

Módulo 12

Mi vida en otra lengua.

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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.

UNIT 1, What are you doing?

SECTION 1, I'm planning a trip

Present Progressive

The present progressive indicates continuous action, something going on now. This tense is formed with the auxiliary "to be" verb, in the present tense, plus the present participle of the verb "*ing*" ending.

Affirmative form

It is formed using the following structure

Subject + (am / is / are) + Verb + ING + Complement

Examples:

- I **am reading** a book or I'**m reading** a book
- She **is playing** volleyball or She'**s playing** volleyball
- They **are running** very fast o They'**re running** very fast

Note: that the pronoun and the "to be" verb can be used with contraction: I'm (I am), you're (you are), he's (he is), she's (she is), they're (they are), we're (we are), isn't (is not), aren't (are not)

Negative form

It is formed using the following structure

Subject + (am / is / are) + **NOT** + Verb + ING + Complement

Examples:

- I **am not reading** a book or I'**m not reading** a book
- She **is not playing** volleyball or She'**s not playing** volleyball
- They **are not running** very fast o They'**re not running** very fast

Interrogative form

It is formed using the following structure

(am / is / are) + Subject + Verb + ING + Complement?

Examples:

- **Am** I **reading** a book?
- **Is** she **playing** volleyball?
- **Are** they **running** very fast?

Short answer (yes/not)

It is formed using the following structure

Yes, subject + verb to be OR No, subject + verb to be + not

Let see some examples:

- Are you playing football?
 - Yes, I am
 - No, I am not or No, I'm not
- Is she eating pizza?
 - Yes, she is
 - No, she is not or No she's not

Rules to add "ing" to a verb

- When a verb ends in "e", you drop the "e" before adding "ing"
 - make – **making**
- When a one syllable verb ends in a vowel and consonant, you double the consonant before adding "ing"
 - run – **running**
- When a verb ends with "y" you just add "ing"
 - lay – **laying**
- When a verb ends in "ie", you change the "ie" to "y" and add "ing"
 - die – **dying**
- In all other cases you just add "ing"
 - work – **working**

Wh questions

These questions are called “Wh” questions because begin with “W” or “H”

Question Word	Function	Example	Answer
What [Qué]	Asking for information about something. Asking for repetition or confirmation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is your name? • What are you doing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My name is Beto • I'm studying
When [Cuándo]	Asking about time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When are you leaving? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomorrow night
Where [Dónde]	Asking something related to places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are you going? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the library
Who [Quién]	Asking about persons (subject)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is she? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She is a doctor
Why [Por qué]	Asking for the reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are you sad? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because I can't find my pet
How [Cómo]	Asking about manner, condition or quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you? • How can I help you? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine, thank you • Giving me a ride to my house

Table 1. Wh questions

When this Wh questions are used with the different tenses, the structure is almost the only two parts that change are the auxiliary verb and verb. The verb is always in present except on progressive tenses, in this case the “ing” is added to it.

Question Word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	verb	Complement
Present: What	does do	He They	like	most?
Present Progressive: When	am Is are	I she you	leaving	this party?
Past: Where	did	You	go	yesterday?
Past Progressive How	was were	he they	feeling	last week?
Future When	will	You	Visit	Me?

Table 2. Wh questions, different tenses

SECTION 2, What did you do?

Auxiliary do / does / did

The verb “**to do**” (*hacer*) can be used as an action verb and also as an auxiliary verb (or helping verb). In this case, all forms (**do**, **does** and **did**) are used together with another verb in its base form to create negative sentences, questions, or for adding emphasis. When used as auxiliary, the “to do” verb is not translated

Present tense (Do / Does)

In present tense **Do** and **Does** are used

Auxiliary Do and Does in Present Tense		
	Do	Does
Affirmative (emphasis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I do open the door → <i>Yo abro la puerta</i> You do look nice today → <i>Tu lucas muy bien hoy</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She does love Pete → <i>Ella ama a Pete</i> The dog does bark very loud → <i>El perro ladra muy fuerte</i>
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't need to open the door → <i>Yo no necesito abrir la puerta</i> You don't worry about me → <i>No te preocupes por mi</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He doesn't see the car → <i>El no ve el auto</i> She doesn't understand → <i>Ella no entiende</i>
Interrogative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do I open the door? → <i>¿Abro la puerta?</i> Do you want to go to the party? → <i>¿Quieres ir a la fiesta?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does he play guitar? → <i>¿Toca el la guitarra?</i> Does this dog bite? → <i>¿Este perro muerde?</i>
Yes / No Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you want to go to the party? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, I don't → No, yo no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does he play guitar? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, he does → Si, él lo hace

Table 3. Do/does as auxiliary verb (Present Tense)

Some important notes about this:

- The “do/does” does not translate.
- The main verb used is always in its basic form, the “s” is not added on pronouns she, he or it.
- On interrogative, the question sentence begins with do/does.
- Contraction: doesn't (does not).

Past tense (Did)

The simple past with regular or irregular verbs indicates an action completed or finished in the past.

In past tense “**did**” is used for all pronouns

Auxiliary Did in Past Tense	
	Did
Affirmative (emphasis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did lock the door → <i>Yo cerré la puerta.</i> <i>Es más enfático que “I locked the door”, cuya traducción es la misma</i>
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She didn't lock the door → <i>Ella no cerró la puerta</i>
Interrogative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did he lock the door? → <i>¿Cerró (el) la puerta?</i>
Yes / No Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did he lock the door? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, he didn't → <i>No, el no.</i> <i>Conociendo la pregunta, se pudiera traducir así: “No, el no la cerró”</i> • Yes, he did → <i>Si, el si</i> <i>Conociendo la pregunta, se pudiera traducir así: “Si, el si la cerró”</i>

Table 4. Did as auxiliary verb (Past Tense)

Some important notes about this:

- The “did” does not translate
- The main verb used is always in present tense
- On interrogative, the question sentence begins with Did

Past tense, regular verbs

In the case of regular verbs, the past simple is formed by adding “**ed**” to the base form of the verb for all persons; but some rules need to be taken into account

- When the simple form of the verb ends in “**e**”, you only add “**d**”
 - change → **changed**
- When the simple form of the verb ends in “**y**”, you change it to “**i**” before adding “**ed**”
 - study → **studied**.
- When a one-syllable verb ends in one **vowel + consonant**, you double the consonant (excepting c,w,x or y) before adding “**ed**”.
 - plan → **planned**
 - stop → **stopped**
 - jog → **jogged**
- When a verb of more than one syllable ends in **vowel + consonant**, the consonant is doubled before adding “**ed**” if the last syllable is stressed.
 - omit → **omitted** (*the last syllable sounds stronger*)
- If the last syllable is unstressed, the consonant is not doubled (*the last syllable doesn't sound strong*).
 - visit → **visited**

Past tense verb “to be” → was/were

The past tense of the verb “to be” is “**was/were**”. For plural pronouns *you, they* and *we* it is used “**were**”. For singular pronouns *it, he, she* and *I* it is used “**was**”.

