

**Centro de estudios técnico, industrial y de servicios
no 5 “Gertrudis Bocanegra”**

Guía para examen extraordinario INGLÉS IV

1. Basic verbs. Completa la tabla con la forma simple, en pasado simple y pasado participio

Nota: los verbos regulares terminan en ED tanto en pasado simple como pasado participio

Verbos regulares

jump		jumped
listen	listened	
talk		talked
travel	traveled	
try		tried
visit		visited

Verbos irregulares. Tienen distintas terminaciones

be	was/were	
cut	cut	
do		done
dream		dreamt
	drank	drunk
get		got/gotten
go	went	
have		had
keep		kept
meet		met
read	read	
say		said
understand		understood

2.Types of words in English+adverbs

El idioma Inglés tiene cuatro grupos principales de tipos de palabras: sustantivos, verbos, adjetivos y adverbios.

Algunas palabras pertenecen a más de una clase. Por ejemplo la palabra “book” puede ser usada como sustantivo o como verbo.

La palabra fast puede ser usada como adjetivo o adverbio

*It's an interesting **book**.* (noun)

*We ought to **book** a holiday soon.* (verb)

*He loves **fast** cars.* (adjective)

*Don't drive so **fast!*** (adverb)

nouns	verbs	adjectives	adverbs
<i>station</i>	<i>soften</i>	<i>drinkable</i>	<i>carefully</i>
<i>government</i>	<i>identify</i>	<i>Japanese</i>	<i>easily</i>
<i>cruelty</i>	<i>industrialise</i>	<i>useless</i>	<i>sadly</i>

Ejercicio:

Acomoda el siguiente grupo de palabras de acuerdo a su función en la oración

sofa	wish	king	Holand	hot	carefully
men	mouse	is	modify	cable	beautiful
nice	hardly	faith	voice	promiss	coffee

nouns	verbs	adjectives	adverbs

3. Correlative conjunctions

Sirven para relacionar o unir palabras dentro de una frase

Both. Ambos

And. Y

Not only. No solo

But. Pero

Also. También

Either/Or. Elección entre dos alternativas

Neither/Nor. Ni, tampoco. Crea dos oraciones negativas

Whether...or. Presenta dos posibilidades

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	
join words or phrases of equal weight	
both... and two options are possible	Both the office and the library are open.
not only... but... also creates emphasis	Kim is not only kind, but she is also smart.
either... or choice between two alternatives	I can either bake cookies or buy a cake.
neither... nor makes two negative statements	Mark is neither a singer nor an actor.
whether... or presents two possibilities	Mail is delivered whether it rains or snows. <i>thrive</i>

Completa con la mejor opción de correlative conjunctions

- I like _____ to sing opera, _____ to spend my spare time practicing ballroom dances. A. not only / but also B. whether / or C. neither / nor D. not / but
- The test was _____ very short _____ quite easy. A. not / but B. both / and C. whether / or D. scarcely / when
- _____ Joe _____ his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French. A. Whether / or B. No sooner / than C. Rather / than D. Neither / nor

Answer Key:

1 – A. I like not only to sing opera, but also to spend my spare time practicing ballroom dances. 2 – B. The test was both very short and quite easy. 3 – D. Neither Joe nor his sisters could understand what their parents were saying when they spoke French.

4. Intensifiers. Intensificadores

Los intensificadores en inglés: **very, quite, too, so, such.**

Los intensificadores se usan antes de un adjetivo y se utilizan para intensificar esa cualidad.

Ejemplos:

Very

She is a very beautiful girl (Ella es una chica muy bonita)

Quite

The chocolate cake is quite good (but the cheesecake is very good)

Too

The food is too salty (La comida está demasiado salada)

So

I love him so much (Lo amo mucho)

Such

They are such polite children (Son unos niños muy educado)

Ejercicios: Completa con el intensificador correcto

1. I didn't like the book. The story was _____ stupid.
2. The weather is beautiful, isn't it? I didn't expect it to be _____ nice day.
3. Some of us had to sit on the floor because there weren't _____ chairs.
4. The wallet was _____ big to put in my pocket.
5. It's a _____ interesting book.
6. I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She's _____ famous.
7. That shirt is _____ smarth for you. You need a larger size.
8. I like Liz and Joe. They are _____ nice.
9. It was _____ beautiful day we decided to go to the beach.

soluciones: 1.so, 2.such as, 3.enough, 4.too, 5.very, 6.quiet, 7.too, 8.so, 9. such as

5.Tag questions

El **uso de Question Tags**, a menos que se trate de uno de los casos peculiares del último apartado, implica formular una pregunta con **el mismo auxiliar que la oración principal**, pero con la polaridad invertida. Es decir, que si la frase es afirmativa, el Question Tag será negativo.

Revisa los ejemplos de tag questions en la siguiente tabla:

Tag Questions	
Positive Statements	Negative Tag Questions
The children pass the test,	don't they?
They can dance gracefully	can't they?
Mary should go to work,	shouldn't she?
Let's eat out,	shall we?
Go out,	will you?
Negative Statements	Positive Tag Questions
She hasn't eaten anything,	has she?
We won't solve this problem,	will we?
Helen can't submit the report,	can she?

Escoge la opción correcta para cada tag questions

- Today is Monday, _____?
a. isn't it b. wasn't it c. doesn't it
- Jimmy works at the new office, _____?
a. doesn't he b. isn't he c. don't he
- You and I are late for our meeting, _____?
a. do we b. don't we c. aren't we
- The TV set costs two hundred dollars, _____?
a. don't it b. doesn't it c. didn't it
- It usually rains a lot in your country, _____?
a. isn't it b. doesn't it c. wasn't it
- The dog ate the bones, _____?
a. doesn't it b. wasn't it c. didn't it

Solución: 1 a, 2 a, 3 c, 4 b, 5 b, 6 c