

UAC. INGLÉS II		GUIA DE EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO
Nombre del docente: CARLOS FRANCISCO MEDINA PEÑALOZA		Fecha de aplicación: JULIO
Nombre del alumno:	Grupo:	Total de aciertos:

ACTIVITY 1. COMPLETE THE SEQUENCES. COMPLETA LAS SECUENCIAS. ESTAS SECUENCIAS SOLO SON UNA ORIENTACION PARA EL USO DE AUXILIARES EN PASADO TO BE. EN LOS EJERCICIOS OBSERVARAS QUE LOS PRONOMBRES Y LOS SUSTANTIVOS PUEDEN VARIAR DE ACUERDO CON LO QUE SE QUIERA SEÑALAR. POR EJEMPLO. SI EN UN EJERCICIO SE TE PIDE QUE CAMBIES LOS AUXILIARES DE PRESENTE A PASADO DEBERAS HACER LO SIGUIENTE:

I am in the park. ---- I was in the park EL AUXILIAR "am" SE CAMBIO POR EL AUXILIAR "was", DEBES TOMAR EN CUENTA QUE LOS AUXILIARES PUEDEN VARIAR DE ACUERDO CON EL SUJETO, NO SIEMPRE SE CAMBIARA POR "WAS" POR ESTA RAZON ES IMPORTANTE CONOCER EL USO DE PRONOMBRES Y SUS AUXILIARES.

<i>I</i> _____	_____ <i>wasn't</i>	<i>Was</i> _____?	<i>What</i> _____ <i>I</i> ?
_____ <i>were</i>	<i>You weren't</i>	_____ <i>you</i> ?	<i>What were</i> _____?
_____ <i>was</i>	_____ <i>wasn't</i>	<i>Was</i> _____?	_____ <i>was</i> _____?
<i>She</i> _____	_____ <i>wasn't</i>	_____ <i>she</i> ?	<i>What</i> _____ <i>she</i> ?
_____	<i>It</i> _____	<i>Was</i> _____?	_____?
_____ <i>were</i>	<i>We</i> _____	_____ <i>we</i> ?	<i>What</i> _____ <i>we</i> ?
<i>You</i> _____	_____ <i>weren't</i>	_____?	_____?
_____	<i>They</i> _____	_____ <i>they</i> ?	_____ <i>were</i> _____?

ACTIVITY 2. READ THE SENTENCES CAREFULLY, TRY TO FIGURE OUT WHAT THEY MEAN TO SAY, SPLIT THEM INTO; SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST TO BE

She isn't studying He is taking a nap That means Ben was at home Where do you live?
I don't see my book Are you reading? I am catching up They never save money
We were playing He wakes up at 7 o'clock Were you at school? What are you doing?
I was thinking about Where were you? They were having lunch We are listening to music
Who was making noise? How often do you study? Why is she crying? They weren't here
It doesn't make sense He was at the hospital She works every day

SIMPLE PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PAST TO BE
1.-	1.-	1.-
2.-	2.-	2.-
3.-	3.-	3.-
4.-	4.-	4.-
5.-	5.-	5.-
6.-	6.-	6.-
7.-	7.-	7.-
8.-	8.-	8.-

ACTIVITY 3. THERE IS / THERE ARE.

UTILIZAMOS LOS VERBOS AUXILIARES; "THERE IS" "THERE ARE" PARA SEÑALAR LA EXISTENCIA DE ALGO EN EL PASADO, SU TRADUCCION AL ESPAÑOL SERIA: HABIA, THERE IS SE USA PARA EL SINGULARE, ES DECIR PARA SEÑALAR UNA SOLA COSA, Y THERE ARE SE USA PARA EL PLURAL, ES DECIR, PARA SEÑALAR DE DOS A MAS COSAS EN EL PASADO.

