



Preparatoria Abierta Nuevo León



Módulo 5 Mi Mundo en Otra Lengua

Material de Apoyo
Actualizado 2020

Contenido

- 1.- General Instructions
- 2.- Pronouns: Personal / Demonstrative / Possessive
 - 2.1.- Personal pronouns
 - 2.2.- Demonstrative Pronouns
 - 2.3.- Possessive Pronouns
- 3.- Present tense
- 4.- Verb “to Do”
- 5.- Verb “to be”
- 6.- Verb “to have”, “to has”
- 7.- Like, Dislike. Expressions: I like, I hate
- 8.- Modal verb “Can” and its negative form
- 9.- Question words → Wh
- 10.- Adverbs of time (Connectors) → first, after or after that, then, later, finally)
- 11.- Indefinite Articles a / an
- 12.- Definite Article “The”
- 13.- Prepositions
- 14.- There is / There are
- 15.- Adjectives
 - 15.1.- Possessive Adjectives
 - 15.2.- Demonstrative Adjectives
 - 15.3.- Other Adjectives
- 16.- Exercises

Tables

- TABLE 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS
- TABLE 2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS
- TABLE 3. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
- TABLE 4. SIMPLE PRESENT
- TABLE 5. SIMPLE PRESENT MORE EXAMPLES
- TABLE 6. SIMPLE PRESENT, SPECIAL CASES
- TABLE 7. DO - DOES VERB (AFFIRMATIVE)
- TABLE 8. DO - DOES AS AUXILIARY VERB (QUESTIONS)
- TABLE 9. DO – DOES AS AUXILIARY VERB (NEGATIVE)
- TABLE 10. AFFIRMATIVE FORM OF VERB "TO BE"
- TABLE 11. NEGATIVE FORM, VERB "TO BE"
- TABLE 12. INTERROGATIVE FORM (TO BE)
- TABLE 13. HAVE / HAS USAGE
- TABLE 14. "TO LIKE" AND "TO DISLIKE"
- TABLE 15.- TO LIKE AND OPPOSITES
- TABLE 16. TO LIKE, DIFFERENT FORMS
- TABLE 17. MODAL VERB "CAN"
- TABLE 18. MODAL VERB "CAN", QUESTION/ANSWER
- TABLE 19. QUESTION WORDS "WH"
- TABLE 20. INDEFINITE ARTICLES
- TABLE 21. DEFINITE ARTICLE "THE"
- TABLE 22. SOME PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE
- TABLE 23. SOME PREPOSITIONS OF TIME
- TABLE 24. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
- TABLE 25. OTHER ADJECTIVES

1.- General Instructions

DIRECTIONS: Read carefully each of the topics and research the most relevant concepts on your internet. Also, you can check with your advisor all topics you do not understand.

2.- Pronouns: Personal / Demonstrative / Possessive

2.1.- Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns are used as substitute for proper and common nouns like personal names, animals or things and those are: I, You, He, She, It, We, You and They. They refer to a person or thing in speech or in writing.

Personal Pronouns	
Personal Pronouns	Pronombres Personales
I →[<i>first person singular</i>]	Yo →[<i>primera persona del singular</i>]
You →[<i>second person singular</i>]	Tu →[<i>segunda persona del singular</i>]
He →[<i>third person singular male</i>]	El →[<i>tercera persona del singular masculino</i>]
She →[<i>third person singular female</i>]	Ella →[<i>tercera persona del singular femenino</i>]
It →[<i>third person singular inanimate</i>]	Ello →[<i>tercera persona del singular cosas</i>]
We →[<i>first person plural</i>]	Nosotros →[<i>primera persona del plural</i>]
You →[<i>second person plural</i>]	Ustedes →[<i>segunda persona del plural</i>]
They →[<i>third person plural</i>]	Ellos →[<i>segunda persona del plural</i>]

Table 1. Personal Pronouns

Examples

1. **John** is a doctor → **He** is a doctor; where **John** is substituted by **He**
2. **The laptop** is on the desk → **It** is on the desk; where **The laptop** is substituted by **It**
3. **The flowers** are beautiful → **They** are beautiful; where **The flowers** is substituted by **They**
4. **My wife** has two brothers → **She** has two brothers; where **My wife** is substituted by **She**

2.2.- Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are also used to identify specific people or things, but they are used instead of pronouns, in other words, they replace the pronouns. The Demonstrative pronouns are: **This**, **That**, **These** and **Those**. The usage of the demonstrative pronouns are based on:

- Distance: near or far
- Number: singular or plural

Demonstrative pronouns	
Demonstrative pronouns	Explanation
This	Refers to singular nouns that are near to the speaker
That	Refers to singular nouns that are far from the speaker
These	Refers to plural nouns that are near to the speaker
Those	Refers to plural nouns that are far from the speaker

Table 2. Demonstrative Pronouns

Examples:

1. **This** is my head and **these** are my hands
2. Who are **those** boys over there?
3. What is **that** kind of animal behind the tree?

2.3.- Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun is a part of speech that attributes ownership to someone or something. Like any other pronoun, it substitutes a noun phrase and can prevent its repetition.

Possessive Pronouns			
Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Pronombres Posesivos	Examples
I	mine	mío, míos, mía, mías	This book is mine
You	Yours	tuyo, tuyos, tuya, tuyas	Is this book yours?
He	His	su, suyo, suya (<i>de él</i>)	This is his bicycle
She	Hers	su, suyo, suya (<i>de ella</i>)	The black dress is hers
It	Its	suyo, suya, suyos, suyas	The house is its (the cat's)
We	Ours	nuestro, nuestros, nuestra, nuestras	The suitcases are ours
You	Yours	suyos, suyas (<i>de ustedes</i>)	These seats are yours
They	Theirs	suyos (<i>de ellos</i>)	This pencil is theirs

Table 3. Possessive Pronouns

Examples:

1. These glasses are **mine**, not **yours** → The words **mine** and **yours** stand for **my glasses** and **your glasses**, respectively
2. We are an international school. **Ours** students are from different countries → **Ours** substitutes International school

Important Note: Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjective are not the same, although some of them are written in the same way. The difference is as follows:

- Possessive Pronouns: substitutes a noun
- Possessive Adjective: modifies a noun in order to show possession¹

3.- Present tense

The **Simple Present Tense** is formed by adding a “s” at the end of the verb when conjugated on third person singular (**He**, **She** and **It**). The verb is not modified on the rest of personal pronouns. This is only for regular verbs. When the verb is not regular, it changes almost completely. In this module, we will study only regular verbs, so the key is identifying which personal pronouns is referring to

Simple Present			
Personal Pronouns	Verb (example)	Sentence	Translation
I	eat	I eat pizza very often	Yo como pizza muy frecuente
You	eat	You eat pizza very often	Tu comes pizza muy frecuente
He	eats	He eats pizza very often	El come pizza muy frecuente
She	eats	She eats pizza very often	Ella come pizza muy frecuente
It	eats	It (my dog) eats chicken very often	El come pollo muy frecuente
We	eat	We eat pizza very often	Nosotros comemos pizza muy frecuente
You	eat	You eat pizza very often	Ustedes comen pizza muy frecuente
They	eat	They eat pizza very often	Ellos comen pizza muy frecuente

