



GUÍA DE ESTUDIO INGLÉS

VI

2019-1

TURNO MATUTINO

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Competencia particular:

Satisface necesidades comunicativas que le permiten comprender textos de diversas fuentes y temas, así como a las personas que hablan en Inglés en programas de radio o televisión, escribir notas en Inglés mientras otra persona está hablando en este idioma, hablar con otros sobre una amplia variedad de tópicos.

Competencia general 1:

Emplea los gerundios como sujeto y objeto directo, el vocabulario y las expresiones pertinentes para indicar preferencias propias y de terceros, en relación a pasatiempos.

- Gerundios como sujeto y objeto de oración
- Be used to + ing
- Vocabulario referente a pasatiempos y actividades recreativas
- Pronombres cuantitativos most, both, all, few, none...
- Be able to
- Expresiones para manifestar preferencia

Competencia general 2:

Utiliza el tercer condicional, el vocabulario y las expresiones pertinentes, para referirse a deseos actuales y situaciones irreales en el pasado con consecuencias en el presente.

- Tercer condicional
- Mezcla de condicionales
- If only / wish

Competencia general 3:

Usa el tiempo presente perfecto continuo y los tiempos pasados: simple, continuo, perfecto y perfecto continuo, así como el vocabulario y las expresiones pertinentes, para referirse a experiencias sobrenaturales.

- Presente perfecto simple y continuo
- Tiempos pasados en forma narrativa,
- Pasado simple y continuo
- Pasado perfecto simple y continuo
- Vocabulario relativa a cuentos, leyendas y mitos

Competencia general 4:

Aplica el vocabulario, las estructuras, las expresiones y las estrategias pertinentes, para la resolución de ejercicios característicos de los instrumentos de evaluación de dominio del idioma correspondiente al nivel B2 del MCER.

- Formato de instrumento de evaluación para el nivel B2
- Estructuras gramaticales que se evalúan en los instrumentos de certificación para el nivel B2 del MCER

GERUNDS

A gerund is a form of a verb and it is normally used to express activities, so they are **NOUNS** and **NOT** verbs. Gerunds can be placed in the subject or the object of the sentences, pay attention to this examples:

When I was a child, **collecting** stamps was my favourite hobby. (subject)
 My brother really liked **collecting** stamps when he was a child. (object)

A) This are some actions, write the gerund to make free time activities.

Speak English	_____	Go to the mall	_____
Listen to music	_____	Visit museums	_____
Write letters	_____	Practise a sport	_____
Ride my bike	_____	Read a book	_____
Play the piano	_____	Watch TV	_____

B) Complete these sentences with the gerund of the verb in brackets.

My sister and my brother hates _____ exercise in the mornings. (do)
 _____ will be the most difficult part of the exam. (speak)
 I really enjoy _____ in the shower, it's relaxing! (sing)
 Last time, _____ presents in Christmas made me popular in the family. (give)
 I want to be a doctor, so I will continue _____ (study)

USED TO / BE USED TO

USED TO + INFINITIVE is an expression for something that was normal in the past but it is different now, as in past habits or past states.

This is a past expression and the verb is USE.

Tip: study the past simple tense.

My father **USED TO WORK** as a manager. = in the past, my father worked as a manager, not anymore.
 I **DIDN'T USE TO PLAY** videogames. = in the past, I didn't play videogames usually.
 The Earth **USED TO BE** clean. = in the past, the Earth was clean but today it is not clean.

BE USED TO + GERUND expresses that something is normal or common; it can be in any tense (present, past or future) and the main verb is BE.

Charles **WAS USED TO STUDYING** every day.
 The students **AREN'T USED TO SPEAKING** in English in the class.
 In two months, I **WILL BE USED TO GETTING UP** at 5:00 a.m.

C) Choose the correct answer.

She used to _____ basketball when I was young.

- a) play b) playing c) plays d) played

When I was in primary school, I _____ studying a lot for my exams.

- a) used to b) was used to c) was used d) use to

Brad Pitt _____ to be a brilliant actor.

- a) used to b) was used to c) was used d) used

If I practice a lot, I _____ running for one hour every day

- a) used to b) will be used c) was used to d) will be used to

It was very difficult but now I _____ to watching movies in English.

