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ENGLISH III

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO PARA EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO DE INGLÉS III

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: _____

GRUPO: _____

TURNO: _____

NOTA: ESTA GUIA DEBERÁ SER RESUELTA EN SU TOTALIDAD PARA TENER DERECHO AL EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO.

ENGLISH ACADEMY III

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PARTS OF SPEECH



PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Example: Jonh is a boy.

He is a boy.

Subject Pronouns	
	I
	You
	He
	She
	It
	We
	You
	They

THIRD SINGULAR PERSON.

Arrows point from the box 'THIRD SINGULAR PERSON.' to the words 'He', 'She', and 'It' in the table.

Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dr8Glp94GgA>

PRACTICE:

I. Change the words in bold to the correct subject pronoun.

1. **My sister** is in Africa.

2. **The doorbell** is ringing.

3. **The scholarship** is a good one.

4. **Letters** aren't in English.

5. **The postman** is in the mall.

6. **The university** is very large.

7. **Cindy** isn't from France.

8. Is **Sam** the teacher?

9. Are **Tim and his brother** fighting?

10. **My mother and I** aren't angry.

II. Put the correct subject pronoun for each word.

1. Tree		6. church	
2. Woman		7. the baby and I	
3. Pineapple		8. people	
4. Doctors		9. dogs	
5. nun		10. men	

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

A possessive adjective is an adjective that is used to show ownership. It comes before a noun in the sentence and lets us know to whom the noun belongs. A possessive pronoun does show ownership, but it does not come before a noun or in a noun phrase. It stands alone.

Ex: This is **my** book.



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
It	Its
Our	Ours
Your	Yours
Their	Theirs

This book is **mine**.



Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M8gEC0TSRrk>

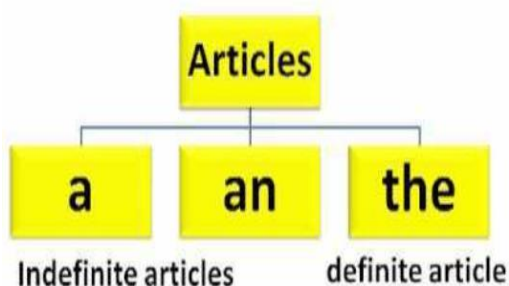
PRACTICE:

III. Choose the correct possessive pronoun or adjective.

1. Is this cup _____ (your/yours)?
2. The coffee is _____ (my/mine).
3. The coat is _____ (her/hers).
4. He lives in _____ (her/hers) house.
5. You might want _____ (your/yours) phone.
6. The new car is _____ (their/theirs).
7. Those are _____ (my/mine) cassettes.
8. That red bike is _____ (our/ours).
9. Are those children _____ (your/yours)?
10. Is the flat _____ (her/hers)?
11. The scarf is _____ (my/mine).
12. These are _____ (their/theirs) phones.
13. The drinks are _____ (our/ours).
14. That is _____ (my/mine) motorcycle.
15. These grammar books are different. _____ (your/yours) has 278 pages and this
Has only 275.
16. Tina is _____ (my/mine) sister in law.
17. _____ (he/his) brother is tall.
18. There are _____ (our/ours) pencils.
19. This letter is for _____ (their/theirs).
20. This is John's book. This is _____ (his/him) book.

ARTICLES

Articles are used before nouns or noun equivalents and are a type of adjective.



DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE (A/AN)

The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known.

SOME RULES

A	An	The
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.• We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.• If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.• Examples: a cat a bird a child a doctor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.• We don't use an before uncountable or plural nouns.• If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun.• Examples: an apple an egg an ant an orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We use 'the' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique.• Examples: the earth the world the sky the air the weather

Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ndIE-SkiEZw>

PRACTICE:

IV. Write the, a, an or x to complete the sentences.

1. He is _____ very nice man.
2. They are _____ brave girls.
3. _____ roof of _____ house is white.
4. This is _____ good example.
5. We are _____ pupils.
6. Look at _____ top of that tree.
7. Those are _____ interesting books.
8. I am _____ good sailor.
9. _____ cover of my English book is red.
10. This is _____ exception.
11. Peter and Gabriel are _____ best friends.
12. John is _____ driver.
13. The tomatoes are 99 pence _____ kilo.
14. Carol's father works as _____ electrician.
15. What do you usually have for _____ breakfast?
16. I live in _____ Peten street.
17. There is _____ university near here.
18. You are _____ honest person.
19. Linda takes _____ umbrella for the raining.
20. He climbs _____ Alps every year.



