



PLANEACION ACADEMICA DE ACTIVIDADES PRIMERA RECUPERACION Profa. Marina González Soto

INGLES II

Todos los ejercicios los puedes realizar en libreta u hoja de máquina y enviar diario actividades; la fecha de envío es desde 12 JULIO hasta 12 AGOSTO DEL 2021. (Son 10 actividades con diferentes ejercicios cada una.)

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En mi casa Barrio Duranguito o en escuela con persona que esté cubriendo guardia.

SUGERENCIA: IMPRIME PARA QUE SEA MAS FACIL TRABAJAR LAS ACTIVIDADES.

NOTA: En cada tema esta una explicación revisa y analiza antes de contestar actividades.

Con amarillo encuentras una explicación del tema esa parte no es actividad para enviar solo información para revisar y que te ayude con los ejercicios.

Con verde es cada actividad a realizar son 10 actividades. Son 21 días para entregarlas. Una diaria o cada dos días las entregas a tiempo. Animo.

MODULE 1 COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

COMPARATIVES

Adjetivo corto se agrega "er" significa mas.

Short – shorter	corto – mas corto
Big – bigger	grande – mas grande (si es monosilabo doblas la consonante)
Nice – nicer	agradable – mas agradable (si termina en e soo agregas r)
Pretty – prettier	bonito – mas bonito (si termina en Y cambias por ier)

Para hacer comparativos usas expresion "than" que significa que

Ejemplo: I am taller than my brother. Yo soy mas alto que mi hermano.

Adjetivo largo se escribe antes "more"

Beautiful – more beautiful	bonito – mas bonito
Expensive – more expensive	caro – mas caro
Comfortable - more comfortable	comodo – mas comodo

Ejemplo: This sofa is more comfortable than yours. Este sofa es mas comodo que el tuyo.

SUPERLATIVES

Adjetivo corto se agrega “ the _____ est” significa el mas.

Short – the shortest corto – el mas corto
Big – the biggest grande – el mas grande (si es monosilabo doblas la consonante)
Nice – the nicest agradable – el mas agradable (si termina en e soo agregas r)
Pretty –the prettiest bonito – el mas bonito (si termina en Y cambias por ier)

Ejemplo: I am tallest of my family. Yo soy el mas alto de mi familia.

Adjetivo largo se escribe antes “the most”

Beautiful – the most beautiful bonito – el mas bonito
Expensive – the most expensive caro – el mas caro
Comfortable - the most comfortable comodo – el mas comodo

Ejemplo: This sofa is the most comfortable. Este sofa es el mas comodo.

**Para indicar igualdad se utiliza “as.....as” significa tan como
El adjetivo se usa en su forma simple.**

My sister is as beautiful as me. Mi hermana es tan bonita como yo.
This tree is not large as that one. Este árbol no es tan grande como aquel.

Adjetivos irregulares Estos tienen su propia forma para comparativo y superlativo

	Comparative	superlative
Good	better	the best
Bad	worse	the worst
Far	farther	the farthest
Little	less	the least
Many	more	the most

Actividd 1: Resuelve estos ejercicios.

A) Complete the table

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
late		
rare		
new		
expensive		
gaudy		
fancy		
safe		
boring		
quiet		
interesting		

B) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in parentheses (comparative and superlative)

- a) My car is (big) _____ than yours.
- b) This house is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
- c) This is (good) _____ book I have ever read.
- d) Cheetahs are (fast) _____ land animals.
- e) Which is (dangerous) _____ spider in the world?
- f) A holiday at home is (good) _____ than a holiday at a hotel.
- g) There are countries where wine is (expensive) _____ than water.
- i) The weather today is (bad) _____ than yesterday.
- j) She was the (clever) _____ student of all.

C) Complete the table with the adjectives below.

(lazy, hard-working, irresponsible, responsible, polite, rude, greedy, generous, weak, strong, mean, nice)

POSITIVE QUALITIES	NEGATIVE QUALITIES

D) Complete the sentences with the appropriate adjective (ACTIVITY C).

