



# Módulo 5

# Mi Mundo en Otra Lengua

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## 1.- General Instructions

**DIRECTIONS:** Read carefully each of the topics and research the most relevant concepts on your internet. Also, you can check with your advisor all topics you do not understand.

## 2.- Pronouns: Personal / Demonstrative / Possessive

### 2.1.- Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns are used as substitute for proper and common nouns like personal names, animals or things and those are: I, You, He, She, It, We, You and They. They refer to a person or thing in speech or in writing.

Personal Pronouns	
Personal Pronouns	Pronombres Personales
I →[first person singular]	Yo →[primera persona del singular]
You →[second person singular]	Tu →[segunda persona del singular]
He →[third person singular male]	El →[tercera persona del singular masculino]
She →[third person singular female]	Ella →[tercera persona del singular femenino]
It →[third person singular inanimate]	Ello →[tercera persona del singular cosas]
We →[first person plural]	Nosotros →[primera persona del plural]
You →[second person plural]	Ustedes →[segunda persona del plural]
They →[third person plural]	Ellos →[segunda persona del plural]

Table 1. Personal Pronouns

#### Examples

1. John is a doctor → He is a doctor; where John is substituted by He
2. The laptop is on the desk → It is on the desk; where The laptop is substituted by It
3. The flowers are beautiful → They are beautiful; where The flowers is substituted by They
4. My wife has two brothers → She has two brothers; where My wife is substituted by She

### 2.2.- Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are also used to identify specific people or things, but they are used instead of pronouns, in other words, they replace the pronouns. The Demonstrative pronouns are: **This**, **That**, **These** and **Those**. The usage of the demonstrative pronouns are based on:

- Distance: near or far
- Number: singular or plural

Demonstrative pronouns	
Demonstrative pronouns	Explanation
This	Refers to singular nouns that are near to the speaker
That	Refers to singular nouns that are far from the speaker
These	Refers to plural nouns that are near to the speaker
Those	Refers to plural nouns that are far from the speaker

Table 2. Demonstrative Pronouns

Examples:

1. **This** is my head and **these** are my hands
2. Who are **those** boys over there?
3. What is **that** kind of animal behind the tree?

## 2.3.- Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun is a part of speech that attributes ownership to someone or something. Like any other pronoun, it substitutes a noun phrase and can prevent its repetition.

Possessive Pronouns			
Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Pronombres Posesivos	Examples
I	mine	mío, míos, mía, mías	This book is mine
You	Yours	tuyo, tuyos, tuya, tuyas	Is this book yours?
He	His	su, suyo, suya (de él)	This is his bicycle
She	Hers	su, suyo, suya (de ella)	The black dress is hers
It	Its	suyo, suya, suyos, suyas	The house is its (the cat's)
We	Ours	nuestro, nuestros, nuestra, nuestras	The suitcases are ours
You	Yours	suyos, suyas (de ustedes)	These seats are yours
They	Theirs	suyos (de ellos)	This pencil is theirs

Table 3. Possessive Pronouns

Examples:

1. These glasses are **mine**, not **yours** → The words **mine** and **yours** stand for **my glasses** and **your glasses**, respectively
2. We are an international school. **Ours** students are from different countries → **Ours** substitutes International school

**Important Note:** Possessive Pronouns and Possessive Adjective are not the same, although some of them are written in the same way. The difference is as follows:

- Possessive Pronouns: substitutes a noun
- Possessive Adjective: modifies a noun in order to show possession<sup>1</sup>

### 3.- Present tense

The **Simple Present Tense** is formed by adding a “s” at the end of the verb when conjugated on third person singular (**He**, **She** and **It**). The verb is not modified on the rest of personal pronouns. This is only for regular verbs. When the verb is not regular, it changes almost completely. In this module, we will study only regular verbs, so the key is identifying which personal pronouns is referring to

Simple Present			
Personal Pronouns	Verb (example)	Sentence	Translation
I	eat	I eat pizza very often	Yo como pizza muy frecuente
You	eat	You eat pizza very often	Tu comes pizza muy frecuente
He	eats	He eats pizza very often	El come pizza muy frecuente
She	eats	She eats pizza very often	Ella come pizza muy frecuente
It	eats	It (my dog) eats chicken very often	El come pollo muy frecuente
We	eat	We eat pizza very often	Nosotros comemos pizza muy frecuente
You	eat	You eat pizza very often	Ustedes comen pizza muy frecuente
They	eat	They eat pizza very often	Ellos comen pizza muy frecuente

Table 4. Simple Present

Simple Present			
Personal Pronouns	Verb (example)	Verb (example)	Verb (example)
I, You, We, They	Play	Run	Live
He, She and It	Plays	Runs	Lives

Table 5. Simple Present more examples

<sup>1</sup> Possessive Adjectives are reviewed on section **15.1**

There are some special rules that you must take into account

Simple Present, special cases				
Silent "e" (The "e" is not pronounced)	Vowel + "y"	Consonant + "y"	Verbs ending in "o"	Verbs ending in "s", "z", "tch", "sh", "ch"
close → closes note → notes	play → plays say → says	study → studies marry → marries	go → goes do → does	miss → misses buzz → buzzes watch → watches finish → finishes teach → teaches

Table 6. Simple Present, special cases

#### 4.- Verb "to Do"

The verb "to do" is a very special verb. This verb is translated as "**hacer**" and it obeys the simple present tense rule of adding "**es**" when conjugated on third person singular (**He**, **She** and **It**).

Do – Does verb (affirmative form)				
Personal Pronouns	Verb	Sentence	Translation	
I	do	I sometimes <b>do</b> martial arts	Yo a veces hago artes marciales	
You	do	You sometimes <b>do</b> martial arts	Tu a veces haces artes marciales	
He	<b>does</b>	Juan sometimes <b>does</b> martial arts	Juan a veces hace artes marciales	
She	<b>does</b>	Julia sometimes <b>does</b> martial arts	Julia a veces hace artes marciales	
It	<b>does</b>	my dog sometimes <b>does</b> tricks	Mi perro a veces hace trucos	
We	do	We sometimes <b>do</b> martial arts	Nosotros a veces hacemos artes marciales	
You	do	You sometimes <b>do</b> martial arts	Ustedes a veces hacen artes marciales	
They	do	They sometimes <b>do</b> martial arts	Ellos a veces hace artes marciales	

Table 7. Do - Does verb (affirmative)

The "to do" verb, also is used as an auxiliary verb. Auxiliary verbs are function words that are used to add functional or grammatical content to the information expressed by another verb, considered the main verb. Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs. In this case, the verb "to do" is not translated and it is used when:

- Questions (present and past)
- Negative (present and past)

There is a special rule for this:

- When use **do** or **does** as an auxiliary verb, the main verb is not change according present tense rules (adding “s” or “es” at the end of the verb on third person singular) but the auxiliary does.

