



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

G U Í A
de estudio para
presentar ETS de la
UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE
Inglés V
Semestre 2023-2
TURNO
VESPERTINO



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FORMATO DE LA GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

Área: Humanística	Nombre de la Unidad de Aprendizaje: Inglés	Nivel/semestre: Quinto
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Instrucciones generales de la guía:

- Esta guía constituye un instrumento de apoyo para revisar los temas gramaticales vistos durante el semestre. Cabe mencionar que no tiene ningún valor más que el de brindar capacitación para la presentación del examen a título de suficiencia de Inglés V. que afecte la calificación final.

Presentación:

La presente guía fue creada para que el alumno pueda acceder a los contenidos vistos en quinto semestre. Con ello poder lograr las competencias que le permitan obtener una calificación satisfactoria en el ETS de Inglés V.

Objetivos

Consolida los temas mencionados al inicio de este trabajo con el fin de obtener la capacitación necesaria para acreditar el ETS.

Justificación

Esta Guía de estudio se elaboró para apoyar al estudiante que lo necesite, y así poder acreditar la unidad de aprendizaje de inglés V.



Estructura y contenidos

Present Simple/ Present continuous, be used to, get used to + ing, past simple, past continuous, used to, would, Present Perfect since, for, ever, never. Simple past vs Present Perfect, Relative Clauses, Modal verbs: have to, must, should. Be going to, Will, Future continuous, Modal verbs speculation.

Evaluación

No cuenta con puntaje alguno.

Materiales para la elaboración de la guía

- SURE Intermediate units 1 to 6.
- Lápiz y/o pluma

Actividades de estudio

- Asistir a asesorías con alguno de los maestros de la academia de inglés V.

Información Adicional

- Contestar guía de estudio y compararlo con los ejercicios realizados en las asesorías.

Bibliografía Básica

- Libro Sure Intermediate.

Instructions: Choose the correct verb form and form sentences in the Simple Present or the Present Progressive.

- 1 John _____ football at the moment. (play)
- 2 We often _____ tests at our school. (have)
- 3 I _____ to my teacher now. (see)
- 4 Look! Mandy and Susan _____ a film on TV. (watch)
- 5 Olivia _____ her uncle every weekend. (prepare)
- 6 Now the sun _____. (shine)
- 7 They sometimes _____ poems in the lessons. (read)
- 8 Listen! The band _____ the new guitar. (introduce)



Instructions: Using the words in parentheses, complete the text below with the appropriate tense.

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) _____. She said she (call) _____ me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she (wait) _____ for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) _____ to me. I couldn't believe she (make) _____ a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) _____ in class. Some of the students (talk) _____ about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) _____ a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) _____ me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) _____ that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) _____ that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) _____ her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) _____ up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) _____ vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) _____ Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

Instructions: Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose).

- 1 This is the man _____ saved the kid.
- 2 The house _____ windows are open is beautiful..
- 3 The writer _____ wrote that article won the Nobel Prize.
- 4 He bought a car _____ runs fast.
- 5 He was wearing a cap _____ was black.

Instructions: Re write these sentences using relative clauses. Use who, whose and which.

Example:

He drank the juice. He made the juice. He drank the juice which he made.

- 1 A lion is an animal. It is very strong.
A lion _____
- 2 A novelist is a person. He writes novels.
A novelist _____
- 3 A bottle opener is a device. It opens bottles.
A bottle opener _____
- 4 The girl speaks Chinese. Her mother writes poems.
The girl _____
- 5 A detective is someone. He discovers the truth about crimes.
A detective _____

Instructions: Write the correct modal verb into the box.

can couldn't have to might must ought to shouldn't was able

- 1 It's very cold today. Do you think it _____ snow later?score
- 2 You _____ leave your door unlocked when you go out.score
- 3 They _____ have filled the car with petrol before they set off.score
- 4 My motorbike broke down in the middle of nowhere, but luckily I _____ to fix it.score
- 5 Mum says we _____ watch TV after we've finished our homework.score
- 6 You don't _____ pick me up at the station. I can get a taxi.score
- 7 This is impossible, it _____ be a mistake!score
- 8 Jim _____ have seen me because he walked past without saying 'Hello'.score



Instructions: Fill in the GOING TO future.

