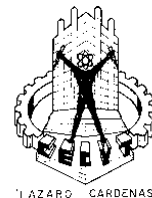




INSTITUTO POLITECNICO NACIONAL
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTIFICOS Y TECNOLOGICOS 4
"LAZARO CARDENAS DEL RIO"
ENGLISH I ETS EXAM GUIDE



NAME: _____ GROUP: _____

TEACHER : _____ DATE : _____

a-an singular nouns

Singular, countable nouns always have an article – *a/an* or *the*

We use *a/an* – the indefinite article – when we talk about something for the first time, or something that is part of a group or type.

*I saw **a** good film yesterday.*
*Do you want **a** drink?*

We use *a* when the word that follows it begins with a consonant sound. We use *an* when it's followed by a vowel sound. This makes pronunciation easier.

*She has **a** university degree.*
*It took me **an** hour to get home.*

Choose the correct answer for each sentence

1. Can I ask you _____ question?
a. a b. an_ c. the d. --
2. You look very tired. You need _____ holiday.
a. a b. an c. the d. --
3. Where's Ann? - She's in _____ kitchen.
a. a b. an c. the d. --
4. What do you usually have for _____ breakfast?
a. a b. an c. the d. --
5. Tom is _____ interesting person.
a. a b. an c. the d. --
6. John is _____ student. When he finishes his studies, he wants to be _____ lawyer.

- a. a b. an, an c. the, the d. --, --

7 Can you open _____ door, please?

- a. a b. an c. the d. --

8. Where's _____ milk? - It's in the fridge.

- a. a b. an c. the d. --

9. I don't like _____ milk. I never drink it.

- a. a b. an c. the d. --

10. Today I have _____ exam.

- a. a b. an c. the d. --

el pronombre en función de sujeto

El sujeto de una oración es la persona o cosa que realiza la acción del verbo. Se utilizan los pronombres en función de sujeto cuando el pronombre es el sujeto de la oración. Este pronombre en inglés, a diferencia del español, **debe figurar siempre.**

Ejemplos:

I am ill. (*Yo estoy enfermo.*)

Subject = **I**

You are tall. (*Tú eres alto.*)

Subject = **you**

He is handsome. (*Él es guapo.*)

Subject = **he**

We are tired. (*Nosotros estamos cansados.*)

Subject = **we**

Elige la respuesta correcta. - **I you he she it we you they** -

1. Who is Kate? Kate is my friend. _____ is a teacher.

- a. Her He She His

2. Who is this man? This is Henry. _____ is my boss.

- His Her H She

3. Do you know Tom? Yes, I know _____.
she he her him

4. I don't see them. Do _____ see them?
you I they me
5. We are going to the cinema. Do you want to come with _____?
we them us you
6. I love this book! Did you read _____?
it he they she
7. Where are Tom and Kate living? _____ live next to my house.
She They He We
8. Where's the cat? _____ is in the garden.
It Its She He
9. It's Mary's birthday today. I called _____ this morning.
she him her it
10. Amy and John are my new friends. I really like _____.
they them him her

El verbo “to be” es el verbo más importante del inglés y al mismo tiempo, el más complicado. Se utiliza tanto como un verbo principal como un verbo auxiliar y es irregular en el presente y el pasado.

Affirmative (*Afirmativo*)

Sujeto	presente simple	forma corta
I	am	I'm
He, she, it	is	he's, she's, it's
You, We, They	are	You're, We're, They're

Negative (*Negativo*)

Sujeto	presente simple	forma corta
I	am not	I'm not
He, she, it	is not	he isn't, she isn't, it isn't
You, We, They	are not	You aren't, We aren't, They aren't

Nota: En preguntas con el verbo “to be”, el sujeto y el verbo cambian posiciones.

Am I ? , Is he ? , Is she ? , Is it ? , are you ? , are we ? are they ?

uses (usos)

Se utiliza “to be” como verbo principal para mostrar el estado o las características de alguien o algo (como un verbo de estado). También se puede utilizar con las preposiciones de lugar para indicar donde algo está localizado.

Con un sustantivo:

I **am** a teacher. (Soy profesor.)
You **aren't** a student. (No eres estudiante.)
Is he a doctor? (¿Él es médico?)