Table 4. Simple Present

Simple Present			
Personal Pronouns	Verb (example)	Verb (example)	Verb (example)
I, You, We, They	Play	Run	Live
He, She and It	Plays	Runs	Lives

Table 5. Simple Present more examples

¹ **Possessive Adjectives** are reviewed on section **15.1**

There are some special rules that you must take into account

Simple Present, special cases				
Silent "e" (The "e" is not pronounced)	Vowel + "y"	Consonant + "y"	Vebs ending in "o"	Verbs ending in "s", "z", "tch", "sh", "ch"
close → closes note → notes	play → plays say → says	study → studies marry → marries	go → goes do → does	miss → misses buzz → buzzes watch → watches finish → finishes teach → teaches

Table 6. Simple Present, special cases

4.- Verb "to Do"

The verb "to do" is a very special verb. This verb is translated as "**hacer**" and it obeys the simple present tense rule of adding "es" when conjugated on third person singular (**He**, **She** and **It**).

Do – Does verb (affirmative form)			
Personal Pronouns	Verb	Sentence	Translation
I	do	I sometimes do martial arts	Yo a veces hago artes marciales
You	do	You sometimes do martial arts	Tu a veces haces artes marciales
He	does	Juan sometimes does martial arts	Juan a veces hace artes marciales
She	does	Julia sometimes does martial arts	Julia a veces hace artes marciales
It	does	my dog sometimes does tricks	Mi perro a veces hace trucos
We	do	We sometimes do martial arts	Nosotros a veces hacemos artes marciales
You	do	You sometimes do martial arts	Ustedes a veces hacen artes marciales
They	do	They sometimes do martial arts	Ellos a veces hacen artes marciales

Table 7. Do - Does verb (affirmative)

The "to do" verb, also is used as an auxiliary verb. Auxiliary verbs are function words that are used to add functional or grammatical content to the information expressed by another verb, considered the main verb. Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs. In this case, the verb "to do" is not translated and it is use when:

- Questions (present and past)
- Negative (present and past)

There is a special rule for this:

- When use **do** or **does** as an auxiliary verb, the main verb is not change according present tense rules (adding “s” or “es” at the end of the verb on third person singular) but the auxiliary does.

Do - Does as auxiliary verb (questions)		
Question	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
What does Jessica do ?	does (<i>Jessica</i> is third person singular)	do
Where does Joe go ?	does (<i>Joe</i> is third person singular)	go
How many rooms does your house have ?	does (<i>house</i> is third person singular)	have
Where does Alberto go in the morning?	does (<i>Alberto</i> is third person singular)	go
Where do you live ?	do (<i>You</i> is not third person singular)	live
Does Laura like music?	does (<i>Laura</i> is third person singular)	like
Do you speak English?	do (<i>You</i> is not third person singular)	speak

Table 8. Do - Does as auxiliary verb (questions)

Please note that on first four examples on table above, the main verb does not change; in other words, the “es” or “s” is not added. This is because the auxiliary verb changes instead

Do - Does as auxiliary verb (Negative)		
Negative	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
I don't run in the mornings	don't (<i>I</i> is not third person singular)	run
He doesn't like apples	doesn't (<i>apples</i> is third person singular)	like
They don't have relatives	don't (<i>they</i> is not third person singular)	have
We don't play basketball anymore	don't (<i>we</i> is not third person singular)	play
My sister doesn't love soccer	doesn't (<i>sister</i> is third person singular)	Love
The history teacher doesn't know a lot about the transmission of diseases	does (<i>teacher</i> is third person singular)	know

Table 9. Do – Does as auxiliary verb (Negative)

On negatives, the “**Don't – Doesn't**” normally are before the main verb and it is translated as “**no**” making the main verb negative. The negative form of auxiliary verb “**to do**” also can be written as following: **do not** or **does not**.

5.- Verb “to be”

The verb **to be** is the most important verb in the English language. It is difficult to use because it is an irregular verb in almost all of its forms (**am, is and are**). In the simple present tense, **to be** is conjugated as follows:

Affirmative form of the verb to be		
Subject Pronoun	Full form	Contracted form
I	I am	I'm
You	You are	You're
He	He is	He's
She	She is	She's
It	It is	It's
We	We are	we're
You	You are	you're
They	They are	They're

Table 10. Affirmative form of Verb "to be"

Negative form, the verb to be		
Subject Pronoun	Full form	Contracted form
I	I am not	I'm not
You	You are not	You aren't
He	He is not	He isn't
She	She is not	She isn't
It	It is not	It isn't
We	We are not	We aren't
You	You are not	You aren't
They	They are not	They aren't

Table 11. Negative form, verb "to be"

Interrogative form and its type of answers		
Interrogative	Affirmative	Negative (contracted form)
Am I...?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
Are you...?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Is he...?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
Is she...?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
Is it...?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
Are we...?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
Are you...?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Are they...?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

Table 12. Interrogative form (to be)

Uses and examples of verb to be

We use the verb to be (**to be + from**) to describe the country of origin:

She's **from** Spain. I **am from** Iceland. This coffee **is from** Colombia.

We use the verb to be (**to be + a/an**) to describe an occupation:

I **am a** doctor. She **is an** actress He **is a** student.

We use the verb to be (**verb to be + adjective**) to describe physical appearance:

She **is pretty**. They **are tall**. He **is strong**.

We use the verb to be (**verb to be + adjective**) to describe feelings:

I **am happy**. She **is sick**. We **are tired**.

6.- Verb “to have”, “to has”

In Spanish, the verb to **have/has** has two meanings: “**haber**” and “**tener**”. When we use it with simple forms of verb tenses, it usually means “**tener**”. When we use it with compound forms, it usually means “**haber**”. In this module, we are using it in its simple form and therefore it is associated to “**tener**”.

Have / Has			
Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I have relatives	I don't have relatives	Do I have relatives?
You	You have relatives	You don't have relatives	Do you have relatives?
He	He has relatives	He doesn't have relatives	Does he have relatives?
She	She has relatives	She doesn't have relatives	Does she have relatives?
It	It has relatives	It doesn't have relatives	Does it have relatives?
We	We have relatives	We don't have relatives	Do we have relatives?
You	You have relatives	You don't have relatives	Do you have relatives?
They	They have relatives	They don't have relatives	Do they have relatives?

Table 13. Have / Has usage

As you may have observed on Table 7, “**Have**” is used with all pronouns but She, He and It (third person singular); while “**Has**” is used with pronouns She, He and It. Also observe that the verbs in present simple (the third people of the singular) when asking questions or use negative forms, the auxiliary system **Do/Does** must be used.