Was / Were		
	Was	Were
Affirmative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was hungry → <i>Yo estaba hambriento</i> • She was amazing last night → <i>Ella estuvo increíble anoche</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were hungry → <i>Ellos estaban hambrientos</i> • You were very important to me → <i>Fuiste muy importante para mi</i>
Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I wasn't hungry → <i>Yo no estaba hambriento</i> • He wasn't rude during the game → <i>El no fue rudo durante el juego</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They weren't hungry → <i>Ellos no estaban hambrientos</i> • We weren't rude during the game → <i>No fuimos rudos durante el juego</i>
Interrogative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was I hungry? → <i>¿Estaba hambriento?</i> • Was she amazing last night? → <i>¿Fue ella increíble anoche?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were they hungry? → <i>¿Estaban hambrientos?</i> • Where they rude? → <i>¿Fueron ellos rudos?</i>
Yes / No Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was I hungry? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, I wasn't → <i>No, yo no estaba</i> • Yes, I was → <i>Si, yo estaba</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where they hungry? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, they were → <i>Si, ellos estaban</i> • No, they weren't → <i>No ellos no estaban</i>

Table 5. Was / Were (Past Tense)

Past Progressive

Indicates continuing action, something that was happening, going on, at some point in the past. This tense is formed with the helping "to be" verb, in the past tense “**was/were**”, plus the present participle of the verb (with an -ing ending).

Affirmative form

It is formed using the following structure

Subject + (was/were) + Verb + ING + Complement

Examples:

- I **was** **reading** a book → *Yo estaba leyendo un libro*
- She **was** **playing** volleyball → *Ella estaba jugando volleyball*
- They **were** **running** very fast → *Ellos estaban corriendo muy rápido*

Negative form

It is formed using the following structure

Subject + was/were + **NOT** + Verb + ING + Complement

Subject + wasn't / weren't + Verb + ING + Complement

Examples:

- I **was not** reading a book or I **wasn't** reading a book → *Yo no estaba leyendo un libro*
- She **was not** playing volleyball or She **wasn't** playing volleyball → *Ella no estaba jugando volleyball*
- They **were not** running very fast or They **weren't** running very fast → *Ellos no estaban corriendo muy rápido*

Interrogative form

It is formed using the following structure

Was/Were + Subject + Verb + ING + Complement

Examples:

- **Was** I reading a book? → *¿Estaba (yo) leyendo un libro?*
- **Was** she playing volleyball? → *¿Estaba (ella) jugando volleyball?*
- **Were** they running very fast? → *¿Estaban (ellos) corriendo muy rápido?*

Short answer (yes/not)

It is formed using the following structure

Yes, subject + was/were

No, subject + was/were + not

No, subject + wasn't / weren't

Let see some examples:

- **Were** you playing football? → *¿Estabas jugando football?*
 - Yes, I **was** → *Si, yo estaba*
 - No, I **was not** or No, I **wasn't** → *No, yo no estaba*
- **Was** she eating pizza? → *¿Estaba (ella) comiendo pizza?*
 - Yes, she **was** → *Si, yo estaba*
 - No, she **was not** or No she **wasn't** → *No, yo no estaba*
- **Were** they running very fast? → *¿Estaban (ellos) corriendo muy rápido?*
 - Yes, they **were** → *Si, ellos si estaban*
 - No, she **was not** or No she **wasn't** → *No, ellos no estaban*

While / When connectors

When and **While** connectors can be used to talk about actions or situations that take place at the same time or one after another. Both are used on simple past or past progressive (*was/were + verb + ing*) tenses

When and While connectors		
Connector	Explanation	Examples
While → [<i>mientras, aunque</i>]	Gives more emphasis to the duration of the action. It is used to say that something happened or is happening in the middle of something else or at the same time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While I was reading, my mother came • While he was working, he often listened to music
When → [<i>cuando</i>]	refers to a specific or punctual action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Tom arrived, we had dinner • Where we were watching TV, my friend called

Table 6. While / When connectors

SECTION 3, We had fun!

Simple Past, irregular verbs

Most verbs in English form their various tenses consistently: add “**ed**” to the base of a verb to create the simple past: he walk**ed**. There are, however, a number of called irregular verbs whose various forms must be memorized because they remain or change depending on tense. Here is a list of some of them

Simple Form	Past	Simple Form	Past	Simple Form	Past
be	was / were	grow	grew	set	set
beat	beat	hang	hung	shine	shone
become	became	hear	heard	shoot	shot
begin	began	have	had	shrink	shrank
bend	bent	hit	hit	sing	sang
bet	bet	hold	held	sink	sank
bite	bit	hurt	hurt	sit	sat
bleed	bled	keep	kept	sleep	slept
break	broke	know	knew	slide	slid
bring	brought	laid	lay	speak	spoke
build	built	lead	led	spend	spent
buy	bought	leave	left	spring	sprang
can	could	lend	lent	stand	stood
catch	caught	let	let	stick	stuck
choose	chose	light	lit	sting	stung
come	came	lose	lost	strike	struck
cost	Cost	go	went	string	strung
cut	Cut	make	made	sweep	swept
dig	dug	mean	meant	swim	swam
do	did	meet	met	swing	swung
drink	drank	pay	paid	take	took
drive	drove	put	put	teach	taught
eat	ate	quit	quit	tell	told
fall	fell	read	read	think	thought
feed	fed	ride	rode	throw	threw
feel	felt	ring	rang	understand	understood
fight	fought	run	ran	wake	woke
find	found	say	said	weep	wept
fly	flew	see	saw	wet	wet
get	got	sell	sold	win	won
give	gave	send	sent	write	wrote

Table 7. Past tense, irregular verbs

UNIT 2, I didn't know about it!

