



**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO  
ESCUELA NACIONAL PREPARATORIA  
SECRETARÍA ACADÉMICA**

**COLEGIO DE INGLÉS**



**GUÍA DE ESTUDIOS**



**MATERIA: INGLÉS I  
INICIACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA  
GRADO: PRIMERO DE INICIACIÓN  
CLAVE: 1108  
PLAN: 96**

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## PRESENTACIÓN

Esta guía constituye una herramienta que conduce al logro del aprendizaje de manera autónoma, para que así logres aprobar tu examen extraordinario de la materia Inglés I de Iniciación Universitaria de una manera ordenada, sólida, profunda y suficiente.

Así mismo, la guía contiene las tres unidades del programa de Inglés I de Iniciación Universitaria para que abarques integralmente el plan de estudios de la materia indicada y brinda ejemplos del uso del idioma en situaciones formales, familiares y culturales.

Te sugerimos reforzar o profundizar aun más sobre lo que aquí se presenta. Para esto, puedes consultar los textos sugeridos en la bibliografía básica propuesta al final de esta guía.

Para verificar si los ejercicios y las evaluaciones han sido contestados correctamente, consulta la clave de respuestas que se encuentra al final de cada unidad. Además al final de la guía hay un ejercicio de autoevaluación que es similar, MÁS NUNCA IGUAL al examen extraordinario.

## ***INTRODUCCIÓN***

Inglés I de categoría obligatoria y carácter teórico; constituye la introducción formal al estudio de un idioma extranjero para los alumnos que inician el bachillerato de seis años. Es también el antecedente de Inglés II. El ordenamiento que tienen los contenidos de este curso, es el inicio de una secuencia en espiral que permite al alumno aprender la lengua extranjera de manera acumulativa, a través de los cursos subsecuentes.

Inglés I no tiene antecedente debido a que no se enseña ninguna lengua extranjera en las escuelas primarias oficiales de la SEP. Las materias que se imparten de forma paralela a la materia de Inglés en primer año son *Geografía Física y Humana* y *Español I*, la primera para reforzar la información acerca de los países de habla inglesa y la segunda porque ambas materias coinciden en el estudio del campo lingüístico. Su materia consecuente es *Inglés II* que se imparte en el segundo año de Iniciación Universitaria.

# **CONTENIDO**

## **Unidad I. Saludar y presentarse**

- Propósitos de la unidad
- Contenido
- Vocabulario
- Ejemplos
- Ejercicios
- Respuestas a los ejercicios

## **Unidad II. Individuos y Ubicación**

- Propósitos de la unidad
- Contenido
- Vocabulario
- Ejemplos
- Ejercicios
- Respuestas a los ejercicios

## **Unidad III. Actividades del momento**

- Propósitos de la unidad
- Contenido
- Vocabulario
- Ejemplos
- Ejercicios
- Respuestas a los ejercicios

## **Autoevaluación General**

## **Respuestas Evaluación General**

## **Bibliografía**

# SALUDAR Y PRESENTARSE

## ➤ PROPÓSITOS DE LA UNIDAD:

- ✓ Intercambiaras información acerca de ti mismo y de otras personas.
- ✓ Reconocerás rápidamente en un texto información relevante como el título, subtítulos, encabezados, etc. con base en tus conocimientos previos para la comprensión global y específica.

## ➤ CONTENIDOS:

Saludar y despedirse.  
Pedir y dar información sobre la hora y fecha.  
Ejecutar órdenes en el salón de clase.  
Presentarse y presentar a otras personas.  
Expresar gustos.

## ➤ VOCABULARIO:

❖ Hello!	!Hola!
❖ Hi!	!Hola!
❖ Good morning.	Buenos días.
❖ Good afternoon.	Buenas tardes.
❖ Good evening.	Buenas tardes.
❖ Good night.	Buenas noches.
❖ Good bye.	Adiós.
❖ See you later!	!Nos vemos luego!
❖ Until tomorrow.	Hasta mañana.
❖ What time is it?	¿Qué hora es?
❖ It's eight o'clock.	Son las ocho en punto.
❖ What day is today?	¿Qué día es hoy?
❖ It's Monday.	Es Lunes
❖ Open up your books.	Abran sus libros.
❖ I'm Helen.	Soy Helen.
❖ My name is Peter.	Mi nombre es Peter.
❖ What's your name?	¿Cuál es tu nombre?
❖ What's his name?	¿Cuál es su nombre?
❖ This is John.	Él es John.
❖ This is Mary.	Ella es Mary.
❖ What's his name?	¿Cuál es su nombre?
❖ His name's Bob.	Su nombre es Bob.
❖ I like hamburgers.	Me gustan las hamburguesas.
❖ He loves chicken and tacos.	El ama el pollo y los tacos.

## ➤ EJEMPLOS:

a) En el salón de clases, los alumnos se saludan y se presentan.

Ana: Hi!, my name's Ana.

Juan: Hello, I'm Juan. What's your name?  
Sue: My name's Sue.  
Juan: Nice to meet you Sue.  
Sue: Nice to meet you, too. Who is she?  
Juan: She's my friend Ana.

#### **b) El maestro entra al salón de clases.**

Teacher: Good Morning students. I'm Mrs. Cruz.  
Students: Good morning teacher!  
Teacher: Today is Monday. This is your first English class. Please, tell me, What are your names?  
Ana: My name's Ana and this is Juan.  
Teacher: Thank you Ana. Hi Juan, How are you?  
Juan: I'm fine, thank you Mrs. Cruz.  
Teacher: What time is it?  
Sue: It's 7 o'clock.  
Teacher: Please take out your books and open them on page 4, let's read a story. *(Cincuenta minutos después...)*  
Ok students, it's seven fifty, the class is over. See you next class.  
Ana: Good bye!

#### **c) Alumnos en un receso**

Juan: Hello, I'm Juan.  
Pablo: Hi! I'm Pablo. I'm from Guatemala.  
Juan: Nice to meet you Pablo, How old are you?  
Pablo: I'm thirteen (13). Where are you from?  
Juan: I'm from Mexico City. Oh! Look: This is Elena-  
Elena, this is Pablo.  
Elena: Nice to meet you, Pablo.  
Pablo: Do you speak English?  
Elena: Yes, I do.  
Juan: Hey Elena!! It's 9:30. It's time for our Geography class.  
Elena: Ok! Good bye Pablo. See you later.

#### **d) Al terminar las clases, Elena y Pablo están en la cafetería**

Elena: Do you want a cup of coffee and a sandwich?  
Pablo: Sure. I love coffee but I don't like sandwiches.  
Elena: So, what do you like?  
Pablo: Tacos are good, but I love tortas.

### ➤ EJERCICIOS:

## **I. SALUDAR Y PRESENTARSE**

**Notas Importantes:**

1. Recuerda el significado de las palabras interrogativas que sirven para hacer preguntas. Se colocan al principio de la pregunta cuando la respuesta no puede ser simplemente sí o no.

WHAT: qué / cuál  
WHEN: cuándo  
WHERE: dónde  
HOW: cómo  
WHO: quién

## 2. PRONOMBRE PERSONAL

### VERBO *TO BE*

### CONTRACCIÓN

I	AM	'M
YOU	ARE	'RE
HE	IS	'S
SHE	IS	'S
IT	IS	'S
WE	ARE	'RE
YOU	ARE	'RE
THEY	ARE	'RE

### NEGACIÓN DEL VERBO *TO BE*

### CONTRACCIÓN

AM NOT	'M NOT
ARE NOT	AREN'T
IS NOT	ISN'T

## EJEMPLOS:

### ***VERBO TO BE***

1. I am Alex, I am a teacher.
2. You are Juan and you are Mexican.
3. She is Tere, she is my mother.
4. It is a nice book, it is not long.
5. We are students, we are not doctors.
6. You are great students.
7. They are not my friends.

### ***CONTRACCIÓN***

- = I'm Alex, I'm a teacher.  
= You're Juan and you're Mexican.  
= She's Tere, she's my Mother.  
= It's a nice book, it isn't long.  
= We're students, we aren't doctors.  
= You're great students.  
= They aren't my friends.

## Ejercicio 1: Completa las oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo *to be* (am, is, are).

A: What \_\_\_\_\_ your name?

B: My name \_\_\_\_\_ Ale.

A: Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ from México.

A: And, what \_\_\_\_\_ your friend's name?

B: Oh, sorry, this is Natasha.

A: Hello Natasha, nice to meet you. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?

C: Hello, I \_\_\_\_\_ from Russia.

A: Wow! How old \_\_\_\_\_ you?



C: I \_\_\_\_\_ twelve years old.

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ eleven and Ale \_\_\_\_\_ twelve.

C: Great!

Adapted from: **Attitude 1**, Workbook.

**Ejercicio 2: Completa cada oración con una de las opciones que se muestran a continuación. Las opciones se pueden usar más de una vez.**

What's	Where's	name's	He's	She's	I'm
--------	---------	--------	------	-------	-----

1) A. Hello, my \_\_\_\_\_ Paulina.

B. Hi, Paulina. \_\_\_\_\_ Julieta.

2) A. \_\_\_\_\_ your name?

B. My \_\_\_\_\_ Gabriel.

3) A. \_\_\_\_\_ his name?

B. His \_\_\_\_\_ Joseph.

4) A. \_\_\_\_\_ he from?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ from England.

5) A. \_\_\_\_\_ Paulina from?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ from México.

Adapted from: **Attitude 1**, Workbook.

**Notas importantes:**

Recuerda el orden para realizar enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos usando el verbo **TO BE** (ser ó estar).

**AFIRMATIVO:**

I 'm a student.

She 's my friend.

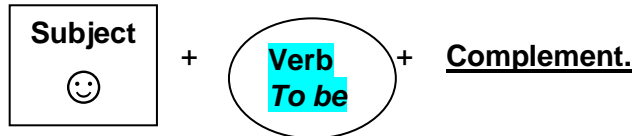
it 's

very pretty.

They're *Rosa and Maria*. **They** 're my friends.

*Flowers* are beautiful. **They** 're beautiful.

**FÓRMULA:**



**INTERROGATIVO:**

Am I pretty ?

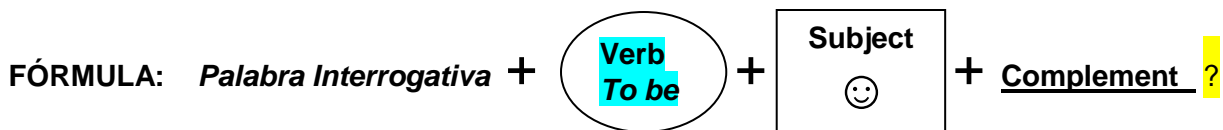
Is he your father ?

Are they your brothers ?

What is this ? ¿Qué es esto?

Where are you ? ¿Dónde estas?

Where is it ? ¿Dónde esta?

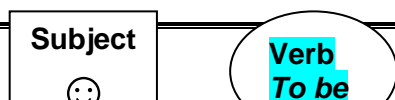


**NEGATIVO:**

John is not my father.

They are not my friends.

It is not my dog.



FÓRMULA:                    +                    + NOT + Complement.

**EJEMPLOS:**

AFIRMATIVO

You are my sister.  
It is a dog.  
The car is red.  
They are Shakira and Salma.  
They are beautiful.  
They are my teachers.  
It is a watch.  
We are at school.

INTERROGATIVO

Are you my sister?  
Is it a dog?  
Is the car red?  
Are they Shakira and Salma?  
Are they beautiful?  
Are they my teachers?  
Is it a watch?  
Are we at school?

NEGATIVO

You aren't my sister.  
It isn't a dog  
The car isn't red  
They aren't Shakira and Salma.  
They aren't beautiful.  
They aren't teachers.  
It isn't a watch.  
We aren't at school.

**Ejercicio 3: Ordena las palabras para formar preguntas.**

1. your / Hello / What's / ! / name / ?

---

2. Lupita / My / . / name's

---

3. you / Where / are / from / ?

---

4. from / I'm / the / U.S.

