



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 IV**

Semestre: Cuarto
Ciclo escolar: 2023/2



Área:	Nombre de la Unidad de Aprendizaje:	Nivel/semestre:
HUMANÍSTICA	INGLES IV	CUARTO

1.- Integrantes de Academia:

No	Docente
1.	Rojas Sánchez Luis Francisco
2.	Cercle Pérez Daniel Arfaxad
3.	Stransky Baca Jazmin Mireya
4.	Rojas Sánchez Luis Francisco
5.	Salazar Segura Isela

2.- Introducción

En esta guía encontrarás cada uno de los temas que se aprendieron durante el semestre y que están en el programa de estudios, con la elaboración de la misma se espera que desarrolles habilidades comunicativas en el idioma inglés y que amplíes tu vocabulario y conocimiento de gramática.

3.- Objetivos.

El alumno conocerá y aplicará el vocabulario necesario para hablar de temas variados. Del mismo modo, repasará la gramática vista durante el semestre en contextos diversos.

4.- Justificación.

El idioma inglés hoy en día se ha vuelto una herramienta indispensable en el ámbito educativo, por lo que es necesario que los estudiantes de bachillerato se comuniquen en una segunda lengua para así tener mayores oportunidades de crecimiento profesional.

5.- Estructura y contenidos



Estructura y contenidos	6.- Materiales para la elaboración de la guía
Unidad I.- DEPORTES RAP1:- Describe sus experiencias en algún deporte, utilizando los tiempos pasado simple, pasado continuo y presente perfecto. RAP2:- Redacta una carta informal acerca de sus inclinaciones deportivas, utilizando los tiempos presente simple y continuo. RAP3:- Explica planes, intenciones, predicciones y compromisos para organizar un evento simulado de un deporte tradicional de otro país, utilizando los tiempos futuro simple, futuro idiomático y presente continuo con función de futuro.	PÁGINAS ELECTRÓNICAS www.britishcouncil.org www.elionline.com www.elit.oup.com www.focusenglish.com/dialogues/communication/com.index.html www.guia.com/shared/eng/ www.longman.com/energy
Unidad II.- EMERGENCIAS Y DESASTRES NATURALES RAP1:- Intercambia información sobre la prevención de accidentes, emergencias y desastres naturales, a partir del uso del pasado simple y presente perfecto. RAP2:- Realiza una llamada telefónica para reportar una emergencia y solicitar ayuda, simulando un caso de emergencia. RAP3:- Emplea enunciados condicionales para diseñar un tríptico sobre medidas de seguridad, en emergencias y desastres naturales.	Oxenden, Clive (2006), English File, Logman. Parsons, Jenny (2004), Energy 1 y 2, Longman. Prodomou, Luke (2013), Flash on English Pre-Intermediate, Eli.
Unidad III.- ENTRETENIMIENTO Y MEDIOS RAP1:- Utiliza los tiempos pasado simple y pasado perfecto para redactar una noticia personal o social. RAP2:- Emplea el vocabulario y las expresiones correspondientes para argumentar sus opiniones, concordancias y discordancias en relación al tema de entretenimiento.	Richards Jack; Rodgers Theodore (1986), Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching, Cambridge.



Unidad IV.- INVENTOS Y DESCUBRIMIENTOS RAP1:- Intercambia información sobre inventos y descubrimientos sobresalientes a nivel mundial. RAP2:- Explica el funcionamiento y uso de aparatos cotidianos a partir de la lectura de instructivos de operación, utilizando los enunciados imperativos y la voz pasiva.	Summers, Della (1999), Dictionary of English Language and Culture, Addison Wesley Longman. Stevick, Earl (1998), Working with Teaching Methods: What's at stake?, Heinle & Heinle.

7.- Actividades de estudio.

La guía no tiene ponderación para la calificación final.

El alumno puede trabajar en ella de manera autónoma ya que contiene las respuestas a todos los ejercicios incluidos.

El alumno debe apoyarse en su libro de texto (SURE pre-intermediate) para la resolución de la misma.

El alumno debe realizar todas las lecturas de su libro de texto a manera de práctica.

El alumno puede también apoyarse de ejercicios en internet.

8.- Presidente de Academia.

Docente	
Isela Salazar Segura	Presidente de Academia



PART 1

Grammar: Past simple vs past continuous

Past simple	Past continuous
Subject + verb (past) + Complement Example I went to the doctor yesterday.	Subject + was/were + verb+ing + Complement Example We were running on the track
We can use the two tenses together in a sentence. Example. I was running on the track when I fell down. Her mobile phone rang while we were answering the exam	

Functions & vocabulary: Talking about activities in the past Health: Illnesses earache, feel dizzy, feel sick, hay fever, headache, sore throat, stomach ache, temperature, toothache, Injuries bruise, burn, cut, pain in your arm/leg, pulled muscle, sprained ankle W Ex attitude adverbs: unfortunately, luckily, obviously. Happenings in the past.

