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GUIA DE ESTUDIO

INGLÉS III

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WOULD LIKE (+ noun) WOULD LIKE TO (+ verb)

You He She It We They	would like would like to		a cup of tea. drink tea.	I You He She It We They	wouldn't like wouldn't like to		a cup of tea. drink tea.
				Yes,		No,	
Would	you he she it we they	like like to	a cup of tea? drink tea?	you he she it we they	would.	I you he she it we they	wouldn't.

GRAMMAR NOTES

- If would like a cup of tea* is a more polite way to say, If want a cup of tea."
- If would like a cup of tea" (etc.) is often contracted to "I'd like a cup of tea" in speaking.
- "Yes, I would" is never contracted to "Yes, I'd."
- In response to an offer, "No, thank you." is considered more polite than "No, I wouldn't."
- Study the above boxes and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1.	I'm thirsty. I	would li	Ke a glass of water, please.
			a break? B: Yes, we
3.	I don't under	stand this. 1	some help with my homework.
4.	Patrick		go to the supermarket. He needs milk.
5.	(A)	Tom	come with us? (B) Yes, he
6.	(A) Can I hel	p you? (B) Yes,	a ticket to Melbourne.
7.	My friends _		come to the party next week.
8.	(A)	you	work on Saturday? (B) No, I
9.		you	chocolate ice-cream or vanilla-ice cream?
0.	(A)	you	see a movie? (B) No, I
1.	What	you	do tomorrow?
2	/A) Who		some candy? (R) We

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DECISIONS, PLANS, PREDICTIONS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com **B2 FIRST**

PRE	SEN	T CO	TNC	IN	U	ous
-----	-----	------	-----	----	---	-----

Arrangements - Definite plans for the future

We can use the present continuous to talk about the future when we have already arranged to do something. It's definite, not just an idea. Perhaps we have put the arrangement in our diaries.

'Are you free at 2 o'clock on Tuesday?' 'No, I'm meeting a client.'

I'm spending the day on the beach tomorrow with Mike.

Our grandparents are visiting us this Christmas.

GOING TO

Plans (not arranged yet)

Predictions based on present, physical evidence - Decisions made before speaking

something that we have decided to do in the future, but not arranged yet. It's possible that the plan might change. We also use be going to for something that we expect to happen because we can see from the present situation that it is very likely. We can't use the

We can use be going to to talk about

When I finish at college, I'm going to spend a year travelling. We're going to look for a nice restaurant with a view of the sea.

present continuous in this way.

It's so cold. I'm sure it's going to snow soon. Oh no! That car's going to hit the tree.

You're not going to do all this in an

We use be going to when we have made a decision before speaking.

hour. There's just too much to do. I know what I want! I am going to have a tea

WILL

Decisions made at the moment of speaking, promises, voluntary offers, predictions

We use will when we make a decision about the future at the moment of speaking.

What do I want to drink? I think I will have a coffee

We can use will to make predictions about the future, which are only guesses or opinions of ours.

I will be a teacher.

You won't have any problems.

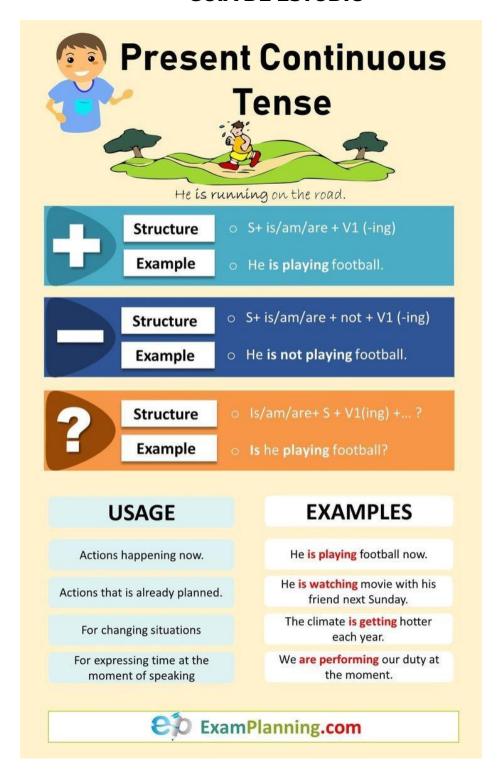
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Name:		Class:		Dat	e:	
The Present C	ontinuous	am,	is, a	re +	ing	
Complete the sente	nces with wor	rds from	n the b	ox bel	ow:	
eat go drink	listen rain sleep				watch	wash
1. I am						
2. We in the				er is wa	rm and ni	ce.
3. The children	a	cartoon	on TV no	w.		
4. She to					the mom	ent.
5. Where						
6. Larry and Peter now.					_ coke at	the cafe
7. My mother	the dishes	and my s	ister is_		_ her in	the kitchen a
the moment.						
8. Look at the weather						
9. Sami and Jill						
10. Lilly pr	oblems with her	English	homewor	rk. Pleas	e help he	r.
Fill in the blanks wi	ith the prese	nt conti	nuous t	once		
1. It is spring time. Th	Security States of States				ntc	
(carry) food.	e birds		(sing) a	id the d	1115	
	(-	law) in th	a condar			
	(play) in the garden.					
	(walk) to school this morning.					
	(play) football with my brother at the moment(plan) a surprise birthday party for mum.					
6. My father						um.
그렇게 하는 하나를 다른 아이들이 되는 것이 되었다.		CONTRACTOR AND A TOTAL	and my	morner		
(type) an email to her b			ad daa+			
7. He						*h
8. The Browns	(move) to anoth	ier city.	Let s go	ana neip	Them carry
the furniture.				1 1		
	Sally and Raya (cook) the dinner in the kitchen. O. Our boss (have) a meeting at the moment. Can you wait for a					
	(have) (meeting	at the r	noment.	can you w	vait for a
short time?		11.66				
11. I	_(solve) a very	difficult	Maths p	roblem.	I can't ar	iswer the
phone at the moment.						
12. My sister Layla		(dry) her	hair nov		SLCollec	fluo com
				11	JE CONC.	UVC:CUIII

