



**PLANEACION ACADEMICA DE ACTIVIDADES
PRIMERA RECUPERACION
Profa. Marina González Soto**

ENGLISH IV

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 8 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 8 actividades. Una diaria o cada dos días las entregas a tiempo. Animo.

MODULE 1 Y 2 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 0 (Present real conditional)

La oración condicional del presente real se usa para expresar hechos verdaderos.

If clause: Se usa el verbo en tiempo presente

Main clause: El verbo se usa en tiempo presente

Recuerda que en el tiempo presente los verbos cuando se conjugan con los sujetos I, YOU, WE, THEY se usan en forma simple y para el negativo usas auxiliar don't

Ejemplo. I work I don't work

Para los sujetos

HE, SHE, IT al verbo le agregas "s" o "es" cuando termina en x,s,sh,ch,o si termina y después de consonante cambias por "ies" para la forma negativa usas doesn't

Ejemplo: She washes She doesn't wash (observa que el verbo se deja en forma simple)
 He goes He doesn't go
 My mom cooks My mom doesn't cook
 He studies He doesn't study

La cláusula if se divide de la cláusula main con coma.

Ejemplo: If I study, I pass the test. Si yo estudio yo paso el examen
If she works, she has money to her shops. Si ella trabaja, ella tiene dinero para sus compras

Recuerda que el orden de la oración no importa, puede ir la cláusula if al principio o al final y la oración no se divide con coma.

Ejemplo. I pass the test if I study. Yo paso el examen si yo estudio.
She has money to her shops if she works, Ella tiene dinero para sus compras si ella trabaja.

ACTIVIDAD 1.

1.- Usa las palabras para escribir oraciones. Agrega signo puntuación cuando sea necesario.

a. take the train / if / miss the bus (she)

Ejemplo: She takes the train if she misses the bus.

b. get annoyed / if / have to wait for a long time (he)

c. go out to eat / if / work late (they)

d. if / have sales / become / very crowded (the stores)

e. if / take a lon flight / fly bussiness class (I)

f. if / want to relax / go to the park (we)

g. if / not understand something / ask question (she)

h. if / not understand something / ask questions (she)

i.. if / need suplies / have to fill out a request form (you)

CONDIDITONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1 (Future real conditional)

La oración condicional del futuro real se usa para expresar hechos que son posibles de suceder.

Clause IF: verbo en presente

Clause main: verbo en futuro will be going to

Negativo de will will not (won't)

Tambien en la clausula main puedes usar los auxiliares might, could

Ejemplo: If she asks permission, she could go to the party. Si ella pide permiso, ella podría ir a la fiesta
If my parents arrive late, I will help them with the chorehouses. Si mis papas llegan tarde, yo ayudare con las tareas de casa.

Actividad 2.

Write six sentences using the future real conditional (will , might, could)

Completa las oraciones con el verbo correcto. save, finish, angry, study, help, cook, plan, clean, do, arrive, have, buy, eat, be

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1.- My sister _____ her homework, if I _____ her. | FUTURE REAL |
| 2. If they _____ early to work, they _____ their work soon. | PRESENT REAL |
| 3.- We _____ a new car, if we _____ too money. | PRESENT REAL |
| 4. If my mom _____ (not) , we _____ in a restaurant. | FUTURE REAL |
| 5.- My teacher _____ vacation, if we _____ hard. | FUTURE REAL |
| 6.- If our parents _____ a vacation, we _____ very happy. | FUTURE REAL |
| 7. If I _____ my room, my mom _____ (not) with me. | PRESENT REAL |

Complete the following sentences.

- 1) If we don't hurry, we ___ will be _____ (be) late.
- 2) If I see her, I _____ (give) her your message.
- 3) If you're hungry, I _____ (make) you a sandwich.
- 4) If he _____ (not/come) to the party, I will be very upset.
- 5) If she _____ (go) to Paris, she'll send me a postcard.
- 6) If we _____ (not/be) busy, we'll come with you.
- 7) If he does that again, dad _____ (be) very angry.
- 8) If he _____ (not/finish) his homework, he won't go out.
- 9) If he _____ (come), I'll talk to him.
- 10) If she _____ (hurry), she won't be late.
- 11) If it rains, we _____ (not/go) out.
- 12) If they are late, they _____ (miss) the bus.

Write First Conditional sentences using the prompts.