Do - Does as auxiliary verb (questions)		
Question	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
What <b>does</b> Jessica <b>do</b> ?	does ( <b>Jessica</b> is third person singular)	do
Where <b>does</b> Joe <b>go</b> ?	does ( <b>Joe</b> is third person singular)	go
How many rooms <b>does</b> your house <b>have</b> ?	does ( <b>house</b> is third person singular)	have
Where <b>does</b> Alberto <b>go</b> in the morning?	does ( <b>Alberto</b> is third person singular)	go
Where <b>do</b> you <b>live</b> ?	do ( <b>You</b> is not third person singular)	live
<b>Does</b> Laura <b>like</b> music?	does ( <b>Laura</b> is third person singular)	like
<b>Do</b> you <b>speak</b> English?	do ( <b>You</b> is not third person singular)	speak

Table 8. Do - Does as auxiliary verb (questions)

Please note that on first four examples on table above, the main verb does not change; in other words, the “es” or “s” is not added. This is because the auxiliary verb changes instead

Do - Does as auxiliary verb (Negative)		
Negative	Auxiliary verb	Main verb
I <b>don't</b> run in the mornings	don't ( <b>I</b> is not third person singular)	run
He <b>doesn't</b> like apples	doesn't ( <b>apples</b> is third person singular)	like
They <b>don't</b> have relatives	don't ( <b>they</b> is not third person singular)	have
We <b>don't</b> play basketball anymore	don't ( <b>we</b> is not third person singular)	play
My sister <b>doesn't</b> love soccer	doesn't ( <b>sister</b> is third person singular)	Love
The history teacher <b>doesn't</b> know a lot about the transmission of diseases	does ( <b>teacher</b> is third person singular)	know

Table 9. Do – Does as auxiliary verb (Negative)

On negatives, the “**Don't – Doesn't**” normally are before the main verb and it is translated as “**no**” making the main verb negative. The negative form of auxiliary verb “**to do**” also can be written as following: **do not** or **does not**.

## 5.- Verb “to be”

The verb **to be** is the most important verb in the English language. It is difficult to use because it is an irregular verb in almost all of its forms (**am**, **is** and **are**). In the simple present tense, **to be** is conjugated as follows:

Affirmative form of the verb to be		
Subject Pronoun	Full form	Contracted form
I	I am	I'm
You	You are	You're
He	He is	He's
She	She is	She's
It	It is	It's
We	We are	we're
You	You are	you're
They	They are	They're

Table 10. Affirmative form of Verb "to be"

Negative form, the verb to be		
Subject Pronoun	Full form	Contracted form
I	I am not	I'm not
You	You are not	You aren't
He	He is not	He isn't
She	She is not	She isn't
It	It is not	It isn't
We	We are not	We aren't
You	You are not	You aren't
They	They are not	They aren't

Table 11. Negative form, verb "to be"

Interrogative form and its type of answers		
Interrogative	Affirmative	Negative (contracted form)
Am I..?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
Are you...?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Is he...?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
Is she...?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
Is it...?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
Are we...?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
Are you...?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Are they...?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

Table 12. Interrogative form (to be)

## Uses and examples of verb to be

We use the verb to be (**to be + from**) to describe the country of origin:

She's **from** Spain. I am **from** Iceland. This coffee **is from** Colombia.

We use the verb to be (**to be + a/an**) to describe an occupation:

I **am** a doctor. She **is** an actress He **is** a student.

We use the verb to be (**verb to be + adjective**) to describe physical appearance:

She **is** pretty. They **are** tall. He **is** strong.

We use the verb to be (**verb to be + adjective**) to describe feelings:

I **am** happy. She **is** sick. We **are** tired.

## 6.- Verb “to have”, “to has”

In Spanish, the verb to **have/has** has two meanings: “**haber**” and “**tener**”. When we use it with simple forms of verb tenses, it usually means “**tener**”. When we use it with compound forms, it usually means “**haber**”. In this module, we are using it in its simple form and therefore it is associated to “**tener**”.

Have / Has			
Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I <b>have</b> relatives	I don't <b>have</b> relatives	Do I <b>have</b> relatives?
You	You <b>have</b> relatives	You don't <b>have</b> relatives	Do you <b>have</b> relatives?
He	He <b>has</b> relatives	He doesn't <b>have</b> relatives	Does he <b>have</b> relatives?
She	She <b>has</b> relatives	She doesn't <b>have</b> relatives	Does she <b>have</b> relatives?
It	It <b>has</b> relatives	It doesn't <b>have</b> relatives	Does it <b>have</b> relatives?
We	We <b>have</b> relatives	We don't <b>have</b> relatives	Do we <b>have</b> relatives?
You	You <b>have</b> relatives	You don't <b>have</b> relatives	Do you <b>have</b> relatives?
They	They <b>have</b> relatives	They don't <b>have</b> relatives	Do they <b>have</b> relatives?

Table 13. Have / Has usage

As you may have observed on Table 7, “**Have**” is used with all pronouns but She, He and It (third person singular); while “**Has**” is used with pronouns She, He and It. Also observe that the verbs in present simple (the third people of the singular) when asking questions or use negative forms, the auxiliary system **Do/Does** must be used.

### Examples:

- I **have** a beautiful family
- Barbara **has** two daughters
- People **have** responsibilities
- They **have** the fastest horses
- My wife **has** a lot of appointments

## 7.- Like, Dislike. Expressions: I like, I hate

The verb “to like” and “to dislike” follow the rules for simple past tense. Both are regular verbs. “**to like**” means “gustar”, and “**to dislike**” means “no gustar”

Examples:

- I **like** fruits
- I **dislike** his bad habits
- He **likes** pizza
- She **dislikes** wearing dirty clothes

Personal pronoun	Verb	
I You	like	Dislike
He She It	likes	Dislikes
We You They	like	dislike

Table 14. "to like" and "to dislike"

Likes (some related verbs)	opposites
love (when you like it very much)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hate (when you dislike someone or something very much)</li> <li>• can't stand (when you dislike someone or something)</li> </ul>
enjoy be keen on be fond of	dislike

Table 15.- To like and opposites

Examples:

- Alice **hates** to play soccer, but she **likes** to play another ball game.
- Alice **dislikes** to play soccer, but she **enjoys** to play another ball game

Persona Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	I <b>like</b> apples	I <b>don't like</b> apples	<b>Do</b> I like apples?
You	You <b>like</b> apples	You <b>don't like</b> apples	<b>Do</b> you like apples?
He	He <b>likes</b> apples	He <b>doesn't like</b> apples	<b>Does</b> he like apples?
She	She <b>likes</b> apples	She <b>doesn't like</b> apples	<b>Does</b> she like apples?
It	It <b>likes</b> apples	It <b>doesn't like</b> apples	<b>Does</b> it like apples?
You	You <b>like</b> apples	You <b>don't like</b> apples	<b>Do</b> you like apples?
We	We <b>like</b> apples	We <b>don't like</b> apples	<b>Do</b> we like apples?
They	They <b>like</b> apples	They <b>don't like</b> apples	<b>Do</b> they like apples?