- 1. My brother never does his homework. He is very _____.
- 2. Thomas works a lot. He is very _____.
- 3. His friend never says "Thank you". He is so _____.
- 4. Your father always hits his dog. She is _____.
- 5. Donna always comes on time. She is _____.
- 6. Inna and Carla often give me presents. They are really _____.
- 7. Your children always say "Please". They are so _____.
- 8. Sabrina never shares with anybody. She is quite _____.

E) Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

- 1. His car is the best than mine.
- 2. French wine is better in the world.
- 3. Your job is the worse than mine.
- 4. His grandparents travel the farthest than his parents.
- 5. These computers are the more expensive than those.

E) FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE SUPERLATIVE

- 1.- This church is (old) _____ building in the city.
- 2.- Paula is (tall) _____ boy in the class.
- 3.- This is (happy) _____ day of my life.
- 4.- This is (sweet) _____ apple of the three.
- 5.- Today is (hot) _____ day of the year.
- 6.- This is (scrumptious) _____ cake.
- 7.- Justin is (bad) _____ player on the team.

G) PUT THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

the is girl Mary most in beautiful class the

In What ? the is river world the longest

the town oldest This is building in the church

boys aggressively the Roy Of acts all most the

largest in Chihuahua state the is Mexico

SIMPLE PAST

El verbo to be se conjuga en pasado de la siguiente manera:

Sujeto	I was	You were
	He was	They were
	She was	We were
	It was	

Para la forma negativa se agrega not

Was not wasn't were not weren't

Para preguntar siempre se usa was o were al inicio

Was she at home? Yes, she was / No she wasn't

Were they your classmates? Yes, they were No, they weren't

Actividad 2: Contesta las actividades.

Complete the conversations using verb "To Be" (was – were- wasn't – weren't)

1.- a: How long _____ your parents in Europe?

B: They _____ there for two weeks.

A: _____ they in London the whole time?

B: No, they _____. They also went to Paris.

2.- A: _____ You in Los Angeles last weekend?

B: No, I _____. I in San Francisco.

A: How _____ it?

B: It _____ great? But it _____ foggy and cool as usual.

3.- A: _____ you away last week?

B: Yes, I _____ in Istanbul.

A: Really? How long _____ you there?

B: For almost a week. I _____ there on business.

4. Encuentra 8 expresiones de tiempo que se utilizan en tiempo pasado y ordenalas de la mas Antigua a la mas reciente o viceversa.

Time phrases

yesterday morning every day usually
on Saturday last night sometimes
two hours ago on Saturday last month
every Wednesday eight weeks ago
last Friday at six o'clock
the day before yesterday every afternoon
three years ago

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

VERB TO BE (was-were)

- 1.- Where was the concert? () Yes, it was.
- 2.- Were the students at school on Sunday? () He was a member of the Beatles.
- 3.- When were you and Jack in Los Angeles? () In Mexico City
- 4.- Today is Friday, Was yesterday Thursday? () Two months ago.
- 5.- Who was Paul McCartney? () No, they weren't.

Para conjugar el resto de los verbos se dividen regulares e irregulares.

Los verbos regulares forman el tiempo pasado agregando "ed"

Ejemplo: work – worked live – lived watch – watched

Excepcion a Regla gramatical:

1. Si el verbo termina en "e" solo se agrega "d" **Ejemplo:** dance – danced

2. Si el verbo es monosilabo y termina en consonante vocal consonante se agrega la ultima consonante antes de agregar "ed"

Ejemplo: Stop – stopped

3. Si el verbo termina en "y" despues de consonante cambia por "ied"

Ejemplo: cry – cried study – studied

Para la forma negative se usa auxiliary **did + not** (didn't) y el **verbo** en forma simple

Yo no corrí ayer. I **didn't run** yesterday

Mis papas no pararon de trabajar. My parents **didn't stop** to work.

Ella no cocino. She **did not cook**.

Actividad 3. Completa los ejercicios

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Exercises

A. Complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses in simple past.

Ejemplo:

I didn't watch TV last night.

1. On Saturday I _____ (play) computer games with my cousins.
2. My mom _____ (not cook) dinner last night.
3. I _____ (walk) to school because there weren't any buses.
4. They _____ (not dance) at the party.
5. My brother _____ (travel) to Ireland last summer.