---

5. your / What's / last / ? / name

---

6. name's / Murphy / . / last / My

---

7. Murphy / Excuse me / spell /? / you / how / do / ,

---

8. M - u - r - p - h - y / That's / .

---

9. Lupita / Nice / to / Thanks / you! / meet / , / .

---

10. welcome / You're / ! / Nice / meet / you / to / too / . /

---

*Adapted from: Attitude 1, Workbook.*

#### Ejercicio 4: Relaciona las preguntas con sus respectivas respuestas.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How do you spell your last name?  | a. I'm from Russia.                      |
| 2. Hello, my name's Sebastian.       | b. Nice to meet you. I'm Olivia.         |
| 3. Excuse me, what's your last name? | c. S - h - u - g - o - u - n - o - v - a |
| 4. Where are you from?               | d. I don't know. Sorry!                  |
| 5. How do you spell "Guadalajara"?   | e. My last name's Shugounova.            |

*Adapted from: Attitude 1, Workbook.*

## II. PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA HORA Y FECHA

### Notas importantes

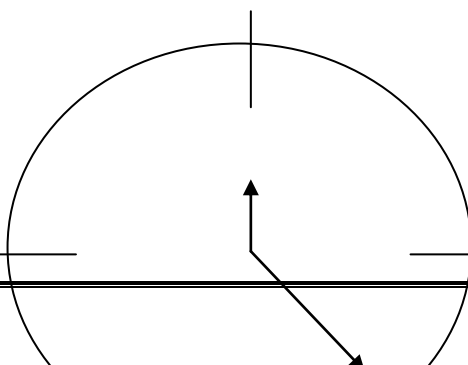
#### VOCABULARIO:

- o'clock: en punto
- quarter: cuarto
- half: media
- noon: medio día
- to: para la / las
- past: pasadas las / la
- midnight: media noche

o' clock

quarter / fifteen to

quarter / fifteen past



half

A partir del primer minuto de la hora y hasta la media hora se puede usar la palabra **PAST** que significa "pasadas las / la". Así mismo, la palabra **TO** que significa "para las / la" se puede usar pasando la media hora y hasta un minuto antes de la hora.

Ejemplos: 10: 01 = One past ten = Uno después de las diez.

4: 30 = Half past four = treinta después de las cuatro.

7: 31 = Twenty nine to eight = veintinueve para las ocho.

11: 59 = One to twelve = Uno para las doce.

1: 15 = One fifteen = Quarter past one = Una y quince.

2: 45 = Two forty five = Quarter to three = Cuarto para las tres.

12: 00 = Twelve o'clock = noon = medio día.

24: 00 = Midnight.

### Ejercicio 5: Relaciona las columnas.

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| a) 5: 00  | 1) It's one thirty in the afternoon.      |
| b) 14: 20 | 2) It's two fifteen in the morning.       |
| c) 17: 45 | 3) It's twenty to eight in the morning.   |
| d) 2: 15  | 4) It's noon.                             |
| e) 12: 00 | 5) It's quarter to four in the afternoon. |
| f) 24: 00 | 6) It's twenty past two in the afternoon. |
| g) 7: 40  | 7) It's one to eleven at night.           |
| h) 22: 59 | 8) It's five o' clock in the morning.     |
| i) 13: 30 | 9) It's five forty five in the afternoon. |
| j) 15: 45 | 10) It's midnight.                        |

### Ejercicio 6: Completa la tabla con el día de la semana correspondiente.

	Tuesday		Thursday		Saturday	
--	---------	--	----------	--	----------	--

### Ejercicio 7: Escribe en Inglés los días de la semana

1. Domingo \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jueves \_\_\_\_\_
3. Miércoles \_\_\_\_\_

- 4. Lunes \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Viernes \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Martes \_\_\_\_\_

**Ejercicio 8: Relaciona las columnas.**

- 1. What time is it? \_\_\_\_\_ a. Thursday.
- 2. What day is today? \_\_\_\_\_ b. On Mondays, at eleven thirty.
- 3. What's the date today? \_\_\_\_\_ c. January 28, 2008.
- 4. When's your birthday? \_\_\_\_\_ d. It's a quarter past 6.
- 5. When do we have our English class? \_\_\_\_\_ e. It's on May, 16.

**Ejercicio 9: Escribe la hora usando números.**

- 1. It's twenty five past six. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. It's half past two. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. It's five to four. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. It's half past nine. \_\_\_\_\_
- noon. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. It's \_\_\_\_\_

**III. EJECUTAR Y DAR ÓRDENES EN UN SALÓN DE CLASES**

**Nota:** Para dar órdenes usamos el **verbo en infinitivo** y no es necesario escribir el sujeto a quién se está refiriendo, **que son a las segundas personas del singular y el plural: tú y ustedes.**

**Ejemplos:**

- ✓ **Siéntate / Siéntense:** Sit down.
- ✓ **¡Corre! / ¡Corran!:** Run!
- ✓ **Lee / Lean:** Read.
- ✓ **Come / Coman:** Eat.

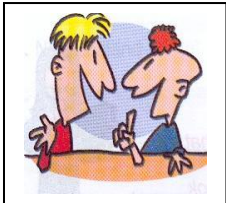
La forma **negativa** del imperativo se forma usando **do not = don't** antes del verbo en infinitivo.

- Ejemplo:** Don't sit down      No te sientes / No se sienten.  
 Don't run!:                    ¡No corras! / ¡No corran!  
 Don't read:                    No leas / no lean.  
 Don't eat:                      No comas / No coman.

No existe la forma afirmativa ni interrogativa para dar órdenes, ya que estamos usando la forma imperativa del verbo.

**Ejercicio 10: Relaciona los dibujos con las frases que se muestran a continuación.  
Luego escribe la forma negativa de cada frase como se muestra en el ejemplo.**

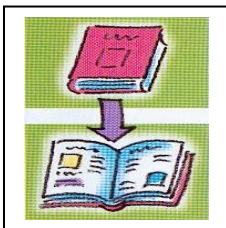
speaking	<del>talk in pairs</del>	close your books	write	read the text
stand up	look at the board	raise your hand	open your books	sit down



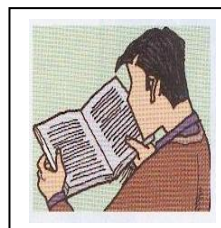
1. Talk in pairs.  
Don't talk in pairs.



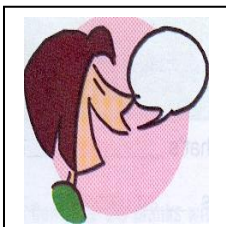
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

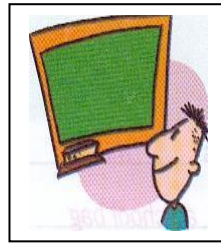


9. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Taken from: **To the Top 1**, Workbook.

#### IV. PRESENTARSE Y PRESENTAR A OTRAS PERSONAS

**Ejercicio 11: Completa el diálogo usando las frases a – g que se muestran a continuación.**

- a. We're classmates
- b. What year are you in
- c. Fine, thanks!
- d. How are you
- e. Goodbye
- f. I'm 14 years old
- g. nice to meet you

Javier: Hi, Pita (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

Pita: Not bad, and you Javier?

Javier: (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Pita: Javier, this is my friend Rosa. (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Javier: Hello Rosa, (4) \_\_\_\_\_!

Rosa: Nice to meet you too!

Rosa: (5) Javier, \_\_\_\_\_?

Javier: I'm in year 8.

Rosa: Year 8? So, how old are you? Thirteen?

Javier: No, (6) \_\_\_\_\_. See you later girls!



Pita: Bye!

Rosa: (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Javier.

*Adapted from: **To the Top 1**, Workbook.*

**Ejercicio 12: Completa las preguntas con WHO o WHAT. Luego responde a las preguntas con tu propia información.**

a. \_\_\_\_\_'s your favourite subject?

\_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_'s your favourite TV program?

\_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ year are you in?

\_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_'s your best friend?

\_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_'s your favourite colour?

\_\_\_\_\_

*Taken from: **To the Top 1**, Workbook.*

**Ejercicio 13: Completa las columnas.**

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	My
	Your
He	
	Its
	Our
You	
They	Their

**Ejercicio 14: Completa el texto con los pronombres del cuadro anterior.**



My name's Ale, (a) \_\_\_\_\_'m 32 years old. I have a sister. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ name's Julieta. She's 28.  
(c) \_\_\_\_\_'s an architect. She isn't married, but she has two dogs.  
(d) \_\_\_\_\_ names are Cuco and Panchito. (e) \_\_\_\_\_'re very friendly. She has a boyfriend named Ivan. (f) \_\_\_\_\_ boyfriend's an architect too!

*Adapted from: American Inside Out Elementary, Workbook.*

**Ejercicio 15: Completa tú propia credencial con tu información personal.**

**Ejemplo:**

<u>FRIENDS OF THE WORLD</u>	
FIRST NAME:	<u>Alejandra</u>
LAST NAME:	<u>Cruz</u>
NATIONALITY:	<u>Mexican</u>
AGE:	<u>14</u>
SCHOOL YEAR:	<u>1<sup>st</sup> year, secondary school</u>
FAVOURITE SPORT:	<u>Gymnastics</u>
HOBBY:	<u>playing the piano</u>



**Ahora, completa tú propia credencial con tu información personal.**

FRIENDS OF THE WORLD

FIRST NAME:	_____
LAST NAME:	_____
NATIONALITY:	_____
AGE:	_____
SCHOOL YEAR:	_____
FAVOURITE SPORT:	_____
HOBBY:	_____



YOUR PHOTO
---------------

## V. EXPRESAR GUSTOS

### Notas importantes:

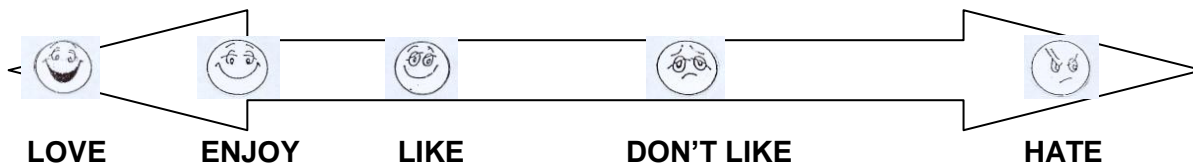
**LOVE:** amar, adorar

**ENJOY:** disfrutar

**LIKE:** gustar

**DON'T LIKE:** no gustar

**HATE:** odiar



### Recuerda:

1. 😊 + 

love
enjoy
like
don't like
hate

 + verbo con "ing"

#### EJEMPLOS:

I like listening to music.

We love running in the mornings.

She hates waking up early.

The girl doesn't like eating apples.

2. 😊 + 

love
enjoy
like
don't like
hate

 + sustantivo

#### EJEMPLOS:

He hates Heavy Metal

You love Italian food.

We don't like RBD.

Adolescents like parties.

Recuerda que a las **terceras personas del singular (he, she, it)** en presente simple se les agrega una **"S"** al verbo.



**Ejercicio 16: Relaciona las preguntas con las respuestas.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Do you like playing tennis?         | 1. Yes, I really like her.             |
| b) Do you like chocolate?              | 2. Yes, she thinks I'm great!          |
| c) Do you like Pop concerts?           | 3. No, I hate them.                    |
| d) Do you like Shakira?                | 4. No, I don't. I hate it!             |
| e) Does your English teacher like you? | 5. Yes, I love it. It's a great sport. |

*Adapted from: **American Inside Out**, Elementary.*

**Ejercicio 17: Completa las oraciones usando los verbos que se muestran a continuación.**

do      go      have      shop      swim
--

1. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ the homework.
2. I like \_\_\_\_\_ for clothes with my friends.
3. I really like \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea.
4. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ to the dentist.
5. I love \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in bed.

*Adapted from: **American Inside Out**, Elementary.*

**Ejercicio 18: Responde a las preguntas con tu propia información.**

1. Do you like doing the homework?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you like shopping for clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you like swimming in the sea?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you like going to the dentist?  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5. Do you like having breakfast in bed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Do you like your school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Do you like coffee?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Do you like dancing and singing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Do you hate washing the dishes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. I love pop music! Do you like it?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**➤ RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS (UNIDAD I)**

## I. SALUDAR Y PRESENTARSE

### Ejercicio 1:

A: What **is** your name?