Examples:

- I **have** a beautiful family
- Barbara **has** two daughters
- People **have** responsibilities
- They **have** the fastest horses
- My wife **has** a lot of appointments

7.- Like, Dislike. Expressions: I like, I hate

The verb “to like” and “to dislike” follow the rules for simple past tense. Both are regular verbs. “to like” means “gustar”, and “to dislike” means “no gustar”

Examples:

- I **like** fruits
- I **dislike** his bad habits
- He **likes** pizza
- She **dislikes** wearing dirty clothes

Personal pronoun	Verb	
	I You	like
He She It	likes	Dislikes
We You They	like	dislike

Table 14. "to like" and "to dislike"

Likes (some related verbs)	opposites
love (when you like it very much)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hate (<i>when you dislike someone or something very much</i>) • can't stand (<i>when you dislike someone or something</i>)
enjoy be keen on be fond of	dislike

Table 15.- To like and opposites

Examples:

- Alice **hates** to play soccer, but she **likes** to play another ball game.
- Alice **dislikes** to play soccer, but she **enjoys** to play another ball game

Persona Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I like apples	I don't like apples	Do I like apples?
You	You like apples	You don't like apples	Do you like apples?
He	He likes apples	He doesn't like apples	Does he like apples?
She	She likes apples	She doesn't like apples	Does she like apples?
It	It likes apples	It doesn't like apples	Does it like apples?
You	You like apples	You don't like apples	Do you like apples?
We	We like apples	We don't like apples	Do we like apples?
They	They like apples	They don't like apples	Do they like apples?

Table 16. To like, different forms

8.- Modal verb “Can” and its negative form

Modals (also called modal verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, modal auxiliaries) are special verbs that behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs like work, play, visit, etc. They give additional information about the function of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of communicative functions. Here are some characteristics of modal verbs:

- They never change their form. You can't add "s", "ed", "ing"
- They are always followed by an infinitive without "to"
- They are used to indicate modality allowing speakers to express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, ability, etc

There are several modal verbs; in this module, we only are going to study “Can”

Personal Pronoun	Modal Verb	Main Verb
I You He She It We You They	can	Play (<i>example</i>)

Table 17. Modal verb "CAN"

As you can see on Table 8, the modal verb is the same independently of the pronoun

“Can” is used as follows:

- Talk about a possibility →
 - You **can** see the ocean from our bedroom's window.
- Talk about abilities →
 - Allison **can** speak French fluently
 - Courtney **can't** sing
 - She **can** drive a car
- To ask something
 - **Can** you do me a favor? Yes, I **can**
 - **Can** you make a cup of coffee, please?
 - **Can** you put the TV on?
 - **Can** you come here a minute?
 - **Can** you be quiet!
- Ask or give permission
 - **Can** I go to the party? Yes, you **can**.
 - **-Can** I smoke in this room?
 - **-You can't** smoke here, but you **can** smoke in the garden

For questions and answers using “Can”, please review the following table

Question form	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Can he play baseball?	Yes, he can	No, he can't
Can she dance?	Yes, she can	No, she can't
Can they sing?	Yes, they can	No, they can't

Table 18. Modal verb “CAN”, Question/answer

9.- Question words → Wh

Question words are also called **wh** questions because they include the letters “W” and “H”

Question Word	Function	Example
What [Qué]	Asking for information about something. Asking for repetition or confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your name? • What? I can't hear you
When [Cuándo]	Asking about time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When is your birthday?
Where [Dónde]	Asking something related to a places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are you from?
Which [Cual]	Asking about choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which is your favorite color?
Who [Quién]	Asking about persons (subject)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is that?
Whose [De quién]	Asking about ownership or possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whose are these keys? • Whose turn is it?
Why [Por qué]	Asking for reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are you sad?
How [Cómo]	Asking about manner, condition or quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you?
How old [Cuántos años]	Asking about age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How old are you?

Table 19. Question words "Wh"

10.- Adverbs of time (Connectors) → first, after or after that, then, later, finally)

These words are called **connectors**, as they help you connect your ideas and clarify which action comes first. They make your discourse easier to understand.

They can be divided into:

- Introduction of ideas: first
- Sequencing different actions: later, then, after or after that
- Conclusion: finally

When you use connectors, you have to consider two things:

- You usually write them at the beginning of the sentence/paragraph.
- They are always followed by commas

Example:

Every day I do many things. **First**, I get up. **Then**, I have breakfast. **After** that, I go for a walk. **Later**, I go to the store to buy my favorite lunch meat. When I get home, I make my favorite kind of soup. **Finally**, I sit down to enjoy my soup.

11.- Indefinite Articles a / an

In general, the article **a / an** is used when we don't specify the things or people we are talking about, is for this reason why are called "indefinite articles"

- I met **an** engineer
- I in **a** factory in New York
- I borrowed **a** pencil from **a** passenger sitting next to me

In the next table are described the usage rules

Indefinite articles		
Article	Usage	Examples
a	When the following word starts with a <u>consonant sound</u> (Not a consonant letter, you may now how the word sounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a banana • a man • a user (sounds like yoo-zer) • a university • a unicycle • a euro
an	When the following word starts with a <u>vocal sound</u> (Not a consonant letter, you may now how the word sounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an apple • an old man • an hour

Table 20. Indefinite Articles

Exceptions on Articles

- Do not use articles when referring to: Countries, states, counties, lakes or mountains unless the article is part of the name: **The** United States of America
 - Sally lives in Washington near Mount Rainier
 - Andrew and Leila live in northern British Columbia
- We use articles when referring to: water bodies, oceans and seas
 - Mexico borders on **the** Pacific Ocean
- Do not use articles when referring to general things
 - My mom likes Chinese tea.
 - My grandfather likes reading books.

- Do not use articles when referring to food or places
 - Tony has breakfast in bed.
 - Luis goes to school.

12.- Definite Article “The”

The article “The” is called definite because it is used when referring to specific nouns regardless if they are singular or plural. The object (noun) is known by both parties, the person that is speaking and the person that is listening

Definite article		
Article	Explanation	Example
The (<i>el, los, la, las</i>)	“ The ” is used to refer to specific nouns (singular and plural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I love the flowers on your table • Wow, you play the violin very well • The restaurant in front of the school has the tastiest food in the area

Table 21. Definite article "The"

Generally, the first time someone talks about something is used "a" or "an". The times that follow it "the" is used. Example:

- I live in **a** house. **The** house is pretty big, it has four bedrooms

Exceptions on Articles

- Do not use articles when referring to: Countries, states, counties, lakes or mountains unless the article is part of the name: **The** United States of America
 - Sally lives in Washington near Mount Rainier
 - Andrew and Leila live in northern British Columbia
- We use articles when referring to: water bodies, oceans and seas
 - Mexico borders on **the** Pacific Ocean
- Do not use articles when referring to general things
 - My mom likes Chinese tea.
 - My grandfather likes reading books.
- Do not use articles when referring to food or places
 - Tony has breakfast in bed.
 - Luis goes to school.