B. Write the past simple of these verbs

1. copy _____
2. revise _____
3. cycle _____
4. listen _____

5. practice _____
6. play _____
7. like _____
8. move _____
9. shout _____
10. start _____

C. Complete with past simple (regular verbs).

1. I opened the door and _____ (look) inside.
2. Who _____ (close) all the windows?
3. I _____ (carry) my mom's shopping bag.
4. I _____ (not climb) over the fence.
5. I _____ (rip) my shirt.
6. The plane _____ (land) ten minutes ago.
7. We _____ (live) in that house when I was a baby.
8. My brother _____ (not cry) when he fell of his bike.
9. We _____ (walk) to school yesterday.
10. She _____ (smile) when she saw me.
11. We _____ (hurry) to the station to catch the train.
12. She _____ (laugh) when I told her the joke.
13. We _____ (race) each other on our bikes.
14. Dad _____ (not help) me with my homework.
15. Helen _____ (whisper) me a secret.
16. Luis Miguel _____ (hurry) to catch a bus.
17. We _____ (return) our books to the library.
18. She _____ (not kiss) the frog.
19. The frog _____ (change) into a prince.
20. Two doctors _____ (rush) into the room.
21. I _____ (not kick) the ball very hard.
22. Who _____ (invent) the computer?
23. Dinosaurs _____ (live) many years ago.
24. It _____ (not snow) last night.
25. They _____ (not work) until twelve last night.

Los verbos irregulares forman su pasado cambiando su forma (debes aprenderlos de memoria)

Run – run	have – had	see – saw	do- did	take – took
Fly – flew	swim – swam	come – came	put – put	hit – hit
Write – wrote	can – could	sit – sat	know – knew	go – went

(usa lista de verbos que previamente ya se te habia dado)

Actividad 4. Resuelve los ejercicios

A) Complete el text with the next verbs in simple past.

(see (2), start, approach, hear, win, put, go, decide, buy, appear, leave, decide, match, be, take)

One day I _____ to go to the supermarket to buy groceries.

I _____ to make a fruit salad for breakfast and a chocolate cake for dinner. When I _____ off the supermarket, I _____ many people by the newspaper stand. I _____ and _____ that they were buying lottery tickets. I _____ a ticket, too.

When I _____ the supermarket, I _____ all the groceries into the trunk of my car and _____ home. At home, I started mixing the ingredients to bake a cake. The TV was on and I _____ they were announcing the winning lottery numbers. I _____ my lottery ticket. I was very excited. One by one the numbers _____ on the screen and they all _____ the numbers on my lottery ticket. I couldn't believe it. I called my husband at work and told him that I _____.

B) Now complete the table with the verbs from the text.

C) Write Regular (R) or irregular (I) in the verbs

Ejemplo: play R

1. fly _____
2. use _____
3. study _____
4. eat _____
5. make _____
6. travel _____
7. see _____

D) Write the past simple of the verbs of exercise E.

Ejemplo: play – played

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

E) Past simple (irregular verbs) Complete the sentences

1. I _____ (loose) my watch in the park.
2. David _____ (not hurt) his knee.
3. I kicked the ball and it _____ (break) a window.
4. My new shoes _____ (not cost) a lot of money.
5. I _____ (get) this book from the library.
6. We had a garage where we _____ (keep) our car.
7. Ali _____ (cut) his knee.
8. The glass _____ (fall) off the table.
9. The glass _____ (not break).
10. We _____ (sell) our old car.
11. We _____ (buy) a new car.
12. The bell _____ (not ring).
13. We all _____ (go) into school.
14. The dog _____ (catch) the ball.
15. The man _____ (not kneel) down.
16. Our cat _____ (run) onto the road.
17. Jane _____ (not write) a letter.
18. I _____ (buy) a new camera last week.
19. We _____ (drive) to a safari park yesterday.
20. Yesterday Dad _____ (not take) me to the carnival.
21. Elizabeth _____ (give) Eva a chocolate.
22. Jack and Jill _____ (not go) up the hill.
23. Her ring _____ (cost) ten Euros.
24. I _____ (put) sugar in my coffee.
25. He _____ (not hit) the ball over the net.