Grammar: Zero conditional & imperative conditional

Zero conditional	Imperative conditional
Subject + simple present + complement + if/when + Subject + simple present + complement Example You feel relaxed if you take a deep breath. If you take a deep breath, you feel relaxed.	Verb (simple form)/ Don't + verb + complement + if/ when + Subject + simple present + complement Example Find a save place if there is an earthquake. If there is a fire, don't enter in the building.

Functions & vocabulary: Talking about conditions Disasters air crash, drought, earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, hurricane, storm, tsunami, volcanic eruption. Disastrous happenings. Giving advice and conditional sentences.

Functions and vocabulary: Giving a talk: Starting The topic of my presentation is... Today, I'm going to talk about... My talk is in three parts. They are... Sequencing Firstly,... Secondly,... Thirdly,... First of all,... then next finally Linking & contrasting On the other hand,... However,... Although... Moving on... Let's move on to... Now let me turn to... Explaining This is why... Therefore,... To give you an example,... For example,... Checking understanding Is that clear? Have you got any questions? Summarising To recap,... In conclusion,... Participating in a talk: Asking polite questions May I ask what / where / how / when / why... ? I'd like to know what / where / how / when / why... Could you explain more about... ? You mentioned... (+ your question) Where / When exactly is / was... ? W Ex contrasting ideas: although, however, on the other hand.



Exercises

1 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I didn't go to college yesterday because I _____ (feel) ill.
- 2 It was good to see Gemma last night. We _____ (talk) for hours.
- 3 I _____ (not watch) TV last night – I went to bed early.
- 4 We stopped watching the film because we _____ (not enjoy) it.
- 5 What _____ (you / do) this afternoon? _____ (it / rain) last night?

2 Circle the best verb forms.

- 1 When I was younger, I *loved* / *was loving* cartoons.
- 2 While I was sitting on the train, a man *started* / *was starting* talking to me.
- 3 I *read* / *was reading* a book when I got your text.
- 4 I first *met* / *was meeting* my friend when I was living in London.
- 5 I fell over when I *jogged* / *was jogging*.
- 6 A What *were you doing* / *did you do* when you first heard the news?
B I *watched* / *was watching* TV at home.

3 Match the two parts of these zero conditional sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 If you heat ice, | a) when I don't sleep enough. |
| 2 My neighbours are angry | b) when I play loud music. |
| 3 I get tired | c) if I have a problem. |
| 4 When you press that button, | d) it melts. |
| 5 I always speak to my mother | e) I feel frightened. |
| 6 If I go on a plane, | f) the red light comes on. |

4 SPOT THE MISTAKE! Tick the correct imperative conditional sentences. Correct the mistakes. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

- 1 Not use your phone when you are driving.
- 2 If you see Sara, it says hello.



3 When you learn a new word, write it down.

4 You go to Paris, see the Eiffel Tower.

5 Switch off your computer when you go to bed.

6 If it's very sunny, you put on some sun cream.

5 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.

1 While I _____ (wait) for the doctor, I _____ (meet) an old friend.

2 She _____ (work) as a waitress when she _____ (hear) the bomb blast.

3 Felix _____ (drive) home, _____ (listen) to the radio, when he _____ (hear) the news.

4 Cory _____ (come) round while you _____ (sleep). 5

I _____ (not feel) well, so I _____ (go) to the doctor.

6 My parents _____ (live) in Africa when I _____ (be) born.

7 Sorry about that. When you _____ (call), I _____ (have) a shower.

6 Circle the best verb forms to complete the story.

I 1 *went / was going* on holiday to Spain last year with some friends. One evening, we 2 *played / were playing* cards in our apartment when we 3 *heard / were hearing* a knock at the door. When we 4 *opened / were opening* the door we 5 *saw / were seeing* an old lady. She said she was locked out of her apartment. So, we 6 *offered / were offering* to help her and Jack 7 *tried / was trying* to get onto her balcony, but while he 8 *climbed / was climbing up* the wall, the police 9 *arrived / were arriving* and 10 *arrested / were arresting* all of us!

7 Complete these sentences with the correct form of these verbs. Add any extra words you need.

cry	wake up	see	go	not drive	not eat
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1 When babies are hungry, _____.

2 If you feel tired, _____.

3 When it's sunny, I usually _____ to the beach.

4 If you don't like the food, _____ it.

5 If my brother goes to bed late, _____ late.

6 _____ a doctor if you feel sick.



