

Guía de Estudio
MÓDULO 12
2024

MI VIDA EN OTRA LENGUA



EDUCACIÓN
GABINETE DE IGUALDAD
PARA TODAS LAS PERSONAS



EL GOBIERNO DEL
NUEVO
NUEVO LEÓN



PREPARATORIA
ABIERTA

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2023

¿Cómo empezar?

Estimado(a) alumno(a), la "guía de estudio" es una herramienta que te brindará recursos de estudio, para que tengas apoyo durante el proceso autodidacta en este sistema de bachillerato no escolarizado. La guía no reemplaza al libro de texto, pero es una herramienta para facilitar el aprendizaje.

Se compone de diferentes secciones:



Actividades: son ejercicios que podrás llevar a cabo para complementar la lectura de los conceptos clave.



Recurso: son en su mayoría ligas que te redirigirán a una página de apoyo, puede contener información adicional o ejercicios digitales interactivos.



Glosario: contiene la definición breve y concisa de algunas palabras que se consideran importantes en la lectura.



Para reflexionar: este apartado plantea preguntas que desarrollarán tu pensamiento crítico, mediante lecturas, estudios de caso, etc.

Las secciones anteriores construyen tu guía de estudio y son fundamentales, pues están pensadas en función de las competencias a desarrollar de este plan modular; por lo cual te extendemos una amplia invitación a utilizar todos estos elementos para que sean de provecho en este trayecto.

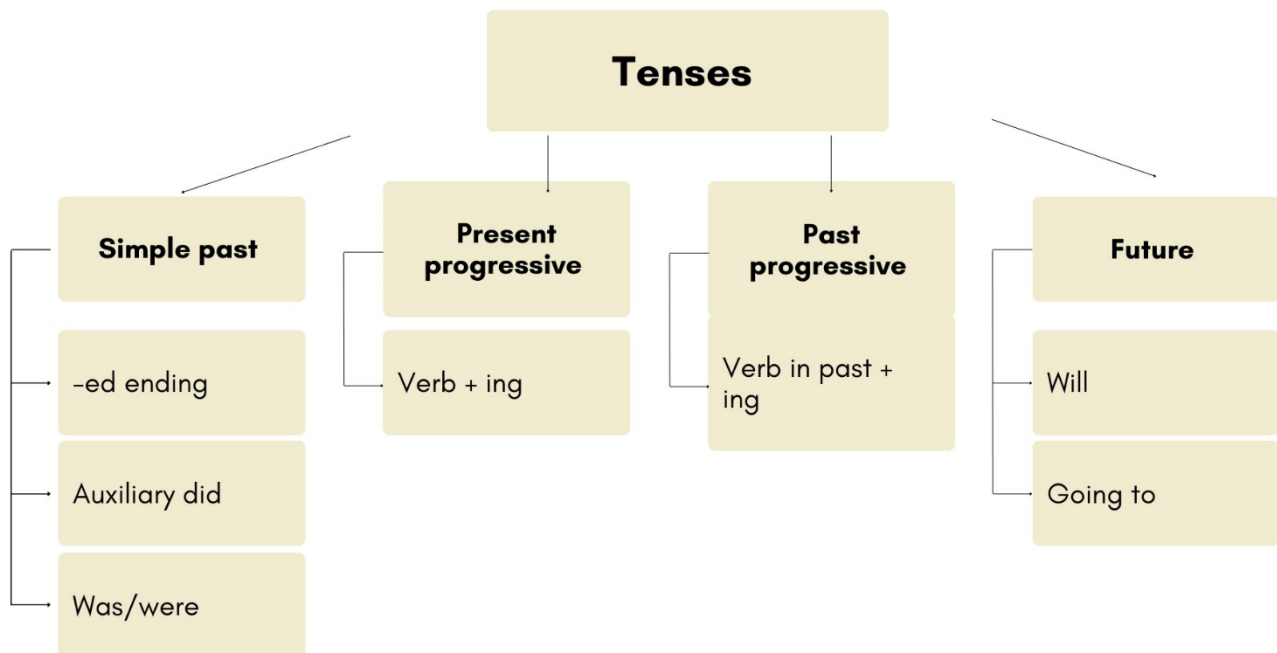
Al finalizar cada unidad habrá una autoevaluación, donde podrás poner a prueba tu conocimiento. Además de servir de refuerzo práctico, te hará saber si estás listo para tu examen del módulo. ¡Mucho exit!



Unidad 1 What are you doing?	5
1.1 Simple past.....	6
1.2 Present progressive/ continuos.....	10
1.3 Past Progressive	11
1.4 Future.....	12
Unidad 2 I didn't know about it!	17
2.1 Nouns.....	17
2.2 Contable or uncountable.....	19
2.4 Pronouns.....	21
Unidad 3 What happened to you?	28
Respuestas de autoevaluaciones	35
Respuestas de Activities.....	36

Unidad 1

1. What are you doing?



1.1 Simple past

Past tense is used to talk about finished actions in the past. As you can see there are two different kinds of words in past tense:

1. The verbs are the ones that have an -ed ending.
2. The question form in past has the auxiliary verb **did**

1. -ed ending

Past tense verbs ending in -ed are called regular verbs.