Para expresar pregunta en tiempo pasado usa auxiliary Did

Yes/No questions Did + sujeto (I, he, She, it, we..) + verbo forma simple + complement?

Fuiste a la escuela ayer Did you go to school yesterday? Yes I did / No I didn't

Para responder este tipo de preguntas siempre usas Yes, SUJETO did No, SUJETO didn't

Si es una Wh-question o sea si vas a preguntar por informacion va primero la Wh-question

Where

Who

When + did + sujeto + verbo + complement?

What

Actividad 5. Write the questions in the correct order like in the example.

night? / meet / Did / you / them / last / Did you meet them last night?

1. film? / like / you / Did / the /

2. you / many / did / ask? / How / people /

3. a / have / time? / they / Did / good /

4. did / weekend? / the / What / do / we / on /

5. she / DVD? / Where / that / did / buy /

6. party / on / your / go / Saturday? / he / Did / to /

7. did / yesterday? / Who / you / see /

MODULE 3 IMPERATIVES AND MODALS

Revisa esta información.

DIRECTIONS AND PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

Para dar direcciones de los lugares se usan los imperativos. Un imperativo se forma con la forma base del verbo y en negativo usando Don't.

ASK DIRECTION

How can I get to.....?

Where is

GIVE DIRECTION

Go down...

Go up...

Take the elevator to the fourth floor.

Take 5 febrero Street up to Constitucion Street.

Turn left / right

Go past...

Go around...

MODALS

Cuando usas un auxiliar el verbo siempre se usa en su forma base.

Can / can't	Poder	Habilidad	I can play guitar She can't drive Can I study here?
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Could / can't El negativo de could es can't	Podría	Permisos y solicitudes	Could you pass me that book? Could she study in home?
Should / shouldn't	Debería	Consejos, sugerencias	You should eat healthy food. You shouldn't drink alcohol.
Have to / don't have to Has to / doesn't have to	Tener que	Obligación por algo que es necesario o no es necesario.	You have to do homework. You don't have to get up early. She has to work every day. My mom doesn't have to clean my room.
Would / wouldn't	Le da l verbo la terminación ria, rian , riamos.	Oferta, invitación	Would you like a soda? I would need the homework for today. She would like to eat in a restaurant. I wouldn't like to play basketball.
Must / mustn't	Deber	Obligación / prohibición Este auxiliar se usa cuando la obligación esta regida por una ley o un reglamento.	You must wear seat belt when yu drive. You mustn't drink alcohol when you drive

IMPERATIVES

Los imperativos se usan para dar órdenes, mandatos o sugerencias.
Se estructuran sin sujeto. Usando solamente el verbo en su forma simple.

Do homework	Haz tarea
Drink lots of water	Bebe mucha agua
Close the door	Cierra la puerta
Take out the trash	Saca la basura

En la forma negativa siempre se usa **Don't**

Don't run in the corridors	No corras en los pasillos
Don't smoke	No fumar
Don't introduce foods.	No introduzcas alimentos.

Actividad 6: Resuelve los ejercicios

COMPLETE THE IMPERATIVES WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

- Read Do not talk Walk Do not write Listen
- 1.- _____ during class.
 - 2.- _____ down Wilson Road, and right at the bank.
 - 3.- _____ to the directions carefully.
 - 4.- _____ on your desk.
 - 5.- _____ this book. It is really good.

MATCH THE STATEMENTS TO THE ADVICE. Type the letter in the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I've got a headache () | A. We should leave at two-thirty. |
| 2. I'm cold. () | B. You shouldn't sit so close to the T.V. |
| 3. The game starts at three o'clock. () | C. He shouldn't stay up so late. |
| 4. He's always tired in the morning. () | D. You should do some exercise. |
| 5. I don't feel well. () | E. You should stay in home. |
| 6. I want to lose weight. () | F. You should put on a jumper. |

Can / Can't / Could / Couldn't. Complete the sentences

- I never learned how to swim, so I _____ swim very well.
- A cat _____ climb trees.
- An elephant _____ climb trees.
- I _____ speak English, but now I _____ keep a real English conversation!
- When I was a child, I _____ drive a car.
- In 1800, nobody _____ travel into space yet.
- When I was a baby, I _____ sleep all day long.

