



# UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE SINALOA

## PREPARATORIA CENTRAL DIURNA

### GUIA DE ESTUDIOS DE LA ASIGNATURA INGLÉS 3

- Contesta la guía para estudiar y prepararte para tu examen.
- Los ejercicios en línea son para practicar no es necesario guardar evidencia.
- Para asesorías acude al cubículo de inglés.
- Entrégala el día de tu examen.

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_

Elaborado por:  
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# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE OR CONTINUOUS

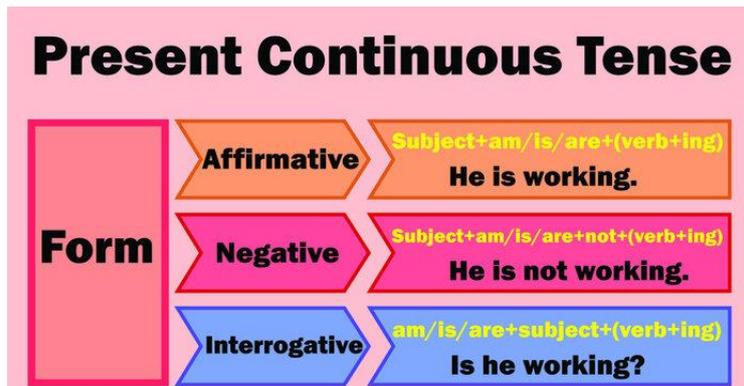
Tiene varios usos entre ellos esta:

Describir acciones que ocurren en el momento exacto en que se habla o escribe, incluso intenciones a futuro.

Ejemplo: *You are studying English now.*

*Tu estas estudiando inglés ahora.*

## ¿COMO SE FORMAN LAS ORACIONES?



Usamos el **verbo BE** en presente como **AUXILIAR (AM-IS-ARE)** y el verbo de las oraciones se escribe con **terminación -ING**

AQUÍ TIENES VIDEOS EXPLICATIVOS:

<https://youtu.be/Bcz-le6qEWk>

<https://youtu.be/6TBto4DpDyw>

REVISAS LAS PAGINAS DE TU LIBRO DE LA 16-19

# VERBS IN PAST AND PAST PARTICIPLE

BUSCA EL PASADO Y PASADO PARTICIPIO DE LOS SIGUIENTES VERBOS

PRESENTE	PASADO	PASADO PARTICIPIO
BE	<i>Was / were</i>	<i>been</i>
WATCH		
DO		
GO		
WALK		
GET		
LISTEN		
EAT		
FIND		
WRITE		
BUY		
DRINK		
COOK		
PLAY		
CLEAN		
VISIT		
WASH		
STUDY		
SWIM		
LIVE		
HAVE		
TRY		
DRIVE		
THROW		
TAKE		
FEED		

Estos verbos se usarán en el examen

Busca el pasado y participio de cada uno.

Puedes buscar el significado de cada uno si es necesario.

SE DIVIDEN EN REGULARES E IRREGULARES.

LOS REGULARES SON FACILES DE RECORDAR, YA QUE SOLO SE LES AGREGA “-ED”, IGUAL QUE EN EL PASADO SIMPLE.

## REGULARES

TERMINAN EN **-ED** EN PASADO Y PARTICIPIO

Cook – Cooked - Cooked

## IRREGULARES

PUEDEN CAMBIAR MUCHO O POCO  
**NO SIGUEN UNA REGLA**

Be – was/were – been

Cut – cut – cut

# EJERCICIOS DE PRÁCTICA

BUSCA LOS 15 VERBOS EN PASADO PARTICIPIO Y ESCRIBELOS EN LA COLUMNA VERDE QUE DICE **PAST PARTICIPLE**.  
 DESPUÉS ESCRIBE EL PRESENTE DE ESOS VERBOS EN LA COLUMNA ROSA QUE DICE **PRESENT**.

