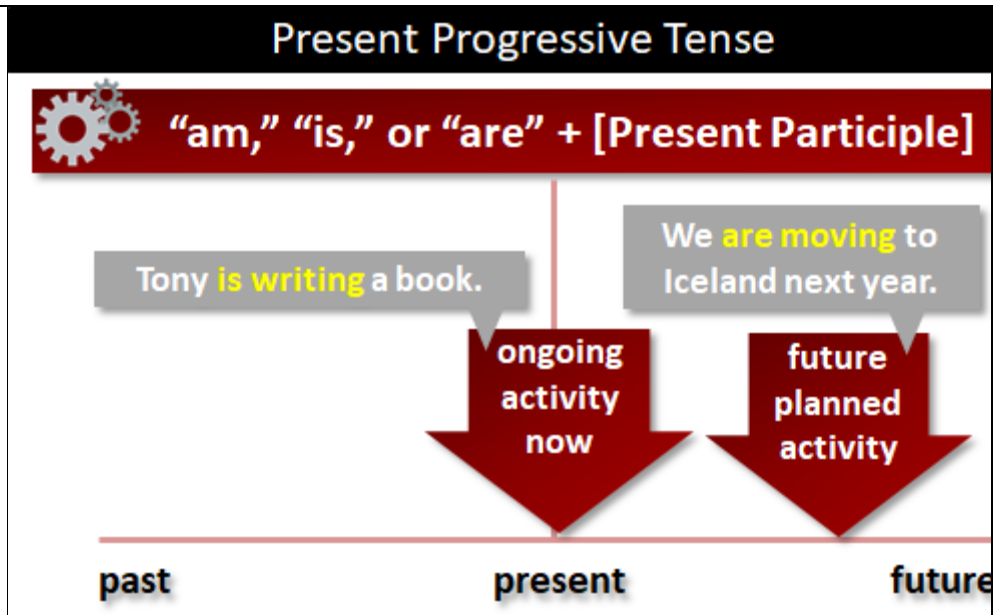
	SECRETARIA DE EDUCACION MUNICIPAL **I.E. GIMNASIO GRAN COLOMBIANO**	PAG 1	
	GESTIÓN DE CALIDAD PROCESO DE EVALUACIÓN- SEGUIMIENTO **Y EVALUACION- AUTOEVALUACION**	V-EI- AA-FO	
	GUÍA Nº9 TERCER PERIODO	2021	

ÁREA: Humanidades y Artes.	**NIVEL:** **Secundaria**	**GRADO:** **9º**	**FECHAS:** **2 de agosto al 13 de agosto.**	**N° CLASES: 4** **2 semanas.**
DOCENTES	Ingrid Camargo.			
OBJETIVO	Conozco y reflexiono sobre el tema de TIEMPOS GRAMATICALES REPASO GENERAL a través de videos y lecturas cortas. CONTINUOUS TIMES			
ESTÁNDAR	Estructuro mis textos teniendo en cuenta elementos formales del Lenguaje como la puntuación, la ortografía, la sintaxis, la coherencia y la cohesión.			
COMPETENCIA	Reconozco los tiempos verbales continuos y su uso en diferentes contextos.			
DBA	Explica tanto en forma oral como escrita las causas y los efectos, así como el problema y la solución de una situación.			
RESULTADO DEAPRENDIZAJE ESPERADO	Recuerdo y repaso los diferentes tiempos gramaticales simples y continuos en diferentes ejercicios que combinen las 4 habilidades.			

