

GUÍA INGLÉS I

Instrucciones: estudiar la guía de gramática y hacer ejemplos de cada uno de los contenidos.

No se entrega la guía, es solo para preparación de examen.

Estudia vocabulario de:

Números del 1 al 100

Números ordinales

Países y nacionalidades

Adjetivos

Profesiones

Mobiliario de casa

Partes de una casa

Comida

Lugares de la ciudad

Verbos de actividades rutinarias

Hobbies

Diciembre 2023.

Elaboró: María de los Ángeles Aguilar Reyes.

Grammar Reference

Hello

- **Article (a/ an/ the)**

- We use the indefinite article **a/ an** before singular nouns when we mention them for the first time or when we don't refer to a specific item.

We use **a** when the next word begins with a consonant sound and **an** when the next word begins with a vowel sound.

a cell phone an apple

- We use the definite article **the** with singular or plural nouns when we talk about something or someone in specific.

The book is on the table.

Module 1

- **The verb to be**

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
Full forms	Short forms	Full forms	Short forms			
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

We use short forms when we speak and full forms when we write.

- **Question Words**

- **Who...?:** We ask questions about people. **Who's that? My friend Kim.**
- **What...?:** We ask questions about things, animals and actions. **What's your name? My name is Angeles.**
- **Where...?:** We ask questions about places. **Where are you from? I'm from Oaxaca.**
- **How are you?:** We ask someone's health or to find out someone's news. **How are you? Fine, thanks.**
- **How old are you?:** We ask about someone's age. **How old are you? I'm thirteen years old.**

Module 2

• Possessive Adjectives

Personal Pronouns	Possessive , Adjectives
I You he she it we you they	my your his her its our your their

- Possessive Adjectives go before nouns, without articles.

This is my friend. Her name is Emma.

• Plural nouns

Regular nouns		Irregular nouns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most nouns take -s (in the plural) 	dog - dogs, car - cars	man - men woman - woman - child - children foot- feet tooth - teeth fish - fish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nouns ending in s, ch, sh, x, o, take -es 	box - boxes, watch - watches	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nouns ending in consonant + Y, drop the Y and take -ies 	city- cities BUT boy- boys	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nouns ending in f or fe, drop the f and take -ves 	shelf-shelves life- lives	

• Adjectives

- We use adjectives before nouns and after the verb be.

Adam is funny Adam is a funny boy

- Adjectives are the same in singular and plural.

Adam has funny ears.

Adjectives do not have a plural form. **a red car - red cars**

• The verb to have

Affirmative	Negative		Question	Short answers	
Full forms	Full forms	Short forms			
I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have	I do not have You do not have He does not have She does not have It does not have We do not have You do not have They do not have	I don't have You don't have She doesn't have She doesn't have It doesn't have We don't have You don't have They don't have	Do I have? Do you have? Does he have? Does she have? Does it have? Do we have? Do you have? Do they have?	Yes, I do Yes, you do Yes, he does Yes, she does Yes, he does Yes, we do Yes, you do Yes, they do	No, I don't No, you don't No, he doesn't No, she doesn't No, it doesn't No, we don't No, you don't No, they don't

We use the verb to have:

• to express possession. I have a pet.	• to describe people, animals and things. Mary has black hair
---	--

Module 3

• Prepositions of place

in	The book is in the bag.
on	The book is on the desk.
under	The cat is under the table.
next to	The pencil is next to the book.
between	The pencil is between the book and the bag.
in front of	The table is in front of the sofa.
behind	The cat is behind the sofa.

• This - That / These - Those

- We use **this** to point out a person, animal or thing that is close to us. ***This is a book.***
- We use **that** to point out a person, animal or thing that is far from us. ***That is my book.***
- We use **these** to point out people, animals or things that are close to us. ***These are my books.***
- We use **those** to point out people, animals, or things that are far from us. ***Those are my books.***

• There is / There are.

	Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
Singular	There is	There's	There is not	There isn't	Is there... ?	Yes, there is	No, there isn't
Plural	There are	-----	There are not	There aren't	Are there...?	Yes, there are	No, there aren't

- We use **there is** before singular nouns. ***There is a chair behind the sofa.***
- We use **there are** before plural nouns. ***There are five books on the table.***

Module 4

• Imperative

- We form the imperative with the base form of the verb. We form the negative form with *don't* + base form. ***Speak. Don't speak.***
- We use the imperative to ask someone to do something. We can use please to be more polite.

Open your notebooks, please.

• Prepositions of time (at - in- on)

- **at:** to tell the time: at six o'clock/ at two - thirty
in the expressions: at noon/ at night / at midnight
- **In:** before periods of time: in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening.
in the expression: in my spare time
- **on:** before the days of the week: on Friday, on Friday morning, etc.
in the expression: on weekdays / on the weekend / on weekends

Module 5

- **Present simple**

We use the present simple for habits or actions that happen regularly.

I watch TV every day. She plays soccer on the weekend.

