

Centro de Estudios Tecnológicos Industrial y de Servicios No. 33
"Carlos María de Bustamante"

Guía de estudio para examen extraordinario
Inglés III

Tema I: Verbo to be (ser o estar)

Afirmativo	Negativo	Interrogativo
I am	I am not	Am I ?
You are	You are not	Are you?
He is	He is not	Is he ?
She is	She is not	Is she ?
It is	It is not	Is it ?
We are	We are not	Are we ?
You are	You are not	Are you?
They are	They are not	Are they ?

Ejercicio: Completa los enunciados con el verbo "to be" que corresponda.

1. The book on the table. (Affirmative)

2. The window open. (Negative)

3. this the right way? (Question)

4. My friends very funny. (Affirmative)

5. You in the right place. (Negative)

6. Who in charge here? (Question)

7. The answers correct. (Affirmative)

8. Why you upset? (Question)

9. The results yet available. (Negative)

10. The children at school. (Affirmative)

Tema II. Verbo modal "Would"

Se usa para expresar **situaciones hipotéticas acciones condicionales y deseos, así como para hablar de eventos futuros**, dando la terminación "ía" (gustaría, iría, hablaría)

Ejercicio: Selecciona la opción que corresponda para cada enunciado.

1. I knew he would ____ famous one day.

- to be
- be
- will

2. He said that _____ help me.

- he'd
- he would to
- he woulded

3. I asked him to walk faster but he _____ at first.

- would
- wouldn't

4. As children we would ____ together every day.

- playing
- to play
- play

5. Nobody knew that one day he ____ be rich.

- will
- would
- would to

Tema III. Presente continuo

Se usa para describir acciones que están sucediendo mientras hablamos.

Ejercicio: Selecciona la opción que corresponda a cada enunciado



I _____ football.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



You _____ tennis.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



He _____ video games.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



She _____ rugby.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



It _____ golf.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



We _____ the guitar.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



You _____ the piano.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing



They _____ basketball.

- am playing
- is playing
- are playing

Tema IV. Presente perfecto

Se utiliza para expresar vivencias o recuerdos que ocurrieron hace tiempo, pero de los cuales todavía se guarda memoria o tienen importancia en la actualidad.

El objetivo de este tiempo verbal es vincular el pasado con el presente.

Ejercicio: Completa los enunciados utilizando el presente perfecto.






1. I (read) your book several times.
2. She (wear) that skirt many times.
3. My family (visit) Brazil a few times.
4. I (eat) already.
5. Marta (finish) her homework.
6. You (break) the glass again.
7. They (pay) for everything.
8. It (never snow) like that.
9. I (meet) Anna once.
10. We (see) him before.
11. You (buy) 4 cars so far.
12. There (be) problems.
13. I (have) a snake.
14. Maria (raise) a monkey.
15. The kids (grow) so much!

Tema V. Preposiciones “since” y “for”

Utilizamos “for” cuando hablamos de la duración de una acción; es decir, un periodo de tiempo, esta duración se puede expresar en minutos (*minutes*), segundos (*seconds*), horas (*hours*), días (*days*), meses (*months*), years (*años*).

Usamos “since” para indicar el momento cuando una acción comenzó. El inicio de una acción se puede expresar con días, meses, años específicos.

Ejercicio: Completa los enunciados utilizando las preposiciones “since” o “for”






1. Natalie has been a vegetarian  ___ her 15th birthday.
2. I have been waiting  ___ more than two hours. Where are you?
3. The baby slept  ___ four hours this afternoon.
4. He’s been working for the company  ___ the 70s.
5. We haven’t lived here  ___ very long.

Tema VI. Pasado continuo

El pasado continuo en inglés se usa para:

1. Expresar acciones o estados que estaban llevándose a cabo en el pasado cuando otra acción o estado la interrumpe o refuerza.
2. Ofrecer contexto, es decir, dar información sobre hechos o situaciones en un tiempo específico.
3. Mencionar dos o más acciones del pasado que sucedieron al mismo tiempo.

Ejercicio: Completa los enunciados utilizando el pasado continuo

1. Richard (*work*)  ___ on his computer at 9 o’clock yesterday.
2. Lucy and Tom (*have*)  ___ dinner.
3. I (*read*)  ___ an article in the newspaper.
4. The children (*watch*)  ___ a film on TV at that time.
5. Paula (*chat*)  ___ on the phone with a friend.