

Guía para examen extraordinario

Inglés V

AGOSTO 2025 - ENERO 2026 / TURNO VESPERTINO

Los temas que comprenderá el examen extraordinario son:

1. *Simple tenses (past, present, future)*
2. *Continuous tenses (past and present)*
3. *Tag questions*
4. *Modal verbs: must, should, can, might*
5. *Passive voice (past, present and future)*
6. *Word formation: prefixes and suffixes*
7. *Reflexive pronouns*

El examen se realizará de forma escrita. Debes entregar la guía contestada.

Completa tu información y contesta la guía, son 7 actividades marcadas como ACTIVITY.

STUDENT'S NAME:	
Group:	
Teacher:	

1. SIMPLE TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE		PAST SIMPLE		FUTURE SIMPLE	
I, you, we, they	eat / don't eat like / don't like study / don't study	I, you he, she, it we, they	ate / didn't eat like / didn't like	I, you he, she, it we, they	will eat / won't eat will like / won't like
he, she, it	eats / doesn't eat likes / doesn't like studies / doesn't study		studied / didn't study		will study / won't study

ACTIVITY 1: Match the columns to identify the correct verb tense.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. My friends won't go to the party tonight. | _____ a) Present simple positive |
| 2. I liked Spiderman when I was young. | _____ b) Present simple negative |
| 3. Alex walks to school every day. | _____ c) Past simple positive |
| 4. My team will win the championship. | _____ d) Past simple negative |
| 5. We don't play soccer on Mondays. | _____ e) Future simple positive |
| 6. She didn't buy my Doritos! | _____ f) Future simple negative |

2. CONTINUOUS TENSES

Continuous tenses are used with verb to be and a verb in “*ing*” form. The present continuous is used to talk about what you are doing in the moment. Past continuous is often used when telling stories about the past.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS			PAST CONTINUOUS		
I	am / am not	playing eating dancing	I, he, she, it	was / wasn't	playing eating dancing
he, she, it	is / isn't				
you, we, they	are / aren't		you, we, they	were / weren't	

ACTIVITY 2: Change the verb in parentheses to form continuous sentences.

1 to 3 are PRESENT, 4 and 6 are PAST.

1. Julia _____ a chocolate cake at the moment. (*bake*)
2. It _____ right now. (*rain*)
3. Peter and Charlie _____ me with the garden. (*help*)
4. Last month we _____ with my sister. (*stay*)
5. The teacher _____ questions yesterday. (*answer*)
6. Kevin _____ in the bathroom an hour ago. (*cry*)

3. TAG QUESTIONS

The short questions at the end are tag questions, used to ask for an opinion or confirm information. It's similar to “¿verdad?, ¿en serio?, ¿no?” at the end of a Spanish phrase. They're formed with auxiliaries and subjects.

Tag question: **auxiliary + subject pronoun + ?**

***REMEMBER:** a negative sentence needs a positive auxiliary, a positive sentence a negative auxiliary

	DO (present)		DID (past)		WILL (future)	
	positive	negative	positive	negative	positive	negative
I (first person)	do	do not (don't)	did	did not (didn't)	will	will not (won't)
he / she / it (singular)	does	does not (doesn't)				
we / you / they (plural)	do	do not (don't)				

ACTIVITY 3: Change the verb in parentheses to form continuous sentences.

1. My friends will go to the party, _____?
2. The group went to the museum, _____?
3. Carlos likes action movies, _____?
4. We won't fail this exam, _____?
5. Samantha liked my story, _____?
6. You don't eat meat, _____?

4. MODAL VERBS

Modal verbs are used to indicate “modality”.

They are auxiliary verbs, which means they need another verb to have meaning.

The structure for a sentence with a modal verb is:

subject + modal + infinitive verb + complement

MODAL VERB	USE	EXAMPLE
must must not	- To talk about an obligation. - To express prohibition.	<i>“I <u>must clean</u> my room.”</i> <i>“The students <u>must not</u> smoke in school.”</i>
should should not (shouldn’t)	- To ask and give advice. - To express opinions. - To make suggestions.	<i>“You <u>shouldn’t eat</u> junk food.”</i> <i>“We <u>should be</u> more ecological.”</i> <i>“The class <u>should finish</u> early.”</i>
can can not (can’t)	- To talk about abilities. - To express a possibility. - To ask for permission.	<i>“I <u>can count</u> to 100 in Italian.”</i> <i>“Students <u>can use</u> their notes in the exam.”</i> <i>“<u>Can</u> I go to the party tonight?”</i>
might might not	- To talk about possibilities - To make predictions.	<i>I <u>might go</u> to the party tonight, I’m not sure.</i> <i>It <u>won’t rain</u> this weekend.</i> <i><u>Will you help</u> me with this project?</i>

ACTIVITY 4: Choose the correct modal verb from the two options to complete the sentences.