Studied - *estudió*.

Walked - *camino*.

Died - *falleció*.

Helped- *ayudó*.

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Answer
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?	Yes, I did No, I didn't

Irregular verbs are verbs which do not follow normal rules for conjugation. For example, the irregular verb *be* has several unique forms (*I am, you are, he is*) which are quite different from regular verbs such as *cook* (*I cook, you cook, he cooks*).

She **thought** for a moment before answering the question.

I **forgot** to buy milk on my way home from work yesterday.

He **ate** a delicious slice of pizza for lunch today.

They **drank** refreshing iced tea on a hot summer afternoon.

After being sick for a week, he looked **wan** and exhausted.

The word 'did' is the past form of the verb 'do' and is used when the action is done in the past tense.

2. Auxiliary did

The verb “**to do**” (*hacer*) can be used as an action verb and also as an auxiliary verb (or helping verb). In this case, all forms (**do**, **does** and **did**) are used together with another verb in its base form to create negative sentences, questions, or for adding emphasis. When used as auxiliary, the “to do” verb is not translated.

The simple past with regular or irregular verbs indicates an action completed or finished in the past. “**Did**” is used for all pronouns.

Auxiliary Did in Past Tense	
Affirmative (emphasis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I did lock the door. <i>Yo cerré la puerta.</i> <i>Es más enfático que “I locked the door”, cuya traducción es la misma</i>
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She didn’t lock the door. <i>Ella no cerró la puerta</i>
Interrogative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did he lock the door? <i>¿Cerró (el) la puerta?</i>
Yes / No Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did he lock the door? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, he didn’t. <i>No, el no.</i> <i>Conociendo la pregunta, se pudiera traducir así: “No, el no la cerró”</i> Yes, he did <i>Si, el si</i> <i>Conociendo la pregunta, se pudiera traducir así: “Si, el si la cerró”</i>

3. Was/ Were

The past tense of the verb “**to be**” is “**was/were**”. For plural pronouns *you*, *they* and *we* it is used “**were**”. For singular pronouns *it*, *he*, *she* and *I* it is used “**was**”.

Was / Were		
	Was	Were
Affirmative	I was hungry. <i>Yo estaba hambriento</i> She was amazing last night <i>Ella estuvo increíble anoche</i>	They were hungry. <i>Ellos estaban hambrientos</i> You were very important to me <i>Fuiste muy importante para mi</i>
Negative	I wasn’t hungry <i>Yo no estaba hambriento</i> He wasn’t rude during the game <i>Él no fue rudo durante el juego</i>	They weren’t hungry <i>Ellos no estaban hambrientos</i> We weren’t rude during the game <i>No fuimos rudos durante el juego</i>

Interrogative	<p>Was I hungry? <i>¿Estaba hambriento?</i></p> <p>Was she amazing last night? <i>¿Ella estaba increíble anoche?</i></p>	<p>Were they hungry? <i>¿Estaban hambrientos?</i></p> <p>Were they rude? <i>¿Fueron ellos rudos?</i></p>
Yes / No Answer	<p>Was I hungry? No, I wasn't. <i>No, yo no estaba</i></p> <p>Yes, I was. <i>Si, yo estaba</i></p>	<p>Were they hungry? Yes, they were. <i>Si, ellos estaban</i></p> <p>No, they weren't <i>No ellos no estaban</i></p>

- Sorry, I can't hear you. **What** did you say?

Wh questions + simple past

You can ask Wh- questions in the past tense.

Wh- question words include:

- what, where, when, why, who, how

These types of questions require more information than a simple Yes or No answer.

When asking Wh- questions, you need to add the word "did".

You can use "what" to ask for information.

For example:

- **What** did you do?
- **What** did she say?

You can also use "what" to ask for someone to repeat what they said.

For example:

Where

You can use "where" to ask for the position of something or someone.

For example:

- **Where** did they go?
- **Where** did Sam live?

When

You can use "when" to ask about time.

For example:

- **When** did the meeting start?
- **When** did the plane arrive?

Why

You can use "why" to ask for the reason.

For example:

- **Why** did they not call back?
- **Why** did he not study for the test?

Who

You can use "who" to ask for which person or persons did an action.

For example:

- **Who** did that?
- **Who** did you call?

How

You can use "how" to ask about manner.

For example:

- **How** did this work?
- **How** did they do that?

You can also use "how" to ask about quality or condition.

For example:

- **How** did you do on the test?
- **How** did it go?



Activity 1

Complete with was, were, or did according to past tense.

1.

She ____ studying all night for her final exams.

They ____ excited to go on a long-awaited vacation to the beach.

____ you finish your homework before the deadline?

He ____ the captain of the soccer team last year.