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WRITE DOWN "THERE IS" "THERE ARE" ACCORDING TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN. ESCRIBE "THERE IS" "THERE ARE" DE ACUERDO CON LA INFORMACION PROPORCIONADA.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1.- _____ a car in the garage | 2.- _____ a few oranges on the table |
| 3.- _____ many kind of brands | 4.- _____ a lot of water in the bottle |
| 5.- _____ a new teacher at the office | 6.- _____ three kids in the library |
| 7.- _____ many books on the desk | 8.- _____ a bank opposite the library |
| 9.- _____ an apple in the fridge | 10.- _____ a calendar on the wall |
| 11.- _____ six wrong answers | 12.- _____ two tall boys |
| 13.- _____ a grocery store | 14.- _____ a pair of new glasses |

ACTIVITY 4. ESCRIBE LAS PALABRAS QUE FALTAN. WRITE DOWN THE MISSING WORDS.

The invention with the biggest impact (1) _____ **was / were** probably the television. It (2) _____ **was / were** invented by a Scottish man, John Logie Baird. The first televised pictures (3) _____ **was / were** sent over a short distance in 1924, and his invention (4) _____ **were / was** formally demonstrated at the Royal Institute two years later. The pictures on the screen (5) _____ **was not / were not** clear, but the viewers could see that they were human faces, and they could see their eyes opening and closing. In 1928, images (6) _____ **were / was** sent from Britain to America, and later, to a ship 1,500 miles out to sea. In the same year, the first colour images (7) _____ **were / was** sent. The first 'seeing-in sets' (8) _____ **was / were** sold that same year. For £25 (£1000 in today's money), people in their homes could watch moving images that (9) _____ **were / was** sent from a broadcasting station.

ACTIVIDAD 5. ESCRIBE EL PASADO DE LOS SIGUIENTES VERBOS. WRITE THESE VERBS DOWN IN PAST TENSE.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1.- Go | 2.- Spend time | 3.- Carry | 4.- Study | 5.- Meet | 6.- Run out |
| 7.- Start | 8.- am, is | 9.- are | 10.- See | 11.- live | 12.- Study |
| 13.- Understand | 14.- Take | 15.- Buy | 16.- Think | 17.- Know | 18.- Feel |
| 19.- Work | 20.- Read | 21.- Work out | 22.- Walk | 23.- Have | 24.- Get |
| 25.- Find | 26.- Stay | 27.- Make | 28.- Do | 29.- Speak | 30.- Learn |
| 31.- Play | 32.- Write | 33.- Want | 34.- Need | 35.- Paint | 36.- Grow up |
| 37.- Rest | 38.- Fix | 39.- Watch | 40.- Cook | 41.- Clean | 42.- Mop up |
| 43.- Sweep up | 44.- Tidy up | 45.- Wash | 46.- Wake up | 47.- Hear | 48.- Listen |

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EXPLICACION. LOS VERBOS EN PASADO SE PUEDEN USAR DE TRES FORMAS DISTINTAS; EN FORMA AFIRMATIVA, EN FORMA NEGATIVA Y EN FORMA INTERROGATIVA.

EJEMPLO:

*I took a nap in the afternoon. El verbo **took** es el pasado del verbo **take** así que en forma afirmativa ese es el uso que se le da, pero si se usara en forma negativa se usaría de esta manera :*

*I didn't **take** a nap, nota que el verbo que esta marcado no esta escrito en su forma pasada, sino en su forma base, esto es debido a que el auxiliar "**didn't**" indica que la expresión es negativa en pasado y por esto no es necesario escribir el verbo en pasado también. En la forma negativa pasa algo similar: Did you **take** a nap in the afternoon? El verbo se coloca en forma base.*

ACTIVIDAD 6. COMPLETA LAS ORACIONES ESCRIBIENDO LOS VERBOS PROPORCIONADOS EN PASADO.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.- Daniel _____ to the cinema yesterday (go) | 2.- We _____ hard for the exam (study) |
| 3.- Erick _____ his house by himself (tidy up) | 4.- I _____ to go to the cinema (want) |
| 5.- They _____ television all day long (watch) | 6.- Sarah _____ to drive last year(learn) |
| 7.- He _____ at home last night. (stay) | 8.- She _____ her name (write) |
| 9.- Daniel _____ her at the school gate (meet) | 10.- Nancy _____ her flat (paint) |
| 11.- Ben _____ his bike (fix) | 12.- We _____ (spend time) |
| 13.- They _____ a lot of noise (make) | 14.- He _____ a new car (buy) |
| 15.- Harry _____ your help (need) | 16.- I _____ the instructions twice (read) |
| 17.- My niece _____ in Lancaster (grow up) | 18.- She _____ good after the test (feel) |

ACTIVIDAD 6. COMPLETA EL CUADRO. COMPLETE THE TABLE. SEPARA LAS ORACIONES DEACUERDO CON SUS CARACTERISTICAS.