Ejemplo

1) if / we / be / late – we / miss / the beginning of the film
If we are late, we'll miss the beginning of the film

2) if / it / snow -- the children / make / a snowman

3) unless / you / work / harder – you / fail / the exam

4) he / not like / the food – if / you / not put / more salt in it.

5) I / come / with you – unless / I / be / busy

6) unless / you / give / the dog / a bone – it / not go / away

7) unless / she / rest – she / become / ill

8) if / I / find / Leslie's book – I / send / it / to her

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 2 (Unreal present conditional)

La oración condicional irreal se usa para expresar situaciones imaginarias.

Clause IF: Verbs in simple past work – worked go - went negativo didn't

Main clause: auxiliar would

Ejemplo. If I **had** money, I would buy a house. Si yo tuviera dinero, yo compraría una casa.

If we **went** to the moon, we would know aliens. Si nosotros fuéramos a la luna conoceríamos extraterrestres.

If I **were** President, I could help people. Si yo fuera Presidente, podría ayudar a las personas.

(En las oraciones condicionales siempre usaras la forma en pasado del verbo to be "were" con todos los sujetos)

Actividad 3.

Complete with the Second Conditional.

- 1) If he _____ (exercise), he would be healthier.
- 2) If I _____ (be) you, I would call the police.
- 3) I _____ (buy) a new jacket if I had some money.
- 4) I _____ (help) him if I were you.
- 5) I would travel round the world if I _____ (win) the lottery.
- 6) If she had time, she _____ (go) to the gym.
- 7) If I _____ (meet) an alien, I wouldn't be scared.
- 8) If I _____ (go) to New York, I would visit the Empire State building.

Look at Stanley's answers and form sentences. Use the Second Conditional.

What would you do if...?

1. What would you do if you won £ 1000?

- a. **spend it** b. save it

2. What would you do if you met your favourite actor?

- a. faint b. **ask for an autograph**

3. What would you do if you found a bag full of money on a bus?

- a. **give it to the police** b. keep it

4. What would you do if you saw an alien?

- a. **take a picture of it** b. start running

5. What would you do if you were alone on a desert island?

- a. **go fishing every day** b. start crying

6. What would you do if you saw a ghost?

- a. scream b. **say hello**

7. What would you do if you saw a tiger in your garden?

- a. keep it as a pet b. **not touch it**

- 1) _____ If he won £1000, he would spend it. _____
- 2) _____ If he met his favourite actor, he would ask for an autograph _____
- 3) _____

- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____

Peter is ill in bed. Give him some advice. Begin with “If I were you”. (Peter esta enfermo en cama, dale consejo. Empieza con If I were you (Si yo fuera tu.....)

1. make a cup of tea
2. call the doctor
3. not go to school tomorrow
4. eat some soup
5. stay in bed all day
6. take an aspirin
7. drink some orange juice
8. stay in bed for two days

- 1) ____ If I were you, I would make a cup of tea. _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

MODULE 3 PRESENT PERFECT

Este tiempo gramatical lo usamos para expresar acciones que iniciaron en el pasado y que aún tienen efecto en el presente. Por esta razón debes dar un repaso al tiempo pasado y participio.

Para conjugar los verbos en pasado se dividen en Regulares e Irregulares

Verbos Regulares se forma agregando “ed”

work – worked listen – listened watch – watched look – looked

Los verbos que son monosílabos como stop – al agregar ed se dobla la consonante stop-stopped

Los verbos que terminan en y después de una consonante se cambia por ied; study – studied

Para conjugar los verbos en **participio** que son las terminaciones en español **ado – ido – to – so – cho**
En los verbos regulares se forma igual que el pasado agregando ed.

Work – worked – worked trabajar – trabaje – trabajado

Verbos Irregulares “cambian su forma”

go – went keep – kept hit – hit know – knew see – saw

Y de igual manera para el **participio** los verbos irregulares cambian su forma

write – wrote – written escribir – escribi – escrito
See - saw – seen ver – vi- visto
do- did – done hacer – hice – hecho
be – was – been ser – fui – sido

El tiempo presente usa el verbo “have” que significa en español tener o haber (en este caso lo usaremos como haber)

AFIRMATIVO:

Los sujetos I, You, We, They usan **have + participio verbo**

I **have studied** in Cubaed **for** three years. Yo he estudiado en Cubaed por tres años
They **have gone** to Cancun **since** 20 years ago. Ellos han ido a Cancun desde hace 20 años.