FUNDAMENTACIÓN TEÓRICA	**Grammar explanation** # What Is the Present Progressive Tense? (with Examples) The **present progressive tense** is used for an ongoing action in the present. For example: • John is baking a cake. • They are painting the fence. Even though it is a present tense, the present progressive tense can also be used to describe an activity that is going to happen in the future (especially for planned activities). For example: • We are moving to New Zealand in the summer. • The train is arriving in 2 minutes. # A Video Summary **https://youtu.be/dNE_Dqegeul** Here is a short video summarizing the present progressive tense. # nfographic for the Present Progressive Tense Here is an infographic explaining the present progressive tense:



Examples of the Present Progressive Tense

- Caroline is looking for the latest brochure.
- Dan and Billy are fishing off the pier.
- A lot of good arguments are spoiled by some fool who knows what he is talking about. (Playwright Miguel de Unamuno)
- Middle age is when you are sitting at home on a Saturday night and the telephone rings and you hope it isn't for you. (Poet Ogden Nas)

Forming the Present Progressive Tense

The **present progressive tense** is formed like this:

"am," "is," or "are"

+

[present participle ("*verb*-ing")]

Choose "am," "is," or "are" based on the following table:

Subject	Verb "to be"

I	am	[verb]
You	are	
He / She / It (or singular noun)	is	
We	are	
You	are	
They (or plural noun)	are	

For example:
- She is running.
- I am talking.

Forming the Present Participle

The **[verb] + "ing"** part is known as a present participle. It is formed like this:

Add "ing" to most verbs:
- play > playing
- shout > shouting

For verbs that end "e", remove the "e" and add "ing":
- prepare > preparing
- ride > riding

For verbs that end "ie", change the "ie" to "y" and add "ing":
- lie > lying
- untie > untying

For verbs whose last syllable is written [consonant-vowel-consonant] and is stressed, double the final consonant and add "ing":
- run > running
- forget > forgetting

The Negative Version

If you need the negative version, you can use the following

construction:

"am," "is," or "are"

+

"not"

+

[present participle]

- Caroline is not looking for the latest brochure.
- Dan and Billy are not fishing off the pier.

Remember that "is not" and "are not" are sometimes written as the contractions "isn't" and "aren't."

The Question Version

If you need to ask a question, you can use the following word order for a yes/no question:

"am," "is," or "are"

+

[subject]

+

[present participle]

- Is Caroline looking for the latest brochure?
- Are Dan and Billy fishing off the pier?

You can use the following word order for a question-word question:

[question word]

+

"am," "is," or "are"

+

[subject]

+

[present participle]

- Why is Caroline looking for the latest brochure?
- When are Dan and Billy fishing off the pier?

You can use the following word order for a choice question:

"am," "is," or "are"

+

[subject]

+

[present participle]

+

choice A

+

	or + **choice B** • Is Caroline looking for the latest brochure or her chair? **"am," "is," or "are"** + **[subject]** + **present participle A** + **or** + **present participle B** • Are Dan and Billy fishing off or jumping off the pier?
ACTIVIDAD A DESARROLLAR	1. Escuche atenta (o) la explicación de su maestra, luego elabore los siguientes ejercicios. - https://create.kahoot.it/details/d69a94ce-ff63-4e82-8a33-41a7c5b796d0 - https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/610032cd728b0c001d5246b8/startV4

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN	Aspectos para tener en cuenta: • seguir adecuadamente las instrucciones de cada actividad y hacer uso de un vocabulario apropiado. • Organización en cuanto al desarrollo de la guía. • Puntualidad en la fecha y hora de entrega. • Claridad en el contenido del desarrollo de la guía. Para hacer la valoración de esta guía, se debe enviar a través de correo electrónico tomando una foto de la carta o subirla a nuestra aula virtual. **Correo:** ingrid.camargo@gimnasiograncolombiano.edu.com
PROCESO EVALUATIVO	EVALUACIÓN: NOTA DEFINITIVA DE LA GUÍA: _____ LA NOTA FINAL SERÁ DE 1 A 5 PARA TENER UNA NOTA DE 5 DEBE CUMPLIR CON LOS SIGUIENTES REQUISITOS: 1. ESCRIBIR LAS RESPUESTAS EN INGLÉS 2. NO COPIAR DE INTERNET 3. NO USAR TRADUCTOR 4. HACER UN BUEN TRABAJO
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