SEEN, **WON**, NEEDED, WORN, TAKEN, BOUGHT, KNOWN, FELT, SWUM, EATEN, SUNG, HIT, TAUGHT, GONE, PUT

**D** Search for fifteen different past participle verbs and circle them.

E	V	<b>W</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	Q	W	O	R	N
A	M	W	B	O	U	G	H	T	T
T	A	K	E	N	Y	S	I	S	A
E	F	F	D	H	J	U	T	K	U
N	E	E	D	E	D	N	K	P	G
G	D	X	R	W	R	G	U	L	H
H	O	Z	I	Z	U	W	P	U	T
G	D	N	V	R	N	F	E	L	T
C	R	L	E	Z	K	N	O	W	N
S	E	E	N	S	W	U	M	T	X

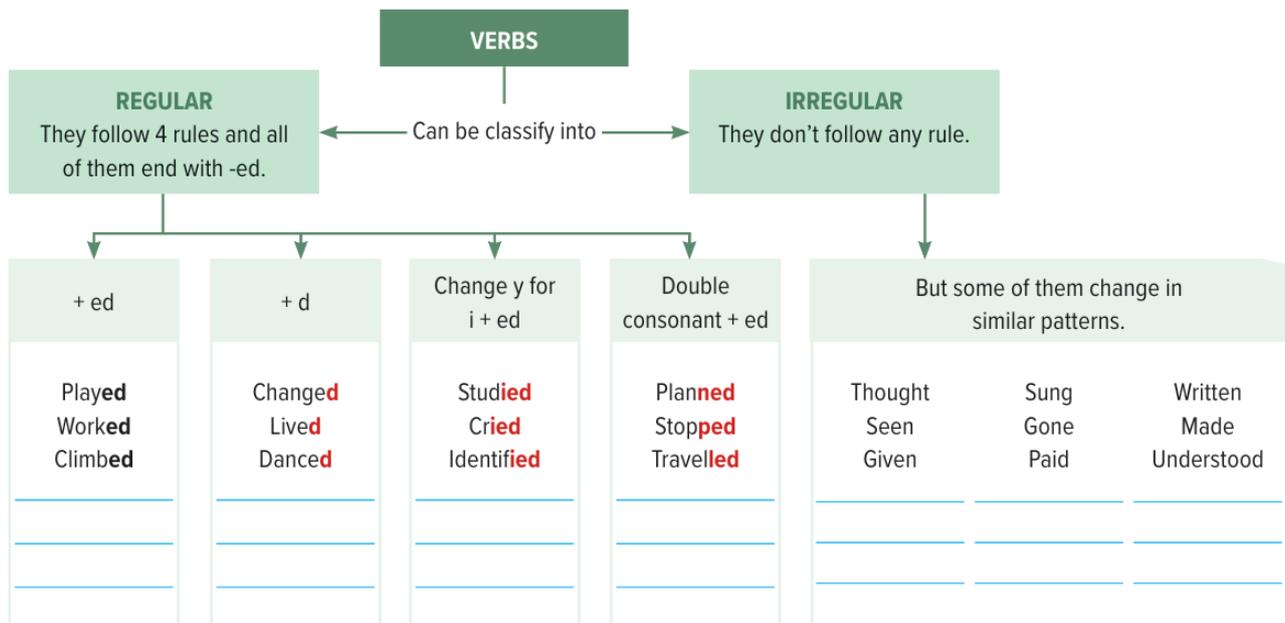
**E** Now write the verbs you found and their present form.

	Present	Past participle
1.	WIN	WON
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____

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Estos verbos se usarán en el examen

BUSCA EL SIGNIFICADO EN UN DICCIONARIO SI ES NECESARIO PARA ESTUDIAR.



