

Lesson 17

Topics in this lesson:

- Like/love/hate + -ing
- Present Continuous

Part 1

Read the profile of two people at a dating website. Are they a good match? Why?



Isabella

- ♥ I love playing the piano.
- ✓ I like doing sport.
- ✗ I don't like travelling.



William

- ♥ I love running and cycling.
- ✓ I like classical music.
- ✗ ✗ I hate flying.

Profile: perfil

Dating website:
página de citas

Match: pareja,
combinación

Isabella y William expresan sus gustos con una estructura especial)

Si vamos a indicar que nos gusta o no nos gusta HACER algo, necesitamos seguir esta estructura:

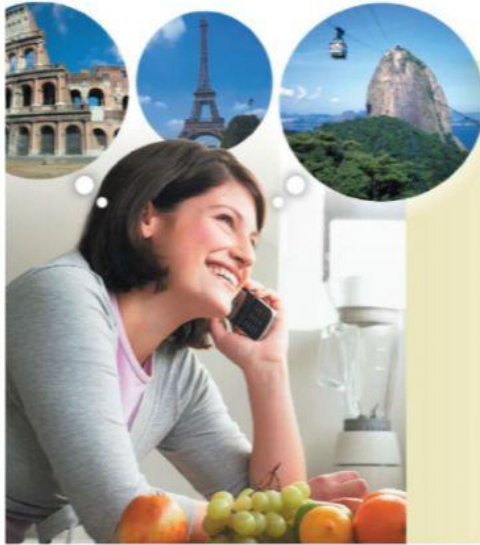
like don't like dislike love hate	Verb + -ing	I like listening to music in my car. I don't like cooking. I dislike doing housework. I love playing the guitar. I hate mopping the floor.
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¿Se animan a escribir oraciones propias? ¿Y sobre algún familiar o amigo?

Example: I love watching series on Netflix. My husband loves watching football matches.

Part 2

A) Mia goes all over the world for her job. Listen to a phone call. Complete with the missing words.



croissant espresso the radio French

Amy Hello?

Mia Hey, Amy. It's Mia!

Amy Hi, Mia! Where are you this week?

Mia Take a guess! I'm drinking Italian¹
It's very good.

Amy Oh, are you in Italy?

Mia No, I'm not. I'm eating a²
and the waiter is speaking³ to me.

Amy French food, a French waiter...
You're in France.

Mia No, Oh, the waiters are listening to⁴ now. Listen.

Amy That's Brazilian music.
Are you in Brazil?

Mia No, I'm not.

Amy OK. I give up.
Where are you?



B) What do you think? Where is Mia? Listen and check.

Mia is in.....

Present Continuous/ Progressive

Las siguientes oraciones están extraídas del diálogo:

I'm drinking...

I'm eating...

...and the waiter is speaking...

...the waiters are listening...

En todas ellas, Mia cuenta lo que está sucediendo en el mismo momento en que habla. A este tipo de acciones les llamamos **"actions in progress at the momento of speaking"**.

El tiempo verbal que usamos para este tipo de acciones se llama Presente Continuo o Progressivo, y se forma así:

+	-
I'm working today.	I'm not working today.
You're sitting in my chair.	You aren't sitting in my chair.
He's playing soccer.	He isn't playing soccer.
It's raining.	It isn't raining.
We're having dinner.	We aren't having dinner.
They're listening to the radio.	They aren't listening to the radio.

Question	Be	Subject	Verb + -ing	
	Are	you	working today?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
	Is	she	sitting in my chair?	Yes, she is . / No, she isn't .
	Are	they	listening to the radio?	Yes, they are . / No, they aren't .
Where	are	you	sitting?	At a table near the window.
What	is	he	doing?	He's watching TV at home.

Como pueden observar, combinamos dos verbos: el verbo **to be** en presente (am, is, are) y otro verbo al que le agregamos la terminación **-ing**. Y las reglas que seguimos para elaborar las oraciones son las mismas que el verbo "to be" en presente, solo que agregamos un nuevo verbo que indica la acción.

Reglas para agregar la terminación -ing

Spelling rules: verb + -ing		
Base form	Verb + -ing	Spelling
read study see	reading studying seeing	add -ing
drive have take	driving having taking	e + -ing
swim get	swimming getting	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

What are they doing?



1. She
 2. They
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
- a. Is the man in picture 6 having a shower?
.....
 - b. Are the people in picture 2 walking?
.....
 - c. Are the people in picture 4 eating?
.....

See you
next
class!