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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	100:03	uld like d like to	a cup of tea. drink tea.	You He She It We They	wouldn'		a cup of tea. drink tea.
		2		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.	l you he she it we they	wouldn't.

- 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.
2.	A:	you	a break? B: Yes, we
3.	I don't under	rstand this. I	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 he	lp you? (B) Yes,	I 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?
9	/AVM/ho		como cando (B) Mo









DECISIONS, PLANS, PREDICTIONS

B2 FIRST aprendeinglesenleganes.com

PRESEN	CONT	INUOUS	5
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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

When I finish at college, I'm going to We can use be going to to talk about spend a year travelling. something that we have decided to do We're going to look for a nice in the future, but not arranged yet. It's restaurant with a view of the sea. possible that the plan might change. It's so cold. I'm sure it's going to snow We also use be going to for something that we expect to happen because we soon. Oh no! That car's going to hit the tree. can see from the present situation You're not going to do all this in an that it is very likely. We can't use the hour. There's just too much to do. present continuous in this way. We use be going to when we have I know what I want! I am going to have a tea made a decision before speaking.

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.

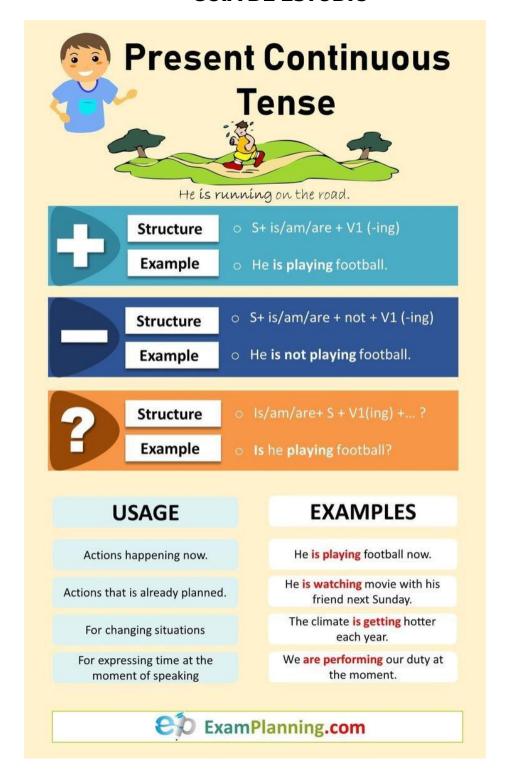
I will be a teacher. You won't have any problems.



















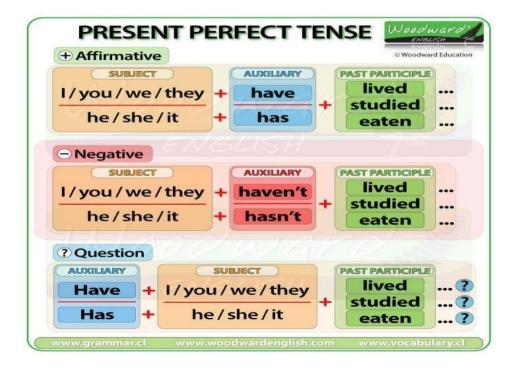
Name:	Class:	Date:
The Present	Continuous: am, is, ar	e + ing
Complete the sent	tences with words from the bo	x below:
	listen rain help study s sleep dance have	swim watch wash
	for my exam next week.	
	the sea at the moment. The weather	r is warm and nice.
3. The children	a cartoon on TV now	·.
	to music and in her re	
	Ahmed? To visit my grandmothe	
	hamburgers and	
7. My mother	the dishes and my sister is	her in the kitchen o
the moment.		
	er. It Take your umbr	
	in a tent in the garden to	
10. Lilly	problems with her English homework	k. Please help her.
Fill in the blanks	with the present continuous te	nco
Control of the Contro	The birds (sing) and	1630.50
(carry) food.	ne birds(sing) and	Time unis
	(play) in the garden.	
	(walk) to school this more	nina
	(play) football with my brother	
	(plan) a surprise birtho	
	(read) his newspaper and my m	iother
	boss at the moment.	
	(study) hard to be a good doctor	
	(move) to another city. L	et s go and nelp them carry
the furniture.		
	(cook) the dinner in the	
	(have) a meeting at the mo	oment. Can you wait for a
short time?	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
	(solve) a very difficult Maths pro	oblem. I can't answer the
phone at the moment.		
My sister Layla _	(dry) her hair now.	
		iSLCollective.com











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

1.	Choos	e FOR or SING	CE				
	a) _	yesterda	ıy	i)	two mont	hs	
	b) a week		j)	1992			
	c)June			k)	fifteen mi	nutes	
	d) _	Wednes	day	1)	a long tim	e	
	e) six hours			m)	ten years		
	f)last month			n)	last summ	er	
	g) five days			o)	a short tin	ne	
	h)eight o'clock		clock	p)	I was ten		
2.	Comp	lete the senten	ces using Present	Perfect. The	n, choose FO	R or SINCE.	
	a)	She	(live) in L	ondon FOR	SINCE five y	ears.	
	b)	Nick	(know) T	Tom FOR / SINCE he moved to London.			
	c)	Mrs Harris	(be	e) a teacher FOR / SINCE twelve years.			
	d)	d) Felix (live) in		Paris FOR /	SINCE 1998.		
	e) You (not / play) the piano FOR / SINCE several weeks.					several weeks.	
	f)	II	(not / see) Er	nma FOR / S	INCE last wee	ek.	
	g)	They	(study) E	English FOR	SINCE three	months.	
	h)	h) Sarah (not / speak) to Eva FOR / SINCE five days.					
	i)	i) We (be) there <u>FOR / SINCE</u> three hours.					
	j)	j) He (look) for his keys FOR / SINCE a long time.					
3.		lete the conver allooning	sation with the co	How		since	
		been	have	long		yet	
	Riley: long have you lived in Turkey?						
	Noah: Since 2008. I moved here with my family. How have you been here						
	Riley:	Only	three week	s. I'm on vac	ation with my	aunt and uncle.	
	Noah:						
	Riley: Only a few days.						
	Noah: Have you been to Cappadocia?				?		
	Riley: No, but we're going to go there tomorrow. Have you there?						
	Noah: Yeah, it's fantastic. You can go						
	Riley: Really? That's cool!						
	Noah: Yeah. My family has done it once a year					moved here. I love it.	











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 plural.	
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.	









Past Continuous

Name:	Result:/20 Date:/_/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 m	y 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	soundly. (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)		
	any place that day, perhaps not for a long time.		
(not/go)			
18. And now the man	to his ship. (return)		
19. He	nis newspaper with close attention. (read)		
20. Rod	his plan of campaign (consider)		