She **is** in New York. (Ella está en Nueva York.)
They **aren't** at home. (Ellos no están en casa.)
Is the book on the table? (¿El libro está en la mesa?)

Con un adjetivo:

We **are** happy. (Nosotros estamos contentos.)
He **isn't** sad. (Él no está triste.)
Are you tired? (¿Estás cansado?)

verb “to be” exercises

Elige la palabra(s) para completar la frase: **is not / am not / is / are / are not / am**

Sample

This bag **is not** mine. It's yours.

1. They _____ my cousins.
2. I _____ sad. I am happy.
I _____ sad. I am happy.
3. _____ he your friend?
_____ he your friend?
4. These trousers _____ new. They are old.
These trousers _____ new. They are old.
5. I _____ a student. I study every day.
I _____ a student. I study every day.

present simple

El presente simple

Form (Forma)

Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para los sujetos “**I**”, “**you**”, “**we**” y “**they**” y para las terceras personas “**he**”, “**she**” y “**it**”, añadimos una “**-s**” al final del verbo.

Sujeto

I , you , we, they

He , she , it

Conjugación

talk , eat . learn , do , go

talk**s** , eat**s** . learn**s** , do**es** , go**es**

uses (usos

El presente simple se utiliza para hablar de cosas que suceden habitualmente. A diferencia con el español, no se usa el presente simple para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

structure (estructura)

Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + verbo. s + v

Ejemplos:

I **talk**.(Yo hablo.)

He **eats**.(Él come.)

They **learn**.(Ellos aprenden.)

Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to do) + auxiliar negativo (“not”) + verbo.

Ejemplos:

I **do not [don't]** talk.(Yo no hablo.)

He **does not [doesn't]** eat.(Él no come.)

They **do not [don't]** learn.(Ellos no aprenden.)

Nota: En frases negativas, el verbo auxiliar (“**to do**”) cambia y el verbo principal va en el infinitivo.

. Interrogative Sentences (*Frases interrogativas*)

Verbo auxiliar (to do) + sujeto + verbo principal?

Ejemplos:

Do you talk? (*¿Hablas tú?*)

Does he eat? (*¿Come él?*)

Do they learn? (*¿Aprenden ellos?*)

Nota: Como en frases negativas, en frases interrogativas el verbo auxiliar (“**to do**”) cambia y el verbo principal va en el infinitivo.

Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo que se encuentra entre paréntesis.

Example : I sometimes go (go) to work by car.

1. Ben _____ (work) in a hospital.
a. work b. works c. not work d. don't work
 2. You _____ (not like) fish?
a. like b. likes c. not like d. don't like
 3. She _____ (not/teach) English.
a. don't teach b. teach c. . teaches d. doesn't teach
 4. _____ Matthew ever _____ (watch) television.
a. watch b. watches c. not watch d. does - watch
 5. Matthew never _____ (watch) television.
a. watch b. watches c. not watch d. does - watch
 6. They always _____ (eat) dinner at 7 o'clock.
a. does eat b. eat c. eats d. not eat
 7. We _____ (not/live) in a big house.
a. live b. lives c. don't live d. not live
 8. Valerie _____ (study) English at university.
a. study b. studies c. doesn't studies d. not work
-

9. _____ he _____ (want) to eat?
a. want b. does – want c. wants d. do - wants
10. Samantha _____ (play) tennis twice a week.
a. play b. plays c. not play d. doesn't play

plural noun rules

There are many plural noun rules, and because we use nouns so frequently when writing, it's important to know all of them ! The correct spelling of plurals usually depends on what letter the singular noun ends in.

1. To make regular nouns plural, **add -s** to the end.

cat – cats house – houses boy- boys girl- girls pencil- pencils

2 If the singular noun ends in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z**, **add -es** to the end to make it plural.

truss – trusses bus – buses marsh – marshes lunch – lunches

tax – taxes blitz – blitzes

3 In some cases, singular nouns ending in **-s or -z**, **require that you double the -s or -z** prior to adding the -es for pluralization.

fez – fezzes gas –gasses

4 If the noun ends with **-f or -fe**, the **f is often changed to -ve** before adding the -s to form the plural version.

wife – wives

wolf – wolves

knife – knives

Exceptions:

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs

5 If a singular noun ends in **-y and the letter before the -y is a consonant**, **change** the ending to -ies to make the noun plural.

