



INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
SECRETARIA ACADÉMICA
DIRECCIÓN DE EDUCACION MEDIA SUPERIOR
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y TECNOLÓGICOS No. 13
"RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN"

GUÍA

**de estudio para
presentar ETS de la
UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE
INGLÉS III
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TURNO MATUTINO**



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Área: Inglés III	Nombre de la Unidad de Aprendizaje: Inglés III	Nivel/semestre: Tercero
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Instrucciones generales de la guía:

Esta guía no tiene valor alguno sobre el examen. La fecha del examen ETS se dará a conocer a través de la página oficial del CECyT.

Presentación:

La Unidad de Aprendizaje Inglés III tiene como finalidad el dominio de las 4 habilidades del idioma, las cuales te servirán para poder interactuar en diversos ámbitos de la vida personal, escolar y laboral.

Objetivos

Resuelve sus necesidades comunicativas básicas en contextos simulados y reales, utilizando expresiones y frases indispensables en Inglés, en forma oral y escrita.

Justificación

El idioma inglés, considerado como lengua universal, es utilizado en la mayoría de las áreas del conocimiento, científico y tecnológico. Por lo tanto, es una herramienta lingüística y comunicativa a nivel mundial indispensable.

Esta guía retoma los contenidos vistos a lo largo del semestre, reafirmandolos para así tener una visión general de todos los temas que se abordarán en éste.

Estructura y contenidos

Present Simple

Going to



Present Continuous
Will-would
Can-could
Present Perfect
Frequency adverbs
Like + ing
Could
Countries and nationalities
Past Simple
Used to

Evaluación

No tiene valor.

Materiales para la elaboración de la guía

Programa de Estudios de la Unidad de Aprendizaje III de 2008.

Libros de texto

CD ROM

Páginas web

Actividades de estudio

Libro de texto

Heilbing interactive book

Información Adicional

Se recomienda elaborar un mapa conceptual o cuadro sinóptico con ejemplos de cada estructura de la sección.



Bibliografía Básica

Sure Pre-Intermediate by Martyn Hobbs, Julia Starr Keddle

GOING TO.

We use it to talk about the future. We use it when we have the intention to do something before we speak. We have already made a decision before speaking.

Structure:

Affirmative: subject + am, is, are + going to + to-infinitive.

Negative: subject + am not, isn't, aren't –going to-infinitive.

Interrogative: am, is, are + subject + going to + infinitive?

The verb be is conjugated.

Example: I am going to buy a new car.

He isn't going to do the exam

Are you going to buy a Porsche?

EXERCISE

Put the verbs into the correct form. Use **going to**.

1. It (rain) __is going to rain__.
2. They (eat) __are going to__stew.
3. I (wear)__am going to wear__blue shoes tonight.
4. We (not/help)__aren't going to help__you.
5. Jack (not / walk) isn't going to walk home
6. Are you going to cook(cook / you) dinner?
7. Sue (share / not) isn't going to share her biscuits.
8. (leave / they) Are they going to leave the house?
9. (take part / she) Is she going to take part in the contest?



10. I (not / spend) am not going to spend my holiday abroad this year.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

The present continuous is made from the **present tense of the verb *be*** and the ***-ing* form** of a verb.

We use present continuous to talk about activities at the moment of speaking.

Structure:

Affirmative: subject + am, is, are+ ving.

Negative: subject + am not, isn't, aren't + ving.

Interrogative: am, is, are+ subject+ ving?

Example: She is taking her english lesson right now.

We aren't listening to the teacher.

Are they having a party in your house?

Future plans or arrangements.

What are you doing next week?

EXERCISE

Put the verbs into the correct form. Use **Present Continuous**.

1. She is coming to the party.(come)
2. What are you doing tomorrow night? (do)
3. She is meeting Tom (meet)
4. I am having (have) a party on Friday night.
5. What are you doing (do) next week?
6. We are planning (plan) a party for her birthday.
7. What is he doing on Monday? (do)
8. My wife and I are having a party this weekend. (have)
9. I am staying at the MGM in las Vegas. I booked a room two months ago to get a good rate. (stay)
10. I can't wait to get to France. We are taking (take) a tour around the South to visit the wineries.



WILL

We use it to express a spontaneous decision, an assumption with regard to the future or an action in the future that cannot be influenced.

Structure:

Affirmative: subject + will + verb simple form + complement.

Example: I will help you.

Negative: subject + will not/won't + verb simple form + complement.

Example: She won't dance with you .

Interrogative: Will + subject + verb simple form + complement?

Example: Will you marry me?

EXERCISE

Put the verbs into the correct form. Use will.

