

“2024. Año del Bicentenario de la Erección del Estado Libre y Soberano de México”.

ESCUELA PREPARATORIA OFICIAL NO. 217
C.C.T I5EBH0403H

PRIMER SEMESTRE GRUPO “I, II Y III”. CICLO ESCOLAR 2022-2023
ASIGNATURA: INGLÉS I

NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE: _____ N.L. _____
NOMBRE DEL DOCENTE: EMMA DELIA RODRIGUEZ RUIZ. ACIERTOS: _____ CALIFICACION: _____

OPCIÓN DE REGULARIZACIÓN

III. ASESORIAS COMPLEMENTARIAS (IMPARTIDAS POR EL DOCENTE CON UNA DURACION MÍNIMA DE 25 HRS).

Instrucciones generales

Las siguientes actividades evalúan los aprendizajes esenciales mínimos para el ingreso a Inglés II. Cada apartado contiene **10 ejercicios**, en total serán **40 reactivos** que conforman el **100%** de su calificación. Todos los reactivos tienen el mismo valor. El tiempo máximo para entregar será el **17 de enero 2024; ya que las asesorías comprenden del 10 al 19 de enero del 2024.**

Coloque su nombre y apellidos con MAYÚSCULAS iniciando con tu apellido paterno y los datos que se le piden a continuación en **cada apartado que entregue en cada asesoría.**

Verb to be (affirmative)

We use the verb to be to **express the condition of people, places and things:**

Personal pronoun (subject)	Verb to be Present tense	Contraction
<i>I</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>I'm</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>You're</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>He's</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>She's</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>It's</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>We're</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>They're</i>

Let's check the structure.

Subject + verb to be (am / is / are) + complement.

For example:

I am happy

Toluca is a city.

They are the best friends.

We also use the verb to be with:

Ages: I am 17 years old.

Nationalities: we are Mexican.

Occupations: he is a doctor.

Names: I am Bob.

Try it yourself!

1. Write am, is or are.






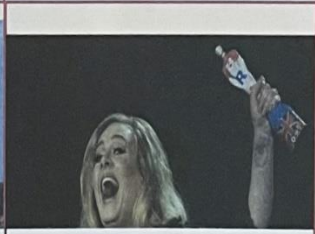
1. I _____ 20 years old.
2. Pedro and Lola _____ friends.
3. The cat _____ black.
4. My friends and I _____ students.
5. Billie Eilish _____ a singer.
6. Paris _____ a city.

**Grammar: VERB TO BE – PRESENT TENSE
(Negative and interrogative).**

<p>In the negative form, we simply add not after the verb to be in a sentence.</p> <p>For example: I am not Canadian. He / She / It is not Korean We / You / They are not nurse.</p>	<p>We can also use contractions:</p> <p>I'm not Canadian. He / She/ It isn't Korean We / You / They aren't nurse.</p>
<p>To ask questions using the verb to be, we follow the next structure: Am/ Is/ Are + subject + complement+?</p>	<p>For example: Am I Canadian? Is he /she / it Korean? Are we/ you / they nurse?</p>
<p>To answer questions, we follow the next structure: Yes + subject + to be (affirmative) No + subject + to be (negative)</p>	<p>A: Are you an engineer? B: Yes, I am / No, I'm not</p> <p>A: is your cousin married? B: yes, she is / No, he isn't.</p>

Try it yourself!

2. look at each picture and complete the sentences. Follow the example.

		
<p>0. She <i>isn't</i> British. <u>She's American.</u></p>	<p>1. He _____ a teacher. He's an _____.</p>	<p>2. She _____ Mexican. She _____.</p>
		
<p>3. They _____ singers. They _____.</p>	<p>4. _____ the Big Ben Spanish? No, _____. It is _____.</p>	<p>5. _____ Adele American? No, _____. She _____.</p>

Imperatives

<p>We use imperatives to give commands and instructions. To form imperatives, we use the simple form of a verb. For example:</p> <p>Open your books, please. Raise your hands.</p>	<p>In the negative form, we simply add don't before the verb in simple form.</p>	<p>To propose an action or make an invitation, we add let's before the imperative.</p>
	<p>Don't forget your homework. Don't be late.</p>	<p>Let's go to the movies. Let's dance!</p>

Try it yourself!

3. Complete the imperatives with a verb in simple form from the box.

Let's play Open Close Let's go Write Speak Raise Don't eat

1. It's cold. _____ the window please.
2. _____ your name on your exam.
3. _____ in class.
4. _____ your book and turn to page 15.
5. _____ English in class please.
6. _____ your hand to ask a question.
7. _____ a game!
8. _____ to the party together!

Grammar HAVE - HAS

We use have and has to indicate possession.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I / You / We / They have	I / You / We / They don't have	Do I / you / we / they / have? Yes, I / you / we / they do. No, I / you / we / they don't.
He / She / It has	He / she / it / doesn't have	Does he / she / it / have? Yes, he / she / it does. No, he / she / it doesn't.

Examples:

Gabriela has a new phone.