B: My name **is** Ale.

A: Where **are** you from?

B: I **am** from México.

A: And, what **is** your friend's name?

B: Oh, sorry, this is Natasha.

A: Hello Natasha, nice to meet you. Where **are** you from?

C: Hello, I **am** from Russia.

A: Wow! How old **are** you?

C: I **am** twelve years old.

A: I **am** eleven and Ale **is** twelve.

C: Great!

### Ejercicio 2:

1) A: **name's**

B: **I'm**

2) A: **What's**

B: **name's**

3) A: **What's**

B: **name's**

4) A: **Where's**

B: **He's**

5) A: **Where's**

B: **She's**

### Ejercicio 3:

1. Hello! What's your name?
2. My name's Lupita.
3. Where're you from?
4. I'm from the US.
5. What's your last name?
6. My last name's Murphy.
7. Excuse me, how do you spell *Murphy*?
8. That's *M-u-r-r-p-h-y*.
9. Thanks Lupita, nice to meet you!
10. You're welcome. Nice to meet you too!

### Ejercicio 4:

1. How do you spell your last name?
2. Hello, my name's Sebastian.
3. Excuse me, what's your last name?

- c. S-h-u-g-o-u-n-o-v-a
- b. Nice to meet you. I'm Olivia.
- e. My last name's Shugounova.

4. Where are you from?  
you spell "Guadalajara"?

a. I'm from Russia.  
d. I don't know. Sorry!

5. How do

## II. PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA HORA Y FECHA

### Ejercicio 5:

- a) = 8
- b) = 6
- c) = 9
- d) = 2
- e) = 4
- f) = 10
- g) = 3
- h) = 7
- i) = 1
- j) = 5

### Ejercicio 6:

<b>Monday</b>	Tuesday	<b>Wednesday</b>	Thursday	<b>Friday</b>	Saturday	<b>Sunday</b>
---------------	---------	------------------	----------	---------------	----------	---------------

### Ejercicio 7:

- 1. Sunday
- 2. Thursday
- 3. Wednesday
- 4. Monday
- 5. Friday
- 6. Tuesday

### Ejercicio 8:

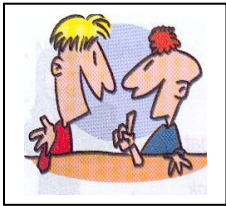
- |                                       |          |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| 1. What time is it?                   | <u>2</u> | a. Thursday.                     |
| 2. What day is today?                 | <u>5</u> | b. On Mondays, at eleven thirty. |
| 3. What's the date today?             | <u>3</u> | c. January 28, 2008.             |
| 4. When's your birthday?              | <u>1</u> | d. It's a quarter past 6.        |
| 5. When do we have our English class? | <u>4</u> | e. It's on May, 16.              |

### Ejercicio 9:

- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. It's twenty five past six. | <u>6: 25</u>  |
| 2. It's half past two.        | <u>2: 30</u>  |
| 3. It's five to four.         | <u>3: 55</u>  |
| 4. It's half past nine.       | <u>9: 30</u>  |
| It's noon.                    | <u>12: 00</u> |

### III. EJECUTAR Y DAR ÓRDENES EN UN SALÓN DE CLASES

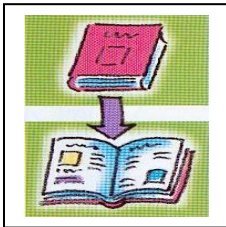
#### Ejercicio 10:



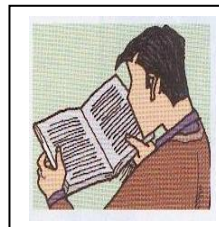
1. Talk in pairs.  
Don't talk in pairs.



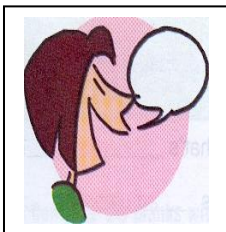
6. Stand up.  
Don't stand up.



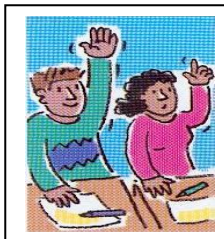
2. Open your books.  
Don't open your books.



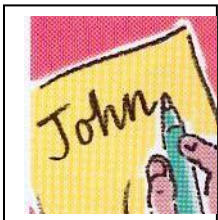
7. Read.  
Don't read.



3. Speak.  
Don't speak.



8. Raise your hand.  
Don't raise your hand.



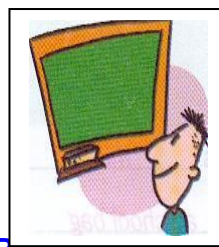
4. Write.  
Don't write.



9. Close your book.  
Don't close your book.



5. Sit down.  
Don't sit down.



10. Look at the board.  
Don't look at the board.

### IV. PRESENTARSE Y PRESENTAR A OTRAS PERSONAS

#### Ejercicio 11:

Javier: Hi, Pita (1) **How are you?**

Pita: Not bad, and you Javier?

Javier: (2) **Fine, thanks!**

Pita: Javier, this is my friend Rosa. (3) **We're classmates**

Javier: Hello Rosa, (4) **nice to meet you!**



Rosa: Nice to meet you too!

Rosa: (5) Javier, (5) **What year are you in?**

Javier: I'm in year 8.

Rosa: Year 8? So, how old are you? Thirteen?

Javier: No, (6) **I'm 14 years old.** See you later girls!

Pita: Bye!

Rosa: (7) **Goodbye** Javier.

### Ejercicio 12:

- a. What
- b. What
- c. What
- d. Who
- e. What

**Nota: No olvides responder a las preguntas con tu propia información.**

### Ejercicio 13:

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	My
<b>You</b>	Your
He	<b>His</b>
<b>She</b>	<b>Her</b>
<b>It</b>	Its
<b>We</b>	Our
You	<b>Your</b>
They	Their

### Ejercicio 14:

- a) I
- b) Her
- c) She
- d) Their
- e) They
- f) Her

### Ejercicio 15:



FIRST NAME: (escribe tu nombre)  
LAST NAME: (escribe tu apellido)  
NATIONALITY: (escribe tu nacionalidad)  
AGE: (escribe tu edad)  
SCHOOL YEAR: (escribe tu año escolar)  
FAVOURITE SPORT: (escribe tu deporte favorito)  
HOBBIE (S): (escribe tus pasatiempo(s))

¡Pega tú  
foto!

## V. EXPRESAR GUSTOS

### Ejercicio 16:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Do you like playing tennis?         | 5. Yes, I love it. It's a great sport. |
| b) Do you like chocolate?              | 4. No, I don't. I hate it!             |
| c) Do you like Pop concerts?           | 3. No, I hate them.                    |
| d) Do you like Shakira?                | 1. Yes, I really like her.             |
| e) Does your English teacher like you? | 2. Yes, she thinks I'm great!          |

### Ejercicio 17:

1. doing
2. shopping
3. swimming
4. going
5. having

**Ejercicio 18:** *Responde a las preguntas con tu propia información usando la forma afirmativa ó negativa de DO.*

## **B: UNIDAD II**

### **INDIVIDUOS Y UBICACIÓN**

#### **➤ PROPÓSITOS DE LA UNIDAD:**

- ✓ Intercambiaras información acerca de tus gustos, características de personalidad y
- ✓ ubicarás objetos y personas.

#### **➤ CONTENIDOS:**

- I. Pedir y dar información sobre personalidad y apariencia física.
- II. Pedir y dar información sobre lugares.
- III. Identificar y ubicar objetos. Pedir y dar información de cómo llegar a un lugar.

#### **I. Pedir y dar información sobre personalidad y apariencia física**

## ➤ VOCABULARIO

❖ happy	feliz
❖ sad	triste
❖ tall	alto
❖ thin	delgado
❖ small	pequeño
❖ chubby	regordete
❖ skinny	flaco
❖ beautiful	hermosa
❖ handsome	guapo
❖ ugly	feo
❖ fat	gordo
❖ medium	mediano
❖ intelligent	inteligente
❖ clever	astuto (a)
❖ naughty	travieso (a)
❖ nasty	desagradable
❖ mean	malvado
❖ quiet	callado
❖ joyful	alegre
❖ lazy	flojo
❖ careless	imprudente
❖ restless	inquieto
❖ cute	tierno
❖ lovely	lindo (a)
❖ stubborn	terco (a)
❖ easygoing	descuidado (a)
❖ short	bajo (a)
❖ large	grande
❖ silly	tonto

## PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE PERSONALIDAD Y APARIENCIA FÍSICA.

### Nota Gramatical:

Para saber como es una persona **físicamente**, se pregunta:

### **What does/do ... look like?**

La fórmula para utilizar esta pregunta es:

WHAT + DO/ DOES + 

subject
---------

 + look like ?

What does Luis Miguel look like?

¿Cómo es Luis Miguel? (físicamente)

What do Britney Spears and Paris Hilton look like?

¿Cómo son Britney y Paris?

(físicamente)

➤ EJEMPLOS:



What does Shakira look like?  
*She is blond, beautiful and thin.*



What does Lisa look like?  
She is yellow, thin and pretty.

➤ EJERCICIOS:

**Ejercicio 19: Responde las siguientes preguntas describiendo físicamente a los personajes.**



1. What does Ralph look like?  
He is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



2. What does Homer look like?  
He is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



3. What does Bart look like?

He is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



4. What does Mr. Burns look like?

He is \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Ahora, si queremos saber la **personalidad** de alguien, se pregunta:

**What am/is/are ... like?**

La fórmula es la siguiente:

**WHAT** + verb to be + subject  
😊 + like ?  
(am, is, are)

**What is Luis Miguel like?**

He is very serious.

**What's Britney Spears and Paris Hilton like?**

They're superficial and careless.

➤ **EJEMPLO:**



What is Homer Simpson like?  
He's lazy, careless and silly.

➤ EJERCICIOS:

Ejercicio 20: Responde las siguientes preguntas describiendo la personalidad de los personajes.



5. What is Bart like?  
He's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



6. What is Mr. Burns like?  
He's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



7. What is Lisa like?  
She's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



8. What is Ralph like?  
He's \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LUGARES.

### ➤ VOCABULARIO

❖ neighborhood	vecindario
❖ downtown	centro de la ciudad
❖ school	escuela
❖ grocery store / supermarket	supermercado
❖ drug store / pharmacy	farmacia
❖ stationary	papelería
❖ church	iglesia
❖ police station	estación de policía
❖ hardware store	ferretería
❖ bakery	panadería
❖ hair dresser	estilista
❖ mall	centro comercial
❖ market	mercado
❖ restaurant	restaurante
❖ gas station	gasolinera
❖ book store	librería
❖ convenience store	tienda de abarrotes
❖ cinema	cine
❖ post office	oficina de correos
❖ hotel	hotel
❖ hospital	hospital
❖ bus stop	parada del camión
❖ apartment / flat / condominium	departamento / condominio
❖ subway	metro
❖ subway station	estación de metro
❖ newsstand	puesto de revistas
❖ factory	fábrica
❖ crossroad	crucero



➤ EJERCICIOS:

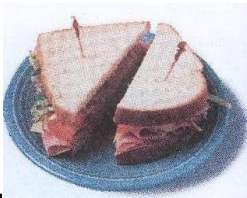
Ejercicio 21: De acuerdo a los artículos en las fotos, encuentra el tipo de tienda donde se compran. Escribe en el paréntesis el número de artículo que le corresponde a cada tienda. El primero está hecho como ejemplo.

Ejemplo:



1. stamps

a. drugstore ( )



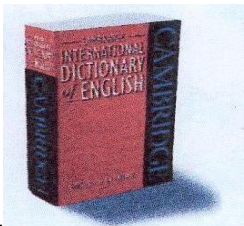
2. sandwich

b. grocery store ( )



3. gasoline

c. bank ( )



4. dictionary

d. mall ( )



5. bread

e. post office ( 1 )



6. aspirin

f. gas station ( )



7. traveler's checks

g. restaurant ( )



8. sweat shirt

h. book store ( )

### THERE IS / ARE

There is, There are: **Hay**

**There is:** Se usa con sustantivos en singular.

**There are:** Se usa con sustantivos en plural.

**Contracción:** There is: **There's**

There are: **There're**

Ejemplo: There is a house.