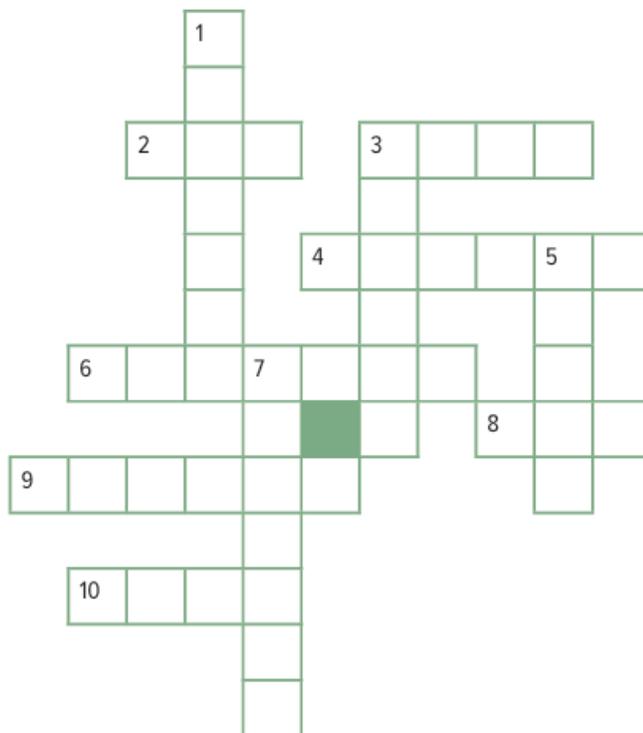
**Solve the crossword puzzle writing the past participle of the verbs.**

**Down:**

- 1. Think
- 3. Speak
- 5. Eat
- 7. Create

**Across:**

- 2. Win
- 3. Say
- 4. Look
- 6. Watch
- 8. Meet
- 9. Call
- 10. Send



**HABRÁ EJERCICIOS SIMILARES EN EL EXAMEN**

# PRESENTE PERFECTO

El presente perfecto es un tiempo para describir situaciones o acciones que ya hemos realizado o que alguna vez hicimos.

REVISA ESTE VIDEO  
[https://youtu.be/6ATj9Do\\_RL8](https://youtu.be/6ATj9Do_RL8)

Por ejemplo:

I HAVE EATEN LOBSTER----yo he comido langosta

YOU HAVE ALREADY FINISHED HOMEWORK ---tú ya has terminado la tarea

Necesitamos un auxiliar para referirnos a “yo **HE**” o “tu **HAS**”, en este caso será el verbo HAVE. Aquí no cumple la función de verbo sino de **auxiliar** así que, en todas las oraciones tendrá que estar acompañado por OTRO VERBO EN PARTICIPIO.

Para:



## ORACIONES EN AFIRMATIVO

sujeto	+	have / has	+	verbo en participio	+	complemento
I		have		played		poker

## ORACIONES EN NEGATIVO

sujeto	+	have / has	+	NOT	+	verbo en participio	+	complemento
I		haven't				played		poker

Contraction  
 HAVEN'T= HAVE NOT  
 HASN'T= HAS NOT

## INTERROGATIVO

Have / Has	+	sujeto	+	verbo en participio	+	complemento	?
Have		you		played		póker	?

# EJERCICIOS DE PRÁCTICA

ESCRIBE **HAVE O HAS** según corresponda con la persona.

**E** Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the auxiliary verb: *have* or *has*.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ watched movies recently.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ had a pet since I was two years old.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ not eaten spaghetti lately.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ flown over the ocean by airplane.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ never visited the state of Sonora.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ never eaten frog's legs.
7. Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ ridden in a boat across the Montebello lagoons.
8. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ never played poker for money.

**F** Order the following words to form sentences using the present perfect.

1 bought – has – he – car – a – new – recently

2 recently – been – to – casino – have – a – friends – my

3 found – I – have – a – pen – street – on – the

4 sister – studied – my – has – two – for – years – English

## SINCE AND FOR

Estas palabras complementan las ideas en presente perfecto.

Busca el significado en español de cada una

FOR	SINCE

**Since** ---Explica desde que momento comenzó la acción hora, día, año, etc.

**For** -----Explica el lapso de tiempo que lleva la acción que tanto ha durado puede ser, minutos, horas, años.

ESCRIBE **SINCE O FOR**

I have been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ 4 o'clock.

Sue has only been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ 20 minutes.

Tim and Tina have been learning English \_\_\_\_\_ six years.

Fred and Frida have been learning French \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.