1. You (travel) will travel around the world.
2. You (meet) will meet lots of interesting people.
3. Everybody (adore) will adore you.
4. You (not/have) won't have any problems.
5. Everything (be) will be perfect.

VOCABULARY

Look at the spidergram. List the categories starting with Places to stay. Then write the words in the correct category and with the correct verb.

Places to stay- stay in: a hotel, in a cottage,

Activities- go for, go, go on:

Ways to travel-take:

Holidays

Places- visit:

Types of journey- go, go on:

Describe how is the weather in your city.



Foggy, cloudy, stormy, snowy, rainy, frosty, windy, sunny or thunder and lightning.

PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect is formed from the present tense of the verb have and the past participle of a verb.

We use the present perfect for something that started in the past and continues in the present:

Structure:

Affirmative: subject + have/has+ v past participle+ complement

They've been married for nearly fifty years.

She has lived in Liverpool all her life.

Negative: subject + haven't/hasn't+vpp+complement.

They haven't been to London.

He hasn't done his h.w.

Interrogative: Have/ Has + subject + vpp + complement?

Have you been to a rock concert? Yes, I have. No, I haven't

When we are talking about our experience up to the present:

I've seen that film before.

I've played the guitar ever since I was a teenager.

He has written three books and he is working on another one.

We often use the adverb ever to talk about experience up to the present:

My last birthday was the worst day I have ever had.

And we use never for the negative form:

Have you ever met George?

Yes, but I've never met his wife.

EXERCISE



Put the verbs into the correct form. Use Present Perfect.

1. She _____ us (call)
2. I _____ lunch yet (eat)
3. The train _____ just _____ (arrived)
4. The boys _____ the city. (visit)
5. Why _____ so much rice today? (eat)
6. _____ your dad _____ the letter? (write)
7. The woman _____ her book. (read)
8. _____ your wife ever _____ in a balloon? (flow)
9. She _____ (not-speak) to unknown people.
10. We _____ (not-see) her lately.

PRESENT PERFECT VS PAST SIMPLE

We use the past simple for past events or actions which have no connection to the present. We use the present perfect for actions which started in

the past and are still happening now OR for finished actions which have a connection to the present.

We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word:

NOT: I've been to the museum yesterday

Example: I saw John last week. I've seen John this week.

I lost my keys last week. She has lost her keys.

Exercise

Put the verbs into the correct form. Use Present Perfect or Past Simple.

1. Yesterday I _____ on holidays. (go)
2. I _____ (not-see) for long time now.
3. They _____ (visit) her mother last week.
4. He _____ (not-walk) since Monday because he broke his leg.
5. It _____ (rain) four days ago.



VOCABULARY

Unscramble the animals.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. lohinpd | 6. fwol |
| 2. ckud | 7. laoka bare |
| 3. halew | 8. niol |
| 4. llairog | 9. rtegi |
| 5. earb | |

PRESENT SIMPLE

Present Simple indicates an action which happens in the present, but it isn't necessary for actions to happen right now. Simple present tense indicates, unchanging situations, general truths, scientific facts, habits, fixed arrangements and frequently occurring events.

POSITIVE FORMS (+) :

Subject (I, You, We, They) + V₁ (First Form of Verb)
Subject (He, She, It) + VERB – S / ES / IES

NEGATIVE FORMS (-) :

Subject (I, You, We, They) + do not / don't + V₁ ((First Form of Verb)
Subject (He, She, It) + does not / doesn't + V₁ (First Form of Verb)

QUESTION FORMS (?) :

Do + Subject (I, You, We, They) + V₁ (First Form of Verb)
Does + Subject (He, She, It) + V₁ (First Form of Verb)

SHORT ANSWER FORMS (+ / -) :

YES / NO + Subject (I, You, We, They) + do / do not (don't)



YES / NO + Subject (He, She, It) + does / does not (doesn't)

Example: She eats cookies.

She doesn't eat cookies.

Does she eat cookies? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My sister's a student. She _____ to university in London. (go)
2. _____ you _____ horror films?' 'Yes, I do. (like)
3. I _____ feeling scared!' (like)
4. I _____ meat because I love animals and I'm a vegetarian. (eat)
5. 'What time _____ Tom _____ breakfast?' (have)
6. 'He _____ breakfast at 7 a.m.' (have)
7. 'I _____ getting up early.' 'So do I.' (hate)
8. Every morning, my parents _____ their emails before they go to work. (check)

PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

Present Simple

In the simple present, most regular verbs use the root form, except in the third-person singular (which ends in -s). For a few verbs, the third-person singular ends with -es instead of -s. ... For most regular verbs, you put the negation of the verb before the verb, e.g. "She won't go" or "I don't smell anything."

