

SEP **SEMS** **DGETI**
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS TECNOLOGICOS INDUSTRIAL Y DE SERVICIOS
NO. 5
"GERTRUDIS BOCANEGRA"
GUIA DE ESTUDIO INGLÉS V



NOTA IMPORTANTE:

ES REQUISITO INDISPENSABLE PRESENTAR LA GUÍA COMPLETAMENTE RESUELTA A MANO, PARA TENER DERECHO AL EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO Y/O AL CURSO INTERSEMESTRAL.

NAME: _____

GROUP: _____

TEACHER: _____

ENGLISH ACADEMY V
SEMESTER: AUGUST 2025 - JANUARY 2026
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GUIDE TOPICS

1. PRESENT SIMPLE

- 1.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 1.2 NEGATIVE
- 1.3 QUESTION
- 1.4 SHORT ANSWERS
- 1.5 TAG QUESTIONS**

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- 2.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 2.2 NEGATIVE
- 2.3 QUESTIONS
- 2.4 SHORT ANSWERS
- 2.5 TAG QUESTIONS**

3. PAST SIMPLE

- 3.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 3.2 NEGATIVE
- 3.3 QUESTION
- 3.4 SHORT ANSWERS
- 3.5 TAG QUESTIONS**

4. PAST CONTINUOUS

- 4.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 4.2 NEGATIVE
- 4.3 QUESTION
- 4.4 SHORT ANSWERS
- 4.5 TAG QUESTIONS**

5. ZERO CONDITIONAL

- 5.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 5.2 NEGATIVE

6. FIRST CONDITIONAL

- 6.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 6.2 NEGATIVE

7. PRESENT PERFECT

- 7.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 7.2 NEGATIVE
- 7.3 QUESTION
- 7.4 SHORT ANSWERS
- 7.5 SINCE, FOR, EVER, NEVER, BEFORE, ALREADY, YET.

8. PAST PERFECT

- 8.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 8.2 NEGATIVE
- 8.3 QUESTION
- 8.4 SHORT ANSWERS

9. MODAL VERBS

- 9.1 MUST
- 9.2 HAVE TO
- 9.3 SHOULD
- 9.4 CAN FOR PERMISSION
- 9.5 COULD FOR PERMISSION
- 9.6 MAY FOR PERMISSION

10. SECOND CONDITIONAL

- 10.1 AFFIRMATIVE
- 10.2 NEGATIVE

11. PASSIVE VOICE

- 11.1 PRESENT
- 11.2 PAST
- 11.3 TAG QUESTIONS

12. CONECTORS

- 12.1 SO
- 12.2 TOO
- 12.3 EITHER
- 12.4 NEITHER

SIMPLE PRESENT

El **Presente Simple**, se suele utilizar para hablar de hechos que tienen lugar con cierta frecuencia. También usamos el presente simple **para hablar de rutinas o hábitos**. En este caso suelen ir acompañados de los adverbios de frecuencia.

AFIRMATIVA:

SUJETO + VERBO **FORMA BASE** + RESTO DE FRASE

They work in an office.

NEGATIVA:

SUJETO + DON'T /DOESN'T + VERBO + RESTO DE FRASE

They don't work in an office.

QUESTION:

DO/DOES +SUJETO + VERBO FORMA BASE + RESTO DE FRASE

Do they work in an office? Yes, they do

No, they don't

Debemos tener en cuenta que la **3ª persona del singular** (he, she, it) debemos **añadirle una 's'** a la forma base, o "es" si los verbos terminan en sh, ch, x, o. También si finalizan con y la sustituimos por "ies". For **example: He works** in an office. **She goes** to the park. **He flies** to Italy.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wtTAdfyejH0>

I. Complete the sentences with the verb in correct form.

1. He _____ (work) Very fast.
2. Katy _____ (not plant) flowers in her yard on the weekends.
3. They _____ (not go) to the cinema every weekend.
4. _____ your roommate _____ (help) you clean the house?
5. She _____ (speak) very clearly.
6. Helen and Peter _____ (drink) much coffee.
7. _____ she make her bed in the morning?
8. Diana and David _____ (play) video games every week.
9. My brother _____ (not ride) his bike every day after his job.
10. _____ you _____ (eat) fruit every day?

