

GUIA DE ESTUDIO DE INGLÉS 1

Plan 2018

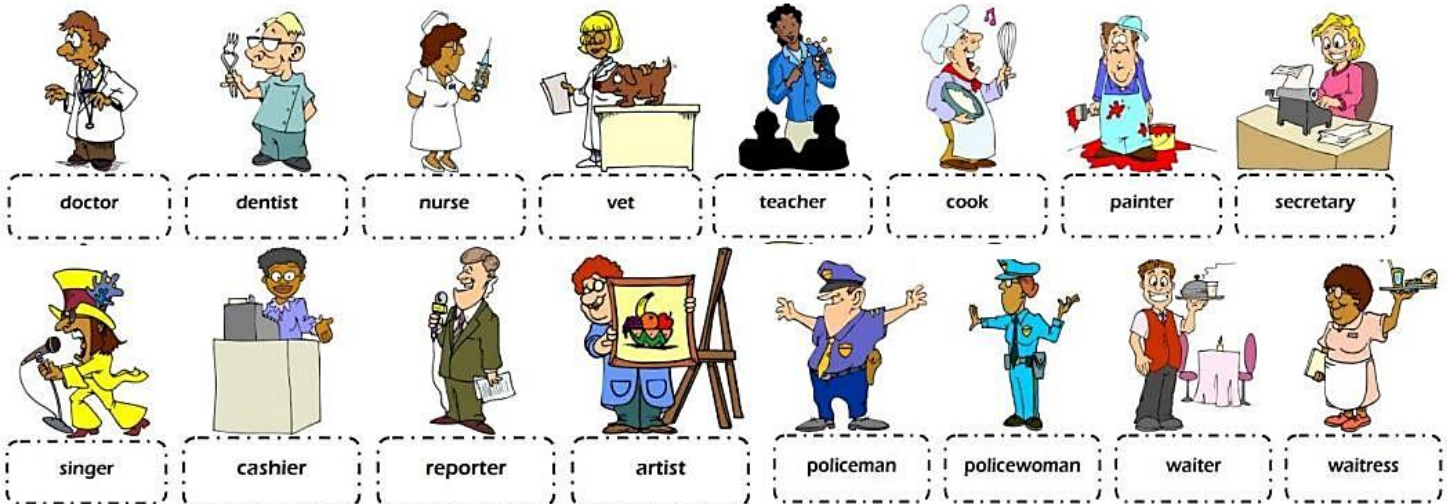
- Imprime la guía, contéstala y entrégala el día de tu examen. (solo si el examen se aplica presencialmente)
- Los ejercicios en línea son para practicar no es necesario imprimirlos.
- Dudas a través de los mensajes de la página de Facebook o en el cubículo.

NOMBRE: _____

GRUPO: _____ FECHA DE ENTREGA: _____

UNIT 1 – WHO AM I?

OCCUPATIONS



PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND VERB TO BE

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES



I you he she



it we you they

I (ái) - yo
 you (iú) - tú / usted
 he (jí) - él
 she (shí) - ella
 it (it) - él /ello / ella (objeto)
 we (uí) - nosotros / nosotras
 you (iú) - ustedes / vosotros
 they (déi) - ellos / ellas

Let's practice, en los siguientes enlaces podrás practicar:

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/personal_pronouns7.htm

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/pronouns/personal-2>

<https://www.passporttoenglish.com/Beginning-English/Basic-English/English-Pronouns.html>

VERBO TO BE

El verbo TO BE, se traduce como SER o ESTAR. Su significado depende del sentido de la oración, además podemos explicar sentimientos y dar información personal, Por ejemplo:

I am a doctor. Soy un doctor. (Se aplica como verbo ser)

I am in my house. Estoy en mi casa. (Se aplica como verbo estar)

He is in a bad mood. Él está de mal humor (el sentimiento de la persona)

VERBO TO BE - PRESENTE DE INDICATIVO			TO BE - PRESENTE SIMPLE - MODO INDICATIVO		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO	MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO	
I am Soy / estoy	Am I? ¿Soy yo? ¿Estoy yo?	I am not No soy No estoy		Contracción	Contracción
You are Eres / estás	Are you? ¿Eres tú? ¿Estás tú?	You are not No eres No estás	I am	I'm	I am not
He is Él es / está	Is he? ¿Es él? ¿Está él?	He is not No es No está	You are	You're	You aren't
She is Ella es / está	Is she? ¿Es ella? ¿Está ella?	She is not No es No está	He is	He's	He isn't
It is Él / Ella es / está (p/animales u objetos)	Is it? ¿Es él / ella? ¿Está él / ella?	It is not No es No está	She is	She's	She isn't
We are Nosotros somos / estamos	Are we? ¿Somos nosotros? ¿Estamos nosotros?	We are not No somos No estamos	It is	It's	It isn't
You are Ustedes son / están	Are you? ¿Son ustedes? ¿Están ustedes?	You are not No son No están	We are	We're	We aren't
They are Ellos son / están	Are they? ¿Son ellos? ¿Están ellos?	They are not No son No están	You are	You're	You aren't
			They are	They're	They aren't

2

- 1.-CONTESTA CON AM, IS, ARE
- 2.-ESCRIBE AM NOT, ISN'T O AREN'T

Write down am, is, are

He _____ a policeman.

I _____ a student.

She _____ a secretary.

Your brother _____ twelve years old.

Karin and Mark _____ brother and sister.

It _____ a large truck.

I _____ going to the station.

My neighbors _____ Japanese.

Your girlfriend _____ very cute!

I _____ going to school today.

Write the negative form

He _____ a policeman.

I _____ a student.

She _____ a secretary.

Your brother _____ twelve years old.

Karin and Mark _____ brother and sister.

It _____ a large truck.

I _____ going to the station.

My neighbors _____ Japanese.

Your girlfriend _____ very cute!

I _____ going to school today.

Let's practice, en los siguientes enlaces podrás practicar:

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/tobe-pronouns/index.html>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be-present>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/to-be/affirmative-negative-questions>


Vocabulario de la familia


MALE	FEMALE
Grandfather	Grandmother
Father	Mother
Son	Daughter
Brother	Sister
Cousin	Cousin
Uncle	Aunt
Nephew	Niece
Grandson	Granddaughter
Husband	Wife

Busca el significado de cada uno y anótalo


Describe qué relación tienen entre los miembros de la familia


FAMILY MEMBERS



Joe



Sue


Fill in the blanks with the family members (sister, brother, mother, father, aunt, uncle, grandmother, grandfather, cousin, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, husband, wife) to complete the sentences correctly.