*Hay una casa.*

There is a swimming pool.

*Hay una alberca.*

There is a gym.

*Hay un gimnasio.*

There are two cars.

*Hay dos carros.*

There are two bathrooms.

*Hay dos baños.*

There are three bedrooms.

*Hay tres recámaras.*

INTERROGATIVO (THERE IS)

Is there a house?  
Is there a swimming pool?  
Is there a gym?  
Are there two cars?  
Are there two bathrooms?  
Are there three bedrooms?

NEGATIVO (THERE IS)

There isn't a house  
There isn't a swimming pool.  
There isn't a gym.  
There aren't two cars.  
There aren't two bathrooms.  
There aren't three bedrooms.

FÓRMULAS

AFIRMATIVO (THERE IS):

There **is** + a/an + Singular  
noun + complement ?

There **is** + an + **elevator** + in the building.  
There **is** + a + **computer** + in my room.

NOTA: ¡Recuerda que **a / an** sólo se usa para **sustantivos en singular!**

“**a**” se usa cuando la palabra que le sigue empieza con el sonido de una consonante.

“**an**” se usa cuando la palabra que le sigue empieza con el sonido de una vocal.

Ejemplo:

an elephant    a flower  
an orange     a table  
an elevator    a house

NEGATIVO (THERE IS):

There **is** + NOT + a/an + Singular  
noun + complement.

There **is** + not + an + **elevator** + in the building.  
There **is** + not + a + **computer** + in my room.

**Recuerda** la contracción *there is not*: *There isn't*.

INTERROGATIVO (THERE IS):

Is there + a/an + Singular  
noun + complement ?

Is there + a + computer + in your house?  
Is there + an + elevator + in your building?

AFIRMATIVO (THERE ARE):

**There are +** Plural  
noun **+ complement.**

There are + two cars + in the garage.  
There are + two bathrooms + in the house.  
There are + three bedrooms + in the house.

NEGATIVO (THERE ARE):

**There are + NOT +** Plural  
noun **+ complement.**

There are + not + two cars + in the garage.  
There are + not + two bathrooms + in the house.  
There are + not + three bedrooms + in the house.

*Recuerda la contracción de there are not: There aren't.*

INTERROGATIVO (THERE ARE)

**Are there +** Plural  
noun **+ complement ?**

Are there + two cars + in the garage?  
Are there + two bathrooms + in the house?  
Are there + three bedrooms + in the house?

**Ejemplo:**



This is where I live in Cancún. It's a big flat and **there is** a new elevator, and **there is** a big swimming pool. It's very pretty because **there are many palm trees** outside. I have my own room because **there are ten bedrooms**. I can take a shower any time because **there are eight bathrooms**. Oh, and **there are three big dogs**.

➤ **EJERCICIOS:**

**Ejercicio 22: Lee el texto y escribe las siguientes oraciones en negativo e interrogativo.**

Ejemplo: There's a new elevator.  
( - ) There isn't a new elevator.  
( ? ) Is there a new elevator?

1. There's a big swimming pool.  
( - ) \_\_\_\_\_  
( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_
2. There're ten bedrooms.  
( - ) \_\_\_\_\_  
( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_
3. There are eight bathrooms.  
( - ) \_\_\_\_\_  
( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_
4. There're three big dogs.  
( - ) \_\_\_\_\_  
( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_
6. There're many palm trees outside.  
( - ) \_\_\_\_\_  
( ? ) \_\_\_\_\_

**Ejercicio 23:** Analiza el siguiente dibujo de Nueva York. Describe lo que hay y lo que no hay en el dibujo. Utiliza las palabras que se te proporcionan a continuación.



Ejemplo:

**Cinema:** There isn't a cinema.  
**Telephone cabin:** There is a telephone cabin.

- 1. video store: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. school: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. shoe store: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. cars: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. park: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. policeman: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. restaurants: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. hotel: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. pharmacy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. bus stop: \_\_\_\_\_

**Ejercicio 24: Ahora haz la pregunta con las palabras del ejercicio anterior.**

Ejemplo:

**Cinema:** *Is there a cinema?*

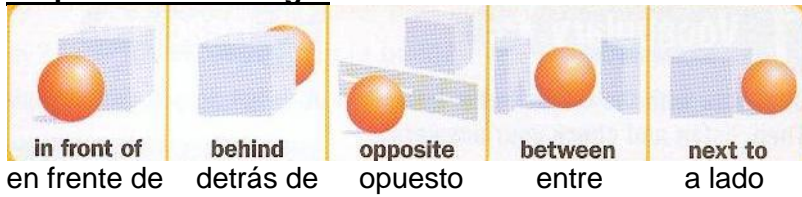
**Telephone cabin:** *Is there a telephone cabin?*

- 1. video store: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. school: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. shoe store: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. cars: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. park: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. policeman: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. restaurants: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. hotel: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. pharmacy: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. bus stop: \_\_\_\_\_

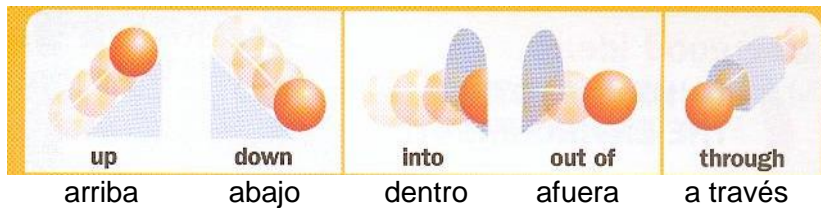
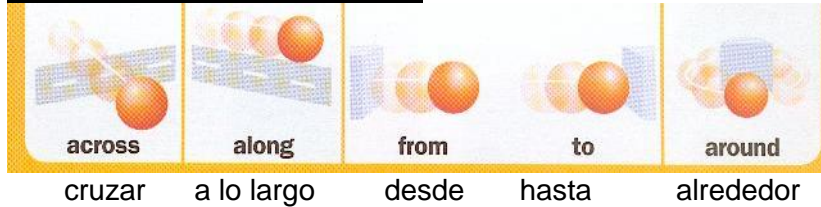
**IDENTIFICAR Y UBICAR OBJETOS. PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN DE CÓMO LLEGAR A UN LUGAR.**

## ➤ VOCABULARIO

### Preposiciones de lugar



### Preposiciones de movimiento



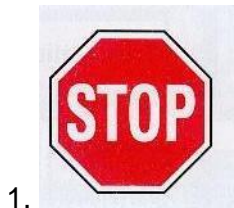
### INDICACIONES

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| ❖ turn left            | dar vuelta a la izquierda                   |
| ❖ turn right           | dar vuelta a la derecha                     |
| ❖ go straight          | ir derecho                                  |
| ❖ keep straight        | seguir derecho                              |
| ❖ go across the street | cruzar la calle                             |
| ❖ go past              | pasar (algún edificio o señalización, etc.) |
| ❖ go across the bridge | atravesar un puente                         |
| ❖ go along             | ir a lo largo de                            |
| ❖ stop                 | detenerse                                   |

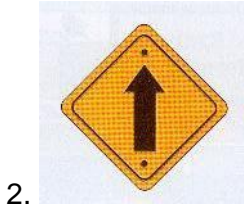
## ➤ EJERCICIOS:

**Ejercicio 25:** Ve las señalizaciones y encuentra su significado en inglés. Escribe el número correspondiente al lado de la indicación.





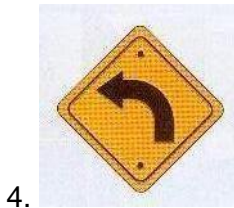
( ) (a) turn left



( ) (b) stop

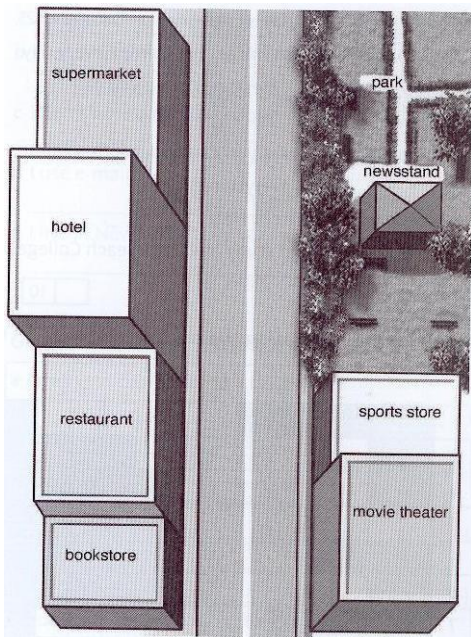


( ) (c) go straight



( ) (d) turn right

**Ejercicio 26: Ve el mapa de la ciudad y decide si las oraciones son falsas o verdaderas. Pon en el paréntesis una (F) si es falso (false) y una (T) si es verdadero (true).**



Ejemplo: The restaurant is next to the hotel. (T)

1. The supermarket is next to the hotel. ( )
2. The restaurant is next to the book store. ( )
3. The newsstand is in the supermarket ( )
4. The sport store is next to the park ( )
5. The bookstore is between the supermarket and the sport store.
6. The bookstore is opposite to the restaurant. ( )
7. The sport store is in front of the movie theatre. ( )
8. The hotel is opposite the park. ( )
9. The supermarket is next to the hotel. ( )

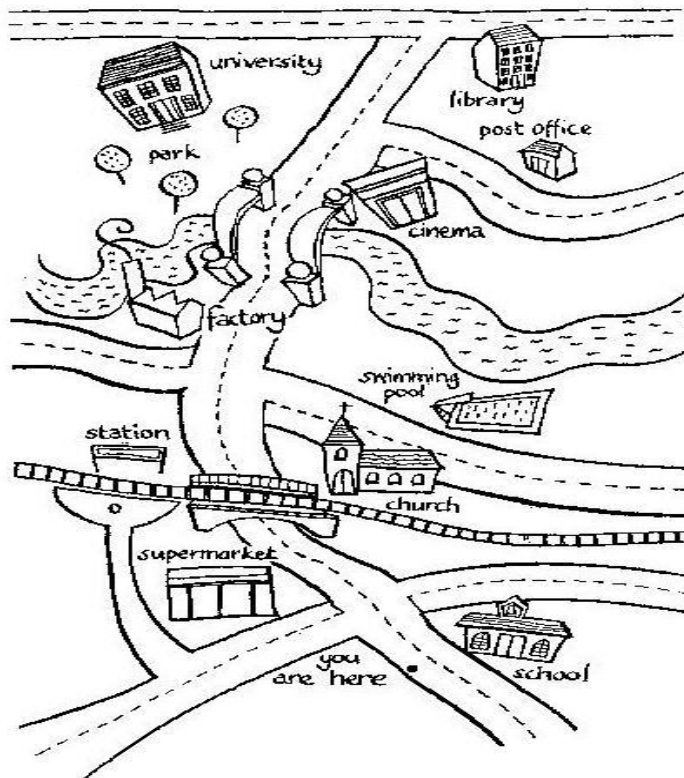
Adapted from: **Elevador 1**, Workbook.

➤ **EJEMPLO:**

**Una niña pregunta a un señor como llegar a la estación. La niña se encuentra donde dice en el mapa YOU ARE HERE (Tú estás aquí).**

**Niña:** Excuse me sir, Can you tell me the way to the station?

**Señor:** Yes, You go straight along this road. go past the supermarket and you will see it on your left.



➤ **EJERCICIOS:**

**Ejercicio 27:** Ahora escribe las indicaciones para llegar a los siguientes lugares: la librería, la alberca, la iglesia, el parque y la oficina de correos. Recuerda que tienes que partir de donde dice: *you are here*.

