



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



GUÍA

**de estudio para
presentar ETS**

**UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE
INGLES VI**

**Semestre: SEXTO
Ciclo escolar: 2026-2**

Área:	Nombre de la Unidad de Aprendizaje:	Nivel/semestre:
Humanística	Inglés VI	Sexto

1.- Integrantes de Academia:

No	Docente
1.	Ava Elizabeth Bautista Gutiérrez
2.	Daniel Arfaxad Cercle Pérez
3.	Mario Alberto Montes Rodríguez
4.	Axel Vijosa Coria
5.	Edgar Muñoz Arenas
6.	

2.- Introducción

El dominio del idioma inglés es una herramienta fundamental para la comunicación global y el acceso a información académica y profesional. Esta guía tiene como propósito apoyar al estudiante en la preparación para la evaluación a título de suficiencia, proporcionando contenidos claros, actividades de autoestudio y ejercicios prácticos.

3.- Objetivos.

- ✓ Comprender y aplicar las estructuras gramaticales del inglés en tiempos verbales básicos y compuestos.
- ✓ Desarrollar la capacidad de transformar oraciones en reported speech utilizando reporting verbs.
- ✓ Utilizar correctamente las formas del futuro y los conditionals en contextos comunicativos.
- ✓ Fortalecer la competencia escrita y oral mediante ejercicios prácticos.

4.- Justificación.

El aprendizaje de estos temas permite al estudiante:

- ✓ Expresarse en situaciones cotidianas y académicas.
- ✓ Comprender textos y conversaciones en inglés.
- ✓ Cumplir con los estándares del Nivel Medio Superior del IPN en la asignatura de inglés.

5.- Estructura y contenidos

a) Modals for Obligation & Advice:

- Uso de must, have to, should, ought to, had better, mustn't, etc.
- Expresión de obligación, prohibición, necesidad y consejo.

b) Used to / Be Used to / Get Used to

- Hábitos pasados, costumbres y adaptación.

c) Passive Voice

- Transformación de oraciones activas a pasivas

d) Comparatives & Superlatives

- Comparativos y superlativos regulares e irregulares.
- Intensificadores y modificadores (far, much, a lot, slightly, a little).

e) Relative Clauses

- Uso de pronombres relativos y puntuación.

f) Clauses of Purpose

- Expresión de finalidad mediante conectores y estructuras específicas.

g) Linkers of Contrast

- Conectores de contraste y concesión.

h) Deduction About the Past

- Modales de deducción y especulación sobre eventos pasados.

i) Third Conditional

- Situaciones hipotéticas irreales en el pasado.

j) Wish & If Only

- Expresión de arrepentimiento y situaciones contrarias al pasado.

k) Gerunds & Infinitives

- Uso correcto de gerundios e infinitivos.

l) Future Perfect & Future Continuous:

- Referencias a acciones futuras en progreso o completadas.

m) Question Tags

- Construcción de preguntas de confirmación.

7.- Actividades de estudio.

- ✓ Lectura y resumen de cada tema en un cuaderno.
- ✓ Mapas conceptuales para diferenciar tiempos verbales.
- ✓ Transformación de oraciones: de directo a indirecto.
- ✓ Creación de ejemplos propios para cada tipo de condicional.
- ✓ Práctica oral: grabar frases usando diferentes tiempos.

8.- Presidente de Academia.

Docente	
Ava Elizabeth Bautista Gutiérrez	Presidente de Academia

Ejercicios propuestos de repaso.

Passive Voice

1. Someone has damaged the laboratory equipment.
2. The company will announce the results next week.
3. People speak English in many countries.
4. The engineers are testing a new prototype.
5. They had completed the bridge before the storm arrived.

Modals of Obligation and Advice

1. Employees _____ wear an identification badge while inside the building. (obligation)
2. You _____ eat so much fast food; it isn't healthy. (advice)
3. Visitors _____ enter the restricted area. (prohibition)
4. We _____ submit the report by Friday because the deadline was extended. (lack of necessity)
5. You _____ check your answers before handing in the exam. (strong advice)

Relative Clauses

1. The artist won an international award. Her paintings were displayed in the museum.
2. I visited a village. My grandparents were born there.
3. The laptop suddenly stopped working. I bought it last month.
4. My uncle lives in Canada. He speaks four languages.
5. The book became a bestseller. It was published last year.

Third Conditional

1. If I _____ (know) the answer, I _____ (tell) you.
2. They _____ (win) the game if they _____ (train) harder.
3. If she _____ (leave) earlier, she _____ (catch) the bus.
4. We _____ (not get) lost if we _____ (bring) a map.
5. If he _____ (listen) to the advice, he _____ (avoid) the problem.

Future Forms

1. By next July, I _____ (work) here for five years.
2. This time tomorrow, they _____ (fly) to Madrid.
3. By 2040, scientists _____ (develop) new renewable technologies.
4. Don't call at noon; I _____ (attend) a meeting.
5. She _____ (complete) the course before the semester ends.

Used To / Be Used To / Get Used To

1. I _____ (play) soccer every afternoon when I was a child.
2. She is _____ (wake up) early because of her new job.
3. At first the weather was difficult, but now I _____ it.
4. They are _____ working under pressure.
5. He _____ live near the university, but now he lives downtown.

Comparatives and Superlatives

1. Mathematics is _____ (difficult) than History for many students.
2. This is the _____ (beautiful) beach I have ever seen.
3. The second proposal was _____ (slightly/effective) than the first one.
4. Today is _____ (hot) day of the year so far.
5. The new system works _____ (far/efficiently) than the previous one.

Articles

1. _____ Pacific Ocean is larger than _____ Atlantic Ocean.
2. He wants to become _____ engineer.
3. _____ education is essential for social development.
4. We visited _____ Louvre while we were in Paris.
5. She plays _____ violin professionally.

Gerunds and Infinitives

1. She decided _____ (study) abroad next year.
2. I enjoy _____ (read) historical novels.
3. They made us _____ (wait) for almost an hour.
4. He avoided _____ (answer) the question.
5. We hope _____ (finish) the project soon.

Linkers of Contrast

Complete with: **although, however, whereas, despite, nevertheless**

1. _____ the heavy rain, the match continued.
2. She studied hard; _____, she did not pass the test.
3. My father likes classical music, _____ my brother prefers rock.
4. _____ he was tired, he continued working.
5. The hotel was expensive; _____, the service was excellent.

Speculating About the Past

Rewrite using the modal indicated.

1. Perhaps she forgot my birthday. (**might have**)
2. I'm sure they were disappointed. (**must have**)
3. It's impossible that he solved it alone. (**can't have**)
4. Maybe we left the keys at the office. (**could have**)
5. I'm certain she didn't hear the announcement. (**can't have**)