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GUÍA DE INGLÉS V

CBTIS No 50

NOMBRE: _____

GRUPO: _____

FECHA: _____

“VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES”

<p><u>*REGULAR VERBS</u></p> <p>Para formar el pasado simple con verbos regulares, usamos el infinitivo y añadimos la terminación “-ed”. La forma es la misma para todas las personas (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)</p>	<p><u>*IRREGULAR VERBS</u></p> <p>Algunos verbos forman su pasado de una manera diferente.</p>	<p>En las oraciones afirmativas utilizamos el verbo en pasado, sea regular o irregular. Sin embargo, cuando hacemos una negación o pregunta utilizamos el auxiliar DID y el verbo en la forma base.</p>
<p>work worked live lived</p> <p>cook cooked study studied play played</p> <p>cry cried</p> <p>change changed</p> <p>belive belived</p> <p>want wanted</p> <p>look looked</p> <p>love loved</p> <p>stop stopped</p>	<p>cut cut</p> <p>sleep slept</p> <p>run ran</p> <p>write wrote</p> <p>swim swam</p> <p>read read</p> <p>be was/were</p> <p>write wrote</p> <p>buy bought</p> <p>have had</p>	<p>Affirmative : Juan studied English in high school.</p> <p>Negative: Juan didn't study French in high school</p> <p>Interrogative: Did Juan study English in high school?</p> <p>We went to the movies yesterday.</p> <p>We didn't go to a restaurant last weekend.</p> <p>Did you go out yesterday?</p> <p>No se utiliza “did” con el verbo en pasado (didn't went –INCORRECT)</p> <p>Las palabras utilizadas en el pasado simple son</p> <p>yesterday – last month – last year – last night – last week – last weekend</p> <p>last Friday/Sunday/Saturday/</p>

A) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parenthesis.

Example: Javier danced (dance) in the party on Saturday.

1. I _____ (study) hard for my exams yesterday.
2. Megan _____ (marry) Harry last summer.
3. Jenny and I _____ (visit) the zoo last month.
4. Carlos _____ (retire) a year ago.
5. We _____ (listen) music last night.

Make questions according to the answers given.

1) When _____ ?

I started my new job last Monday.

2) What? _____ ?

I played soccer.

3) _____ ?

No we didn't, we went to Spain last vacation.

4) How _____ ?

My weekend was great!

5) _____ ?

No, there weren't many people at the party.

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

+

S + Was/were

They were friends.

-

S + was not/were not + ...

They weren't friends.

?

Was/Were + S + ...?

They weren't friends.

VERBS

S + V-ed

She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)

She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Usage

Example

Change the following sentences into *negative* form.

Affirmative

Negative

The house was very small. _____

My coffee was very hot. _____

My friends were really hungry. _____

That was a very easy exam. _____

The Beatles were English. _____

Change the following sentences into *questions* form.

Affirmative Question (interrogative)

The house was very small. _____?

My coffee was very hot. _____?

My friends were really hungry. _____?

That was a very easy exam. _____?

The Beatles were English. _____?



Choose one of the following topics and make 10 sentences (four using regular verbs, four using irregular verbs, and two negative sentences).
Try to write about other people, not only about you.

- Ten things you did or didn't do last week
- Ten things you did or didn't do on your last birthday
- Ten things you did or didn't do when you were a kid.

BANCO DE RECURSOS DIGITALES PRIMER PARCIAL

Past Simple

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwh_IWwwN8Y

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g-uW_KheiEc

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U1tUt5siMFs>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-past/exercises>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/past-simple-exercise-8.html>

Present Perfect Simple

have or has + past participle

As we studied in Unit Two and Three with the passive voice, the past participle form of regular verbs is ...ed:

called

looked

talked

played

studied

kissed

washed







Positive and Negative Sentences



I	have
You	've
We	have not
They	haven't
He	has
She	's
It	has not
	hasn't




met
tried
been

Peter.
sushi.
to Thailand.

EXERCISES INSTRUCTIONS: Look at the pictures and write sentences using the present perfect simple with the words

<p>a.</p>		<p>(Bill / clean / his room)</p> <p>Bill has not cleaned his room.</p>	<p>d.</p>		<p>(The child / open / the gift)</p>
<p>b.</p>		<p>(they / finish / eating)</p>	<p>e.</p>		<p>(Mike / quit / smoking)</p>
<p>c.</p>		<p>(Joe / wash / his car)</p>	<p>f.</p>		<p>(They / fix / the car)</p>

g.		(Michelle / wake up)
h.		(The store / open)
i.		(Stu / start / to run)

j.		(They / turn off / the TV)
k.		(The fire / stop)
l.		(She / dry / her hair)

Tema: SECOND CONDITIONAL

El segundo condicional, habla de cosas que aún podrían suceder, aunque la posibilidad de que ocurran parece remota. Para hacer oraciones se necesitan los siguientes elementos: CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL + CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO ó CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO + CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL
Cláusula condicional: If + person + were / simple past + complement Cláusula de resultado: Person + would + present verb.

