

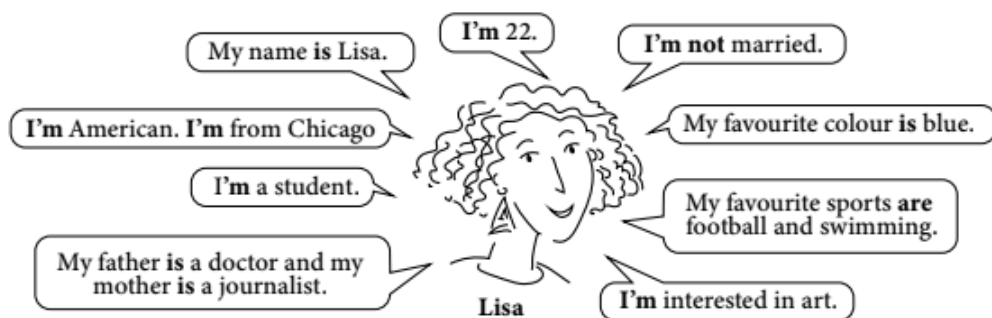
Guía de Examen Extraordinario

Inglés I 2025- Turno Vespertino

Semestre Ago 25 - Ene 26

This document summarizes the topics of English I. To practice more exercises or learn more vocabulary, you can use our class booklet or search for these topics on the Internet. Remember you can get a copy of the booklet in the stationary shop at school.

1. Verb To Be



positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)	
he	is not	(he's not	or he isn't)
she		(she's not	or she isn't)
it		(it's not	or it isn't)
we	are not	(we're not	or we aren't)
you		(you're not	or you aren't)
they		(they're not	or they aren't)

Exercise. Use the correct form of the verb To Be to complete each sentence.

- a) Piano music _____ my favorite (negative)
- b) They _____ best friends (positive)
- c) My kitten's name _____ Kitty (positive)
- d) Mexican students _____ interested in classical music (negative)
- e) I _____ a bad student (negative)
- f) Theo and Bob _____ students (negative)
- g) Hermione and Harry _____ engineers (positive)
- h) He _____ fifteen years old (negative), he _____ sixteen (positive)
- i) Bruno and I _____ journalists (positive)
- j) We _____ teachers (negative)

2. Adjectives

- a) Habanero sauce isn't sweet.
- b) A new car is expensive.
- c) Cats usually aren't friendly.
- d) Are whales big animals?
- e) In my opinion, school is very clean.
- f) Is your city dirty?

Remember: Some adjectives are opposites and it is important that you know them. For example, Math is interesting, but Science is boring.

Exercise. Use an adjective to complete each sentence. The sentence must be logical!!

- a) I am _____, but I'm not _____.
- b) My bed is _____.
- c) The students at CETIS 5 aren't _____.
- d) The subway isn't _____.
- e) Zoe and Mia are my friends. They are _____.
- f) English is an _____ subject, but Math is _____.
- g) Homer Simpson is _____ and Maggie is _____.

3. Verb To Have

Positive:

I you we they	have	've
he she it	has	's

Examples:

- *I have brown eyes.*
- *You have a beautiful house.*
- *My brother and I (we) have a dog.*
- *He has a new computer.*
- *She has an apartment in the centre of town.*
- *The building (it) has many windows.*

Negative:

I you we they	don't have
she he it	doesn't have

Examples:

- * *We don't have a child*
- * *You don't have any pets.*
- * *She doesn't have a belt.*
- * *He doesn't have a bike.*

Exercise. Work in pairs. Write some sentences using the verb To Have.

- a) I _____ (positive)
- b) I _____ (negative)
- c) My classmate _____ (positive)
- d) My classmate _____ (negative)
- e) CETIS 5 _____ (positive)
- f) CETIS 5 _____ (negative)
- g) My parents _____ (positive)
- h) My parents _____ (negative)

4. Questions (with verb To Be)

Closed questions	Open questions
<p>A: <i>Is the hospital on this street?</i> B: <i>Yes, it is / No, it isn't</i></p> <p>A: <i>Is she a new student?</i> B: <i>Yes, she is / No, she isn't</i></p> <p>A: <i>Are Austin and Mia your siblings?</i> B: <i>Yes, they are / No, they aren't</i></p>	<p>A: <i>Where is our school?</i> B: <i>It is in Benito Juarez.</i></p> <p>A: <i>What are your names?</i> B: <i>We are Kevin and Jasmine</i></p>

Remember: The open questions use “question words” at the beginning (what, where, which, who, when, why, how). It is important that you know their meanings.