They don't have a car.

Do you have a pen?

We can also use have and has to describe things, people, and places.

For example:

Annie has long hair.

My house doesn't have a garage.

Does your boyfriend have blue eyes?

Try it yourself!

4. Fill the blanks with the affirmative +, negative -, or interrogative ? form of have / has.

- 0. Peter doesn't have curly hair.
- 1. Diana _____ two children. (+)
- 2. _____ Karen _____ blue eyes? (?)
- 3. We _____ class tomorrow. (-)
- 4. _____ Chihuahua dogs _____ big ears? (?)
- 5. I _____ a question, teacher. (+)
- 6. Mary _____ blond hair. (-)

ADJECTIVE ORDER

We use adjectives to describe nouns. We use a special order for adjectives in a sentence before the noun:

Order	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adjective type	quality	size	shape	age	color	material	purpose

For example:

A blue, sports, big car. **X**

A big, blue, sports car. **✓**

Try it yourself!

5. Complete the sentences using the adjectives in parentheses in the correct order.

- 1. Mary has _____ eyes.
(brown, big, beautiful)
- 2. Lucy is a _____ person.
(tall, friendly, thin)
- 3. I have a _____ dog.
(white, cute, small)
- 4. London is a _____ city.
(old, big, wonderful)
- 5. It is a _____ table.
(wooden, eating, big)
- 6. We live in a _____ house.
(concrete, big, blue).

Grammar: DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES.

	Article	Rules	Examples
Definite	The	Specific things	The statue of liberty is in New York
Indefinite	a/ an	Non – specific things. Use a before a consonant sound Use an before a vowel sound.	I have a computer. A cat is an animal.

Try it yourself!

1. Write a or an before each noun.





- 1. _____ doctor
- 2. _____ desk
- 3. _____ backpack
- 4. _____ elephant
- 5. _____ architect
- 6. _____ boy

7. _____ office 8. _____ house 9. _____ hour

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

	Singular	Plural
Here (near)	This	These
There (far)	That	Those

Example

<p>This cat.</p> 	<p>These cats.</p> 
<p>That cat.</p> 	<p>Those cats.</p> 

Try it yourself!

2. Write the correct demonstrative adjective.

- _____ is my calculator. (Far)
- _____ are your markers. (Far)
- _____ are your backpacks. (Far)
- _____ are Paula's scissors. (near)
- _____ is our classroom. (near)

Grammar THERE IS & THERE ARE

<p>We use there is and there are to express the existence of something.</p> <p>Examples: There are 40 students in the class. There is a teacher in the class.</p>	<p>In the negative form we usually add the word any</p> <p>There aren't any students in the class.</p> <p>There isn't any taxi on the street</p>	<p>When we ask questions, we can also use any.</p> <p>- Are there any students in the class? - Yes, there are. - Is there any problem? - No there isn't.</p>
---	--	---

Try it yourself!

3. Write there is /there are or there isn't /there aren't.

- _____ a cra in the garage.
- _____ anybody in the house.

3. _____ four chairs in the dining room.

4. _____ any books in the bookshelf.

POSSESSIVE 'S

We use - 's to indicate that the subject owns something.

Singular nouns	Plural nouns
Add - 's after the noun. Example: Matt has a car. Matt's car is red.	Add- 'at the end of plural nouns That end is – s. Example: The students have homework. The students' homework is easy.
* If a singular noun ends in – s add - 's as well. -> Carlos's car is red.	

Try it yourself!

4. Write the sentences using the correct form of 's. follow the example.

0. The teacher / book -> the teacher's book

1. Grandma / house > _____

2. The cat / hat > _____

3. Airplanes / wings > _____

4. My aunt / son > _____

5. Nicholas / brother > _____

WH – QUESTIONS

We can add a Wh – word at the beginning of a question to ask for specific information. We follow the next structure:

Wh – word + to be + complement?

Wh word	Example
What to ask about things	What is your favorite animal?
Which to ask about options	Which is your address?
Where to ask about places	Where is mom?
Who to ask about people	Who is he?
Whose to ask about possession	Whose is this pen?
When to ask about time	When is your birthday?
How to ask about manner or state.	How is the weather?
Why to ask about reason	Why are you angry?

We use because to answer questions that start with **Why**.

For example:

Why is your house blue?

Because it's my dad's favorite color.

Try it yourself!

5. Complete the questions with the correct question word.

1. _____ are you from? I am from Guadalajara.

2. _____ is the president of USA? Joe Biden.

3. _____ are you at home? Because I am sick.

4. _____ is your favorite color? My favorite color is green.

5. _____ is your food? It is great!

6. _____ are the next Olympic? In 2024.

Grammar: SIMPLE PRESENT

Affirmative

I	get up	at seven in the morning
He / She / It	gets up	
We / You / They	get up	

Negative

I	don't	get up	at 7 in the morning
He / She / It	doesn't		
We / You / They	don't		

Interrogative

Do	I	get up	at seven in the morning	?
Does	He / She / It			
Do	We / You / They			

When the subject is he, she, or it we add – s or - es at the end of the verb. For example.