- a) used to b) am used c) am used to d) used

Mexico City used to _____ a lake hundreds of years ago.

- a) be b) is c) was d) being

My parents weren't used to _____ videogames.

- a) playing b) play c) played d) to play

QUANTITATIVE PRONOUNS

This kind of pronouns is used to indicate a quantity of a noun. They go BEFORE the noun.

NOTE: Don't confuse QUANTITATIVE PRONOUNS with INTENSIFIERS;
these last ones are used along with adjectives.

- **ALL, EVERY, EACH**, are to express the complete number of objects (every and each are SINGULAR)
All the students are here / **every** student is here

- **BOTH**, when you have two nouns and want to refer to them at the same time.

I've got two brothers, Mark and John. **Both** are engineers.

- **MOST (OF), THE MAJORITY OF**, to express almost the complete number of nouns.

Most of the students didn't come today.

- **A LOT OF, A GREAT DEAL OF, PLENTY OF, LOTS OF, MUCH, MANY**, are to express a big amount of the specific noun. REMEMBER to check countable and uncountable nouns.

There are **plenty of / a lot of / lots of / a great deal of** people in the concert.

Turn off the TV! We have **many** tasks to do!

Sorry, I can't go, I don't have **much** time.

- **LITTLE, A LITTLE, FEW, A FEW** are to express small quantities of the specific noun. REMEMBER to check countable and uncountable nouns.

There is **a little** milk left in the fridge.

I only have **a few** friends at school.

- **NONE, NO (noun)** are to express the lack of noun.

How many bottles of water are there? Sorry, there are **none**. / There are **no bottles** of water.

ABILITY – POSSIBILITY – PERMISSION with BE ABLE TO

When we need to express ability, possibility or permission, we normally use CAN (present) or COULD (past) but for future (also present and past) we use **BE ABLE TO + VERB IN SIMPLE FORM**.

Pay attention to the examples:

I **can play** the guitar very well = I **AM ABLE TO PLAY** the guitar very well.

My friend **can't ride** a bike = he **ISN'T ABLE TO RIDE** a bike.

My sister **could finish** homework = She **WAS ABLE TO FINISH** homework.

They **couldn't go** out last night = They **WEREN'T ABLE TO GO OUT** last night.

Next summer, I **WILL BE ABLE TO VISIT** London
 Sadly, I **WON'T BE ABLE TO BUY** the new CD.

D) Answer the following sentences with BE ABLE TO and the verb in brackets, pay attention to the TENSE.

Jeff _____ at all when he was younger, not even a sandwich. (not cook)

Joey used to be a strong runner. He _____ a marathon in TWO hours. (run)

These days, Rob _____ soccer, he can play for hours! (play)

Sandra _____ her laptop, she knows nothing about computers. (not repair)

Joel _____ wonderful pictures after she finishes his mechanics course. (take)

Martin _____ to Europe next year, he has no money. (not go)

EXPRESSIONS FOR PREFERENCES

To express preferences, you can use a variety of expressions:

I'd prefer..., / I'd rather... / I like _____ better / I like _____ the best / instead of

Examples: I don't want to play soccer, I'd rather play basketball. I like basketball better.

WOULD PREFER / WOULD RATHER

There are two main modal expressions for preferences: **WOULD PREFER** and **WOULD RATHER**, both are synonyms but there are some differences, pay attention to these examples:

I don't want to play soccer, I like basketball instead of soccer.

I WOULD PREFER TO PLAY basketball **TO** soccer.

I WOULD RATHER PLAY basketball **THAN** soccer.

Then, you need to use these structures as follows:

WOULD PREFER + **INFINITIVE / TO**

WOULD RATHER + **SIMPLE FORM OF THE VERB / THAN**

E) Choose the correct answer for each question.

If you ask me, I would _____ drink coffee to tea

- a) prefer b) prefer to c) rather

George won't go by car, he _____ to take public transport than drive.

- a) 'd prefer b) 'd rather c) rather

Ok, then... would you rather having lunch _____ dinner with me?

- a) than b) that c) to

I am sure you _____ to buy a bike _____ a car.