Ann



Jack



Pam



Mike



Kate



Curt


Jean


Paul


Judy


Beth


Mark

1. Judy es de Paul...

2. Paul es de Beth...

1. Judy is Paul's <u>Sister</u> .	9. Mike is Paul's _____.	17. Kate is Curt's _____.
2. Paul is Beth's <u>Brother</u> .	10. Jack is Judy's _____.	18. Mark is Kate's _____.
3. Mark is Judy's _____.	11. Kate is Beth's _____.	19. Jean is Jack's _____.
4. Curt is Kate's _____.	12. Paul is Pam's _____.	20. Sue is Joe's _____.
5. Ann is Jack's _____.	13. Judy is Mike's _____.	21. Joe is Sue's _____.
6. Joe is Paul's _____.	14. Joe is Pam's _____.	22. Jean is Judy's _____.
7. Sue is Judy's _____.	15. Pam is Sue's _____.	23. Paul is Joe's _____.
8. Pam is Beth's _____.	16. Jack is Ann's _____.	24. Beth is Sue's _____.

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Practica ejercicios sobre la familia en línea.

<http://www.agendaweb.org/exercises/vocabulary/family/family-2>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=982>

<http://www.visualesl.com/drag/43.htm> TOMA LAS PALABRAS DE LA IZQUIERDA Y ARRASTRA A LA FOTO QUE CORRESPONDA

PODRÁS REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS AL TERMINAR

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés son: **my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their**. Hacen referencia a quien posee y no a lo poseído. En general preceden a sustantivos.

PRONOUNS	ADJECTIVES
Personal	Possessive
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

COMPLETA EL EJERCICIO CON EL POSESIVO CORRECTO, REVISA BIEN QUIEN ES EL SUJETO ANTES DE ELEGIR

1. Write my, your, his, her, its, our or their.

- a) Marion and Helen are students. school is big.
- b) I'm a taxi driver. This is.....taxi.
- c) You're a musician. Is that.....piano?
- d) The horse is brown.tail is black.
- e) He's a doctor. This is.....coat.
- f) We are tennis players. These are
- g) Pam is a photographer. This is.....camera.
- h) That is Jim and Mike. father is Welsh.

2. Choose A or B.

- a) These are.....boots. a)he's b) his
- b) Is Anne's skirt long? Yes, skirt is long. a) her b) its
- c) This isn't my dress. Is it..... dress? a) you b) your
- d) That's.....family. a) I b) my
- e) Is this the woman's scarf? Yes, it is scarf. a) their b) her
- f) The cat is fat. tail is long. a) his b) its

3. Look and write as in the example.

Name	TOM	PAM	JOHN	TIM/OZ
Favourite Pet	CAT	DOG	FISH	PARROT

A) *His name is Tom. His favourite pet is a cat.*

B)

C)

D)

4. Complete.

These are..... parents. names are Stewie and Mandy. This isbaby sister Janet and that isblanket. brother Sam is eleven years old and those are.....glasses.

Let's practice, en estas actividades puedes revisar tu avance, lee el ejemplo:

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/adjectives-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/possessive/determiners-write>

http://elovivo.com/introenglish/en/intro_english/lessons_wordlist/basic_english_lesson_07/lesson07a_ex.html (para revisar respuestas dar click en score).

COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

Escribe el nombre de cada país y relaciona la nacionalidad que le corresponda.

Argentina	Canada	Germany	United Kingdom
Brazil	China	Mexico	United States



1. M e x i c o



2. a a



3. t
K d



4. r l



5. n e
 t



6. g i



7. e m



8. c n

B Vocabulary in Action Match the nationality to the country.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| <u> h </u> 1. Argentina | a. British |
| <u> </u> 2. Brazil | b. Mexican |
| <u> </u> 3. Canada | c. German |
| <u> </u> 4. China | d. American |
| <u> </u> 5. Mexico | e. Chinese |
| <u> </u> 6. Germany | f. Brazilian |
| <u> </u> 7. United Kingdom | g. Canadian |
| <u> </u> 8. United States | h. Argentinian |

PREGUNTAS –WH

Estas palabras siempre van al inicio de una pregunta, cada una solicita información diferente.

What?	• ¿Qué?	Una cosa o actividad	- <i>What is your name?</i>
Where?	• ¿Dónde?	Un lugar	- <i>Where is the party?</i>
When	• ¿Cuándo?	Hora o fecha	- <i>When is the party?</i>
Who?	• ¿Quién?	Una persona	- <i>Who is your Mom?</i>
Why?	• ¿Por qué?	Una razón	- <i>Why is She sad?</i>
How?	• ¿Cómo?	Manera, forma o condición	- <i>How Are you?</i>

COMPLETA LA PREGUNTA

1. Where do you live? - I live in London.
2. _____ is that girl? - She's my sister.
3. _____ do you go to school? - By bus.
4. _____ do banks open? - At eight O'clock.
5. _____ are you wearing that coat? - Because it's hot!
6. _____ is she crying? – She feels bad.
7. _____ is your birthday? – it's on November, 10th.
8. _____ is your number? – it's 555-2445-114.
9. _____ are you today? – I am fine, thank you.

ORDENA Y COMPLETA LAS PREGUNTAS

1. is your name mother's What What is your mother's name?
2. today How you are _____
3. Where Mario from is _____
4. Ana's is When party _____
5. are your Who grandparents _____
6. happy Raúl is Why _____

EJERCICIOS EN LINEA – Revisa tus respuestas al terminar el ejercicio.

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/question_words2.htm ---- Completa y revista tus respuestas

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/questions/wh-questions> ----- Da click en la respuestas que creas correcta y después CLICK en NEXT en la parte de arriba.

UNIT 2 – WHERE DO I LIVE?

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

La mayoría de los nombres o sustantivos forman el plural añadiendo **-S** al final.

Ejemplos:

Singular		Plural
boat	-	boats
house	-	houses
cat	-	cats
river	-	rivers

Las palabras terminadas en **s, x, z, ch, sh** forman el plural añadiendo **-ES** al final.

Ejemplos:

Singular		Plural
bus	-	buses
wish	-	wishes
pitch	-	itches
box	-	boxes

Las palabras terminadas en **consonante + y** forman el plural sustituyendo la **Y** por **-IES**.

EJEMPLOS

Singular		Plural
penny	-	pennies
spy	-	spies
baby	-	babies
city	-	cities

Las palabras terminadas en **-F o -FE** forman el plural sustituyendo la **F o FE** por **-VES**.

EJEMPLOS

Singular		Plural
wolf	-	wolves
half	-	halves
wife	-	wives
life	-	lives
knife	-	knives

Hay palabras irregulares, es decir que cuando decimos el plural puede ser que cambie mucho o no cambie nada.

EJEMPLOS

Singular		Plural
man	-	men
woman	-	women
child	-	children
person	-	people
foot	-	feet
Mouse	-	Mice

**ESTA LISTA SE USARÁ
EN EL EXAMEN**



COMPLETA EL EJERCICIO SIGUIENDO LAS INSTRUCCIONES Y USANDO LA EXPLICACIÓN ANTERIOR.