I have se puede contraer I've They have They've

Los sujetos he, she, it usan **has + participio verbo**

He **has worked** there **for** 5 months. Él ha trabajado ahí por 5 meses.
My mother **has cooked** a delicious food. Mi mama ha cocinado una deliciosa comida.

NEGATIVO

Para la forma negativa solo se agrega “not” para have o has

I **have not bought** a car **since** I was single. Yo no he comprado un carro desde que era soltero.
She **has not written** a book for a lot time. Ella no ha escrito un libro por mucho tiempo.

Have not se puede abreviar **haven't** has not se abrevia **hasn't**

They haven't run in a marathon Ellos no han corrido en un maratón
It hasn't flown in the city. No ha volado en la ciudad.

INTERROGATIVO

Yes/No questions

Have + sujeto + verbo participio + complemento?

Have you **seen** a horror movie? ¿Tu has visto una película de terror?
Yes, I have / No, I haven't Si, si la he visto / No, no la he visto

Wh- questions

How long es una pregunta que suele usarse con el presente perfecto.

How long have you studied in Cubaed? ¿Cuánto tiempo has estudiado en Cubaed?
I have studied for 2 years. Yo he estudiado por 2 años.

Expresiones que se utilizan con Presente perfecto

Since para un tiempo específico I have worked **since** 1990.

For para un periodo de tiempo My brother has played X-box **for** 5 hours.

Already ya I have already finished my Project Ya
he terminado mi proyecto.
se usa en medio del auxiliar have y el verbo se usa para expresar que termina una actividad

Just ya They have just called to the police station.
Ellos ya llamaron a la estación de policías.
Se usa para indicar que en ese momento se ha realizado la actividad.

Ever alguna vez Have you ever traveled to Japan?
¿Alguna vez has viajado a Japón?

Never nunca My father has never ridden a horse. Mi
papa nunca ha montado un caballo.

Still aun, todavía We still haven't bought the tickets.
Nosotros todavía no hemos comprado los boletos. Still se usa con negativo y se escribe siempre antes del auxiliar.

Yet aun, todavía I haven't eaten sushi yet. Yo
todavía no he comido sushi.
She hasn't finished her homework yet.

Actividad 4.

Resuelve el ejercicio. CHANGE THE SENTENCES INTO THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE. ADD THE TIME EXPRESSION IN PARENTHESES.

e.g. Those athletes practice very hard. (recently)

Those athletes have practiced very hard recently.

1.- It is cloudy and cool. (all day)

2.- There are very few parties. (negative) (this semester)

3.- That chemist does a lot of research. (during the past three years)

4.- Marianne goes to Canada every Winter. (interrogative word question) (for the last four years)

5.- The phone rang. (negative) (for the last two hours)

Make SENTENCES in the present perfect - choose positive, negative or question:

1. (I / go / to the library today)

_____ I have gone to the library today. _____

2. (you / keep a pet for three years)

3. (you / eat Thai food before?)

4. (it / rain all day?)

5. (who / we / forget to invite?)

6. (we / not / hear that song already)

7. (he / not / forget his books)

8. (she / steal all the chocolate!)

9. (I / explain it well?)

10. (who / he / meet recently?)

11. (how / we / finish already?)

12. (he / study Latin)

13. (I / know him for three months)

14. (where / you / study Arabic?)

15. (what countries / they / visit in Europe?)

16. (he / hurt his leg)

17. (she / leave her phone in a taxi)

18. (we / not / lose our tickets)

19. (she / call her mother?)

20. (he / take a taxi?)

Actividad 5.

Elige una película. Haz palomitas de maíz invita a tu familia a verla. Después de que la disfrutes elabora 10 oraciones en presente perfecto hablando de lo que hicieron los personajes en ella. Ve haciendo anotaciones de lo que están haciendo los personajes.

Como título de la actividad en hoja de maquina es: **What have characters done in the movie?**

Ejemplo si viste El Rey León un ejemplo es:

**Simba has played with his Friends Timon and Pumba.
Simba still hasn't been King.**

En las oraciones agrega foto tuya junto a quien invitaste a mirar la película

MODULE IV Likes and Dislikes

Los verbos para indicar lo que me gusta o no que usamos son like, love, enjoy, hate, prefer

Podemos usarlos con infinitivo o gerundio

I like to play volleyball I like playing volleyball Me gusta jugar voleibol

She doesn't like to cook She doesn't like cooking A ella no le gusta cocinar

Algunos verbos solo aceptan infinitivo o gerundio revisa esta tabla.