Joe and Josephine have been going out together \_\_\_\_\_ Valentine's Day.

I haven't been on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ last July.

Mary has been saving her money \_\_\_\_\_ many years.

I haven't eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

You have been watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ hours.

We have been living here \_\_\_\_\_ 2 months.

EJERCICIO ONLINE: <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=1394>

Al final puedes ver tu calificación.

## PAST PROGRESSIVE OR CONTINUOUS

REVISA ESTE VIDEO

<https://youtu.be/mZ5ibmL8S-w>

### Past Continuous / Progressive Tense

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – He – She – It + was + verb (ing)	I – He – She – It + was not / wasn't + verb (ing)	Was + I – He – She – It + verb (ing)
You – We – They + were + verb (ing)	You – We – They + were not / weren't + verb (ing)	Were + You – We – They + verb (ing)	

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I was studying	I was not / wasn't studying	Was I studying?	Was I not / wasn't I studying?
You	You were studying	You were not / weren't studying	Were you studying?	Were you not / weren't you studying?
He	He was studying	He was not / wasn't studying	Was he studying?	Was he not / wasn't he studying?
She	She was studying	She was not / wasn't studying	Was she studying?	Was she not / wasn't she studying?
It	It was studying	It was not / wasn't studying	Was it studying?	Was it not / wasn't it studying?
We	We were studying	We were not / weren't studying	Were we studying?	Were we not / weren't we studying?
They	They were studying	They were not / weren't studying	Were they studying?	Were they not / weren't they studying?

# EJERCICIOS DE PRACTICA

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

**S + was/were + V-ing**

She was cooking all morning.

-

**S + was/were + not + V-ing**

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

**Was/were + S + V-ing?**

Was she sleeping when he came home?

- *Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the above boxes.*

1. A: Were they watching TV at midnight? B: No, they weren't.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ eating lunch in the cafeteria at noon.
3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you talking on the phone a few minutes ago? B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ walking home when I saw the car accident.
5. My classmate and I \_\_\_\_\_ studying together at the library.
6. While he \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the house, we \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.
7. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing at one o'clock? B: I \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping.
8. The car engine \_\_\_\_\_ working, so I had to fix it.
9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you listening to the teacher? B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
10. At seven o'clock, Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ robbing the bank.
11. Steven \_\_\_\_\_ doing his homework, he was playing with his friends.
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining last night, so I took my umbrella.
13. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ studying in London last year.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ working as a teacher when I first met your mother.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ swimming while you \_\_\_\_\_ playing volleyball.

# SIMPLE PAST TENSE

REVISA ESTE VIDEO

<https://youtu.be/wLuNOWXw96c>

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense describes actions that happened and ended in the past.

- +** Subject + V2 (past form) + O.
- Subject + did not + V1 (base form) + O.
- ?** Did + Subject + V1 (base form) + O?

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I played soccer.	I didn't play soccer.	Did I play soccer?
You watched TV.	You didn't watch TV.	Did you watch TV?
He ate lunch.	He didn't eat lunch.	Did he eat lunch?
She read news.	She didn't read news.	Did she read news?
It made noise.	It didn't make noise.	Did it make noise?
We drink tea.	We didn't drink tea.	Did we drink tea?
They studied art.	They didn't study art.	Did they study art?

# WHEN Y WHILE

Con el pasado progresivo y el pasado simple podemos hacer oraciones más complicadas como EXPLICAR 2 SITUACIONES QUE SUCEDIERON AL MISMO TIEMPO.

Tenemos 2 oraciones unidas por la palabra WHEN o WHILE

- 1.- You called
- 2.- I was investigating

You called while I was investigating

We use past progressive with "while" or "when" to express \_\_\_\_\_

**Affirmative**

You called **while** I was investigat -ing the case.  
They found the note **while** the policemen were look -ing for clues.

<b>Simple past</b>	<b>Past progressive</b>
I was investigat -ing the case <b>when</b> you called.	
The policemen were look -ing for clues <b>when</b> they found the note.	
<b>Past progressive</b>	<b>Simple past</b>

**Negative**

You didn't call **while** I was investigat -ing the case.  
The policemen didn't find the note **while** they were look -ing for clues.