NOUNS

A *noun* is a word that names something, such as a person, place, thing, or idea. In a sentence.
 Example: dish – dishes.



Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L4B7XxuJO6A>

PRACTICE:

V. Write next to the Word if is proper o common noun.

America		apple	
London		candies	
dress		Claire	
dog		Amazonas river	
Thanksgiving		Egypt	
Demi Moore		fork	
sand		chair	
ball		wine	
shoes		space	
Halloween		katie	

10. The baby _____ (not cry) because was sick.
 11. My mother _____ (do) the housework.
 12. _____ (be) Harry in Austria last Winter?
 13. No, he _____.
 14. Molly _____ (not pay) the rent last month.
 15. They _____ (walk) in the park until late.

VIII. Put the past of the next verbs.

1.come		16.sing	
2.sleep		17. swim	
3.make		18. work	
4.do		19. have	
5.laugh		20.can	
6.walk		21.put	
7.cut		22.bark	
8.learn		23.cost	
9.begin		24.speak	
10.love		25.write	
11.play		26.read	
12.cry		27.say	
13.study		28.skip	
14.choose		29.tell	
15.run		30.move	

ADJECTIVES

Are words that describe nouns. Example: Laura is a **beautiful** girl.



Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiYxv0vudmc>

PRACTICE:

IX. Read and underline the adjectives in red color, then answer the questions.

MY FAMILY

Hi! I am Eve. I have long straight blonde hair and blue eyes. I am short and Slim. I am wearing pink socks, yellow and blue dress, black shoes. Here is the photo of my lovely family.

My mother's name is Betty. She has long, straight, brown hair and green eyes. She is tall and thin. She is beautiful. She is wearing a green skirt yellow jacket, a green shirt and brown shoes.

My father's name is Jack. He has short, curly, dark hair and Brown eyes. He is tall and thin. He is wearing a black jacket, black tie, white shirt, black trousers and black shoes.

My brother's name is Tim. He has short, brown hair and brown eyes. He is short and thin. He is wearing an orange shirt, brown trousers and brown shoes.

My sister's name is Wilma. She has short, wavy, brown hair and Green eyes. She is wearing a pink dress, white socks and purple shoes.

My grandfather's name is Tom. He is old. He has black eyes. He is bald. He is medium height and plump. He is wearing black glasses, a green jacket, a white shirt, black trousers and black shoes.

My grandmother's name is Jenny. She is old. She has short, curly, gray hair. She is short and plump. She is wearing a colorful skirt, blue shoes and a red t-shirt.

I love my family!

X. Answer.

1. What does Eve look like?

2. Is Betty fat?

3. Does Jack have a moustache?

4. What does Jenny look like?

5. Is Tom young?

6. What does Wilma look like?

7. Does Tim have curly hair?

8. Does Betty have green eyes?

9. What does Jack look like?

10. Is Eve short?

FUTURE WILL

Future Tense: Will → Form

Affirmative: I **will** (I'll) travel to Madrid in October

Interrogative : **Will** you travel by bus?

Negative : I **will** not travel - **won't**

We can use "will" to talk about the *future*. We also use *will* to make predictions, talk about decisions and to make promises, offers, requests and threats.

Reference link: https://www.grammar.cl/Notes/Future_Will.htm

PRACTICE.

XI. Put the correct form of the verb and Future will.

1. You (earn) _____ a lot of money.
2. You (not travel) _____ around the world.
3. _____ you (meet) _____ lots of interesting people?
4. Yes, _____.
5. Everybody (not adore) _____ you.
6. You (not / have) _____ any problems.
7. Many people (serve) _____ you.
8. They (anticipate) _____ your wishes.
9. _____ there (be) _____ anything left to wish for?
10. No, there _____.
11. But all these things (happen / only) _____ if you marry me.
12. We (not / start/) _____ to watch the film without you.
13. _____ she(forgive) _____ me?
14. The bus (not / wait) _____ for us.
15. The sun (shine) _____ tomorrow.
16. What _____ (learn) _____ they?
17. She (not / buy) _____ souvenirs this year.
18. My mother in law (visit) _____ us the next Summer.
19. _____ Catherine (marry) _____ Robert?
20. No, she _____.