- a) 'd prefer / to b) 'd rather / than c) 'd prefer / than

Next vacations, They _____ go to Cancun _____ Acapulco.

- a) 'd prefer / to b) 'd rather / than c) 'd prefer / than

THIRD CONDITIONAL

REMEMBER: a conditional is a sentence and you specify a condition (that has to happen) and a result or consequence.

The third conditional expresses **UNREAL PAST SITUATIONS**, so the consequences are impossible to happen, take a look at the example:

UNREAL PAST SITUATION

If I **HAD STUDIED** more during the semester, I **WOULD HAVE PASSED** this course.

I **COULD HAVE ARRIVED** on time if I **HADN'T MISSED** the train.

REAL PAST SITUATION

The person **DIDN'T STUDY** during the semester, as a consequence he **DIDN'T PASS**.

The person **MISSED** the train, so he **ARRIVED** late.

For the third conditional, the IF CLAUSE is in PAST PERFECT and the MAIN CLAUSE takes the modal auxiliaries WOULD / COULD and the present perfect (HAVE + VERB IN PAST PARTICIPLE)

F) Answer these sentences using the THIRD CONDITIONAL.

If I _____ (not study) yesterday, I wouldn't have answered the exam.

If I had had more time, I _____ (do) more exercise.

If he _____ (invite) me to go to the theatre, I _____ (have) said say yes.

What _____ you _____ (do) your if you _____ (win) the lottery?

Would you _____ (take) me to school if you _____ (fix) the car?

MIXED CONDITIONALS

These conditionals let you express conditions and consequences but mixing them in different tenses, as opposite to the 0, 1st, 2nd or 3rd conditional. TIP: study again the second and third conditionals because you will need to reuse the clauses from them.

These are the possible combinations for mixed conditionals, pay attention to the examples:

	IF CLAUSE (CONDITION)	MAIN CLAUSE (RESULT OR CONSEQUENCE)	
Past condition	If I had finished homework,	I would be on vacation now.	Present result
	If I had made a reservation,	I would stay in a hotel next week.	Future result
Present condition	If I had a lot of money,	I would have gone to Europe.	Past result
	If I won the lottery,	I would visit London next year.	Future result
Future condition	If I were going to do an exam tomorrow,	I would have studied last week.	Past result
	If I were going to have a baby,	I would be very happy in this moment.	Present result

G) Complete the following sentences with mixed conditional, pay attention to the expression of time.

If I had known the exam is tomorrow, _____ (study) in this moment.

If my Canadian friend had come to Mexico, _____ (go) to Cancún next holidays.

If they were millionaire, they _____ (visit) many countries in the past years.

If I finished high school this month, I _____ (get) into University next August.

If my students were going to do an exam later, they _____ (studied) a lot yesterday.

If they were going to study drama, they _____ (be) famous actors in the future.

WISHES AND REGRETS

There are some times where you need to express wish about something that you would like to be different in the present or past; or maybe you feel bad about a decision you made in the past, this is called a REGRET. Look at the following examples.

Present wish

I wish I HAD more money = I don't have a lot of money

If only I DIDN'T HAVE a lot of work = I have a lot of work

Past wish

If only I HAD GONE to Europe last year = I didn't go to Europe last year

I wish I HADN'T LOST my phone = I lost my phone

Regret

If only I HAD STUDIED more yesterday = I didn't study yesterday and I regret today.

I wish I HADN'T ASKED that question = I asked that questions and I regret now.

As you can see, we use the PAST SIMPLE to express PRESENT WISH, and we use PAST PERFECT to express PAST WISH or REGRET; and the expressions I WISH or OF ONLY, these expressions are similar.

H) Answer the sentences expressing wish or regret.

- I would like to live in Paris. _____
- I lost my phone. _____
- I don't have a boyfriend. _____
- I didn't have breakfast... _____
- I failed this English exam. _____

TELLING STORIES

When you tell a story, you need to use mainly the past tenses along with other tenses (present or future) in a narrative form, this is the you need to organize and join the ideas in a proper way so it's more interesting to the other person.

You can use different linkers to join this ideas: FIRST, THEN, AFTER THAT, EVETUALLY, THEN, FINALLY, AND, BUT, HOWEVER, WHILE, WHEN and others.

