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GUIA DE ESTUDIO

INGLÉS III

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

I You He She It We They	would like	a cup of tea.
	would like to	drink tea.

I You He She It We They	wouldn't like	a cup of tea.
	wouldn't like to	drink tea.

	I you he she it we they	like	a cup of tea?
Would		like to	drink tea?

Yes,	No,		
I you he she it we they	would.	I you he she it we they	wouldn't.

GRAMMAR NOTES:

- "I would like a cup of tea" is a more polite way to say, "I want a cup of tea."
- "I 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.

- I'm thirsty. I would like a glass of water, please.
- A: _____ you _____ a break? B: Yes, we _____.
- I don't understand this. I _____ some help with my homework.
- Patrick _____ go to the supermarket. He needs milk.
- (A) _____ Tom _____ come with us? (B) Yes, he _____.
- (A) Can I help you? (B) Yes, I _____ a ticket to Melbourne.
- My friends _____ come to the party next week.
- (A) _____ you _____ work on Saturday? (B) No, I _____.
- _____ you _____ chocolate ice-cream or vanilla-ice cream?
- (A) _____ you _____ see a movie? (B) No, I _____.
- What _____ you _____ do tomorrow?
- (A) Who _____ some candy? (B) We _____!





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DECISIONS, PLANS, PREDICTIONS

B2 FIRST aprendeinglesenleganes.com

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	
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	
We can use be going to to talk about something that we have decided to do in the future, but not arranged yet. It's possible that the plan might change.	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.
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 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 hour. There's just too much to do.
We use be going to when we have made a decision before speaking.	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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Present Continuous Tense



He is running on the road.



Structure

○ S+ is/am/are + V1 (-ing)

Example

○ He is playing football.



Structure

○ S+ is/am/are + not + V1 (-ing)

Example

○ He is not playing football.



Structure

○ Is/am/are+ S + V1(ing) +... ?

Example

○ Is he playing football?

USAGE

Actions happening now.

Actions that is already planned.

For changing situations

For expressing time at the moment of speaking

EXAMPLES

He **is playing** football now.

He **is watching** movie with his friend next Sunday.

The climate **is getting** hotter each year.

We **are performing** our duty at the moment.



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Name:	Class:	Date:
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The Present Continuous: **am, is, are + ing**

Complete the sentences with words from the box below:

eat go drink listen rain help study swim watch wash sleep dance have

- I am _____ for my exam next week.
- We _____ in the sea at the moment. The weather is warm and nice.
- The children _____ a cartoon on TV now.
- She _____ to music and _____ in her room at the moment.
- Where _____ Ahmed? To visit my grandmother.
- Larry and Peter _____ hamburgers and _____ coke at the cafe now.
- My mother _____ the dishes and my sister is _____ her in the kitchen at the moment.
- Look at the weather. It _____. Take your umbrella with you.
- Sami and Jill _____ in a tent in the garden tonight.
- Lilly _____ problems with her English homework. Please help her.

Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense

- It is spring time. The birds _____ (**sing**) and the ants _____ (**carry**) food.
- The children _____ (**play**) in the garden.
- The children _____ (**walk**) to school this morning.
- James _____ (**play**) football with my brother at the moment.
- The girls _____ (**plan**) a surprise birthday party for mum.
- My father _____ (**read**) his newspaper and my mother _____ (**type**) an email to her boss at the moment.
- He _____ (**study**) hard to be a good doctor.
- The Browns _____ (**move**) to another city. Let's go and help them carry the furniture.
- Sally and Raya _____ (**cook**) the dinner in the kitchen.
- Our boss _____ (**have**) a meeting at the moment. Can you wait for a short time?
- I _____ (**solve**) a very difficult Maths problem. I can't answer the phone at the moment.
- My sister Layla _____ (**dry**) her hair now.

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE *Woodward ENGLISH*

⊕ Affirmative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE	
I / you / we / they	+ have	+ lived	...
he / she / it	+ has	+ studied	...
		eaten	...

⊖ Negative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	PAST PARTICIPLE	
I / you / we / they	+ haven't	+ lived	...
he / she / it	+ hasn't	+ studied	...
		eaten	...

? Question

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	
Have	+ I / you / we / they	+ lived	... ?
Has	+ he / she / it	+ studied	... ?
		eaten	... ?

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

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.



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Present Perfect with **FOR** and **SINCE**

1. Choose FOR or SINCE

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) _____ yesterday | i) _____ two months |
| b) _____ a week | j) _____ 1992 |
| c) _____ June | k) _____ fifteen minutes |
| d) _____ Wednesday | l) _____ a long time |
| e) _____ six hours | m) _____ ten years |
| f) _____ last month | n) _____ last summer |
| g) _____ five days | o) _____ a short time |
| h) _____ eight o'clock | p) _____ I was ten |

2. Complete the sentences using Present Perfect. Then, choose FOR or SINCE.

- She _____ (live) in London **FOR / SINCE** five years.
- Nick _____ (know) Tom **FOR / SINCE** he moved to London.
- Mrs Harris _____ (be) a teacher **FOR / SINCE** twelve years.
- Felix _____ (live) in Paris **FOR / SINCE** 1998.
- You _____ (not / play) the piano **FOR / SINCE** several weeks.
- I _____ (not / see) Emma **FOR / SINCE** last week.
- They _____ (study) English **FOR / SINCE** three months.
- Sarah _____ (not / speak) to Eva **FOR / SINCE** five days.
- We _____ (be) there **FOR / SINCE** three hours.
- He _____ (look) for his keys **FOR / SINCE** a long time.

3. Complete the conversation with the correct words.

ballooning	for	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 weeks. I'm on vacation with my aunt and uncle.

Noah: Cool. How long _____ you been in Istanbul?

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 _____ we moved here. I love it.



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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.



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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 my 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**)
17. He _____ any place that day, perhaps not for a long time.
(**not/go**)
18. And now the man _____ to his ship. (**return**)
19. He _____ his newspaper with close attention. (**read**)
20. Rod _____ his plan of campaign. (**consider**)