**Ejemplo:**

*Excuse me. How can I get to the factory?*

*Go along this road, go under the bridge and turn left at the crossroad. It's on your left.*

1. *Excuse me. How can I get to the library?*

---

2. *Excuse me. How can I get to the swimming pool?*

---

3. *Excuse me. How can I get to the church?*

---

4. *Excuse me. How can I get to the park?*

---

5. *Excuse me. How can I get to the post office?*

---

**Ejercicio 28: Lee las indicaciones que el niño le está dando a la mujer. Escribe el lugar a donde ella quiere llegar.**

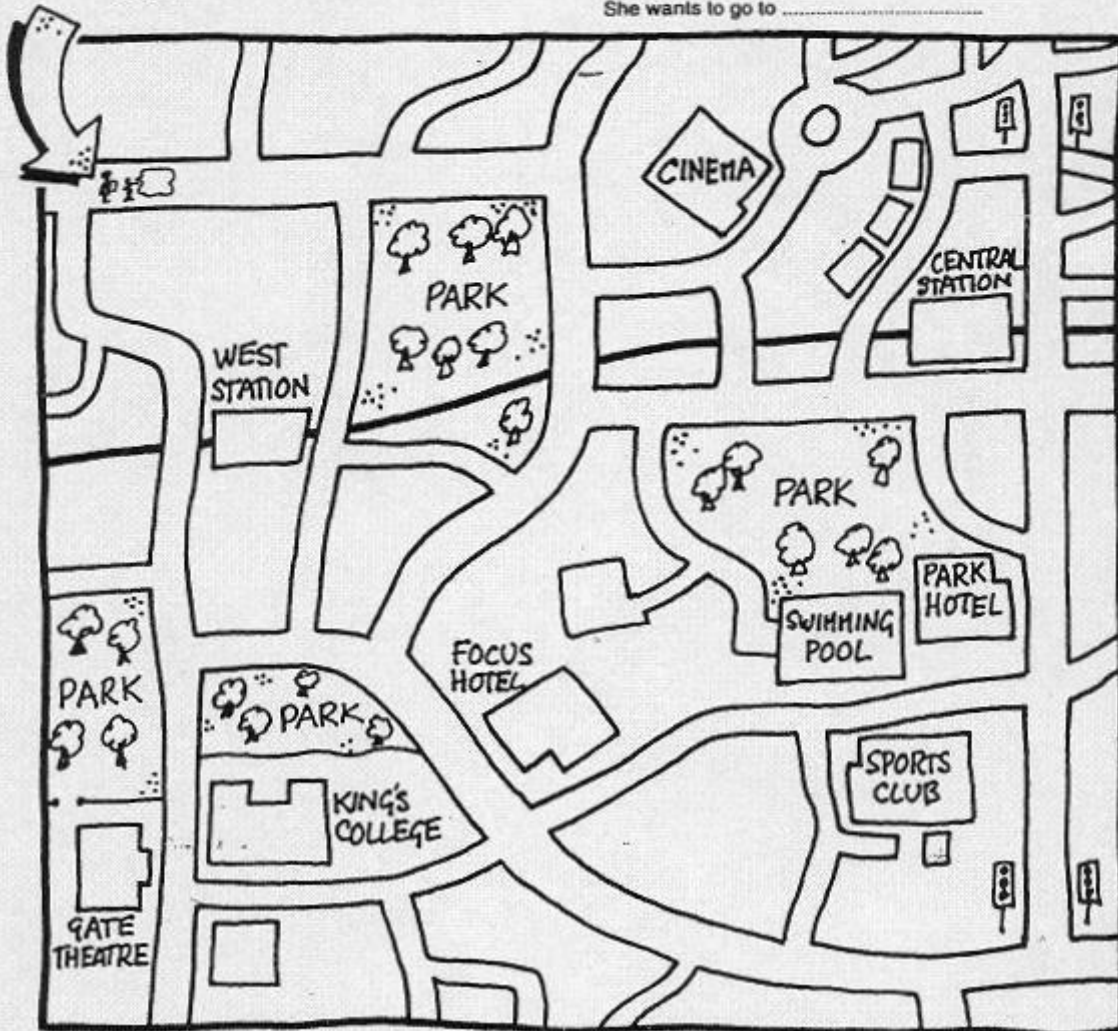
# Directions Game

Where does this woman want to go? Follow the directions on the map and write down the name of the place.



WALK STRAIGHT ON TO THE END OF THE ROAD. THEN TURN RIGHT. TAKE THE SECOND TURNING ON THE LEFT. GO DOWN THE ROAD TILL YOU COME TO A CROSSROADS. TURN RIGHT. THEN TURN RIGHT AGAIN AT THE TRAFFIC LIGHTS. GO DOWN THE ROAD UNTIL YOU COME TO A PARK. THEN TURN LEFT. KEEP STRAIGHT ON FOR ABOUT TWO HUNDRED METRES AND IT'S ON YOUR RIGHT.

She wants to go to .....



✓ Ella quiere ir a \_\_\_\_\_.

## ➤ RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS (UNIDAD II)

Pedir y dar información sobre personalidad y físico.

### Ejercicio 19:



1. What does Ralph look like?  
He is **short**, **chubby** and **blond**.



2. What does Homer look like?  
He is **fat**, **tall** and **yellow**.



3. What does Bart look like?  
He is **small**, **handsome** and **blond**.



4. What does Mr. Burns look like?  
He is **old**, **skinny** and **ugly**.

### Ejercicio 20:



5. What is Bart like?

He's naughty, restless and crazy.



6. What is Mr. Burns like?  
He's mean, crazy and nasty.



7. What is Lisa like?  
She's clever, intelligent and cute.



8. How does Ralph look like?  
He's tender, cute and clever.

## Pedir y dar información sobre lugares.

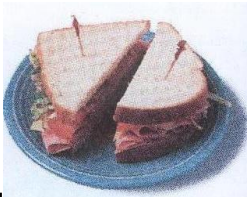
Ejercicio 21:

Ejemplo:



1. stamps

a. drugstore ( 6 )



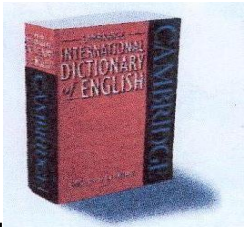
2. sandwich

b. grocery store ( 5 )



3. gasoline

c. bank ( 7 )



4. dictionary

d. mall ( 8 )



5. bread

e. post office ( 1 )



6. aspirin

f. gas station ( 3 )



7. traveler's checks

g. restaurant ( 2 )



8. sweat shirt

h. book store ( 3 )

**Ejercicio 22: Lee el texto y escribe las siguientes oraciones en negativo e interrogativo.**

1. There's a big swimming pool.  
( - ) There's not a swimming pool.  
( ? ) Is there a swimming pool?
2. There're ten bedrooms.  
( - ) There aren't ten bedrooms.  
( ? ) Are there ten bedrooms?
3. There are eight bathrooms.  
( - ) There aren't eight bathrooms.  
( ? ) Are there eight bathrooms?
4. There're three big dogs.  
( - ) There aren't three big dogs.  
( ? ) Are there three big dogs?
6. There're many palm trees outside.  
( - ) There aren't many palm trees outside.  
( ? ) Are there many palm trees outside?



**Ejercicio23:**

1. video store: There is a video store.
2. school: There isn't a school.
3. shoe store: There's a shoe store.
4. cars: There're cars.
5. park: There isn't a park.
6. policeman: There isn't a policeman.
7. restaurants: There are two restaurants.



8. hotel: There isn't a hotel.  
9. pharmacy: There isn't a pharmacy.  
10. bus stop: There is a bus stop.

**Ejercicio 24:**

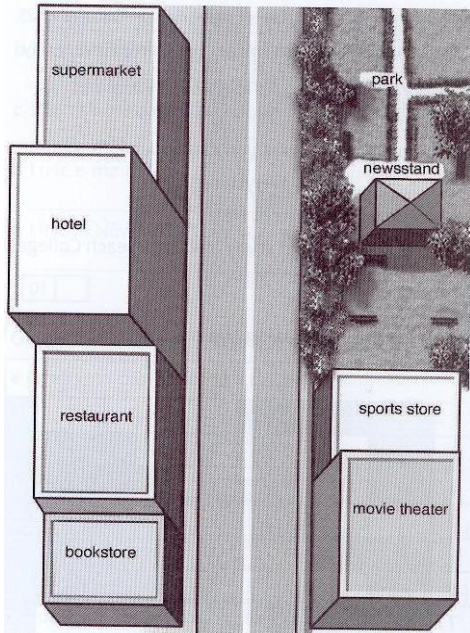
1. video store: Is there a video store?  
2. school: Is there a school?  
3. shoe store: Is there a shoe store?  
4. cars: Are there cars?  
5. park: Is there a car?  
6. policeman: Is there a policeman?  
7. restaurants: Are there restaurants?  
8. hotel: Is there a hotel?  
9. pharmacy: Is there a pharmacy?  
10. bus stop: Is there a bus stop?

**IDENTIFICAR Y UBICAR OBJETOS. PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN DE CÓMO LLEGAR A UN LUGAR.**

**Ejercicio 25:**

1.  (4) (a) turn left
2.  (1) (b) stop
3.  (2) (c) go straight
4.  (3) (d) turn right

### Ejercicio 26:



Ejemplo: The restaurant is next to the hotel. ( T )

- 10. The supermarket is next to the hotel. ( T )
- 11. The restaurant is next to the book store. ( T )
- 12. The newsstand is in the supermarket ( F )
- 13. The sport store is next to the park ( T )
- 14. The bookstore is between the supermarket and the sport store. ( F )
- 15. The book store is opposite to the restaurant. ( F )
- 16. The sport store is in front of the movie theatre. ( F )
- 17. The hotel is opposite the park. ( T )
- 18. The supermarket is next to the hotel. ( T )

**Ejercicio 27:** *Ahora escribe las indicaciones para llegar a los siguientes lugares: la librería, la alberca, la iglesia, el parque y la oficina de correos. (En este ejercicio las respuestas pueden variar.)*

**Ejercicio 28:** Ella quiere ir al **GATE THEATRE!**

## C: UNIDAD III

### ACTIVIDADES DEL MOMENTO

#### ➤ PROPÓSITOS DE LA UNIDAD:

- ✓ Describirás actividades que una o varias personas están llevando a cabo, así como actividades cotidianas o de fin de semana, estableciendo un horario preciso.
- ✓ Deducirás el significado por similitudes entre la lengua materna y la extranjera en un párrafo o texto logrando una comprensión global y específica.

#### ➤ CONTENIDOS:

- I. Pedir y dar información sobre lo que alguien está haciendo.
- II. Pedir y dar información sobre hábitos, hechos y rutinas.
- III. Pedir y hacer invitaciones, aceptarlas o rechazarlas.

## EXPONENTES LINGÜÍSTICOS:

- ❖ What's your father doing right now?      ¿Qué esta haciendo tu Papá en este momento?
- ❖ He's working.      El está trabajando.
- ❖ Is Fred doing his homework?      ¿Está Fred haciendo su tarea?
- ❖ Yes, he is.      Si la está haciendo. (su tarea)
- ❖ Are the boys in the library?      ¿Están los niños en la biblioteca?
- ❖ No, they aren't. They are playing soccer.      No. Ellos están jugando soccer.
- ❖ We are having a cup of coffee.      Nosotros estamos tomando una taza de café.
  
- ❖ What time do you get up on weekdays?      ¿A qué hora te levantas entre semana?
- ❖ At six o'clock.      A las seis en punto.
- ❖ What do you do at the weekends?      ¿Qué haces los fines de semana?
- ❖ I do my homework and meet my friends.      Hago mi tarea y me reúno con mis amigos.
- ❖ How often do you watch TV?      ¿Qué tan seguido ves la TV?
- ❖ Twice a week.      Dos veces por semana.
- ❖ The sun rises from the east.      El sol sale por el este.
- ❖ Let's go to the park.      Vamos al parque.
- ❖ Why don't we play video games?      ¿Por qué no jugamos juegos de video?
- ❖ Yes, why not?      Sí, ¿por qué no?
- ❖ It's a wonderful idea. Let's do it!      Es una idea maravillosa. Hagámoslo!
- ❖ Sure, let's meet at *Vips*.      Seguro, Nos vemos en *Vips*.
- ❖ Sorry I can't. I have to help my mother.      Lo siento, no puedo. Tengo que ayudar a mi mamá.