Ejemplo: If the students were in the disco, they would dance reggaeton all night long. / They would dance all night long if the students were in the disco
(si los estudiantes estuvieran en la disco, ellos bailarían reggaetón toda la noche)



Exercise:

Complete the sentences using the Second Conditional

- 1) If they __ him well, they __ him to their parties. (know/invite)
- 2) If you ____ more money, you ____ in low-cost flights. (have/not travel)
- 3) If she ____ me nicely, I ____ shopping with her. (ask/go)
- 4) If you ____ the sink apart, you ____ the water out. (take/get)
- 5) If Mike ____ 300 euros to spend, he ____ a new smartphone. (have/buy)
- 6) If I ____ abroad, I ____ the local food so much. (live/miss)
- 7) If I ____ you, I ____ looking for a job right now. (be/start)
- 8) If Sam ____ president of the US, he ____ a terrific job. (be/do)
- 9) If I ____ a freelance job, I ____ around the world. (have/travel)
- 10) I ____ university by 2019 if I ____ this year. (finish/start)

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

El tercer condicional en inglés es el que se usa para hablar de las cosas que no pasaron, o para imaginar qué habría pasado si las cosas hubiesen sido diferentes. Para hacer oraciones se necesitan los siguientes elementos: CLÁUSULA CONDICIONAL + CLÁUSULA DE RESULTADO

Cláusula condicional: If + person + past perfect + complement Cláusula de resultado: Person + would + have + past participle + complement

Ejemplo: If the students had been in the disco, they would have danced reggaeton all night long.

They would have danced reggaeton all night long if the students had been in the disco.

(si los estudiantes hubieran estado en la disco, ellos habrían bailado reguetón toda la noche)

Exercise

Complete the following sentences with the structure of Thid Conditionals.

- 1 If it had not snowed so heavily yesterday, we ___would have gone___ for a walk.
- 2 If we _____ (not see) the news last night, we wouldn't have known about the strike.
- 3 If the ambulance _____ (arrive) sooner, they would have saved the man's life.
- 4 If I hadn't been ill, I _____ (go) to school.
- 5 We wouldn't have been late if the alarm _____ (not go off).



BANCO DE RECURSOS DIGITALES SEGUNDO PARCIAL

SEGUNDO CONDICIONAL

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/second-conditional.html>

<https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/70/second-conditional>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ubTcrAVnhLo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YEwclsTKBU4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D3x0o95Uh9k>

TERCER CONDICIONAL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZj1Yeb-tVg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xlIEwi9e7mQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RuUkuORtfE0>

<https://grammar.cl/english/third-conditional.htm>

<https://www.tofluency.com/third-conditional/>

The Passive Voice

A passive sentence consist of;

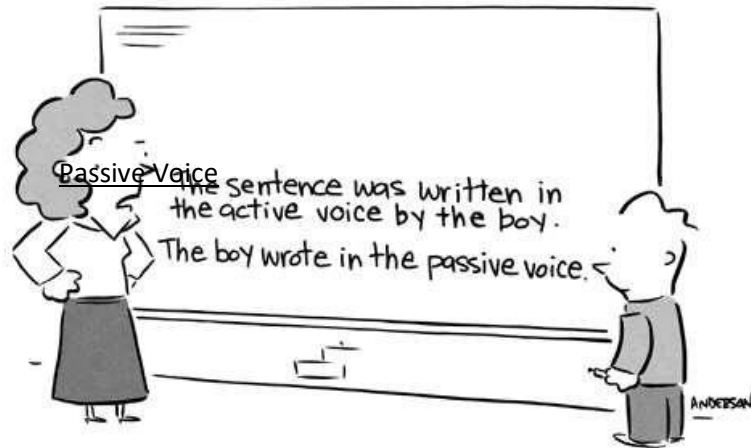
- ✓ The subject
- ✓ The verb to be in the correct tense.
- ✓ The past participle of the verb needed.
- ✓ Sometimes, the agent and/or other complements

Subject + verb + "to be" + Past participle

- The novel was read by Mom in one day.
- This film wasn't liked by no one.
- The windows had been broken.

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"You're just messing with me, aren't you."

