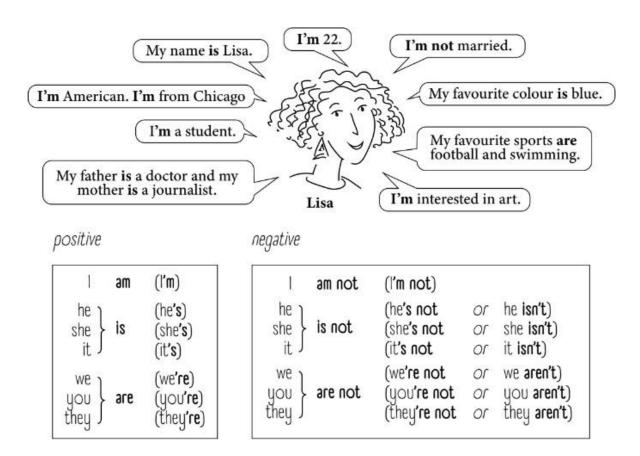
CETIS 5 - Turno Vespertino Guía para examen extraordinario - <u>Inglés I</u>

Esta guía es teórica, no contiene ejercicios. Recuerda estudiar tu cuadernillo de clase para revisar las actividades.

Si la imprimes, podrás consultarla durante el examen.

- Verb to be



- Verb to have

you we they	have	've
he she it	has	'S

Examples:

- · I have brown eyes.
- ·You have a beautiful house.
- ·My brother and I (we) have a dog.
- ·He **has** a new computer.
- ·She has an apartment in the centre of town.
- ·The building (it) has many windows.

- Question words

Question word Example

What is your name?

Where are you from?

When is your birthday?

Who who are your parents?

Why is the sky blue?

Which is your favorite? Takis or Doritos?

How are you?

- Present Simple

·We use present simple to say things that are true in general, or to talk about routines or hobbies.

		POSITIVE FORM	4	pil.	
I/we/you/they	read like live	teach finish pass	do go	study try	have
he / she / it	read <u>s</u> like <u>s</u> live <u>s</u>	teach <u>es</u> finish <u>es</u> pass <u>es</u>	do <u>es</u> go <u>es</u>	studi <u>es</u> tri <u>es</u>	has

NEGATIVE FORM						
I/we/you/they	do not (don't)	١	work	like	live	teach
he / she / it	does not (doesn't)	do	have	go	know	drink

- Sue always arrives at work early.
- I usually take the subway to school but sometimes I walk.
- Julia *never* eat<u>s</u> breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. He often comes to visit.

Where	do do	l You	
When Why How	does does does	He She It	study English?
now	do do	We They	

- Prepositions of time

AT

We use "at" to express

- a precise time
- at 5 o'clock
- at 11:30 pm
- at lunchtime
- at the moment
- at midnight
- at sunrise
- at sunset

ON

We use "on" before days and dates

- on Friday
- on Mondays
- on 4 July
- on 17 March 1966
- on Children's Day
- on his birthday
- on Mother's Day

IN

We use "in" before months, years, centuries and long periods of time.

- in November
- in winter
- in 2001
- in the 20th century
- in Stone Age

- Connectors

I like coffee **and** tea.



I like coffee <u>but</u> I don't like tea.



I don't like tea <u>or</u> coffee.





Would you like tea or coffee?





- Can / Can't

The verb can is a modal verb, this means it is used with another verb to express different situations. The negative is "cannot" and its contraction is can't. For a question, you put can first and the subject second.

·To ask for **permission**. <u>Can I go to the party?</u>

•To **give permission**. Yes, you <u>can</u> go to the party. No, you <u>can't</u> go to the party.

•To express a **present ability** She <u>can</u> speak English and Spanish. They <u>can't</u> dance very well.

- There is, There are

There's a cat in the garden.
There are twenty students in the class.
Is there a hotel near here.
Are there a lot of tourists in your town?

- There is, there's + singular noun. There are + plural noun.
- Question forms: Is there ...? There are ...?

- Quantifiers

Some words or phrases describe "how many" (countable) or "how much" (uncountable) there is of an object, for example:

There are **many** chairs in this classroom. I don't have **much** money for lunch.

We need to identify if we have a countable or an uncountable object (noun) to decide which quantifier we should use. Let's check the following table:

Countable	Uncountable	Both
many	much	a lot
· ·		some
a few	a little	any