Table 16. To like, different forms

## 8.- Modal verb “Can” and its negative form

**Modals** (also called modal verbs, modal auxiliary verbs, modal auxiliaries) are special verbs that behave irregularly in English. They are different from normal verbs like work, play, visit, etc. They give additional information about the function of the main verb that follows it. They have a great variety of communicative functions. Here are some characteristics of modal verbs:

- They never change their form. You can't add "s", "ed", "ing"
- They are always followed by an infinitive without "to"
- They are used to indicate modality allowing speakers to express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, ability, etc

There are several modal verbs; in this module, we only are going to study “Can”

Personal Pronoun	Modal Verb	Main Verb
I		
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		
	can	Play (example)

Table 17. Modal verb "CAN"

As you can see on Table 8, the modal verb is the same independently of the pronoun

“Can” is used as follows:

- Talk about a possibility →
  - You **can** see the ocean from our bedroom's window.
- Talk about abilities →
  - Allison **can** speak French fluently
  - Courtney **can't** sing
  - She **can** drive a car
- To ask something
  - **Can** you do me a favor? Yes, I **can**
  - **Can** you make a cup of coffee, please?
  - **Can** you put the TV on?
  - **Can** you come here a minute?
  - **Can** you be quiet!
- Ask or give permission
  - **Can** I go to the party? Yes, you **can**.
  - **-Can** I smoke in this room?
  - -You **can't** smoke here, but you **can** smoke in the garden

For questions and answers using “Can”, please review the following table

Question form	Affirmative answer	Negative answer
Can he play baseball?	Yes, he can	No, he can't
Can she dance?	Yes, she can	No, she can't
Can they sing?	Yes, they can	No, they can't

Table 18. Modal verb “CAN”, Question/answer

## 9.- Question words → Wh

Question words are also called **wh** questions because they include the letters “W” and “H”

Question Word	Function	Example
What [Qué]	Asking for information about something. Asking for repetition or confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What</b> is your name?</li> <li>• <b>What?</b> I can't hear you</li> </ul>
When [Cuándo]	Asking about time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When is your birthday?</li> </ul>
Where [Dónde]	Asking something related to a places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where are you from?</li> </ul>
Which [Cuál]	Asking about choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which is your favorite color?</li> </ul>
Who [Quién]	Asking about persons (subject)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who is that?</li> </ul>
Whose [De quién]	Asking about ownership or possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whose are these keys?</li> <li>• Whose turn is it?</li> </ul>
Why [Por qué]	Asking for reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why are you sad?</li> </ul>
How [Cómo]	Asking about manner, condition or quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are you?</li> </ul>
How old [Cuántos años]	Asking about age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How old are you?</li> </ul>

Table 19. Question words "Wh"

## 10.- Adverbs of time (Connectors) → first, after or after that, then, later, finally

These words are called **connectors**, as they help you connect your ideas and clarify which action comes first. They make your discourse easier to understand.

They can be divided into:

- Introduction of ideas: first
- Sequencing different actions: later, then, after or after that
- Conclusion: finally

When you use connectors, you have to consider two things:

- You usually write them at the beginning of the sentence/paragraph.
- They are always followed by commas

Example:

Every day I do many things. **First**, I get up. **Then**, I have breakfast. **After** that, I go for a walk. **Later**, I go to the store to buy my favorite lunch meat. When I get home, I make my favorite kind of soup. **Finally**, I sit down to enjoy my soup.

## 11.- Indefinite Articles a / an

In general, the article **a / an** is used when we don't specify the things or people we are talking about, is for this reason why are called "indefinite articles"

- I met **an** engineer
- I in **a** factory in New York
- I borrowed **a** pencil from **a** passenger sitting next to me

In the next table are described the usage rules

Indefinite articles		
Article	Usage	Examples
a	When the following word starts with a <u>consonant sound</u> (Not a consonant letter, you may now how the word sounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>a</b> banana</li> <li>• <b>a</b> man</li> <li>• <b>a</b> user (sounds like yoo-zer)</li> <li>• <b>a</b> university</li> <li>• <b>a</b> unicycle</li> <li>• <b>a</b> euro</li> </ul>
an	When the following word starts with a <u>vocal sound</u> (Not a consonant letter, you may now how the word sounds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>an</b> apple</li> <li>• <b>an</b> old man</li> <li>• <b>an</b> hour</li> </ul>

Table 20. Indefinite Articles

### Exceptions on Articles

- Do not use articles when referring to: Countries, states, counties, lakes or mountains unless the article is part of the name: **The** United States of America
  - Sally lives in Washington near Mount Rainier
  - Andrew and Leila live in northern British Columbia
- We use articles when referring to: water bodies, oceans and seas
  - Mexico borders on **the** Pacific Ocean
- Do not use articles when referring to general things
  - My mom likes Chinese tea.
  - My grandfather likes reading books.

- Do not use articles when referring to food or places
  - Tony has breakfast in bed.
  - Luis goes to school.

## 12.- Definite Article “The”

The article “The” is called definite because it is used when referring to specific nouns regardless if they are singular or plural. The object (noun) is known by both parties, the person that is speaking and the person that is listening

Definite article		
Article	Explanation	Example
The (el, los, la, las)	“The” is used to refer to specific nouns (singular and plural)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I love <b>the</b> flowers on your table</li> <li>• Wow, you play <b>the</b> violin very well</li> <li>• The restaurant in front of the school has <b>the</b> tastiest food in the area</li> </ul>

Table 21. Definite article "The"

Generally, the first time someone talks about something is used "a" or "an". The times that follow it "the" is used. Example:

- I live in **a** house. **The** house is pretty big, it has four bedrooms

### Exceptions on Articles

- Do not use articles when referring to: Countries, states, counties, lakes or mountains unless the article is part of the name: **The** United States of America
  - Sally lives in Washington near Mount Rainier
  - Andrew and Leila live in northern British Columbia
- We use articles when referring to: water bodies, oceans and seas
  - Mexico borders on **the** Pacific Ocean
- Do not use articles when referring to general things
  - My mom likes Chinese tea.
  - My grandfather likes reading books.
- Do not use articles when referring to food or places
  - Tony has breakfast in bed.
  - Luis goes to school.

## 13.- Prepositions

In English grammar, a preposition is a word, which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun, connecting it to another word. See the following examples:

- We jumped **in** the lake → “in” is preposition
- Many shops don't open **on** Sundays → “on” is preposition

Prepositions can be classified in three groups: prepositions of place, prepositions of time and other types of prepositions. Normally preposition of movement or direction are included on prepositions of place when indicating that the object is going from one place to another. Some prepositions can be classified on more than one group based on the context of the sentence. Please see the next tables for better understanding.