PART 2

Grammar: Present perfect + ever / for / since.

Present Perfect

Have/Has + subject + **ever** + verb (past participle) ?

Example

Have you ever heard of bush pilots? Yes, I have. / No, I have **never heard** of them.

Subject + have/has + verb (past participle) + **for / since** + complement

Example

I've been a student **for** ten year

I've been a student **since** 2010

***for** + period of time

***since** + specific moment

Functions & vocabulary. Talking about experiences & duration. Scary moments That was no joke! Work activities actor, bank clerk, call centre employee, football coach, pilot, politician, sales assistant, vet deal with people, look after people, sell things, take risks, talk on the phone, travel a lot, use a computer, use special equipment, wear a uniform, work with animals/children, work at night/at the weekend/long hours, work on your own/outside. Discuss jobs, ask & answer questions on duration

Grammar: Present perfect + just / already / yet / so far, Present perfect vs past simple.

Present Perfect

Subject + have/has + **just/already** verb (past participle) + complement

Subject + haven't/hasn't + verb (past participle) + complement + yet

Example

He has **just** come back from his trip.

We have **already** done our homework.

Have they arrived **yet**?

They haven't arrived **yet**.

Functions & vocabulary: Talking about recent events; academic subjects art & design, biology, chemistry, computer science, economics, geography, history, languages, literature, maths, music, physics W Ex –ship: internship, leadership, membership, sponsorship, relationship, citizenship, partnership. Dialogue about job interviews. Apologising: Saying sorry I'm (so) sorry. I'm afraid... I'm really sorry about this. I'm sorry to tell you this, but... Responding Oh, no! / Oh, dear! How did you do that? How did that happen? Explaining The trouble is,... / The problem is,... What happened was... Accepting apologies Don't worry. / That's all right. / No worries. Never mind. It doesn't really matter. / It's not a problem. / It's not your fault. Ordering food & drink: Offering



Can I help you? What would you like? Regular or large? Anything else? Ordering Can I have / get a cheese and ham sandwich, please? I'd like a chocolate brownie, please. Two coffees, please. Are there any nuts in that? I've got a nut allergy. No, that's all thanks. Paying How much is that? That's £9.50. Could you enter your PIN, please? Here you are. Here's your change.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I can't see Debbie. She's not here. Where has she _____ (go)?
- 2 Have you _____ (write) to Paul recently?
- 3 Mika has _____ (work) all over the world.
- 4 Have you _____ (hear) the news?
- 5 Jean has _____ (live) in Paris all her life.
- 6 I think they've _____ (make) a mistake.

2 Write sentences in the present perfect.

- 1 you / eat / anything? _____
- 2 I / not start / my homework _____
- 3 Jenna / arrive /? _____
- 4 Sara / go / home _____
- 5 Eric / not see / Star Wars _____
- 6 you / ever / go / Italy /? _____

3 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1 She's had the same tablet _____ she was 19.
- 2 Cleo hasn't worked here _____ a long time.
- 3 I haven't eaten any sugar _____ over a week.
- 4 We've been online _____
- 5 a.m. 5 He's lived in this house _____ he was born.
- 6 They've known each other _____ three years.

4 Put the word in brackets in the correct place. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

- 1 Germany have scored three goals. (so far) _____



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2 We've seen the latest James Bond film. (already) _____

3 I haven't phoned Harry. (yet) _____

4 Look, the train has arrived. (just) _____

5 Have you finished your internship? (yet) _____

6 I've bought it and I've broken it. (just / already) _____

5 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

A Paddy, where 1 *did* / *has* Emily gone?

B I 2 *didn't see* / *haven't seen* her since this morning, but I think she's 3 *gone* / *went* to the shops.

A Has she 4 *took* / *taken* Brenda?

B I 5 *didn't* / *haven't* see Brenda.

A When did she 6 *go* / *gone*?

B She 7 *left* / *has left* about half an hour ago.

A Thanks. When you see her, tell her I've 8 *went* / *gone* to work.

B Did you 9 *buy* / *bought* some milk?

A No, but I've 10 *wrote* / *written* her a note about that.

6 SPOT THE MISTAKE! Tick the correct sentences and correct the mistakes.

1 Jack and I are good friends. I knew him for years.

2 I've been shopping yesterday. I bought lots of clothes.

3 Marta loves this house. She's lived here since she was a little girl.

4 Theo's been to university for four years and then he started working.

5 I haven't seen Olivia for years. I'd love to know what she's doing now.

6 The line is still busy. How long were they on the phone?

7 I'm worried about the test tomorrow. I didn't learn any of the words yet.

8 We've visited the castle twice before, but we'd like to go again.

7 Complete the sentences with been, gone or went.

1 I've never _____ to Australia, but I'd love to.

2 He won't be long. He's just _____ to get a coffee.



- 3 There you are! Where have you _____?
- 4 I _____ to the doctor yesterday and she gave me some medicine.
- 5 Where's Al? Has he _____ to work?
- 6 Liz _____ on holiday last week – she came back yesterday.

