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GUIA DE ESTUDIO EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO INGLÉS IV

Turno Vespertino

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| STUDENT NAME: | |
| GROUP: | |
| TEACHER: | |
| PERIOD: | |

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RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. First, read the concept and theory:

We use **relative clauses** to combine two simple sentences with the same noun phrases.
There are two types of relative clauses

- 1) Defining
- 2) Non-defining

Defining Relative Clauses

Specify a particular noun. (Use who, that)

The girl who is the best in our class is Nayad. The ring that was stolen from my room hasn't been found yet.

Non-defining Relative Clauses

They give extra information for an already defined noun. We usually use them with commas before and after. (who/which)

My father, who lives in Belgium, is a chemist. (No need to define my father.)
 ** Relative clauses should be used after the noun they define.

Mr. Johnson is happy, he got the highest grade on the test.
 Mr. Johnson, **who** got the highest grade on the test, is happy.

Relative Pronouns

Adjective/Relative Clause Examples:

A dentist is a person. He gives dental treatment.
 A dentist is a person **who/that** gives dental treatment.

We know a lot of people. They live in Minnesota.
 We know a lot of people **who/that** live in Minnesota.

A vegetarian is a person. He/she never eats meat.
 A vegetarian is a person **who/that** never eats meat.

Do you know the man? He discovered Africa.
 Do you know the man **who/that** discovered Africa?

The teacher was very strict. We had him last semester.

The teacher whom/who/that we had last semester was very strict.

Note: The relative pronoun comes just after the word it refers to.

The man was drunk. He caused the accident.

The man **who** was drunk caused the accident.

That man is my uncle. He is coming towards us.

The/That man **who** is coming towards us is my uncle.

This is the horse. I like him. It (also) kicked me yesterday.

This is the horse (that) I like, which (also) kicked me yesterday.

The nails are rusty. They are in the tool-box.

The nails that are in the tool-box are rusty.

A cow is an animal. It supplies us with milk.

A cow is an animal which/that supplies us with milk.

We can also use possessive pronouns like "his/her/its" with "whose".

A widow is a woman. Her husband is dead.

A widow is a woman whose husband is dead.

What was the name of the man? His car broke down.

What was the name of the man whose car broke down?

I know someone. Her father is a translator.

I know someone whose father is a translator.

Although the group names such as "crowd, audience, class" are of people, they are used with which/that.

There was a big crowd. It soon gathered at the scene of the accident.

There was a big crowd which/that gathered at the scene of the accident.

Relative Pronouns have the same form when they refer to masculine, feminine, singular or plural nouns. The verb in adjective clause must be singular if the subject of the relative pronoun refers to a singular noun. If plural, then the verb will be in the plural form:

The person who speaks good English is a doctor.

The people who live next door **are** doctors.
The plates that are on the table **are** very dirty.
The man who lives next to us **has** got a huge dog.
The men who went to the USA **were** very affluent.

Note that 'men' is plural for 'man'.

Using "Whose" and "of Which"

We can use "of which" instead of "whose" for the objects but "of which" is used in nondefining relative clauses.

This is the machine. I described its properties.
 This is the machine whose properties I described.
 This is the machine, the properties of which I described.
 I stayed at a fantastic hotel. It's facilities are fabulous.
 I stayed at a fantastic hotel whose facilities are fabulous.
 I stayed at a fantastic hotel, the facilities of which are fabulous.

Some Details

- We cannot use "that" after a comma.
- We cannot use "zero" after a comma.
- We use "zero" in defining sentences when followed by a subject.
- We can use "who" instead of "whom" but without preposition.
- "Whose" should always be followed by a noun.

The tree, whose leaves have turned yellow, must be cut down.
 The tree, the leaves of which have turned yellow, must be cut down.

The doctor whose car is on sale now, demands too much money for it.
 The doctor the car of whom is on sale now, demands too much money.

2. Now, click on the next link to do some exercises (drag and drop exercises -Relative Clause Exercise 3 /4 (Intermediate). Esto es opcional para tener práctica y dominar el tema. Botón derecho del mouse si estás trabajando en PC, laptop o tablet y se elige la opción (abrir hipervínculo).