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PASSIVE (with present simple)

I	am	(PAST PARTICIPLE) <i>known.</i>	I	am not	(PAST PARTICIPLE) <i>known.</i>
You	are		You	aren't	
He	is		He	isn't	
She	is		She	isn't	
It	is		It	isn't	
We	are		We	aren't	
They	are		They	aren't	



Am	I	(PAST PARTICIPLE) <i>known.</i>	Yes,	I	am.	No,	I	am not.
Are	you		you	are.	you	aren't.		
Is	he		he	is.	he	isn't.		
Is	she		she	is.	she	isn't.		
Is	it		it	is.	it	isn't.		
Are	we		we	are.	we	aren't.		
Are	they		they	are.	they	aren't.		

isn't = is not
aren't = are not

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

- English (speak) is spoken in many countries around the world.
- Much of the world's coffee (grow) _____ in Brazil.
- Many photos (take) _____ of the beautiful scenery near the mountain.
- The flowers (water) _____ every evening by the gardener.
- How many books (check out) _____ from the library every week?
- Millions of dollars (make) _____ on the stock market every day.
- My friend's salary (pay) _____ by his company every two weeks.
- Many criminals (catch) _____ with the help of modern technology.
- The department store doors (open) _____ to customers at 9 a.m.
- Letters and packages (pick up) _____ by the postman every day.
- The rooms (clean) _____ by the hotel maids every morning.
- Canada (know) _____ for its long, cold winters.
- Patients (give) _____ very good care at that hospital.
- Monopoly (play) _____ by people in many parts of the world.
- A new president (elect) _____ every four to eight years.

BANCO DE RECURSOS DIGITALES TERCER PARCIAL

Passive Voice Present

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive/exercises?simple-present>

<https://ell.brainpop.com/level3/unit1/lesson1/summary/>

TEMA: Futuro simple (WILL)

WILL

TEACHER'S EXPLANATION: We use will to express actions that take place in the further future. We mainly use will to express decisions, predictions or promises that we make in the time of speaking. The

expressions of time that we can use are:

Tomorrow	Next Week	Next Year	Next Month	Tomorrow Night	The day after Tomorrow	In two days
In a little while	On Monday	This weekend	Next Weekend	In a moment	Any time that takes place in future.	

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the sentence and complete them using **WILL** or **WON'T**, follow THE EXAMPLE

1.- Eduwiges Works as a waitress at Vip's restaurant, write the activities she **will** do and she **won't** do at her job.

Example: **(Clean tables):** She **will** clean tables **(Drive a bus):** She **won't** drive a bus

(Look for a place to seat the guests):	
(Check if the client needs something):	
(Fix the TV):	
(Take the food orders from the clients):	
(Blow balloons for children):	

2.-Nemecio works as a Teacher, write the activities he **will** do and he **won't** do at his job.

(Teach students):	
(Do the homework):	
(Sweep the floor):	
(Wash the dishes):	
(Cut the grass):	

TEMA: Futuro idiomático (GOING TO)

GOING TO

USE: We use “going to” to express plans and intentions in the future. For this grammar structure we use Verb To Be in present form (am/is/are)

Subject + To be + Auxiliary verb + Principal verb + Complement

My family is going to travel to Perú.

(Mi familia va a viajar a Perú.)

For the negative form we use verb to be in negative:

am not
isn't + going to
aren't

My brother isn't going to celebrate his birthday

Mi hermano no va a celebrar su cumpleaños

EXERCISES

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verb in parentheses.

1. Javier _____ (study) law.
2. Martha and Moni _____ (graduate) from medical school.
3. Silvia _____ (train) to be a pilot.
4. Pedro _____ (apply) for a scholarship.
5. Roberto and Joel _____ (take) extra classes.

INSTRUCTIONS: Put the words in the correct order to create correct sentences.

1. he / going / is / to / a / interview / job _____
2. going / are / we / meet / to / employer / our _____
3. not / she / going / pass / is / exams / her / to _____
4. study / evening / not / I / going / am / to / this _____
5. are / you / to / going / be / soccer / player / a _____

Will vs. Going to

Will

Predictions with No evidence
Spontaneous Actions
Offers / Promises
Request/Invitation

Be going to

Predictions with Evidence
Actions with a plan/thought
Intentions

Examples

Will

I think I will watch TV.
I'm thirsty. I think I will buy a drink.
I will help you with it. / I won't tell anyone.
Will you let me borrow your notes?


Going to

The game is 70-0. They are going to win.
I am going to the movies next weekend (evidence= there is plan)
When I grow up, I'm going to visit Mars.


Will vs. Be Going To


Will

Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (Immediate Decisions)


I'll have salad now. 

Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences (Predictions without Evidence)

I think United will win the game. 

A future fact
The sun will rise tomorrow. 

A promise
I promise I won't tell anyone you broke the glass. 

An offer
I'll take you to the airport tomorrow. 

A threat
I'll tell your parents what you did. 

A refusal
No, I won't cook your dinner, you can cook it yourself. 


Be Going To

Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (Prior Plans)

I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday. 

Express a prediction based on present evidence (Predictions with Evidence)

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain. 

Something is about to happen
Get back! The bomb is going to explode. 

Both Will and Be Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

I think it will be foggy tomorrow.
= I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow. 