Complete using Have to / Has to

- They _____ write a test.
- She _____ clean her desk.
- Ken and Liz _____ learn English words.
- Andy _____ help his brother.
- We _____ do our homework.
- He _____ write with a pencil.
- I _____ feed the hamster.
- You _____ take photos.
- Victoria _____ read the newspaper.
- The teacher _____ send a text message.

Write a text using *must or mustn't*. Imagine you are an adult and you have children. What will you tell them?

Actividad 7. Elaborar un cartel usando mandatos, órdenes, sugerencias, sobre un tema de tu interés. Por ejemplo un cartel de cómo usar redes sociales con responsabilidad, consejos de salud, ordenes de salón de clases; etc. No sé ustedes son más creativos. En el cartel deberán usar auxiliares (can, must, should, would, etc) e imperativos.

BLOQUE IV “PLANS AND PREDICTIONS”

Revisa esta información FUTURE TENSE

Para conjugar el tiempo futuro en ingles se usa la frase idiomática **be going to** y el auxiliar **will**, aquí esta una breve explicación.

FORMA	BE GOING TO (ir a)	WILL
AFFIRMATIVE	<p>El verbo be se conjuga en presente am, is, are de acuerdo al sujeto que corresponden</p> <p>I am going to + verb</p> <p>Ej. I am going to travel to Italy. Yo voy a viajar a Italia</p> <p>We, You, They are going to + verb</p> <p>Ej. They are going to buy a house. Ellos van a comprar una casa</p> <p>He, She, It is going to + verb</p> <p>Ej. He is going to study English. Él va a estudiar Inglés.</p> <p>Se abrevia así:</p> <p>I'm going to They're going to She's going to</p>	<p>Will es un auxiliar que se usa para todos los sujetos</p> <p>I will study in the University. Yo estudiare en la Universidad</p> <p>They will eat sushi tomorrow. Ellos comerán sushi mañana</p> <p>She will spend time with her Friends. Ella pasara tiempo con sus amigos</p> <p>Se abrevia así:</p> <p>I'll They'll She'll</p>
NEGATIVE	<p>Am not going to Is not going to Are not going to</p> <p>I'm not going to travel to Italy Yo no voy a viajar a Italia</p> <p>They're not going to buy a house Ellos no van a comprar una casa.</p> <p>He's not going to study English.</p>	<p>Will not</p> <p>I will not study in the University. Yo no estudiare en la Universidad</p> <p>They will not eat sushi tomorrow Ellos no comerán sushi mañana.</p> <p>She will not spend time with her</p>

	<p>Él no va a estudiar Inglés.</p>	<p>Friends. Ella no pasara tiempo con sus amigos.</p> <p>Se abrevia asi:</p> <p>Will not won't</p> <p>They won't win the lottery. Ellos no ganaran la lotería.</p>
<p>QUESTION</p>	<p>Am I going to....? Is he/she/it/ going to? Are you / they / we/ going to ...?</p> <p>Am I going to travel to Italy? Yes, I'm No, I'm not</p> <p>Are they going to buy a house? Yes, they are No, they aren't</p> <p>Is she going to spend time with her Friends? Yes, she is No, she isn't</p>	<p>Will +  + verb + complement?</p> <p>Will I study in the University? Yes, I'll No, I won't</p> <p>Will they eat sushi tomorrow? Yes, they'll No, they won't</p> <p>Will he study English? Yes, he'll No, he won't</p>

Actividad 8. Complete the sentences using will or going to:

1. John (study) English in the future.
2. Look at Paul! He (get) on the bus.
3. What a dark clouds! It (rain).
4. I think I (call) her tomorrow.
5. I (travel) to London next Monday.
6. The baby (fall) down. He doesn't walk very well.
7. It's very hot here! I (open) the door!
8. They (buy) a new car next month.
9. Tom (get)home about ten o'clock.

10. (stay/you) at Paul's house very long? - Not really, just a few days.

Actividad 9. Elabora un horóscopo haciendo una predicción diferente para cada signo zodiacal. Usa las dos estructuras **be going to** y **will**. Sean creativos jueguen con las ideas. Recuerda que son predicciones. (Algo que sucederá o no sucederá) La presentación es libre. Puede ser en hoja de máquina, computadora, cartulina, etc. Agrega imágenes para que sea divertido y atractivo.