PART 3

Grammar: Present continuous vs be going to. Adjectives ending in -ed and -ing

Present Continuous vs. Going to	Adjectives ending -ed & -ing
Present continuous (arrangements) Subject + is/are/am + verb+ing + complement Example I am starting my first Yoga lesson at 6:00 pm Going to (plans, intentions or predictions based on evidence) Subject + is/are/am + going to + verb(simple form) Example My room is really messy. I am going to clean it. Look at the clouds! It is going to rain.	-ed to describe a feeling resulting from a situation. Example The concert was great. I feel excited! She ran 20 km. She is exhausted! -ing to describe a thing, a situation or a person. Example The food was disgusting! It had a snail in it. Her speech about global warming was interesting.

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns		
People Everybody/everyone Somebody/ someone Anybody/ anyone	Things Everything Something Anything nothing	Places Everywhere Somewhere Anywhere Nowhere
1. All these pronouns are taken as 3 rd person singular. Example: Everybody is here today. Something happens to me at night. 2. The prefixes every/ some are used in affirmative sentences. Example: Everybody has to attend to the morning meeting. Someone should do something about it. I want to go somewhere sunny.		



3. The prefix **any** is used in questions and negative sentences with an auxiliary.

Example:

Did anybody take my mobile?

Is there anything to eat in the fridge?

4. The prefix **no** is used in negative sentences without an auxiliary.

Example:

Nobody came here yesterday.

I know nowhere like this place.

I just received nothing.

Functions & vocabulary: Talking about plans, arrangements & intentions, future continuous & be going to. Talking about people, places and things. Feelings bored, depressed, disappointed, disgusted, stressed out, surprised, terrified, worried, to bore, to depress, to disappoint, to disgust, to stress out, to surprise, to terrify, to worry;. Work applicant, application, candidate, career, CV (résumé), earn, employee, employer, hourly rate, interview, job, recruitment, salary, tax, wages, work Personal qualities be a good problem solver, be a good team worker, be good at IT, be good at managing people, be good at math, get on well with people, have a good memory, have a good telephone manner, have a good voice, look smart, speak a foreign language, adaptable, creative, fit, organized, patient, practical, reliable, self-confident W Ex plenty R how to get a summer job. Discuss advice, personal qualities. Interacting in a conversation: Thinking time Hesitating erm,... well,... sort of... / kind of... you know,... I mean,... Making time Let me think. That's an interesting question. I'm sorry? Could you repeat the question, please? What's my greatest strength? Taking part in an interview: Opening Please come in. Nice to meet you. Please sit down. Questions Have you ever done this sort of job before? What skills and qualities do you have? Tell me about yourself. What are your interests and hobbies? Closing Interviewee: I'm interested in this job because... I look forward to hearing from you. Interviewer: Have you got any questions? Well, that's everything. Thank you for coming.



EXERCISES

1 Write F for future plans, P for predictions and I for intentions.

- 1 I'm meeting Fran tomorrow at 6. ____
- 2 We're visiting Cory tonight. ____
- 3 Pete's going to apologise to Jo the next time he sees her. ____
- 4 It's going to rain – look at those clouds. ____
- 5 I've got a headache – I think I'm going to be ill. ____
- 6 I'm going to do more exercise this year. ____

2 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 to / coming / the club / you / are / tonight /?

- 2 spending / he / the night / Paul's house / at / is

- 3 Germany / leaving / they / the morning / are / in

- 4 not going / Geoff / to / the studio / is / on
Monday _____
- 5 are / Susan / collecting / on our way / the park / we / to

- 6 dinner / college / they / at / having / this evening / aren't

- 7 we / from school / home / walking / are / today /?

- 8 Nigel / to / the airport / driving / us / isn't /
tomorrow _____



3 Circle the correct indefinite pronouns.

- 1 I didn't go *anywhere* / *somewhere* at the weekend.
- 2 He told a joke and *everyone* / *anyone* laughed.
- 3 You look thirsty. I'll get you *everything* / *something* to drink.
- 4 I didn't eat *anything* / *nothing* yesterday – I wasn't hungry.
- 5 I don't think there's *no one* / *anyone* there.
- 6 Last week I met *everyone* / *someone* famous.