____ there any problems during the presentation?

2.

a) Yesterday/visit/did/you/the/museum?

b) Born/was/where/she?

c) Last/night/they/for/dinner/what/did/cook?

d) On/Saturday/at/the/party/were/you?

e) Complete/his/project/when/did/he?

1.2 Present progressive/ continuous

A present continuous tense is a verb form of a sentence that talks about the ongoing action, events, or something that has happened around us.

Subject + (am/is/are) + Verb + ING + Complement

This tense is really easy to make and is the same for all verbs. We make it using the present simple of 'be' + verb-ing:

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Answer	Wh question
I am sleeping	I'm not sleeping	Is she doing her homework	Yes, she is No, she's not	What are you studying now?
<i>Estoy durmiendo</i>	<i>No estoy durmiendo</i>	<i>¿Está haciendo su tarea?</i>	<i>Si, la está haciendo</i> <i>No, no la está haciendo</i>	<i>¿Qué estás estudiando?</i>



Activity2

Read and answer the following exercises.

1. Order the sentences (present progressive form)

Watching/you/TV/are/now?

Preparing/they/for/exams/are/tomorrow.

Talking/they/on/phone/the/are.

Playing/he/with/friends/is/soccer.

Singing/she/in/shower/the/is.

2. Write the following verbs in continuous form

Talk _____

Work _____

Read _____

Smile _____

Sing _____

Do _____

Swim _____

Play _____

3. Complete according to the present continuous form

What are you _____ (do) right now?

I am _____ (type) a message.

Where is she _____ (go)?

She is _____ (go) to the grocery store.

Why are they _____ (laugh)?

They are _____ (laugh) because they heard a funny joke.

Who is _____ (play) the guitar?

John is _____ (play) the guitar.

I am _____ (meet) my friend at 3:00 PM

today.

When are you _____ (meet) your friend?

1.3 Past Progressive

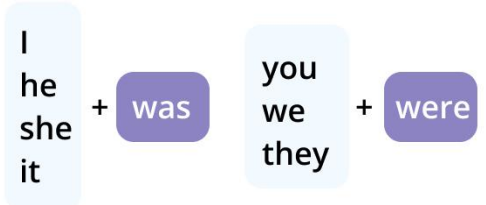
It is formed using the following structure:

Subject + (was/were) + Verb + ING + Complement

How can we make the past continuous? Firstly, check that you know how to make the past simple with 'be' (subject + was / were). Then just add verb-ing.

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Answer	Wh question
I was sleeping They were working.	We weren't shopping.	Was it snowing when you arrived?	Yes, it was No, it wasn't	Why were they studying?
<i>Estaba durmiendo Ellos estaban trabajando.</i>	<i>Nosotros no estábamos comprando.</i>	<i>¿Estaba lloviendo cuando llegaste?</i>	<i>Si, estaba lloviendo No, no estaba lloviendo.</i>	<i>¿Por qué están ellos estudiando?</i>

In the past progressive tense, you use different pronouns for both singular and plural forms. Here are the pronouns for each:



Activity3

Complete the sentences using was/were.

The weather _____ perfect for a picnic.

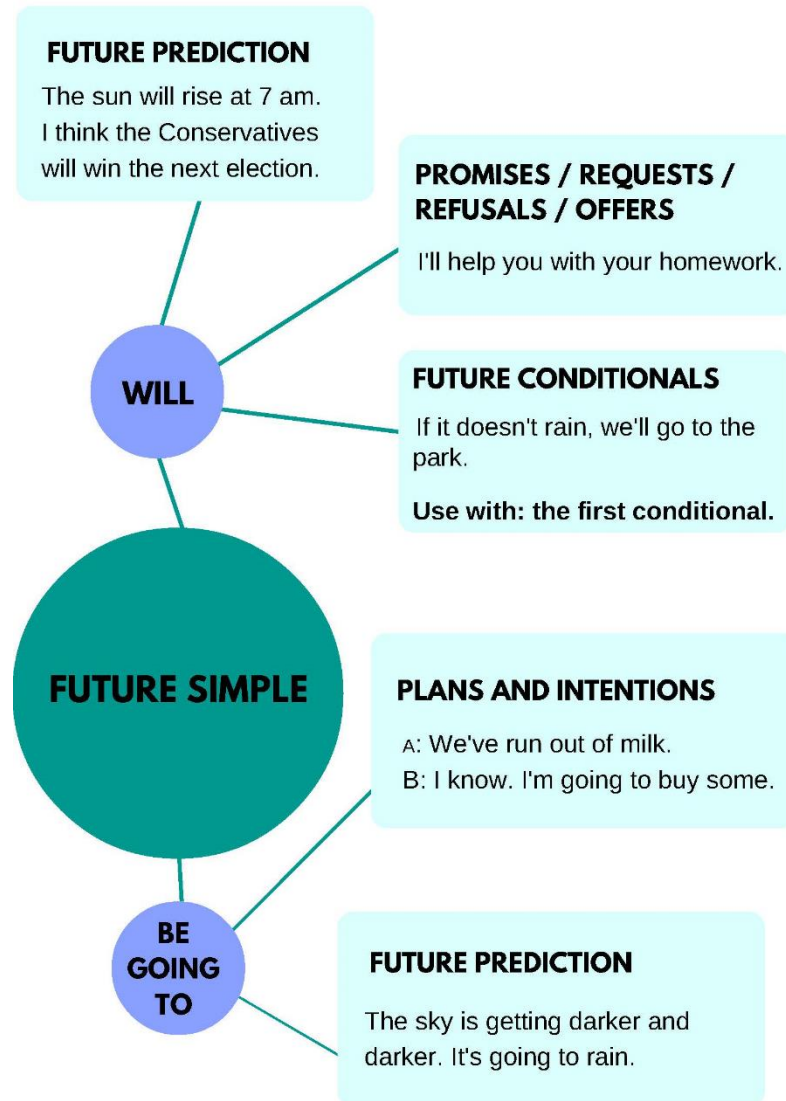
They _____ all surprised by the sudden announcement.