Make – makes

Go – goes

We use the simple present to talk about:

Habits:

We go to school every day.

Facts:

Lions live in Africa

Things that are true in the present:

She works for Google.

Short actions now:

He kicks the ball and scores a goal!

Try it yourself!

1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

0. I **go** / goes to school every day.

1. Martha **dance** / **dances** with her husband every Saturday.

2. **Do** / **Does** Peter wake up at 7 am?

3. Her brother **don't walk** / **doesn't walk** to school.

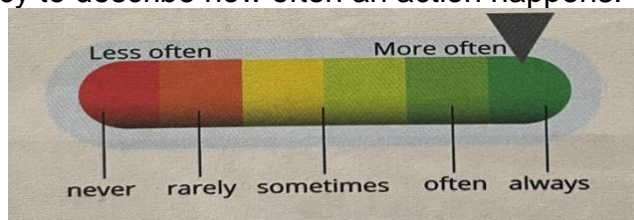
4. Patricia **go** / **goes** swimming in the afternoon.

5. Emilio and I **have** / **has** lunch together on Fridays.

6. **Do** / **Does** we have class tomorrow?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

We use adverbs of frequency to describe how often an action happens.



We put the adverb of frequency before the verb (except with verb “to be”)

Example:

I **always** do my homework.

She is **never** late for work.

2. Write sentences about Samantha’s habits.

do the dishes	
walk to school	
listen to music	
play video games	
go to the movies	

1. She sometimes does the dishes.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Grammar PREPOSITIONS OF TIME.

We use the prepositions **in**, **on**, and **at** to talk about time.

<p>In Months Halloween is in October. Seasons Next vacation is Summer. Years The story takes place in 1980.</p>	<p>On Days of the week My cooking class is on Saturday. Dates The exam is on October 3rd.</p>
<p>At Specific time of the day Math class starts at 9:00 am. Holiday period I go at the weekend We have dinner together at Christmas.</p>	<p>Common phrases: at night, at the moment, at the same time, at breakfast. I watch TV at night.</p>

Try it yourself!

3. Complete the sentences using in, on, or at.

0. It rains in September.
1. My soccer practice is _____ Mondays.
2. Anna's wedding is _____ November 12th.
3. It is very cold _____ December.
4. I always get up _____ 6:00 a.m.
5. I don't go to school _____ Sundays.
6. We always go hiking _____ the weekend.

CONNECTORS

We use connectors to link two or more different ideas. 3 very common connectors are **and**, **but**, and **then**.

- We use **and** to complement two ideas.
For example:
 - I like to go hiking and to play basketball.
 - I do karate on Mondays and play soccer on Fridays.
- We use **but** to mention a contrasting or opposing idea.
For example:
 - I want to go to the movies, but I have homework.
 - I want to play soccer, but my friend wants to play volleyball.

- We use then to indicate sequence or a result.
 - Do your homework, then you can play video games.
 - She always has breakfast at home, then she walks to school.

Try it yourself!

4. Complete the sentences using and, but, or then.

0. Martha likes soccer **and** volleyball.
1. Mariana always does her homework, _____ she goes to bed.
2. Carlos likes to play basketball, _____ he doesn't like to watch it on TV.
3. We do yoga _____ meditation every Friday.
4. I first take a shower, _____ I have breakfast.
5. He wants to go to the party, _____ he's sick.
6. wash your hands first, _____ you can eat.

Grammar: CAN / CAN'T – ABILITIES.

We use can or can't to express ability.

	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + can + verb + complement.	She can drive a car.
Negative	Subject + can not (can't)+ verb + complement	They can't play the piano.
Interrogative	Can + subject + verb + complement +?	Can you swim?

We answer questions by saying: - Yes, I can. - -No, I can't

Try it yourself!

5. Write can or can't and the verb in parentheses to complete the sentences.

0. I **can't** dance. (- /dance)
1. Mariana _____ very well. (+/sing)
2. My sister _____. She's only 15. (-/drive)
3. Carlos _____ your car. He's a mechanic. (+/fix)
4. Mary _____ (-/play basketball), but she _____. (+/make TikTok videos)
5. We need help! We _____ this puzzle. (-/solve)
6. I _____ (-/play) the drums, but I _____ (+/play) the guitar.

Lista de cotejo para evaluar el proceso de asesorías presenciales.

N.P	Criterios a evaluar	Si - no
1	El alumno se presenta a todas las asesorías correspondientes en el horario de clase previamente establecido.	
2	Presenta su material impreso y en buen estado, no tachaduras, no sucio, en folder color rojo.	
3	El alumno deberá presentar aparte de su material impreso, lápices de colores, tinta negra y azul, goma y lápiz.	
3	El alumno contesta las actividades en la asesoría, las actividades deberán estar selladas, con fecha y nombre del alumno.	
4	El alumno deberá entregar el material impreso completamente contestado, sellado y con fechas el día 17 de Enero del año en curso.	