city – cities

puppy – puppies

study- studies

6 If the singular noun ends in **-y and the letter before the -y is a vowel**, simply **add an -s** to make it plural.

ray – rays

boy – boys

7 If the singular noun ends in **-o**, **add -es** to make it plural.

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

regular and irregular plural exercises

Write down the correct form of the plural:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. city _____ | 8. house _____ |
| 2. boy _____ | 9. family _____ |
| 3. life _____ | 10. photo _____ |
| 4. phone _____ | 11. sandwich _____ |
| 5. nurse _____ | 12. elf _____ |
| 6. phenomenon _____ | 13. criterion _____ |
| 7. village _____ | 14. toy _____ |

have vs have got

El verbo tener

Los dos verbos “have” y “have got” (tener) indican posesión en inglés, pero la estructura de cada uno es muy diferente. **Estos dos verbos se pueden utilizar para hablar de las relaciones, enfermedades y características.** “Have” es más común en el inglés americano, mientras que “have got” es más común en el inglés británico. Observa que “have” tiene varios significados y usos.

affirmative

“**Have got**” a menudo se utiliza en lenguaje coloquial y con frecuencia en la forma corta o abreviada.

Nota: “**Have got**” sólo se utiliza en el tiempo presente simple. En el pasado, sólo podemos usar “**have**” (conjugación: “**had**”).

Affirmative (*Afirmativo*)

<i>Sujeto</i>	<i>presente simple</i>	<i>forma corta</i>
I	have got	I've got
He, she, it	has got	he's got, she's got, it's got
You, We, They	have got	You've, We've, They've got

Negative (*Negativo*)

<i>Sujeto</i>	<i>presente simple</i>	<i>forma corta</i>
---------------	------------------------	--------------------

I	have not got	I've not got
He, she, it	has got	he's not got, she's not got, it's not got
You, We, They	have not got	You've, We've, They've got

Nota: En preguntas con el verbo “ **have got** ”, el sujeto y el verbo cambian posiciones.

have I got ?, has he got ?, has she got ?, Is it got ?
 have you got ?, have we got ? have they got ?

Ejemplos:

I **have got** a car. (*Tengo un coche.*)
 You **have got** two brothers. (*Tienes dos hermanos.*)
 He **has got** a big house. (*Él tiene una casa grande.*)
 We **have got** brown hair. (*Tenemos pelo moreno.*)
 They **have got** red bicycles. (*Ellos tienen bicicletas rojas.*)

Have affirmative

I **have** a car. (*Tengo un coche.*)
 You **have** two brothers. (*Tienes dos hermanos.*)
 He **has** a big house. (*Él tiene una casa grande.*)
 She **has** a cold. (*Ella tiene un resfriado.*)
 It **has** a ball. (*Tiene una pelota.*)
 We **have** brown hair. (*Tenemos pelo moreno.*)
 They **have** red bicycles. (*Ellos tienen bicicletas rojas.*)

Have negative and interrogative

We use the auxiliary verb **do** or **does** for questions and negative forms

I **don't have** a car. (*No tengo un coche.*)
 You **don't have** two brothers. (*No tienes dos hermanos.*)
 He **doesn't have** a big house. (*Él no tiene una casa grande.*)
 She **doesn't have** a cold. (*Ella no tiene un resfriado.*)
 It **doesn't have** a ball. (*No tiene una pelota.*)
 We **don't have** brown hair. (*No tenemos pelo moreno.*)
 They **don't have** red bicycles. (*Ellos no tienen bicicletas rojas.*)

Do I have a car? (*¿Tengo un coche?*)

Do you have two brothers? (*¿Tienes dos hermanos?*)
 Does he have a big house? (*¿Él tiene una casa grande?*)
 Does she have a cold? (*¿Ella tiene un resfriado?*)
 Does it have a ball? (*¿Tiene una pelota?*)
 Do we have brown hair? (*¿Tenemos pelo moreno?*)
 Do they have red bicycles? (*¿Tienen bicicletas rojas?*)

here is, there's and there are

We use *there is* and *there are* when we first refer to the existence or presence of someone or something:

There's a letter on your desk. Julia brought it from the mail room.