She _____ the first person to arrive at the party.

The cats _____ playing in the garden when it started to rain.

He _____ very tired after the long journey.

1.4 Future



Future tense (will + verb)	
Pronouns	Examples
	Affirmative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will write a letter. <i>Escribiré una carta.</i> • She will pay the dinner. <i>Ella pagará la cena.</i> • They will give us a prize. <i>Ellos nos darán un premio.</i>
	Negative I will not write a letter / I won't write a letter. <i>No escribiré una carta.</i> She will not pay the dinner / She won't pay the dinner. <i>Ella no pagará la cena.</i> They will not give us a prize / They won't give us a prize. <i>Ellos no nos darán un premio.</i>
I	
You	

He She It They we	<p>Interrogative Will you <i>always</i> love me? ¿Me amarás por siempre? Will she love him forever? ¿Ella lo amará por siempre?</p> <p>Short yes/no answer Will you write a letter? Yes, I will / No, I will not / No, I won't (Si, yo lo haré / No, no lo haré) Will she pay the dinner? Yes, she will / No, she will not / No, she won't (Si, ella lo hará / No, ella no lo hará) Will they give us a prize? Yes, they will / No, they will not / No, they won't (Si, ellos lo harán / No, ellos no lo harán)</p>
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Be + going to + verb		
NO CONTRACTION	CONTRACTION	TRANSLATION
<p>Affirmative</p> <p>I am going to the cinema. You are going to the cinema. He is going to the cinema. She is going to the cinema. We are going to the cinema. They are going to the cinema.</p>	<p>Affirmative</p> <p>I'm going to the cinema. You're going to the cinema. He's going to the cinema. She's going to the cinema. We're going to the cinema. They're going to the cinema.</p>	<p>Affirmative</p> <p>Yo voy a ir al cine. Tú vas a ir al cine. Él va a ir al cine. Ella va a ir al cine. Nosotros vamos a ir al cine. Ellos van a ir al cine.</p>
<p>Negative</p> <p>I am not going to the cinema. You are not going to the cinema. He is not going to the cinema. She is not going to the cinema. We are not going to cinema. They are not going to cinema.</p>	<p>Negative</p> <p>I'm not going to the cinema. You're not going to the cinema. He's not going to the cinema. She's not going to the cinema. We're not going to the cinema. They're not going to the cinema.</p>	<p>Negative</p> <p>Yo no voy a ir al cine. Tú no vas a ir al cine. Él no va a ir al cine. Ella no va a ir al cine. Nosotros no vamos a ir al cine. Ellos no van a ir al cine.</p>



Activity4

Complete the following sentences with "going to" or "will."

I am _____ eat pizza for dinner.
She is _____ play with her friends tomorrow.
I'm not _____ the concert tonight because I have to work.
She's not _____ buy that expensive dress; it's too pricey.
They're not _____ the beach this weekend due to the bad weather forecast.

I _____ visit my grandparents this weekend.
She _____ eat ice cream after dinner.
I _____ broccoli because I don't like it.
She _____ to the party tonight because she's feeling tired.
They _____ late for school; they set an alarm.

While the visual of a proposer on bended knee hearkens back to medieval knights bowing before noblewomen, this gesture accompanied by the question “**Will you marry me?**” is commonly used to begin a marriage proposal to the present day.



Self-assessment

Complete the next sentences with the correct answers (simple past)

1. They _____ at the party yesterday
 - a) Were
 - b) Am
 - c) Is
 - d) Didn't

2. He _____ realize they were lost in the forest.
 - a) Didn't
 - b) Aren't
 - c) Isn't
 - d) what

Select the option with the correct word order.

3.
 - a) Last time you them when saw was?
 - b) When was the last time you saw them?
 - c) Them you when time saw the last was?
 - d) You saw last them when was the time?

4.
 - a) Yesterday at the meeting who was?
 - b) Who yesterday meeting the at was?
 - c) At the meeting yesterday who was?
 - d) Who was at the meeting yesterday?