<p>Add -s to make the plural form.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> snake - _____ pencil - _____ chair - _____ bag - _____ house - _____ spoon - _____ plate - _____ tiger - _____ paper - _____ marker - _____ pear - _____ ant - _____ 	<p>Add -es to the nouns that ends with s, ss, x, ch, sh, o to make the plural form.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> glass - _____ dress - _____ box - _____ bench - _____ toothbrush - _____ tomato - _____ church - _____ fox - _____ dish - _____ bush - _____ princess - _____ 	<p>For the noun that ends with -y, change -y to -i then add -es (ies)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> baby - _____ country - _____ bunny - _____ city - _____ candy - _____ berry - _____ cherry - _____ nanny - _____ lady - _____ factory - _____ pony - _____ guppy - _____ 	<p>For the noun that ends with -f or -fe, change -f or -fe to -v then add -es. (-ves).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> life - _____ leaf - _____ loaf - _____ wife - _____ knife - _____ calf - _____ half - _____ elf - _____
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EJERCICIOS EN LINEA – Revisa tus respuestas al terminar elejercicio.
http://www.english-room.com/grammar/plural6_a.htm ----- escribe el plural correctamente y da click en CHECK

VOCABULARY. STUDY THE PROFESSIONS



DEMONSTRATIVES.

Los pronombres demostrativos en inglés se usan para indicar la distancia relativa entre dos o más personas u objetos.

	NEAR (CERCAS)	FAR (LEJOS)
Singular	<p>This is a house</p> 	<p>That is a house</p> 
Plural	<p>These are houses</p> 	<p>Those are houses</p> 

This is – Esta, esto, este es.

That is- Esa, eso, ese es.

These are- Estos, estas son.

Those are- Esas, esos, aquellos(as) son.

Forma negativa

This/ That isn't /

These/ Those aren't

1) Complete the sentences with **this/that or these/those**.

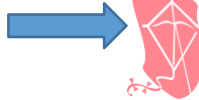
1) _____ is a gameboy.



2) _____ is a camera.



3) _____ is a kite.



4) _____ are balls.



5) _____ is a pen.



6) _____ are trucks.



Practica ejercicios en línea.

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that-these-those>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/demonstratives/this-that>

PODRÁS REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS AL TERMINAR

Lee las descripciones y contesta el crucigrama

USA DICCIONARIO SI ES NECESARIO



ESTE VOCABULARIO SE USARÁ EN EL EXAMEN

- | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| diningroom | backyard | balcony |
| hall | garage | livingroom |
| bathroom | porch | bedroom |
| pool | basement | garden |
| kitchen | attic | |

Created with TheTeachersCorner.net Crossword Puzzle Generator

CROSS

- 2. An area behind the house
- 5. The place where you can sit in a sofa and watch TV
- 8. The place where you have a shower
- 10. An elevated area out of the house

DOWN

- 1. You park your car here
- 3. The place where you eat with your family
- 4. The place where you can find flowers and trees
- 6. You can rest and sleep in this room
- 7. In this place you can cook meals
- 9. A large entrance room or corridor in a house

HAVE AND HAS

Es el verbo tener y su forma de uso cambia dependiendo de la persona de la que hablamos.

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
I			I			Do	I	
YOU	have	a car.	YOU	don't have	a car.		YOU	have
HE			HE			Does	HE	
SHE	has	a pencil.	SHE	doesn't	a pencil.		SHE	have
IT			IT	have			IT	
WE			WE			Do	WE	
THE	have	a notebook.	THE	don't have	a notebook		THE	have
Y			Y				Y	

COMPLETA CORRECTAMENTE CON HAVE Y HAS DESPUES CONVIERTELAS EN NEGATIVO

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. I _____ nine books in my backpack. | 1. I _____ |
| 2. Sonia _____ a big dog in her house | 2. Sonia _____ |
| 3. He _____ a class with me. | 3. He _____ |
| 4. John and Patty _____ a blue car. | 4. John and Patty _____ |
| 5. My mom _____ an interesting job. | 5. My mom _____ |
| 6. My sister and I _____ the same bedroom | 6. My sister and I _____ |
| 7. You _____ a big kitchen in your house | 7. You _____ |



UAS
CON VISIÓN DE FUTURO
2025



Dirección General de Escuelas Preparatorias




INVESTIGA SU SIGNIFICADO Y ANÓTALO

APPEARANCE

AGE

						
BABY	TODDLER	CHILD	TEENAGER	YOUNG	MIDDLE-AGED	ELDERLY/OLD

HEIGHT

		
TALL	MEDIUM-HEIGHT	SHORT









BUILD

			
WELL-BUILT	SLIM/THIN	PLUMP	FAT







HAIR

					
LONG	SHORT	SHOULDER-LENGTH	STRAIGHT	WAVY	CURLY
					
DARK/BLACK	FAIR	BROWN	BLONDE	RED	BALD

FACE

			
ROUND	OVAL	TRIANGULAR	SQUARE
			
LONG	MOUSTACHE	BEARD	FRECKLES

EYES

		
BROWN	GREEN	BIG
		
BLUE	HAZEL	SMALL

LOOKS

			
BEAUTIFUL PRETTY	HANDSOME ATTRACTIVE	GORGEOUS	UGLY

DESCRIBING PEOPLE



Look at the pictures carefully. Choose and circle the right expressions in bold.



Name: Sharon
Age: 16
Height: 150 cm
Weight: 44 kg

Sharon is a **highschool student/teacher**. She is **young/old**. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has **short/long**, **brown/black** hair and **blue/brown** eyes.



Name: William
Age: 24
Height: 185 cm
Weight: 78 kg

William is a **handsome/beautiful** boy. He is **young/old**. He is **short/tall** and he is **fat/of medium weight**. He has **short/long**, **fair/black** hair and **green/black** eyes.



Name: Helen
Age: 22
Height: 160 cm
Weight: 44 kg

Helen is a **young/old** and **beautiful/ugly** girl. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has **straight/curly** hair and **hazel/green** eyes.



Name: Roger
Age: 65
Height: 170 cm
Weight: 95 kg

Roger is a **young/an old** man. He isn't working. He is **retired/a worker**. He is **short/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has **short/long**, **brown/black** hair and **blue/black** eyes.



Name: Claire
Age: 29
Height: 180 cm
Weight: 65 kg

Claire is a fortune teller at a **circus/hospital**. She is **young/old**. She is **short/tall** and she is **slim/plump**. She has **short/long**, **straight/curly** brown hair and **blue/green** eyes.



Name: James
Age: 67
Height: 187 cm
Weight: 70 kg

James is a **musician/driver** in a rock group. He is **tall/of medium height** and he is **plump/slim**. He has **short/long curly/straight** red hair. He is **He's old/young**.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

"There is" y "There are" quieren decir "Hay" en español. "There is" es singular y "There are" es plural.

There is a book. (Hay un libro.)*

There are books. (Hay libros.)

