



INSTITUTO
MARILLAC
I.A.P.

CCH - *Marillac*

Incorporación UNAM / 2033

GUIA DE ESTUDIO PARA EL EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO DE INGLÉS II

Clave: 1207

Actualización: Junio 2024

Nombre de quien contesta la guía:

No. Cuenta:

Fecha:

PRESENTACIÓN

La presente **guía tiene como finalidad** orientarte en tu estudio para presentar con éxito el examen extraordinario de la materia de Inglés, conforme al Programa de Estudios correspondiente.

La eficacia de esta guía depende de la disposición, esfuerzo y dedicación para contestarla de una manera clara y completa. Recuerda que presentarse a un examen sin la preparación suficiente significa un fracaso muy probable, una pérdida de tiempo y un acto irresponsable que puedes evitar.

En la guía encontrarás 3 apartados:

1. Sobre la Asignatura. Datos generales: Propósitos, enfoques, unidades y objetivos.

2. Sobre la Guía. Instrucciones, materiales requeridos, bibliografía y páginas web que puedes consultar para contestarla.
3. Actividades de aprendizaje. Reactivos o ejercicios a realizar.

Cada una de las actividades de aprendizaje que se plantean en esta guía no solo tienen la finalidad de prepararte para resolver un ejercicio o un examen, sino también **para reforzar aprendizajes** que te ayuden a comunicarte, ya sea de forma oral o escrita, en inglés y comprender textos de otras materias que estén en inglés.

1. SOBRE LA ASIGNATURA.

1.1 PROPÓSITOS GENERALES Y ENFOQUES DE LA ASIGNATURA. El propósito de la materia de Inglés II es que seas capaz de intercambiar información básica sobre tu entorno, tus actividades cotidianas y las que están en progreso, así como referirte a tus habilidades, gustos y necesidades, al igual que a las de otros. La asignatura tiene un enfoque comunicativo de cuatro habilidades: leer, escuchar, hablar y escribir en idioma inglés

1.2 ESTRUCTURA Y CONTENIDO DE LA ASIGNATURA:

Unidad I. Describir la comida y los artículos personales

Alimentos y bebidas en las distintas comidas del día

Artículos cotidianos de la casa y la escuela

Cantidades y contenedores

There is/there are

Be Present simple

Unidad II. Describir y localizar lugares en la comunidad

Lugares públicos y de servicio en la ciudad

Present simple

Imperativo

Unidad III Compartir actividades cotidianas

Actividades cotidianas

Present simple

Preguntas con wh-

Can/can't (habilidad)
Pronombres posesivos

Unidad IV Compartir las acciones que están sucediendo
Presente continuo
Frasas verbales

2. SOBRE LA GUÍA.

2.1 INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES (¿CÓMO USAR LA GUÍA?):

- **Lee con atención** las instrucciones y **realiza las actividades propuestas**, recuerda que esta guía solo es un apoyo de tu autoestudio.
- Esta guía no se contesta de un día para otro, **dedica al estudio y a contestar esta guía** por lo menos 3 horas diarias continuas, durante al menos 15 días antes del examen; si le dedicas el tiempo necesario, seguramente aprobarás el examen extraordinario.
- **Subraya las palabras claves o que no comprendas** con color y búscalas en el diccionario.
- En caso de dudas, **consulta la bibliografía** sugerida en la guía. Cuando termines de resolverla, revisa tus respuestas y si continúan las dudas solicita apoyo al docente de la materia.
- Para un mejor proceso de aprendizaje y facilitar tu estudio para acreditar tu examen extraordinario, te sugerimos: **Asistir a las asesorías (con la guía contestada)** que se programen donde podrás recibir orientación y aclaración de las dudas que te hayan surgido durante la resolución de la guía.
- **Investiga más información de los temas y actividades**, puedes elaborar por propia iniciativa un resumen, mapa conceptual, una red conceptual, más ejercicios o alguna otra actividad que enriquezca tu aprendizaje.
- **Resolver correctamente las autoevaluaciones** te permitirá constatar tus avances académicos, pero no garantiza que automáticamente apruebes tu examen, ya que los contenidos específicos y la forma de los reactivos varían en el examen.