5.
 - a) Late won't be I.
 - b) Be late won't I.
 - c) I won't be late.
 - d) I late won't be.

6.
 - a) You see did my sweater on the table?

- b) "Sweater my on the table you see did?"
- c) "Did you table my sweater see on?"
- d) Did you see my weather on the table?

Choose the sentence having past progressive form.

7.

- a) She was reading a book while they were playing outside.
- b) She read a book while they played outside.
- c) While they played outside, she read a book.
- d) She was a book reader while they played outside.

8.

I _____ studying all night for the exam."

- a) Aren't
- b) Will
- c) was
- d) Weren't

9. What's the correct answer for the next question?

What were you doing at 3:00 PM yesterday?

- a) I was working on my presentation for the upcoming meeting.
- b) Working on my upcoming meeting for the presentation, I was.
- c) For the presentation upcoming meeting, I on was working.
- d) On my presentation for the upcoming meeting, I was working.

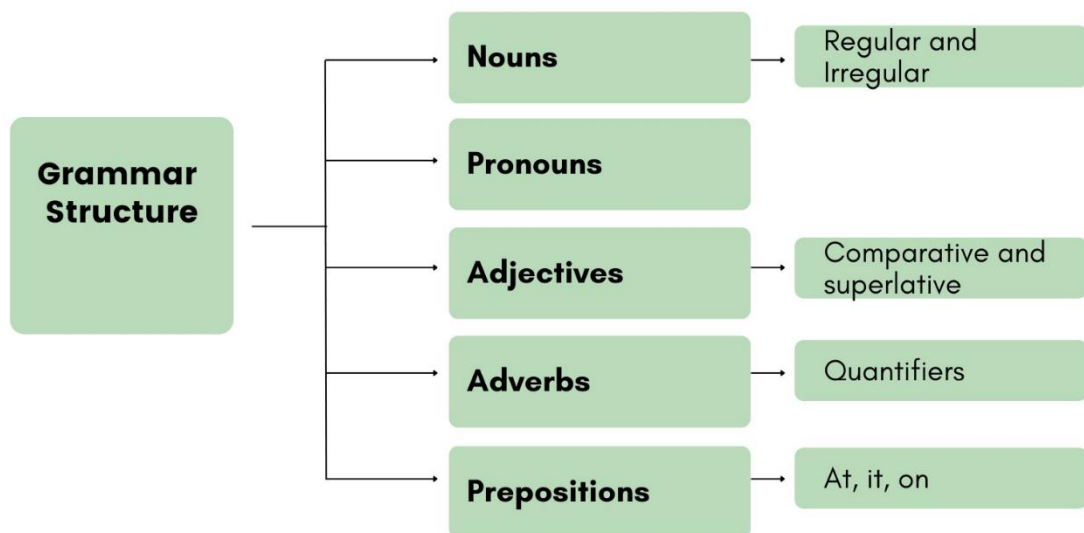
10. Choose the option to change the following sentence into Simple Future.

She teaches English at the local school.

- a) She will teach English at the local school.
- b) At the local school, she English will teach.
- c) Teach English she will at the local school.
- d) She at the local school will English teach.

Unidad 2

2. I didn't know about it!



2.1 Nouns

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are used to identify and describe entities and objects in the world around us.

Regular plural forms (nouns)

Most singular nouns are made plural by simply putting an “s” at the end. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.

Regular plural forms	
Rules	Examples
Add -s after words ending in consonant and “e”.	nose – noses, cheek – cheeks
Add “es” after words ending in “s”, “ss”, “x”, “sh”, “ch”, “z” and “o”.	glass – glasses, wish – wishes, tomato – tomatoes, box – boxes, buzz – buzzes, beach – beaches, bush – bushes
Change the “y” to “i” and add “es” if there is a consonant before the “y” Add “s” after the “y” if there is a vowel before it Change “f” or “fe” to “v” and add “es”	city – cities, puppy – puppies, toy – toys calf – calves, wife – wives

Irregular plural forms

Man – men, woman – women, louse – lice, bacterium – bacteria, goose geese, child – children, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice,

These irregular plural nouns need to be memorized because there is no rule to follow.

Always plural nouns

Scissors, trousers, pants, tongs, binoculars, jeans, shoes, earrings, glasses are always in plural. Deer, sheep and fish are always the same in singular and plural form.

Foreign plural forms

A few nouns of Greek or Latin origin retain their original plurals: analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises, datum – data, curriculum – curricula.

2.2 Countable or uncountable

Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small or too amorphous to be counted (liquids, powders, gases, etc.). Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form.

Uncountable Nouns	
Rules	Examples
Is a word or an abstract idea that you can't count.	Money, news, coffee, information, water, knowledge, etc.
Uncountable nouns don't have plural form. They are not preceded by a or an.	luggage - <i>luggages</i> (wrong) Ana needs information. (correct) Ana needs <i>an information</i> (wrong)
Uncountable nouns use how much, much, a lot of, some or any.	How much information do you need? Ana needs a lot of information. Ana needs some information. Ana doesn't need any information.