For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

Example: I take the train to the office

For facts.

Example: The President of The USA **lives** in The White House



For habits.

Example: I get up early every day.

For things that are always / generally true.

Example: It rains a lot in winter.

Structure

Affirmative: Subject+am, is, are+ ving+complement

Negative: subject+am not, isn't, aren't+ving+complement

Interrogative: am, is, are+subject+ving+complement?

We use the present continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them.

Example. I'm working at the moment.

We can also use this tense for other kinds of temporary situations, even if the action isn't happening at this moment.

Example. I'm reading a really great book.

Compare this with the present simple, which is used for permanent situations that we feel will continue for a long time.

Example.

I work in a school. (I think this is a permanent situation.) I'm working in a school. (I think this is a temporary situation.)



EXERCISE

Rewrite the present simple sentences in the present continuous.

1. I often play the guitar.
I _____ the guitar at the moment.
2. We don't often chat online.
We _____ online now.
3. Do you ever make cakes?
_____ you _____ a cake now?
4. They volunteer at the animal shelter.
They _____ at the animal shelter this week.
5. Does he play football every day?
_____ he _____ football now?
6. What music does she usually listen to?
What music _____ she _____ to right now?

Write the frequency adverb.

1. He listens to the radio. (often) _____
2. They read a book. (sometimes) _____
3. Pete gets angry. (never) _____
4. Tom is very friendly. (usually) _____
5. My grandmother goes for a walk in the evening. (always) _____

Complete the sentences using like+ing.

1. Tara _____ (play) tennis.
2. They _____ (watch) scary movies.
3. Katy _____ (visit) museums.
4. We _____ (try) new food.
5. Emiliano likes _____ (dance).



VOCABULARY

Drag the words to the correct verb.

Dinner	A shower	Dressed	Some coffee	Up	classes
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GET

HAVE

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Match the activities to the correct sentences.

1. I like helping people and raising money for charity.
2. Being fit is very important to me. I prefer to exercise alone.
3. I like visiting new places and trying different food.
4. I walk my dog twice a day. I love her!
5. Pop is my favourite, but I also like hip hop.
6. I like being part of a team, and I love winning!

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. playing football | e. listening to music |
| b. volunteering | f. animals |
| c. going to the gym | |
| d. travelling | |



CAN OR CAN'T

Use can, when you ask someone to do things. Use 'can' to talk about possibility. Always use can with another verb.

I can = I *know* to do something. / I know that something is *possible* for me.

Example.

You can write a letter.

She can run fast.

To form the negative add "not" after can to form one word. Example: cannot.

Short form: can't. (can't = cannot)

Example.

They can't run fast.

He can't sleep well.

EXERCISE.

Complete the text. Write can or can't (x) and the verbs in brackets.

My cat _____ (talk x), and she _____ read x) or write. However, I believe she _____ (understand) my feelings. When I _____ (sleep x), she jumps on my bed and sits next

to me, so I'm not lonely. I _____ (tell) her all my problems, and she never gets angry with me. It seems that she _____ (recognise) how I'm feeling and what I'm thinking. I _____ (prove x) it of course, but this is what I believe.

COULD OR COULDN'T

COULD and COULDN'T refers to ability or inability in the past. We use COULD to mean that we were able to do something in the past. Ex: When she was 1, she could walk. We use COULDN'T to mean that we weren't able to do something in the past.

Excercise



1. _____ you stop doing that terrible noise?
2. I _____ possibly finish the whole pizza by myself.
3. _____ you ask her to go out tonight with me?
4. You _____ ask Mr. Harry to help you.
5. I _____ lift the box. It was too heavy for me.

WOULD

Would is an auxiliary verb - a modal auxiliary verb. We use **would** mainly to:

- talk about the past
- talk about the future in the past
- express the conditional mood

We also use **would** for other functions, such as:

expressing desire, polite requests and questions, opinion or hope, wish and regret

The basic structure for **would** is:

subject	+	auxiliary verb <i>would</i>	+	main verb
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Example:



subject	auxiliary <i>would</i>	<i>not</i>	main verb <i>base</i>		
+	I	would		like	tea
-	She	would	not	go.	
?	Would	you		help?	

Exercise

1. _____ you like a cup of coffee?
2. If I were you, I _____ go to the trip.
3. When he was young, he _____ always do his h.w.
4. He told me, he _____ be late. He must go now.
5. What _____ you do if you were rich?

Choose the correct option.

