



INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS CIENTÍFICOS Y TECNOLÓGICOS No.13
"RICARDO FLORES MAGÓN"
SUBDIRECCIÓN ACADÉMICA



GUÍA

de estudio para
presentar ETS de la
UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE
INGLÉS III
Semestre 2025-1

TURNO **MATUTINO**

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FORMATO DE LA GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

Área: Humanística	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

Satisface necesidades comunicativas en lengua inglesa, utilizando los tiempos presente, pasado y futuro simples, futuro idiomático, presente y pasado continuos y presente perfecto, así como el vocabulario y las expresiones pertinentes para describir experiencias, acontecimientos, aspiraciones, planes, logros y opiniones en forma oral y escrita, en contextos sociales formales e informales.

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, reafirmando los para así tener una visión general de todos los temas que se abordarán en éste.

Evaluación

No tiene valor en la evaluación.

Materiales para la elaboración de la guía

- Programa de Estudios de la Unidad de Aprendizaje Inglés III de 2008
- Diversas páginas web
- Libros de Texto

Actividades de estudio

- Auto estudio ya sea con base en el libro de texto, ejercicios de internet o de aplicaciones para aprender el idioma.

Información Adicional

- Se recomienda elaborar un cuadro sinóptico, mapa conceptual o infografía con ejemplos de cada estructura gramatical de la sección.
- Asesoría en línea o presencial con el maestro titular.

Bibliografía Básica

- For Real Plus Elementary and For Real Plus Pre-Intermediate

9C comparative adjectives

Is your sister **older than** you? (4 47))
 Buckingham Palace is **bigger than** the White House.
 Female mosquitoes are **more dangerous than** males.
 My new job is **better than** my old one.
 The traffic is always **worse** in the evening.

- Use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	
old cheap	older cheaper	one-syllable adjectives: add -er
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add -er
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y > -ier
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	irregular

Write the comparative form:

new _____
 long _____
 nice _____
 big _____
 good _____
 fat _____
 modern _____
 friendly _____
 famous _____

Write the opposite.

younger _____
 cleaner _____
 darker _____
 more boring _____
 hotter _____
 happier _____
 easier _____
 smaller _____
 cheaper _____

Write comparative sentences using the verbs in brackets

1. My house is (big) _____ than yours.
2. This flower is (beautiful) _____ than that one.
3. A holiday by the sea is (good) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
4. The weather this summer is even (bad) _____ than last summer.
5. I think mathematics is (difficult) _____ than English.

Complete the sentences. Use the comparative.

1. Joe's car isn't very fast. He wants a _____ one.
2. My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something _____
3. The weather isn't very warm today. Yesterday it was _____
4. People aren't very polite today. In the past they were _____
5. This sofa isn't very comfortable. That one is _____
6. This coat is nice, but I think the other one is _____

10A superlative adjectives

It's **the hottest** month of the year.
It's **the most dangerous** road in the world.
She's **the best** student in the class.
Monday is **the worst** day of the week.

(5 5))

- Use *the* + superlative adjective to say which is the (biggest, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use *in* (not *of*) + places, e.g. *the world, the class*.

adjective	comparative	superlative	
cold	colder	the coldest	add -est
high	higher	the highest	
big	bigger	the biggest	double consonant, add -est
hot	hotter	the hottest	
dry	drier	the driest	> -iest
sunny	sunnier	the sunniest	
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	the most + adjective
good	better	the best	irregular
bad	worse	the worst	
far	further	the furthest	

Complete the table with the superlative form of the adjectives.

Adjective	Superlative form
thin	
beautiful	
noisy	
dangerous	
difficult	
fast	
friendly	
good	
loud	
slow	
bad	
strange	
ugly	

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Study the boxes above.

- I (tall) am the tallest person in my family.
- Jupiter (big) _____ planet in our solar system.
- Elephants (large) _____ land animals on earth.
- We bought (expensive) _____ TV in the store.
- Which sports do you think (dangerous) _____?
- My cat (lazy) _____ animal I know.
- This restaurant serves (good) _____ food in town.
- I think math (difficult) _____ subject.
- What (long) _____ word in English that you know?
- He (strange) _____ man in the story.

11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

adverbs of manner

They drive **dangerously**. (5 25))
 He dresses **fashionably**.
 She eats very **quickly**.
 I work **hard**.
 We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb.
*I speak English **very well**.*
NOT *I speak very well English.*

adjective	adverb	
slow	slowly	+ -ly
quick	quickly	
bad	badly	
careful	carefully	
healthy	healthily	consonant + y
easy	easily	> -ily
possible	possibly	le > -ly
good	well	irregular
fast	fast	
hard	hard	

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs:
*I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver*.)
*I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive*.)

modifying adverbs: *very, quite, etc.*

It isn't **very** expensive. (5 26))
 People are **quite** formal.
 She drives **incredibly** fast.
 They speak **really** slowly.