**Se puede hacer una contracción de "There is" a "There's". No se puede hacer una contracción de "There are."*

El negativo es "There is not" y "There are not" y sus contracciones.

There is not a book. - There isn't a book.

There are not books. - There aren't books.

Para formar una pregunta nada más cambiamos el orden de las palabras.

Is there a book?

Yes, there is.

No, there isn't.

Are there books?

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.



1. Complete with **there is / there are**

- a t-shirt on the bed.
- two books on the floor.
- a scarf on the floor.
- four pictures on the wall.
- many books on the shelves.
- a book on the bed.
- a laptop on the floor.
- some papers on the floor.

2. Answer the questions using

Yes, there is / Yes, there are / No, there isn't / No, there aren't

Are there any eggs in the fridge?

Are there any onions in the fridge?

Is there any lettuce in the fridge?

Is there any milk in the fridge?

Are there bananas in the fridge?

Is there a cake in the fridge?

Are there any lemons in the fridge?

Is there any pizza in the fridge?



Let's practice, en estas actividades puedes revisar tu comprensión del tema (apóyate con un diccionario de ser necesario):

<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Basico/Leccion6/Gramatica.html> (No contestar el ejercicio FIND THE MISTAKE)

http://www.english-room.com/grammar/thereis_thereare.htm

<http://www2.arnes.si/~oskplucija4/ces/thereisare.htm>

SOME ANY

Some y any son palabras que (para los aficionados de la gramática) se llaman determinantes. Es decir, se usan para determinar de qué parte o de qué cantidad de algo estamos hablando.

Muchas frases comunes usan **some y any** delante de un sustantivo plural o incontable

SOME ---- ALGO, ALGUN, ALGUNOS...

En inglés, se usa **some** para frases afirmativas y para ofrecer o pedir algo. Se habla de una cantidad o un número, no importa si es contable (y plural) o incontable:

EJEMPLOS oraciones afirmativas

- There are some new people in my English class. (plural contable)
- I bought some new shoes. (plural contable)
- There is some milk in the fridge. (incontable)

SOME también se usa para **OFRECER** algo.

- Would you like some wine?
- Do you want some soup?

También se usa **some** para **PEDIR** algo. Específicamente, algo incontable o plural.

- Can I borrow some money? (incontable)
- Could you give me some books to read on vacation? (plural)

Any se usa en negaciones para incontable y contable plural, y también para preguntas que no son ni ofertas ni pedidos sino para saberla existencia de algo.

Oraciones negativas ----no hay

Puede ser un artículo plural o singular

- There isn't any beer in the fridge. (Negación con there is y algo incontable.)
- There aren't any good films on TV. (Negación en plural.)

Preguntar existencia

- Are there any good restaurants near here? (Pregunta en plural.)
- Do you have any children? (Pregunta en plural.)

● **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.**

1. I don't need any money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have _____ pens, but I have _____ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us _____ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have _____ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have _____ library cards? B: No, they don't have _____.
6. Paul wants to buy _____ new shoes.
7. Excuse me, I need _____ information about the flight to Boston.
8. I don't have _____ paper, but Mary has _____.
9. Mr. Smith has _____ questions that he wants to ask you.
10. They have _____ apples, but they don't have _____ bananas.
11. I'm sorry, but we don't have _____ more tickets.
12. Thomas read _____ interesting books last month.
13. I bought _____ milk and _____ sugar at the supermarket.
14. A: Do you have _____ coins for the bus? B: No, I don't have _____.
15. I need _____ help with my homework.

RESPUESTAS 1. any 2. any / some 3. any 4. any 5. any / any 6. some 7. some 8. any / some 9. some 10. some / any 11. any 12. some 13. some / some 14. any / any 15. some

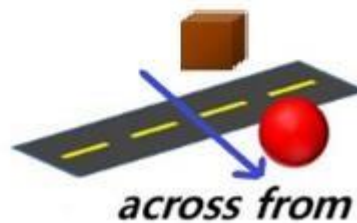
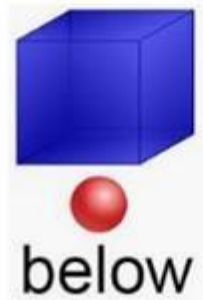
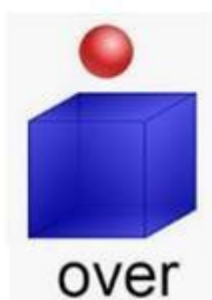
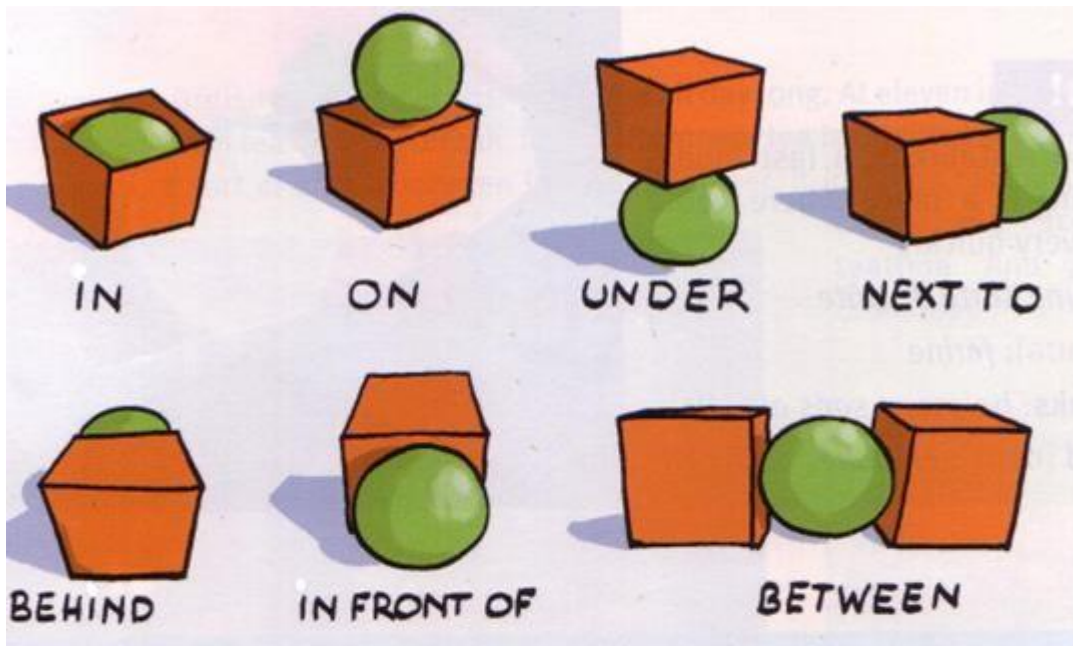
EJERCICIOS EN LINEA

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any.htm ----REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/some_any2.htm ----- REVISAR TUS RESPUESTAS








PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Estas palabras las usamos para explicar la ubicación de una cosa o lugar.