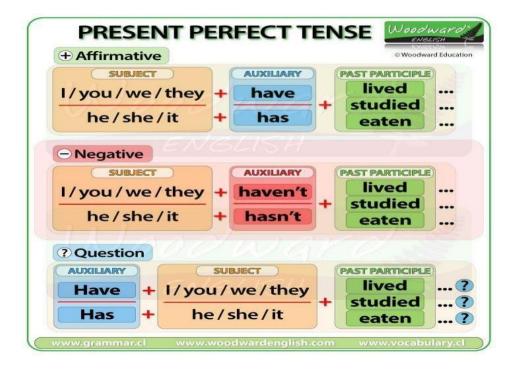












RULES	EXAMPLES
To show the work that is recently completed.	She has just baked the cake.
For a specific moment of time.	I have lived in this city since 2011.
How long actions continued?	He has had a pup for two years
To express the time period	They have been at duty for 8 hours.
To describe the finished or completed actions.	He has taken the exam today.
Announcement in media	The corona-virus has damaged the economy of the world.











Present Perfect with FOR and SINCE

Choos	e FOR or SIN	CE				
a) .	yesterda	ıy	i)	two months		
b) _	a week		j)	1992		
c) .	June		k)	fifteen minutes	i e	
d)	Wednes	day	1)	_ a long time		
e) _	six hour	s	m)	ten years		
f)	last mor	nth	n)	last summer		
g) .	five day	s	o)	a short time		
h) _	eight o'	clock	p)	I was ten		
_					on on	
				, choose FOR or		
				SINCE five years		
				NCE he moved to		
				R / SINCE twelv	e years.	
		(live) in				
100		200		OR / SINCE sever	al weeks.	
		(not / see) E				
1000	g) They (study) English FOR / SINCE three months.					
	h) Sarah (not / speak) to Eva FOR / SINCE five days.					
		(be) there				
j)	Не	(look) for	his keys FOR	SINCE a long tin	ne.	
			- A CANADA CONTRACTOR AND THE CO			
_	lete the conver allooning	sation with the c	How	sinc	e	
-	been	have	long	yet	7.00	
Riley:		long have you l	ived in Turkey	?		
Noah:	Since 2008. I n	noved here with n	ny family. How		have you been he	
Riley:	Only	three week	ks. I'm on vaca	tion with my aunt	and uncle.	
Noah:	Cool. How lon	g	you been in Is	tanbul?		
	Only a few day					
Noah:	Have you been	to Cappadocia _		?		
				e you	there?	
		stic. You can go				
	Really? That's	AND A DOMESTIC STORES				
Kilev:						











Past Continuous Tense

The **past continuous tense** describes ongoing actions in the past and is formed by combining "was" or "were" with the present participle (ing form) of the main verb.

Structures

Subject + was/were + verb (base form + -ing) **Example:** She was studying.

Subject + was/were + not + verb (base form + -ing)

Example: They were not playing.

Was/Were + subject + verb (base form + -ing) + ?

Example: Were you waiting?

Rules

Rule	Description		
Subject-Verb Agreement	Use "was" with singular subjects, "were" with plura		
Verb Structure	Combine "was/were" with the present participle (-ing).		
Negation	Add "not" after "was/were" for negative forms.		
Question Formation	Invert subject and "was/were" for questions.		
Time Markers	Use past time markers for context.		

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Past Continuous

Name:	Result:/20				
1. My mate	by me at the time. (stand)				
2	all that he said? (they/accept/?)				
3. Now they	away from us. (not/travel)				
4. Obviously he	under a severe strain. (labour)				
5 . He	not to her, but to himself. (speak)				
6. Probably she	of any thing in particular. (not/think)				
7. Presently they	a long hill. (climb)				
8. I at r	ny watch at the time. (look)				
9	of her at this moment? (he/think/?)				
10. Mrs. Washington	near the foot of the bed. (sit)				
11. In another moment he	esoundly. (sleep)				
12. I knew I	then. (not/dream)				
13. She	at his fingers. (not/look)				
14. In a way they	in living. (succeed)				
15. He said he	well enough to play. (not/feel)				
16. The little box stove _	for a fire. (wait)				
17. He (not/go)	_ any place that day, perhaps not for a long time.				
18. And now the man	to his ship. (return)				
19 . He	his newspaper with close attention. (read)				
20. Rod	his plan of campaign (consider)				