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VERBOS + -ING	VERBOS + TO INFINITIVE
IMAGINE, MIND (DON'T MIND), AVOID, FANCY, STAND (CAN'T STAND), RECOMMEND, PREFER, ENJOY, HATE, LIKE, DISLIKE, ADORE, DETEST, CONSIDER, DREAD, FINISH, KEEP, MISS, SPEND TIME, WASTE TIME, DELAY, DESCRIBE, PRACTISE, RESIST, RISK I Like listening to music	AFFORD, CAN'T AFFORD, WANT, AIM, ARRANGE, ATTEMPT, CLAIM, DECIDE, DESERVE, HOPE, INTEND, LEARN, LONG, MANAGE, OFFER, PLAN, PREPARE, PRETEND, REFUSE, SEEM, TEND, TRY, VOTE, WISH I want to finish my homework
VERB + OBJECT + TO - INFINITIVE	
RECOMMEND, ADVISE, URGE, ENCOURAGE, PERSUADE, WARN, TELL, ORDER, PLAN, PREPARE, PRETEND, REFUSE, SEEM, TEND, TRY, VOTE, WISH. I told him to send Mary a letter	

En esta dirección puedes encontrar una lista de ejercicios para practicar. ¡Animo!

Ejercicios Inglés Online

Actividad 6.

Escribe una conversación donde expresaras lo que les gusta y lo que no les gusta usando verbos como: like, love, enjoy, prefer, hate, dislike, y would like, would prefer, tanto en afirmativo como negativo. Recuerda que cuando usas los verbos con terceras personas debes usar la regla gramatical agregar "s". Ejemplo

I **like** watching movies.
I **don't enjoy** eating onions.
I would like to eat in a restaurant
I wouldn't like to play basketball.
I would prefer to play chess.

She **likes** watching movies.
He **doesn't enjoy** eating onions.
Me gustaría comer en un restaurant.
No me gustaría jugar basquetbol.
Preferiría jugar ajedrez.

Actividad 7.

Abajo hay una explicación que te ayudara para resolver el ejercicio.

Complete the following sentences using "-to infinitive" or gerund: Aquí puedes resaltar la respuesta solamente observa el ejemplo.

1. It's easy _____ [do/to do/doing] .
2. I must study hard for _____ [pass/to pass/passing] my exams.
3. I love _____ [speak/speaking] English everyday.
4. I told my sister _____ [come/to come] with us.
5. Let's _____ [to go/go/going/] swimming!
6. I would like _____ [visiting/to visit/visit] my mother next week.
7. I love _____ [eating/eat] chocolate.
8. I want _____ [buying/to buy/buy] a new car.
9. I don't want (help) you with your homework.
- 10.. Mary suggested (go) to the movies.
11. I recommend you (take) the bus. It's faster.
12. I promise (call) her tomorrow.
13. She asked (come) with me.
14. I dislike (listen) to stupid stories.
15. I don't mind (help) you with your English.
16. Steve enjoys (play) basketball a lot.
17. Can you imagine (live) without mobile phones?
18. She expects (be) in Washington about seven o'clock.
19. I would like (buy) a new house.

20. John told me not (call) him before 5 o'clock.

21. I would prefer (talk) to you tomorrow.

22. She likes (dance)
and (sing) everyday.

23. I don't want (see) you anymore.

24. I would like you (confirm) your attendance to the meeting.

Atención: Apóyate en esta explicación.

Gerundio en inglés - Usos

1. Al principio de frase, utilizamos los verbos en gerundio:

Ej: Smoking is unhealthy (Fumar no es saludable)

Studying English is boring (Estudiar inglés es aburrido)

2. Después de preposiciones utilizamos el verbo en gerundio:

Ej: You must keep on studying English this afternoon (Debes seguir estudiando inglés esta tarde)

You should give up smoking (Deberías dejar de fumar)

3. Utilizamos el verbo en -ing después de like, love y hate.

Ej: I hate doing sport (Odio hacer deporte)

I like doing karate (Me gusta hacer karate)

4. Cuando hablamos de deportes, aquellos que van seguidos de GO, llevan -ing:

Ej: Let's go swimming (Vamos a nadar)

I will go playing football tomorrow (Iré a jugar a fútbol mañana)

Infinitivo en inglés - Usos

1. Después de adjetivo o nombre utilizamos infinitive con **-to**:

Ej: It's easy to do (Es fácil de hacer)

Ej: I telephoned my sister to say sorry (Llamé a mi hermana para pedirle perdón)

2. Después de **WANT** si ponemos otro verbo, éste lleva infinitivo con **-to**:

Ej: Do you want to drink some water?