<https://www.grammarbank.com/adjective-clauses.html>

Note:

The drag and drop activity below might not work properly in old browsers. Update your browser to be able to use these exercises online. Get the latest version of Google Chrome or any other modern browser.



See this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PrOgHd1KEMY>

PRESENT AND PAST PASSIVE

1. First, read the concept and theory:

Forming Passive Sentences

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Object + A Form of 'Be' + V ₃ | The top student + was + rewarded. |
| The letters + were + delivered. | |

Use of Passive Voice

- When you don't know the person who performed the action.
The bank **was robbed**.
- When it is not important who performed the action.
Harvard University **was founded** in 1636.
- When the performer is not a specific person.
English **is spoken** in many countries around the world.
- When you prefer not to mention the name of the performer.
I **was told** that you didn't go to work today.
- Used with a performer: by + performer
The cake **was made** by my cousin.

Note:

In a passive sentence, If we want to mention what caused or who did the action, we use the agent (by)

Active: Charles Dickens wrote many novels.

Passive: Many novels were written by Charles Dickens.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Simple Past Passive | Jurassic Park | was | directed by Steven Spielberg. |
| Will Future Passive | An English book | will be | given to passing students. |
| Going to Future Passive | A gift | is going to be | given to the best student. |
| Present Continuous Passive | The suspect | is being | pursued. |
| Past Continuous Passive | He | was being | interrogated. |
| Present Perfect Passive | The room | has been | cleaned. |
| Past Perfect Passive | The window | had been | broken. |
| Passives With Modals | All the rules | must be | obeyed. |

2.

Now, click on the next link to do some exercises (Subject exercises 1. Passive Voice Exercises 1) Esto es opcional para tener práctica y dominar el tema. Botón derecho del mouse si estás trabajando en PC, laptop o tablet y se elige la opción (abrir hipervínculo).

<https://www.grammarbank.com/passive-voice-exercises.html>

See these videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k51tClkh3c>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i_ILJS07q2M

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y0ZbGVZLvKw>

QUESTION TAGS

1. First, read the concept and theory:

Tags Usage: A question tag is a question added at the end of a sentence. Speakers use question tags chiefly to make sure their information is correct or to seek argument.

They consist of a statement and a tag . A negative tag is used with an affirmative statement whereas a positive tag is used with a negative statement.

• A. If the statement has “be” as an ordinary verb, we use a form of be in the tag.

Tags are always used with pronouns.

After positive statements, we use a negative tag.

You are from Zaire, aren't you?

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Angela is here, isn't she?

Your father was at school, wasn't he?

They were on holiday, weren't they?

It was a super show, wasn't it?

It is a big garden, isn't it?

After negative statements, we use a positive tag.

I am not surprised, am I?

Tim and Ted aren't rich, are they?

They weren't at the movie theater, were they?

That isn't Ben, is it?

You are not a policeman, are you?

We aren't lucky, are we?

Amanda isn't at home, is she?

They are not with us, are they?

• B. If the statement has a modal, it is repeated in the tag.

Kara can go herself, can't she?

You should get up early, shouldn't you?

You wouldn't do that, would you?

We must help them, mustn't we?

• C. With the Simple Present Tense we use do / does - don't / doesn't? With the Simple Past Tense we use did / didn't?

They like going to the movie theater, don't they?

You don't take sugar in tea, do you?

Rafael listens to music, doesn't he?

Alan works at a bank, doesn't he?

You all watched TV during the night, didn't you?

Alicia went to the movie theater, didn't she?

He didn't read the novel, did he?

Andrew doesn't live here, does he?

After all tenses, we just put the auxiliary.

Maral is coming today, isn't she?

Muhammad is not drinking beer, is he?

They were playing football yesterday, weren't they?

Layla and Steve were on the bus, weren't they?

They are going to play football, aren't they?

Note: Remember that 's = is or has, and 'd = had or would

Peter's got a cat, hasn't he?
She's in the office, isn't she?

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• **D. Question tags with "HAVE" and "DO" are often both possible after the noun-auxiliary "have".**

Note: "do" is preferred in American English.