TITULO: HOROSCOPE

Recuerda que a todas las actividades debes agregar nombre y fecha de elaboración.

Un ejemplo aunque le falta la predicción.

<i>Aries</i> (21 de marzo- 20 de abril)		<i>Tauro</i> (21 de abril- 21 de mayo)		<i>Géminis</i> (22 de mayo- 21 de junio)	
<i>Cáncer</i> (22 de junio- 22 de julio)		<i>Leo</i> (23 de julio- 23 de agosto)		<i>Virgo</i> (24 de agosto- 23 de septiembre)	
<i>Libra</i> (24 de septiembre- 23 de octubre)		<i>Escorpio</i> (24 de octubre- 22 de noviembre)		<i>Sagitario</i> (23 de noviembre- 21 de diciembre)	
<i>Capricornio</i> (22 de diciembre- 20 de enero)		<i>Acuario</i> (21 de enero- 19 de febrero)		<i>Piscis</i> (20 de febrero- 20 de marzo)	

Actividad 10.

GUIA DE ESTUDIO:

Solo selecciona la respuesta y la resaltas ejemplo:

1.- I _____ at the movie theater yesterday.

- a) Is b) am c) were d) **was**

2.- Alice Suarez and Martin Dominguez _____ my favorite teachers last year.

- a) Am b) was c) **were** d) where

3.- My classmates _____ do homework this weekend.

- a) are to b) going to c) is going d) will

- 4.- Last night, my dad _____ me with my homework.
 a) Help b) helped c) helping d) to help
- 5.- Paul is _____ than his brother.
 a) The tallest b) taller c) tall d) tallest
- 6.- Washington, D.C. is _____ than San Diego.
 a) The most big b) bigger c) more big d) the biggest
- 7.- A motorcycle is _____ than a bicycle.
 a) Expensive b) more expensive c) the most expensive d) the expensivest
- 8.- Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
 a) More high b) the higher c) higher d) the highest
- 9.- Francisco and Marco are both 1.75 tall. Marco is _____ Francisco.
 a) Smaller than b) taller than c) as tall as d) friendlier than
- 10.- A _____ person likes giving things to others.
 a) Ambitious b) generous c) greedy d) stubborn
- 11.- Priscila is going to _____ seventy years old in November
 a) do b) go c) have d) be
- 12.- I'm going to buy a cell phone. I _____ buy a Sony.
 a) Will to b) going to c) am going d) will
- 13.- You _____ wear your seat belt when you drive.
 a) Wear b) must c) can't d) aren't
- 14.- I am _____ a new T-shirt tomorrow.
 a) to going buy b) going to buy c) going buy to d) buy going to
- 15.- You _____ use your cell phone while driving.
 a) must not b) not can c) have to d) should
- 16.- Gerardo is 1.70m tall and Ricardo is 1.90m Gerardo is _____ Ricardo.
 a) taller than b) shorter than c) higher than d) littler than
- 17.- You _____ drive if you feel sleepy.
 a) have to b) must not c) should d) don't have
- 18.- If you are sick. You _____ go to the doctor.
 a) should b) shouldn't c) have to d) aren't
- 19.- Janet and her brother _____ at home all day yesterday.
 a) Were b) was c) to be d) to been
- 20.- _____ Kayla and Karen going to dance?

a) Are b) Does c) Is d) Am

21.- Are you parents going to go to the hospital

a) Yes, I do b) No, you don't c) Yes, she is d) No, they aren't

22.- What time is the next movie going to start?

a) tomorrow b) yesterday c) 6:00 a.m. d) at 8:00

23.- She _____ play the guitar but She can't sing.

a) do b) can't c) can d) does

24.- What can a chef do well?

a) A chef can play the piano very well.
b) A chef can't cook very well.
c) A chef can cook very well.
d) A chef can fix cars very well.

