

CETIS 5 - Turno Vespertino

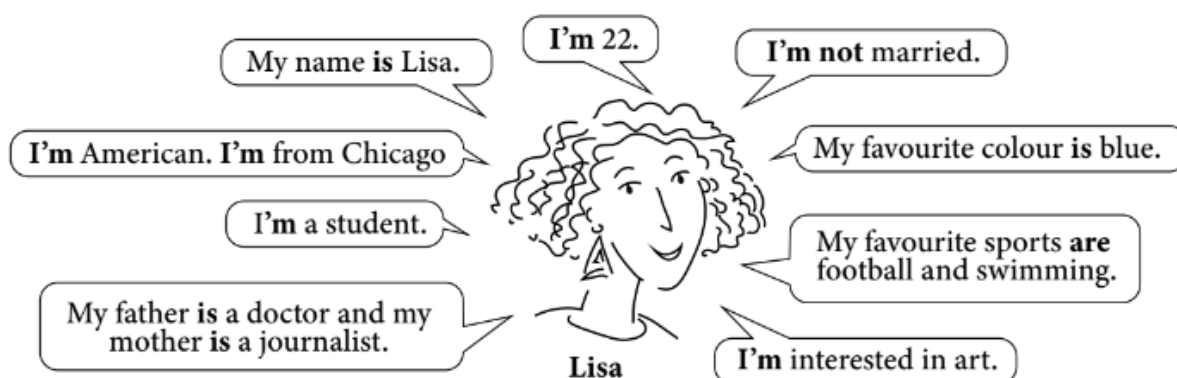
Guía para examen extraordinario - Inglés I

Semestre Ago 23 - Ene 24

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



positive

I	am	(I'm)
he	} is	(he's)
she		(she's)
it		(it's)
we	} are	(we're)
you		(you're)
they		(they're)

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he	} is not	(he's not or he isn't)
she		(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we	} are not	(we're not or we aren't)
you		(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

- Verb to have

I	} have	've
you		
we		
they		
he	} has	's
she		
it		

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

What

Where

When

Who

Why

Which

How

Example

What is your name?

Where are you from?

When is your birthday?

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					
I / we / you / they	read like live	teach finish pass	do go	study try	have
he / she / it	reads likes lives	teaches finishes passes	does goes	studies tries	has

NEGATIVE FORM		
I / we / you / they	do not (don't)	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 eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. He often **comes** to visit.

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

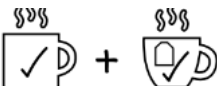
- Prepositions of time

AT	<p>We use "at" to express a precise time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 5 o'clock • at 11:30 pm • at lunchtime • at the moment • at midnight • at sunrise • at sunset
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ON	<p>We use "on" before days and dates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Friday • on Mondays • on 4 July • on 17 March 1966 • on Children's Day • on his birthday • on Mother's Day
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IN	<p>We use "in" before months, years, centuries and long periods of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in November • in winter • in 2001 • in the 20th century • in Stone Age
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- Connectors

I like coffee and tea. 

I like coffee but I don't like tea. 

I don't like tea or 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**. *Can I go to the party?*

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

• To express a **present ability** (in an activity). *She can speak English and Spanish.
They can't 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:

<i>Countable</i>	<i>Uncountable</i>	<i>Both</i>
many	much	a lot
a few	a little	some
		any