- We use modifying adverbs with adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.



words ending in -ly

Not all words that end in -ly are adverbs, e.g. *friendly* = adjective.
*He's a **friendly** person.*

1 Complete the table.

Adjective	Adverb
angry	<i>angrily</i>
bad	
careful	
comfortable	
fast	
good	
happy	
hard	
loud	
nervous	
normal	
quick	
quiet	
slow	
successful	

3 Answer the questions using the word in brackets.

How do they act? (good)

*They act **well**.*

1 How does he speak? (loud)

2 How do they behave? (nervous)

3 How does Pedro move? (slow)

4 How does Gabi laugh? (happy)

5 How does Laura sing? (bad)

6 How are you sitting? (comfortable)

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- I'm sorry, but you didn't do very _____ (good).
- You should try to act _____ (normal).
- Please speak _____ (quiet).
- You really shouldn't speak too _____ (fast).
- She _____ (successful) finished the course.
- We worked really _____ (hard) all week.
- Ben started shouting _____ (angry).
- You should do that _____ (careful).

2A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular (1 36))
☐	I stayed with friends.	We went to Brazil on holiday.
☐	I didn't stay in a hotel.	We didn't go to São Paulo.
☐	Did you stay for the weekend?	Did you go to Rio?
☒ ☒	Yes, I did .	No, we didn't .
Wh ☐	Where did you stay ?	Why did you go there?

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The form of the past simple is the same for all persons.
- To make the past simple ☐ of regular verbs add *-ed*. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in the ☐ past simple, e.g. *go > went*, see > *saw*. See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

- Use the infinitive after *didn't* for negatives and *Did...?* for questions.
- Use **ASI** and **QUASI** to remember word order in questions.

spelling rules for regular verbs		
infinitive	past	spelling
work stay	worked stayed	add <i>-ed</i>
like	liked	add <i>-d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>
study	studied	<i>y > ied</i> after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant

2B past continuous: *was / were + verb + -ing*

At 8.45 last Saturday I **was working** in my office. (1 39))
 I **wasn't doing** anything important.
 My friends **were having** breakfast. They **weren't working**.
 A Was it raining when you got up? B No, it **wasn't**.
 A What were you doing at 11 o'clock last night? B I **was watching** TV.

☐	I / He / She / It	was working	You / We / They	were working
☐	I / He / She / It	wasn't working	You / We / They	weren't working

☐ ☒ ☒	Was he working ?	Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .
☐	Were they working ?	Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story or narrative.

past simple or past continuous?

I **was working** in my office when the boss **walked in**. (1 40))
 I **was having** lunch when my sister **arrived**.

- Use the past simple for a completed action in the past.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress before or at the time of the past simple action.

Tick (☐) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

- They _____ their hotel.
A didn't liked ☐ B don't liked ☐ C didn't like ☐
- _____ to the cinema last night?
A Did you go ☐ B Did you went ☐ C Were you ☐
- The bus _____ outside the restaurant.
A stoped ☐ B stopped ☐ C was stop ☐
- When we arrived, it _____.
A was snow ☐ B were snowing ☐ C was snowing ☐
- We were very late, _____ we took a taxi.
A because ☐ B but ☐ C so ☐
- When I _____ her, she was working in a bank.
A met ☐ B meet ☐ C was meeting ☐
- Who _____ that email to?
A he wrote ☐ B did he write ☐ C he was writing ☐
- We sat down on the beach. It started to rain five minutes _____.
A then ☐ B after ☐ C later ☐
- It was really cold in Madrid, _____ it's normally hot there.
A because ☐ B although ☐ C so ☐
- I was really tired _____ I decided not to go out.
A so ☐ B but ☐ C because ☐

Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous.

Example: We drove (drive) to Manchester last week.

- 1 It _____ (not snow) when I went to bed.
- 2 When _____ she _____ (pass) her driving test?
- 3 Donna _____ (not come) to the theatre with us last night.
- 4 What _____ you _____ (do) at six o'clock last night?
- 5 I _____ (not study) when you rang.
- 6 Last year they _____ (buy) a new house.
- 7 We _____ (see) Rachel at the restaurant yesterday.

12A present perfect

- 1 A Have you seen his new film? (5 45))
 B Yes, I've seen all his films.
 She **hasn't read** any Harry Potter books.
 2 Have you ever read a Russian novel?
 Sarah's **never worked** in a big company.
 3 Have you finished the exercise?
 Your parents **have arrived**. They're in the living room.