2.2 MATERIALES PARA CONTESTAR LA GUÍA Y EL EXAMEN:

Para contestar esta guía necesitas un cuaderno para tomar apuntes, pluma o lápiz.

2.3 PARA CONSULTAR:

2.3.1 Bibliografía:

1. Andelson-Goldstein J, Shapiro N, *Oxford Picture Dictionary* Oxford University Press, Second Edition
2. Coe N, Harrison M, Patterson K, *Oxford Practice Grammar Basic*, Oxford University Press

2.3.2 Web:

3. <https://portalacademico.cch.unam.mx>

NOTA: Las actividades de esta guía sólo son una referencia de los contenidos del examen: **NO SON IGUALES Y NO EQUIVALE A UN PORCENTAJE DE LA CALIFICACIÓN DEL EXAMEN.** Por lo tanto, es responsabilidad del alumno preparar la totalidad del temario de la materia.

GUÍA

Simple present

Affirmative	Negative
I work	I don't work
You work	You don't work
He works	He doesn't work
She works	She doesn't work
It works	It doesn't work
You work	You don't work
We work	We don't work
They work	They don't work

Yes/No- questions		
Do I have cheese?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
Do you eat at school?	Yes, you do/ Yes, I do	No, you don't/ No, I don't
Does she eat meat?	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
Does he eat fish?	Yes, he does	No, He doesn't
Does it work?	Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
Do you have lunch?	Yes, you do/ Yes, we do	No, you don't/ No, we don't
Do we have bread?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
Do they have vegetables?	Yes, they do	No, they don't

Information questions				
Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	
What	do does	you she	have for breakfast?	Coffee and toast
When	do does	we he	have breakfast?	At 8:00
Where	do does	they she	have breakfast?	In a cafe
Who	do does	you she	have breakfast with?	Our children
How	do does	they he	go to work?	By bus

3.- We _____ a blue house
 a have b does have c have

4.- _____ have lunch?
 a Does you b Do you c You

5.- They _____ in London
 a no live b don't live c doesn't live

Vocabulary

Jobs and places to work

<p>a teacher</p> 	<p>a student</p> 	<p>a school</p> 
<p>a doctor</p> 	<p>a nurse</p> 	<p>A hospital</p> 
<p>A salesperson</p> 		<p>A store</p> 
<p>An assistant</p> 	<p>A lawyer</p> 	<p>An office</p> 

<p>Policewoman</p> 	<p>policeman</p> 	<p>street</p> 
<p>a factory worker</p> 		<p>A factory</p> 
<p>A waiter</p> 	<p>A waitress</p> 	<p>A restaurant</p> 

Complete the sentences

6.- May is a nurse, she works _____

7.- My sister works in a restaurant, she is a _____

8.- A factory worker works in a _____

Meals

Breakfas.- in the morning

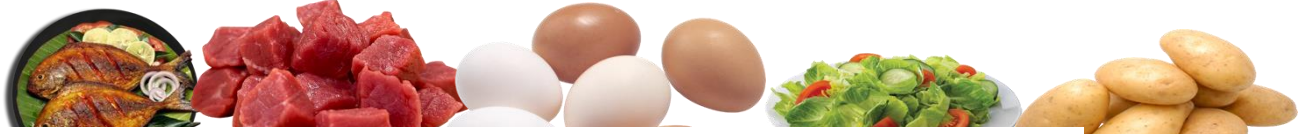
Snak.- in between meals, in school

Lunch.- in the afternoon

Dinner.- in the evening, last meal of the day

What do you have for breakfast? Have = eat and drink

Food



Sugar

sándwich

cereal

chocolate

es



Pasta

rice

vegetables

fruit

bread

butter

cheese



Coffee



tea



milk



water



soda



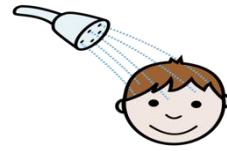
(Fuit) juice

**A typical day
In the morning**



Get up

have breakfast



take a shower



Go to school



have coffee



have a sandwich

In the afternoon



Go home

go shopping

finish work



Go to the gym



have lunch

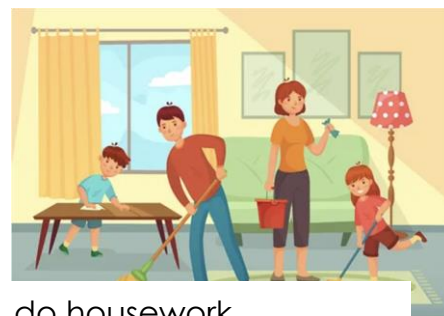
In the evening



Make dinner



have dinner



do housework



Watch TV



have a bath



go to bed

Grammar. Frequency adverbs.