TAG QUESTIONS SIMPLE PRESENT

II. Fill in the blanks with the Tag question in Simple Present.

1. She does her homework, _____ ?
2. You aren't listening to me, _____ ?
3. You don't have lunch at work, _____ ?
4. They aren't listening, _____ ?
5. It's a lovely day today, _____ ?
6. You don't want any rice, Jim _____ ?
7. This train goes to London, _____ ?
8. You always go to the gym on Mondays, _____ ?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE

- + Subject + am / is / are + main verb ing + complement.
- Subject + am not/ isn't / aren't + main verb ing + complement
- ? Am / is / are + Subject + complement

III. Fill in the blanks with Present Continuous

1. Where are the children? They _____ (play) in the backyard right now.
2. Look at Brad! He _____ (drive) a new car.
3. What are you doing? I'm _____ (eat) my ice cream.
4. They never _____ (take) the bus to school.
5. Andrew _____ (speak) Portuguese.
6. She isn't _____ (do) her homework.
7. My mom _____ (cook) lemon pay.

8. My dad _____ (read) the newspaper.
9. They _____ (paint) the house.
10. We _____ (not/buy) cloth.

TAG QUESTION PRESENT CONTINUOUS

IV. Write the Tag question in Present Continuous.

1. I am doing this the right way, _____?
2. They aren't paying attention, _____?
3. The telephone is ringing, _____?
4. My brother is washing the dishes, _____?
5. Brenda isn't cutting the hair _____?
6. It isn't going to rain _____?
7. You are singing in the party, _____?
8. He isn't dancing, _____?

SIMPLE PAST

STRUCTURE

- + Subject + verb in past + complement.
- Subject + didn't + verb (base form) + complement
- ? Did + Subject + verb (base form) + complement + ?

V. Complete the sentences with the verb in correct form in Simple Past.

1. I _____ (watch) a movie yesterday.
2. Last Saturday, I _____ (not eat) Chinese food.
3. _____ you _____ (have) dinner last night?
4. He _____ (go) to the supermarket.
5. _____ you _____ (buy) a musical instrument?

6. They never _____ (go) to school.
7. I _____ (pay) her one dollar.
8. What time _____ you _____ to bed? (go)
9. _____ She _____ (come) home very late?
10. He _____ (not tell) us about his trip.

TAG QUESTION SIMPLE PAST

VI. Write the Tag question in Simple Past.

1. They told us about their plans for the new home, _____?
2. The Professor left by the time we arrived, _____?
3. You didn't sell your car, _____?
4. They went by plane, _____?
5. I knew him very well, _____?
6. She came to the meeting alone, _____?
7. We didn't sit together at the concert last night, _____?
8. Rachel won the competition, _____?

PAST CONTINUOUS

We use Past Progressive for an action that was in progress at a specific point of time in the past. Ex: Katy was singing in the restaurant at six o'clock yesterday evening.

STRUCTURE

- + Subject + was / were + main verb ing + complement.
- Subject + wasn't / weren't + main verb ing + complement
- ? was / were + Subject + main verb ing + complement

VII. Put in order the next sentences using the correct form of Past Progressive.

1. they /fight / each / other/?

2. I / do / my / homework / yesterday / afternoon.

3. You / sing / an / English / song.

4. I / was / eating / a / delicious / fish.

5. Annie / not / put / the table.

6. he / work / last weekend / ?

7. I / not / ride / my / bike / all day / yesterday.

8.They /not / build / the/ house.

9. he /swim / this morning /?

10. Jane/ do / exercise / in the gym.

TAG QUESTIONS PAST CONTINUOUS

VIII. Write the Tag question in Past Continuous.

1. You and I were having fun, _____?
2. The dog wasn't sleeping on the bed, _____?
3. Mary was not using the computer, _____?
4. Sofia was playing soccer on Sunday, _____?
5. Mike and Daniel weren't doing business, _____?
6. Daniel was listening to music in his room, _____?
7. They weren't playing baseball, _____?
8. You were studying Mathematics, _____?