Some Prepositions of place		
Prepositions	Usage	Examples
At	[en]. We use <b>at</b> on the followings scenarios: a) for a specific point or exact position, b) Place where it's being doing something specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>At</b> the door</li> <li>• Amanda is <b>at</b> the bus stop</li> <li>• We live <b>at</b> 927 Lincoln Rd.</li> <li>• <b>At</b> home</li> <li>• <b>At</b> Work</li> </ul>
In	[dentro de, en]. We use <b>in</b> when there is a delimited or closed area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In</b> the garden</li> <li>• There is no one <b>in</b> the house</li> <li>• The milk is <b>in</b> the fridge</li> <li>• I live <b>in</b> New York</li> </ul>
On	[en, sobre o encima]. We use <b>on</b> to a) show that the object is positioned on a horizontal or vertical surface, b) communication media (newspaper, television, radio, etc), c) show some methods of traveling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The image is <b>on</b> the wall</li> <li>• The cat is <b>on</b> the mat.</li> <li>• I love traveling <b>on</b> metro</li> </ul>
Under	[debajo]. When the object is covered by another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The coin is <b>under</b> the rug</li> <li>• The car is <b>under</b> the table</li> </ul>
Among	[entre]. When the object is surrounded by more than two objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation among all countries is very important</li> <li>• The ball is among soccer players</li> </ul>
Behind	[detrás de]. At or to the far side of (something), typically so as to be hidden by it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I hung my coat <b>behind</b> the door</li> </ul>
In front of	[delante de, en frente de]. further forward than someone or something else	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She started talking to the man <b>in front of</b> her</li> </ul>
Between	[entre]. In the middle or in the space which separates two places, people or objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lalo is <b>between</b> Julio and Ramón</li> <li>• That circle is <b>between</b> the two boxes over there</li> </ul>
Next to	[cerca de, al lado de]. Not far away in distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The boxes are <b>next to</b> the closet</li> </ul>
Into	[cerca de, al lado de]. Towards or expressing movement to the inside or middle of something and about to be contained, surrounded or enclosed by it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover the bowl and put <b>into</b> the fridge</li> </ul>
Besides	[junto a, enseguida de] At the side of or next to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tree is <b>beside</b> the house</li> </ul>

Table 22. Some Prepositions of place

Some Prepositions of Time		
Prepositions	Usage	Examples
At	[en, a]. When use as preposition of time, it applies on: a) night, b) used to show an exact or a particular time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It gets cold <b>at</b> night.</li> <li>There's a meeting <b>at</b> 2.30 this afternoon / <b>at</b> lunch time.</li> </ul>
In	[en]. When use as preposition of time, it applies on: a) months / seasons / year, b) morning / evening / afternoon, c) period of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I visited Italy <b>in</b> July, <b>in</b> spring, <b>in</b> 1994</li> <li><b>In</b> the evenings, I like to relax.</li> <li>This is the first cigarette I have had <b>in</b> three years.</li> </ul>
On	[en, e]. When use as preposition of time, it applies on days or weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many shops open <b>on</b> Sundays</li> <li>What did you do <b>on</b> past weekend?</li> </ul>
since	[desde]. From a particular time in the past until a later time, or until now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She has suffered depression <b>since</b> she was sixteen</li> <li>We have been here since morning</li> </ul>
for	[por]. Used to show an amount of time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm just going to bed <b>for</b> an hour or so.</li> </ul>

Table 23. Some Prepositions of Time

## 14.- There is / There are

“**There is**” and “**There are**”, are expressions that used to express the amount of things or people that are in certain place. Both forms mean “**hay**”, the difference is that the first is used for the singular and the second for the plural

Examples:

- Singular
  - Affirmative: **There is** a bookstore *in the museum*.
  - Negative: **There isn't** a bookstore *in the museum*.
  - Interrogative: **Is there** a bookstore *in the museum*?
    - Short answer: Yes, *there is*. / No, *there isn't*.
- Plural
  - Affirmative: **There are** two parks *near the monument*.
  - Negative: **There aren't** two parks *near the monument*.
  - Interrogative: **Are there** two parks *near the monument*?
    - Short answer: Yes, *there are*. / No, *there aren't*.

**There isn't** is the contraction of **There is not** and **There aren't** is the contraction of **There are not**

## 15.- Adjectives

In General, an **adjective** is a word which modifies a noun or a pronoun. Also, an adjective may come before a noun or after some verbs like: be, feel, seem and look.

### 15.1.- Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives: **my, your, his, her, its, our, your** and **their** modify the noun following it in order to show possession. The possessive adjectives do not substitute nouns

Possessive Adjectives		
Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjective	Examples
I	my [mɪ]	I have a beautiful wife. <b>My</b> wife is beautiful
You	Your [tu]	Is this <b>your</b> book?
He	His [su]	This is <b>his</b> bicycle
She	Her [su]	Mary does not like <b>her</b> dress
It	Its [su, sus]	<b>Its</b> color is beautiful
We	Our [nuestro]	<b>Our</b> house is the biggest of all neighborhood
You	Your [sus]	<b>Your</b> cars are the best
They	Their [sus]	My parent's jobs are interesting. <b>Their</b> jobs are interesting

Table 24. Possessive Adjectives

### 15.2.- Demonstrative Adjectives

A demonstrative adjective modifies a noun. They are the same than Demonstratives Pronouns but they are used different; demonstrative Pronouns substitute nouns.

- **This** modifies or refers to **singular nouns** that are **near** to the speaker.
- **That** modifies or refers to **singular nouns** that are **far** from the speaker.
- **These** modifies or refers to **plural nouns** that are **near** to the speaker.
- **Those** modifies or refers to **plural nouns** that are **far** from the speaker.

Examples:

- **This** apple is good
- **That** bike is my favorite
- **These** boxes are mine
- **Those** binders are not ours

### 15.3.- Other Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun.

Category	Examples of adjectives
General	beautiful, pretty, handsome, sexy, cute, good looking (positive) ugly, horrible, dreadful (negative), popular, professional, messy, good
Height	short, average height, tall
Build	slim, average built, muscular, fat, overweight
Age	child, young, mature, old
Hair	blonde, brunette, red hair, bald
Gender	male, female
Sex	woman, man, girl, boy
Pleasant feelings	happy, merry, glad, pleased, joyful, delighted, energetic, alive, vital, active, cheerful, jolly, ecstatic relaxed, at ease, peaceful, calm, easy, fantastic
Unpleasant feelings	sad, unhappy, lonely, depressed, afflicted, angry tired, sleepy, weak, fatigued, annoyed, irritated, upset nervous, uneasy, afraid, worried, fearful
Weight	light, heavy
Size	small, little, tiny, thin, short
Age	new, old
Shape	Rectangular, triangular, round, cylindrical.
Material	metal, wood, plastic, leather, cotton, paper, glass
Color	white, red, blue, black, purple

Table 25. Other Adjectives

## 16.- Exercises

Complete the conversation. Choose the best sentence.

1) Maggie → \_\_\_\_ Would you like to meet my sister?

Paul → Yes, please.

A) Hey, Maggie!

B) Hi, Paul!

C) Who's that?

2) John → How's It going?

Kate → \_\_\_\_

A) Not bad, thanks.

B) I'm from Canada.

C) Nice to meet you, too.

3) Gloria → How are you?

Jae-won → \_\_\_\_

A) Hey! How about you?

B) I'm 21.

C) Fine, thanks and you?

4) Adam → I'm a student. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Eric → I'm a student, too.

A) How are things?  
**B) How about you?**  
 C) How's it going?

Read the text. Choose the best answer to the question about the text.

Friends Net <i>The place to meet friends on the net</i>		Reply	Forward
Kelly028 - 3/6/2011 10:45 p.m.	Hey! My name is Kelly, and this is my friend Marco. I'm from Canada and Marco is from Mexico. I'm a student, and Marco is a Photographer. He's 25. I'm 22.		
SDGabriela38 - 3/6/2011 11:15 p.m.	Hi. How are you? My name is Gabriela. I'm 26, and I'm from San Diego, California, in the US. I'm not a student, and I'm not a Photographer. I am a teacher and an artist.		