- 1 We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don't say when.
- 2 We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never* (= at no time in your life).
- 3 We also use the present perfect to talk about something that has recently happened.

	full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
☒	I have You have He / She / It has We have They have	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that film.
☒	I have not You have not He / She / It has not We have not They have not	I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't They haven't	

☐	Have Has	I / you / we / they he / she / it	seen that film?
--------------------------	-------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------

☒	Yes,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	have. has.
-------------------------------------	------	--------------------------------------	---------------

☒	No,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	haven't. hasn't.
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- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = *has* in present perfect.
- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *read*, but sometimes different, e.g. *seen*.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

break buy decide finish forget go go invite see not/see take tell

- 1 'Can I have this newspaper?' 'Yes, I 've finished with it.'
- 2 I _____ some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
- 3 'Where is Liz?' 'She _____ out.'
- 4 I'm looking for Paula. _____ you _____ her?
- 5 Look! Somebody _____ that window.
- 6 'Does Lisa know that you're going away?' 'Yes, I _____ her.'
- 7 I can't find my umbrella. Somebody _____ it.
- 8 I'm looking for Sarah. Where _____ she _____?
- 9 I know that woman but I _____ her name.
- 10 Sue is having a party tonight. She _____ a lot of people.
- 11 What are you going to do? _____ you _____?
- 12 'Where are my glasses?' 'I don't know. I _____ them.'

Mary is 65 years old. She has had an interesting life. What has she done?



have	be
do	write
travel	meet

all over the world	a lot of interesting things
many different jobs	a lot of interesting people
ten books	married three times

1 She has had many different jobs.

2 She

3

4

5

6

Put in **gone** or **been**.

1 Bill is on holiday at the moment. He's **gone** to Spain.

2 'Where's Jill?' 'She's not here. I think she's to the bank.'

3 Hello, Sue. Where have you ? Have you to the bank?

4 'Have you ever to Mexico?' 'No, never.'

5 My parents aren't at home this evening. They've out.

6 There's a new restaurant in town. Have you to it?

7 Ann knows Paris well. She's there many times.

8 Helen was here earlier but I think she's now.

12B present perfect or past simple?

A Have you **been** to Luigi's? B Yes, I have. (5 52))

A When **did you go** there? B I **went** last weekend.

A Who **did you go** with? B I **went** with some people from work.

I've **been** to New York twice. I **went** to visit my sister – she's married to an American.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened: **Have you been** to Luigi's? **I've been** to New York twice.
- We then use the **past simple** to ask / talk about specific past details: **When did you go** there? **I went** to visit my sister.
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with **when** and past time expressions, e.g. **yesterday, last week**: **When did you see** it? **NOT When have you seen** it? **I saw** it **last week**. **NOT I've seen** it **last week**.

been or gone?

I've **been** to Italy.

My sister's **gone** to Italy to study Italian. (5 53))

- been to** and **gone to** have different meanings. **been** is the past participle of **be**, and **gone** is the past participle of **go**.
- In the present perfect we use **been to** (**NOT gone to** or **been in**) to say that somebody has visited a place.
*I've **been to** the USA three times. Have you **been to** the new Italian restaurant in George Street?*
- We use **gone to** when somebody goes to a place and is still there:
*My parents **have gone to** the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.*
- Compare: **Nick has been to Paris** = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.
Nick has gone to Paris = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.

Right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong. (The verbs are underlined.)

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it.
- 2 Have you seen Ann yesterday?
- 3 I've finished my work at 2 o'clock.
- 4 I'm ready now. I've finished my work.
- 5 What time have you finished your work?
- 6 Sue isn't here. She's gone out.
- 7 Jim's grandmother has died in 1989.
- 8 Where have you been last night?

RIGHT

WRONG: Did you see

Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
- 2 We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
- 3 I (play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4 What time (you/go) to bed last night?
- 5 (you/ever/meet) a famous person?
- 6 The weather (not/be) very good yesterday.
- 7 My hair is wet. I (just/wash) it.
- 8 I (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
- 9 Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) many countries.
- 10 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she (not/come) yet.'

Put the verb in the present perfect or past simple.

1 A: <u>Have you ever been</u> (you/ever/be) to Florida? B: Yes, we <u>went</u> (go) there on holiday two years ago. A: (you/have) a good time? B: Yes, it (be) great.	3 Rose works in a factory. She (work) there for six months. Before that she (be) a waitress in a restaurant. She (work) there for two years but she (not/enjoy) it very much.
2 A: Where's Alan? (you/see) him? B: Yes, he (go) out a few minutes ago. A: And Julia? B: I don't know. I (not/see) her.	4 A: Do you know Martin's sister? B: I (see) her a few times but I (never/speak) to her. (you/ever/speak) to her? A: Yes, I (meet) her at a party last week. She's very nice.

Complete the dialogues with *just, already, or yet*.