SECTION 1 Talking about the past

Comparative and superlative forms

Adjectives can compare two things or more than two things. When we make these comparisons, we use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives

Comparative. One way to describe nouns (people, objects, animals, etc.) is by comparing them to something else. When comparing two things, you are likely to use adjectives like *smaller*, *bigger*, *taller*, *more* interesting, and *less* expensive. Notice the “**er**” ending, and the words **more** and **less**.

Superlative. When comparing more than two things, you will likely use words and phrases like *smallest*, *biggest*, *tallest*, *most* interesting, and *least* interesting. Notice the “**est**” ending and the words **most** and **least**.

Comparative and Superlative			
Rule	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
When the adjective is one syllable, you just add “ er ” for comparative or “ est ” for superlative.	Cheap	Cheaper than (<i>más barato que</i>)	The Cheapest (<i>el más barato</i>)
When the adjective ends in “y”, you change it to “i” before adding “ er ” for comparative or “ est ” for superlative.	Pretty	Prettier than (<i>más bonito que</i>)	The Prettiest (<i>el más bonito</i>)
When the adjective ends in vowel + consonant, you double the consonant before adding “ er ” for comparative or “ est ” for superlative.	Big	Bigger than (<i>más grande que</i>)	The Biggest than (<i>el más grande</i>)
When the adjective is two or more syllables, you use more / less for comparative or most / least for superlative.	Intelligent	more intelligent than (<i>más inteligente que</i>) less intelligent than (<i>menos inteligente que</i>)	The most intelligent (<i>el más inteligente</i>) The least intelligent (<i>el menos inteligente</i>)

Table 8. Comparative and Superlative

Irregular Adjectives

It's important to note that there are irregular adjectives (and adverbs) that you have to memorize because they don't follow the rules above (Table 8)

Comparative and Superlative, irregular adjectives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better than (<i>mejor que</i>)	The best (<i>el mejor</i>)
Bad	Worse than (<i>peor que</i>)	The worst (<i>el peor</i>)
Far	Further than / Farther than (<i>más lejos que / más lejano que</i>)	The furthest / The farthest (<i>el más lejos o el más lejano</i>)
Little	Less than (<i>menos que</i>)	The least (<i>Lo menos</i>)

Table 9. Irregular Adjectives

Regular plural forms (nouns)

Most singular nouns are made plural by simply putting an “s” at the end. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.

Regular plural forms	
Rules	Examples
Add -s after words ending in consonant and “e”.	nose – noses, cheek – cheeks
Add “es” after words ending in “s”, “ss”, “x”, “sh”, “ch”, “z” and “o”.	glass – glasses, wish – wishes tomato – tomatoes, box – boxes buzz – buzzes, beach – beaches bush – bushes
Change the “y” to “i” and add “es” if there is a consonant before the “y” Add “s” after the “y” if there is a vowel before it Change “f” or “fe” to “v” and add “es”	city – cities, puppy – puppies toy – toys calf – calves, wife – wives

Table 10. Regular plural forms

Irregular plural forms

Man – men, woman – women, louse – lice, bacterium – bacteria, goose – geese, child – children, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice,

These irregular plural nouns need to be memorized because there is no rule to follow

Always plural nouns

Scissors, trousers, pants, tongs, binoculars, jeans, shoes, earrings, glasses are always in plural.

Deer, sheep and fish are always the same in singular and plural form

Foreign plural forms

A few nouns of Greek or Latin origin retain their original plurals: analysis – analyses, basis – bases, crisis – crises, datum – data, curriculum – curricula.

Expressions of time

There are many words and expressions to refer to time. You can use these to sequence events and to make stories and anecdotes more interesting

Expressions of time		
Use AT with times and expressions.	Use ON with days and dates.	Use IN for months, years, seasons and periods of time.
at 5 o'clock, at lunch, at the age of..., at the same time..., at the moment..., at Christmas / at Easter at night at the weekend	on March on 12 December on Saturday on Friday evening	in April in 2012 in winter in the 21st century in a few minutes

Table 11. Expressions of time (at, on, in)

SECTION 2, Talking about the past

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are for the things that we cannot count with numbers. They may be the names for abstract ideas or qualities or for physical objects that are too small or too amorphous to be counted (liquids, powders, gases, etc.). Uncountable nouns are used with a singular verb. They usually do not have a plural form

Uncountable Nouns	
Rules	Examples
Is a word or an abstract idea that you can't count.	Money, news, coffee, information, water. Knowledge, etc.
Uncountable nouns don't have plural form. They are not preceded by a or an.	luggage - <i>luggages</i> (wrong) Ana needs information. (correct) Ana needs <i>an information</i> (wrong)
Uncountable nouns use how much, much, a lot of, some or any.	How much information do you need? Ana needs a lot of information. Ana needs some information. Ana doesn't need any information.

Table 12. Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

Countable nouns are for things we can count using numbers. They have a singular and a plural form. The singular form can use the determiner "a" or "an". If you want to ask about the quantity of a countable noun, you ask "How many?" combined with the plural countable noun

Countable Nouns	
Rules	Examples
Is a word that you can count and are preceded by a or an.	A newspaper, a car, an animal, an idea.
Countable nouns have plural form.	Trees, children, women, boats, fish, shoes, etc
Countable nouns use how much, much, a lot of, some or any.	How many apples do you need? I need a lot of apples. I need some apples. I don't need any apples.

Table 13. Countable nouns

Some, any, a lot of

Countable Nouns	
Rules	Examples
Some is used in affirmative sentences and means a little, a few, a small number or amount.	I have some bread. We have some cereal in the cupboard
Any is used in negative sentences or questions and means one, some or all.	I don't have any bread. Do we need any rice?
A lot of means many or much.	I have a lot of bread. There are a lot of people at the party

Table 14. Some, any, a lot of

UNIT 3, What happened to you?

SECTION 1 Where did we buy a present?

Subject and object pronouns

Subject pronouns are those pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. They are *I, you, he, she, it, we and they*. Any noun performing the main action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is a subject. English grammar requires that the subject come before the verb in a sentence (except in questions). Remember that **subject nouns**, absolutely, always are the actors in sentences. If action is implied, you should use subject nouns.