1. I _____ him tomorrow. (meet)
2. They _____ to Dublin. (drive)
3. He _____ to the football match. (go)
4. She _____ her aunt. (visit)
5. We _____ a test. (write)
6. They _____ them tea. (offer)
7. My friends _____ their holidays in Wales. (spend)
8. My uncle _____ a birthday present for Harry. (buy)
9. I _____ the rabbits. (feed)
10. My father _____ his car. (wash)

Instructions: When I'm older, I will not / won't....

do - write - go - wash - go - live - make

- 1 When I'm older, I _____ any homework.
- 2 When I'm older, I _____ my bed in the morning.
- 3 When I'm older, I _____ for a walk with my parents.
- 4 When I'm older, I _____ my father's car.
- 5 When I'm older, I _____ to school.
- 6 When I'm older, I _____ so much.
- 7 When I'm older, I _____ in my parent's house.

Instructions: Fill in the correct future tense - will future, going to or present simple.

1. The fridge is empty. _____ and get some food, please? (you go)
2. We have decided that we _____ dinner at a restaurant tomorrow. (have)
3. The weather report said that it _____ sunny tomorrow. (be)
4. Eva said that she _____ him anymore. (not date)
5. Tom, _____ with us next Saturday? (you hike)
6. We have to hurry. The train _____ in five minutes. (leave)
7. They are hungry. I _____ some milk and cornflakes for breakfast. (get)
8. We _____ some money to his charity organization. (probably donate)
9. I studied a lot for the exam. I _____. (not fail)
10. They announced that the shopping mall _____ on June 1st. (open)

The Great Wall of China

Walls and wall building have played a very important role in Chinese culture. These people, from the dim mists of prehistory have been wall-conscious; from the Neolithic period – when ramparts of pounded earth were used - to the Communist Revolution, walls were an essential part of any village. Not only towns and villages; the houses and the temples within them were somehow walled, and the houses also had no windows overlooking the street, thus giving the feeling of wandering around a huge maze. The name for "city" in Chinese (ch'eng) means wall, and over these walled cities, villages, houses and temples presides the god of walls and mounts, whose duties were, and still are, to protect and be responsible for the welfare of the inhabitants. Thus a great and extremely laborious task such as constructing a wall, which was supposed to run throughout the country, must not have seemed such an absurdity.



However, it is indeed a common mistake to perceive the Great Wall as a single architectural structure, and it would also be erroneous to assume that it was built during a single dynasty. For the building of the wall spanned the various dynasties, and each of these dynasties somehow contributed to the refurbishing and the construction of a wall, whose foundations had been laid many centuries ago. It was during the fourth and third century B.C. that each warring state started building walls to protect their kingdoms, both against one another and against the northern nomads. Especially three of these states: the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen, corresponding respectively to the modern provinces of Shensi, Shanxi and Hopei, over and above building walls that surrounded their kingdoms, also laid the foundations on which Ch'in Shih Huang Di would build his first continuous Great Wall.

The role that the Great Wall played in the growth of Chinese economy was an important one. Throughout the centuries many settlements were established along the new border. The garrison troops were instructed to reclaim wasteland and to plant crops on it, roads and canals were built, to mention just a few of the works carried out. All these undertakings greatly helped to increase the country's trade and cultural exchanges with many remote areas and also with the southern, central and western parts of Asia – the formation of the Silk Route. Builders, garrisons, artisans, farmers and peasants left behind a trail of objects, including inscribed tablets, household articles, and written work, which have become extremely valuable archaeological evidence to the study of defence institutions of the Great Wall and the everyday life of these people who lived and died along the wall.

Comprehension Questions...

1 - Chinese cities resembled a maze
because they were walled.

because the houses have no external windows.

because the name for cities means 'wall'.

because walls have always been important there.

2 - Constructing a wall that ran the length of the country
honoured the god of walls and mounts.

was an absurdly laborious task.

may have made sense within Chinese culture.

made the country look like a huge maze.

3 - The Great Wall of China

was built in a single dynasty.

was refurbished in the fourth and third centuries BC.

used existing foundations.

was built by the Ch'in, the Chao and the Yen.

4 - Crops were planted

on wasteland.

to reclaim wasteland.

on reclaimed wasteland.

along the canals.

5 - The Great Wall

helped build trade only inside China.

helped build trade in China and abroad.



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helped build trade only abroad.
helped build trade only to remote areas.