13.- Prepositions

In English grammar, a preposition is a word, which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun, connecting it to another word. See the following examples:

- We jumped **in** the lake → “**in**” is preposition
- Many shops don't open **on** Sundays → “**on**” is preposition

Prepositions can be classified in three groups: prepositions of place, prepositions of time and other types of prepositions. Normally preposition of movement or direction are included on prepositions of place when indicating that the object is going from one place to another. Some prepositions can be classified on more than one group based on the context of the sentence. Please see the next tables for better understanding.

Some Prepositions of place		
Prepositions	Usage	Examples
At	[<i>en</i>]. We use at on the followings scenarios: a) for a specific point or exact position, b) Place where it's being doing something specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the door • Amanda is at the bus stop • We live at 927 Lincoln Rd. • At home • At Work
In	[<i>dentro de, en</i>]. We use in when there is a delimited or closed area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the garden • There is no one in the house • The milk is in the fridge • I live in New York
On	[<i>en, sobre o encima</i>]. We use on to a) show that the object is positioned on a horizontal or vertical surface, b) communication media (newspaper, television, radio, etc), c) show some methods of traveling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The image is on the wall • The cat is on the mat. • I love traveling on metro
Under	[<i>debajo</i>]. When the object is covered by another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coin is under the rug • The car is under the table
Among	[<i>entre</i>]. When the object is surrounded by more than two objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation among all countries is very important • The ball is among soccer players
Behind	[<i>detrás de</i>]. At or to the far side of (something), typically so as to be hidden by it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I hung my coat behind the door
In front of	[<i>delante de, en frente de</i>]. further forward than someone or something else	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She started talking to the man in front of her
Between	[<i>entre</i>]. In the middle or in the space which separates two places, people or objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lalo is between Julio and Ramón • That circle is between the two boxes over there
Next to	[<i>cerca de, al lado de</i>]. Not far away in distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boxes are next to the closet
Into	[<i>cerca de, al lado de</i>]. Towards or expressing movement to the inside or middle of something and about to be contained, surrounded or enclosed by it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover the bowl and put into the fridge
Besides	[<i>junto a, enseguida de</i>]At the side of or next to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tree is beside the house

Table 22. Some Prepositions of place

Some Prepositions of Time		
Prepositions	Usage	Examples
At	[en, a]. When use as preposition of time, it applies on: a) night, b) used to show an exact or a particular time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It gets cold at night. There's a meeting at 2.30 this afternoon / at lunch time.
In	[en]. When use as preposition of time, it applies on: a) months / seasons / year, b) morning / evening / afternoon, c) period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I visited Italy in July, in spring, in 1994 In the evenings, I like to relax. This is the first cigarette I have had in three years.
On	[en, e/]. When use as preposition of time, it applies on days or weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many shops open on Sundays What did you do on past weekend?
since	[desde]. From a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She has suffered depression since she was sixteen We have been here since morning
for	[por]. Used to show an amount of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm just going to bed for an hour or so.

Table 23. Some Prepositions of Time

14.- There is / There are

“**There is**” and “**There are**”, are expressions that used to express the amount of things or people that are in certain place. Both forms mean "**hay**", the difference is that the first is used for the singular and the second for the plural

Examples:

- Singular
 - Affirmative: **There is** a bookstore in the museum.
 - Negative: **There isn't** a bookstore in the museum.
 - Interrogative: **Is there** a bookstore in the museum?
 - Short answer: Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
- Plural
 - Affirmative: **There are** two parks near the monument.
 - Negative: **There aren't** two parks near the monument.
 - Interrogative: **Are there** two parks near the monument?
 - Short answer: Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

There isn't is the contraction of **There is not** and **There aren't** is the contraction of **There are not**

15.- Adjectives

In General, an **adjective** is a word which modifies a noun or a pronoun. Also, an adjective may come before a noun or after some verbs like: be, feel, seem and look.

15.1.- Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives: **my, your, his, her, its, our, your** and **their** modify the noun following it in order to show possession. The possessive adjectives do not substitute nouns

Possessive Adjectives		
Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjective	Examples
I	my [<i>mi</i>]	I have a beautiful wife. My wife is beautiful
You	Your [<i>tu</i>]	Is this your book?
He	His [<i>su</i>]	This is his bicycle
She	Her [<i>su</i>]	Mary does not like her dress
It	Its [<i>su, sus</i>]	Its color is beautiful
We	Our [<i>nuestro</i>]	Our house is the biggest of all neighborhood
You	Your [<i>sus</i>]	Your cars are the best
They	Their [<i>sus</i>]	My parent's jobs are interesting. Their jobs are interesting

Table 24. Possessive Adjectives

15.2.- Demonstrative Adjectives

A demonstrative adjective modifies a noun. They are the same than Demonstratives Pronouns but they are used different; demonstrative Pronouns substitute nouns.

- **This** modifies or refers to **singular nouns** that are **near** to the speaker.
- **That** modifies or refers to **singular nouns** that are **far** from the speaker.
- **These** modifies or refers to **plural nouns** that are **near** to the speaker.
- **Those** modifies or refers to **plural nouns** that are **far** from the speaker.

Examples:

- **This** apple is good
- **That** bike is my favorite
- **These** boxes are mine
- **Those** binders are not ours

15.3.- Other Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun.

Category	Examples of adjectives
General	beautiful, pretty, handsome, sexy, cute, good looking (positive) ugly, horrible, dreadful (negative), popular, professional, messy, good
Height	short, average height, tall
Build	slim, average built, muscular, fat, overweight
Age	child, young, mature, old
Hair	blonde, brunette, red hair, bald
Gender	male, female
Sex	woman, man, girl, boy
Pleasant feelings	happy, merry, glad, pleased, joyful, delighted, energetic, alive, vital, active, cheerful, jolly, ecstatic relaxed, at ease, peaceful, calm, easy, fantastic
Unpleasant feelings	sad, unhappy, lonely, depressed, afflicted, angry tired, sleepy, weak, fatigued, annoyed, irritated, upset nervous, uneasy, afraid, worried, fearful
Weight	light, heavy
Size	small, little, tiny, thin, short
Age	new, old
Shape	Rectangular, triangular, round, cylindrical.
Material	metal, wood, plastic, leather, cotton, paper, glass
Color	white, red, blue, black, purple

Table 25. Other Adjectives

16.- Exercises

Complete the conversation. Choose the best sentence.

- 1) **Maggie** → ____ Would you like to meet my sister?
Paul → Yes, please.
 A) Hey, Maggie!
B) Hi, Paul!
 C) Who's that?

- 2) **John** → How's It going?
Kate → ____
A) Not bad, thanks.
 B) I'm from Canada.
 C) Nice to meet you, too.

- 3) **Gloria** → How are you?
Jae-won → ____
 A) Hey! How about you?
B) I'm 21.
C) Fine, thanks and you?