## I. PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LO QUE ALGUIEN ESTÁ HACIENDO.

### NOTAS GRAMATICALES:

#### PRESENTE CONTINUO

**USO:** Describe acciones que están sucediendo en el momento que uno está hablando.

EJEMPLOS:

	<u>AFFIRMATIVO</u>	<u>NEGATIVO</u>	<u>INTERROGATIVO</u>	<u>CONTRACCIÓN</u>
Estoy leyendo	I am reading	I am not reading	Am I reading?	I'm reading
Estás cantando	You are singing	You are not singing	Are you singing?	You're singing
Ella está llorando	She is crying	She is not crying	Is she crying?	She's crying
El está comiendo	He is eating	He is not eating	Is he eating?	He's eating
Está lloviendo	It's raining	It is not raining	Is it raining?	It isn't raining
Estamos riendo	We are laughing	We are not laughing	Are we laughing?	We're laughing
Uds. están escribiendo	You are writing	You are not writing	Are you writing?	You're writing
Ellos están comiendo	They are eating	They are not eating	Are they eating?	They're eating

#### FÓRMULAS:

##### AFIRMATIVO

Subject



+

Verb  
To be

+

Verbo

+

Complement.

en  
gerundio  
(ing)

I + am + reading + a great book.

**NEGATIVO**

Subject + Verb To be + NOT + Verbo + Complement.

en  
gerundio  
(ing)

She + is + NOT + reading + a great book.

**INTERROGATIVO**

Verb To be + Subject + Verbo + Complement + ?

en  
gerundio  
(ing)

Are + they + reading + a great book + ?

### REGLAS DE ORTOGRAFÍA:

1. Si el verbo en infinitivo termina en "e", ésta se omite y se añade "ing".

Ejemplo:

INFINITIVO		GERUNDIO	
To write	escribir	writing	escribiendo
To love	amar	loving	amando
To hate	odiar	hating	odiando

2. Si el verbo en infinitivo termina en "ie", esta se cambia por "y" y se añade "ing".

Ejemplo:

INFINITIVO		GERUNDIO	
To lie	mentir	lying	mintiendo

3. Si termina en "y" precedida del sonido de una consonante, se añade directamente "ing".

Ejemplo:

INFINITIVO		GERUNDIO	
To study	estudiar	studying	estudiando

4. Si la última (o única) sílaba de un verbo tiene una vocal y termina en consonante, esta **consonante** se **duplica** y se añade **“ing”**.

Ejemplo:

INFINITIVO		GERUNDIO	
To admit	admitir	admit <b>ting</b>	admitiendo
To begin	empezar	begin <b>ning</b>	empezando
To prefer	preferir	prefer <b>ring</b>	prefiriendo
To hit	golpear	hit <b>ting</b>	golpeando
To run	correr	run <b>ning</b>	corriendo
To stop	detener	stop <b>ping</b>	deteniendo

➤ **EJEMPLO:**

(En una fiesta)

Oliver: Monica! I don't know any of these people. Who are they?

Monica: Don't worry. They are very nice. Do you see that woman over there?

**She's sitting down.**

Oliver: Oh, yes!

Monica: And **she's talking to Mandy. She's wearing a red dress.** She's very nice and rich.

Oliver: Rich?

Monica: Yes, rich and married. Next to her is Fiona. **She's drinking a glass of red wine.**

Oliver: She's pretty!

Monica: Yes, she is. **She is talking to George. He's laughing and smoking a cigar.**

Oliver: Ok. What about the ones dancing over there?

Monica: They are Rose and Sam. They are married.

Oliver: All of them seem very nice. Thank you Monica.

Monica: No problem.

Taken from: **New Headway, Elementary.**

➤ **EJERCICIOS:**

**Ejercicio 29: Escribe la forma “ing” de los siguientes verbos:**

1. jump \_\_\_\_\_

2. make \_\_\_\_\_

3. run \_\_\_\_\_

4. dance \_\_\_\_\_

5. buy \_\_\_\_\_

6. see \_\_\_\_\_

7. begin \_\_\_\_\_

8. forget \_\_\_\_\_

9. swim \_\_\_\_\_

10. study \_\_\_\_\_

**Ejercicio 30: Completa los siguientes enunciados usando el Presente Continuo.  
Después reescríbelos en forma Negativa e Interrogativa.**

Ejemplo:

(+) John is having **(have)** lunch at the cafeteria right now.

(-) John is not having lunch at the cafeteria right now.

(?) Is John having lunch at the cafeteria right now?

1. Look Maria! \_\_\_\_\_ **(play)** the piano.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The leaves \_\_\_\_\_ **(begin)** to fall.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ **(listen)** to the radio.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Julian \_\_\_\_\_ **(cook)** a delicious meal!  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ **(swim)** in the river.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Alejandro \_\_\_\_\_ **(study)** for his exam.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ **(leave)** to Europe.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ **(watch)** an interesting movie.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ **(buy)** a pair of shoes.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ **(run)** a marathon.  
(-) \_\_\_\_\_.  
(?) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ejercicio 31: Escribe las palabras en orden para hacer preguntas en Presente Continuo.**

Ejemplo: you / are / what / cooking /?  
What are you cooking?

1. you / what / are / doing / ?

---

2. reading / are / you / what / ?

---

3. playing /we / time / tennis / what / are / ?

---

4. crying /daughter / why / is / your / ?

---

5. building / they / what / that / are / corner / in / ?

---

6. you / for / leaving / where / are / holiday / ?

---

7. having / is / dinner / she / ?

---

8. I / doing / am / what / here /?

---

9. taking / is / why /Julian /the / rubies / out / ?

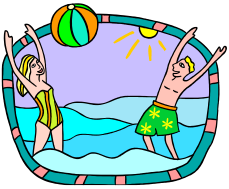
---

10. using / who / this / is / computer / ?

---

**Ejercicio 32: De acuerdo al dibujo y a las claves, escribe un enunciado en presente continuo.**

Ejemplo:



The boy and the girl / play / with a ball.  
The boy and the girl are playing with a ball.



The dinosaur / drink / coffee.

---



The father and his son / shave.

---



The crocodile / fly.

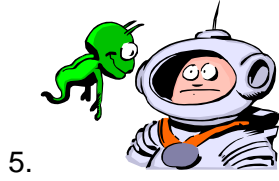
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The children / eat.

---



The alien / talk to the astronaut.

---



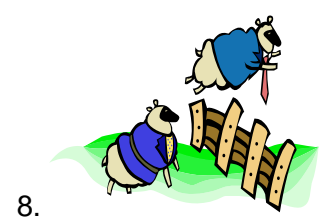
The boys / run.

---



The chicken / smile.

---



The sheep / jump.

---



The dog / play with the computer.

---



10.

The skeleton / dance.

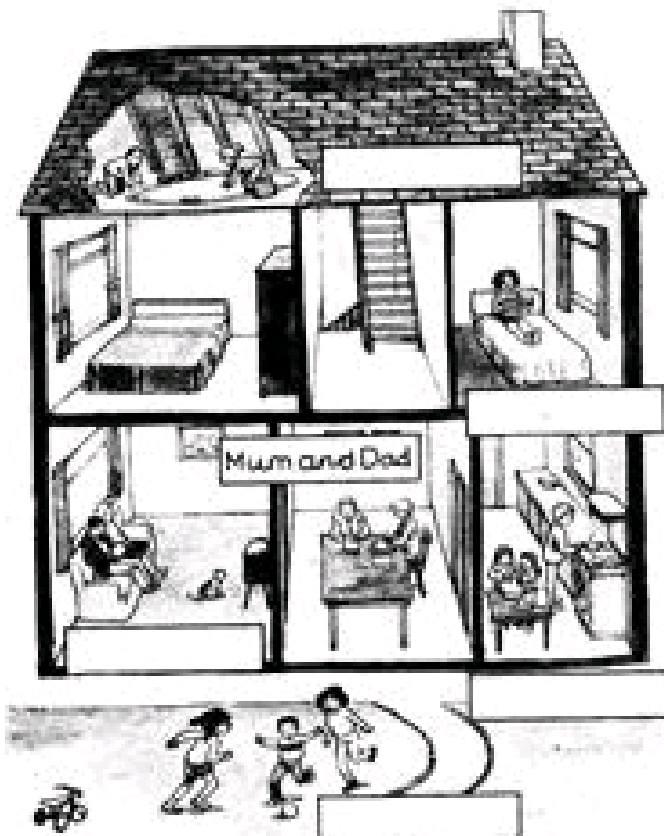
**Ejercicio 33. Completa las frases usando el verbo TO BE (am/is/are), más uno de los siguientes verbos.**

build    come    take    play    cook    begin    swim

EJEMPLO: Listen! Pat **is playing** the piano.

1. The architects \_\_\_\_\_ a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
2. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
3. Silence! The class \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hurry up! The bus \_\_\_\_\_.
5. "Where are you, George?" "In the kitchen, I \_\_\_\_\_ a meal".
6. (on the telephone) "Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?" "She \_\_\_\_\_ a shower at the moment.

Taken from: **Essential Grammar in Use.**



**Ejercicio 34: Lee cuidadosamente el siguiente párrafo.**

(Ana is at home)

It is afternoon and the family is at home. Ana's mother and father are in the dining room, writing letters. Her uncle and aunt are in the sitting room: Ben is reading a book and Rita's watching T.V. Katherine's in the garden playing football with Margaret and one of Margaret's brothers. Ana's brother and sister are playing with their trains in the attic. William's in the kitchen. He's making coffee with two of his cousins. Ana's in her bedroom, reading a comic.

**Busca los personajes del texto en el dibujo y escribe sus nombres!**

Ahora, de acuerdo al párrafo, contesta las preguntas acerca de lo que Ana y su familia esta haciendo.

1. What are Ana's parents doing?

---

2. What is Ana's uncle doing?

---

3. Is Rita listening to the radio?

---

4. Where are Ana's brother and sister?

---

5. Are they playing with cars?

---

6. Are Katherine and Margaret playing basketball?

---

7. What is William doing in the kitchen?

---

*Taken from: Discoveries.*

**II. Pedir y dar información sobre hábitos, hechos y rutinas.**

## NOTAS GRAMATICALES

### PRESENTE SIMPLE

**USO:** a) Describe acciones que suceden en el presente, hoy en día.

b) Describe acciones que se realizan cotidianamente.

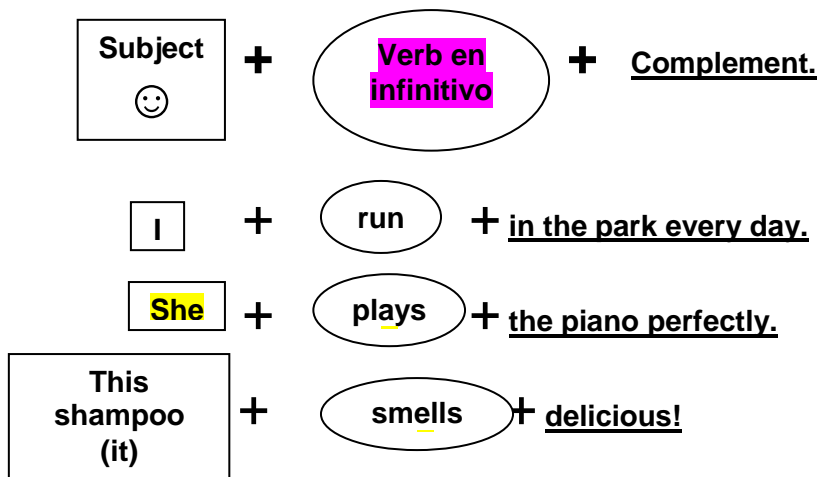
EJEMPLOS: The sun shines every morning.  
Trabajo en la UNAM.  
Él se levanta a las seis.  
Diario cenó a las ocho.  
Tengo clase de Inglés los Lunes.

El sol brilla cada mañana.  
I work at UNAM.  
He wakes up at six.  
I have dinner at eight everyday.  
I have English class on Mondays.