5) Where is Marco from?

A) Canada  
**B) Mexico**  
 C) the US

6) How old is Kelly?

A) 26  
 B) 25  
**C) 22**

7) Who's a photographer?

A) Kelly  
**B) Marco**  
 C) Gabriela

Choose the best words to complete the sentence.

8) She's \_\_\_\_\_. She works in a hospital.

**A) a doctor**  
 B) a singer  
 C) a soccer player

9) He's \_\_\_\_\_. He works in a school.

A) a chef  
 B) a zookeeper  
**C) a teacher**

10) Michelle is \_\_\_\_\_. She works in an office.

- A) a taxi driver
- B) an office worker**
- C) a pilot

11) Chuck is \_\_\_\_\_. He goes to the University of Texas.

- A) a teacher
- B) a student**
- C) an architect

12) What \_\_\_\_?

- A) do you do**
- B) does they do
- C) do he does

13) Where \_\_\_\_?

- A) do Paul and Beth lives
- B) do Paul and Beth live**
- C) does Paul and Beth live

14) Who \_\_\_\_ for?

- A) do he works
- B) does he work**
- C) do he work

15) What \_\_\_\_?

- A) is Jessica do
- B) does Jessica do**
- C) do Jessica do

16) How old \_\_\_\_?

- A) are you**
- B) do you do
- C) does she is

17) Where \_\_\_\_ to school?

- A) Is Joe go
- B) Does Joe go**
- C) do Joe goes

18) Gloria \_\_\_\_\_ bicycling.

- A) love to go
- B) loves to go**
- C) to go

**Read the text. Choose True or False.**

<b>Koby Fitness Center</b>		<b>New Member Information</b>	
<b>Name:</b> Julia Morgan		<b>Classes:</b>	
<b>Address:</b> 12 Smith Street, Cincinnati, OH 45213		Group Exercise	M W F 5:30 – 6:30
<b>E-mail address:</b> <i>jjm@yoohoo.com</i>		Swimming	Sat 12:30 – 1:30
<b>Phone:</b> 555-0173		Martial arts	Tue Th 8:30 – 9:30
<b>Cell phone:</b> 555-0194		Yoga	Sat 9:30 – 10:30
<b>Age:</b> 25		<b>Other exercise:</b>	
<b>Job:</b> Teacher		<i>I go jogging every morning. I play soccer on Sunday afternoons.</i>	
<b>Works for:</b> Carrie College			
<b>Health:</b> Excellent			

**19) Julia does group exercise three times a week.**

- A) True
- B) False

**20) Julia never goes swimming.**

- A) True
- B) False

**21) Julia sometimes does martial arts.**

- A) True
- B) False

**22) Julia does yoga once a week.**

- A) True
- B) False

**23) Julia goes jogging every day.**

- A) True
- B) False

**24) Julia plays soccer twice a week.**

- A) True
- B) False

**Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.**

**25) I take \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.**

- A) TV
- B) magazine
- C) a nap

26) I have \_\_\_\_ at a restaurant.

- A) lunch
- B) text messages
- C) a nap

27) I check \_\_\_\_ every day.

- A) coffee
- B) my e-mail
- C) my friends

28) I send \_\_\_\_ after school.

- A) a magazine
- B) a game
- C) text messages

Complete the sentence. Choose the correct word or phrase.

29) The red dress is \$100. The black one is \$200. The red dress is \_\_\_\_ the black one.

- A) cheap as
- B) more cheap
- C) cheaper
- D) cheaper than

30) Sneakers are \_\_\_\_ shoes.

- A) comfortable
- B) more comfortable
- C) more comfortable than
- D) comfortable as

31) The blue shirt is \$20. The black shirt is \$10. The black shirt isn't \_\_\_\_ the blue shirt.

- A) Expensiver than
- B) more expensive
- C) expensive as
- D) as expensive as

32) The lasagna is good. The spaghetti is terrible. The lasagna is \_\_\_\_ the spaghetti.

- A) more good than
- B) gooder than
- C) as good
- D) better than

33) That sweater is old and dirty. It isn't \_\_\_\_ this one.

- A) as nice as
- B) nice than
- C) nicer as
- D) more nice

34) Suits are        jeans.

- A) Stylisher than
- B) more stylisher
- C) more stylish than**
- D) stylish as

Choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

35) Where        on your last vacation?

- A) You went
- B) do you went
- C) did you go**

36) How long        there?

- A) You stayed
- B) Did you stay**
- C) do you stayed

37)        any one interesting?

- A) Did you meet**
- B) Do you met
- C) Did you met

38) I        a good time on my vacation.

- A) didn't had
- B) have**
- C) don't had

39) We        to Acapulco in my friend's car.

- A) drove
- B) drived
- C) drive**

40) How        to Paris?

- A) You did got
- B) Did you got
- C) Did you get**

41) Look at the picture below. Which of the following statements are correct?



1. Her hair is straight.
2. She has black hair.
3. Her hair is curly.
4. She has short hair.

**A) 2,4**

B) 1, 3

C) 1, 2

D) 3, 4

**Complete the following sentence:**

**42) 'Among', 'behind', 'in front of ' and 'between' are examples of prepositions of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) Place**

B) Time

C) person

**43) Choose an adjective for the sentence: "I'm a\_\_\_\_singer. I sing in concerts all over the world."**

**A) Professional**

B) Good

C) Single

D) place

**44) Choose the verb for the following sentence: "Hugo \_\_\_in the park every morning"**

**A) Walks**

B) walk

C) walkes

D) walking

**45) Fill in the blanks with the correct auxiliary: The history teacher\_\_\_\_know a lot about the transmission of diseases, but our science teacher\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A) doesn't, does**

B) did, don't

C) does, does

D) doesn't, doesn't

**46) Fill the blank in the sentence using the correct pronoun: Lee and Li are foreign students, \_\_\_\_are from Hong Kong**

**A) They**

B) She

C) Them

D) their

47) Choose the correct preposition of place: The circle is \_\_\_\_\_ the two cubes



- A) Between
- B) Under
- C) next to

48) Choose the correct preposition of place: The circle is \_\_\_\_\_ the cube



- A) On
- B) in front of
- C) under

49) Use the verbs in the correct form in simple present for each sentence.

Augustin Treviño \_\_\_\_\_ in Guadalajara with his family. He \_\_\_\_\_ three daughters. They \_\_\_\_ famous, too. His youngest daughter \_\_\_\_\_ TV every day.

- A) lives - has - are - watches
- B) live - have - are - see
- C) lively – are - is - watch

50) What is the correct answer for the following question? Where are you from?

- A) I'm from Japan
- B) I am fine
- C) She is from Mexico
- D) You aren't from Japan

51) ¿Cuál de los siguientes números corresponde al número seventy-eight?

- A) 78
- B) 17
- C) 708
- D) 718

52) ¿Cuál de los siguientes números corresponde al número sixty?