Frequency adverbs answer the question How often do you ..?

These are some frequency adverb. Look at the chart

Always	100%
Usually	90% - 80%
Often	70%- 60%
Sometimes	50- 25%
Never	0%

Now look at how often Jane does things in a year

She has a cup of tea at breakfast	365
She goes to the cinema	10
She walks to work	0
She goes swimming	52

She always has a cup of tea at breakfast
She sometimes goes to the cinema
She never walks to work
She goes swimming every week

There are two possible placement for frequency adverbs:

1.- Adverbs of frequency go **before** simple present verb

I always **have** breakfast

You usually **get up** at 7:00 Sara never **eats** meat

Daniela and Julio always **make** dinner together

2.- Adverbs of frequency go **after** be (am, is, are)

Jack **is** always late

She **is** usually very punctual

Sara and Claudia **are** never at home on Sunday

We **are** sometimes late to work

With **never** we use a negative verb:

He never eats meat Tomas is never happy We never go to the gym

Do not say:

~~He doesn't never eat meat~~

Put the words in order to make sentences

9.- /She/goes/ to the gym/ always

10.- never/ They/ late/ are

11.- My brother/ eats/ fish/ sometimes

Vocabulary. The neighborhood



Shopping mall.
Example: Perisur

Supermarket
Example:
Walmart



Department store.
Example: Liverpool

Restaurant



coffee shop



Grocery store



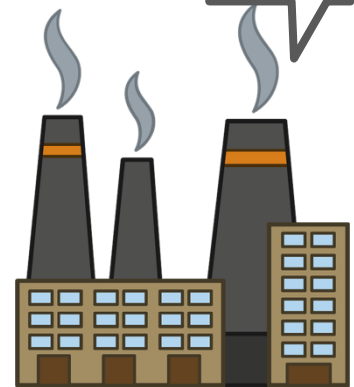
Convenience store



Stadium



Factory



laundry



Dry cleaners



Barber shop



Hair salon

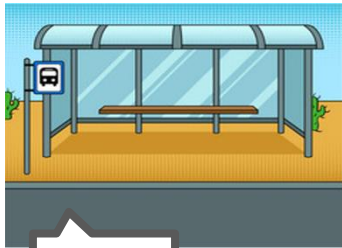


bakery



Pharmacy





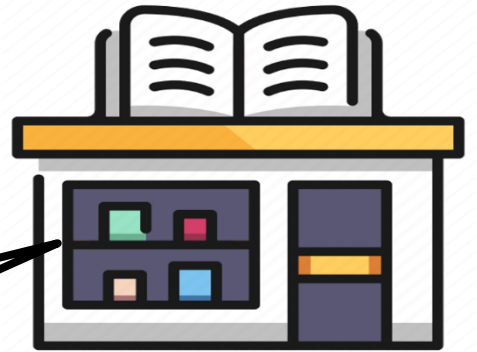
Bus stop



Subway station



library



Bookstore

Complete the sentences with a word from the box. There is one word that you don't have to use

Grocery store	laundry	bakery	library	bookstore
---------------	---------	--------	---------	-----------

12.- I you want to wash your clothes you go to the _____

13.- To buy a book you go to the _____

14.- You buy cakes and bread in the _____

15.- To buy fruits and vegetables near you house you go to the _____

GRAMMAR

There is/ there are

When we want to say what is in a room or a place, we use there is and there are

There is a laundry on Pine street

There are some grocery stores in the next street

There is singular nouns

There are plural nouns

	Singular	Plural
+	There's a piano	There are some flowers in the garden
-	There isn't a fridge	There aren't any pictures
?	Is there a TV? Yes, there is. No there isn't	Are there any glasses? Yes, there are. No, there aren't

We use there is/ there are with a/an, some, any.

