



Colegio de Estudios Científicos y Tecnológicos  
del Estado de Guanajuato.

# INGLÉS III

CUADERNO DE TRABAJO  
TERCER SEMESTRE

GEOMETRÍA ANALÍTICA

INGLÉS III

BIOLOGÍA

ÉTICA



Secretaría  
de Educación  
de Guanajuato



EDUCACIÓN  
SECRETARÍA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA

Número de registro:  
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## Mensaje de la Directora General



### Joven Estudiante:

En todo este proceso de incorporación al mundo profesional, el español, así como una lengua adicional tienen una importancia decisiva, por lo que su aprendizaje en la preparatoria es de la mayor importancia. Veamos por qué.

La comprensión de lectura, la capacidad de escuchar; la expresión oral clara y la redacción lógica de una lengua que no sea la materna nos permiten incorporar información nueva y transmitirla en cualquier situación, sea escolar o laboral. Estas habilidades son, por lo tanto, la puerta de entrada para conocer todo lo que nos rodea (incluso las demás disciplinas) y para darnos a conocer a quienes nos rodean. Sin estas habilidades básicas no podemos tener éxito en la vida social adulta.

La reflexión sobre nuestra lengua y su mejor conocimiento conducen a un pensamiento más ordenado, por lo que el aprendizaje del inglés en la preparatoria permite a los alumnos tener un instrumento para clasificar mejor sus ideas.

En todo acto de comunicación, ya sea oral o escrito, intervienen una serie de elementos necesarios para que dicho acto sea eficaz. O lo que es lo mismo, sin estos componentes el proceso comunicativo no sería posible.



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## **CONTENIDO**

<b>UNIT.....</b>	<b>5</b>
Superlatives... ..	9
Animal comparatives and superlatives.....	13
Will simple Future... ..	14
El auxiliary Will... ..	17
Going to .....	19
<b>UNIT 2 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
Should.....	22
Must... ..	24
Would.....	29
Could.....	31
Gerund.....	33
<b>UNIT 3 .....</b>	<b>37</b>
If, Zero Conditional.....	38
First Conditional... ..	43
Present Perfect... ..	48
<b>REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS.....</b>	<b>55</b>





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daß  
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fall

Adresse, ad.  
Adreßbuch, dir  
Advokat, barrister  
Affe, monkey  
Agent, agent  
all (-er, -e, -es), all  
allein, alone  
als; 1) als ich kam, when  
I came  
alt, old

Arbei  
n,  
Arm  
Arm  
Art,  
Arzt  
a  
Ald

UNIDAD I



## UNIT 1











Para aprender más

### COMPARATIVES. WHEN COMPARING TWO PEOPLE, ANIMALS, PLACES OR THINGS.

Add “-er” to short (one and two syllables) adjectives. Use “more” before long (more than two syllables) adjectives. Also, you must add the word **than** after the comparative adjective word.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES	Form	Example
one syllable	Adj + <i>-er</i>	tall + <i>-er</i> = taller
two syllables ending in <i>-y</i>	<i>-y</i> changes to <i>-i</i> + <i>-er</i>	happy + <i>-er</i> = happier
two syllables (not ending in <i>-y</i> )	<i>more</i> + Adj	<i>more</i> + famous = more famous
three (or more) syllables	<i>more</i> + Adj	<i>more</i> + beautiful = more beautiful

### Vocabulary

 <b>Adjectives</b>	<b>Old</b> 	<b>Young</b> 	<b>Strong</b> 
<b>Weak</b> 	<b>Pretty</b> 	<b>Ugly</b> 	<b>Brave</b> 



**Activity.** Form the comparatives of the following adjectives:

Big	Easy	beautiful
Small	busy	intelligent
Tall	pretty	dangerous
Short	heavy	understanding
Strong	funny	brave
Weak	smelly	interesting
Ugly	friendly	difficult

### Exceptions!

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
GOOD	BETTER
BAD	WORSE
FAR	FARTHER OR FURTHER

Grammar structure:

SUBJECT1 + VERBO TO BE + COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE + THAN + SUBJECT2



**Activity.** Compare the following people, objects, etc. using any adjective from the chart.

Interesting	Cold	Useful	Big	Handsome	Skillful	High	Delicious	Angry
Attractive	Popular	Expensive	Tall	Pretty	Fat	Hardworking	Poor	
Intelligent	Crazy	Dangerous	Sad	Cheap	Dirty	Hot		

Facebook vs Instagram

---

Coca Cola vs Pepsi

---

Mango vs Watermelon

---

Motorbikes vs Bikes

---

Cristiano Ronaldo vs Lionel Messi

---

Our high school vs Other high schools

---

Donald Trump vs AMLO

---



**Activity.** Create sentences using the following prompts.



**Tom**

Age : 28

Height: 1.75

Weight: 78

Intelligent: +

Happy: +

Good: ++



**Sally**

Age: 25

Height: 1.82

Weight: 67

Intelligent: +++

Happy: ++

Good: +



**Ellen**

Age: 15

Height: 1.60

Weight: 54

Intelligent: ++

Happy: +++

Good: +++



**Activity** Create sentences using the following prompts

★ Tom is ..... than Sam.