- A) 60
- B) 6
- C) 16
- D) 600

**53) Encuentra la serie que contenga la palabra que no corresponde**

- A) Apple, pen, banana
- B) pen, pencil, back pack
- C) orange, pink, red

**54) Hello, my name is Lee Adams. I am Thai. Where is Lee from?**

- A) He is from Thailand
- B) they are from Thailand
- C) I am from Thailand

**55) To ask somebody about his occupation we say:**

- A) What do you do?
- B) Where do you work
- C) Why do you do

**56) Which of the following sentences is wrong:**

- A) Gladys are an actress
- B) Gladys is an actress
- C) Gladys is very intelligent

**57) Which of the following sentences is correct:**

- A) He is my friends
- B) He isn't my friend
- C) He are my friend

**58) Which of the following sentences is wrong?**

- A) Thomas works in Canada
- B) Thomas is working in Canada
- C) Thomas works on Canada

**59) What do you like to do?**

- A) I like pizza
- B) I play soccer
- C) I do Karate
- D) I like reading and swimming

**60) Which of these sentences is wrong?**

- A) My aunt lives with her cousins in their house
- B) My aunt live with her cousins in their house
- C) My aunt Anna lives with her cousins in their house

**61) At what time do you eat lunch?**

- A) It's nine past ten
- B) In the night
- C) I eat lunch at 12:30
- D) I eating lunch at 5 O clock

**62) When is your birthday?**

- A) next year
- B) Next to the house
- C) I birth in USA
- D) My birthday is in July**

**63) I'm 29 years old**

- A) How are you
- B) How old are you?**
- C) How many years you have

**64) Turn right on maple street and go straight ahead for two blocks**

- A) How do I get to the drugstore?**
- B) When is the drugstore
- C) Where are you

**65) What kind of food do you like?**

- A) I love Italian food**
- B) I like Chinese Restaurants
- C) The Mexican people

**66) How many rooms does your house have?**

- A) My rooms are smalls
- B) My house is big
- C) My house has four rooms.**

**67) We rarely \_\_\_ tea in the afternoon**

- A) have**
- B) has
- C) runs
- D) haves

**68) Carmen's mother sometimes\_\_\_\_in the lake**

- A) swim
- B) swims**
- C) swimes
- D) swimming

**69) I \_\_\_\_have breakfast at home**

- A) seldom**
- B) sledomms
- C) sledoms
- D) sledomming

70) The moon \_\_\_\_\_ at night

- A) shiness
- B) shines**
- C) shineses
- D) shine

71) Do you \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning?

- A) working
- B) works
- C) work**
- D) workes

72) Peter and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ French on Monday

- A) study**
- B) studies
- C) studies
- D) studys

73) Sally and Joe \_\_\_\_\_ hard every day.

- A) work**
- B) working
- C) worker
- D) works

74) Pedro's two sons rarely \_\_\_\_\_ lies

- A) told
- B) tells
- C) tell**
- D) telles

75) Which of the following is not a possessive pronoun? Mine, yours, he, hers, its, ours, theirs

- A) Mine
- B) Hers
- C) He**
- D) ours

76) Complete the sentence with the correct pronoun. "Today is Nancy's birthday, \_\_\_\_\_ is fifteen."

- A) She**
- B) Hers
- C) Her

77) Complete the sentence with the possessive pronoun. "We are an international school. \_\_\_\_\_ students are from different countries."

- A) us
- B) ours
- C) our
- D) we

78) Complete the sentence with the correct demonstrative pronoun. \_\_\_\_\_ is my head and \_\_\_\_\_ are my hands.

- A) This - these
- B) That - those
- C) This - that
- D) These - those

79) Select the correct verb for each blank.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ 21 years old.
- Gentlemen \_\_\_\_\_ kind to others.
- People \_\_\_\_\_ responsibilities.
- Orange juice \_\_\_\_\_ good to drink.

- A) have – are – have – is
- B) have – are – has – is
- C) am – are – have – is

80) Identify the correct possessive pronoun: "The book on the table belongs to Sarah; it's \_\_\_\_\_."

- A) hers
- B) her
- C) she
- D) mine

81) ¿Qué método utilizas para comprender temas como el uso de los pronombres y adjetivos?

R → Leer pausadamente para aprender una mayor cantidad de información.

82) Read the next sentences: I'm a teacher. You are in class. Now, rephrase the sentences with their verbs in negative.

- A) I'm not a teacher. You aren't in class.
- B) I am don't a teacher. You doesn't in class
- C) I don't a teacher. You don't in class.

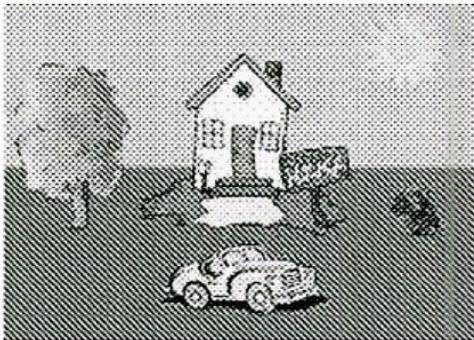
83) Read the following sentences: Betty and I \_\_\_\_\_ best friends. I think Betty \_\_\_\_\_ my girlfriend. Choose the correct form of the verb "to be" to complete the sentence.

- A) are, are
- B) is, is
- C) is, are
- D) are, is

84) Choose the correct indefinite article. It's \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.

- A) a
- B) an
- C) the
- D) in

85) Look at drawing and choose the correct combination to complete the following sentences.



- The sun is \_\_\_\_\_ the sky.
- The car is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
- The tree is \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

- A) In, in front of, next to
- B) on, in front of, next to
- C) in, behind, next to

86) Nice to meet you! I'm a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ do you do?

- A) What
- B) Where
- C) When
- D) Why

87) What is the right answer for the following question?: "What's your sister's name?"

- A) She is Vero
- B) Hers name is Vero
- C) Her name is Vero.

88) Arrange the following words to form a complete question: do / often / you / native / your / how / visit / country?

- A) How often do you visit your native country?
- B) How do you often visit your native country?
- C) Do you visit your native country how often?

89) Supongamos que estás de viaje por Estados Unidos y perdieras tu maleta en una estación de tren o de autobuses ¿cómo solicitarías ayuda?

R → Harías una descripción breve del objeto que buscas y preguntarías por su ubicación.

90) Complete the conversation with the correct words:

Robert: \_\_\_\_\_ we swim today?

Amanda: No, we \_\_\_\_\_ swim today because it's cold.

- A) can, can't
- B) can, can
- C) can't, can't
- D) can't, can

91) Match the sentences with their corresponding use of the auxiliary 'can'.

- 1. Opportunity
- 2. Ability
- 3. Permission
- 4. Request

- A) I can speak English.
- B) Susana, can I drive your car while you're out of town?
- C) Can you give me a ride to school?
- D) Hey, my brother is free now, he can help you.

R → [1-d] [2-a] [3-b] [4-c]

92) Choose a 3rd person singular pronoun from the following options.

- A) It
- B) We
- C) Them
- D) you

93) Choose the correct verb for the following sentence.

"It's illegal and dangerous. She's only twelve years old and \_\_\_\_\_ a car!"

- A) Drive
- B) Drives
- C) driving

**94) Choose which of the following sentences are in simple present tense.**

1. Pele was a great soccer player.
2. The students will be scanning to find names in the article.
3. I eat a lot of vegetables.
4. Does Laura like music?