3. Las frases imperativas con **TELL** rigen infinitive con **-to**

Ej: I told her to open the Windows (Le dijeron que cerrara la ventana)

Ej: I told him not to make noise (Le dije que no hiciese ruido)

4. Después del condicional (**would like**) utilizamos el infinitive con **-to**:

Ej: Would you like to dance with me?

5. Cuando damos una orden utilizamos el infinitivo sin **-to**:

Ej: Go home (Vete a casa) / Don't go home (No te vayas a casa)

VERBOS MÁS FRECUENTES SEGUIDOS DE INFINITIVO

Afford (permitirse), agree (estar de acuerdo), decide (decidir), forget (olvidar), help (ayudar), hope (tener esperanza), learn (aprender), need (necesitar), offer (ofrecer), plan (planear), pretend (fingir), promise (prometer), seem (parecer), want (querer), would like (gustar en condicional)

VERBOS MÁS FRECUENTES SEGUIDOS DE GERUNDIO

Enjoy (disfrutar), finish (acabar), imagine (imaginar), mind (importar), spend time (pasar el tiempo), suggest (sugerir), avoid (evitar)

VERB + ING

Imagine, mind, don't mind, avoid, fancy, stand, can't stand, recommend, prefer, enjoy, hate, like, dislike, adore, detest, consider, dread, finish, keep, miss, spend, waste time, delay, describe, practise, resent, resist, risk.

VERB + TO INFINITIVE

afford, can't afford, want, aim, arrange, claim, attempt, claim, decide, deserve, hope, intend, learn, long, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, refuse, seem, tend, try, vote, wish.

VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE

Recommend, advice, urge, encourage, persuade warn, tell, order, force, forbid, allow, teach, challenge, dare, enable, inspire, invite, remind, train, trust.

VERB + (OBJECT) + TO INFINITIVE

Choose, expect, help, need, pay, would like, prefer

VERB + PREPOSITION + ING

Think of, accuse someone of, approve of, consist of, dream about/of, dream about/of, object to, look forward to, apologise for, blame someone forgive someone for, believe in, concentrate on, congratulate someone on, insist on, rely on, prevent someone from, specialise in, worry about.

Nota: Para expresar preferencias también se usa would rather + verbo en su forma simple

I would rather play volleyball than play basketball

ACTIVIDAD 8.

GUIA DE ESTUDIO

Solo selecciona la respuesta y la resaltas ejemplo:

1.- James hates _____ volleyball.

- a) play b) **playing** c) played d) plays

2.- If I _____ rich, I _____ a bigger house.

- a) Be / would buy b) was / would buy c) were / buy d) **were / would buy**

3.- I'd not like _____ the date, tonight.

- a) attending b) attend c) attended d) **to attend**

4.- _____, I was a child, I liked play basketball.

a) because b) therefore c) so d) since

5.- Would I like _____ you to a party?

a) Invited b) to invite c) inviting d) will invite

6.- This boy has _____ a good behave.

a) Fallen b) grown c) shown d) burnt

7.- My mom _____ all money in clothes.

a) Will spend b) spend c) spent d) spended

8.- I like, math, but I prefer _____ English.

a) Will study b) to studying c) studied d) to study

9.- We would rather _____ soccer than _____ TV.

a) to play...to watch b) watching.....playing c) play ... Watch d) to playing... to watching

10.- I'd rather _____ at home than _____ to a restaurant.

a) Eating/going b) eat/go c) to eat / to go d) ate / went

11.- We've _____ the homework before 8:00 p.m.

a) never finished b) since finished c) ever finished d) already finished

12.- Did you _____ in a parachute?

a) have fly b) has flown c) has flew d) have flown

13.- Juan and Tina haven't _____ a new car because he hasn't sold the old one _____.

a) buy / yet b) bought / already c) bought / yet d) buy / already

14.- We've been married _____ ten years ago.

a) since b) for c) by d) four

15.- She doesn't like to go to school. She prefers _____ T.V.

a) To watched b) to watching c) to watch d) will watch

16.- WRITE THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THESE VERBS.