- 4) Adam → I'm a student. _____
 Eric → I'm a student, too.
- A) How are things?
B) How about you?
 C) How's it going?

Read the text. Choose the best answer to the question about the text.

Friends Net	
<i>The place to meet friends on the net</i>	
Kelly028 - 3/6/2011 10:45 p.m.	Reply Forward
Hey! My name is Kelly, and this is my friend Marco. I'm from Canada and Marco is from Mexico. I'm a student, and Marco is a Photographer. He's 25. I'm 22.	
SDGabriela38 - 3/6/2011 11:15 p.m.	Reply Forward
Hi. How are you? My name is Gabriela. I'm 26, and I'm from San Diego, California, in the US. I'm not a student, and I'm not a Photographer. I am a teacher and an artist.	

- 5) **Where is Marco from?**
- A) Canada
B) Mexico
 C) the US
- 6) **How old is Kelly?**
- A) 26
 B) 25
C) 22
- 7) **Who's a photographer?**
- A) Kelly
B) Marco
 C) Gabriela

Choose the best words to complete the sentence.

- 8) **She's _____. She works in a hospital.**
- A) a doctor
 B) a singer
 C) a soccer player
- 9) **He's _____. He works in a school.**
- A) a chef
 B) a zookeeper
C) a teacher

- 10) Michelle is _____. She works in an office.
A) a taxi driver
B) an office worker
C) a pilot
- 11) Chuck is _____. He goes to the University of Texas.
A) a teacher
B) a student
C) an architect
- 12) What _____?
A) do you do
B) does they do
C) do he does
- 13) Where _____?
A) do Paul and Beth lives
B) do Paul and Beth live
C) does Paul and Beth live
- 14) Who _____ for?
A) do he works
B) does he work
C) do he work
- 15) What _____?
A) is Jessica do
B) does Jessica do
C) do Jessica do
- 16) How old _____?
A) are you
B) do you do
C) does she is
- 17) Where _____ to school?
A) Is Joe go
B) Does Joe go
C) do Joe goes
- 18) Gloria _____ bicycling.
A) love to go
B) loves to go
C) to go

Read the text. Choose True or False.

Koby Fitness Center	New Member Information	
Name: <i>Julia Morgan</i> Address: <i>12 Smith Street, Cincinnati, OH 45213</i> E-mail address: <i>jjm@yoohoo.com</i> Phone: <i>555-0173</i> Cell phone: <i>555-0194</i> Age: <i>25</i> Job: <i>Teacher</i> Works for: <i>Carrie College</i> Health: <i>Excellent</i>	Classes:	
	Group Exercise	M W F 5:30 – 6:30
	Swimming	Sat 12:30 – 1:30
	Martial arts	Tue Th 8:30 – 9:30
	Yoga	Sat 9:30 – 10:30
	Other exercise:	
	<i>I go jogging every morning. I play soccer on Sunday afternoons.</i>	

19) Julia does group exercise three times a week.

- A) True
- B) False

20) Julia never goes swimming.

- A) True
- B) False

21) Julia sometimes does martial arts.

- A) True
- B) False

22) Julia does yoga once a week.

- A) True
- B) False

23) Julia goes jogging every day.

- A) True
- B) False

24) Julia plays soccer twice a week.

- A) True
- B) False

Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

25) I take ____ every morning.

- A) TV
- B) magazine
- C) a nap

26) I have ____ at a restaurant.

- A) **lunch**
- B) text messages
- C) a nap

27) I check ____ every day.

- A) coffee
- B) **my e-mail**
- C) my friends

28) I send ____ after school.

- A) a magazine
- B) a game
- C) **text messages**

Complete the sentence. Choose the correct word or phrase.

29) The red dress is \$100. The black one is \$200. The red dress is ____ the black one.

- A) cheap as
- B) more cheap
- C) cheaper
- D) **cheaper than**

30) Sneakers are _____ shoes.

- A) **comfortable**
- B) more comfortable
- C) more comfortable than
- D) comfortable as

31) The blue shirt is \$20. The black shirt is \$10. The black shirt isn't ____ the blue shirt.

- A) Expensiver than
- B) more expensive
- C) expensive as
- D) **as expensive as**

32) The lasagna is good. The spaghetti is terrible. The lasagna is ____ the spaghetti.

- A) more good than
- B) gooder than
- C) as good
- D) **better than**

33) That sweater is old and dirty. It isn't ____ this one.

- A) **as nice as**
- B) nice than
- C) nicer as
- D) more nice

34) Suits are ____ jeans.

- A) Stylisher than
- B) more stylisher
- C) more stylish than**
- D) stylish as

Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

35) Where ____ on your last vacation?

- A) You went
- B) do you went
- C) did you go**

36) How long ____ there?

- A) You stayed
- B) Did you stay**
- C) do you stayed

37) ____ any one interesting?

- A) Did you meet**
- B) Do you met
- C) Did you met

38) I ____ a good time on my vacation.

- A) didn't had
- B) have**
- C) don't had

39) We ____ to Acapulco in my friend's car.

- A) drove
- B) drived
- C) drive**

40) How ____ to Paris?

- A) You did got
- B) Did you got
- C) Did you get**

41) Look at the picture below. Which of the following statements are correct?



1. Her hair is straight.
2. She has black hair.
3. Her hair is curly.
4. She has short hair.

- A) 2,4**
- B) 1, 3
- C) 1, 2
- D) 3, 4

Complete the following sentence:

42) 'Among', 'behind', 'in front of ' and 'between' are examples of prepositions of _____.

- A) Place**
- B) Time
- C) person

43) Choose an adjective for the sentence: "I'm a ___ singer. I sing in concerts all over the world."

- A) Professional**
- B) Good
- C) Single
- D) place

44) Choose the verb for the following sentence: "Hugo ___ in the park every morning"

- A) Walks**
- B) walk
- C) walks
- D) walking

45) Fill in the blanks with the correct auxiliary: The history teacher ___ know a lot about the transmission of diseases, but our science teacher _____.

- A) doesn't, does**
- B) did, don't
- C) does, does
- D) doesn't, doesn't

46) Fill the blank in the sentence using the correct pronoun: Lee and Li are foreign students, ___ are from Hong Kong

- A) They**
- B) She
- C) Them
- D) their

47) Choose the correct preposition of place: The circle is _____ the two cubes



- A) **Between**
- B) Under
- C) next to

48) Choose the correct preposition of place: The circle is _____ the cube



- A) On
- B) in front of
- C) **under**

49) Use the verbs in the correct form in simple present for each sentence.

Augustin Treviño _____ in Guadalajara with his family. He _____ three daughters. They _____ famous, too. His youngest daughter _____ TV every day.

- A) **lives - has - are - watches**
- B) live - have - are - see
- C) lively – are - is - watch

50) What is the correct answer for the following question? Where are you from?

