred and one	101st	The hundred and first

Puedes ver el siguiente video que te ayudará con la pronunciación de estos números:



Vídeo nº 3. Números del 1 al 100 en inglés. Fuente: Youtube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wei-2d8WEC0>

FECHAS

En inglés se utilizan los números ordinales para expresar las fechas. Normalmente las fechas se escriben en el siguiente orden: mes / día /año

- June, 3th 1998 (June the third, nineteen ninety-eight)
- También es posible el siguiente orden: día / mes / año
- 15th May, 2017 (the fifteenth of May, twenty seventeen)

Los meses del año se escriben con mayúscula.

Actividad nº 6

Write the following dates:

04/09: _____
03/10: _____
26/10: _____
08/09: _____
26/09: _____
07/12: _____
12/01: _____
11/02: _____
21/02: _____
13/03: _____
24/03: _____
24/04: _____
28/05: _____
29/06: _____

4. Preposiciones de tiempo: in, on and at.

In , on y at son preposiciones que pueden referirse indistintamente a lugar o a tiempo. En este tema vamos a ver con qué palabras se utilizan cuando se refieren al tiempo.

- IN se utiliza delante de las partes del día, los meses (que se escriben con mayúscula), las estaciones y los años:

In June

In 1985

In the morning

Excepción: *at night* (por la noche)

- ON se utiliza delante de los días de la semana (que siempre se escriben con mayúscula), las fechas y un día concreto (San Valentín, por ejemplo):

On Monday

On my birthday

- AT se utiliza delante de las horas y de otras expresiones:

At breakfast

At 7 o'clock

Actividad nº 7

Complete the sentences using IN, AT, ON.

- a) I've been working in the office ____ lunch time.
- b) He was born ____ February 2nd, 1965.
- c) The weather is rather cool ____ Autumn.
- d) ____ July, it is very hot.
- e) You can stay with us ____ the weekend.
- f) ____ Sunday Jill went to bed late.
- g) ____ the morning she went shopping.
- h) He starts work ____ half past six.
- i) ____ the end of the year, I'll be living in Madrid.

Actividad nº 8

1. Mary va al colegio los lunes.

Mary goes to school on Monday

2. Tom va al colegio los jueves.

3. Harry va al colegio los viernes.

4. Los lunes Mary no juega al tenis.

5. Los miércoles Tom y Mary no estudian.

6. Los domingos Carol va al parque.

7. Jane lee el periódico los sábados.

8. David no va al colegio los viernes.

9. Terry nada los martes.

10. Terry y David no van al colegio los sábados.

11. Por la mañana juego al tenis.

12. Por la tarde (3pm) juego al fútbol.

13. Por la tarde (7pm) juego al baloncesto.

14. Por la noche duermo.

15. ¿Duermes por la mañana?.

16. En Navidad visito a mis abuelos.

5.- Reading



Imagen nº 1: Familia esquiando. Autor: Desconocido

Fuente: [Wikipedia](#). Licencia: Creative Commons

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snow#/media/File:Ski_Famille_-_Family_Ski_Holidays.jpg

Lee el texto y contesta las preguntas

Every Monday, Susan wakes up at 7.00 and then she gets ready for school. She goes to school at 7.45 and she usually comes home at 2.30. After school, she often watches TV and then she does her homework.

But today is different. Susan is having fun with her brothers and sisters in the snow. Look at the photo. She is wearing a yellow coat and a white hat. She is skiing with her little sister, Jane.

Actividad nº 9

1. What time does Susan wake up every Monday?
2. What does she do after waking up?
3. When does she come home?
4. When does she often watch TV?
5. Why is today different for Susan?
6. What is Susan wearing?
7. Who is Susan skiing with?

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

- 1.- c
- 2.- a
- 3.- b
- 4.- b
- 5.- c

Actividad nº 2

- Where does she live ? (LIVE)
- She lives in Brighton. (LIVE)
- What time does she usually get up ? (GET UP)
- She usually gets up at 7:30 am. (GET UP)
- How much does it cost? (COST)
- It costs \$5. (COST)
- How often does he feel ill? (FEEL)
- He sometimes feels ill. (FEEL)
- How does she speak ? (SPEAK)
- She speaks slowly. (SPEAK)

