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**DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE EDUCACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA, INDUSTRIAL Y DE**  
**SERVICIOS**

**CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS TECNOLÓGICOS INDUSTRIAL Y DE SERVICIOS No. 1**

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## **Guía para examen extraordinario de inglés 1.**

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## Descripción.

Los estudiantes observaran videos y contestaran los cuestionarios en esta guía y en la página web [www.engvid.com](http://www.engvid.com). Los cuestionarios los podrás encontrar en el apartado de **QUIZ** o deslizando el cursor hacia abajo al termino de cada video también los puedes encontrar. Esta guía de recuperaciones para su examen extraordinario de inglés 1 y la cual se deberá contestar y entregar vía correo ya que también contará como requisito para la realización de su examen en línea, sin la necesidad de salir de casa, utilizando herramientas tecnológicas como internet, celular, Tablet o computadora.

## Instrucciones.

- 1). Deberás dar click a los links que se encuentran al inicio de cada tema, observar los videos y contestar los cuestionarios del video.
- 2). Una vez que terminaste de contestar los cuestionarios tendrás que tomar captura de pantalla de la calificación obtenida en cada uno de ellos y agregarlos a este documento con el titulo del video que observaste.
- 3). Leer las instrucciones y contestar las preguntas que se presentan de cada tema de este documento.
- 4). **Es importante tomar en cuenta que si obtienes el más alto puntaje en tu examen extraordinario la calificación la calificación por acuerdo de academia máxima es de 7**

# 1. Pronombres Personales

Video: <https://www.engvid.com/personal-pronouns/>

## Personal pronouns, to be present tense.

Complete the sentences with the personal pronoun and present tense of the verb to be. (personal pronoun + be).

1. Sara is a student. She is in my class.
2. Jim is a student. \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.
3. Pedro and Luis are twins \_\_\_\_\_ twenty years old.
4. I have two sisters \_\_\_\_\_ students.
5. I have a dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ on my desk
6. I like my classmates \_\_\_\_\_ friendly
7. I have three books. \_\_\_\_\_ on my desk.
8. My brother is twenty-six years old. \_\_\_\_\_ married
9. My sister is twenty-one years old. \_\_\_\_\_ single
10. Yoko and Ali are students. \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.

# 2. Verbo to be

Video: <https://www.engvid.com/basic-english-grammar-to-be/>

## To be present tense.

The verb to be has these forms in the present tense. Contractions are generally used in spoken English.

Full Form	Contraction	Full Form	Contraction
I am	I'm	we are	we're
you are	you're	you are	you're
he is	he's	they are	they're
she is	she's		
it is	it's		

Write the correct form of the present tense of to be in the blanks. Use the contracted form with the personal pronouns.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a student,
2. Dennis \_\_\_\_\_ a student.
3. This \_\_\_\_\_ a good book.

4. John and Pat \_\_\_\_\_ good students.

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ in my class.

## To be negative form.

**Form the negative of to be by pulling not after the verb. Note the contractions.**

I am not teacher. I'm not a teacher. You are not a teacher. You aren't a teacher. He is not here. He isn't here.

She is not a good student. She isn't a good student. We are not late. We aren't late.

**Change the verb to be to the negative form. Use contractions wherever possible,** 1. We are brothers. We aren't brothers. 2. Today is Monday. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. She and Mary are sisters. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. I am a good speaker. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. This is a difficult exercise. \_\_\_\_\_

## To be question form.

**Form questions with to be by placing the verb before the subject.**

Is she a good student?

Are you and Henry cousins?

**Write the verb and subject in the blanks.**

1. They are tennis players. Are they tennis players? 2. He is a bad student.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Today is Tuesday. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Antonia and he are in the same class. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. You and George ate good students. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Pronombres Demostrativos

Video <https://www.engvid.com/basic-grammar-this-that-these-those/>

Video <https://www.engvid.com/learn-english-difference-this-that/>

## This, That/ These, Those.

In English "this" and "that" are used both as pronouns and as adjectives without

**any change in form. "This" indicates something is near us; "that" indicates it is at a distance.**

This cup is in front of me. That cup is on the other side of the table.  
This is a crystal vase. That is a plain glass vase.

**The plural of this is these; the plural of that is those**

These cups are in front of me. Those cups are on the other side of the table.  
These are porcelain plates. Those are ironstone plates.

**Change the italicized word or words to the plural form and write, them and the verb in the blanks. Other changes in the rest of the sentence may be necessary.**

1. This book is new. These books are 2. That car belongs to Mr. Gomez. Those cars belong 3.

That man in the office is very competent. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. This apple is very

good. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. This exercise is very difficult.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. That pocketbook on the table belongs to Mary.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. This lesson is very interesting.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. This is an interesting lesson.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. That automobile belongs to my father.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. That is my father's car. \_\_\_\_\_

11. That window over there is open. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. That is the office of

the vice president, \_\_\_\_\_ 13. This letter is for you.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. That letter is for Mr. Levine.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. That house near the corner is very old.