☐ more tall

☐ taller

☐ tallest



★ His car is ..... than mine.

☐ expensiver

☐ more expensiv

☐ most expensive



★ This test is ..... than the previous one.

☐ easy

☐ easier

☐ easiest



★ English is ..... than Maths.

☐ interesting

☐ most ☐ more

interesting



★ Adam is ..... than Fred.

☐ more funny

☐ funnier

☐ most funny



★ This movie is ..... than the other one.

☐ boringer

☐ more boring

☐ most boring





**Para aprender más**

## SUPERLATIVES

## SUPERLATIVES

Adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.\

Grammar structure

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	Form	Example
one syllable	<i>the + Adj + -est</i>	<i>the + old + -est</i> = the oldest
two syllables ending in -y	<i>the + Adj (-y changes to -i) + -est</i>	<i>the + happy + -est</i> = the happiest
two syllables (not ending in -y)	<i>the + most + Adj</i>	<i>the + most + famous</i> = the most famous
three (or more) syllables	<i>the + most + Adj</i>	<i>the + most + beautiful</i> = the most beautiful



Activity

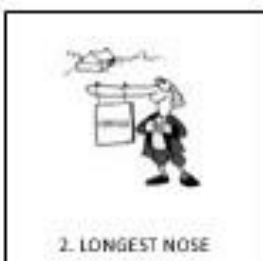
# Guinness World Records

## PRESENTS THE

## WEIRDEST

## WORLD RECORDS

Match the titles to the correct record:



A baby boy, who later died, was born in London in 1924 with 14 fingers and 15 toes. ☐

A sofa powered by a Mini 1300cc motor has a top speed of 140 km/h. It is steered by turning a pizza pan. ☐

Matthew McGorry from the USA wears size 28½ shoes. ☐

Flossie Bennett was 97 years old when she was a bridesmaid at wedding in the UK in 1999. ☐

Thomas Wedders from a circus in England in the 1770s had a nose 19 cm long. ☐

Li Jian Hua from China lifted 50kgs of bricks clamped to his ear and held the weight for 9.3 seconds in 1998. ☐

Shadow the dog regularly goes diving with his owner to a depth of 4 metres. They share an air tank. ☐

Yim Byung Nam held a piece of metal heated to a temperature of 487.7°C in his mouth for 14 seconds. ☐

## USING SUPERLATIVES





**Para aprender más**

**SUPERLATIVE QUIZ.**

1. What is the coldest place on Earth?

- a. the Arctic      b. the Antarctic      c. Siberia

2. What is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world?

- a. Jerusalem      b. Athens      c. Damascus

3. What is the most crowded country in the world?

- a. Monaco      b. Singapore      c. Bangladesh

4. What is the least densely populated country in the world?

- a. Canada      b. Australia      c. Mongolia

5. What is the largest ocean in the world?

- a. the Pacific      b. the Atlantic      c. the Indian Ocean

6. What is the largest desert in the world?

- a. the Sahara      b. the Gobi      c. the Antarctic

7. What is the heaviest animal on Earth?

- a. rhinoceros      b. hippopotamus      c. elephant



8. The mosquito kills more people than any other animal in Africa. What is the second most dangerous African animal?

- a. lion                      b. crocodile                      c. hippopotamus

9. Which animal has the longest life span?

- a. giant tortoise              b. chimpanzee                      c. parrot

10. Which country has the most visitors each year?

- a. Italy                      b. France                      c. China

11. What is the world's busiest train station (has the most passengers daily)?

- a. Shinjuku, Tokyo              b. Grand Central, New York              c. Gard du Nord, Paris

12. Which American city has the world's busiest airport?

- a. Chicago                      b. New York                      c. Atlanta

13. How heavy was the heaviest ever person?

- a. 335kg                      b. 635kg                      c. 935kg

14. What was the first country to give women the right to vote?

- a. Australia                      b. New Zealand                      c. Saudi Arabia


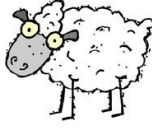
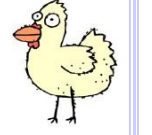
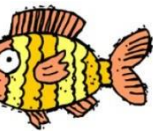
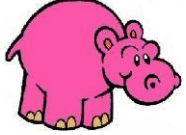
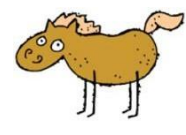
15. What is the highest mountain in the world?

- a. Mt. Everest                      b. Chomolungma c. Sagarmatha


## ANIMAL COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES




**Activity. Where are the Animals?** Follow the directions to figure out where each of the animals belongs.


					
<b>Tiger</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Chicken</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Hippo</b>	<b>Horse</b>
Height (cm) 91	Height (cm) 85	Height (cm) 60	Height (cm) 10	Height (cm) 140	Height (cm) 120
Length (cm) 270	Length (cm) 190	Length (cm) 30	Length (cm) 70	Length (cm) 330	Length (cm) 110
Weight (kg) 230	Weight (kg) 130	Weight (kg) 5	Weight (kg) 22	Weight (kg) 2,200	Weight (kg) 90
Speed (km/h) 56	Speed (km/h) 35	Speed (km/h) 14	Speed (km/h) 24	Speed (km/h) 30	Speed (km/h) 52
Age 14	Age 10	Age 6	Age 9	Age 20	Age 26


### Directions Zoo:


 The heaviest (kg) animal is in the smallest cage.