A/an with singular nouns:

A jacket An elevator There is an elevator at the end of the corridor

Some= not an exact number. There are some stores in the next street

Use some and any with plural nouns. Look at the chart

	Singular	Plural
+	There's a piano	There are some flowers in the garden
-	There isn't a fridge	There aren't any pictures
?	Is there a TV? Yes, there is. No there isn't	Are there any glasses? Yes, there are. No, there aren't

Use **some** in affirmative (plural) sentences. Use **any** in negative sentences and questions.

There are some bookstores near my house
 There aren't any barber shops in my neighborhood
 Are there any grocery stores near here?

Don't get confused with these words

There are = to say that something (plural) exist
 There are some restaurants

They= plural pronoun
 They are my friends, Lucia and Claudio...

Their = plural possessive adjective
 ... this is their house

Chose the best option to complete the sentences

16.- We need to buy _____ milk
 a some b a c an

17.- How many cinemas _____ near here?
 a are they b is there c are there

18.- That's _____ package for me
 a some b a c an

Word order in questions

Questions with be (am, is, are)

Question	Verb	Subject		
	Are	they	American?	No, they are Canadian
	Is	this	your coat?	Yes, it is. Thank you!
How old	are	you?		I'm 16
What time	is	it?		It's about 2:30
When	is	it	summer in Peru?	It's from November to March

Questions with do

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form	
	Do	you	spea <u>k</u> English?	Yes, I do
	Does	she	spea <u>k</u> Spanish?	No, she doesn't
Where	do	you	live?	In a city in Argentina
What	does	your sister	do?	She's a nurse
What music	do	you	like?	I like pop music
When	does	Jane	go to the gym?	At 6:00 in the morning
How	do	you	spell your last name?	S-I-L-V-A

In simple present questions, *do/does* is an auxiliary verb to make the question. Use *do* for I, you, we, they. Use *does* for he, she, it

What time do Liz and Tim get up?
Where does Jackson work

Use the base form of the verb for all subjects (I, you, he, she, it, you, we, they)
What music does she like?

Questions with do vs questions with be

Do not use be (am, is, are) in simple present questions with speak, love, like, etc.

Do you like Japanese food? Where do they study English?

Do not use the auxiliary do in questions with be
Where are you from? Are they students?

Put the words in order to make questions

19.- /learning/ Are/ a language/ you/?

20.- /listen/ Do/ you/the radio/ to/?

21.- /visit/ she/ Does/ her uncle/?

22.- /you/ Where/ live/do/?

23.- /do/ When/ you/ get up/?

Can/ can't

Can is a modal verb (like would, could, may, maybe, etc.). Can is used for several things:

to say what is or is not permitted (You can't park here)

to ask for permission (Can I go to the restroom?)

to ask for help (Can you open the door, please?)

to talk about things we are able to do generally (She can speak Japanese)

to talk about things we are able to do at the moment (I can see the moon)

Affirmative

I can swim

You can cook

He can speak

She can drive

It can clean

We can help

You can jump

They can sing

Negative

I can't swim

You can't cook

He can't speak

She can't drive

It can't clean

We can't help

You can't jump

They can't sing

Do not use to after can: They can sign ~~They can to sign~~

After can the verb goes in simple form: She can sing

Can't= cannot = can not

Questions			Short answers					
	I			I			I	
	you	swim?		you			you	
Can	he	come?	Yes,	he	can	No,	he	can't
	she			she			she	
	it			it			it	
	we	help?		we			we	
	you			you			you	
	they			they			they	

Underline the option to complete the sentences

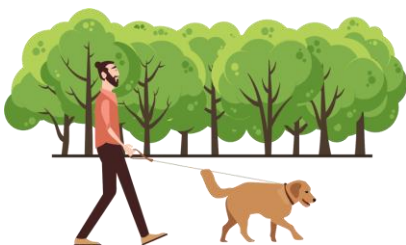
24.- Where _____ I park my bicycle ?
 a can b is c can't