A) 3,4

B) 1,2

C) 3,1

D) 2,4

**95) Choose the correct simple present tense form of the verb from the following sentences.**

I have a very busy family. My twins always \_\_\_\_ shopping with their friends. My son \_\_\_\_ with his friends and they \_\_\_\_ soccer after that. My wife \_\_\_\_ a lot of appointments because she is a doctor.

R → go / studies / play / has

**96) Match the sentences according to like or dislike feelings.**

- A) My father loves Mexican food.
- B) I think everybody hates going to the dentist.
- C) We are crazy about playing soccer.
- D) My sister really enjoys walking to school every day.

R → [Like-a, c, d] [Dislike-b]

**97) Choose the correct punctuation mark that should go after a question.**

R → ?

**98) What question word do you use to ask for someone's name?**

- A) What
- B) Which
- C) Who
- D) When

**99) El asesor del Módulo les pide a Hugo y Ana platicuen sobre su programa de actividades para practicar las estructuras de tiempo, pero Ana al notar sus limitantes y las habilidades de Hugo comienza a bajar su participación. Conforme a los contenidos desarrollados en este programa, ¿qué recomendación le harías a Ana para mejorar su actitud?**

R → Las capacidades de Hugo y estructurar sus preguntas y respuestas de la mejor manera posible.

**100) Llena los espacios con los adjetivos posesivos para los sujetos subrayados.**

- 1 Guillermo shaves \_\_\_\_\_ beard with an electric razor.
- 2 Lucia loves \_\_\_\_\_ children very much
- 3 The boys win all \_\_\_\_\_ football games
- 4 The dog I own is \_\_\_\_\_ favorite pet

A) His, her, their, my

B) His, hers, theirs, mine

C) He, she, they, I

101) ¿Qué método utilizas para comprender temas como el uso de los pronombres y adjetivos?

R ➔ Leer pausadamente para aprender una mayor cantidad de información

102) ¿Cómo realizas la corrección ortográfica de las preguntas con "Wh" en tus trabajos escritos?

R ➔ Cotejas contra tu material de apoyo las palabras con las que tienes dudas.

103) Choose the correct preposition for location. "The mailbox is \_\_\_\_\_ the corner."

- A) at
- B) on
- C) in
- D) under

104) Read the following group of words: when, where, what and who. Identify the function of the words in the group. We use them to:

- A) ask for home
- B) ask questions
- C) ask to the people

105) Choose the correct verb for the following sentence. "Children \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school."

- D) eat
- E) eats
- F) eating
- G) eates

106) Choose which form of the verb best completes the following sentences.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ four languages.
2. Erica is a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ French.
3. I always \_\_\_\_\_ the window at night because it is cold.
4. Those shoes \_\_\_\_\_ too much.
5. His job is great because he \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people.

- A) Tell, teach, near, costs, meet
- B) Speaks, teaches, close, cost, meets
- C) Speak, teaches, closes, cost, met

107) Arrange the following words to form a complete sentence: for / bakes / occasion / she / cakes / every

- A) She every occasion cake for bakes
- B) She cakes bake for every occasion
- C) She bakes cakes for every occasion.

108) Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to play soccer, but she \_\_\_\_\_ to play another ball game.

- A) hates, likes
- B) love, like
- C) hate, like
- D) loves, like

Read the following conversation:

Rocío: Wow, you look really nice today. I like your red jacket. Is it new?  
Carolina: Thanks. Yes, it is. I like your black earrings.

Now, answer the following question: What are they talking about?

109) They are talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

R → what Carolina and Rocío like about what each other is wearing.

110) Find the sentences that are correct.

- 1. I don't play basketball anymore.
- 2. He doesn't spends his money wisely.
- 3. Do you study hard enough?
- 4. My parents doesn't like my friends.
- 5. Does she like to listen to music?

- A) 3, 4, 5
- B) 1, 2, 3
- C) 1, 3, 5

111) Choose the correct answer for the following question. Do you live in a house?

- A) Yes I am
- B) Yes, I do
- C) Yes I does

112) Choose which of the following statements are true and correct in grammar.

- 1. We use WHERE to ask about time.
- 2. We use WHEN to talk about place or position.
- 3. We use WHO to ask for what or which person or people is doing the action.
- 4. We use WHY to ask for a reason.
- 5. We use HOW to ask about manner.

- A) 3, 4, 5
- B) 1, 2, 3,
- C) 1, 3, 5,

113) Complete this sentence: When we use the words: "first, after, later, that, then" we are using adverbs of:

- A) PREPOSITION
- B) Place
- C) Adjective
- D) Time

**114) Complete the following text. Use the following adverbs of time to fill-in the blanks so that the sentences make sense.**

Every day I do many things.\_\_\_\_\_, I get up.\_\_\_\_\_, I have breakfast.\_\_\_\_ that I go for a walk.\_\_\_\_\_, I go to the store to buy my favorite lunch meat. When I get home, I make my favorite kind of soup.\_\_\_\_ I sit down to enjoy my soup.

1. first
2. after
3. finally
4. later
5. then

**R ➔ 1, 5, 2, 4, 3**

**115) Relate the adverbs of time to bake a cake.**

1. Then
2. After that
3. First
4. Finally
5. Next

- a) you have to read the recipe.
- b) you have to preheat the oven.
- c) mix the ingredients together and put them in a pan.
- d) let the cake bake for twenty minutes.
- e) take the cake out of the oven and let it get cold.

**R ➔ [1-c] [2-d] [3-a] 4-e] [5-b]**

**116) What is the correct question to the following answer?**

**Question:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:** I make the tacos.

- A) Why make the tacos
- B) What make the tacos
- C) Who make the tacos?

**117) Fill in the blank with a personal pronoun for the following sentence. They say: "\_\_\_\_\_ found them in the park."**

- A) We
- B) Ours
- C) Our
- D) Us

**118) Which of the following statements are correct?**

1. Farm children has chickens and goats as pets.
2. Humberto has a pet.
3. His dog have a long tail.
4. People around the world have pets.

**R ➔ 2, 4**

119) Choose the correct adjective for the sentence: "We are \_\_\_\_\_ friends"

- A) good
- B) better
- C) betters

120) Choose the correct preposition for the following sentence

"The boxes are \_\_\_\_\_ the closet"

- A) Fine
- B) Under
- C) These

121) Complete the sentence with the correct demonstrative pronoun

"Who are \_\_\_\_\_ boys over there? They are your students"

- A) this
- B) these
- C) that
- D) those

122) Choose the correct verb for the following sentence

"We \_\_\_\_\_ higher education, digital technology and English for a better Future"

R ➔ improve

123) What is "there's"?

R ➔ It is the contraction for there is

124) ¿Qué haces si después de revisar el tema de "verbos" tienes dudas?

R ➔ Revisas tus apuntes o buscas información adicional en libros o internet para tratar de entenderlo

125) Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb to be

"Friday night! It's a party time! We \_\_\_\_\_ very happy"

- A) am
- B) are
- C) do
- D) is

126) The glasses and napkins are \_\_\_\_\_ the table

- A) on
- B) in
- C) doesn't

**127) Choose the correct preposition for location**

“The mailbox is      the corner”

R → at

128) What is the correct question for the following sentence?