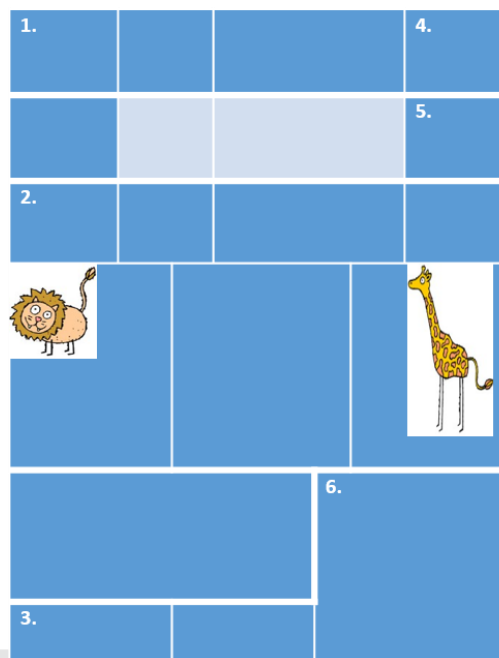
 The youngest animal is in the biggest cage.

 The fastest animal is in cage number one.

 The shortest animal (height) is in cage number four.

 The sheep is between the fish and the giraffe.

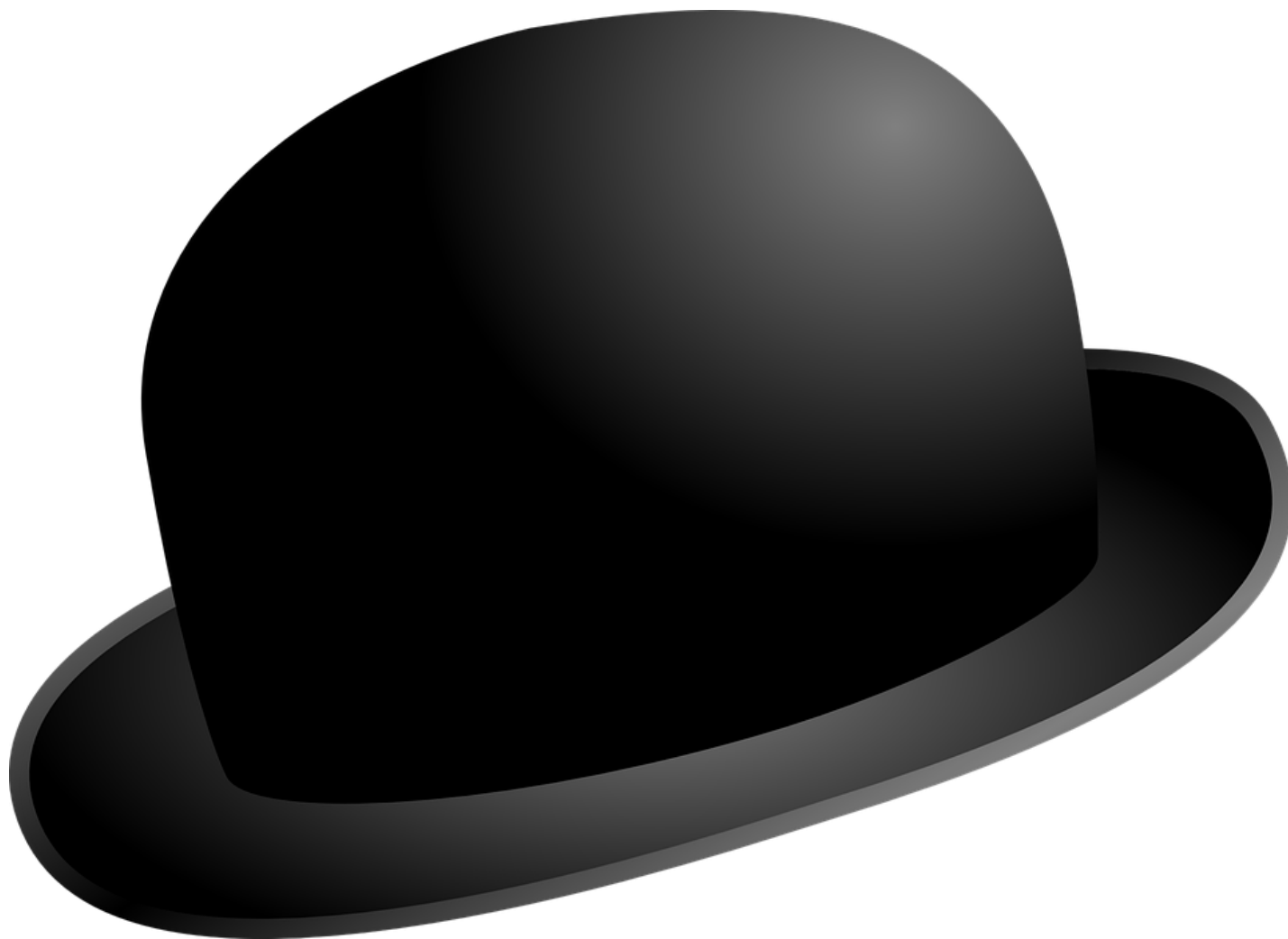
 The oldest animal is in cage number two.





