



INSTITUTO  
MARILLAC  
I.A.P.

CCH - *Marillac*

Incorporación UNAM / 2033

## GUIA DE ESTUDIO PARA EL EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO DE INGLÉS II

Clave: 1207

Actualización: Junio 2025

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  
Frases 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
<b>He works</b>	<b>He doesn't work</b>
<b>She works</b>	<b>She doesn't work</b>
<b>It works</b>	<b>It doesn't work</b>
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
<b>Does she eat meat?</b>	<b>Yes, she does</b>	<b>No, she doesn't</b>
<b>Does he eat fish?</b>	<b>Yes, he does</b>	<b>No, He doesn't</b>
<b>Does it work?</b>	<b>Yes, it does</b>	<b>No, it doesn't</b>
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

Simple present spelling rules for third person singular (he, she, it)

I start                      He starts                                      I know                      She knows

If a verb ends in **-ch, -o, -sh, -ss** we add **-es** after he, she, it

I watch                      she watches                                      you do                                      she does  
they go                      he goes                                      we wash                                      it washes

If a verb **ends in a consonant (b, c, d, f, g...)** **+y** we use **-ies** after he, she, it

I study    she studies                      they fly    it flies                                      we try    he tries

Remember

I have	she has	I have a car	She has a car
You do	he does	You do the housework	He does his homework
We go	he goes	We go to the store	She goes to the store

**We use simple present to:**

★ talk about things that happen regularly

◦ She plays soccer every week

★ talk about facts

◦ I don't speak Chinese

Water boils at 100°C

★ talk about feelings and opinions

◦ I like rock music

He feels sad

★ talk about thoughts

◦ I think she is very intelligent

Chose the option to complete the sentences

1.- Daniela \_\_\_\_\_ in an office

a works                      b work                                      c workes

2.- \_\_\_\_\_ Maria have dinner?

a Does where              b Where does              c Where do

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

a teacher 	a student 	a school 
a doctor 	a nurse 	A hospital 
A salesperson 		A store 
An assistant 	A lawyer 	An office 

Policewoman 	policeman 	street 
a factory worker 		A factory 
A waiter 	A waitress 	A restaurant 