Object pronouns are those pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. They are *me, you, him, her, us and them*. Any noun receiving an action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is an object. An **object pronoun** can also be used after prepositions, i.e. "I will go *with him*". With few exceptions, English grammar requires that objects follow the verb in a sentence. Remember that **object nouns** always are the recipients in sentences. If an action is happening to a noun, you should use object nouns

Subject and Object nouns		
Type	Subject nouns	Object nouns
Singular	I	Me
	You	You
	He	Him
	She	Her
	It	It
Plural	We	Us
	You	You
	They	Them

Table 15. Subject and Object nouns

SECTION 2, We had fun as tourists!

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of Frequency are *adverbs of time* that answer the question "*How frequently?*" (*¿Que tan frecuente?*) or "*How often?*" (*¿Que tan seguido?*). They tell us how often something happens. Here are some examples

Adverbs of frequency	
Least frequent	Most frequent
never	Every day
rarely	Once a week / month / year
seldom	Twice a week / month / year
hardly ever	Three times a week / month / year
occasionally	
sometimes	
generally	
often	
regularly	
frequently	
usually	
always	

Table 16. Adverbs of frequency

UNIT 4, I will be a lawyer!

SECTION 1, What am I going to do?

Future tense (will + verb)

Will functions as an auxiliary to the main verb; this means that, it is not translated but gives the future sense to the verb. The main verb always is on present tense.

Examples:

- I *write* a song (*Yo escribo una canción*) → I **will** *write* a song (*Yo escribiré una canción*)
- She *runs* the marathon (*ella corre el maratón*) → She **will** *run* the marathon (*ella correrá el maratón*)

Note that on second sentence the “s” is not added to the verb due to third person singular pronoun. In present tense, the third person singular (he, she and it) an “s” is added to the main verb.

Future tense (will + verb)	
Pronouns	Examples
I You He She It They we	Affirmative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will <i>write</i> a letter → <i>Escribiré una carta</i> • She will <i>pay</i> the dinner → <i>Ella pagará la cena</i> • They will <i>give</i> us a prize → <i>Ellos nos darán un premio</i>
	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will not <i>write</i> a letter / I won't <i>write</i> a letter → <i>No escribiré una carta</i> • She will not <i>pay</i> the dinner / She won't <i>pay</i> the dinner → <i>Ella no pagará la cena</i> • They will not <i>give</i> us a prize / They won't <i>give</i> us a prize → <i>Ellos no nos darán un premio</i>
	Interrogative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will you <i>write</i> a letter? → <i>¿Escribirás una carta?</i> • Will she <i>pay</i> the dinner? → <i>¿Pagará ella la cena?</i> • Will they <i>give</i> us a prize? → <i>¿Nos darán ellos un premio?</i>
	Short yes/no answer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will you <i>write</i> a letter? → Yes, I will / No, I will not / No, I won't (<i>Si, yo lo hare / No, no lo hare</i>) • Will she <i>pay</i> the dinner? → Yes, she will / No, she will not / No, she won't (<i>Si, ella lo hare / No, ella no lo hará</i>) • Will they <i>give</i> us a prize? → Yes, they will / No, they will not / No, they won't (<i>Si, ellos lo harán / No, ellos no lo harán</i>)

Table 17. Future tense (will + verb)

Future tense (be + going + verb). (Also called Idiomatic future).

Used for intention. We use “going to” when we have the intention to do something before we speak. We have already made a decision before speaking

Used for prediction. We often use “going to” to make a prediction about the future. Our prediction is based on present evidence. We are saying what we think will happen. It can be used with or without contraction:

Be + going to + verb		
NO CONTRACTION	CONTRACTION	TRANSLATION
Affirmative I am going to write a letter You are going to write a letter He is going to write a letter She is going to write a letter It is going to write a letter We are going to write a letter They are going to write a letter	Affirmative I'm going to write a letter You're going to write a letter He's going to write a letter She's going to write a letter It's going to write a letter We're going to write a letter They're going to write a letter	Affirmative <i>Yo voy a escribir una carta</i> <i>Tú vas a escribir una carta</i> <i>Él va a escribir una carta</i> <i>Ella va a escribir una carta</i> <i>Ello va a escribir una carta</i> <i>Nosotros vamos a escribir una carta</i> <i>Ellos van a escribir una carta</i>
Negative I am not going to write a letter You are not going to write a letter He is not going to write a letter She is not going to write a letter It is not going to write a letter We are not going to write a letter They are not going to write a letter	Negative I'm not going to write a letter You're not going to write a letter He's not going to write a letter She's not going to write a letter It's not going to write a letter We're not going to write a letter They're not going to write a letter	Negative <i>Yo no voy a escribir una carta</i> <i>Tú no vas a escribir una carta</i> <i>Él no va a escribir una carta</i> <i>Ella no va a escribir una carta</i> <i>Ello no va a escribir una carta</i> <i>Nosotros no vamos a escribir una carta</i> <i>Ellos no van a escribir una carta</i>

Table 18. Future tense (be + going + verb)

Be + going to + verb	
Short “Yes” answer	Short “No” answer
Yes, I am / Yes I'm	No, I am not / No I'm not
Yes, he is / Yes he's	No, he is not / No he's not / isn't
Yes, she is / Yes she's	No, she is not / No she's not / isn't
Yes, we are / Yes we're	No, we are not / No we're not / aren't
Yes, they are / Yes, they're	No, they are not / No, they're not / aren't

Table 19. Future tense (be + going + verb), Yes/No answer

You use **will + verb** when you decide to do something at the time of speaking. You have not decided before. Example: You look sick. I **will call** the doctor (*you decided at that moment*)

You use **be + going to + verb** when you have already decided to do something. Example: Turn on the TV. I'm **going to watch** the news. (*you already decided to watch the T. V.*)

Word list Expressions in future

- Soon
- A week from now
- The day after tomorrow
- Later
- Next month
- In two years
- Tomorrow
- In two years
- Next year
- Next week
- A year from now
- At noon
- In a few minutes
- At three o'clock
- In a while

SECTION 2, I'm looking for a job

Modal Auxiliary Would

Would is the past of will. Would is used to express future but in past, to express repeated or habitual actions in the past. Also, it is used as a conditional form using if. Examples:

- He **will** go. He **would** go. → *El irá. El iría*
- He said he **would** go tomorrow. → *El dijo que iría mañana*
- When he was a kid, he **would** always go to the beach. → *Cuando él era un niño, él siempre iría a la playa*
- If he didn't have a headache, he **would** be at the party. → *Si él no tuviera dolor de cabeza, él estaría en la fiesta*
- **Would** you like to go to the movies next weekend? No, I **wouldn't** → *Te gustaría ir al cine el próximo fin de semana? No me gustaría.*
- You are on a bus. You have a seat but an elderly man is standing. You offer him your seat.
You: **Would** you like to sit down?