**Answers:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is in cage number one.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_.





Para aprende más

## WILL SIMPLE FUTURE.

En inglés, el Futuro Simple se forma con el auxiliar “Will”. Podemos usar el Futuro Simple para:



Predecir un evento futuro

It will rain tomorrow.



Hablar de eventos o hechos futuros que damos por ciertos

The president will serve for four years



Expresar voluntad o falta de voluntad para hacer algo

I will do the washing.





## Dar órdenes o instrucciones

You will follow my instructions



## Hacer una invitación o solicitud

Will you come with me?



## Expresar una decisión espontanea o promesa

I will pay the services bills this afternoon.





**Estructura Afirmativa:**

Sujeto + Auxiliar **"Will"** + Verbo Principal + (C/O/A)\*  
(En su forma base)

**Estructura Negativa:**

Sujeto + Auxiliar **"Will"** + **not** + Verbo Principal + (C/O/A)\*  
(En su forma base)

**Estructura Interrogativa:**

(Palabra Interrogativa) + Auxiliar **"Will"** + Sujeto + Verbo Principal + (C/O/A)\*  
(En su forma base)

\* C = Complemento; O = Objeto Directo o Indirecto; A = Adverbio/Frase Adverbial



**Activity** Make some sentences using the following drawing prompts.



Do homework



Dance



Buy – shop



Travel



Sleep



Chat



**Activity.**

Classify the following sentences according to the uses (Promises, offerings, agreements, predictions)

1. I won't tell your secret to anyone.
2. I will bring the sandwiches, and you'll bring the soda for the party.
3. He will probably give you a lift.
4. We will be friends forever.
5. She will be an excellent doctor.
6. I will look after the children if you like.
7. I'll change the kids and you'll bathe the dog.
8. I will give you a 20% off.



**Activity.**

Write 5 sentences using "will" in different structures (positive, negative and interrogative)

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_



**Activity.** In your notebook write 6 sentences in future tense will (2 positives, 2 negatives, 2 interrogatives).



**Activity.** Complete the following table using future tense will

	I probably...	I definitely...	I'm sure I...	Maybe I...
Today,				
This week,				
In the next two months,				
In the next five years,				



**Activity.** Write the horoscope for your zodiac sign and the zodiac sign of one of your classmates.



**Activity.** Role play a dialogue in pairs, where one of you takes the role of an astrologist who predict the future of the other person.



**Activity.** Ask your classmates about what they think their future will be like.  
How will your future be like...?

	Student 1	Student 2
In five years		
In ten years		
In twenty years		
In fifty years		



## Activity.



## INGLÉS III Cuaderno de Trabajo Tercer Semestre

Make predictions using the following periods of time

1. In 3 years I will \_\_\_\_\_
2. In 5 years I will \_\_\_\_\_
3. In 10 years I will \_\_\_\_\_
4. In the next vacations I will \_\_\_\_\_
5. In 50 years I will \_\_\_\_\_

### GOING TO.

#### Estructura Afirmativa:

Sujeto + Auxiliar "**Be**" + **going to** + Verbo + (C/O/A)\*  
 en Presente Principal  
 (En su forma base)

#### Estructura Negativa:

Sujeto + Auxiliar "**Be**" + **not** + **going to** + Verbo + (C/O/A)\*  
 en Presente Principal  
 (En su forma base)

#### Estructura Interrogativa:

(Palabra + Aux "**Be**" + Sujeto + **going to** + Verbo + (C/O/A)\*  
 Interro- en Presente Principal  
 gativa) (En su forma base)

\* C = Complemento; O = Objeto Directo o Indirecto; A = Adverbio/Frase Adverbial

En inglés, el Presente Continuo del verbo "Go" se combina con otro verbo para expresar futuro. Se usa para:



#### Hablar de nuestros planes e intenciones

We are going to travel to Paris next year





**Hacer predicciones basándose en evidencia presente:**

She is going to have a terrible indigestion!



**Activity.**

Order the elements according to the structure above.