Complete the sentences

6.- Mary 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



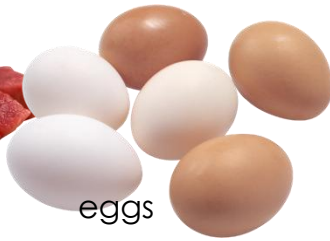
## Food



Fish



meat



eggs



salad



potatoes



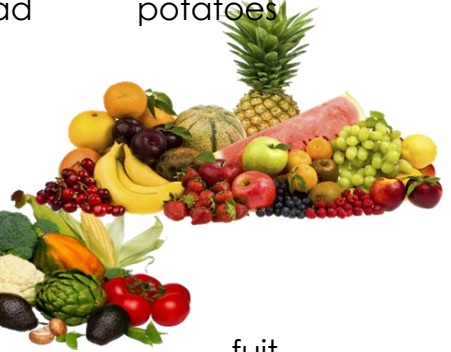
Pasta



rice



vegetables



fruit

bread



butter



cheese



Sugar



sándwich





cereal



chocolate



		
Coffee	Tea	Milk

		
Water	Soda	(Fruit) Juice

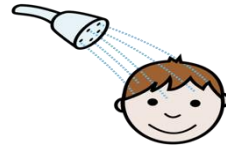
**A typical day  
In the morning**



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



Restaurant



coffee shop



Grocery store



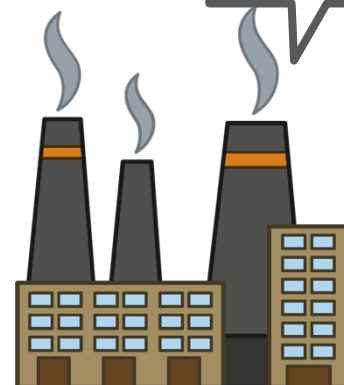
Convenience store



Stadium



Factory



laundry



Dry cleaners



Barber shop



Hair salon



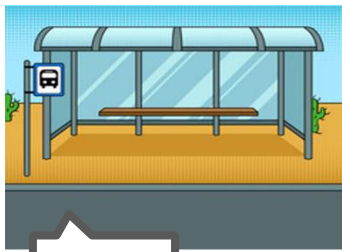
bakery



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

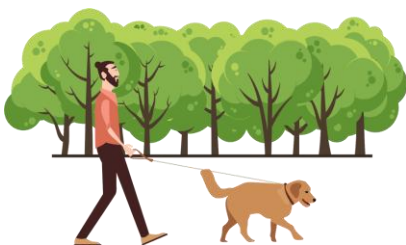
25.- It is hot here! \_\_\_\_\_ open the window?  
a You can              b Can you              c You

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

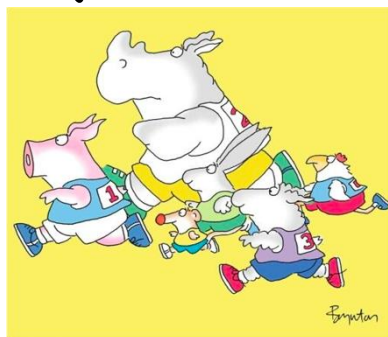
## VOCABULARY

### VERB PHRASES

walk (home)

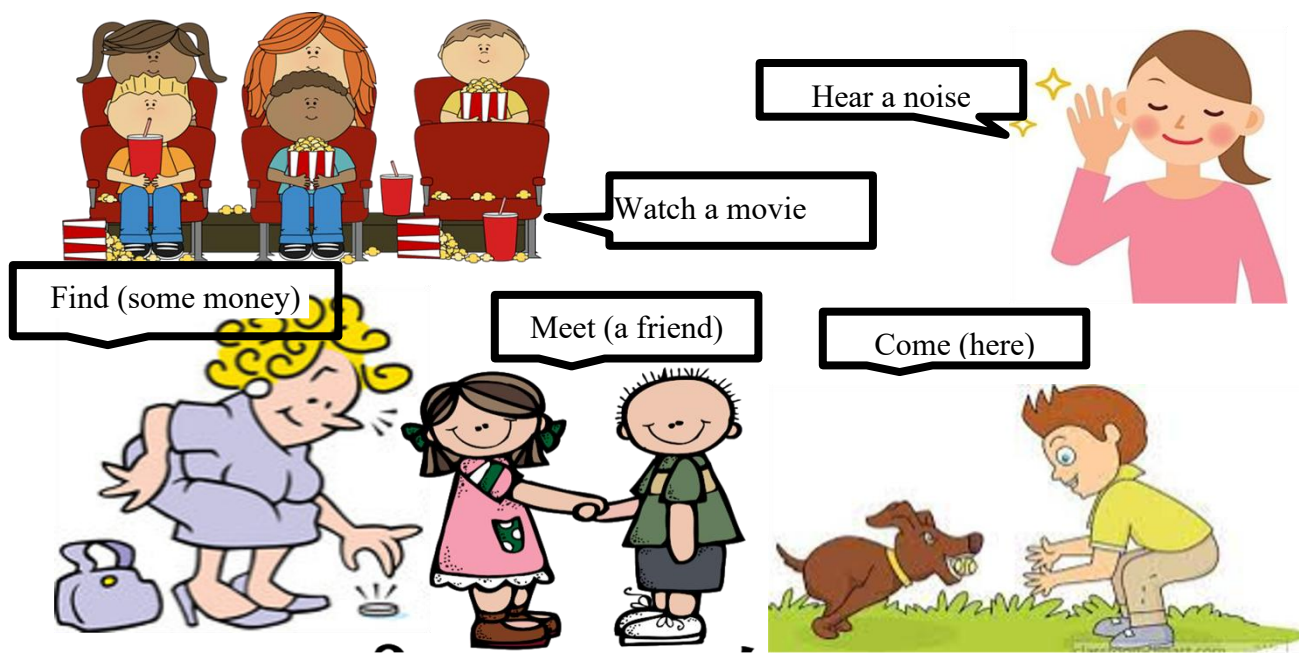


run (a race)



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
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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 umbrella

Talk to a friend



Call a friend  
Call a taxi