Affirmative	Negative		Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I speak	I do not speak	I don't speak	Do I speak?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
You speak	You do not speak	You don't speak	Do you speak?	Yes, you do	No, you don't
He speaks	He does not speak	He doesn't speak	Does he speak?	Yes, he does	No, he doesn't
She speaks	She does not speak	She doesn't speak	Does she speak?	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
it speaks	It does not speak	It doesn't speak	Does it speak?	Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
We speak	We do not speak	We don't speak	Do we speak?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
You speak	You do not speak	You don't speak	Do you speak?	Yes, you do	No, you don't
They speak	They do not speak	They don't speak	Do they speak?	Yes, they do	No, they don't

Formation of the 3rd person singular (he, she, it)

• most verbs take -s	I speak - He speaks	I like - He likes
• verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, x, o, take -es	I watch - She watches	I go - She goes
• verbs ending in consonant + -y, drop the -y and take -ies	I fly - It flies	BUT I play - It plays

- **Adverbs of frequency**

	**	***	****	*****
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do something. We place them:

- **before** the main verb. *John often plays soccer on Saturdays. Peter doesn't always have breakfast.*
- **after** the verb be. *John is never late for school.*

- **love / enjoy / like / hate**

- love/ enjoy/like / hate + noun: *I love my family. Peter hates basketball.*
- love/ enjoy/like / hate + -ing form: *Mary loves swimming. I hate doing my homework*

- The verb can

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers	
I can dance You can dance He can dance She can dance It can dance We can dance you can dance They can dance	I cannot / can't dance You cannot / can't dance He cannot / can't dance She cannot / can't dance It cannot / can't dance We cannot / can't dance You cannot / can't dance They cannot / can't dance	Can I dance? Can you dance? Can he dance? Can she dance? Can it dance? Can we dance? Can you dance? Can they dance?	Yes, I can Yes, you can Yes, he can Yes, she can Yes, it can Yes, we can Yes, you can Yes, they can	No, I can't No, you can't No, he can't No, he can't No, it can't No, we can't No, you can't No, they can't

We use **can** to express ability. **He can swim.**

The verb can is a modal verb. It doesn't take an -s in the third person singular, it doesn't form the negative and question form with *do / does*, and it is always followed by the base form of the verb.

Module 6

- Present Progressive

We use the Present Progressive for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.

What is Helly doing now? She 's talking on the phone.

Affirmative		Negative		Questions	Short answers	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS			
I am playing You are playing He is playing She is playing It is playing We are playing You are playing They are playing	I'm playing You're playing He's playing She's playing It's playing We're playing You're playing They're playing	I am not playing You are not playing He is not playing She is not playing It is not playing We are not playing You are not playing They are not playing	I'm not playing You aren't playing He isn't playing She isn't playing It isn't playing We aren't playing You aren't playing You aren't playing	Am I playing? Are you playing? Is he playing? Is she playing? Is it playing? Are we playing? Are you playing? Are they playing?	Yes, I am Yes, you are Yes, he is Yes, she is Yes, it is Yes, we are Yes, you are Yes, they are	No, I'm not No, you aren't No, he isn't No, she isn't No, it isn't No, we aren't No, you aren't No, they aren't

Spelling	
• most verbs take -ing	talk - talking
• verbs ending in -e, drop the -e before the -ing	come - coming
• verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -ing	stop - stopping
• verbs with two or more syllable ending in one stressed vowel + one	begin -

consonant, double the consonant before the -ing	beginning
• verbs ending in one vowel + -l, double the -l before the -ing	propel - propelling
• verbs ending in -ie, change -ie to -y before the -ing	lie - lying

- **Comparatives and Superlatives**

- We use the **comparative** of adjectives when we compare **two** people, animals or things.
- We use the **superlatives** of adjectives when we compare **one** person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

Formation

Comparative:	adjective + -er more +	• than	<i>John is older than Peter</i> <i>My watch is more expensive than yours.</i>
Superlative:	the + adjective + -est the + most + adjective	of / in	John is the tallest in his class. This watch is the most expensive of all.

• all one-syllable and most two syllable adjectives take <i>-er / -est</i>	<i>clean</i> - <i>the cleanest</i> <i>cleaner</i> - <i>the</i> <i>clever</i> - <i>cleverest</i> <i>cleverer</i>
• one-syllable adjectives ending in -e, take <i>-r / -st</i>	<i>nice</i> - <i>the nicest</i> <i>nicer</i>
• one-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the <i>-er / -est</i>	<i>hot - hotter</i> <i>the hottest</i>
• adjectives ending in a consonant + -y, drop the -y and take <i>-ier / -iest</i>	<i>pretty - prettier</i> <i>the prettiest</i>
• adjectives with three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives take <i>more + adjective / most + adjective</i>	<i>careful - more</i> <i>the most</i> <i>careful</i> <i>careful</i>

irregular comparatives and superlatives		
POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good bad many / much	better worse more	the best the worst the most