Actividad nº 3

- a) John is talking to Mary now. (talk)
- b) I watch television every night. (watch)
- c) The children usually go to bed at nine o'clock. (go)
- d) Richard is reading a book at the moment?. (Richard read)
- e) They don't go to the theatre very often. (not go)
- f) I am not studying at the moment. (not study)
- g) I don't speak English, although I am studying at the moment. (not speak) / (study)
- h) I live in Valencia, though I am staying in Madrid at the moment. (live) / (stay)
- i) I am staying in a hotel at the moment, although I have my own apartment. (stay) / (have)
- j) She comes from Chile, though she is living in New York just now. (come) / (live)

Actividad nº 4

- a) I do not belong to a political party (not/belong)
- b) Hurry! The bus is coming (come) I don't want to miss it (not/want)
- c) The River Nile is flowing into the Mediterranean (flow)
- d) The river is flowing very fast today - much faster than usual (flow)
- e) Does it ever snow in India? (it/ever/snow)
- f) We usually grow vegetables in our garden but this year we are not growing any (grow; not/grow)
- g) I cannot drive but I am learning (learn) My mother **is teaching** me (teach)
- h) You can borrow my umbrella. I don't need at the moment (not/need)
- i) I usually enjoy parties but I am not enjoying this one very much (enjoy; not/enjoy)
- j) George says he's 80 but I don't believe him (not/believe)
- k) Ron is in London at the moment. He is staying at the Hilton Hotel (stay)
- l) My parents **live** in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where do your parents live? (live; your parents/live)
- m) She is staying with her sister now until she finds somewhere to live (stay)
- n) What does your dad do? (your dad/do)

Actividad nº 5

- a) 10:25 - It is twenty five past ten .
- b) 9:45 - It is a quarter to ten .
- c) 8:00 - It is eight o'clock .
- d) 6:30 - It is half past six .
- e) 12:00 - It is twelve o'clock .
- f) 3:15 - It is a quarter past three .
- g) 7:40 - It is twenty to eight .
- h) 5:35 - It is twenty five to six .
- i) 11:25 - It is twenty five past eleven .

	It's six o'clock		It's five past three
	It's quarter past twelve		It's four o'clock
	It's twenty past twelve		It's five to twelve

Actividad nº 6

- 04/09: It's September, the fourth
03/10: It's October, the third
26/10: It's October, the twenty sixth
08/09: It's September, the eighth
26/09: It's September, the twenty sixth
07/12: It's December, the seventh
12/01: It's January, the twelfth
11/02: It's February, the eleventh
21/02: It's February, the twenty first
13/03: It's March, the thirteenth
24/03: It's March, the twenty fourth
24/04: It's April, the twenty fourth
28/05: It's May, the twenty eighth
29/06: It's June, the twenty ninth

Actividad nº 7

- a) I've been working in the office at lunch time.
- b) He was born on February 2nd, 1965.
- c) The weather is rather cool in Autumn.
- d) In July, it is very hot.
- e) You can stay with us at the weekend.
- f) On Sunday Jill went to bed late.
- g) In the morning she went shopping.
- h) He starts work at half past six.
- i) At the end of the year, I'll be living in Madrid.

Actividad nº 8

1. Mary va al colegio los lunes.
Mary goes to school on Monday.
2. Tom va al colegio los jueves.
Tom goes to school on Thursday.
3. Harry va al colegio los viernes.
Harry goes to school on Friday.
4. Los lunes Mary no juega al tenis.
Mary doesn't play tennis on Monday.

5. Los miércoles Tom y Mary no estudian.
Tom and Mary don't study on Wednesday.
6. Los domingos Carol va al parque.
Carol goes to the park on Sunday.
7. Jane lee el periódico los sábados.
Jane reads the newspaper on Saturday.
8. David no va al colegio los viernes.
David doesn't go to school on Friday.
9. Terry nada los martes.
Terry swims on Tuesday.
10. Terry y David no van al colegio los sábados.
Terry and David don't go to school on Saturday.
11. Por la mañana juego al tenis.
In the morning I play tennis.
12. Por la tarde (3pm) juego al fútbol.
In the afternoon I play football.
13. Por la tarde (7pm) juego al baloncesto.
In the evening I play basket.
14. Por la noche duermo.
I sleep at night.
15. ¿Duermes por la mañana?.
Do you sleep in the morning?
16. En Navidad visito a mis abuelos.
At Christmas I visit my grandparents.

Actividad nº 9

1. She wakes up at 7.00
2. She gets ready for school.
3. She comes home at 2.30.
4. She watches TV after school.
5. Because she is having fun in the snow.
6. She is wearing a yellow coat and a white hat.
7. Susan is skiing with her little sister, Jane.