Man: Oh, that's very kind of you. Thank you very much.

→ *Tú estás en un autobús. Tú tienes un asiento pero un hombre mayor está de pie. Le ofreces tu asiento.*

Tú: ¿Le gustaría sentarse?

Señor: Oh, eso es muy amable de tu parte. Muchas gracias.

Support Material

MÓDULO 12: MI VIDA EN OTRA LENGUA

INSTRUCTIONS: Read each paragraph carefully and investigate the most relevant topics and concepts on the Internet. You can also consult with your advisor what you do not understand.

1. Choose a connector for the sentence

When I play soccer, everybody shouts.

2. Choose a connector for the sentence

He sings along to the music on the radio while he takes a shower

3. Choose a verb for the sentence.

Susan and Peter wake up very early.

4. Look at this poster.



What is the purpose of the poster?

The store sells jewels at a lower price this week.

5. Choose the grammatically correct negative form of the following sentence

I'm taking care of Mary's pet.

I'm not taking care of Mary's pet.

6. ¿Qué dinámica sigues para asistir a la asesoría de Módulo 12 "Mi vida en otra lengua" con respecto al uso de los verbos irregulares?

Los programas conforme a un plan de trabajo.

7. Complete the following question:

"When were you born?" I was born in 1980.

8. What's the grammatically correct answer to the following question?

"What were you doing yesterday at 3 PM?"

I was working on my PC.

9. The following questions are grammatically correct.

What do you do?

What is Lorenzo playing?

What are you doing?

10. What do you consider is the best way to correct spelling on your writings?

Looking up in books the words you aren't sure about.

11. Complete the following sentence with the correct verb form.

"We planted an apple-tree in the backyard; unfortunately it died."

12. Choose the correct form of the verb to be for the sentence in future.

"I am going to eat hot chips."

13. Complete the following sentence:

The simple past with regular or irregular verbs indicates an action:

completed or finished in the past.

14. Fills in the blanks with the correct words: at, on, in or after

The telephone rang after the doorbell.

15. In the next sentence, do you need any of these prepositions: "in" - "on" or "at"? or nothing?

"All our relatives came for a celebration nothing last Christmas."

16. Complete the next sentence with the correct object pronoun:

"I love Mary; I've just bought a nice bunch of flowers for her"

17. Mark the following sentences as correct C, or if they have errors E.

- María Felix was an actress. Everybody knows about she. **E (about her)**
- Jane was aware that something special occurred to him. **C**
- My brother and me left earlier than usual. **E (My brother and I)**

18. Why is the following question incorrect?

"Why do you did that during last class?"

Because the auxiliary in past is "**did**", the verb should be in **infinitive** without "to". Therefore, the correct question should be "Why **did** you **do** that during last class?"

19. Change the next sentence to past continuous.

All of the reindeer are leaping around in the snow.

All of the reindeer were leaping around in the snow.

20. Fill in the blanks with a superlative adjective for the next sentence.

"The population of China is **the largest** of all the countries."

21. Fill in the blanks with the comparative and superlative adjectives. Comparative or superlative: larger, the largest

a. Which state is larger, Chihuahua or Zacatecas?

b. Michoacán is larger than Hidalgo.

c. Which city has the largest population: Guadalajara, Mexico City or Monterrey?

d. Mexico City has the largest population of the country.

22. The following sentences have the plural pronoun.

These children are nice.

I have some mice in my house.

23. Tu asesor de Módulo 12 "Mi vida en otra lengua", te da material de un tema nuevo para que lo estudies sobre "el uso de los plurales irregulares", pero no logras entenderlo, ¿qué haces?

Buscas más referencias para entenderlo, si es necesario pides ayuda al asesor.

24. Indicate which of the following words is an uncountable noun: noise, street, star, bottle

noise

25. Fill in the blanks with the correct words "some" or "any"

a. We have one dog, two cats and some fish.

b. There are some chocolate biscuits in the cupboard.

c. I can't find any books about Mexican movies.

d. My daughter doesn't have any friends in Jalisco.

e. Would you like some grapes?

26. Identify the object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, you and them). Which object form of the personal pronoun can substitute the underlined phrase in the sentence?

The boys are riding their bicycles.

them

27. Read this sentence: “Mary works”. Change it to present progressive in the next forms:

1. Affirmative Mary is working
2. Negative Mary is not working
3. Interrogative Is Mary working?

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

Buscar datos que te remitan a la información relevante para aprenderla.

29. Complete the sentences below with the appropriate word:

Did you go to Veracruz on Saturday?

No, we didn't. We went to Acapulco.

30. Classify the following sentences as true (T) or false (F).

Negatives, in the simple past tense, are formed by adding DID NOT before the simple form of the verb.	<u>I</u>
The verb BE is not an exception to the previous sentence.	<u>F</u>
YES / NO questions in the simple past are NOT created using the auxiliary DID.	<u>F</u>
Questions with WH words in simple past are created by using the auxiliary DID before the subject.	<u>I</u>

31. Complete the following sentence in simple past using the correct verb form and auxiliary:

What time did the last train leave?

32. Rewrite the sentence using the simple future tense.

The team has a party

The team will have a party.

33. What does this sentence express? “It will probably rain tomorrow morning.”

A prediction about the future.

34. What does this sentence express? “I'm fine now. When I get married, I'll have a lot of babies.”

Something the person believes will happen in the future.

35. ¿Qué debes hacer si te encuentras en medio de una plática en inglés y, al estar hablando de los planes que tienes para tu futuro, de pronto ya no sabes de qué manera continuarla?

Reconocer que ya no sabes como seguir hablando del tema y solicitarle ayuda a alguien.

36. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb “buy” and the form of future using “going to”:

“I am going to buy a new car next year. I’m already saving money.”

37. Complete the sentence using idiomatic future: “going to”.

“Lupita and Lalo (rent) are going to rent a car to travel along the country.”

38. Si conocieras a una persona de habla inglesa a través de una red social ¿cómo intercambias información con ella sobre tu proyecto de vida?

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

39. What's the right short answer for this?

“Would you like to go to the movies next weekend?”

No, I wouldn't.