Countable nouns

Countable nouns are for things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form. The singular form can use the determiner "a" or "an". If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask "How many?" combined with the plural countable noun.

Countable Nouns	
Rules	Examples
Is a word that you can count and are preceded by a or an.	A newspaper, a car, an animal, an idea.
Countable nouns have plural form.	Trees, children, women, boats, fish, shoes, etc.

Countable nouns use how much, much, alot of, some or any.

How many apples do you need? I need **a lot of** apples.
I need **some** apples.
I don't need **any** apples.



Activity5

Underline the correct word according to the images.

1. Children love to play at the park on sunny days.
2. She brushed her teeth before going to bed.
3. The mice scurried across the kitchen floor, looking for crumbs.
4. Shepherds take care of the sheep in the hilly meadows.
5. He always wears two watches on his wrist, one for work and one for fashion.
6. The flock of sheep grazed peacefully in the green pasture.
7. We spotted a group of deer in the forest during our hike.



Modal would

Would is the past of will. Would is used to express future but in past, to express repeated or habitual actions in the past. Also, it is used as a conditional form using if. Examples:

- He **will** go. He **would** go. → *El irá. El iría*
- He said he **would** go tomorrow. → *El dijo que iría mañana*
- If he didn't have a headache, he **would** be at the party. → *Si el no tuviera dolor de cabeza, el estaría en la fiesta*
- **Would** you like to go to the movies next weekend? No, I **wouldn't** → *¿Te gustaría ir al cine el próximo fin de semana? No me gustaría.*

While

"While" is a conjunction in English that is used to indicate a period of time during which something happens or is the case. It is often used to connect two actions or events that occur simultaneously or overlap in time. Here is a more detailed explanation:

1. Simultaneous Actions: When you use "while" to connect two actions, it means that both actions are happening at the same time. For example:

- **"I watched TV while eating dinner."** (I watched TV at the same time I was eating dinner.)

2. Contrasting Actions: "While" can also be used to show a contrast between two actions. In this case, one action may interrupt or happen unexpectedly during the course of another action. For example:

- **"She was studying while her phone rang."** (She was studying, and then her phone rang, interrupting her.)

3. Temporal Context: "While" can be used to provide additional information about when something occurred. It helps establish a timeframe. For example:

- **"I worked at that company while I was in college."** (This tells us when the person worked at the company – during their college years.)

4. Conditional Statements: "While" can be used to introduce a condition or situation that is true at the same time as another event. For example:

- **"While it is raining, I'll stay indoors."** (The condition is that it's raining, and the action is staying indoors.)

2.4 Pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. A pronoun can function as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition, or other part of speech and takes the place of any person, place, animal or thing. There are several types of pronouns: personal pronouns, relative pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, interrogative pronouns, and possessive pronouns.

Pronouns type	What it does	Pronouns examples
Personal pronoun	Refers to a person, place, thing, or idea	I, me, she, we, us, them, it, you, they
Demonstrative pronoun	Refers to nouns that have already been mentioned	This, that, these, those, such, neither
Indefinite pronoun	Refers to nouns that are not specified or particular	Anybody, everybody, nobody, somebody, anyone, everyone, no one, someone, anything, everything, nothing, something
Reflexive pronoun	Self-refers to the subject and becomes the object of the sentence	Myself, yourself, yourselves, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves
Interrogative pronoun	Introduces a question and asks about a specific noun	Who, what, which, whose
Possessive pronoun	Denotes possession or ownership of a noun	My, our, your, his, her, its, their

See the examples:

When you leave, please take **them** with you; they belong to our neighbors.

I baked a cake for **her** birthday, and I hope she likes it.

I saw **them** at the concert last night, and they were dancing and having a great time.

If we want to substitute the noun we could say:

Can you help my mother and me to sell the products please? ➡ Can you help **us** to sell the products please?

Can you tell the people the way to the train station? ➡ Can you tell **them** the way to the train station?

Comparative and superlative forms

Adjectives can compare two things or more than two things. When we make these comparisons, we use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

Comparative. One way to describe nouns (people, objects, animals, etc.) is by comparing them to something else. When comparing two things, you are likely

to use adjectives like *smaller*, *bigger*, *taller*, *more* interesting, and *less* expensive. Notice the “**er**” ending, and the words **more** and **less**.

Superlative. When comparing more than two things, you will likely use words and phrases like *smallest*, *biggest*, *tallest*, *most* interesting, and *least* interesting. Notice the “**est**” ending and the words **most** and **least**.