FUTURE GOING TO

✓	I	AM	GOING TO WORK.
	HE / SHE / IT	IS	
	WE / YOU / THEY	ARE	
✗	I	AM	GOING TO WORK.
	HE / SHE / IT	IS	
	WE / YOU / THEY	ARE	
?	(WHAT) (WHERE) (WHEN) (WHY)	AM IS ARE	GOING TO WORK?
	I HE / SHE / IT		
	WE / YOU / THEY		

We use the future going to to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually the decision about the future plans has already been made.

Reference link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C10Kr4e4vzI>

PRACTICE.

XIII. Complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses and Future going to.

1. It (rain) _____ next Friday.
2. _____ they (eat) _____ stew?
3. No, they _____.
4. I (wear) _____ blue shoes tonight.
5. We (not / help) _____ you.
6. Jack (not / walk) _____ home.
7. _____ (cook / you) _____ dinner?
8. Sue (share / not) _____ her biscuits.
9. _____ (leave / they) _____ the house?
10. _____ (take part / she) _____ in the contest?
11. Yes, she _____.
12. I (not / spend) _____ my holiday abroad this year.
13. Mr Potts (sell) _____ his house.
14. We (invite/not) _____ him to our party.
15. What _____ do / you) _____ about this?
16. Her parents (lend/not) _____ any more money.
17. My husband (build) _____ a tree house for the kids.
18. I (tell/not) _____ you the secret
19. _____ he _____ (apply) for that job?
20. No, he _____.

MODAL VERBS



MUST

To express obligation or duty. This also refers to laws and regulations.

Reference link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UrM7uC7qq2Y>

PRACTICE.

XIII. Write the form of the verb and Must or Mustn't.

1. I _____ (eat) chewing-gum in class.
2. We _____ (run) in the corridors.
3. They _____ (respect) our teachers.
4. Henry _____ (put) papers in the bin.
5. So, you _____ (put) them on the floor.
6. We _____ (put) our hands up before speaking.
7. She _____ (ask) the teacher to go to the toilet.
8. Mark _____ (speak) too loud in the corridors.
9. We _____ (work) very hard.
10. I _____ (write) on the tables.
11. We _____ (respect) the rules.
12. They _____ (stand) up when the teacher arrives in the classroom.
13. We _____ (answer) our teachers back.
14. You _____ (send) SMS during the lesson.
15. We _____ (speak) with another pupil during a test.

HAVE TO

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb/have	infinitive (with to)	
+	She		has	to work.	
-	I	do not	have	to see	the doctor.
?	Did	you	have	to go	to school?

The modal verb have to is used to express certainty, necessity, and obligation.

Reference link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-4CRUElclc>

PRACTICE.

XIV. Choose the correct forms, *don't have to*, *mustn't*, to complete the sentences below.

1. You _____ apologise; it isn't necessary.
2. You _____ tell the boss what happened, or he'll fire you.
3. I _____ wear a tie; I do it because I like wearing ties.
4. You _____ smoke in here; smoking is not allowed.
5. I _____ be late. It's the most important meeting of the year.
6. You _____ go now; you can stay a bit longer.
7. Visitors to the zoo _____ feed the animals.
8. You _____ drive so fast; we have a lot of time.
9. We _____ cook more; there's enough food.
10. You _____ put salt in her food; the doctor said she can't eat salt.
11. You _____ take any money. It wasn't necessary.
12. When we were at school we _____ wear a uniform.
13. What are you doing? You _____ be here!
14. We went to bed right after dinner because we _____ get up early the following day.
15. You _____ to tell her that you are sorry.

SHOULD

Affirmative form			
Subject	should	verb	complement
You	should	exercise	every day.

Negative form				
Subject	should	not	verb	complement
He	should	not	drink	much soda.

Interrogative form				
Should	subject	verb	complement	question mark
Should	I	eat	junk food	?

Should is an auxiliary verb - a modal auxiliary verb. We use should mainly to: give advice or make recommendations. talk about obligation.

Reference link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hn_flrM9JYk

Practice: Give some advices or suggestions for each situation using SHOULD.

1. He feels a terrible headache.

2. Sandy needs more money.

3. We don't have anything to eat.

4. My baby is crying all time.

5. The teacher lost her car keys.

6. Fred loves Mandy.

7. My car has a strange noise.

8. I want to travel to Paris.

9. The dog is sleeping too much.

10. My mother has a terrible toothache.

ZERO CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Present Simple, Present Simple.

Usage

**To talk about things that are always true,
like a scientific fact**

Examples

- If you **freeze** water, it **turns** into ice.
- And, if you **heat** water at 100 degrees, it **boils**.

Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBf1gXlrcqY>

PRACTICE.

XV. Use the verbs in brackets and form Zero conditional sentences.

1. If it doesn't _____ (rain), plants cannot grow.
2. If I _____ (try) to cook, I ruin the food.
3. If you smoke, your skin _____ (age) more quickly.
4. If you heat ice, it _____ (melt).
5. I feel good if you _____ (visit) me regularly.
6. Water evaporates if you _____ (boil) it.
7. Deren _____ (cycle) to work if the weather is good.
8. I feel sick if I _____ (eat) too much chocolate.
9. You need to take my sister to the hospital if she _____ (drink) milk as
She is allergic to it.
10. If Andy _____ (go) to bed late, he cannot wake up early.
11. If you _____ (to mix) red and green, you _____ (to get) brown.
12. If you _____ (to drop) a glass on the floor (to drop), it _____
(to break)
13. If babies _____ (to be) hungry, they _____ (to cry).
14. If you _____ (to add) sugar, the sauce _____
(to taste) sweet.
15. Water _____ (to boil) if you _____ (to heat)
It to 100°C.
16. Plants _____ (to die) if they _____ (not/to get) enough water.
17. If you _____ (to put) water in the freezer, it _____ (to become) ice.

18. When the sun _____ (to rise), the street lights _____ (to go out).
 19. When you _____ (to heat) ice, it _____ (to melt).
 20. He always _____ (to take) his umbrella when it _____ (to rain).

FIRST CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Simple Present, Simple Future

(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

Examples

- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
- If I **wake up** late, I **will miss** the bus.



Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8YW0EPgt7ew>

PRACTICE.

XVI. Complete the sentences with the First conditional by putting the verbs into the Correct form.

1. If you (send) _____ this letter now, she (receive) _____ it tomorrow.
2. If I (do) _____ this test, I (improve) _____ my English.
3. If I (find) _____ your ring, I (give) _____ it back to you.
4. Peggy (go) _____ shopping if she (have) _____ time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (go) _____ to London next week if he (get) _____ a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (phone / not) _____ today, she (leave) _____ him.
7. If they (study / not) _____ harder, they (pass / not) _____ the exam.
8. If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, I (have to / not) _____ water the plants.
9. You (be able/ not) _____ to sleep if you (watch) _____ this scary film.
10. Susan (can / move / not) _____ into the new house if it (be / not) _____ ready on time.

11. If I _____ (to study), I _____ (to pass) the exams.
12. If the sun _____ (to shine), we _____ (to walk) into town.
13. If he _____ (to have) a temperature, he _____ (to see) the doctor.
14. If my friends _____ (to come), I _____ (to be) very happy
15. If she _____ (to earn) a lot of money, she _____ (to fly) to New York.
16. If we _____ (to travel) to London, we _____ (to visit) the museums.
17. If you _____ (to wear) sandals in the mountains, you _____ (to slip) on the rocks.
18. If Rita _____ (to forget) her homework, the teacher _____ (to give) her a low mark.
19. If they _____ (to go) to the disco, they _____ (to listen) to loud music.
20. If you _____ (to wait) a minute, I _____ (to ask) my parents.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

+	S + have/has + past participle I have tried sushi.
-	S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle I have not tried sushi.
?	Have/Has + subject + past participle? Have you tried sushi?

The Present Perfect is used for actions that start in the past and continue in the present.

Reference link. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O72HBnvQys8>

PRACTICE.

XVII. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. They _____ a cold. (have)
2. She _____ up at seven. (get up)
3. We _____ breakfast at eight. (have)

4. Peter _____ to school. (go)
5. Anna _____ home at two. (get)
6. He _____ an ice cream. (want)
7. I _____ peppermint. (hate)
8. Kelly _____ TV. (watch)
9. She _____ her homework. (do)
10. Our teacher _____ in Oxford Street. (live)
11. Eric and Tom _____ blue shirts. (wear)
12. My sister _____ a song. (sing)
13. My mum _____ spaghetti. (cook)
14. Mr Black _____ in his office. (work)
15. The girls often _____ a book. (read)
16. The students _____ flight to Vienna. (to book)
17. The cat _____ a mouse. (just/to catch)
18. Jack and Brian _____ this picture. (just/to draw)
19. He _____ his friends. (already/to invite)
20. Julia _____ a table with three columns. (just/to make)

ENGLISH ACADEMY III

SEMESTER AUGUST 2021 – JANUARY 2022.