Not: ~~It's a letter on your desk.~~

There are three Japanese students in my class.

There is and there's are both singular forms. We use there's more commonly in informal speaking:

There is a new cafe in the centre of town which sells Indonesian food.

She's very determined and **there's** no chance she will change her mind.

There are is the plural form of there is and there's:

There are two new buildings next to the school. They are both science buildings.

In speaking and in some informal writing, we use there's even when it refers to more than one. This use could be considered incorrect in formal writing or in an examination:

There's three other people who are still to come.

There's lots of cars in the car park.

1. _____ a lamp in the room.
 a. There is b. There are c. Is there d. Are there
2. Susan, _____ a chair in the garden?
 a. there is b. is there c. there are d. are there
3. "Are there many windows in the house?"
 a. "Yes, _____ many."
 a. .there are b. there is c. is there d. are there
4. "Is there a dog in the house?" "No, _____."
 a. there isn't b. is there c. there is d. there are

5. _____ many glasses on the table.
 a. There is b. Is there c. Are there d. There are
6. In the garden _____ three big trees.
 a. there are b. there is c. are there d. is there
7. Carol, _____ much coffee in the cup?
 a. are there b. is there c. there are d. there is
8. This morning _____ many children in the park.
 a. .there is b. are there c. is there d. there are
9. _____ a man in the garden?
 a. Is there b. Are there c. There is d. There are
10. "Is there much tea in the cup?" "No, there _____ much."
 a. isn't b. is c. aren't d. are

Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)

Los demonstrativos Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)

Los demonstrativos

Singular: This- este, esta (near- cerca)- That ese, esa
 That (far -lejos)- aquel, aquella

Plural: These- estos, estas Those esos, esas Those aquellos, aquellas

Los demonstrativos - demonstratives- are adjectives. Therefore, they must agree in number and gender with the word being described.

Exercise write the correct Word

- a. This b. That c. These d. Those
1. _____ tall skyscrapers. Aquellos rascacielos altos
2. _____ golden pear tree . Ese peral dorado
3. _____ big farm. Esta granja grande
4. _____ green and yellow vegetables-Esos vegetales verdes y amarillos
5. _____ 4 lazy dogs Estos cuatro perros perezosos

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6. _____ old factory | Aquella fábrica vieja |
| 7. _____ fat, black and white cow | Esa vaca gorda, negra y blanca |
| 8. _____ new houses | Aquellas casas nuevas |
| 9. _____ delicious corn | Este maíz sabroso |
| 10. _____ small, picturesque village | Aquel pueblo pequeño y pintoresco |

prepositions of place

Las preposiciones de lugar

Las preposiciones de lugar se colocan detrás del verbo principal, que suele ser el verbo “to be” (estar, ser) en cualquiera de los tiempos pasados, presentes o futuros y en sus formas tanto simples como compuestas.

Ya hemos visto los diferentes usos de **las tres preposiciones más comunes** (“in”, “at”, “on”)

A continuación encontrarás otras preposiciones de lugar.

NEXT TO (BESIDE) **Significado:** al lado de, junto a

Uso: Tanto “**next to**” como “**beside**” se pueden utilizar indistintamente. Utilizar una forma u otra dependerá del hablante y del contexto

Ejemplos: The supermarket is **next to (beside)** the bank. (*El supermercado está al lado del banco.*)

BY **Significado:** cerca, al lado de, junto a **Uso:** Se puede utilizar en los mismos contextos que “**next to**” pero el significado de “**by**” es más como “cerca” en castellano. Ejemplos:

BETWEEN **Significado:** entre Ejemplos

The shop is **between** the bank and the train station. (*La tienda está entre el banco y la estación de tren.*)

BEHIND **Significado:** detrás de Ejemplos:

The church is **behind** the school. (*La iglesia está detrás de la escuela.*)

He is standing **behind** you. (*Está de pie detrás de ti.*)

IN FRONT OF vs. OPPOSITE significado: contrario, en frente de, opuesto, delante de

Uso: La diferencia entre estas preposiciones la notamos cuando estamos hablando de personas: “**opposite**” significa delante y cara a cara, en cambio “**in front of**” significa delante de pero no cara a cara. Ejemplos:

The hotel is **in front of** the station. (*El hotel está en frente de la estación.*)

The bank is **opposite** the market. (*El banco está delante del mercado.*)

UNDER Significado: debajo de Ejemplos:

The dog is **under** the tree. (*El perro está debajo del árbol.*)

ABOVE Significado: por encima sin tocar Ejemplo:

The clock is **above** the table. (*El reloj está por encima de la mesa, en la misma pared.*)

BELOW Significado: por debajo sin tocar Ejemplo:

The table is below the clock. (*La mesa está por debajo del reloj, en la misma pared.*)

Elige la respuesta correcta

The table is below the window. The window is _____ the table.