- 1 **Sara** I've ¹ _____ made some biscuits. Would you like one?
Mike No, thanks. I'm not hungry. I've ² _____ had lots to eat today.
- 2 **Anna** I haven't emailed Tom ³ _____. What about you?
Nils I've ⁴ _____ sent him six emails!
- 3 **Dave** Have you finished that report ⁵ _____?
Kate I've ⁶ _____ typed the last page. I finished it a few minutes ago!
- 4 **Bob** I've ³ _____ seen this film. I saw it at the cinema.
Jill Don't tell me what happens! I haven't seen it ⁴ _____!

1 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- 1 Have you *ever/never* been camping with friends?
- 2 No, I haven't been camping with friends *already/yet*.
- 3 Yes, I've *already/yet* been camping with my friends.
- 4 Have you finished the book *ever/yet*?
- 5 Yes, I've *just/yet* finished it.
- 6 Have you *ever/yet* been to London?
- 7 No, I've *ever/never* been to London.

2 Complete the conversation with *just, already, yet, ever* and *never*.

- JULIE: Hi Mum! I've (1) _____ arrived in Santiago.
- MUM: Santiago? Where's that?
- JULIE: It's the capital of Chile.
- MUM: Have you been to Argentina (2) _____?
- JULIE: No, not (3) _____, but we've (4) _____ visited Ecuador and Peru.
- MUM: You're so lucky.
- JULIE: Why?
- MUM: Well, I've (5) _____ been to Peru or Chile.
- JULIE: Have you (6) _____ been to Argentina?

MUM: No dear, you know I've (7) _____ been to South America.

JULIE: You should come with me. I've (8) _____ decided I'm coming back next year.

MUM: I don't know dear. It's a long way to travel.

3 Write sentences and questions using the prompts.

you / ever / go / to / the USA / ?
Have you ever gone to the USA?

1 *you / ever / go / skiing / ?*

2 *you / finish / your homework / yet / ?*

3 *she / just / visit / her friends / .*

4 *I / already / meet / a famous person / .*

5 *you / ever / write / a poem / ?*

6 *I / never / go / bungee-jumping / .*

7 *I / not / be / on TV / yet / .*

8 *you / ever / win / a competition / ?*

VOCABULARY

COUNTRIES & LANGUAGES



??

Read the clues and fill in the missing letters.

1. People speak this language in France. _ _ _ n _ h
2. German is the main language spoken here. _ e _ m a _ y
3. You can hear this language in Argentina. S _ _ n _ s h
4. This language is common in the Middle East. _ _ _ b i c
5. People speak this in Taiwan. C _ _ n _ s e
6. Hindi is spoken in this country. _ _ d _ a
7. Portuguese is spoken here. _ r _ z _ l
8. "Icelandish"? No, Icelanders speaks this! _ c e l _ n d _ c
9. 150 million people speak this in Russia. R _ _ s _ a _
10. French and English are spoken here. _ _ n _ d a
11. This is the official language of Japan. _ a _ a n _ s _
12. Swahili is spoken in this African country. K _ n y _
13. I'm from Sweden. I speak this language. _ w _ _ i s _
14. People here speak Thai. _ _ _ _ l a n d
15. What language do people speak in Italy? _ _ a l _ a _
16. Worldwide, 500 million people speak it. E _ _ l _ s h

16 Clues

BODY & FACE



??

Read the clues and fill in the missing letters.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. You have 5 on each hand. | f _ n g _ _ s |
| 2. Mine are green. What color are yours? | _ y _ _ |
| 3. I can use it to smell flowers. | n _ _ e |
| 4. I cut this every one or two months. | _ _ i r |
| 5. I walk on them and put shoes on them. | f _ _ t |
| 6. I use them to listen to music. | _ _ r _ |
| 7. I have 5 on each foot. | t _ _ s |
| 8. It's pink. It's in my mouth. I taste with it. | t _ _ g _ _ |
| 9. I need this for my head, of course! | _ _ c k |
| 10. I need them to bend my legs. | k n _ _ s |
| 11. I brush them every day. | _ _ _ t h |
| 12. It's a special kind of finger. | t h _ _ b |
| 13. I need them to bend my arms. | e l _ _ _ s |
| 14. It's not in the front part of my body. | _ _ _ k |
| 15. They are above my eyes. | e y e _ r _ _ s |
| 16. I have one uncle but two of these! | _ n _ l e s |

At the airport

B1



airline



airport



arrivals



baggage / luggage



boarding pass/card



car rental



check-in counter



control tower



customs



departures



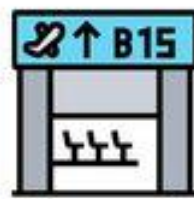
duty free



emergency exit



flight attendant



gate



life vest



passenger



passport



pilot



plane



runway



seat



seat belt



security check



trolley / cart