	<u>AFFIRMATIVO</u>	<u>NEGATIVO</u>	<u>INTERROGATIVO</u>
Yo leo	I read	I don't read.	Do I read?
tu cantas	You sing	You don't sing.	Do you sing?
El llora	He cries	He doesn't cry.	Does he cry?
Ella come	She eats	She doesn't eat.	Does she eat?
Eso(a) duele	It hurts	It doesn't hurt.	Does it hurt?
Nosotros vamos	We go	We don't go.	Do we go?
Ustedes ganan	You win	You don't win.	Do you win?
Ellos corren	They run	They don't run.	Do they run?

### FÓRMULAS:

#### AFIRMATIVO



**Nota:** Recuerda que en el Presente Simple en su forma afirmativa, a las **TERCERAS PERSONAS DEL SINGULAR** se les agrega una **"S"** al final del verbo.

#### NEGATIVO

Para formar la forma negativa del Presente Simple, usamos el verbo auxiliar **"DO / DOES"** antes de la palabra **NOT** y por último se agrega el verbo en infinitivo. A las terceras personas (he, she, it) **no se le agrega la "S"** al verbo en infinitivo.

**DOES** se usa para las terceras personas del singular: **he, she, it.**

**DO** se usa para todas las demás personas: **I, you, we, they.**

Ejemplos:

Maria  
(she) + does + not + study + on the weekends.

Juan  
(he) + does + not + like + hamburgers.

The  
school  
(it) + does + not + have + a pool.

You + do + not + study + on the weekends.

I + do + not + drink + coffee.

Así que la fórmula negativa para el presente simple es:

Subject + Verbo Auxiliar **DO/DOES** + NOT + Verb en infinitivo + Complement.

### INTERROGATIVO

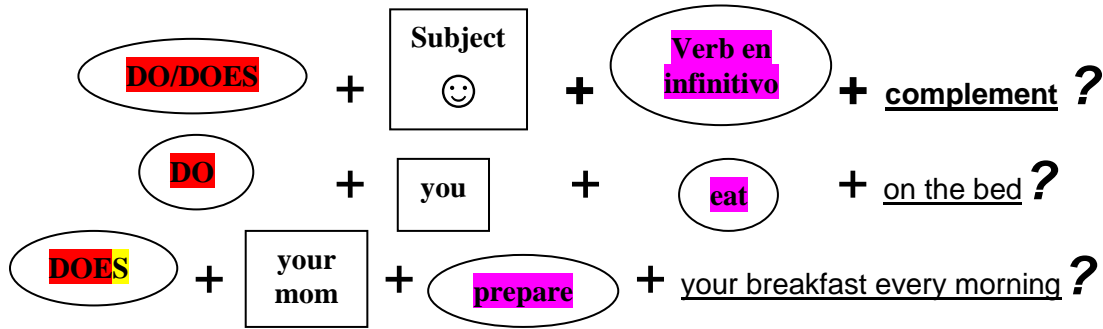
Para formar la forma Interrogativa del Presente Simple, también usamos el verbo auxiliar **"DO / DOES"**. El verbo auxiliar y el sujeto cambian de posición: primero **Do/Does** y después el sujeto.

Recuerda que:

**DOES** se usa para las terceras personas del singular: **he, she, it.**

**DO** se usa para todas las demás personas: **I, you, we, they.**

Al usarse "does" al verbo en el enunciado interrogativo no se le agrega la **s**.



### REGLAS PARA AGREGAR "S" AL VERBO EN PRESENTE SIMPLE.

La "S" se agrega al final de los verbos en presente simple cuando se refieren a las terceras personas del singular: **he, she, it.**

REGLA	EJEMPLO
Se añade "s" a la mayoría de los verbos.	plays reads
A los verbos que terminan en "ch", "sh", "s", "ss", "x", o "z" se le añade: <b>es</b> .	watch <b>es</b> finish <b>es</b>
A los verbos que terminan en <b>consonantes + y</b> se les elimina la "y" y se añade: <b>"ies"</b> .	study → studi <b>es</b>
A los verbos <b>go</b> y <b>do</b> , se les añade <b>"es"</b> .	go <b>es</b> do <b>es</b>
El verbo <b>have</b> es irregular.	ha <b>s</b>

Adapted from: **face2face.**

### REGLAS DE SPELLING PARA FORMAR EL PLURAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS:

- Se añade "S" a la mayoría de los sustantivos.
- Se añade "es" a los sustantivos que terminan en **s, sh, x ó ch**.
- Se añade "ies" a los sustantivos que terminan en **consonante + "y"**.
- Se añade "ves" a los sustantivos que terminan

Singular	Plural
fork	forks
flashlight	flashlights
box	boxes
bus	buses
match	matches
family	families
dictionary	dictionaries
knife	knives
life	lives
man	men
woman	women

en "fe".

- También hay plurales con terminaciones **irregulares** que debes aprender.

➤ EJERCICIOS:

**Ejercicio 35. Lee acerca de lo que Carmen y Jorge hacen cotidianamente. Pon especial atención al uso y significado del presente simple. Después responde a las preguntas.**

1.



Carmen is a Scientist. She **comes** from Barranquilla, Colombia but now she **lives** in Mexico. She **works** at the Biomedicas Institute at UNAM in Mexico City. She **speaks** three languages: Spanish, English and French. She's married and **has** a daughter. She **likes** swimming and going to the beach in summer.

a) Where **does** Carmen **come** from?

Barranquilla, Colombia.

b) What **does** she **do**?

She's a scientist.

c) **Does** she **speak** French?

Yes, she does.

d) **Does** she **speak** German?

No, she doesn't.

f) Does she have a son?

\_\_\_\_\_

g) What does she like to do in the summer?

\_\_\_\_\_

2.



Jorge is a doctor. He's Spanish but now he **lives** in Mexico in the small town of Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca. He isn't an ordinary doctor, he's a flying doctor. Everyday, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. he **speaks** to people on his radio, and then he **flies** to help them. He **works** 16 hours a day non-stop but he **loves** his job. He isn't married. He **has** no free time.

a) Where is Jorge from?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) What does he do?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Where does he live?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Does he work everyday?

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) How many hours a day does he work? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Does he work in a hospital? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Does he like his job? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Is he married? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) What does he do on his free time? \_\_\_\_\_

Adapted from: **Headway, Elementary.**

**Ejercicio 36: Escribe la forma de estos verbos que acompañan a las terceras personas: he, she, it. Recuerda que en presente simple se le agrega una "S" al verbo que prosigue a "he, she, it".**

Ejemplo: Read reads

- |                |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| a) Study _____ | e) push _____ | i) do _____    |
| b) Play _____  | f) try _____  | j) fly _____   |
| c) Jump _____  | g) love _____ | k) watch _____ |
| d) Go _____    | h) buy _____  | l) make _____  |

**Ejercicio 37: Completa las frases usando la forma correcta de estos verbos.**

boil close cost cost go have love open smoke teach wash ~~speak~~

Ejemplo: She's very intelligent. She speaks four languages.

1. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ ten cigarettes a day.
2. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 7 o'clock.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ films. I often \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.
4. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees Celsius.
5. In Britain, the banks \_\_\_\_\_ at 9:30 in the morning.
6. The City Museum \_\_\_\_\_ at 5 o'clock every evening.
7. Food is expensive. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
9. Tina is a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics to young children.
10. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his hair twice a week.

**Ejercicio 38. Completa las frases. Todas son negativas. Usa don't / doesn't, más uno de los siguientes verbos.**

cost drive go know play see sell smoke wash wear



EJEMPLO: 'Have a cigarette.' 'No, thank you, I don't smoke'

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers in that shop.
2. She has a car, but she \_\_\_\_\_ very often.
3. I like films but I \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema very often.
4. He smells because he \_\_\_\_\_ his hair very often.
5. It's a cheap hotel. It \_\_\_\_\_ much to stay there.
6. He likes football but he \_\_\_\_\_ very often.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ much about politics.
8. She is married but she \_\_\_\_\_ a ring.
9. He lives near our house but I \_\_\_\_\_ him very often.

Taken from: *Essential Grammar in Use*.

**Ejercicio 39. De acuerdo a la información de la Srta. Krabapple, escribe preguntas y respóndelas.**



**Name:** Edna Krabapple  
**Country:** USA  
**Town:** Springfield.  
**Place of work:** Springfield Elementary School  
**Languages:** English and French  
**Status:** Single  
**Hobbies:** Going to the movies

EJEMPLO: Where / come from?

Where does Ms. Krabapple come from?  
She comes from Springfield, USA.

1. What / she / do?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where / she / work?

---

---

3. How many languages / she / speak?

---

---

4. What / she / in her free time?

---

---

**Ejercicio 40: De acuerdo con los dibujos, escribe preguntas y sus respuestas.**

1. Chocolate

Does he like chocolate?  
Yes, he does.



2. Fish Soup

---

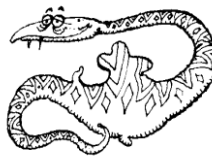
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3. Mice

---

---



4. Ice-cream

---

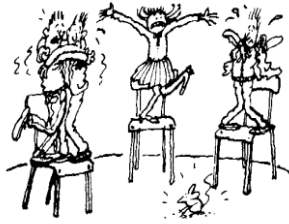
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5. Mice

\_\_\_\_\_

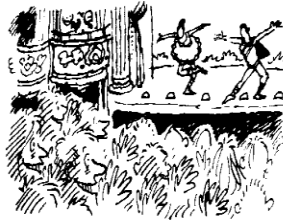
\_\_\_\_\_



6. Ballet

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Ejercicio 41: De acuerdo con las palabras, escribe preguntas.**

EJEMPLO: Miss Harris/like/ chocolates?

Does Miss Harris Like chocolates?

2. Tina / like / animals?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You / like / Robert?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. David and Mark / like / their school?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. your parents / like / house plants?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. he / like / crisps?

\_\_\_\_\_

Taken from: **Discoveries.**

**Ejercicio 42: Lee el siguiente párrafo y contesta las siguientes preguntas:**



Jack and Kate Tippit are ballet dancers. They are brother and sister. Jack is 25 years old and Kate is 20. The Tippits are from Australia, but they live in New York, USA now. They dance for the American Ballet Company and they study too. He studies accounting and she takes piano lessons. Kate likes classical music and jazz. She doesn't like rock music. Jack likes mathematics and computers. Jack and Kate like USA, but they don't like fast food. They prefer traditional Australian food.

1. What do Jack and Kate do?

---

2. How old is she?

---

3. Where are they from?

---

4. Where do they live?

---

5. Does Kate like rock?

---

6. What does Jack like?

---

7. Do they like fast food?

Adapted from: **New Headway**, Elementary.

### III. Pedir y hacer invitaciones, aceptarlas o rechazarlas.

➤ **EJEMPLO:**

(Dos amigos están aburridos en el parque y están pensando y sugiriendo que hacer.)

Carlos: Que día tan aburrido! **Vamos a hacer** otra cosa.

Luis: Sí, **Vamos a pensar**.  
¿Por qué no vamos al cine?

Carlos: Porque no tenemos dinero.

Luis: ¡Ya se! ¡**Vamos al restaurante** de mi Tía para comer un sándwich gratis!

Carlos: Gracias, pero no tengo hambre.  
¿Por qué no visitamos a Rita?

Luis: ¡Sí! **Vamos a visitarla**.

Carlos: **Vamos a comprarle** una rosa.

Carlos: What a boring day! **Let's do** something else!

Luis: Yeah, **Let's think**. Why don't we go to the movies?

Carlos: Because we don't have any money.

Luis: I know! **Let's go** to my aunt's restaurant to get a free sandwich!

Carlos: Thanks, but I'm not hungry. Why don't we visit Rita?

Luis: Yes! **Let's visit** her.

Carlos: **Let's buy** her a rose.

#### LET'S: VAMOS A... (contracción de "Let us")

**USO:** Para hacer sugerencias o invitaciones.

<b>EJEMPLOS:</b> Vamos al cine.	Let's go to the movies.
Vamos a cenar.	Let's have dinner.
Vamos a la fiesta.	Let's go to the party.
Vamos a estudiar.	Let's study.