ZERO CONDITIONAL

The Zero Conditional expresses general truths. We can use when instead of it.

If + subject + present simple + complement + subject + present simple

Example: If we come home late, our parents get very angry.

IX. Complete the Zero Conditional sentences with the verb in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

1. If you _____ (mix) red and blue, you _____ (get) purple.
2. If _____ (I / go) on a boat, I always feel sick.
3. If iron _____ (be) exposed to oxygen and water, it _____ (rust).
4. If plants _____ (not get) sunlight, they _____ (not grow).
5. If water _____ (reach) 100 degrees Celsius, it _____ (boil).

6. Don't _____(eat) spicy food If you _____ (have) gastritis.
7. If you _____ (drop) an object, it _____(fall) due to gravity.
8. If we _____ (press) this button, the machine _____(start).
9. If I _____ (eat) too much, I _____ (feel) sick.
10. If you _____(leave) bread out, it _____(get) stale.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

Structure

If + subject + Present simple + subject + Will + main verb + complement.

Ex: If you study, you will pass your test.

X. Use the FIRST CONDITIONAL to complete the sentences.

1. I _____ (stay) at home If it _____ (rain) this afternoon.
2. If she _____ (practice) more, she _____ (win) the Competition.
3. If my brother _____(go) abroad, I _____(be) very worried.
4. You _____ (not earn) enough money If you _____(not work) more hours.
5. They _____(be) angry If we _____ (not visit) them next Saturday.
6. If it _____ (be) cloudy, you _____ (take) an umbrella.
7. What happens If you _____(not work) to work tomorrow?
8. If he _____ (not finish) the vegetables, he _____(not have) a dessert.
9. If you _____(not put) sugar in your coffee, it _____ (not taste) nice.

10. Your motorbike _____(not break down) If the mechanic_____ (check it).

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The Present Perfect Simple describes a past action connected with the present time. (ever, never, before, always, already, yet, once, twice)

Structure

+ Subject + have/has + verb in past participle + complement

- Subject + haven't / hasn't + verb in past participle + complement

? Have / has + Subject + verb in past participle + complement + ?

Example: I have never been to Madrid.

XI. Complete sentences with PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE and the verbs in bold. Using time expressions if it's necessary.

1. Mark _____ wonderful cities in Europe. (visit)

2. My mother _____ a nice dress for my sister. (make)

3. _____ you _____(tried) scuba diving?

2. We _____ never _____(be) camping before.

3. Diane _____ (not travel) by airplane.

4. _____ you ever _____(travel) to Luxemburg?

5. They _____(find) money.

6. How many songs he _____(write)?

7. _____ you _____ (be) to England yet?

8. She _____ (travel/once) to Dubai.

9. He _____ (not be/before) in the zoo.

10. The flowers _____(grow) very high.

PAST PERFECT

Describes an action which took place before a definite time in the past.

Structure

+ Subject + had + verb in past participle + complement

- Subject + hadn't + verb in past participle + complement

? Had + Subject + verb in past participle + complement + ?

Example: He had lived in San Francisco

XII. Fill in the blanks with the PAST PERFECT form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I saw that we _____ the wrong road. (take)
2. Mum was annoyed because I _____ (not clean) my room.
3. Why didn't you want to watch the film? _____ (you/see) it before?
4. _____ you _____ (see) a volcano?
5. David _____ very hard. (study)
6. _____ they _____ (study) English before they went to the USA?
7. She said that she _____ her lunch. (have)
8. Why _____ he _____ (forget) about the meeting?
9. She _____ (see) the film already.
10. He _____ (not live) in Rome.

MODAL VERB SHOULD (SUGGESTIONS)

Structure:

Subject or pronoun + modal verb + main verb simple form + complement.

Situations

Suggestions

John is sick.
chubby.

I am so

Ex: He should go to the doctor.
too much.