40. Order the following words to make a coherent sentence.

1. would
2. he
3. not
4. the
5. organizing
6. be
7. evidence
8. ?

Would he not be organizing the evidence?

41. Al revisar la forma de formular preguntas en futuro, observas que hay distintas maneras para hacerlo. ¿Qué opciones aprendes?

Todas para tener diferentes alternativas para preguntar.

42. Write the correct connector for the next sentence:

I was studying while Mom was making dinner.

43. Read the next sentence: “It`s not polite to make a lot of noise because you know that others are sleeping”. Now complete the same idea in a question of cause and effect:

Is it polite to make a lot of noise when you know that others are sleeping?

44. Choose a verb for the sentence.

Peter watches TV in the evening

45. The next sentences are in simple present.

I often write poems to my wife.

The sun barely shines with this weather.

46. If I want to tell something that happened during the day and the person in front of me does not understand when I speak in English, what happens to me?

I feel frustrated.

47. The following sentence is grammatically correct.

Why is Julieta working as a hospital administrator this year?

48. Based on the picture, answer the following question: What are they doing?



They are dancing

49. The expressions and words below are in order. It is the logical sequence in present progressive.

1. When you are
2. listening to
3. the radio
4. you can
5. hear his voice

When you are listening to the radio you can hear his voice

50. ¿Qué aplicabilidad tiene el inglés en tu vida cotidiana?

Tratas de aplicarlo en todas las áreas de tu entorno donde sea posible.

51. Write a verb with the correct form of the verb to be for the sentence in past progressive.

It was snowing last winter.

52. Complete the next sentence using the correct tense and form of the verb:

When you called me yesterday, I was taking a shower.

53. Why do we use the verb in past form only in affirmative sentences?

Because in negative and interrogative forms we have the auxiliary "did"

54. Change the sentence to simple past tense: "Paty is going to bake cookies for the guests".

Paty baked cookies for the guests

55. Choose a comparative adjective for the sentence.

Sandy's hair is longer than Nancy's.

56. ¿Si desconoces la manera en la que puede ser usado un comparativo en inglés, que opción te puede ayudar a eliminar tu duda?

Buscar en un diccionario y verificar los usos de la palabra.

57. Form the correct plural form of the following word: Child

Children

58. Rewrite the sentence using plural nouns and change the number 1 for 100.

There is one mouse in the kitchen.

There are one hundred mice in the kitchen.

59. Determine which of the following sentences use the correct quantifier.

People should drink a lot of water.

I have a lot of work to do.

60. Después de leer un texto donde aparecen cuantificadores en una pregunta o información en inglés, ¿qué haces normalmente?

Verificas haber entendido.

61. Choose the correct preposition (at, on, in or after) for the sentence:

Hidalgo was born in Guanajuato in 1753.

62. Choose the correct expressions "in-at-on" to complete the sentences:

1. My mother's birthday is in April.

2. I always get up early on Friday mornings.

3. Please, try to be home at lunchtime.

63. Complete the following sentence with the corresponding pronoun.

Laura saw them (her friends) last week.

64. What's the correct question to get this answer based on the grammar for simple past and the best choice of a question word?

The concert began at six o'clock.

What time did the concert begin?

65. Complete the question:

Will you please call me up when you arrive there?

66. What's the correct and logical question for this answer? "Beto is presenting his findings to Andres."

What is Beto doing?

67. Which object pronoun can substitute the underlined phrase in the sentence?

Can you tell the people the way to the train station?

Them

68. Which object pronoun can substitute the underlined phrase in the sentence?

Can you help my sister and me to finish the homework, please?

Us

69. Turn this statement into a question: Molly bought gift certificates at the department store."

Did Molly buy gift certificates at the department store?

70. What's the correct question to get this underlined answer?: "I went to the movies yesterday."

When did you go to the movies?

71. The following phrases remember the things that you experienced as a kid.

1. On my first birthdays, I was afraid of clowns.
2. When I see pictures from my childhood, I feel nostalgic.
3. I still see some of my schoolmates from elementary school.

72. What would you do if you're waiting for someone at the airport and a foreigner approaches you and asks you this: "Do you know what time the bank opens?"

I'd try to answer using my knowledge in English.

73. Choose a logical verb with the correct form of the verb to be for the sentence in future.

I am going to eat hot chips.

74. You're invited to a wedding and the invitation says: "After the ceremony, there's a reception with family and friends".

You understand that: There will be a reception after the end of the ceremony.

75. Match the concepts in left column with their corresponding examples on the right column. We use the present continuous tense to express

<p>1. Actions that are happening right now.</p> <p>2. Future plans.</p> <p>3. Actions that are happening around now or are temporary.</p>	<p>a) My cousin is building his new house next month.</p> <p>b) Liz is studying hard these days in Canada.</p> <p>c) Two policemen are following the suspect... watch them, right there!</p> <p>d) They are starting samba lessons this evening.</p>
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Answer: 1 - c; 2- a,d; 3 – b.

76. How do you offer a drink in a polite way?

What would you like to drink?

77. What option complete the expression below:

I'm a little worried. She's 2 hours late.

Why **would she be** so late?"

78. Write a logical sentence with the given words: Told / he/ me/ 10:00/ would/ after/ be/he/ here

He told me he would be here after 10:00.

79. In the next sentence, identify the type of verb, not the tense.

The girl lives in Mexico.

Regular verb








80. Is it possible to distinguish irregular and regular verbs in a sentence in present? Why?

No, because the verb in present has no indication of its conjugation.

81. Is it possible to distinguish in the third person if the verb is regular or irregular?

It's impossible to distinguish them, no matter what the form is.

82. Mayra has to do some homework about "subject pronouns" and "object pronouns". Instead of consulting a book Mayra decided to check a forum on a website called "**MiTarea . com**". After asking her questions, she got several answers that has to analyze before she can take one as correct. This is the dialogue:

 RESPUESTAS INICIO CATEGORIAS ACTIVIDADES Correo	
Pregunta Responde Investiga	
Mayra 	Hello everyone: Can anyone tell me when we use a "subject pronoun" and when an "object pronoun"? <div>sent 2 hours ago</div>
Juan 	when the noun is in the position of the object and we don't want to repeat the noun, bye
Miguel 	when we want to substitute a noun in a sentence. If the noun is before the verb we use the "subject pronoun". If the noun is after the verb we use the "object pronoun". <div>1 person liked this answer</div>
Ismy 	when the noun has the function of a subject and we don't want to repeat it, oxoxo <div>1 person liked this answer</div>
Jonás 	when we want to substitute a noun. If the noun is singular, we use a "subject pronoun"...if the noun is plural we use the "object pronoun" ok?
Mayra 	Thank you everyone, all your answers are interesting but I think only one is correct. <div>1 hour ago</div>

Who gave the right answer? Miguel

83. Is this sentence correct? Why?

"I does get amazed at Day of the Death offerings on November 2nd."