1. How many/ How much time do you spend on social media sites each day?
2. How far/ How long is this river?
3. What color/ How long hair have you got?
4. How often/ How old do you see your grandparents?
5. What time/ What type of cheese is this?



VOCABULARY

Complete the words.

1. Lisa doesn't like talking to new people. She's s_____
2. Peter wants to be a doctor. He's very a_____
3. You have to wait a bit longer. Don't be so i_____!
4. I laugh all the time when I'm with Rick. He's so f_____
5. You go running at 6 a.m. every day? You're so e_____!
6. I just saw Katy. She's wearing yellow lipstick and her hair is green. She's c_____!

Unjumble the letters and write the countries

1. exiMoc
2. dorjan
3. a t g e u a l m a
4. o o r m o c c
5. dinia

PAST SIMPLE

Subject Verb (past tense)

I	arrived	yesterday.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

In the case of regular verbs, the past simple is formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb for all persons. Note the changes in spelling:



look » looked
stay » stayed
arrive » arrived (we only add -d if the verb ends in -e)
try » tried (a final -y changes to -i- after a consonant) top » **stopped** (we double the final consonant if the verb ends in consonant-vowel-consonant)

A number of verbs have irregular past forms. For example:

Buy - bought hit -hit swim -swam
fly – flew shine -shone

Example.

We went to the gym last night.

Subject Auxiliary *not* Verb

I
You
He/She/It
We
You
They did not arrive in time.

Example.

She didn't go to the school yesterday.

(Question word) Auxiliary Subject Verb (bare infinitive)



(When)	did	I you he/she/it we you they	arrive?
--------	-----	--	---------

Complete the sentences with the phrases and words below.

Got up got home were didn't hear enjoyed
 Was went didn't answer had had

- I _____ at midnight. That's why I'm so tired.
- 'Where _____ you last week?' 3. 'I _____ on holiday in France.'
- I _____ a barbecue at the weekend. What did you do?
- Last night I _____ dancing for the first time.
- I really _____ it!
- Stan _____ early yesterday because
- he _____ an exam.
- She _____ her phone. 9. That's why she _____ your call.

USED TO

We use *used to do* to talk about the past. It is not a tense but it is like a tense. It is a special structure. We use the structure *used to do* for the past only.

Structure

Affirmative. Subject+used to+infinitive.

Negative. Subject+did not+use to+infinitive



Interrogative. Did +subject+use to+infinitive.

Example.

I used to work.

I didn't use to work.

Did I use to work?

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences. Write used to (yes) or didn't use to (no) and the correct verb below.

drink go have listen watch wear

1. She _____ much TV. (no)
2. I _____ a lot of milk. (yes)
3. He _____ CDs a lot. (yes)
4. I _____ to bed before 10 p.m. (no)
5. They _____ a school uniform. (yes)
6. We _____ a pet cat. (yes)

WOULD

We can use *would* to talk about repeated past actions that don't happen any more.

Every Saturday I would go on a long bike ride.

would for past habits is slightly more formal than *used to*. It is often used in stories. We don't normally use the negative or question form of *would* for past habits. Note that we can't usually use *would* to talk about past states.

We can always use the past simple as an alternative to *used to* or *would* to talk about past states or habits. The main difference is that the past simple doesn't



emphasise the repeated or continuous nature of the action or situation. Also, the past simple doesn't make it so clear that the thing is no longer true.

We went to the same beach every summer.
We used to go to the same beach every summer.
We would go to the same beach every summer.

EXERCISE

Choose the correct option.

1. When I was a child I ____ like peanuts.

didn't use to

wouldn't

both are correct

2. In the morning he _____ sit on the front porch and read.

used to

would

both are possible

3. Which sentence is **NOT** correct?

I would go shopping with her every Friday.

I would have very blond hair.

She would call me after class to chat.

4. I _____ wear glasses when I was at university.

didn't use to

wouldn't

both are correct



5. When the weather was bad, I _____ stay home and read comic books.

used to

would

both are possible

VOCABULARY

Circle the correct words.

1. My parents fell over/waved/lifted sadly as I drove away.
2. Did the man lift/ run away/ push with that woman's bag?
3. The dog saw the cat and waved/ ran after/ jumped it.
4. What are those people pointing/ running after/ jumping at the sky?
5. I pulled/ pushed/ fell over this morning and I hurt my arm.

Choose the correct answer.

1. How to drag/print your boarding pass.
 2. Click on/ drag the e-mail icon on your computer.
 3. Download/ hold on your e-mails.
 4. Tap/scroll down the list of e-mails to find the one you want.
 5. Press/ delete the button to turn on your printer.
 6. Click on/ copy the "print" icon.
- Have a good trip!