



RED EDUCACIONAL  
**SANTO TOMÁS  
DE AQUINO**  
DESDE 1870

EDUCACIÓN DE EXCELENCIA BASADA  
EN LA PEDAGOGÍA DE JESÚS



**COLEGIO SANTA MARTA**  
**CURSO: Sexto Básico**  
**ASIGNATURA: Inglés**  
**Profesora: Daniela Rey Z.**  
**Fecha: Lunes 4 de Mayo, 2020**

## ATTENTION

Read ALL the instructions before starting.  
It is very important to follow instructions.

## ATENCIÓN

Lea TODAS las instrucciones antes de comenzar  
Es muy importante que siga las instrucciones.



## • Objectives:

- a. Identifying the use and form of the present continuous.
- b. Expressing ability through the use of can/can't.
- c. Demonstrating contrast between ideas with the use of “but”.

## Instructions:

- a. Copy the information of this PPT in your copybook. (Copie la información de este PPT en su cuaderno)
- b. Solve the activities (Solucione las actividades)
- c. Check the activities with the answers at the end of this PPT. (Revise las actividades con las respuestas que están al final de este PPT)



d. You don't have to send the activities to me, you have to write everything in your copybook. Contact me via e-mail only if you have questions. (Usted no debe enviarme el desarrollo de las actividades. Contácteme vía correo electrónico solo si tiene preguntas)

➤ **E-mail: [drey@secst.cl](mailto:drey@secst.cl)**

e. Read the schedule about May that is on the web page: [www.colegiosantamarta.cl](http://www.colegiosantamarta.cl)  
(Lea el cronograma acerca de Mayo que está en la página web).



# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous is used to talk about an action that is happening at the moment of speaking. (El presente continuo se usa para hablar de una acción que está ocurriendo al momento de hablar)

Look at the examples of **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES** (Mira los ejemplos de ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS)

- **I am eating** a sandwich. → **Yo estoy comiendo** un sándwich.
- **The dog is running** in the park. (The dog = it) → **El perro está corriendo** en el parque.
- **We are playing** the guitar. → **Nosotros estamos tocando** la guitarra.

subject	verb to be	verb -ing	complement
I	am	playing	tennis
he / she / it	is	riding	a bike
you / we / they	are	reading	a magazine

# ACTIVITY 1

Complete the chart with the missing information. Follow the examples.  
(Completa la tabla con la informacino que falta. Sigue los ejemplos.)

Verb	Meaning (significado)	-ing ending	Meaning (significado)
run	<b>CORRER</b>	running	<b>CORRIENDO</b>
eat	1)	eating	11)
drink	2)	drinking	12)
climb	3)	climbing	13)
go	4)	going	14)
sing	5)	singing	15)
dance	6)	dancing	16)
write	7)	writing	17)
read	8)	reading	18)
ride	9)	riding	19)
play	10)	playing	20)

# ACTIVITY 2

Look at the pictures and write complete sentences using the present continuous. (Mira las imágenes y escribe oraciones completas usando el presente continuo)

Example:



She/swim

→ She is swimming.



Joe/watch TV

→ Joe is watching TV.

→ He is watching TV.

Ambas opciones son correctas. Se puede utilizar el nombre del sujeto o se puede reemplazar por un pronombre equivalente.



She/read a book

1) \_\_\_\_\_



Rocco/sing

4) \_\_\_\_\_



Ed and Nina/dance

2) \_\_\_\_\_



They/run

5) \_\_\_\_\_



He/play

3) \_\_\_\_\_



Tom/eat an apple

6) \_\_\_\_\_



There are two other type of sentences. (Hay dos tipos mas de oraciones)

**NEGATIVE FORM**: used to talk about things that are not happening at the moment of speaking. (se usa para indicar que algo NO esta ocurriendo al momento de hablar)

subject	verb to be (NEGATIVE FORM)	verb -ing	complement
I	<b>am not</b>	playing	tennis
he / she / it	<b>is not</b>	riding	a bike
you / we / they	<b>are not</b>	reading	a magazine

Examples:

- I **am not** watching TV. → Yo **no estoy** mirando TV.
- She **is not** sleeping. → Ella **no está** durmiendo.
- You **are not** cooking. → Tú **no estás** cocinando.

**INTERROGATIVE FORM**: used to ask questions about thing that are happening at the moment of speaking. (se usa para reafirmar o consultar sobre lo que está ocurriendo)

Question word	verb to be	subject	verb -ing	complement
<b>What</b> <b>Where</b> <b>Who</b> <b>Why</b> <b>(etc.)</b>	<b>Am</b>	I	playing	Tennis?
	<b>Is</b>	he / she / it	riding	a bike?
	<b>Are</b>	you / we / they	reading	a magazine?

Examples:

- **What are you** doing? → **Qué estas** haciendo?
- **Are you** reading a book? → **Estás leyendo** un libro?
- **Why are they** crying? → **Por qué están ellos** llorando?

# EXPRESSING ABILITY: Can / Can't

We use **can/can't** to talk about ability in the present (=things that we know **how to do**). (Utilizamos **can/can't** para hablar sobre habilidad en el presente. Cosas que sabemos como hacerlas)

➤ **CAN** : poder (hacer algo)

➤ **CAN'T** : no poder (hacer algo)

## Examples:

• I **can play** the piano.

→ Yo **puedo tocar** el piano.

• He **can play** tennis.

→ Él **puede jugar** tenis.

• We **can't run** very fast.

→ Nosotros **no podemos correr** muy rápido.

• She **can't climb** the tree.

→ Ella **no puede escalar** el árbol.

**The connector “but” is used to contrast ideas.** (El conector “pero” se utiliza para contrastar ideas)





### **Examples:**

- She can sing **but** she can't play basketball.  
(Ella puede cantar **pero** ella no puede jugar basquetbol)
- You can read poems **but** you can't write them.  
(Tú puedes leer poemas **pero** no puedes escribirlos)

# ACTIVITY 3

Look at the pictures and write complete sentences using **can/can't** and **but**.  
Look at the previous examples. (Mira las imágenes y escribe oraciones completas usando can/can't (poder/no poder) y but (pero))

➤ **Example:** She **can** dance **but** she **can't** sing.

 play football	 play chess	1) He _____
 ride a bike	 play tennis	2) He _____



paint



play the guitar

3) She \_\_\_\_\_



cook



speak French

4) He \_\_\_\_\_



drive



ride a horse

5) He \_\_\_\_\_

# ANSWERS

## Activity 1

- 1) comer
- 2) beber
- 3) escalar
- 4) ir
- 5) cantar
- 6) bailar
- 7) escribir
- 8) leer
- 9) montar
- 10) jugar / tocar (instrumento musical)
- 11) comiendo
- 12) bebiendo
- 13) escalando
- 14) yendo
- 15) cantando
- 16) bailando
- 17) escribiendo
- 18) leyendo
- 19) montando
- 20) jugando / tocando

## Activity 2

- 1) She is reading a book.
- 2) Ed and Nina are dancing. / They are dancing.
- 3) He is playing. / He is playing basketball.
- 4) Rocco is singing. / He is singing.
- 5) They are running.
- 6) Tom is eating an apple. / He is eating an apple.

## Activity 3

- 1) He can play football but he can't play chess.
- 2) He can ride a bike but he can't play tennis.
- 3) She can paint but she can't play the guitar.
- 4) He can cook but he can't speak French.
- 5) He can drive but he can't ride a horse.



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