4 Complete the sentences with every, some, any or no.

- 1 There's _____ thing wrong with my laptop. It doesn't work.
- 2 There was _____ one else in the cinema yesterday. Only me!
- 3 Jason is really popular – _____ one likes him.
- 4 I'm going to tell you a secret. But please don't tell _____ one!
- 5 I think that's _____ one at the door. I heard the bell.
- 6 I can't find my keys – I've looked _____ where.
- 7 I didn't do _____ thing yesterday – I was too tired.
- 8 A Would you like anything else to eat or drink? B _____ thing for me, thanks. I've had enough.

5 Complete the sentences with be going to or the present continuous and the verb in brackets.

- 1 The sky is a weird colour. I think _____. (snow)
- 2 Watch out! That bike _____ over. (fall)
- 3 Next year, I _____ this college because we're moving to Italy. (leave)
- 4 I can't come to your party. I _____ that evening. (work)
- 5 A What _____ when you finish university? (you / do)
- 6 B I'm not sure. I haven't decided yet. Kate and I want to learn German, so we _____ lessons. (have)



6 SPOT THE MISTAKE! There is a mistake in four of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1 I sent out invitations to my party two weeks ago. I've received replies from anyone except Dominic.

2 I don't have enough money, so I'm not going to go nowhere on holiday this year.

3 Can I have something to drink, please?

4 A Kate's in hospital. B Really? I had no idea. Everyone told me she was ill.

5 A Did anyone call when I was out? B Yes, anyone called, but he didn't say his name.

6 A Who do you think will win – Germany or Argentina? B I'm sorry, I don't know anything about football.

PART 4

Grammar: Present simple passive, Past simple passive

Present Simple Passive	Past Simple Passive
Active sentence Subject + verb(present) + object Example: Farmers grow crops in the country. Passive sentence Subject(object) + is/are + verb (past participle) + by Agent Example: Crops are grown by farmers.	Active sentence Subject + verb(past) + object Example: Beethoven composed "Moonlight Sonata" Passive sentence Subject (object) + was/were + verb(past participle) + by Agent Example: "Moonlight Sonata" was composed by Beethoven.

semi-modal verb had to / didn't have to.

Had to/ didn't have to Past tense of "have to" It is often used to describe processes in past. Subject + had / didn't have + to + verb(simple form) + complement. You had to press the red button to start the machine. Doctor didn't have to take too much blood for the test.
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Functions & vocabulary: Talking about facts & processes. Crime blackmail, burglary, fraud, joyriding, mugging, murder, pickpocketing, shoplifting, theft, vandalism Criminals blackmailer, burglar, fraudster, joyrider, mugger, murderer, pickpocket, shoplifter, thief, vandal, crime scene investigation. Discuss crimes, information about fingerprints. Talking about past facts & processes Dates & historical periods 1452, 1789, 1903, the 1960s, the 1990s, the late fourteenth century, the sixteenth century, the early eighteenth century, the nineteenth century. How chocolate is made, interesting facts. Checking in at the airport. Buying tickets at the station Can I have a single / return to London, please? Can I have a student return to London, please? Is there a student reduction? What time is the next train to Brighton? Which platform does it leave from? Checking in at the airport Have you already checked in? May I see your ticket and passport? May I see your boarding pass? How many bags are you checking in? Have you got any hand baggage? Are you carrying any liquids / sharp objects? Has anyone asked you to carry anything for them? Are there any liquids in your hand baggage? Would you like an aisle or a window seat? Did you pack the contents yourself? It's too heavy. I'm afraid you'll have to check it in. Air travel arrivals, baggage reclaim, check-in, departure lounge, duty-free shops, gates, information desk, passport control.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences using the present simple passive form of these verbs.

speak not watch destroy call not make wear

- 1 More people in the world _____ Mohammed than any other name.
- 2 In many countries, black clothing _____ at funerals.
- 3 Around the world, several thousand square kilometres of forest _____ each week.
- 4 More than 80 languages _____ in New York City.
- 5 These cars _____ in Japan. 6 The TV show _____ by many people.

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Karen _____ (stop) by the police for driving too fast yesterday.
- 2 Ali _____ (wake up) at four o'clock this morning by a strange noise.
- 3 We _____ (not teach) English at school – we learnt French.
- 4 _____ (the criminals /find) in the end?
- 5 Bill and Mira _____ (give) a really nice present for their wedding.
- 6 When I was a child, I _____ (not encourage) to study very hard.