Comparative and Superlative			
Rule	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
When the adjective is one syllable, you just add “ er ” for comparative or “ est ” for superlative.	Cheap Old Tall	Cheaper than (<i>más barato que</i>) Older (<i>más viejo que</i>) Taller (<i>más alto que</i>)	The Cheapest (<i>el más barato</i>) Oldest (<i>el más viejo</i>) Tallest (<i>el más alto</i>)
When the adjective ends in “y”, you change it to “i” before adding “ er ” for comparative or “ est ” for superlative.	Pretty Lazy	Prettier than (<i>más bonito que</i>) Lazier (<i>más perezoso que</i>)	The Prettiest (<i>el más bonito</i>) Laziest (<i>el más perezoso</i>)
When the adjective ends in vowel + consonant, you double the consonant before adding “ er ” for comparative or “ est ” for superlative.	Big	Bigger than (<i>más grande que</i>)	The Biggest (<i>el más grande</i>)
When the adjective is two or more syllables, you use more / less for comparative or most / least for superlative.	Intelligent expensive	More intelligent than (<i>más inteligente que</i>) More expensive (<i>más caro que</i>) less intelligent than (<i>menos inteligente que</i>)	The most intelligent (<i>el más inteligente</i>) Most expensive (<i>el más caro</i>) The least intelligent (<i>el menos inteligente</i>)

Irregular Adjectives

It's important to note that there are irregular adjectives (and adverbs) that you have to memorize because they don't follow the rules above.

Comparative and Superlative, irregular adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better than (<i>mejor que</i>)	The best (<i>el mejor</i>)
Bad	Worse than (<i>peor que</i>)	The worst (<i>el peor</i>)
Far	Further than / Farther than (<i>más lejos que / más lejano que</i>)	The furthest / The farthest (<i>el más lejos o el más lejano</i>)
Little	Less than (<i>menos que</i>)	The least (<i>Lo menos</i>)

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that typically show the relationship between nouns (or pronouns) and other elements in a sentence. "At," "in," and "on" are three common prepositions in English, and they are used to describe different relationships in time and space. Here's an explanation of their uses along with examples:

At

Is often used to indicate a specific point in time such as hours and moments.

I'll meet you **at** 3:00 pm

I'm waiting for you **at** the corner of the street.

In

Generally used to denote a period, a season, or a more general time frame.

The book is **in** the library.

I'm **in** the car.

On

Is typically used to specify a particular day or date. Also, can be used to describe being on a Surface or a position relative to something else.

The book is **on** the table.

The painting hangs **on** the wall.

Study the following examples:

1. I have dinner reservation **at** 8 pm tonight. *Tengo una reserva para cenar a las 8 p. m. esta noche.*
2. We're going on vacation **in** 3 weeks, and i can't wait! *Nos vamos de vacaciones en 3 semanas, ¡y no puedo esperar!*
3. My friend lives **in** Guadalajara. *Mi amiga vive en Guadalajara.*

4. The concert is scheduled **on** Saturday 1st. *El concierto está programado para el sábado, 1 de octubre.*
5. I'll submit the report **on** Friday. *Entregaré el informe el viernes.*
6. The weather **in** January is usually quite cold in this region. *El clima en enero suele ser bastante frío en esta región.*

Self- assessment

Complete with how much or how many

1.

___ money do you have?

- a) How many
- b) How much
- c) How often
- d) How long

2.

___ books are on the shelf?

- a) How much
- b) How many
- c) How often
- d) How long

3. What's the right short answer for the following question?

Would you like to have dinner with us tonight?

"I'm going to the gym tonight."

- a) "I don't eat dinner."
- b) "Maybe next year."
- c) "Yes, I'd love to!"

4. Complete the following sentence.

There were many _____ scurrying around, looking for food.

- a) Teeth
- b) Shoe
- c) Mouse
- d) Mice

5. Complete the next exercise using the pronouns you have already learned

The children found a lost puppy and decided to adopt _____. They named _____

Max.

- a) it, him
- b) them, they
- c) them, him

d) her, they

6. John is meeting Sarah at the coffee shop, and he will give ___ a book."

- a) she
- b) her
- c) hers
- d) they

7. Mount Everest is ___ mountain in the world."

- a) taller
- b) older
- c) the largest
- d) fast

8. Julieta is three years ___ than her younger brother."

- a) taller
- b) older
- c) the smallest
- d) quickly

9. Complete with prepositions

I work ___ the bookstore.
She studies ___ the library.
He works ___ England.
We exercise ___ the park.
The book is ___ my bed.
The boy sits ___ the chair.

10

_____ did you grow up?

- a) Who
- b) Where
- c) What
- d) When

Unidad 3

What happened to you?

Here is a few examples the vocabulary that you need to know. Also, you can read capsules and flashcards to learn new phrases, remember that what we present to you is only part of it, we invite you to investigate: consult books, watch movies, listen to songs, at the same time expand your vocabulary and improve your pronunciation to communicate fluently in real life situation.

Vocabulary: Food

Alex: Hey, Sarah, what's for dinner tonight?

Sarah: I'm **cooking** up a delicious meal. We'll have some **cheese** pasta with a side of garlic **bread**.

Alex: Yum, that sounds great! Are you making brown **rice** soon?

Sarah: Not tonight, but I'm planning to prepare a rice stir-fry tomorrow.