INVESTIVA EL SIGNIFICADO
Y ANÓTALO

choose the right answer

		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	in front of	
	in	
	next to	
	between	
	over	
	on	
	behind	
		
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

GIVING DIRECTIONS VOCABULARY



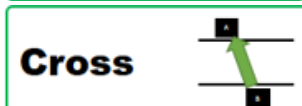
Go Straight

VE DERECHO



Turn Right

DA VUELTA A LA DERECHA



Cross

CRUZA



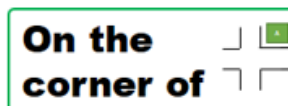
Go Past

PASA



Turn Left

VUELTA A LA IZQUIERDA



On the corner of

EN LA ESQUINA DE

Let's practice, en estas actividades puedes revisar tu comprensión del tema (apóyate con un diccionario de ser necesario):

<http://jerome.boulinguez.free.fr/english/file/hotpotatoes/followtheroutevoc.htm>

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT



past



Into



around



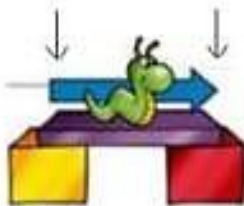
through



under



over



across



along

INVESTIVA EL SIGNIFICADO Y ANÓTALO

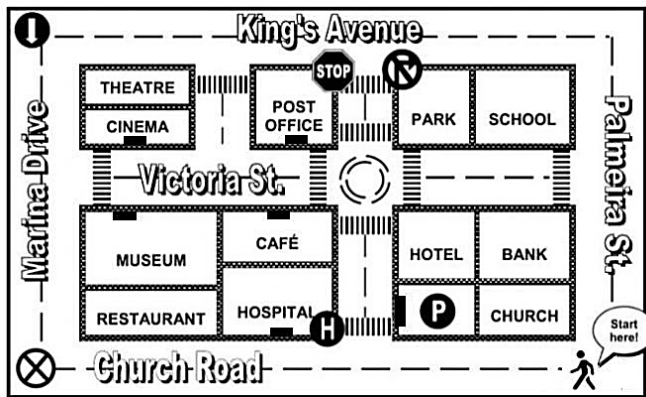
SHOWING THE WAY

Match my directions with the numbers.

- GO ROUND
- GO PAST
- GO BACK
- TAKE THE 2nd TURN ON THE RIGHT
- GO STRAIGHT AHEAD / GO ALONG
- TURN LEFT
- GO AS FAR AS
- GO THROUGH
- CROSS THE STREET
- GO ACROSS

INVESTIVA EL SIGNIFICADO Y ANÓTALO

SIGUE LAS INSTRUCCIONES Y ESCRIBE A QUE LUGAR LLEGASTE



- 1- Go straight past the hospital and turn right in the restaurant. Go on Mariana Drive turn right on King's Avenue. Take the second street and turn right and cross the street, you are in _____.
- 2-Go straight and turn right in the first street. Stop in the hotel, what is on your left? _____.

Practica y revisa tus respuestas (Actividad 1 y 2)
<https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=1434>

UNIT 3- WHAT DO I DO?

Investiga y anota el significado de los verbos, usa el vocabulario para completar los crucigramas de la siguiente actividad. **(Esta lista se utilizará en el examen, estúdiala)**

1

Down ↓

make breakfast
 ✓ put on makeup
 get dressed
 go to school
 get up
 make the bed
 sleep
 brush teeth

Across →

have a bath
 take a shower
 brush hair
 go to work
 have breakfast
 comb hair
 go to bed
 shave

INVESTIVA EL SIGNIFICADO
 Y ANÓTALO

2

Across →

read a book
 cook dinner
 walk the dog
 drive a car
 do housework
 study
 drink water
 play games

Down ↓

write
 do homework
 eat
 ride a bicycle
 listen to music
 do exercises
 watch tv
 ✓ have lessons

DAILY ROUTINES CROSSWORD PUZZLE I

Look at the numbers on the pictures and write the daily routines vocabulary in the crossword puzzle

2 P
U
T
O
N
M
A
K
E
U
P

1
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

8
12
10
14
13
6
16
4
7
15
2
3
9
11
1

21

DAILY ROUTINES CROSSWORD PUZZLE 2

Look at the numbers on the pictures and write the daily routines vocabulary in the crossword puzzle

1 H
2 A
3 V
4 E
5 L
6 E
7 S
8 S
9 O
10 N
11 S

Clues and Illustrations:

- 1: A woman in a black apron writing on a notepad.
- 2: A woman and a child playing with colorful blocks.
- 3: A woman with headphones dancing to music.
- 4: A man riding a bicycle with a backpack.
- 5: A woman drinking water from a bottle.
- 6: A man running.
- 7: A woman talking on a mobile phone.
- 8: A woman in a red dress walking a dog.
- 9: A man eating breakfast (cereal and toast).
- 10: A woman sitting at a desk with a lightbulb idea.
- 11: A woman washing a dog in a tub.
- 12: A child reading a book.
- 13: A man pointing at a blackboard.
- 14: A woman cooking a large turkey in a pot.
- 15: A group of people watching a television.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

El presente simple normalmente se usa para hablar de las actividades que realizamos cotidianamente (hábitos y rutinas) o cosas que son ciertas todo el tiempo o que vemos como permanentes.

Cómo formar los verbos en presente simple

Las formas verbales son muy sencillas – sólo se pone una -s en tercera persona singular. Por lo demás, la conjugación es igual que el infinitivo:

I work.
You work.
He works.
She works.
It works.
We work.
They work.

Excepto en los siguientes casos (**solo en la tercera persona del singular HE/ SHE & IT**):

ENDING	EXAMPLES
Si el verbo utilizado acaba en -SS, -SH, -CH, -O, o -X , la terminación de la tercera persona es -ES	To kiss <i>Besar</i> → He kisses <i>Él besa</i>
	To fish <i>Pescar</i> → He fishes <i>Él pesca</i>
	To watch <i>Observar</i> → She watches <i>Ella observa</i>
	To go <i>Ir</i> → She goes <i>Ella va</i>
	To fix <i>Reparar</i> → He fixes <i>Él repara</i>
Si el verbo utilizado acaba en consonante más -Y , la terminación de la tercera persona se forma sustituyendo la -Y por una -IES	To study <i>Estudiar</i> → He studies <i>Él estudia</i>
	To fly <i>Volar</i> → She flies <i>Ella vuela</i>
Si el verbo utilizado termina en vocal más -Y , nos limitamos a añadir una -S al final	To play <i>Jugar</i> → He plays <i>Él juega</i>
	To stay <i>Quedarse</i> → He stays <i>Él se queda</i>

Practica las reglas vistas anteriormente.