3 SPOT THE MISTAKE! There is a mistake in four of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.



1 These streets not cleaned very often – that's why they're so dirty.

2 I thought the play was written by Shakespeare.

3 I was sent about 20 emails today.

4 The painting was made a very talented young woman.

5 Excellent cars are made in Germany.

6 I given a lot of presents for my birthday.

4 Complete the text. Use the correct past or present passive form of these verbs.

play (x2) score follow make call invent watch kick
place

The rules for the modern game of football 1 _____ in England 150 years ago, but the game goes back much further than that. An early form of football 2 _____ in China in 200 BC. It 3 _____ 'kick ball' by the Chinese, because leather footballs 4 _____ up and down the field, although there were no goals. Then, 800 years later in Mexico, they used balls which 5 _____ of rubber. Two rings 6 _____ at either end of the field and acted as goals. In the game, a goal 7 _____ by kicking or throwing the ball through one of the rings. Nowadays, football 8 _____ all over the world and the same rules 9 _____ by all the players. And now, World Cup finals 10 _____ by billions of people around the world.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of can and the passive form of the verb in brackets.

1 Smartphones _____ for sending e-mails, taking photos, reading the news and more. (use)

2 _____ in cold countries? (bananas / grow)

3 Mobile phones _____ after the film starts. (not switch on)

4 The moon was so bright, it _____ during the daytime. (see)

5 The work _____ in time – it was two weeks late. (not complete)

6 A My laptop died last week ... B _____? (it / not repair) A No. I lost everything.

6 Make passive sentences that mean the same as the active sentences.



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- 1 J.K. Rowling wrote the Harry Potter books. The Harry Potter books _____
- 2 You can only use this phone in an emergency. This phone _____
- 3 We couldn't wear jeans when I was at school. Jeans _____
- 4 They teach children how to create websites. Children _____

PART 5

Grammar: Modal verbs will / may / might possibly / probably / definitely. First conditional

Modal verb "Will + possibly/ probably/ definitely"	Modals may/might
Subject + will + possibly/ probably/ definitely + verb(simple form) Example: The museum will probably be open tomorrow. We will possibly return to school by August. Subject + possibly/ probably/ definitely + won't + verb Example: They probably won't come because it is late. He definitely won't accept the proposal. It is too risky.	Subject + may/might + verb (simple form) Examples: The museum may open tomorrow. We might return to school by August. They may not come because it is late. Remember that "May" is also used for polite requests. Example: May I use your dictionary? May I come in?

First conditional

First Conditional	
Condition for the future	Possible consequence/result
Condition	
If + subject + present simple + complement , subject + will/might/may + verb (simple form)	
Example:	
If we save all our money, we might buy a new car.	
If we recycle paper, we will save trees.	
The order of the clause can change; so you start with the result. (no comma is needed here)	
Example:	
We will save trees if we recycle paper.	

Functions & Vocabulary: Talking about the future, the environment atmosphere, biodiversity, climate change, deforestation, extinct, pollution, rainforests, renewable energy, and petrol-free, positive comments on the environment, talk about climate change. Going plastic bag free article. Talking about conditions. Bad news and that's not all, end of story, that's crazy! I promise. Not nice. Verbs ban, break down, cause, consume, disappear, dump, end up, escape, turn into. Predictions, ways to help the environment. Difficult conversations, starting a difficult conversation I need to talk to you about something. It's a bit awkward, but...



We've got to sort this out. Owning up I think I did it. This is so awful / embarrassing... I'm really sorry about that, I didn't do it! Unpleasant situations Culture souvenirs. Accusing, Look what you've done. You're always verb + ing Why do you always...? You shouldn't... Denying, honestly, it wasn't me. I didn't do it. You've made a mistake. Contradicting I can't believe you said that. I'm not the one who (breaks things.) Oh, come on. That's not fair. Gifts badge, bookmark, calendar, fridge magnet, jigsaw puzzle, key ring, license plate, memory stick, mug, snow globe, statuette, sweatshirt, tea towel, touch screen stylus pen.

EXERCISES

1 Complete the sentences with will or won't and a verb.

be (x2) find stay in be able to work
--

- 1 In the future, nobody _____ five days a week.
- 2 I'm tired. I think I _____ tonight.
- 3 I _____ go the party, I'm afraid. I'm too busy.
- 4 By 2050, there _____ at least 9 billion people on earth.
- 5 _____ scientists _____ a cure for cancer in the next 75 years?
- 6 By 2100, I hope there _____ any more poverty in the world.

2 Circle the best option in each sentence.

- 1 A Why doesn't Emma pick up her phone? B She *might* / *might not* be busy.
- 2 A Are you going to the party tonight? B I don't know. I *might* / *might not* know anyone there.
- 3 A What are you doing at the weekend? B Well, if it doesn't rain, we *may* / *may not* go to the beach.
- 4 A I don't want to see that film. B Oh come on – you *might* / *might not* like it!
- 5 A Should we buy Helen some flowers for her birthday? B I don't know ... She *may* / *may not* like them. We should get her some chocolates.
- 6 Some people think we *might* / *might not* have newspapers in the future – we will all be reading things online.