1. You / to / visit / beach / they / going / are / beach / to

the \_\_\_\_\_

2. Laura / going to / her / feed / dog /

is \_\_\_\_\_

3. Prepare / exam / Victor / going / is / to /

the \_\_\_\_\_

4. Are / we / to / going / do /

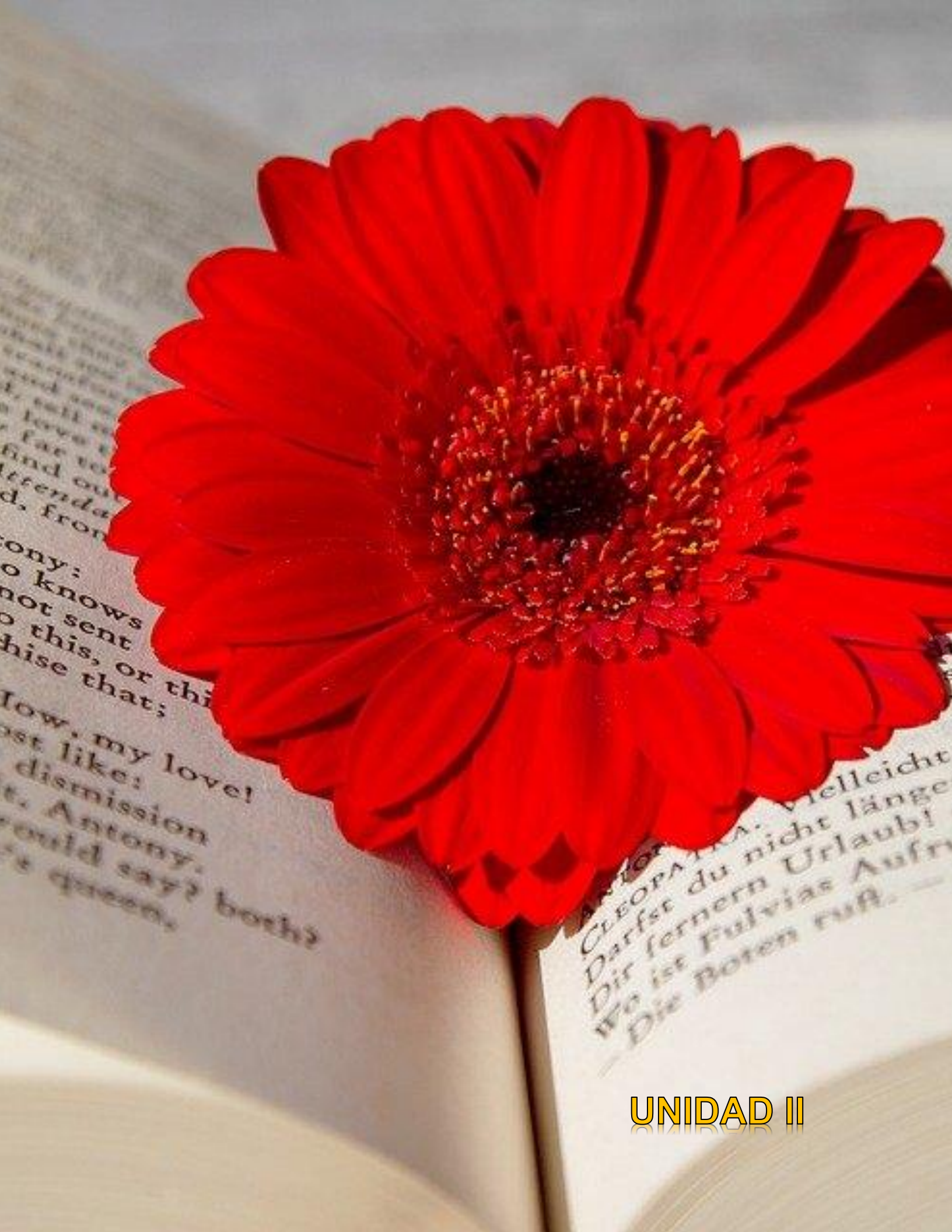
homework \_\_\_\_\_

5. Jake / is / going / to / leave / the door /

open \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]





ony:  
o knows  
not sent  
o this, or thi  
hise that;  
low, my love!  
st like:  
dismission  
t. Antony.  
ould say? both?  
e queen,

ANTONIA. Vielleicht  
Darfst du nicht länger  
Dir fernern Urlaub!  
Wo ist Fulvias Auftr  
— Die Boten ruf. —