<p>1. Janet _____ (watch) a film on TV.</p> <p>2. The girl _____ (finish) her homework.</p> <p>3. My father _____ (fix) the TV.</p> <p>4. The children _____ (visit) the museum every school year.</p> <p>5. Helen _____ (wash) her hair every two days.</p> <p>6. My friend _____ (try) to cheer me up.</p> <p>7. My mother _____ (guide) me.</p> <p>8. They _____ (offer) me a CD every Christmas.</p> <p>9. I _____ (wait) for you whatever happens.</p> <p>10. My mother always _____ (divide) the cake in six.</p> <p>11. My family _____ (plan) a trip every year.</p>	<p>12. Mr. Harris is the one who usually _____ (carry) the heavy boxes to the attic.</p> <p>13. I normally _____ (talk) to John on the phone.</p> <p>14. Karen and Sara _____ (play) the guitar.</p> <p>15. The students _____ (describe) their homes easily.</p> <p>16. Tom _____ (collect) stamps.</p> <p>17. The young boy _____ (cry) for help.</p> <p>18. Susan _____ (wrap) the present.</p> <p>19. Katy _____ (admire) her grandmother.</p> <p>20. Babies _____ (like) to clap their hands.</p>
--	--

La forma negativa

En las oraciones negativas añadimos el verbo auxiliar **do no/ don't** entre el sujeto y el verbo principal, aunque para **he, she e it** se utilizará la forma **does not / doesn't**.

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB	EXAMPLES
I	do not don't	work	I don't work in a factory. (yo) No trabajo en una fábrica.
You			You don't work in a factory. (tú) No trabajas en una fábrica.
He	He doesn't work in a factory. (él) No trabaja en una fábrica.		
She	She doesn't work in a factory. (ella) No trabaja en una fábrica.		
It	It doesn't work . (ella) No funciona .		
We	We don't work in a factory. (nosotros/as) No trabajamos en una fábrica.		
You	You don't work in a factory. (vosotros/as) Trabajáis en una fábrica.		
They	They don't work in a factory. (ellos/as) No trabajan en una fábrica.		



Fijémonos en que a la 3ª persona del singular de la forma negativa no se le añade ninguna -s al final del verbo ya que esta ha sido añadida con la forma *does* en el auxiliar. Lo mismo ocurre en el caso de las **interrogativas**, como veremos a continuación.



Es más común utilizar la forma contraída *don't* y *doesn't* que *do not* y *does not*.

Fill in the gaps with the Present Simple (negative) of the verbs in brackets.

1. David _____ (not / watch) films in the cinema.
2. Carol _____ (not / like) to go to parties.
3. My parents _____ (not / go) to restaurants.
4. Peter _____ (not / close) the door when he enters.
5. Nicole _____ (not / obey) any rule.
6. Jewels _____ (not / disappear) just like that!
7. I _____ (not / like) to wait too much long.
8. Mrs. Underwood _____ (not / understand) me.
9. The students _____ (not / identify) the subject in the sentence.
10. Caroline _____ (not / like) to be disturbed.

Practica y revisa tus respuestas:

http://www.english-room.com/grammar/presentsimpletense_affirmative_1.htm

<https://www.englishmaven.org/HP6/Present%20Tense%20Exercise%204.htm>

(affirmative sentences)

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/do-does-exercises/negative-1.htm>

(negative sentences)

La forma interrogativa

En las oraciones interrogativas el verbo auxiliar **do o does** se coloca al inicio de la oración seguido del sujeto, el verbo principal y en algunos casos se añade un complemento.

AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	VERB	EXAMPLES
Do	I	work?	Do I work in a factory? (yo) ¿Trabajo en una fábrica?
	you		Do you work in a factory? (tu) ¿Trabajas en una fábrica?
Does	he	work?	Does he work in a factory? (él) ¿Trabaja en una fábrica?
	she		Does she work in a factory? (ella) ¿Trabaja en una fábrica?
	it		Does it work? (ello) ¿Funciona?
Do	we	work?	Do we work in a factory? (nosotros/as) ¿Trabajamos en una fábrica?
	you		Do you work in a factory? (vosotros/as) ¿Trabajáis en una fábrica?
	they		Do they work in a factory? (ellos/as) ¿Trabajan en una fábrica?

Now use the interrogative form of the present simple.

1. _____ (the girl / blush) when her boyfriend kisses her?
2. _____ (Caroline / like) to be disturbed?
3. _____ (you / explain) clearly?
4. _____ (Mum / cook) dinner every day?
5. _____ (the student / ask) for help?
6. _____ (girls / enjoy) going to parties?
7. _____ (you / visit) the museum regularly?
8. _____ (Charles / arrive) early as a rule?
9. _____ (secretaries / make) hotel reservations?
10. _____ (Mrs. Clark / water) the plants?
11. _____ (the cat / scratch) the front door?
12. _____ (your sister / cook) well?

PRESENT SIMPLE



I	work.
You	work.
He	works.
She	works.
It	works.
We	work.
They	work.

YES/NO QUESTIONS

with short answers

Do	I	
Do	you	
Does	he	work?
Does	she	
Does	it	
Do	we	
Do	they	

Yes,		No,	
I	do.	I	don't.
you	do.	you	don't.
he	does.	he	doesn't.
she	does.	she	doesn't.
it	does.	it	doesn't.
we	do.	we	don't.
they	do.	they	don't.

don't = do not
doesn't = does not

● Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the above boxes.

1. Mr. Stevens works at a bank.

Question: Does Mr. Stevens work at a bank ?

Answer: Yes, he does.

Answer: No, he doesn't.

2. Mary gets up at six o'clock.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

3. It rains a lot in that country.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

4. Sam and Kelly live in Australia.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

5. The bus leaves in an hour.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

6. His brother likes to swim at the beach.

Question: _____ ?

Answer: Yes, _____.

Answer: No, _____.