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

- 1 If it snows tonight, we _____ (not go) to school tomorrow.
- 2 Dad will be angry if I _____ (get) home late.



- 3 If Andy plays well, he _____ the match. (win)
- 4 I _____ for your ticket, if you don't have enough money. (pay)
- 5 If Tracy _____ well, she'll have to stay at home. (not feel)
- 6 When you _____, I'll make you a cup of tea. (arrive)
- 7 If they _____, they'll miss the train. (not hurry)
- 8 Mum _____ happy if I pass my exam. (be)

4 Match sentences 1–8 to uses a–h.

1 A Open the window please. B No, I won't! I'm cold!

2 A Do you know where Sophie is? B I'm not sure. She might be in the cafe.

3 We will arrive at Heathrow airport at 4 o'clock.

4 A What would you like? B I'll have a cappuccino, please.

5 A Why didn't Lisa speak to me last night? B She might have been angry with you.

6 May I use your phone?

7 A I have to clean the house tonight – my parents are coming back tomorrow. B Well, if you need any help, I'll come round.

8 I might go to London next summer.

- a) talking about a future fact
- b) making a decision at the time of speaking
- c) making an offer
- d) talking about a possibility in the present
- e) refusing to do something
- f) talking about a future possibility
- g) talking about a recent scenario
- h) making a polite request

5 Complete the sentences with will or might and a verb.

like pass ride finish drive paint

1 We _____ the kitchen blue, but we're not sure.

2 James _____ you into town; he's already agreed to do that.



- 3 I _____ probably _____ my project tonight.
4 Sue and Jo _____ definitely _____ their exams – they've worked so hard.
5 I know you _____ Karen. She's really nice.
6 We _____ our bikes to the park, but it depends on the weather.

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

- 1 The orangutan _____ (become) extinct if they _____ (cut) down any more trees.
2 If she _____ (lose) any more weight, she _____ (be) ill.
3 His girlfriend _____ (be) happy when he _____ (come) home.
4 As soon as you _____ (be) ready, we _____ (go) into town.
5 If you _____ (not be) waiting at the station, I _____ (take) a taxi.

Answer Key Answer Key Answer Key Answer Key Answer Key Answer Key Answer Key Answer Key

PART 1

1 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1 was feeling , 2 were talking, 3 didn't watch, 4 weren't enjoying , 5 did you do, did it rain / was it raining

2 Circle the best verb forms.

1 loved 2 started 3 was reading 4 met 5 was jogging 6 were you doing , was watching

3 Match the two parts of these zero conditional sentences.

1 d, 2 b, 3 a, 4 f, 5 c, 6 e

4 SPOT THE MISTAKE! Tick the correct imperative conditional sentences. Correct the mistakes. Sometimes there is more than one answer.

1 X Don't use your phone when you are driving.

2 X If you see Sara, say hello.

3 correct

4 X If you go to Paris, see the Eiffel Tower.

5 correct

6 X If it's very sunny, put on some sun cream.

5 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous.



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- 1 While I was waiting for the doctor, I met an old friend.
- 2 She was working as a waitress when she heard the bomb blast.
- 3 Felix was driving home, listening to the radio, when he heard the news.
- 4 Cory came round while you were sleeping.
- 5 I wasn't feeling well, so I went to the doctor.
- 6 My parents were living in Africa when I was born.
- 7 Sorry about that. When you called, I was having a shower.

6 Circle the best verb forms to complete the story.

- 1 went 2 were playing 3 heard 4 opened 5 saw 6 offered 7 tried 8 was climbing 9 arrived 10 arrested

7 Complete these sentences with the correct form of these verbs. Add any extra words you need. cry wake up see go not drive not eat

- 1 they cry 2 don't drive 3 go 4 don't eat 5 he wakes up 6 see

PART 2

1 Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 gone 2 written 3 worked 4 heard 5 lived 6 made

2 Write sentences in the present perfect.

- 1 Have you eaten anything?
- 2 I haven't started my homework.
- 3 Has Jenna arrived?
- 4 Sara has gone home.
- 5 Eric hasn't seen Star Wars
- 6 Have you ever been to Italy?

3 Complete the sentences with for or since.

- 1 since 2 for 3 for 4 since 5 since 6 for

4 Put the word in brackets in the correct place. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

- 1 Germany have scored three goals **so far**.



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2 We've **already** seen the latest James Bond film.