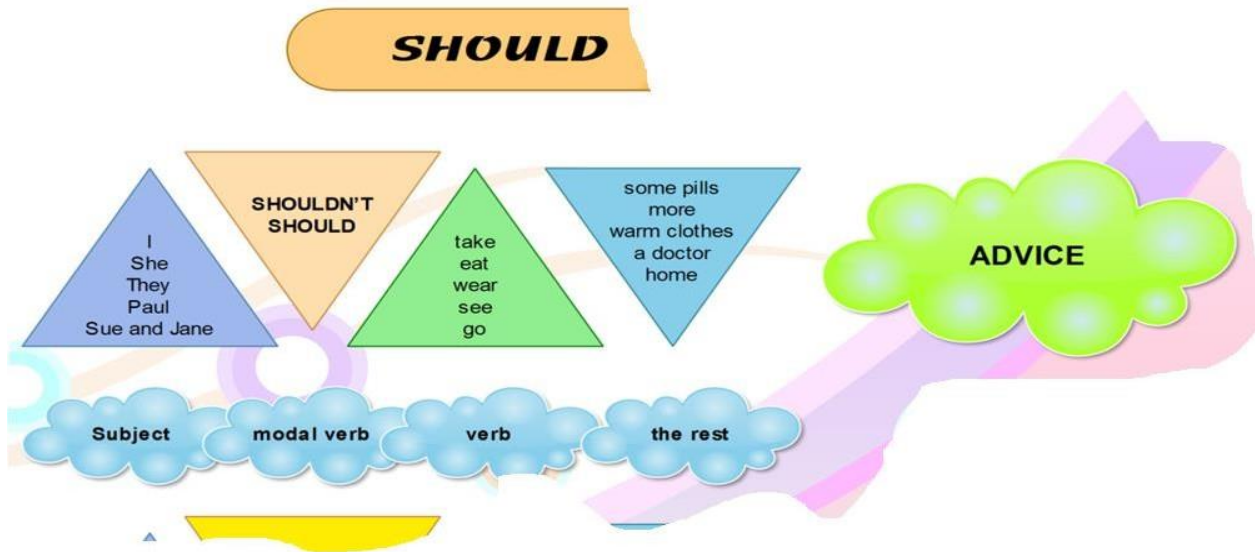
UNIDAD II

## UNIT 2. MODALS / MUST



Para aprender más

### SHOULD.



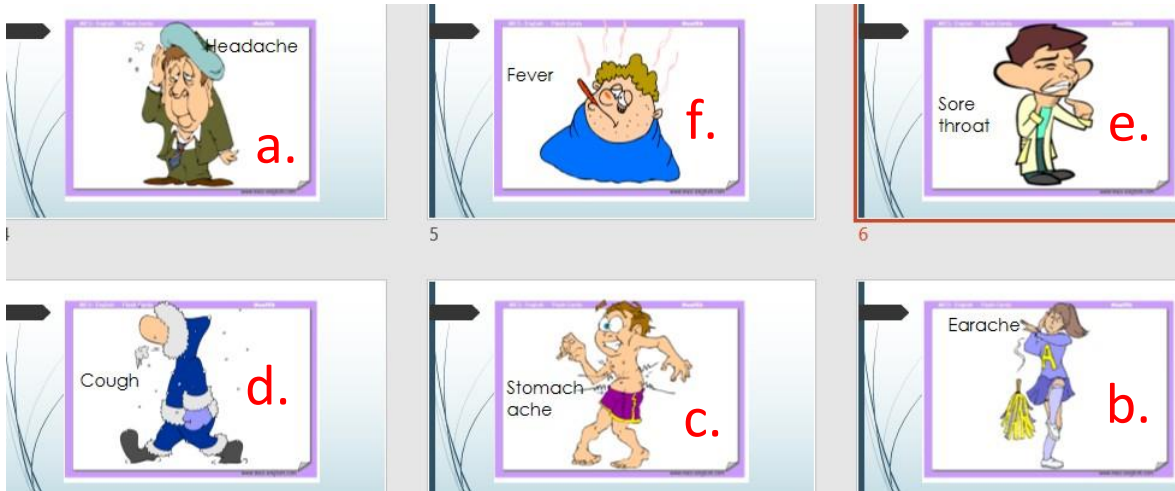
Note that:

•The **main verb** is usually in the *base form* (*He should go*).

Look at the *basic structure* again, with *positive*, *negative* and *question sentences*:

subject	+	auxiliary verb <i>should</i>	+	main verb
	<u>subject</u>	<i>should</i>	<i>not</i>	main verb <i>base</i>
+	He	<b>should</b>		<u>work.</u>
-	<u>You</u>	<b>should</b>	not	go.
?	<b>Should</b>	we		<u>help?</u>

**Vocabulary. Ailments.**



**Activity.** Recommend to these people something to ease their pain.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.



**Activity.** Search for information about a STD's (sexually transmitted disease) and the write three advices that could help to prevent these situations.

STD (sexually transmitted disease)	Advice











**Activity.** In pairs, create a dialogue in which you talk about a problem and provide a solution for it. Then present it to the class.