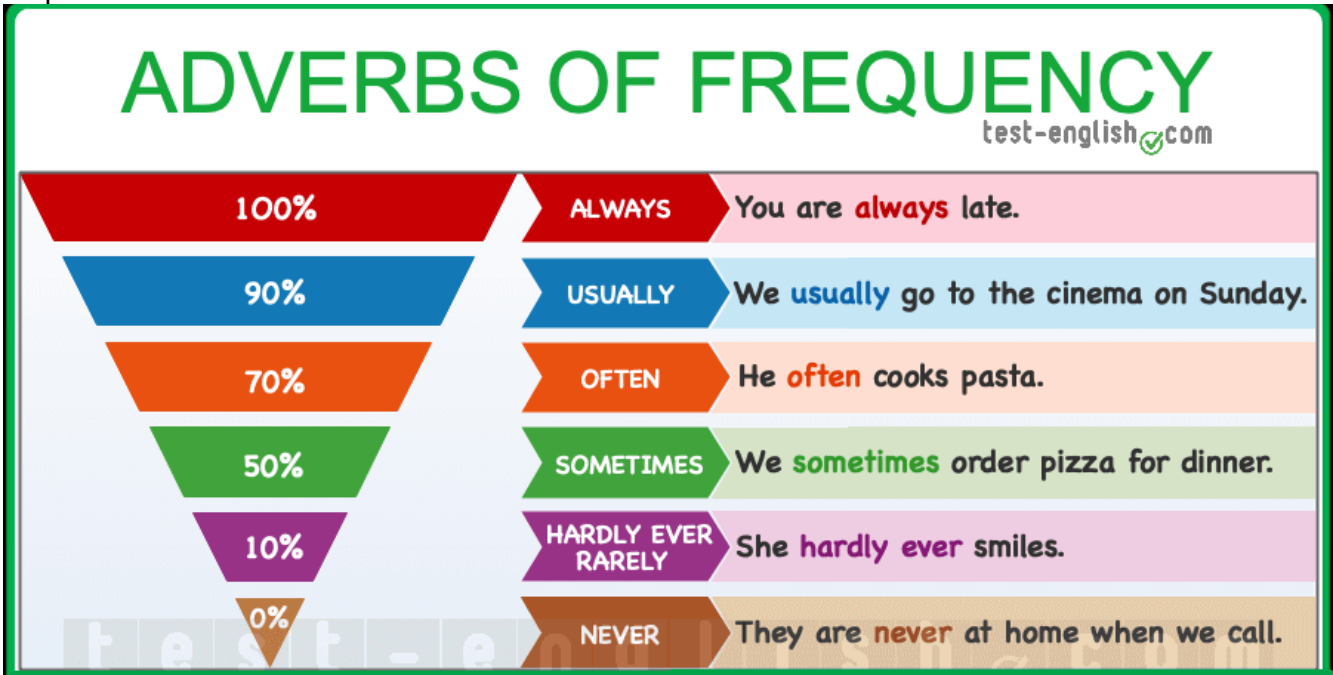
Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present/do-does-2>

<https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/presnq2.htm>

Los *frequency adverbs*

Los llamados *frequency adverbs* son aquellos adverbios que sirven para expresar la regularidad con la que ocurre una acción.



Investiga su significado y anótalo. Observa con atención su ubicación a continuación.

¿Cómo se utilizan los *frequency adverbs*?

WORD ORDER

POSITIVE	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	He often cooks pasta.
	SUBJECT	BE	FREQUENCY ADVERB	You are always late.
QUESTION	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	Are you always late? Does he often cook?

⚠ Use NEVER and HARDLY EVER with positive verbs

<p>❌ He isn't never late.</p> <p>✅ He is never late.</p>	<p>❌ They don't hardly ever go to the library.</p> <p>✅ They hardly ever go to the library.</p>
--	---

En las oraciones **negativas** colocamos el *frequency adverb* entre el auxiliar **don't** o **doesn't** y el verbo principal.

Sujeto + **don't/doesn't** + **frequency adverb** + verbo principal + (complemento)



I don't **often** watch TV.
No veo la televisión a menudo.



He doesn't **usually** go shopping.
Normalmente no va de compras.

Adverbs of frequency

1. Rewrite the complete sentence using the adverb in brackets in its correct position.

He listens to the radio. (*often*)

They read a book. (*sometimes*)

Pete gets angry. (*never*)

Tom is very friendly. (*usually*)

I take sugar in my coffee. (*sometimes*)

Ramon and Frank are hungry. (*often*)

My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (*always*)

Walter helps his father in the kitchen. (*usually*)

Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a1/adverbs-frequency/>

[https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English as a Second Language \(ESL\)/Adverbs of frequency/Adverbs of frequency_no581737vc](https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English+as+a+Second+Language+(ESL)/Adverbs+of+frequency/Adverbs+of+frequency_no581737vc)

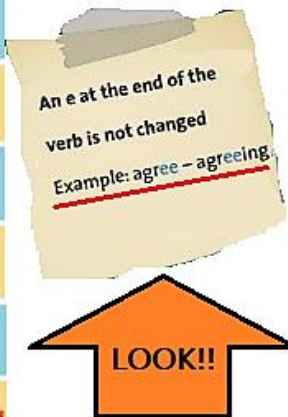
Present continuous or progressive

El presente continuo o progresivo se utiliza para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

Para formar el presente continuo se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "to be" y el verbo + **ing**.

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo + ing
I	am	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
he, she, it	is	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...
you, we, they	are	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

BASE FORM	"ING" - FORM
Cook - Eat - Speak	Cooking - Eating - Speaking
Buy - Enjoy - Try	Buying - Enjoying - Trying (Final letter "y" is in the same place)
Go - Do	Going - Doing
Drive - Share - Write	Driving - Sharing - Writing (Final letter "E" is eliminating)
Lie	Lying ("IE" is eliminating)
Skip* - Put* - Swim*	Skipping - Putting - Swimming



*The final three letters are "consonant - vowel - consonant", that's why we have ^{vocal}

PAY ATTENTION TO THE EXAMPLES, REMEMBER THE RULES.

Complete the chart with the verb to be am- is- are		Write the ING form of the following verbs		Write the ING form of the following verbs	
I	<input type="text"/>	write	writing	sit	sitting
you	<input type="text"/>	come	<input type="text"/>	beg	<input type="text"/>
he	<input type="text"/>	drive	<input type="text"/>	swim	<input type="text"/>
she	<input type="text"/>	make	<input type="text"/>	run	<input type="text"/>
it	<input type="text"/>	take	<input type="text"/>	set	<input type="text"/>
we	<input type="text"/>	live	<input type="text"/>	stop	<input type="text"/>
they	<input type="text"/>	move	<input type="text"/>	win	<input type="text"/>

← INVESTIGA SU SIGNIFICADO

Write the ING form of the following verbs		Write the ING form of the following verbs		Write the ING form of the following verbs	
lie	lying	work	working	study	studying
tie	<input type="text"/>	spend	<input type="text"/>	pay	<input type="text"/>
die	<input type="text"/>	talk	<input type="text"/>	play	<input type="text"/>
vie	<input type="text"/>	walk	<input type="text"/>	stay	<input type="text"/>
		Sell	<input type="text"/>	buy	<input type="text"/>
		drink	<input type="text"/>		
		offer	<input type="text"/>		

← INVESTIGA SU SIGNIFICADO

Structure (Estructura)

Positive

I	am	working.
She He It	is	
You We They	are	

Negative

I	am not	working.
She He It	isn't (is not)	
You We They	aren't (are not)	

Question

Am	I	working?
Is	she he it	
Are	you we they	

Short answers

Yes, No,	I	am am not
	she he it	is isn't
	you we they	are aren't



She **is reading** now.
(ella) *Ahora está leyendo.*



They **are cooking** at the moment.
(ellos) *Están cocinando en este momento.*

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



I	am	
You	are	
He	is	
She	is	cooking.
It	is	
We	are	
They	are	

I	am		
You	are		
He	is		
She	is	not	cooking.
It	is		
We	are		
They	are		

Am	I	
Are	you	
Is	he	
Is	she	cooking?
Is	it	
Are	we	
Are	they	

Yes,		No,		
I	am.	I	am	
you	are.	you	are	
he	is.	he	is	
she	is.	she	is	not.
it	is.	it	is	
we	are.	we	are	
they	are.	they	are	