- A) **I'm from Japan**
- B) I am fine
- C) She is from Mexico
- D) You aren't from Japan

51) ¿Cuál de los siguientes números corresponde al número seventy-eight?

- A) **78**
- B) 17
- C) 708
- D) 718

52) ¿Cuál de los siguientes números corresponde al número sixty?

- A) **60**
- B) 6
- C) 16
- D) 600

53) Encuentra la serie que contenga la palabra que no corresponde

- A) **Apple, pen, banana**
- B) pen, pencil, back pack
- C) orange, pink, red

54) Hello, my name is Lee Adams. I am Thai. Where is Lee from?

- A) **He is from Thailand**
- B) they are from Thailand
- C) I am from Thailand

55) To ask somebody about his occupation we say:

- A) **What do you do?**
- B) Where do you work
- C) Why do you do

56) Which of the following sentences is wrong:

- A) **Gladys are an actress**
- B) Gladys is an actress
- C) Gladys is very intelligent

57) Which of the following sentences is correct:

- A) He is my friends
- B) **He isn't my friend**
- C) He are my friend

58) Which of the following sentences is wrong?

- A) Thomas works in Canada
- B) Thomas is working in Canada
- C) **Thomas works on Canada**

59) What do you like to do?

- A) I like pizza
- B) I play soccer
- C) I do Karate
- D) **I like reading and swimming**

60) Which of these sentences is wrong?

- A) My aunt lives with her cousins in their house
- B) **My aunt live with her cousins in their house**
- C) My aunt Anna lives with her cousins in their house

61) At what time do you eat lunch?

- A) It's nine past ten
- B) In the night
- C) **I eat lunch at 12:30**
- D) I eating lunch at 5 O clock

62) **When is your birthday?**

- A) next year
- B) Next to the house
- C) I birth in USA
- D) **My birthday is in July**

63) **I'm 29 years old**

- A) How are you
- B) **How old are you?**
- C) How many years you have

64) **Turn right on maple street and go straight ahead for two blocks**

- A) **How do I get to the drugstore?**
- B) When is the drugstore
- C) Where are you

65) **What kind of food do you like?**

- A) **I love Italian food**
- B) I like Chinese Restaurants
- C) The Mexican people

66) **How many rooms does your house have?**

- A) My rooms are smalls
- B) My house is big
- C) **My house has four rooms.**

67) **We rarely ___ tea in the afternoon**

- A) **have**
- B) has
- C) runs
- D) haves

68) **Carmen's mother sometimes _____ in the lake**

- A) swim
- B) **swims**
- C) swimes
- D) swimming

69) **I _____ have breakfast at home**

- A) **seldom**
- B) sledomms
- C) sledoms
- D) sledomming

70) The moon ____ at night

- A) shiness
- B) shines**
- C) shinesses
- D) shine

71) Do you _____ in the morning?

- A) working
- B) works
- C) work**
- D) workes

72) Peter and Paul ____ French on Monday

- A) study**
- B) studies
- C) studies
- D) studys

73) Sally and Joe ____ hard every day.

- A) work**
- B) working
- C) worker
- D) works

74) Pedro's two sons rarely ____ lies

- A) told
- B) tells
- C) tell**
- D) telles

75) Which of the following is not a possessive pronoun? Mine, yours, he, hers, its, ours, theirs

- A) Mine
- B) Hers
- C) He**
- D) ours

76) Complete the sentence with the correct pronoun. "Today is Nancy's birthday, _____ is fifteen."

- A) She**
- B) Hers
- C) Her

77) Complete the sentence with the possessive pronoun. "We are an international school. _____ students are from different countries."

- A) us
- B) ours
- C) our**
- D) we

78) Complete the sentence with the correct demonstrative pronoun. _____ is my head and _____ are my hands.

- A) This - these**
- B) That - those
- C) This - that
- D) These - those

79) Select the correct verb for each blank.

- I _____ 21 years old.
 - Gentlemen _____ kind to others.
 - People _____ responsibilities.
 - Orange juice _____ good to drink.
- A) have – are – have – is
 - B) have – are – has – is
 - C) am – are – have – is**

80) Identify the correct possessive pronoun: "The book on the table belongs to Sarah; it's _____."

- A) hers**
- B) her
- C) she
- D) mine

81) ¿Qué método utilizas para comprender temas como el uso de los pronombres y adjetivos?

R → Leer pausadamente para aprender una mayor cantidad de información.

82) Read the next sentences: I'm a teacher. You are in class. Now, rephrase the sentences with their verbs in negative.

- A) I'm not a teacher. You aren't in class.**
- B) I am don't a teacher. You doesn't in class
- C) I don't a teacher. You don't in class.

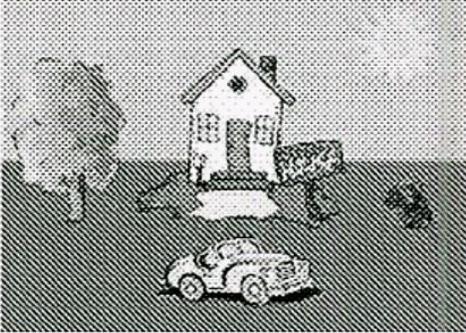
83) Read the following sentences: Betty and I _____ best friends. I think Betty _____ my girlfriend. Choose the correct form of the verb "to be" to complete the sentence.

- A) are, are
- B) is, is
- C) is, are
- D) are, is**

84) Choose the correct indefinite article. It's ____ umbrella.

- A) a
- B) an**
- C) the
- D) in

85) Look at drawing and choose the correct combination to complete the following sentences.



- The sun is ____ the sky.
- The car is ____ the house.
- The tree is ____ the house.

- A) In, in front of, next to**
- B) on, in front of , next to
- C) in, behind, next to

86) Nice to meet you!. I'm a teacher. ____ do you do?

- A) What**
- B) Where
- C) When
- D) Why

87) What is the right answer for the following question?: "What's your sister's name?"

- A) She is Vero
- B) Hers name is Vero
- C) Her name is Vero.**

88) Arrange the following words to form a complete question: do / often / you / native / your / how / visit / country?

- A) How often do you visit your native country?**
- B) How do you often visit your native country?
- C) Do you visit your native country how often?

89) Supongamos que estás de viaje por Estados Unidos y perdieras tu maleta en una estación de tren o de autobuses ¿cómo solicitarías ayuda?

R → Harías una descripción breve del objeto que buscas y preguntarías por su ubicación.

90) Complete the conversation with the correct words:

Robert: _____ we swim today?

Amanda: No, we ___ swim today because it's cold.

- A) can, can't
- B) can, can
- C) can't, can't
- D) can't, can

91) Match the sentences with their corresponding use of the auxiliary 'can'.

1. Opportunity
2. Ability
3. Permission
4. Request

- A) I can speak English.
- B) Susana, can I drive your car while you're out of town?
- C) Can you give me a ride to school?
- D) Hey, my brother is free now, he can help you.