Alex: Nice, I love it. By the way, do we have any **bananas** left?

Sarah: Yeah, there's a bunch on the kitchen counter. Help yourself to one if you'd like.

Alex: Thanks! I've been trying to eat fewer **junk food** snacks and more fruit lately.

Sarah: That's a good idea. Let's also grab some **drinks**. What would you like to drink with dinner?

Alex: How about some sparkling water with a slice of lemon?

Sarah: Sounds refreshing! Let's enjoy our meal, but it's your turn, you'll wash the **dishes** when you're done.

Vocabulary: Clothes



Vocabulary: illness and body pain



Vocabulary: Jobs and occupations



Architect



Dentist



Plumber



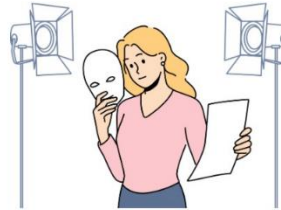
Doctor



Veterinarian



Mailman



Actress



Psychologist

Vocabulary: places



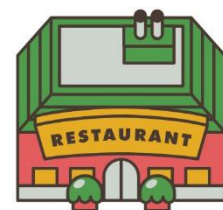
Library



Barber shop



Bank



Restaurant



Supermarket



Park



Cinema

Vocabulary: Life Stages



Baby



Todler



Child



Adult



Pensioner

Vocabulary: weather



sun - sunny



cloud - cloudy



partly cloudy



rain - rainy



snow - snowy



sleet - sleeting



storm - stormy



lightning



thunder



hail - hailing



wind - windy



fog - foggy



ice - icy



rainbow



blizzard



*cyclone
hurricane*



*tornado
twister*



*shower
showery*



drizzle



Vocabulary: Celebrations



New Year



Christmas



Independence day
Fourth of July



Mother's Day



thanksgiving

Self-assessment

1. What warm clothes would you wear for winter?
 - a) some turtleneck sweater, sandals, coats and a cap
 - b) a belt, sunglasses, a skirt and a tie
 - c) a dress, a bathing suit, a hat and sweaters
 - d) some boots, coats, a scarf and mittens

2. Protect yourself from the sun by wearing
a hat, sunglasses _____, and sunscreen.
 - a) Sunglasses
 - b) Umbrella
 - c) Boots
 - d) Socks

3. Is a common medical condition characterized by a pain or discomfort in the head or upper neck region.
 - a) Headache
 - b) Pain
 - c) Head
 - d) Backache

Translate the next following words.

4. Wedding _____
 5. Bridal shower _____
 6. Birthday _____
 7. Baby shower _____
 8. Golden wedding _____
-
9. Who is your best friend?
 - a) my mom
 - b) Roberto
 - c) in the car
 - d) at 9:00 pm

10. _____ did you leave your keys?

- a) What
- b) When
- c) How
- d) Where

Respuestas de autoevaluaciones

Respuestas de autoevaluaciones Unidad 1

1. a	6. d
2. a	7. a
3. b	8. c
4. d	9. a
5. c	10. a

Respuestas autoevaluación Unidad 2

1. b	6. b
2. b	7. c
3. d	8. b
4. d	9. at, at, in, in, on, on
5. c	10. b

Respuestas autoevaluación Unidad 3

1. d	6. Cumpleaños
2. a	7. Fiesta de bienvenida al bebé (babyshower)
3. a	8. Boda de oro (50 años de casados)
4. boda	9. b
5. despedida de soltera	10. d

Respuestas de Actividades

1.
was
were
Did
was
Were

2.

1.

Are you watching TV now?
They are preparing for exams tomorrow.
They are talking on the phone.
He is playing soccer with friends.
She is singing in the shower.

3.

Doing

Typing

Going

Going

Laughing

Laughing

Playing

Playing

Meeting

Meeting

Was

Were

Was

Were

Was

Activity 1

Did you visit the museum yesterday?

Where was she born?

What did they cook for dinner last night?

Were you at the party on Saturday?

When did he complete his project?

Activity 2

2.

Playing

Talking

Working

Reading

Smiling

Singing

Doing

Swimming

Activity 3

Activity 4

I am going to eat pizza for dinner.

She is going to play with her friends tomorrow.

I'm not going to the concert tonight because I have to work.

She's not going to buy that expensive dress; it's too pricey.

They're not going to the beach this weekend due to the bad weather forecast.

I will visit my grandparents this weekend.

She will eat ice cream after dinner.

I won't eat broccoli because I don't like it.

She won't go to the party tonight because she's feeling tired.

They won't be late for school; they set an alarm.

Activity 5

1. **Children** love to play at the park on sunny days."
2. "She brushed her **teeth** before going to bed."
3. "The **mice** scurried across the kitchen floor, looking for crumbs."
4. "**Shepherds** take care of the sheep in the hilly meadows."
5. "He always wears two **watches** on his wrist, one for work and one for fashion."
6. "The flock of **sheep** grazed peacefully in the green pasture."
7. "We spotted a group of **deer** in the forest during our hike."