PAST TENSES

Take a look of the following paragraph and pay attention to the grammar structures in different past tenses to create a shot tell about a situation in a restaurant:

Yesterday, I **went** to the cinema to see a horror movie. Before that, I **had gone** to a very nice restaurant and I **had** some food with my sister. I **was eating** my meal when I **saw** a strange shadow next to my sister then I **thought that** it **was** a ghost. However, I **have never believed** in ghosts but it was very creepy.

In the previous text, there are different ideas expressed in: PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PRESENT PERFECT and PAST PERFECT. Each tense is used for specific purposes: SIMPLE EVENTS IN THE PAST, ACTIONS IN PROGRESS IN THE PAST, ACTIONS THAT STARTED IN THE PAST and ACTIONS THAT HAPPENED BEFORE OTHER ACTIONS IN THE PAST.

PAST PERFECT

This tense is used for actions that happened in the past BEFORE another action or moment in the past:

I **HAD GONE** to a very nice restaurant before I went to the cinema.

The general rule for the past tense is as follows:

HAD + VERB IN PAST PARTICIPLE

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

This tense is used for actions IN PROGRESS that happened in the past BEFORE another action or moment in the past:

I **HAD BEEN STUDYING** all day before I went to bed.

The general rule for the past tense is as follows:

HAD + BEEN + ING VERB

I) Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

We _____ to the cinema last week to see a horror movie.

- A. had gone B. went C. were going

I _____ TV when the lights went off.

- A. was watching B. watched C. had watched

Tom _____ TV before I got home.

- A. watches B. watched C. had been watching

She _____ homework before her parents arrived.

- A. was finishing B. had finished C. finished

You said you would call me but you _____.

- A. didn't B. did C. would

J) Use a dictionary and look for the meaning of the following words related to paranormal stories. Consider that there is MUCH MORE vocabulary than this.

Ghost	haunted	frightening
witch	noise	frightened
phantom	strange	shocked
scream	bizarre	cemetery
alien	legend	ship
creepy	tell	spaceship
terrible	myth	spirit
horrible	paranormal	whisper
dark	scary	suddenly
shadow	scared	
evening	frighten	

K) Read the story and answer T (true) or F (false).

About 5 years ago, my family and I (1) _____ to visit my sister to Merida where she (2) _____ in a local medical center in a small town, it was smaller than the local hospital of the region built where it had been a cemetery. The time she lived there, my sister (3) _____ to sleep in one of the rooms at night.

There are a lot of (4) _____ about spirits, creatures and other myths in that region but I had never (5) _____ in those things... until that day. Anyway, that creepy day we came back to the medical center, we were staying in one of the rooms, I (6) _____ we had stayed in a hotel! And exactly at 3:00 a.m. my sister and I listened to a lot of shouts, footsteps and knocking on the doors for 2 or 3 minutes outside the room and I think all over the corridor. (7) _____, we heard a person trying to open our room's door and a child crying in the middle of the hall. This situation was very stressing due to all the noise they were doing. And from one moment to another, it was in complete silence, just like it had been before the noises...

My parents stayed sleeping as (8) _____ they hadn't listened to anything but my sister and I heard everything. Half an hour later, the situation repeated, we could listen to the same noises and the child crying as the first time, then... silence again ... nothing more happened that night but the next day, my sister asked other doctors what had happened and they (9) _____ that they didn't notice or heard anything, my parents said the same. My sister and I (10) _____ the only 2 people in the medical center who heard the noises and the horrific child crying... If only I could explain that experience... this was the creepiest night of my life!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. a) had gone | b) go | c) went | d) are going |
| 2. a) was working | b) working | c) had worked | d) were working |
| 3. a) used | b) used to | c) was used to | d) used to sleep |
| 4. a) histories | b) stories | c) reports | d) information |
| 5. a) think | b) believe | c) believed | d) thought |
| 6. a) wish | b) if only | c) hope | d) want |
| 7. a) And | b) Suddenly | c) After | d) However |
| 8. a) when | b) if | c) unless | d) how |
| 9. a) said | b) talked | c) spoke | d) told |
| 10. a) was | b) are | c) were | d) am |