Exercise. Consider the information given in page 1 about Lisa. Write some questions or answers to complete the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) How _____ ? | She is 22. |
| b) _____ married ? | No, she isn't |
| c) What _____ ? | It's blue |
| d) _____ ? | They are swimming and _____ |
| e) _____ in art ? | _____ |
| f) _____ her mother _____ ? | _____ |
| g) _____ from ? | _____ |

5. There is / There are

Singular	
✓ There is... (there's a...)	<i>There's a big tree in the garden.</i>
X There is not... (there isn't – there isn't any...)	<i>There isn't any food in the refrigerator.</i>
Q. Is there a / an...?	A. <i>Excuse me, is there a cafeteria in this school?</i>
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	B. <i>No, I'm sorry, there isn't!</i>
Plural	
✓ There are...	<i>There are some big trees in the garden.</i>
X There are not... (there aren't – there aren't any)	<i>There aren't any bananas in the kitchen.</i>
Q. Are there any / some...?	A. <i>Are there any letters for me today?</i>
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.	B. <i>Yes, there are four.</i>

Exercise. Look at your classroom and complete the following sentences.

- a) _____ two whiteboards.
- b) _____ one computer.
- c) _____ a student with a red clown nose.
- d) _____ 27 chairs here.
- e) _____ a teacher in the classroom? _____
- f) _____ two projectors here? _____
- g) _____ a door to go to a cinema here? _____
- h) _____ 13 female students in the class? _____

6. Subject / Object / Possessive

→ Subject pronouns: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*

Used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence, sometimes they rename the subject. They go before common verbs and the verb to be (am, is, are).

I am an English student. < subject: I Kimberly likes to cook Italian food. < subject: Kimberly (*she*)
 We are from Mexico City. < subject: We My friends want to go to the cinema. < subject: My friends (*they*)

→ Object pronouns: *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*

Used everywhere else in the sentence (as direct object, indirect object, etc.)

I don't know her. < subject: I Carla wants to go with us. < subject: Carla (*she*)
 < object: Her < object: us

→ **Possessive adjectives: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their***

Used to show things or people are your "property", use them with a noun. This possessive describes the subject, not the noun!

I don't like my sister sometimes! < possessive: *my*
< noun: *sister*

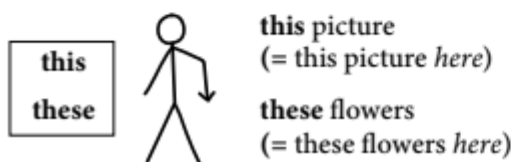
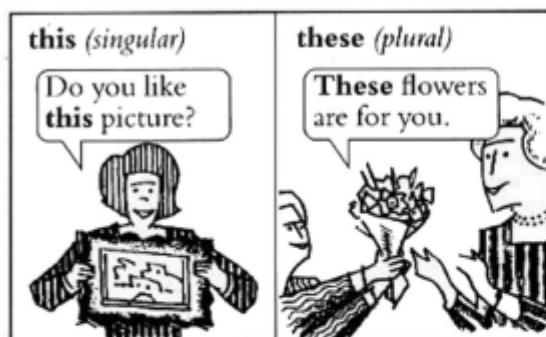
I love your shoes. < possessive: *your*
< noun: *shoes*

His girlfriend is beautiful. < possessive: *his*
< noun: *girlfriend*

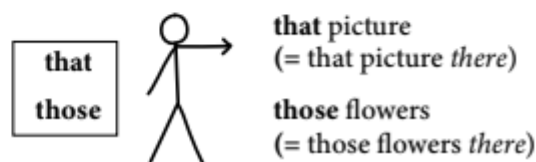
Her name is Charlotte. < possessive: *her*
< noun: *name*

7. This - That / These - Those

NEAR



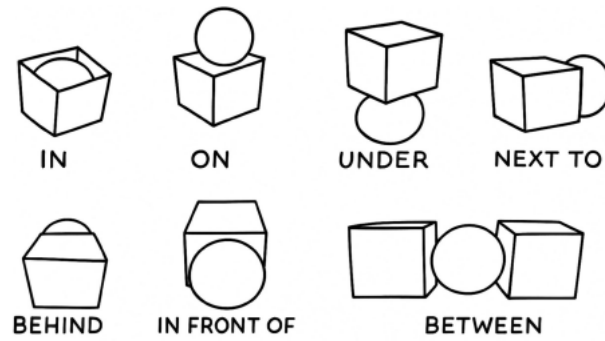
FAR



Exercise. Use the demonstrative pronouns to complete the following sentences. Pay attention to the word indicated in parentheses.