**Para aprender más**

### Circle the correct option.

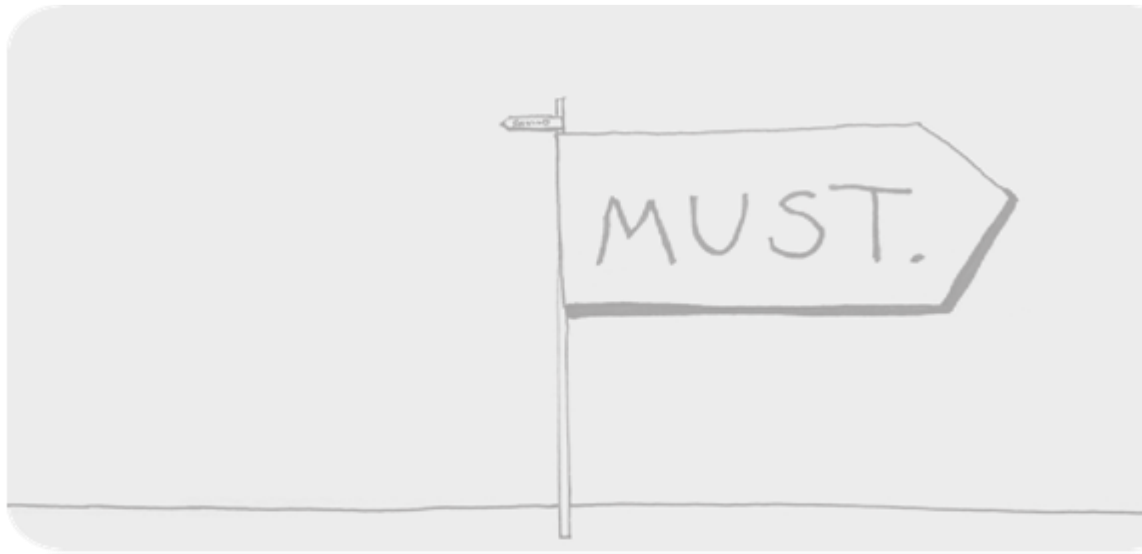
1. You *should* / *shouldn't* brush your teeth twice a day to have a bright smile. 
2. People *should* / *shouldn't* hurt the animals because they are our friends. 
3. It is going to rain. You *should* / *shouldn't* take an umbrella.
4. We *should* / *shouldn't* sleep at night to be fresh.
5. You *should* / *shouldn't* wash your hands before eating. 
6. You *should* / *shouldn't* drink too much coffee. 
7. You *should* / *shouldn't* do your homework to be a good student. 
8. We *should* / *shouldn't* help old people. 



Para aprender más

## MUST

We can use “**must**” to express strong recommendation, obligation or certainly. We can use “**must not /mustn’t**” to express prohibition.



Example: you must speak to her but you **mustn’t** shout.

We can use “**don’t have to**” to suggest that someone is not required to do something.

Example: you have to arrive on time but you don’t have to be here all day.

Exercise: Change the sentences using **Must** or **Mustn’t**.

## We use **MUST**...

- **In the present.**
- **To talk about something that is important, an obligation, a rule or a law.**
- **We use mustn't for PROHIBITION**
- **MUST and HAVE TO can have the same meaning:**

*I must do my exams = I have to do my exams*

### **Mustn't**

#### **MEANING**

It is prohibited; it is not allowed.  
It is important that you do **NOT** do something.

**You must not drink that.**

= It is forbidden to drink that.

= Don't drink that, it is not allowed.

**You mustn't tell John.**

= Do **NOT** tell John.

= You are not allowed to tell John.



## School Rules

1. **Don't arrive late** → **You *mustn't* arrive late.**
2. **Help your classmates.** → **You *must* help ...**
3. **Don't copy other students' work.**
4. **Don't eat in class.**
5. **Study hard**
6. **Put your hand up to ask a question.**
7. **Be Polite.**
8. **Don't write on the walls or desks.**
9. **Don't talk in class.**
10. **Don't throw litter on the floor.**



**Activity.** Complete the following class rules with MUST or MUSTN'T so you can create your own class rules!

You .....be quiet when someone else is speaking.

You .....listen to the teacher.

You .....arrive in class on time.

You .....eat in class.

You .....use a telephone in class.

You .....answer the teacher's questions.

You .....bring your books to class.

You .....do homework.

You .....cheat or copy in a test.

You .....write notes to friends in class.



**Activity.** Your turn! Write sentences using **MUST** or **MUSTN'T** for the following situations.

-When you are in a library,  
you.....

-When you are in a library,  
you.....

-When you are on an airplane,  
you.....

-When you are on an airplane,  
you.....

-When you are on an airplane,  
you.....

-Before you leave the country,  
you.....

-Before you leave the country,  
you.....

-When you take a test,  
you.....

-When you take a test,  
you.....

-When your father drives,  
he.....

-When your father drives,  
he.....

-When you and your friends eat at a restaurant,  
you.....

-When you and your friends eat at a restaurant,  
you.....

When your sister shops online,  
she.....

-When your sister shops online,  
she.....



Para aprender más

## WOULD.

The word “would” doesn’t have an exact meaning in Spanish the only function it has is to change the way a verb is translated or used.

Like = gustar      would like = gustaría

Love = amar      would love = amaría

We can use “would” to express many things, this time we are going to use it to indicate preferences or to invite/offer something to someone. Besides it is used in a polite way.

Example: Would you like some coffee?

No, thank you. I would like a glass of orange juice.

WOULD	
REFUSAL	I would smell something burning.
REQUEST	Would you hand me two pencil?
OFFER	I would help you with Spanish.
CONDITIONAL	I'll had a car. I would drive around the world.
FUTURE IN THE PAST	She said that she



**Activity.**

Translate the following verbs into Spanish (remember to add “would” before all of them)

Would...

Eat

Write

Read

Take

Ask

Grow

Have

Buy

Get

Walk

Sing



**Activity.** Write five sentences using the latter verbs

1.-

2.-

3.-

4.-

5.-



**Para aprender más**

## **COULD.**

We can use the modal “could” to make a request. We can use it when we are asking others to perform an action.