Mr. Farmer has two cars, hasn't he? Or doesn't he?
She has a nice kitten, hasn't she? Or doesn't she?
You haven't a house, have you? Do you?
They have a garden, haven't they? Or don't they?

• **E. If the statement contains words such as no, no one, nothing, nobody, scarcely, hardly, hardly ever, never, neither, seldom, under no circumstances... etc, it is considered a negative statement and followed by an affirmative tag.**

Julia hardly ever drinks coke, does she?
Nothing will cure his illness, will it?
He never acts like a gentleman, does he?
She is hardly the right person for the job, is she?
It is no good, is it?

• **F. If the subject of the statement is somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, no one, and neither We use the pronoun "they" in question tag.**

Somebody entered the garden, didn't they?
Everybody was upset, weren't they?
Nobody objects to the plan, do they?

• **G. When the subject of the statement is that or this, the pronoun in the tag is "it". The pronoun is "they" for their plural forms these and those.**

This is an expensive necklace, isn't it?
Those are very naughty children, aren't they?
That wasn't a big surprise, was it?
These weren't yours, were they?

• **H. When we use a there + be combination in a sentence the pronoun in the tag is again "there".**

There isn't a hotel next to the museum, is there?
There won't be any trouble, will there?
There is a bus to Atlantic City every hour, isn't there?
There weren't any children at school, were there?

• **I. Let's has the tag "shall we?"**

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Let's go to the movie theater, shall we?
Let's have a party, shall we?
Let's drink tea, shall we?
Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

• **J. "Have to" is considered Simple Present and "had to" is considered Simple Past.**

Your father has to wear glasses, doesn't he?
They don't have to come early, do they?
We had to borrow some money to buy a new house, didn't we?
They didn't have to read the story book, did they?

• **K. Some introductory phrases such as "I am afraid, I think, I believe, I am sure, I suspect, I suppose, it appears that, it seems that, it looks as if, as far as I remember, as far as I can see ... so on " don't affect question tags except for the transfer of negation .**

I suppose you are not serious, are you?
I think my mom returned home, didn't she?
I don't suppose you are serious, are you?
I don't believe you have paid for it yet, have you?
I don't think anyone will volunteer, will they?
I hope he won't object to our plan, will he?
It appears that she is enjoying herself, isn't she?
As far as I can see, Wade is the best, isn't he?

Note: For the phrase "you know that" the question tag is don't you?
You know that you can do it, don't you?

• **L. If the subject of the sentence is everything, nothing, something, anything the pronoun in the tag is "it".**

Everything is ready, isn't it?
Nothing has the end, has it?
Anything is possible, isn't it?

• **M. After positive imperatives, we use will you, won't you, can you, can't you, could you ...etc .Yet for the negative imperatives we only use "will you? "**

Open the door, will you / won't you, can you, could you ...etc
Don't play with your nose, will you?

• After "I am" the tag is "aren't".

I am your father, aren't I?

I am a bit late, aren't I?

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I am a teacher, aren't I?

Note: Negative interrogative question tags without contractions are possible but the word order is different.

You lied to him, did you not?

This is a less common case and it is usually used with rising intonation. The speaker might be more eager to find out the answer. (more important, stronger emotions, could result in anger, disappointment, relief)

2. Now, click on the next link to do some exercises (drag and drop exercises -Question Tags Worksheets 1, 2 and 3-) Esto es opcional para tener práctica y dominar el tema. Botón derecho del mouse si estás trabajando en PC, laptop o tablet y se elige la opción (abrir hipervínculo).

<https://www.grammarbank.com/tag-questions-worksheets-dd1.html>

Note:

The drag and drop activity below might not work properly in old browsers. Update your browser to be able to use these exercises online. Get the latest version of [Google Chrome](#) or any other modern browser.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| was it | We are collecting old CDs, --- ? |
| doesn't he | I often watch TV in the evening, --- ? |
| aren't I | You have done the washing, --- ? |
| did they | Everybody is ready, --- ? |
| aren't we | The mall is closed today, --- ? |
| will you | Jessica couldn't hand in her assignment on time, --- ? |
| isn't it | I am tall enough to play basketball, --- ? |
| aren't they | Your father has a convertible car, --- ? |

See these videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vTec7CK1tg>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I_RlpOOT66w