You shouldn't eat

XIII. Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verb SHOULD.

1. I want to travel to France.

You _____ (save/money)

2. I'm going climbing tomorrow.

You _____
(check/weather forecast)

3. My mother can't see very well.

She _____ (visit/the ophthalmologist)

4. I don't understand Chemistry.

You _____ (take/Chemistry's
classes)

5. We need a lot of money.

You _____ (get/a
job)

MODAL VERB MUST / HAVE TO

We use must and have to, to talk about obligation.

Must refers to strong obligation and is often use to express rules or laws.

Have to expresses and external obligation.

Structure:

Subject or pronoun + must + main verb simple form + complement.

Example: You must wear a uniform at work.

XIV. Complete the sentences, using mustn't or don't have to, doesn't have to.

1. You _____ leave the baby alone. She might cry.
2. She _____ wait for me. I can find the way all right.
3. You _____ open other people's letters.
4. We _____ pay for it. It's free.
5. You _____ make a noise in the library.
6. The "No Parking" sign means that you _____ park your car here.
7. You _____ ring him. He's coming to see us this afternoon.
8. He _____ book a table. I've already booked one.
9. You _____ drive on the right in England.
10. He _____ work every day.

MODAL VERB CAN / COULD / MAY

We use Can, Could and May, to ask for permission. Could is more polite than Can and May is the most formal.

XV. Choose the correct option to complete this dialogue.

1. _____ I take a break now?
a) Must b) Can c) Should
2. _____ I speak to the manager, please?
a) Have to b) May c) Might
3. Could I leave early today?
a) No, you must b) no, you May not c) no, you have to
4. I use your tablet for a second?
a) Might b) can c) should
5. _____ I join the meeting late?
a) Could b) should c) must

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Subject + past simple + complement +

Subject + would + infinitive main verb + complement.

Ex: If I were rich, I would buy a new house.

XVI. Put the correct form of SECOND CONDITIONAL and the verb in brackets.

1. If I _____ (know) how to solve this problem, I _____ (do) it.
2. Jenny _____ (make) a nice cake if she _____ (know) how to cook well.
3. We _____ (not learn) so quickly If we _____ (not have) such a good teacher.
4. You _____ (have) a great adventure if you _____ (go) on that trip.
5. If it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we _____ (not go) to the beach.
6. If we _____ (not catch) the nine o'clock bus, we _____ (arrive) to late.
7. If you _____ (try) to give up smoking, you _____ (feel) much better.
8. If someone _____ (steal) my car, I _____ (report) it to the police immediately.
9. If my dad _____ (be) millionaire, he _____ (buy) yacht.
10. Our friends _____ (be) really angry If we _____ (not go) to the party next Friday.

PASSIVE VOICE

We often use Passive Voice when the context doesn't show who did the actions we describe.

Example: Someone cleans the office every day. (ACTIVE VOICE)

The office every day es cleaned by someone. (PASSIVE VOICE)

The thief was arrested and taken to the police station.

XVII. Rewrite the sentences using Passive Voice.

1. The storm had damaged the roof.

2. He must finish the project.

3. They did not deliver the letters.

4. They were painting the walls.

5. They cancelled the flight due to the fog.

6. The mechanic is not repairing the car.

7. The chef prepares the meal.

8. Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet'.

CONNECTORS

We use connectors so, too, neither and not either to express agreement.

So and too are used in positive sentences, whereas neither and not either are used in negative sentences.

XVIII. Choose the best option to complete the sentences.

1. I'm a very shy person. ____ is my brother.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

2. She is not very talkative. Her sister isn't ____.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

3. My father is very patient. ____ is my mother.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

4. He's not very outgoing. ____ is his friend.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

5. We are very creative. They are creative, ____.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

6. I don't like to be late. ____ do they.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

7. She has a great sense of humor. ____ does her husband.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

8. He isn't very ambitious. His brother isn't ____.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

9. I am not pessimistic. ____ is my boss.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either

10. We have a positive attitude. ____ do they.

- a) so
- b) too
- c) neither
- d) either