No, because you can use the auxiliary in affirmative, but "do" goes with the subject "I".

84. The sentence "These days I'm sleeping a lot." expresses:

Temporary present, even though it's not happening at the moment.

85. Indicate if the following sentences are in simple present (S) or present progressive (P):

He reads the newspaper at mornings.	S
I'm speaking English to you because you want to practice it.	P
They speak Italian and Chinese every day.	S

86. Read the following sentence: "Every word on that page is working hard to highlight your talents and skills." Now, change it to the grammatically correct interrogative form asking "why?"

Why is every word on that page working hard to highlight your talents and skills?

87. Relate the tenses on the left to their corresponding questions on the right.

Tenses	Questions
1. Simple Present	b. What do you do? d. Is your sister at school?
2. Present continuous	a. What are you doing? c. Where is Mexico playing? e. Is Rafael working in the office, now?

Answer: 1 – b,d; 2 – a,c,e

88. Choose the correct verb conjugation for the sentence in past continuous.

They were playing football at school.

89. Choose a correct verb conjugation for the sentence in past continuous.

We were living in a small town

90. Complete the following sentence:

The simple past with regular or irregular verbs indicates an action completed or finished in the past.

91. Turn the next sentence into a question.

Pepe was sleeping because the Math class was boring.

Was Pepe sleeping because the Math class was boring?

92. Si tuvieras que presentar un examen de colocación de inglés en el ingreso a la universidad, ¿cuál crees que es tu desempeño en el manejo de los tiempos en pasado y presente?

Bueno, porque tienes bastante vocabulario, conoces las estructuras y manejas los verbos en sus diferentes conjugaciones.

93. What is the tense for each sentence?

The British Trevor Baylis invented in 1996 a wind-up radio. It doesn't need electricity or batteries. You wind it up by hand. He got the idea for the radio while he was watching TV.

Past, present, present, past, past progressive.

94. We call them regular verbs because the past tense of each is formed by adding "ed" to the end of the verb. But some verbs have many different ways of forming the past tense, because there is no regular pattern, these verbs are known as irregular verbs. Change to past tense the following verbs:

choose, weep, like, beat, drive, fly

chose, wept, liked, beat, drove, flew.

95. The following sentence: "Mi automóvil corre más rápido que el tuyo", would be translated to English as:

My car runs faster than yours.

96. Tu asesor de Módulo 12 "Mi vida en otra lengua", te da material de un tema nuevo para que lo estudies sobre "el uso de los plurales irregulares" , pero no logras entenderlo, ¿qué haces?

Buscas más referencias para entenderlo, si es necesario pides ayuda al asesor.

97. Choose the correct words to complete the following sentence:

Javier has some books on his desk, but Sandra doesn't have any books on her desk.

98. Choose the correct preposition for the sentence: at, on, in or after

The telephone and the door bell rang at the same time

99. Analyzes time expressions on the left with the right phrases.

Time expressions	Sentences
1. at	They arrived____three o'clock in the afternoon. I went to Saltillo_____age five.
2. on	Maradona was born_____the 3rd of February. My children got up_____Sunday morning.

100. Read the text and complete it with the correct pronouns :

He came to church with her (her/she), as he (him/he) always did.

She (her/she) took the precaution to place him (him/he) next to her.

101. Observe the picture and complete the sentences with the correct pronoun:

Susana: I'm so nervous! this is our first time in a contest!

Mateo: You are doing great, don't be afraid. People will notice it, as I do.

Mateo: they (they/them) will clap a lot.

Other competitors: Watch them (they/them), they are incredible!

Other competitors: Let's ask them (they/them) to teach us (we/us)!

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

Buscar datos que te remitan a la información relevante para aprenderla.

103. Turn the first statement into a question: "My sister and I needed to get up early the last month, because we didn't have a car".

Did we need to get up early last month?

104. Change the statement below to the negative form in past tense: "She mixes the ingredients for the Thanksgiving stuffing".

She didn't mixed the ingredients for the Thanksgiving stuffing this morning.

105. Complete the sentences below with the appropriate word:

Did you go to Veracruz on Saturday?

No, we didn't we went to Acapulco.

106. Classify the following sentences as true (T) or false (F).

Sentences	True (T) or false (F)
Negatives in the simple past tense are formed by adding DID NOT before the simple form of the verb.	T
The verb BE is not an exception to the previous sentence.	F
YES / NO questions in the simple past are NOT created using the auxiliary DID.	F
Questions with WH words in simple past are created by using the auxiliary DID before the subject.	T

107. Rewrite the sentence using the simple future tense.

The team has a party

The team will have a party.

108. Rewrite the sentence using the simple future tense:

Juan is an expert on using computers

Juan will be an expert on using computers.

109. Order the numbers of the following words to make a logical sentence in the conditional for future.

1. every day
2. your brain
3. read
4. work
5. better
6. if you
7. will

If you read every day, your brain will work better. (6, 3, 1, 2, 7, 4, 5)

110. Read the sentence and choose which answer is the correct one for this situation.

You arranged to play tennis today. Now you decide that you don't want to play.

You say: I don't think I'll play tennis today.

111. Order the words to make a coherent sentence.

1. movies
2. the
3. I
4. to
5. am
6. going

I am going to the movies. (3, 5, 6, 4, 2, 1)

112. Rewrite the sentence using the simple future tense

I am a teacher

I will be a teacher

113. Choose affirmative, interrogative or negative.

1. Pedro's sweater is dirty. He (wash)_____it.
2. I've decided to pick up some eggs. I (fry)_____them.
3. Rosa needs that sofa. She (sell)_____it.
4. My tooth is aching a lot. I (visit)_____my dentist.

is going to wash 2.- am going to fry 3.- isn't going to sell 4.- am going to visit

114. Si conocieras a una persona de habla inglesa a través de una red social ¿cómo intercambias información con ella sobre tu proyecto de vida?

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

115. What's the right short answer for this?

Would you like to go to the movies next weekend?