3 I haven't phoned Harry **yet**.

4 Look, the train has **just** arrived.

5 Have you finished your internship **yet**?

6 I've **just** bought it and I've **already** broken it.

5 Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

1 has 2 haven't seen 3 gone 4 taken 5 didn't 6 go 7 left 8 gone 9 buy 10 written

6 SPOT THE MISTAKE! Tick the correct sentences and correct the mistakes.

1 X Jack and I are good friends. I have known him for years.

2 X I went shopping yesterday. I bought lots of clothes.

3 correct

4 correct

5 correct

6 X The line is still busy. How long have they been on the phone?

7 X I'm worried about the test tomorrow. I haven't learnt any of the words yet.

8 correct

7 Complete the sentences with been, gone or went.

1 been 2 gone 3 been 4 went 5 gone 6 went

PART 3

1 Write F for future plans, P for predictions and I for intentions.

1 F 2 F 3 I 4 P 5 P 6 I

2 Write the words in the correct order.

1 Are you coming to the club tonight?

2 He is spending the night at Paul's house.



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- 3 They are leaving Germany in the morning.
- 4 Geoff is not going to the studio on Monday.
- 5 We are collecting Susan on our way to the park.
- 6 They aren't having dinner at college this evening.
- 7 We are walking home from school today.
- 8 Nigel is driving us to the airport tomorrow.

3 Circle the correct indefinite pronouns.

1 anywhere 2 everyone 3 something 4 anything 5 anyone 6 someone

4 Complete the sentences with every, some, any or no.

1 some 2 no 3 every 4 any 5 some 6 every 7 any 8 no

5 Complete the sentences with be going to or the present continuous and the verb in brackets.

- 1 It is going to snow.
- 2 That bike is going to fall over.
- 3 I am going to leave college...
- 4 I am working...
- 5 What are you going to do..?
- 6 We are going to have lessons.

6 SPOT THE MISTAKE! There is a mistake in four of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 I sent out invitations to my party two weeks ago. I've received replies from ~~anyone~~ except Dominic. (**everyone**)
- 2 I don't have enough money, so I'm not going to go ~~nowhere~~ on holiday this year. (**anywhere**)
- 3 Can I have something to drink, please? *correct*
- 4 A Kate's in hospital. B Really? I had no idea. ~~Everyone~~ told me she was ill. (**no one**)
- 5 A Did anyone call when I was out? B Yes, ~~anyone~~ called, but he didn't say his name. (**someone**)
- 6 A Who do you think will win – Germany or Argentina? B I'm sorry, I don't know anything about football. *correct*

PART 4

1 Complete the sentences using the present simple passive form of these verbs.



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1 are called 2 is worn 3 are destroyed 4 are spoken 5 are not made 6 is watched

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 was stopped 2 was woken up 3 were not taught 4 Were...found 5 were given 6 was not encouraged

3 SPOT THE MISTAKE! There is a mistake in four of the sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1 These streets ~~not cleaned~~ very often – that's why they're so dirty. (**are not cleaned**)

2 I thought the play was written by Shakespeare. **correct**

3 I ~~was sent~~ about 20 emails today. (**sent**)

4 The painting was ~~made a~~ very talented young woman. (**made by**)

5 Excellent cars are made in Germany. **correct**

6 I ~~given~~ a lot of presents for my birthday. (**was given**)

4 Complete the text. Use the correct past or present passive form of these verbs.

1 were invented 2 was played 3 was called 4 were kicked 5 were made 6 were placed 7 was scored 8 is played

9 are followed 10 are watched

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of can and the passive form of the verb in brackets.

1 can be used 2 an bananas be grown..? 3 can't be switched on 4 it can be seen

5 can't be completed 6 can't be repaired

6 Make passive sentences that mean the same as the active sentences.

1 The Harry Potter books were written by J.K. Rowling

2 This phone can only be used in an emergency

3 Jeans couldn't be worn when I was in school.

4 Children are taught how to create websites.

PART 5

1 Complete the sentences with will or won't and a verb.

1 will work 2 will stay in 3 won't be able to 4 will be 5 Will...find 6 won't be

2 Circle the best option in each sentence.

1 *might* 2 *might not* 3 *may* 4 *might* 5 *may not* 6 *might not*

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



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1 won't go 2 get 3 will win 4 will pay 5 doesn't feel 6 arrive 7 don't hurry 8 will be

4 Match sentences 1–8 to uses a–h.

1 e 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 g 6 h 7 c 8 f

5 Complete the sentences with will or might and a verb.

1 might paint 2 will drive 3 will...finish 4 will...pass 5 will like 6 might ride

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

1 The orangutan *will become* extinct if they cut down any more trees.

2 If she loses any more weight, she will be ill.

3 His girlfriend will be happy when he comes home.

4 As soon as you are ready, we will go into town.

5 If you are not waiting at the station, I will take a taxi.



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