25.- Are you going to do anything tomorrow?

a) Yes, I am b) Yes, you are c) Yes, we am d) No, you aren't

26.- When is your birthday?

a) I have a birthday party b) It's my favorite birthday
c) It's in September d) Yes, my birthday is very good

27.- Are you going to do anything this weekend?

a) No, I'm not. I'm going to stay home
b) Yes, anything this weekend
c) No, me no weekend
d) Yes, I going to swimming

28.- What are you going to do next Valentine's day?

a) I'm going to visit my best friend
b) She's going to send me some letters
c) He's going to visit his friends
d) They are going to send some flowers

29.- The dog _____ in the house

a) Is going to run b) am going to play c) are going to study d) is going to work

30.- He _____ an accident last year.

a) stayed b) ate c) had d) wrote

31.- What / doing / Tuesday / are / you / on ?

a) What are you doing on Tuesday?
b) What doing are you on Tuesday?
c) What Tuesday doing are you on?
d) What are doing you on Tuesday?

32.- Maria _____ go to USA.

a) stay b) go c) travel d) will

33.- Mary is _____ the roof.

a) go b) in 1987 c) on d) at

34.- _____ I going to wash the dishes?

- a) Is b) Are c) Isn't d) Am

35.- Is your mother going to have a party for you?

- a) No, she is b) Yes, I do c) Yes, she is d) No, I don't

36.- You _____ in the company

- a) is going to study b) are going to work c) Am going to clean d) are going to watch

37.- Can you play the piano, Pedro?

- a) Yes, he can b) Yes, you can c) Yes, I can d) Yes, she can

38.- drive / we're / beach / to / weekend / this / going to /

- a) we're going to the beach drive this weekend
b) we're going to the beach this weekend drive
c) we're going to drive to the beach this weekend
d) we're drive going to the beach this weekend

39.- What _____ you _____ yesterday?

- a) do - do b) did – does c) did – do d) do – did

40. Pablo is the _____ student in class.

- a) intelligentest b) most intelligent c) more intelligent d) intelligenter

41. Linda is _____ than Claudia.

- a) tallest b) tall c) taller d) more tall

42. The Nile River is _____ river in the world.

- a) more longer b) the longer c) more longest d) the longest

43. Burger King is _____ restaurant in the city.

- a) the better b) the best c) the goodest d) more good

44. My sister never cleans her room. She is really _____ sometimes.

- a) lazy b) responsible c) creative d) generous

45. Last Saturday, I _____ to the movies with my friends.

- a) went b) goes c) gone d) to go

46. Sandra _____ happy because she _____ to school yesterday.

- a) were – not went b) was – didn't go c) was – didn't went d) were – didn't go

47. The students _____ in class this morning.

- a) was not b) no were c) no was d) were not

48. What did you do on Saturday?

- a) I go to the movies b) I had English classes at school
c) I were in the park d) I will go to a soccer game

49. Were you at the party on Saturday?

- a) Yes, I was b) Yes, I were c) Yes, was I d) Yes, were I

50. _____ I use your dictionary? I _____ find a definition.
a) May – have to b) May – may c) Have to – have d) May – has to

51. You _____ take an umbrella with you because it is going to rain.
a) may b) can to c) have d) should

52. She _____ play the piano, but she _____ sing very well.
a) may – can b) should – has to c) can – can't d) must – can

53. We _____ use our cell phones in class.
a) not should b) no can c) have not d) must not

54. I _____ go to the movies, because I _____ study for the exam.
a) has to – can b) have to – can't c) must – shouldn't d) can't – have to

55. What are you going to do this semester?
a) I am going to study for my semester exams.
b) I is go to study for my semester exams.
c) I going study for my semester exams.
d) Going to study I for my semester exams.

56. Will you study for all your exams?
a) Yes, going to b) Yes, will I c) Yes, I will d) Yes, am go

57. Anita _____ to the United States in July so she needs to practice her English.
a) are going b) going is c) is going d) am going

58. A- It is very cloudy today.



B- I think _____ later.

a) it is going to rain b) it is going to be windy c) it is going to be sunny d) it is going to be hot