- Are you interested in _____ actor? He is very handsome! (near)
- Look!!! _____ birds are very beautiful. (far)
- _____ are my clothes. _____ is your jacket. (far / near)
- Is _____ his girlfriend? She is very intelligent! (far)
- Are _____ my hotcakes? They are very small! (near)
- Are _____ your siblings? They are my classmates! (far)
- Is _____ your umbrella? Its bear pictures are very cute !! (near)
- What is _____ meal? It's very disgusting and ugly. Ugh!!! (near)

8. Prepositions of Place and Time



AT	We use "at" to express a precise time <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at 11:30 pm• at lunchtime• at the moment• at midnight• at sunrise• at sunset• at noon	ON	We use "on" before days and dates <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on Friday• on Mondays• on July 4• on March 17, 1966• on Children's Day• on his birthday• on Mother's Day	IN	We use "in" before months, years, centuries and long periods of time. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in November• in winter• in 2001• in the 20th century• in Stone Age• in the morning
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CETIS 5 - Turno Vespertino

Guía para examen extraordinario (NMCC)- Inglés I

Esta guía es teórica, no contiene ejercicios. Recuerda estudiar tu cuadernillo de clase para revisar las actividades.

Si la imprimes, podrás consultarla durante el examen.

- Verb to be



positive

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he	is	(he's)
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it		(it's)
we	are	(we're)
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- Verb to have

I	have	've
you		
we		
they		
he	has	's
she		
it		

Examples:

- I **have** brown eyes.
- You **have** a beautiful house.
- My brother and I (we) **have** a dog.
- He **has** a new computer.
- She **has** an apartment in the centre of town.
- The building (it) **has** many windows.

- Question words

Question word

Example

What

What is your name?

Where

Where are you from?

When

When is your birthday?

Who

Who are your parents?

Why

Why is the sky blue?

Which

Which is your favorite? Takis or Doritos?

How

How are you?

- Present Simple

• We use present simple to say things that are true in general, or to talk about routines or hobbies.

POSITIVE FORM					
I / we / you / they	read like live	teach finish pass	do go	study try	have
he / she / it	reads likes lives	teaches finishes passes	does goes	studies tries	has

NEGATIVE FORM		
I / we / you / they	do not (don't)	work like live teach
he / she / it	does not (doesn't)	do have go know drink









- Sue **always arrives** at work early.
- I **usually take** the subway to school but sometimes I walk.
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. He often **comes** to visit.

Where When Why How	do	I	study English?
	do	You	
	does	He	
	does	She	
	does	It	
	do	We	
	do	They	

- Prepositions of time

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IN	We use "in" before months, years, centuries and long periods of time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in November • in winter • in 2001 • in the 20th century • in Stone Age

- Connectors

I like coffee <u>and</u> tea.	 + 
I like coffee <u>but</u> I don't like tea.	 
I don't like tea <u>or</u> coffee.	 
Would you like tea <u>or</u> coffee?	 / 

- Can / Can't

The verb **can** is a modal verb, this means it is used with another verb to express different situations. The negative is "cannot" and its contraction is **can't**. For a question, you put can first and the subject second.

- To ask for **permission**. *Can I go to the party?*
- To **give permission**. *Yes, you can go to the party.*
No, you can't go to the party.
- To express a **present ability** (in an activity). *She can speak English and Spanish.*
They can't dance very well.

- There is, There are

There's a cat in the garden.
There are twenty students in the class.
Is there a hotel near here.
Are there a lot of tourists in your town?

- *There is, there's* + singular noun.
There are + plural noun.
- Question forms:
Is there ...?
There are ...?

- Quantifiers

Some words or phrases describe "how many" (countable) or "how much" (uncountable) there is of an object, For example:

*There are **many** chairs in this classroom.*
*I don't have **much** money for lunch.*

We need to identify if we have a countable or an uncountable object (noun) to decide which quantifier we should use.
Let's check the following table:

<i>Countable</i>	<i>Uncountable</i>	<i>Both</i>
many	much	a lot
a few	a little	some
		any