R → [1-d] [2-a] [3-b] [4-c]

92) Choose a 3rd person singular pronoun from the following options.

- A) It
- B) We
- C) Them
- D) you

93) Choose the correct verb for the following sentence.

"It's illegal and dangerous. She's only twelve years old and ____ a car!"

- A) Drive
- B) Drives
- C) driving

94) Choose which of the following sentences are in simple present tense.

1. Pele was a great soccer player.
2. The students will be scanning to find names in the article.
3. I eat a lot of vegetables.
4. Does Laura like music?

- A) 3,4**
 B) 1,2
 C) 3,1
 D) 2,4

95) Choose the correct simple present tense form of the verb from the following sentences.

I have a very busy family. My twins always ____ shopping with their friends. My son ____ with his friends and they _____ soccer after that. My wife _____ a lot of appointments because she is a doctor.

R → go / studies / play / has

96) Match the sentences according to like or dislike feelings.

- A) My father loves Mexican food.
- B) I think everybody hates going to the dentist.
- C) We are crazy about playing soccer.
- D) My sister really enjoys walking to school every day.

R → [Like-a, c, d] [Dislike-b]

97) Choose the correct punctuation mark that should go after a question.

R → ?

98) What question word do you use to ask for someone's name?

- A) What**
- B) Which
- C) Who
- D) When

99) El asesor del Módulo les pide a Hugo y Ana platicuen sobre su programa de actividades para practicar las estructuras de tiempo, pero Ana al notar sus limitantes y las habilidades de Hugo comienza a bajar su participación. Conforme a los contenidos desarrollados en este programa, ¿qué recomendación le harías a Ana para mejorar su actitud?

R → Las capacidades de Hugo y estructurar sus preguntas y respuestas de la mejor manera posible.

100) Llena los espacios con los adjetivos posesivos para los sujetos subrayados.

- 1 Guillermo shaves _____ beard with an electric razor.
- 2 Lucia loves _____ children very much
- 3 The boys win all _____ football games
- 4 The dog I own is _____ favorite pet

- A) His, her, their, my**
 B) His, hers, theirs, mine
 C) He, she, they, I

101) ¿Qué método utilizas para comprender temas como el uso de los pronombres y adjetivos?

R → Leer pausadamente para aprender una mayor cantidad de información

102) ¿Cómo realizas la corrección ortográfica de las preguntas con "Wh" en tus trabajos escritos?

R → Cotejas contra tu material de apoyo las palabras con las que tienes dudas.

103) Choose the correct preposition for location. "The mailbox is _____ the corner."

- A) at
- B) on
- C) in
- D) under

104) Read the following group of words: when, where, what and who. Identify the function of the words in the group. We use them to:

- A) ask for home
- B) ask questions**
- C) ask to the people

105) Choose the correct verb for the following sentence. "Children _____ lunch at school."

- D) eat**
- E) eats
- F) eating
- G) eates

106) Choose which form of the verb best completes the following sentences.

1. She ____ four languages.
2. Erica is a teacher. She ____ French.
3. I always ____ the window at night because it is cold.
4. Those shoes ____ too much.
5. His job is great because he ____ a lot of people.

- A) Tell, teach, near, costs, meet
- B) Speaks, teaches, close, cost, meets**
- C) Speak, teaches, closes, cost, met

107) Arrange the following words to form a complete sentence: for / bakes / occasion / she / cakes / every

- A) She every occasion cake for bakes
- B) She cakes bake for every occasion
- C) She bakes cakes for every occasion.**

108) Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs. Alice ____ to play soccer, but she ____ to play another ball game.

- A) hates, likes
- B) love, like
- C) hate, like
- D) loves, like

Read the following conversation:

Rocío: Wow, you look really nice today. I like your red jacket. Is it new?
 Carolina: Thanks. Yes, it is. I like your black earrings.

Now, answer the following question: What are they talking about?

109) They are talking about _____.

R → what Carolina and Rocío like about what each other is wearing.

110) Find the sentences that are correct.

1. I don't play basketball anymore.
 2. He doesn't spends his money wisely.
 3. Do you study hard enough?
 4. My parents doesn't like my friends.
 5. Does she like to listen to music?
- A) 3, 4, 5
 - B) 1, 2, 3
 - C) 1, 3, 5

111) Choose the correct answer for the following question. Do you live in a house?

- A) Yes I am
- B) Yes, I do
- C) Yes I does

112) Choose which of the following statements are true and correct in grammar.

1. We use WHERE to ask about time.
 2. We use WHEN to talk about place or position.
 3. We use WHO to ask for what or which person or people is doing the action.
 4. We use WHY to ask for a reason.
 5. We use HOW to ask about manner.
- A) 3, 4, 5
 - B) 1, 2, 3,
 - C) 1, 3, 5,

113) Complete this sentence: When we use the words: "first, after, later, that, then" we are using adverbs of:

- A) PREPOSITION
- B) Place
- C) Adjective
- D) Time

114) Complete the following text. Use the following adverbs of time to fill-in the blanks so that the sentences make sense.

Every day I do many things. _____, I get up. _____, I have breakfast. _____ that I go for a walk. _____, I go to the store to buy my favorite lunch meat. When I get home, I make my favorite kind of soup. _____ I sit down to enjoy my soup.

1. first
2. after
3. finally
4. later
5. then

R → 1, 5, 2, 4, 3

115) Relate the adverbs of time to bake a cake.

1. Then
2. After that
3. First
4. Finally
5. Next

- a) you have to read the recipe.
- b) you have to preheat the oven.
- c) mix the ingredients together and put them in a pan.
- d) let the cake bake for twenty minutes.
- e) take the cake out of the oven and let it get cold.

R → [1-c] [2-d] [3-a] 4-e] [5-b]

116) What is the correct question to the following answer?

Question: _____

Answer: I make the tacos.

- A) Why make the tacos
- B) What make the tacos
- C) Who make the tacos?**

117) Fill in the blank with a personal pronoun for the following sentence. They say: "_____ found them in the park."

- A) We**
- B) Ours
- C) Our
- D) Us

118) Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Farm children has chickens and goats as pets.
2. Humberto has a pet.
3. His dog have a long tail.
4. People around the world have pets.

R → 2, 4

119) Choose the correct adjective for the sentence: "We are ____ friends"

- A) good
- B) better
- C) betters

120) Choose the correct preposition for the following sentence

"The boxes are ____ the closet"

- A) Fine
- B) Under
- C) These

121) Complete the sentence with the correct demonstrative pronoun

"Who are ____ boys over there? They are your students"

- A) this
- B) these
- C) that
- D) those

122) Choose the correct verb for the following sentence

"We ____ higher education, digital technology and English for a better Future"

R → improve

123) What is "there's"?

R → It is the contraction for there is

124) ¿Qué haces si después de revisar el tema de "verbos" tienes dudas?