<b>Simple past</b>	<b>Past progressive</b>
I wasn't investigat -ing the case <b>when</b> you called.	
The policemen weren't look -ing for clues <b>when</b> they found the note.	
<b>Past progressive</b>	<b>Simple past</b>

When significa: \_\_\_\_\_ While significa: \_\_\_\_\_

When I was a child

----- Usamos WHEN cuando la oración está en pasado

While you were eating

----- Cuando la oración tiene verbo con -ING usamos WHILE

## COMPLETA CON WHEN Y WHILE

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he was talking on the phone; I was watching TV. -- La oración tiene -ING

¿Cuál es la palabra que falta  
When o While?

2. He was cancelling his flight \_\_\_\_\_ we called him. -- Esta oración termina en -ED, o sea pasado

¿Cuál es la palabra  
que falta When o  
While?

3. I was overtaking a truck \_\_\_\_\_ I heard a loud thump.

4. We were watching a movie \_\_\_\_\_ the screen went blank.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ she was packing the bags, I was looking for our passports.

6. We were complaining about the weather \_\_\_\_\_ the sun broke through the clouds.

7. Sandra was washing the dishes \_\_\_\_\_ a plate fell off the shelf.

8. Do not disturb me \_\_\_\_\_ I was listening to music!

### EJERCICIO EN LINEA PARA PRÁCTICAR

<https://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-90380.php>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3229>

[http://www.englishtenses.com/test/when\\_or\\_while\\_test](http://www.englishtenses.com/test/when_or_while_test) REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

### AHORA VAS A COLOCAR EL VERBO EN UNA DE LAS 2 FORMAS, PASADO O PROGRESIVO

1. While I **was texting / texted**, the school bus arrived.
2. Cindy **broke / was breaking** her leg while she was snowboarding.
3. He was listening to the radio while he **was preparing / prepared** breakfast.
4. My father was driving at 70 km/h when a policeman **stopped/ was stopping** him.
5. The girl noticed while the boy **was watching / watched** her.
6. My dad fell off the ladder while he **was painting / painted** the carport.
7. While we were waiting, we **were doing / did** crossword puzzles.
8. Nick **became / was becoming** sick while he was travelling in Texas.

### EJERCICIOS EN LINEA PARA PRÁCTICAR

[https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple\\_past\\_progressive2.htm](https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_past_progressive2.htm)

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simpas-paspro/exercises?ex02>

REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

# SEQUENCE CONNECTORS

## GRAMMAR > Sequence connectors (and, or, but, so, that)

Sequence connectors are used to link opinions from one sentence to the next and to give paragraphs coherence. Connectors help us organize the events of the beginning, middle and end of a story.

CONNECTOR	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
and	It's used to add another idea or concept.	<i>He is an extraordinary fighter <b>and</b> a great hero.</i>
or	Introduces one or more alternatives.	<i>You can read poetry <b>or</b> a horror story.</i>
but	Introduces an exception or a contrast.	<i>I love poetry <b>but</b> I love horror stories.</i>
so	It's used to express a result	<i>Literature is a human expression, <b>so</b> people show their feelings through it.</i>
that	It refers to a specific thing previously mentioned, known, or understood.	<i>The Divine Comedy is a masterpiece <b>that</b> explores themes of morality and faith.</i>

Complete the sentences using **and**, **or**, **but**, **so**, or **that** based on what you learned about classical literature.

1. Homer wrote The Iliad \_\_\_\_\_ The Odyssey, which are famous epic poems.
2. Virgil wrote The Aeneid, \_\_\_\_\_ it focuses on the destiny of Rome as an empire.
3. You can read works by Sophocles \_\_\_\_\_ Euripides if you are interested in Greek tragedies.
4. Shakespeare's plays are very old, \_\_\_\_\_ they are still performed today.
5. Dante wrote The Divine Comedy \_\_\_\_\_ people could reflect on life, death, and morality.