*I didn't mop up Emma woke up late Did you find your book? We had a good time We didn't rest
 Karol didn't paint her flat Did Emma get a job? I made a mistake She went to school
 Mary didn't read it I didn't meet her Tom bought a new house They read that book once
 She didn't see that movie Did they have fun? Did he stay at the hotel? Victor didn't study
 Nancy stayed at home He didn't work yesterday Did you understand? Did you see my glasses?
 Did Jen do homework? Did Harry mop up? We played videogames*

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	QUESTION FORM
1.-	1.-	1.-
2.-	2.-	2.-
3.-	3.-	3.-
4.-	4.-	4.-
5.-	5.-	5.-
6.-	6.-	6.-
7.-	7.-	7.-
8.-	8.-	8.-

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ACTIVITY 7. ESCRIBE LOS SIGUIENTES ADJETIVOS DE ACUERDO CON LO QUE SE SOLICITA EN PARENTESIS.

- 1.- Mariana is _____ her sister (short / comparative form)
- 2.- This car is _____ car in the world (old / superlative form)
- 3.- Ricardo is _____ his brother. (careles / comparative form)
- 4.- My brother was _____ in his class (hard-working / superlative form)
- 5.- Fred is _____ his cousins (outgoing / comparative form)
- 6.- Eva was _____ girl I have ever met. (smart / superlative form)
- 7.- Brandon wasn't _____ boy. (tall / superlative form)
- 8.- They aren't _____ employees at work (good / superlative)
- 9.- That exam wasn't _____ this one. (hard / equality)
- 10.- Sarah was _____ her aunt (kind / equality)
- 11.- We arrived _____ yesterday (late / comparative form)
- 12.- She bought _____ computer (cheap / superlative form)
- 13.- I am _____ my sister (careful / comparative form)
- 14.- This shirt is _____ the red one (large / comparative for,)
- 15.- This mexican coffee is _____ coffee in the world (good / superlative)

ACTIVITY 8. READ AND ANSWER THE NEXT QUESTIONS

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.- Daniela is hard-working | 2.- Victor is lazy | 3.- Norma is tidy | 4.- Sarah is careful | |
| 5.- Lissa is kind | 6.- Josh is strong | 7.- Richard is shy | 8.- Samantha is outgoing | 9.- Sam is tall |
| 10.- Harry is sympathetic | 11.- Steve is young | 12.- Kim is careless | 13.- Jough is intelligent | |
| 14.- Tim is handsome | 15.- George is clever | 16.- Jessie is untidy | 17.- Wen is beautiful | |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Who is shy?
_____ | 2.- Who is hard-working?
_____ | 3.- Who is careful?
_____ | 4.- Who is tall?
_____ |
| 5.- Who is kind?
_____ | 6.- Who is strong?
_____ | 7.- Who is clever?
_____ | 8.- Who is outgoing?
_____ |
| 9.- Who is careles
_____ | 10.- Who is lazy?
_____ | 11.- Who is intelligent?
_____ | 12.- Who is young?
_____ |

ACTIVITY 9. WRITE DOWN THESE ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH. ESCRIBE LOS ADJETIVOS EN INGLES

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.- Extrovertido
_____ | 2.- Difícil
_____ | 3.- Barato
_____ | 4.- Fuerte
_____ | 5.- Tímido
_____ |
| 6.- Descuidado
_____ | 7.- Joven
_____ | 8.- Débil
_____ | 9.- Amable
_____ | 10.- Viejo
_____ |
| 11.- Temprano
_____ | 12.- Solidario
_____ | 13.- Trabajador
_____ | 14.- Ordenado
_____ | 15.- Ajustado
_____ |
| 16.- Caro
_____ | 17.- Cuidadoso
_____ | 18.- Desordenado
_____ | 19.- Delgado
_____ | 20.- Guapo
_____ |