R → Revisas tus apuntes o buscas información adicional en libros o internet para tratar de entenderlo

125) Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb to be

"Friday night! It's a party time! We ____ very happy"

- A) am
- B) are
- C) do
- D) is

126) The glasses and napkins are ____ the table

- A) on
- B) in
- C) doesn't

127) Choose the correct preposition for location

“The mailbox is ___ the corner”

R → at

128) What is the correct question for the following sentence?

“_____ are we going to go on vacation? Because it's summer”

- A) When
- B) Where
- C) Why**
- D) What

129) Choose the correct question to the following answer. Question _____? Answer: He's friendly

R →What is he like?

130) Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary: Guillermo loves to practice several sports. He _____ swim very well

- A) cans
- B) can**
- C) canes

131) Choose the verbs that best complete the following sentence.

I ___ coffee, but I ___ a cup of hot tea in the morning

R → like, love

132) Después de revisar el tema de “uso de auxiliares” decides realizar una serie de ejercicios para practicar, ¿qué procedimiento realices para resolverlos?

R → Resuelves los ejercicios en equipo para apoyarse entre todos y así aclarar dudas e identificar y corregir errores

133) What kind of pronouns are all of the following? Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

- A) personal pronouns
- B) possessive pronouns
- C) object pronouns**

134) Match the type of person with the right possessive adjectives Type of person

1 Singular

2 Plural

Possessive adjectives and pronouns:

- a) hers b) his c) yours d) my e) our

R → (1, b,d) (2,e)

135) Si te encontraras en una reunión con personas de habla inglesa que no conoces y quieres entrar en comunicación con ellos podrías:

R → presentarte e intercambiar información personal

136) Choose the correct possessive adjective his, her, or their for each noun or pronoun
Possesive adjective

1. his
2. her
3. their

Sentences

- A) The Williams sisters are tennis players, ___ matches are always great
- B) Barbara Streisand is a famous singer, ___ new video is great
- C) Sean Penn is an actor ___ movies are very good
- D) My parents are very nice whit me. I am ___ favorite child

R → [1-c], [2-b], [3- a, d]

137) Choose the correct personal pronoun for the word(s) in brackets in each sentence

- 1 ___ are beautiful (the flowers)
- 2 ___ has two brothers (my wife)
- 3 ___ are in the same class (your brother and my sister)
- 4 ___ is playing cards in the garden (my English teacher's father)

R → 1-they, 2-she, 3-they, 4-He

138) Choose the correct personal pronoun: "Tom is playing basketball. ___ is at school"

- A) he
- B) she
- C) his
- D) the

139) Label C (correct) or I (incorrect) for each of the following sentences depending on their grammatical correctness

1. My sister don't loves football
2. I believe everybody hates going to the Olympic games
3. We are crazy about visiting the municipal museum
4. My mother really enjoy buying food everyday

R → [1, I], [2-C], [3-C], [4-I]

Look at the following picture and answer the question



140) Choose the option that best describes what Carolina likes to do

R → Carolina likes to dance in the party

141) All of the following words can be used at the beginning of a question EXCEPT

Set 1= What, When How

Set 2= Do, Is, Are

Set 3= Live, Talk, Eat

Set 4= Does, Am, Are

R → Set 3

142) Fill in the blank with the correct answer. Tomas has ____ English classes on Thursday

- A) She
- B) Hers
- C) It
- D) his

143) Determine whether the following statements are true "T" or false "F"

- 1 English has two articles
- 2 We call "an" a definite article
- 3 We use THE before names of most countries or territories
- 4 The article THE is used to refer to specific nouns
- 5 We call THE the indefinite article
- 6 We use A/AN depending on the sound the following word begins with

R → T, F, F, T, F, T

144) Choose what part of speech is underlined in the following sentence:

"Mariana pours milk into the glass"

R → Preposition

145) Look at the picture below. Which of the following statements are correct?



- 1 His hair is gray
- 2 He has a beard
- 3 His hair is long
- 4 He has dark hair

- A) 1,3
- B) 2, 4**
- C) 3,4

146) Choose the correct article for the following sentence. "The restaurant in front of the school has ____ tastiest food in the area"

- A) an
- B) a
- C) the**

147) Si desconoces la manera en la que puede ser usado un pronombre posesivo en ingles, ¿que opcion te pueden ayudar a eliminar tu duda?

R → apunto la palabra y la busco al final de la unidad

148)What is the correct question to the following answer? Question: ____ Answer: Alberto goes to school and then to soccer practice?

R= → Where does Alberto go in the morning?

149) Read the following question and fill in the blank with the correct question word. ____ do you like on your taco? Salsa or cream?

R → What

150) Si conocieras a una persona de habla inglesa a través de una red social ¿Cómo intercambiarías información con ella sobre sus gustos y pasatiempos usando oraciones con like y dislike?

R → Expresarías de manera autónoma tus ideas utilizando las nociones gramaticales y vocabulario propias para su formulación

151) ¿Qué aplicabilidad tiene el inglés para expresar ideas acerca de tu vida cotidiana?

R → Tratas de aplicarlo en todas las áreas de tu entorno donde su uso sea posible

152) Look at the picture and indicate which sentences are true



- 1.- All the bottles have the same amount
- 2.- Bottle 1 is emptier than bottle 2
- 3.- Bottle 3 is the fullest
- 4.- Bottle 2 is as full as bottle 4

- A) 3,4
B) 1,4
C) 1,3
D) 1,2

153) En un examen de colocación de ingles te preguntan cuáles son los usos de can y can't en diversas situaciones. ¿Cómo consideras que serian tus respuestas?

R → Usarías expresiones gramaticales y vocabulario preciso para expresar tus aptitudes de manera oral o escrita

154) Choose which of the following verbs best complete each sentence

1. He _____ two languages
2. Josue is a teacher. He _____ Spanish
3. I always _____ the door at night
4. These gloves _____ too much

- a. teaches
b. cost
c. speaks
d. meets
e. close
f. opens

R → [1-c] [2-a] [3-e] [4-b]

155) Punctuation marks are intentionally omitted in the following sentences. Which of them are questions?

1. How old are you
2. Wow those nice boots
3. Which books do you like
4. What a pretty dress

- A) 1, 3
B) 1,3,4
C) 1,2,3,4

156) Choose a question word for the following question “ ____ can I get to the police station?”

- A) Where
- B) How**
- C) Why

157) Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” for the following sentence “Eduardo ____ a hardworking person”

- A) is**
- B) are
- C) am

158) Which of the following forms may express a genuine request for information in a correct manner?

Do you think ____ to pay?

- A) You has
- B) you have**
- C) your have

159) Choose the correct option of the modal can or can't to complete the sentences

1. Laura ____ teach English; she's not a teacher
2. Elena ____ run very fast; she likes to practice athletics
3. David ____ speak four languages! It's so easy for him!
4. Daniel ____ cook anything good. Nobody likes his food!

- A) can, can, can, can't
- B) can't, can't, can, can
- C) can't, can, can, can't**