59. Tomorrow the weather is going to be _____ in my city.



a) windy and rainy b) sunny and hot c) cold and snowy d) cloudy and cold

60. Gaby is the _____ girl in the class.

a) beautifulest b) most beautiful c) more beautiful d) beautifuler

61. Eddie is _____ Pablo.

a) tallest than b) taller than c) more taller d) more tall

62. I think Pizza Hut is _____ pizza restaurant in the world.

a) more good b) the best c) the goodest d) more gooder

63. Torreon is _____ than Durango

a) the hotter b) more hot c) hotter d) more hottest

64. My brother gives me candy and money. He is very _____

a) lazy b) generous c) creative d) responsible

65. Many students _____ in class last Saturday.

a) were not b) not were c) not was d) was not

66. My family _____ to Zacatecas in March.

a) went b) to go c) to went d) gone

67. Sofia _____ unhappy because she _____ to the concert.

a) was – didn't went b) were – not went c) was – didn't go d) were – didn't go

68. What did you do on vacation?

a) I visited my cousins in Monterrey b) I to visit my cousins in Monterrey
c) I visits my cousins in Monterrey d) I will visit my cousins in Monterrey

69. Were you at the library this morning?

a) Yes, were I b) Yes, I were c) Yes, was I d) Yes, I was

70. Student: _____ I go to the bathroom?

Teacher: Of course, but please return quickly.

a) Have to b) Does c) May d) Has to

71. It may rain so you _____ take an umbrella with you.

a) can b) may c) should d) has to

72. Victoria _____ play basketball very well, but she _____ play soccer

a) must – may b) may – can't c) should – can d) can – can't

73. We _____ respect the teachers in and out of the classrooms.

a) must b) may c) has to d) would

74. I _____ go to the party, because I _____ study for my final exam.

a) has to – can b) can't – have to c) have to – can't d) must – shouldn't

75. What are you going to do tomorrow?

a) Going to go I to my English class
b) I am to go to my English class
c) I going go to my English class
d) I'm going to go to my English class.

76. Is Adriana going to have a birthday party next week?

a) Yes, will she b) Yes, she does c) Yes, going to d) Yes, she is

77. Scientists _____ a cure for cancer in the next 20 years.

a) discover will b) will discover c) will to discover d) discover to will

78. The weather _____ sunny and hot next week.

a) is going be b) going to be c) is going to be d) be going to

79. (The phone rings)...I _____ get it!

a) won't b) will c) am will d) going to

80. Are you ready to order? I can't decide ... Okay, I _____ have the steak, please.

a) won't b) am will c) will d) going to

81. Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee?

Sorry. I _____ go to the library. I need to study all day.

- a) am going b) will c) going to d) am going to

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

1. It's going to rain tomorrow. 2. I'm going to paint the house next week.
3. Here. I'll help you carry that box. It looks heavy. 4. It will be cloudy this weekend.

82. Which sentence expresses a previous plan?

- a) 1 b) 4 c) 2 d) 3

83. Which sentences are predictions?

- a) 1, 2 b) 1, 4 c) 1, 3 d) 2, 3

1 Jane is _____ generous than her sister.

- A little B less C least

3 Mumbai and Shanghai are the world's _____ populated cities.

- A most B many C more

4 Traveling by bus isn't as fast _____ traveling by train.

- A to B as C than

5 Florida is _____ than New York.

- A sunny B sunnier C sunniest

6 Traveling by bus isn't as fast _____ traveling by train.

- A to B as C than

7 Did you _____ all the popcorn?

- A ate B eat C eats

8 Barack Obama _____ born in 1961.

- A was B is C were

9 My friends didn't _____ that I saw a UFO.

- A believed B believing C believe

10 They _____ at the beach yesterday.

- A wasn't B weren't C was

11 He _____ writing songs in 1995.

- A stop B stopped C stopping

12 You _____ use the phone in my office if you want privacy.

- A must B may C have to

13 Dad, _____ I go to the movies with my friends tonight?

- A should B can C have to

14 You _____ throw litter in your neighbor's yard.

- A must not B don't have to C may not

16 I _____ be late, I promise.

- A won't B not C haven't

17 What _____ we going to do this evening?

- A will B are C shall

18 Are you hungry? I _____ make you a sandwich.

- A am going to B will C do

19 It's going to rain tomorrow so they _____ going to the beach.

- A won't B aren't C weren't

20 I think I _____ a new laptop.

- A am buying B will buy C am going to buy

21.- They _____ at the movie theater yesterday.

- b) is b) am c) were d) was