1. People *shouldn’t* / *mustn’t* smoke in public places.
2. My brother *must* / *can* speak French and German.
3. In class, you *might* / *must* pay attention.
4. It’s getting cloudy, the rain *might* / *might not* start soon.
5. Hey there, I *can* / *must* you give me your instagram?
6. Students *might not* / *mustn’t* speak in the library.
7. I’m sorry, I *can’t* / *must not* sing with your group, I’m very bad!
8. When you are sick, you *should* / *shouldn’t* go to the doctor.
9. Teacher, *should* / *can* I go to the bathroom?
10. The basketball team is not very good, they *might* / *might not* win the game.

5. PASSIVE VOICE

Active voice sentences can be the most common, but passive voice sentences are also used a lot, often when we talk about general truths. Passive sentences put more attention on what happens and not who did it.

PASSIVE VOICE IN PRESENT uses verb to be: **is** for singular objects (1) **are** for plural objects (2+)

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE (present)
subject + <u>verb</u> + object/complement	object + <u>verb to be</u> + <u>participle verb</u> + (by) subject/complement
The chef <u>makes</u> the carrot cake. (1)	<i>The carrot cake <u>is made</u> by the chef.</i>
The chef makes the carrot cakes. (2)	<i>The carrot cakes <u>are made</u> by the chef.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE IN PAST uses verb to be: **was** for singular objects (1) **were** for plural objects (2+)

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE (past)
subject + <u>past verb</u> + object/complement	object + <u>verb to be</u> + <u>participle verb</u> + (by) subject/complement
My sister <u>cleaned</u> the room. (1)	<i>The room <u>was cleaned</u> by my sister.</i>
My sister <u>cleaned</u> the rooms. (2)	<i>The rooms <u>were cleaned</u> by my sister.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE IN FUTURE uses verb to be: **will be** for both singular objects (1) and plural objects (2+)

ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE (past)
subject + <u>past verb</u> + object/complement	object + <u>verb to be</u> + <u>participle verb</u> + (by) subject/complement
My sister <u>will clean</u> the room. (1)	<i>The room <u>will be cleaned</u> by my sister.</i>
My sister <u>will clean</u> the rooms. (2)	<i>The rooms <u>will be cleaned</u> by my sister.</i>

ACTIVITY 5: Change from active voice to passive voice.

The sentences 1 to 3 are in PRESENT and 4 to 6 are in PAST, and 7 to 9 are FUTURE.

1. The guard opens the door. _____
2. Italian people drink cappuccinos. _____
3. My dad cooks Christmas dinner. _____
.....
4. We cleaned the classroom. _____
5. My family bought Hawaiian pizzas. _____
6. The school closed the cafeteria. _____
.....
7. They will bake the cookies. _____
8. My mom will buy a pizza. _____
9. The team will study the plays. _____

6. WORD FORMATION: PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes: at the beginning of a word

Suffixes: at the end of a word

un-	not, no	multi-	many, various
re-	repeat, again	pre-	before
dis-	opposite of	post-	after
mis-	incorrect	over-	too much
im- / in- / il- / ir-		not, in, opposite	

-er / -or	a person	-ly	manner, way
-less	without	-ful	full of
-ness	state, condition	-able	capable of
-ous	having qualities	-like	similar to
-ion, -ation		act, process of, result	

ACTIVITY 6: Match the word to the correct meaning, pay attention to prefixes and suffixes.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. <u>rewrite</u> | _____ a) doing something in a happy way |
| 2. beautiful | _____ b) the state of being happy |
| 3. happiness | _____ c) someone who acts in movies or theater |
| 4. happily | _____ d) full of beauty |
| 5. unsafe | _____ e) someone who tells lies |
| 6. overheat | _____ f) without a house to live in |
| 7. preheat | _____ g) write again |
| 8. homeless | _____ h) dangerous |
| 9. actor | _____ i) too much heat |
| 10. dishonest | _____ j) heat before cooking |

7. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

There are other types of pronouns other than subject and object. **Reflexive pronouns** are used when the subject and the object of the sentence is the same person or thing, to "reflect" back to them (like a mirror).

Subject pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

ACTIVITY 7: Write the correct reflexive pronoun according to the subject.

- Can you carry that box _____?
- My dad always cooks dinner for _____?
- We should never give up on _____?
- Yes, I cleaned the windows _____?
- Students answer the exam by _____?
- The cat usually bathes _____?