## 4. Verbo Have

Video <https://www.engvid.com/english-grammar-have-has-had/>

**To have present tense.**

I have You have He has She has It has We have You have They have

Write the correct form of to have in the blanks.

1. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ a new bat.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ many friends in this class.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ new English books,
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ a good tape recorder.
5. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ a long tail.

## To have negative form.

To form the negative of to have, place do not or does not before the verb. The contracted forms don't and doesn't are normally used.

They have a nice car. They do not (don't) have a nice car.  
I have a new house. I do not (don't) have a new house.  
He **has** two radios. He does not (doesn't) **have** two radios.

Change to the negative form. Use the contracted forms.

1. She has a new hat. doesn't have
2. They have many friends in the United States. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Helen has red hair. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The cat has three kittens. \_\_\_\_\_
5. That room has a broken window. \_\_\_\_\_

## To have question form.

To form questions with to have, place do or does before the subject.

I have a good camera. Do you have a good camera?  
Lydia has new sunglasses. Does Lydia have new sunglasses?  
We have enough time. Do we have enough timer

Change to the question form: Write the verb and subject in the blanks.

1. She has a new apartment. Does she have
2. This room has three doors. \_\_\_\_\_
3. That girl has very long hair. \_\_\_\_\_
4. You have a dog. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Helen has many friends in this class. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Presente Simple

Video <https://www.engvid.com/present-simple-tense/>

### Simple present tense.

The simple present tense describes an action which goes on every day or in general. In the third person singulars is added to the verb.

I work it works  
you work we work  
he works you work  
she Works they work

**Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses in the blanks.**

1. John (speak) English well. speaks
2. We (write) many letters. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I (walk) to school with John every day. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Henry (walk) to school with Mary. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I always (sit) in this seat. \_\_\_\_\_

## Simple present tense.

**Adds to form the third person singular of most verbs. Add es instead of s in the following cases:**

- a. when the verb ends in **o** go-goes do-does
- b. when the verb ends in **s, sh, ch, x** or **z** teach-teaches wash-washes fix-fixes
- c. when the verb ends in **y** (In this case, the **y** is changed to **i** before adding **es** if the **y** is preceded by a consonant.)  
study-studies cry-cries marry-marries

**Select the correct form. Write your answer in the blanks.**

1. I (study, studies) English every day. study
2. John also (study, studies) English every day. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tian (go, goes) to the movies very often. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I seldom (go, goes) to the movies. \_\_\_\_\_
5. William (carry, carries) his books in a briefcase. \_\_\_\_\_

## Simple present tense with he and she

**Change the sentences below to begin with he or she. Be sure to use the correct form of the verb.**

1. I study English every day. He studies
2. I like to study English. She likes
3. I live in Miami. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I am a good student. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I want to learn English well. \_\_\_\_\_
6. I reach English. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I am very busy today. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I go to the movies very often. \_\_\_\_\_
9. I do these exercises every day. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I see Mr. Ryan on the bus every day. \_\_\_\_\_
11. I am a careful student. \_\_\_\_\_
12. I carry a briefcase to class every day. \_\_\_\_\_

## Simple present tense negative form.

**To form the negative of the simple present tense, place "do not" or "does not" before the verb. We normally use the contracted forms "don't" and "doesn't"**

I do not drive. (I don't drive.) We do not drive. (We don't drive.) You do not drive. (You don't drive.) It does not drive. (It doesn't drive.) He does not drive. (He doesn't drive.) You do not drive. (You don't drive.) She does not drive. (She doesn't drive.) They do not drive. (They don't drive.)

**Note: after writing the auxiliary does not or doesn't the verb have is written in basic form for negative statements and questions with third person**

**Change to the negative form. Write both the full form and the contracted form.**

1. He studies in our class. does not study doesn't study
2. They go to the movies every night. \_\_\_\_\_
3. She comes to school by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I know him very well. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It rains very often during the month of April. \_\_\_\_\_

## Simple present tense question form 1.

**Questions in the simple present tense by placing do or does before the subject**

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

**Change to the question form. Write the complete verb and subject**

1. He comes to school by bus. Does he come
2. They speak Spanish well. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He gets up early every morning. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Browns eat dinner at home. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They like Mexican food. \_\_\_\_\_

## Simple present tense question form with WH questions.

Do or does is used with question words like why, where, when, what time, how, and how much.

Where does Joseph live?  
When do you leave for vacation?  
How much does it cost?  
What time do you have?

**Write do or does in the blanks.**

1. Where does Helen work?
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you live?
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ your lesson begin?
4. What time \_\_\_\_\_ you arrive at school every day?
5. How well \_\_\_\_\_ Mohamed speak English?