Win _____ speak _____ talk _____ work _____ teach _____

17. If John _____ a pretty girl at a party, he _____ her to dance.

a) saw – will ask b) saw – would ask c) see – would ask d) see – will ask

18. If John _____ something in the class, he _____ the teacher.

a) doesn't understand – would ask b) didn't understood – would ask
c) didn't understand – would ask d) don't understand - would ask

19. If he _____ the lottery, he _____ a sports car.

a) win – would buy b) won – will buy c) win – would bought d) won – would buy

20. 1. If they were in my shoes, a) if she studied hard.

2. Andrea might pass math, b) he could buy a car.
 3. If Felipe drove, c) she would win the race.
 4. Carlos could lose weight, d) they wouldn't do that.
 5. If Ana ran fast, e) if he ate less.

a) 1d, 2b, 3a, 4e, 5c b) 1d, 2a, 3b, 4e, 5c c) 1d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 5c d) 1d, 2c, 3b, 4e, 5c

21. If my husband _____ well, my mother _____ his food.

a) cooked – would eat b) cook – eat c) cook – would eat d) cooked – had eat

22. Have you _____ been bungee jumping?

a) ever b) never c) yet d) until

23. 1. A) How long has your grandmother lived with you?

a) for

B) _____ I was a baby.

2. A) How long have Rosie and Benny been together?

b) since

B) _____ about 10 years.

3. A) Would you like a sandwich?

c) never

B) No, thank you. I _____ ate.

4. A) I have _____ met a famous person.

d) just

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

24. We _____ this film before, but I can't remember when.

a) has seen b) have seen c) has see d) have see

25. They've been married _____ twenty-five years.

a) since b) for c) ever d) never

26. The Canadian two-dollar coin (toonie) has been in circulation _____ 1996.

a) since b) for c) ever d) never

27. I prefer _____ than _____ by cellphone.

a) texting – talking b) to texting – to talking c) to text – to talking d) text – talk

28. cup / you / would / a / drink / to / like / coffee / of / ?

A) You like to would drink a coffee of cup?

B) Like you would to drink a coffee of cup?

C) You would like to drink a cup of coffee?

D) Would you like to drink a cup of coffee?

29. He would rather _____ than _____ on weekends.

a) fishing – surfing b) to fish – to surf c) fish – surf d) to fishing – to surfing

30. All the COBAED students enjoy _____ by cellphone.

a) to chat b) to chatting c) chats d) chatting

31. Would you _____ watch TV or do gardening?

a) prefer b) like c) want d) rather

32. He _____ studying for the exams.

a) hates b) hate c) hate to d) don't hate

33. I am very _____ because the championship game is tomorrow.

a) excited b) embarrassed c) bored d) annoyed

34. The movie was a little _____ so we left before it finished.

a) annoying b) boring c) exciting d) embarrassing

35. Last week, I _____ to _____ chicken for dinner.

a) decide / cooked b) decided / cook c) decided / cooked d) decide / cook

36. Chicharito _____ for Guadalajara five years ago.

a) play b) played c) plays d) playing

37. Sandra _____ a letter to her husband for their anniversary.

a) wrote b) write c) writes d) writing

38. Kevin needed a new pair of jeans _____ he went shopping.

a) so b) because c) of d) because of

39. I'm sick, _____ I need to study for my English exam.

a) because b) for c) so d) but

40. My son has _____ very much this year.

a) grown b) grew c) grow d) grows

41. My students have _____ English very well this semester.

a) speaks b) spoken c) speaking d) spoke

42. Have you studied very much this year?

a) Yes, I did b) Yes, I had c) Yes, I had d) Yes, I have

43. Select the correct sentence

a) She enjoys talking with her friends b) She enjoys work with a team
c) She enjoy chat with her friends. d) She enjoys talking with her friends

a) I loves to do exercise in my free time b) I love doing exercise in my free time
c) I love do exercise in my free time d) I loves doing exercise in my free time

44. How long have you studied in Cobaed?

a) I has studied in Cobaed for two years. b) I has studied in Cobaed for 2014
c) I have studied in Cobaed since two years. d) I have studied in Cobaed for two years.

45. **CHOOSE CORRECT QUESTIONS FOR THE ANSWERS.**

1.- a. Do you like coffee? b. Would you like coffee?
-Yes, please.

2.- a. Would you like to go out? b. Do you like going out?
- Sorry, I can't. I have too much homework today.

3.- a. Do you like Mexican food?

- Oh, yes, I love it.

b. Would you like Mexican food?