“ \_\_\_\_\_ are we going to go on vacation? Because it's summer”

- A) When
- B) Where
- C) Why**
- D) What

129) Choose the correct question to the following answer. Question\_\_\_\_? Answer: He's friendly

R → What is he like?

130) Fill in the blank with the correct auxiliary: Guillermo loves to practice several sports. He swim very well

- A) cans
- B) can**
- C) canes

131) Choose the verbs that best complete the following sentence.

I    coffee, but I    a cup of hot tea in the morning.

R → like, love

132) Despues de revisar el tema de “uso de auxiliares” decides realizar una serie de ejercicios para practicar, ¿qué procedimiento realices para resolverlos?

**R →** Resuélves los ejercicios en equipo para apoyarse entre todos y así aclarar dudas e identificar y corregir errores

133) What kind of pronouns are all of the following? Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

- A) personal pronouns
- B) possessive pronouns
- C) object pronouns**

**134) Match the type of person with the right possessive adjectives Type of person**

1 Singular  
2 Plural

## **Possessive adjectives and pronouns:**

**B**  $\Rightarrow$  (1, b, d) (2, e)

135) Si te encontraras en una reunión con personas de habla inglesa que no conoces y quieres entrar en comunicación con ellos podrías:

R → presentarte e intercambiar información personal

136) Choose the correct possessive adjective his, her, or their for each noun or pronoun

**Possessive adjective**

1. his
2. her
3. their

Sentences

- A) The Williams sisters are tennis players, \_\_\_ matches are always great
- B) Barbara Streisand is a famous singer, \_\_\_ new video is great
- C) Sean Penn is an actor \_\_\_ movies are very good
- D) My parents are very nice with me. I am \_\_\_ favorite child

R → [1-c], [2-b], [3- a, d]

137) Choose the correct personal pronoun for the word(s) in brackets in each sentence

- 1 \_\_\_ are beautiful (the flowers)
- 2 \_\_\_ has two brothers (my wife)
- 3 \_\_\_ are in the same class (your brother and my sister)
- 4 \_\_\_ is playing cards in the garden (my English teacher's father)

R → 1-they, 2-she, 3-they, 4-He

138) Choose the correct personal pronoun: "Tom is playing basketball. \_\_\_ is at school"

- A) he
- B) she
- C) his
- D) the

139) Label C (correct) or I (incorrect) for each of the following sentences depending on their grammatical correctness

- 1. My sister don't loves football
- 2. I believe everybody hates going to the Olympic games
- 3. We are crazy about visiting the municipal museum
- 4. My mother really enjoy buying food everyday

R → [1, I], [2-C], [3-C], [4-I]

Look at the following picture and answer the question



140) Choose the option that best describes what Carolina likes to do

R ➔ Carolina likes to dance in the party

141) All of the following words can be used at the beginning of a question EXCEPT

Set 1= What, When How

Set 2= Do, Is, Are

Set 3= Live, Talk, Eat

Set 4= Does, Am, Are

R ➔ Set 3

142) Fill in the blank with the correct answer. Tomas has \_\_\_\_\_ English classes on Thursday

- A) She
- B) Hers
- C) It
- D) his

143) Determine whether the following statements are true “T” or false “F”

- 1 English has two articles
- 2 We call “an” a definite article
- 3 We use THE before names of most countries or territories
- 4 The article THE is used to refer to specific nouns
- 5 We call THE the indefinite article
- 6 We use A/AN depending on the sound the following word begins with

R ➔ T, F, F, T, F, T

144) Choose what part of speech is underlined in the following sentence:

“Mariana pours milk into the glass”

R ➔ Preposition

145) Look at the picture below. Which of the following statements are correct?



- 1 His hair is gray
- 2 He has a beard
- 3 His hair is long
- 4 He has dark hair

A) 1,3  
**B) 2, 4**  
C) 3,4

146) Choose the correct article for the following sentence. “The restaurant in front of the school has tastiest food in the area”

A) an  
B) a  
C) the

147) Si desconoces la manera en la que puede ser usado un pronombre posesivo en inglés, ¿que opción te pueden ayudar a eliminar tu duda?

R → apunto la palabra y la busco al final de la unidad

148) What is the correct question to the following answer? Question: \_\_\_ Answer: Alberto goes to school and then to soccer practice?

R= → Where does Alberto go in the morning?

149) Read the following question and fill in the blank with the correct question word. \_\_\_ do you like on your taco? Salsa or cream?

R → What

150) Si conocieras a una persona de habla inglesa a través de una red social ¿Cómo intercambiarías información con ella sobre sus gustos y pasatiempos usando oraciones con like y dislike?

R → Expresarías de manera autónoma tus ideas utilizando las nociones gramaticales y vocabulario propias para su formulación

151) ¿Qué aplicabilidad tiene el inglés para expresar ideas acerca de tu vida cotidiana?

R → Tratas de aplicarlo en todas las áreas de tu entorno donde su uso sea posible

## 152) Look at the picture and indicate which sentences are true



- 1.- All the bottles have the same amount
- 2.- Bottle 1 is emptier than bottle 2
- 3.- Bottle 3 is the fullest
- 4.- Bottle 2 is as full as bottle 4

A) 3,4  
 B) 1,4  
 C) 1,3  
 D) 1,2

## 153) En un examen de colocación de inglés te preguntan cuáles son los usos de can y can't en diversas situaciones. ¿Cómo consideras que serían tus respuestas?

R → Usarías expresiones gramaticales y vocabulario preciso para expresar tus aptitudes de manera oral o escrita

## 154) Choose which of the following verbs best complete each sentence

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ two languages
2. Josue is a teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish
3. I always \_\_\_\_\_ the door at night
4. These gloves \_\_\_\_\_ too much

a. teaches  
 b. cost  
 c. speaks  
 d. meets  
 e. close  
 f. opens

R → [1-c] [2-a] [3-e] [4-b]

## 155) Punctuation marks are intentionally omitted in the following sentences. Which of them are questions?

1. How old are you
2. Wow those nice boots
3. Which books do you like
4. What a pretty dress

A) 1, 3  
 B) 1,3,4  
 C) 1,2,3,4

156) Choose a question word for the following question “\_\_\_\_\_can I get to the police station?

- A) Where
- B) How
- C) Why

157) Choose the correct form of the verb “to be” for the following sentence “Eduardo\_\_\_\_\_ a hardworking person”

- A) is
- B) are
- C) am

158) Which of the following forms may express a genuine request for information in a correct manner?

Do you think\_\_\_\_\_ to pay?

- A) You has
- B) you have
- C) your have

159) Choose the correct option of the modal can or can't to complete the sentences

1. Laura\_\_\_\_\_ teach English; she's not a teacher
2. Elena\_\_\_\_\_ run very fast; she likes to practice athletics
3. David\_\_\_\_\_ speak four languages! It's so easy for him!
4. Daniel\_\_\_\_\_ cook anything good. Nobody likes his food!

- A) can, can, can, can't
- B) can't, can't, can, can
- C) can't, can, can, can't