25.- It is hot here! _____ open the window?
 a You can b Can you c You

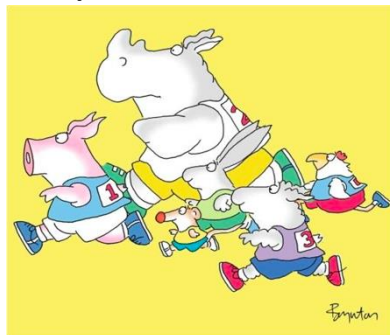
26.- I'm very bad at dancing. _____ dance!
 a I can't b I can c Can I

VOCABULARY
VERB PHRASES

walk (home)

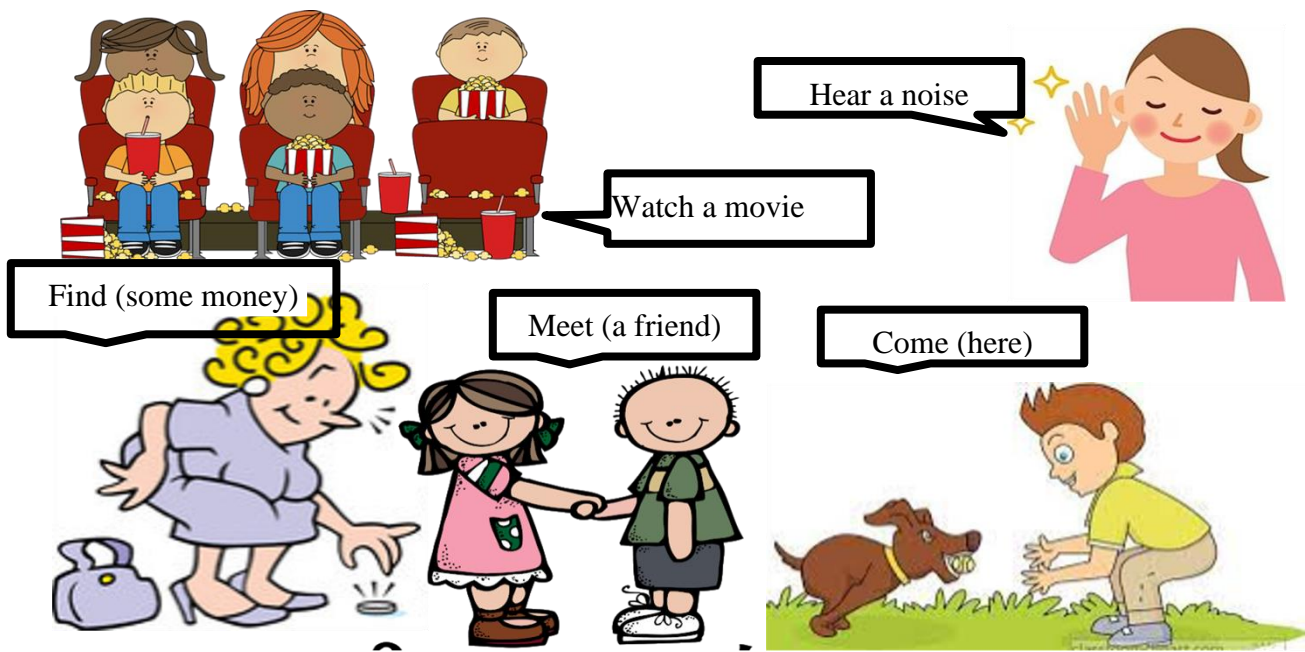


run (a race)



wait (for the bus)





Complete the sentences with a word from the box. There is one word that you don't need to use

walk	run	Call	hear	watch
------	-----	------	------	-------

27.- I'm going to _____ my friend to tell her the news

28.- Is there something in the cinema? Let's _____ a movie

29.- I don't like to drive, I prefer to _____ home

30.- I'm scared!! Do you _____ that noise?

Grammar

A, An, Singular And Plural Nouns

We use a/an with singular (1) nouns

a jacket

a wallet

an envelope



Take an

Talk to a friend

Call a friend
Call a taxi