**FÓRMULA:**

LET'S + **Verbo en infinitivo**

Para hacer la sugerencia más suave, se pregunta:  
**¿Por qué no...? Why don't / doesn't....?**

¿Por qué no vamos al cine?	Why <b>don't</b> we <b>go</b> to the movies?
¿Por qué no cenamos?	Why <b>don't</b> we <b>have</b> dinner?
¿Por qué no vamos a la fiesta?	Why <b>don't</b> we <b>go</b> to the party?
¿Por qué no estudiamos?	Why <b>don't</b> we <b>study</b> ?
¿Por qué no escucha?	Why <b>doesn't</b> she <b>listen</b> ?
¿Por qué no lo hace?	Why <b>doesn't</b> he <b>do</b> it?

FÓRMULA:

Why + Verbo Auxiliar **DO/DOES** + NOT + Sujeto + Verbo en infinitivo + C?

, donde c= complemento.

Ejercicio 43. Viendo los dibujos encuentra la sugerencia correcta. Escribe el número que corresponde en los paréntesis.



The boy is cold.



... Let's give it some water! ( )



The boys are hungry.



... Let's give him a hot soup! ( )



The girl is sleepy.



... Let's give him an ice cream. ( )



The boy is hot.



... Why don't we give her a coffeee?()

... Why



The dog is thirsty.



Why don't they order a pizza? ( )

*Adapted from: To the Top 1.*

**Ejercicio 44. Busca en el cuadro siguiente las palabras correctas para completar los diálogos.**

It's

don't

Let's

Why don't we

1. A: Why \_\_\_\_\_ we go to the movies?  
B: I can't. I have to help my mother.
2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ go to the theater.  
B: Sure, Why not.
3. A. \_\_\_\_\_ go to the stadium?  
B: I don't like football. Why don't we go bowling?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ a great idea! Let's go.

➤ RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS (UNIDAD III)

I. PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LO QUE ALGUIEN ESTÁ HACIENDO.

Ejercicio 29:

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. jump <u>jumping</u>  | 6. see <u>seeing</u>        |
| 2. make <u>making</u>   | 7. begin <u>beginning</u>   |
| 3. run <u>running</u>   | 8. forget <u>forgetting</u> |
| 4. dance <u>dancing</u> | 9. swim <u>swimming</u>     |
| 5. buy <u>buying</u>    | 10. study <u>studying</u>   |

Ejercicio 30:

1. Look! Maria **is playing (play)** the piano.  
(-) Look! Maria **isn't playing** the piano.  
(?) Look! **Is Maria playing** the piano?
2. The leaves **are beginning (begin)** to fall.  
(-) The leaves **are not beginning** to fall.  
(?) **Are the leaves beginning** to fall?
3. I **am listening (listen)** to the radio.  
(-) **I'm not listening** to the radio.  
(?) **Am I listening** to the radio?
4. Julian **is cooking (cook)** a delicious meal!  
(-) **Julian isn't cooking** a delicious meal!  
(?) **Is Julian cooking** a delicious meal?
5. My friends **are swimming (swim)** in the river.  
(-) **My friends aren't swimming** in the river.  
(?) **Are my friends swimming** in the river?
6. Alejandro **is studying (study)** for his exam.  
(-) **Alejandro isn't studying** for his exam.  
(?) **Is Alejandro studying** for his exam?
7. My parents **are leaving (leave)** to Europe.  
(-) **My parents aren't leaving** to Europe.  
(?) **Are my parents leaving** to Europe?



8. We **are watching (watch)** an interesting movie.

(-) **We aren't watching** an interesting movie.

(?) **Are we watching** an interesting movie?

9. I **am buying (buy)** a pair of shoes

(-) **I'm not buying** a pair of shoes.

(?) **Am I buying** a pair of shoes?

10. My cousins **are running (run)** a marathon.

(-) **Are my cousins running** a marathon?

(?) **My cousins aren't running** a marathon.

### Ejercicio 31:

1. What are you doing?
2. What are you reading?
3. What time are we playing tennis?
4. Why is your daughter crying?
5. What are they building in that corner?
6. Where are you leaving for holiday?
7. Is she having dinner?
8. What am I doing here?
9. Why is Julian taking the rubies out?
10. Who is using this computer?

### Ejercicio 32:



1. The dinosaur is drinking coffee.



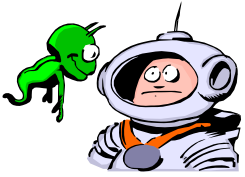
2. The father and his son are shaving.



3. The crocodile is flying.



4. The children are eating.



5. The alien is talking to the astronaut.



6. The boys are running.



7. The chicken is smiling.



8. The sheep are jumping.



9. The dog is playing with the computer.



10. The skeleton is dancing.

**Ejercicio 33:**

1. are building
2. is swimming
3. is beginning
4. is coming
5. am cooking
6. is taking

**Ejercicio 34:**

1. What are Ana's parents doing?  
**They are writing letters.**
2. What is Ana's uncle doing?  
**He is reading a book.**
3. Is Rita listening to the radio?  
**No, she isn't. She is watching T.V.**
4. Where are Ana's brother and sister?  
**They are in the attic.**
5. Are they playing with cars?  
**No, they aren't. They are playing with their trains.**
6. Are Katherine and Margaret playing basketball?  
**No, they aren't. They are playing football.**
7. What is William doing in the kitchen?  
**He is making coffee.**

**II. Pedir y dar información sobre hábitos, hechos y rutinas.**

**Ejercicio 35:**

1.
  - e) Is she married? **Yes, she is married.**
  - f) Does she have a son? **No, she has a daughter.**
  - g) What does she like to do in the summer? **Swimming and going to the beach.**
2.
  - a) Where is Jorge from? **He's from Spain.**
  - b) What does he do? **He's a doctor.**

- c) Where does he live? **In Tlaxiaco, Oaxaca.**
- d) Does he work everyday? **Yes, he does.**
- e) How many hours a day does he work? **He works 16 hrs. a day.**
- f) Does he work in a hospital? **No, he doesn't.**
- g) Does he like his job? **Yes, he does.**
- h) Is he married? **No, he isn't.**
- i) What does he do on his free time? **He doesn't have free time.**

**Ejercicio 36:**

- |                                |                              |                                |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Study <b><u>studies</u></b> | e) push <b><u>pushes</u></b> | i) do <b><u>does</u></b>       |
| b) Play <b><u>plays</u></b>    | f) try <b><u>tries</u></b>   | j) fly <b><u>flies</u></b>     |
| c) Jump <b><u>jumps</u></b>    | g) love <b><u>loves</u></b>  | k) watch <b><u>watches</u></b> |
| d) Go <b><u>goes</u></b>       | h) buy <b><u>buys</u></b>    | l) make <b><u>makes</u></b>    |

**Ejercicio 37:**

1. **smokes**
2. **have**
3. **love, go**
4. **boils**
5. **open**
6. **closes**
7. **costs**
8. **cost**
9. **teaches**
10. **washes**

**Ejercicio 38:**

1. **don't buy**
2. **doesn't drive**
3. **don't go**
4. **doesn't wash**
5. **doesn't cost**
6. **doesn't play**
7. **don't know**
8. **doesn't wear**
9. **don't see**

**Ejercicio 39:**

1. What does she do?  
**She is a teacher at Springfield Elementary School.**
2. Where does she work?  
**At Springfield Elementart school.**

3. How many languages does she speak?

**Two.**

4. What does she do in her free time?

**She goes to the movies.**

#### Ejercicio 40:

1. Fish      **Does he like fish?**  
**No, he doesn't.**
2. Mice      **Does the snake (it) like mice?**  
**Yes, it does.**
4. Ice-cream      **Does the baby like (it) ice-cream?**  
**No, it doesn't.**
5. Mice      **Do they like mice?**  
**No, they don't.**
6. Ballet      **Do they like ballet?**  
**Yes, they do.**

#### Ejercicio 41:

1. Does Tina like animals?
2. Do you like Robert?
3. Do David and Mark like their school?
4. Do your parents like house plants?
5. Does he like crisps?

#### Ejercicio 42:

1. They are ballet dancers
2. She is 20 years old
3. They are from Australia
4. They live in New York, USA
5. No, she doesn't
6. Mathematics and computers
7. No, they don't

### III. Pedir y hacer invitaciones, aceptarlas o rechazarlas.

#### Ejercicio 43:

- The boy is cold.                      ... Let's give him a hot soup! **(1)**
- The boys are hungry.                      ...Why don't they order a pizza? **(2)**                      ...
- The girl is sleepy.                      ... Why don't we give her a coffee? **(3)**
- The boy is hot.                      ... Let's give him an ice cream. **(4)**

The dog is thirsty. ... Let's give it some water! (5)

**Ejercicio 44:**

4. A: Why **don't** we go to the movies?  
B: I can't. I have to help my mother.
  
5. A: **Let's** go to the theater.  
B: Sure, Why not?
  
6. A: **Why don't we** go to the stadium?  
B: I don't like football. Why don't we go bowling?  
A: **It's** a great idea! Let's go.

**REVISION FINAL**

Este es un examen parecido al examen extraordinario que harás, sin embargo, nunca será igual al examen real, así que no te confíes y mejor estudia.

1. What's your name?  
A) Good Morning.  
B) Bye.  
C) Hello.  
D) My name's John.

2. How old are you?
  - A) 19 old.
  - B) 19 years.
  - C) I'm 19 years old.
  - D) I'm 19 year old.
  
3. How are you?
  - A) Fine, thanks.
  - B) Bye!
  - C) Hi!
  - D) Thanks.
  
4. Good Morning!
  - A) Bye!
  - B) See you!
  - C) Good morning!
  - D) Good Afternoon!
  
5. What time is it?
  - A) It's five thirty.
  - B) Five past thirty.
  - C) Night.
  - D) It's very late.
  
6. Close your.....
  - A) ruler.
  - B) TV.
  - C) notebooks.
  - D) heads.
  
7. Take out your.....
  - A) heads.
  - B) eyes.
  - C) books.
  - D) hand.
  
8. Do you like ice cream?
  - A) No, I don't.
  - B) No, he doesn't.
  - C) No, you don't.
  - D) No, they don't like it.
  
9. Does she like school?
  - A) Yes, she likes them.
  - B) Yes, she likes you.
  - C) Yes, she does.
  - D) Yes, he does.
  
10. What is your father like?
  - A) He's happy.
  - B) He's tall and thin.

- C) He's a doctor.
- D) He's at home.

11. What is your sister doing?

- A) She is an architect.
- B) She's studying.
- C) You're studying.
- D) She studies.

12. Is your mother cooking?

- A) No, she isn't.
- B) No, I'm not.
- C) Yes, she cooks.
- D) No, she doesn't cook.

13. What is your mother doing?

- A) She cooks.
- B) She is cooking.
- C) She is a chef.
- D) She is a mother.

14. What are your friends doing?

- A) They run.
- B) They are my friends.
- C) They are running.
- D) They aren't my friends.

15. Do you study?

- A) Yes she studies.
- B) Yes I run.
- C) Yes I do.
- D) No, she doesn't study.

16. Does your mother work?

- A) No, we do not.
- B) No, she doesn't.
- C) Yes, I do.
- D) Yes, he loves it.

17. She sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.

- A) is studying
- B) studies
- C) study
- D) isn't studying

18. What do we do now?

- A) Let's go to the movies.
- B) I want to go to the movies.
- C) I don't want to go to the movies.
- D) I want to go to the movies.



19. I don't want to go to the movies. \_\_\_\_\_ go to the theatre?

- A) Let's
- B) Why we
- C) Why don't we
- D) Don't we

20. Come on, \_\_\_\_\_go to the beach!!!!

- A) we
- B) do we
- C) let's
- D) we don't

## **RESPUESTAS REVISIÓN FINAL**

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. A
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. A
- 9. C
- 10.A
- 11.B
- 12.A
- 13.B
- 14.C
- 15.C
- 16.B
- 17.B
- 18.A

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