- a. Behind b. above c. between d. by

Steve, Alex, David. Alex is _____ Steve and David.

- a. below b. next to c. by d. between

Steve, Alex, David. Alex is _____ Steve.

- a. between b. under c. next to d. behind

Brenda is in front of Gina. Gina is _____ Brenda.

- a. above b. next to c. beside d. behind

Your mouth is _____ your nose.

- a. under b. next to c. between d. opposite

Adjectives *(Los adjetivos)*

Un adjetivo es una palabra que acompaña y modifica al nombre. Puede ampliar, complementar o cuantificar su tamaño. Son palabras que nombran o indican cualidades, rasgos y propiedades de los nombres o sustantivos a los que acompañan.

Ejemplos:

the **tall** man (*el hombre alto*)
a **happy** child (*un niño contento*)
a **dark** street (*una calle oscura*)
a **Spanish** woman (*una mujer española*)
the **red** ball (*la pelota roja*)
a **cold** Winter (*un invierno frío*)
the **glass** table (*la mesa de vidrio*)

adjetivos posesivos

ejemplo:

my, your, his, her, its, ours, theirs this is (my, your, his, her, our, their) house

El adjetivo casi siempre se sitúa antes del nombre,. Con algunos verbos el adjetivo se sitúa detrás del verbo. Estos verbos son:

to be (*ser/estar*), to become (*ponerse*), to feel (*sentirse*), to smell (*oler*),
to look (*parecer*), to seem (*parecer*), to taste (*gustar*)

She looks [seems] **tired**. (*Parece cansada.*)

I feel **good**. (*Me siento bien.*)

It smells **bad**. (*Huele mal.*)

You are **beautiful**. (*Eres guapa.*)

El adjetivo en inglés no tiene género.

fast (*rápido/a*), good (*bueno/a*), cold (*frío/a*), tall (*alto/a*)...

En general, los adjetivos no tienen una forma plural

exercise

Write the correct adjective for the correct pronoun :

his

your

our

delicious

horrible

her interesting my little their

1. he _____ 2. we _____
3. they _____ 4. you _____
5. she _____ 6. I _____
7. _____ dog 8. _____ munster
9. _____ book 10 _____ fruit

reading

Mary's family

Mary is ten years old. She is from Dorset. Her hair is long and brown. She has got brown eyes. She has got a cat and a dog. Their names are Pat and Fluffy. Pat, the dog has got a small house in the garden. Mary's cat, Fluffy is 3 years old. Mary's mother is Jane. She is a teacher. She's thirty-six years old. Her husband is Nick. He is thirty-eight. He's a bus driver. He has got brown hair and blue eyes. Jane's hair is blonde and her eyes are brown. They have got three children Mary, Sean and Peter. Sean is six and Peter is twelve years old. The children are pupils. Sean's hair is blonde, Peter's hair is brown. The boys have got blue eyes. Jane hasn't got a pet. She has a friend, her name is Laura. Nick has got a horse. Its name is Lightning. Nick's friends are bus drivers. They are Tom, Charles and John. Peter's pet is a hamster. Its name is Tiny. She is so small. Sean has got a goldfish. Its name's Goldie. Peter and Sean have got four friends. Peter's friends are James and Doug. Brian and Adam are Sean's friends. Mary's friends are Maggie and April.

Write a **T** if it is **True** or an **F** if it is **False**.

- 1) Mary has got a spider. _____
-

2) Mary's mother is 38 years old. .

3) Nick is Sean's father. .

4) Sean has got a sister. .

5) Mary has got two brothers. .

6) The children have got four friends. .

7) Tiny is a horse.

8) John is a bus driver.

9) Tom is Peter's friend.

10) Fluffy is a cat.