No, I wouldn't.

116. Is the underlined part correct? Why?

Ignacio wanted to leave early, but his boss wouldn't let him.

It's correct to use "wouldn't" for a refusal in negative in past.

117. Choose a verb for the sentence:

The Gomez family members _____ dinner together every night.

Eat

118. The following sentences are in present progressive or simple present tense.

Simple present	I often write poems to my wife. The sun barely shines with this weather.
Present continuous	My brother is playing the guitar at the moment.. Your parents are talking now. Jose is taking his grandparents to his house in this moment.

119. Decide which sentences are true.

We use the present continuous to talk about what's happening now.	True
"Now", "at the moment" are simple present time expressions.	False
In the simple present tense we add "ing" to all the verbs.	False
We use the auxiliary verb "to be" with the present progressive tense.	True

120. Choose the correct verb conjugation for the sentence in past continuous.

My parents_____for me.

were waiting

121. Choose the correct verb conjugation for the sentence in past continuous.

We_____the four o'clock bus.

were taking

122. Past progressive indicates:

An action in progress in the past at a specific time.

123. Complete the conversation using the correct form of the verbs for past progressive. Use the verbs in parenthesis.

1. **Lupe:** I'm afraid I've broken the pot for the mole.

2. **Pedro:** Oh no! What (do)_____?

3. **Lupe:** I (take)_____it into the dining room.

I bumped into Chayo. She (come)_____out just as

I (go)_____in.

1- were you doing 2- was taking 3- was coming 4- was going

124. Analyze if the highlighted forms of present or past progressive are adequately used in this context by choosing correct (C), or incorrect (I) if simple present or simple past should be used. Mark the sequence of the words in the text when you answer in the chart:

"Now **I'm reading** [C] about how to be a lot more careful about the environment. **I'm living** [I] in Mexico City and there's a lot of pollution. There were trees and birds everywhere in the past, the sun **was shining** [I] and people enjoyed the city a lot more. Moreover, currently violence and crime **are affecting** [C] us very hard, although everybody **is fighting** [C] against them. Time's **running** [C] fast and we're **requiring** [C] some kind of solution.

125. Complete the conversation with the correct past forms of verb "to be"

1. **Lore:** I _____ in Istanbul last summer.
2. **Roberto:** Really? How long _____ you there?
3. **Lore:** For three weeks
4. **Roberto:** _____ you there on business or on vacation?
5. **Lore:** I _____ there for fun.

1.- was, 2.- were, 4.- were, 5.-was

126. Choose the correct answer according to the picture below. Which is the nearest mainland neighbor?



South Korea

127. Choose the correct form of the adjective in parenthesis for each of the following sentences.

1. This is (cheap, **cheaper**, cheapest) than that one", said the seller.
2. Today there are (nice, **nicer**, nicest) people than yesterday.
3. Sorry, teacher, could you tell me who the (smarter, **smartest**, most smart) pupil in your class is?
4. There is no doubt about it. She is the (better, **best**, more good).

128. Choose the correct plural noun for the following sentence.

As we get older, so do our **teeth** !

129. Decide which answer matches each question.

Questions	Answers
1. How many servings of fruit do you eat each day?	Two or more.
2. How much junk food do you eat?	Very little. A lot of it.
3. How often do you exercise or play a sport per day?	Never.

130. Why is the following sentence incorrect?:

"Too much mouses threatens public health"

Because the plural of "mouse" is "mice". The noun is not used in the correct form. We don't use "much" with countable nouns.

131. What is the difference between countable and uncountable nouns?

Countable nouns have a plural form and the uncountable nouns can't be used in plural form.

132. Indicate which of the following words in the sentence is an uncountable noun:

The school has 5 backyards, 3 slides and 2 bookstores.

None

133. Check if the prepositions "in" , "at", are correct in the following the sentences.

I heard a terrible noise in the middle of the night. I was awake because I usually work at night."

Both are correct because they are standard expressions.

134. In which of these sentences the prepositions are used correctly?

My daughter is coming home <u>next</u> Monday.	Yes
I am used <u>to</u> watching TV <u>in</u> the morning.	Yes
<u>In</u> Mexico, everybody usually goes home <u>at</u> every Christmas.	No
My children always get up late <u>on</u> Sunday mornings.	Yes

135. Match the correct grammar preposition of time. Prepositions may repeat.

Example	Preposition of time
<u>on</u> February 14th, is Valentine's day..	on
<u>at</u> half past three, i'm going to the cinema.	at
<u>in</u> June, I will do it.	in

136. Complete the next paragraph with the correct time expressions given in parenthesis. Write the answer following the sequence of the numbers.

We traveled on (on-it-at) Friday. We got to the airport on (on-in-at) time to have a coffee before checking in, at (on-in-at) the airline's counter. Fortunately, the plane took off on (on-in-at) time.

137. Choose the correct words to complete the next text in English. If it's necessary you can use a word more than once.

Tell me, please. Why did you invite him when Mary did know he was the thief?

138. What's the contraction of "will not"?

won't

139. Order 6 of the following numbers to make a coherent sentence.

1. potato chips
2. the saltiest
3. why
4. are
5. snack
6. ?

Why are potato chips the saltiest snack? (3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 6)

140. Is this question correct or not? Why?

Did she tell you what time did the last train leave?

It's incorrect because in an embedded question after the Wh word we can't use another auxiliary before the subject, the second sentence has to be affirmative or negative.

Did she tell you what time the last train left?

141. Order the next words to make a meaningful sentence.

1. you
2. last
3. ?
4. go
5. week
6. did
7. where

Where did you go last week? (7, 6, 1, 4, 2, 5, 3)

142. Rewrite the sentence using the simple future tense

I am a teacher

I will be a teacher

143. What does this sentence express?

I'll take a seat. Look over there, there's an empty chair.

A decision made at the moment of speaking.

144. Order the following words to make a coherent sentence.

1. be
2. will
3. Christmas
4. where
5. Eve
6. you
7. on
8. ?

Where will you be on Christmas eve? (4, 2, 6, 1, 7, 3, 5, 8)

145. Complete the conversation using the modal auxiliary would. You are on a bus. You have a seat but an elderly man is standing. You offer him your seat.

You: _____?

Man: Oh, that's very kind of you. Thank you very much.

Would you like to sit down?

**146. If we are planning to buy a new book in preparation for an exam, it is best to use:
going to buy**