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

- We are watching TV* _____ . (we / watch / TV)
- A: _____ ? (your classmate / study?)
B: Yes, he _____ .
- _____ . (Steven / make / dinner)
- A: _____ . (why / you / laugh?)
B: _____ . (I / read / a funny book)
- _____ . (the children / play / a game)
- _____ now. (it / rain)
- A: _____ ? (they / eat / lunch?)
B: No, they _____ .
- _____ . (birds / sing)
- _____ . (I / do my homework)
- _____ . (he / not sleep)
- _____ . (my friend and I / talk)
- _____ . (John / not swim / at the beach)

Practica y revisa tus respuestas
<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous/index.html>
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/present-continuous-progressive/positive-negative-questions-write>

Comparatives and superlatives

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Los **comparative adjectives** se utilizan para comparar una determinada característica o calidad entre dos o más cosas, animales o personas.



The mouse is **smaller than** the owl.
El ratón es **más pequeño** que el búho.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Los **superlative adjectives** expresan el grado máximo de una característica de un elemento con respecto a otros de su mismo grupo o condición.



The fastest car is the blue one.
El coche **más rápido** es el azul.

Para construir estructuras comparativas y superlativas hay que seguir unas reglas:

En los **adjetivos de una sílaba** generalmente se añade la terminación final **-er** en los comparativos.

En cuanto a los superlativos, se añade el artículo **the** antes del adjetivo y la terminación **-est**.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Monoslabos	-er	-est
		
Tall Alto	Taller Más alto	The tallest El más alto

EXCEPTIONS	COMPARATIVES	SUPERLATIVES
Si el adjetivo acaba en vocal -E	Solo se le añade -R	Solo se le añade -ST
Wide Ancho	Wider Más ancho	The widest El más ancho
En las palabras terminadas en consonante + vocal + consonante	Se dobra la última consonante y se añade -ER	Se dobra la última consonante y se añade -EST
Big Grande	Bigger Más grande	The biggest El más grande

En los **adjetivos de dos o más sílabas** para construir el comparativo se añade **more** antes del adjetivo sin alterarlo. Para formar el superlativo, en cambio, se añade **the most** antes del adjetivo sin alterarlo.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Más de dos sílabas	More	The most
Difficult <i>Difícil</i>	More difficult <i>Más difícil</i>	The most difficult <i>El más difícil</i>

EXCEPTIONS	COMPARATIVES	SUPERLATIVES
Si el adjetivo termina en consonante más -Y	Se sustituye la -Y por -IER	Se sustituye la -Y por -IEST
Easy Fácil	Easier Más fácil	The easiest El más fácil

En los **casos irregulares** se obtiene una forma resultante concreta sin estar regida por ninguna norma.

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES	COMPARATIVES	SUPERLATIVES
Good Bueno	Better Más bueno / mejor	(The) Best El más bueno / el mejor
Bad Malo	Worse Más malo / peor	(The) Worst El más malo / el peor
Far Lejos / lejano	Futher / farther Más lejos / lejano	(The) Furthest / Farthest El más lejos / lejano

¡Recuerda!

Los **comparative adjectives** son aquellos que comparan dos elementos mientras que los **superlative adjectives** expresan el grado máximo de una característica.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative		Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	
One syllable adjectives	Old	Older	The oldest	Adjectives with two or more syllables	Boring	More boring	The most boring	
	Safe	Safer	The safest		Beautiful	More beautiful	The most beautiful	
	Big	Bigger	The biggest		Irregular adjectives	Good	Better	The best
	Hot	Hotter	The hottest			Bad	Worse	The worst
Adjectives ending in y	Noisy	Noisier	The noisiest	Far	Farther	The farthest		
	Dirty	Dirtier	The dirtiest					

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

COMPARATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: '-er' or '-r' + 'than'	cold "In Canada, winter is <u>colder than</u> summer."
---	--

Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'more' + 'than'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>more expensive than</u> that book."
---	--

Irregular Comparative Adjectives

good – better than

bad – worse than

far – farther than
further than

Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: '-er' + 'than'	hap-py "John is <u>happier than</u> David."
--	---

Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'than'	big "Russia is <u>bigger than</u> Canada."
---	--

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

1. I (tall) am taller than my sister.
2. Sarah (busy) _____ Mary.
3. The sun (hot) _____ the earth.
4. The earth (large) _____ the moon.
5. Elephants (big) _____ horses.
6. Action movies (exciting) _____ comedies.
7. This restaurant (good) _____ that restaurant.
8. Salads (healthy) _____ hamburgers.
9. I think weekends (nice) _____ weekdays.
10. Lions (dangerous) _____ rabbits.
11. The sun (far) _____ the moon.
12. That hotel (bad) _____ this hotel.
13. Cars (fast) _____ bicycles.
14. Comedies (funny) _____ action movies.
15. I (nervous) _____ my friend.

Investiga el significado de las palabras entre paréntesis y anótalo.

Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/comparison/comparatives-1>

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/grammar/comparison/comparison-write-2>

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SUPERLATIVES



Adjectives with one syllable, add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	cold "January is often <u>the coldest</u> winter month."
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Adjectives with two or more syllables, add: 'the' + 'most'	ex-pen-sive "This book is <u>the most expensive</u> book in the store."
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Irregular Superlative Adjectives

good – the best

bad – the worst

far – the farthest
the furthest

Adjectives with two syllables that end in '-y', change '-y' to 'i' and add: 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	hap-py "John is <u>the happiest</u> person I know."
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Adjectives that end in a single vowel and consonant: double the final letter before adding 'the' + '-est' (or '-st')	big "Brazil is <u>the biggest</u> country in South America."
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- **Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.**

- I (tall) am the tallest person in my family.
- Jupiter (big) _____ planet in our solar system.
- Elephants (large) _____ land animals on earth.
- We bought (expensive) _____ TV in the store.
- Which sports do you think (dangerous) _____?
- My cat (lazy) _____ animal I know.
- This restaurant serves (good) _____ food in town.
- I think math (difficult) _____ subject.
- What (long) _____ word in English that you know?
- He (strange) _____ man in the story.
- Last week, I had (bad) _____ time of my life!
- Which place (hot) _____ place on earth?
- I think it (funny) _____ show on television.
- My friend (interesting) _____ person I know.
- Who (famous) _____ person in your country?

Investiga el significado de las palabras entre paréntesis y anótalo.

Practica y revisa tus respuestas

<https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5425>

<http://jerome.boulinguez.free.fr/english/file/hotpotatoes/superlatives.htm>