Examples:

- Could you switch on the light?
- Could you help me on the dishes?
- Could you speak more slowly?

We can use the word “please” to make the request more polite and less direct

Example:

- Could you please help me?

To answer negatively in a respectful way, we can say:

- No, I’m sorry. I can’t
- I’d like to, but I can’t
- I’d love to, but I’m busy right now

<b>COULD</b>	
<b>ABILITY</b> (past)	I could play a guitar when I was a child.
<b>POSSIBILITY</b> (past)	A lot of crime could be prevented.
<b>PERMISSION</b> (polite)	Could we go home now?
<b>REQUEST</b> (polite)	Could you lend me this book?
<b>SUGGESTION</b>	I could help you with English.
<b>CONDITIONAL OF CAN</b>	I could visit many places if I had more money.
Like	



### Activity.

Complete the request and read them out loud. Can you think of other words to complete the request?

Office	Slowly	Costs	Name	Out loud
--------	--------	-------	------	----------

1. Could you tell me how much it \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Could you say that \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Could you speak more \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Could you spell your \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Could you tell me where Mike's \_\_\_\_\_ is?



### Activity.

Based on the following situations, write and role play dialogues with a partner making and answering polite requests.

- At the supermarket
- At the doctor's office
- At school
- At the airport



### Activity.

What requests do you make to...?}

1. A flight attendant \_\_\_\_\_
2. A jeweler \_\_\_\_\_
3. A hairdresser \_\_\_\_\_
4. A gas station attendant \_\_\_\_\_



Para aprender más

## GERUND

The gerund and the infinitive are forms of verbs that act as nouns. The gerund is formed using the ending “-ing” (walking, eating, etc...). As we saw in the verbs lesson, the infinitive is formed using the preposition “to” (to walk, to eat, etc...).

- We can use the gerund or the infinitive as the object, subject or complement of a sentence, but in general it is more common to use the gerund as the subject.



### Ejemplos:

Object:

I like cooking. / I like to cook.

Subject:

Swimming is good exercise.

Complement:

My favorite exercise is swimming.

- With some verbs, the meaning of the sentence can change with the use of the gerund or the infinitive.



### Examples:

Gerund:

I forgot writing that email. (Meaning: I wrote the email, but I forgot that I wrote it.)

Infinitive:

I forgot to write that email. (Meaning: I never wrote the email.)

- The infinitive is used after adjectives.

Examples:

I'm glad **to see** you.

She was surprised **to find** the door unlocked.

- Only the gerund can be used after prepositions.

Examples:

He's good at listening.

I always read before going to bed.

- The gerund is used after certain nouns.

Examples:

What is the advantage of waiting?

I am interested in taking an English class.

- The gerund is also used after some expressions and phrasal verbs.

Examples:

We're really looking forward to seeing you.      That movie was not worth seeing.



A. Match the sentences



**Activity.**

B. Fill the blank

1. Don't forget..... (lock) the door before going out.
2. She suggested.....(going) to the cinema.
3. A big dog made a little girl ..... (cry).
4. You don't let your brother ..... (see) this present.
5. He advised me.....(not sit) near the window.
6. We trying ..... (finish) the report on time.
7. I didn't like her so I turned left to avoid..... (meet) her.
8. Have you finished ..... (read) that book?
9. It stopped.....(rain).
10. I hate ..... (see) a child.....(crying)



**Activity.**

1. He stopped .....because he was so tired.	a. Taking
2. Please let me..... your decsion.	b. Know
3. Try to avoid.....him angry.	c. Working
4. I hope ..... a job.	d. To find
5. The teacher decided..... the pape.	e. To take
6. Long offerd ..... care of my garden.	f. To run
7. Peter used .....5 miles.	g. To welcome
8. We prepared..... them.	h. To accept
9. My mom asked me .....up eggs.	i. Making
10. Jim prefers.....the bus to walking.	j. To pick

Rossella i Albert Caller zaprowadzili Julię i Ricka przez bogato intarsjowaną komodę, na której ustawiono rozmaite cenne przedmioty: dwie statuetki z Chin, z epoki Ming, sztyler toledański i szkatułkę na biżuterię ze Smyrny. Nie widząc żadnej pozytywki – odezwała się Julia, rozejmując się wokół z zaciekawieniem.

– Oczywiście, bo jest odrobinę... oryginalna – powiedział Albert, sięgając po krzesło. Zsunął z nóg mokasyny i wszedł na krzesło. Zdjął ze ściany obrazek wiszący nad komodą.

– Rick! – wykrzyknęła Julia, rozpoznając namalowaną ogród. – Czy to nie jest Willa Argo?

– To jest dom, w którym mieszkamy! – wyjaśniła dziewczyna. – To jest park, urwisko... a tu jest furtka.

– Prawdą? – spytała Rossella. – Pokaż im ramę, Albercie. Wznowa odwrócił obraz, pokazując dzieciom korbkę obrazu w złote ramy. Na metalowym cylinderku była wygrawerowana, znak Petera. Za pomocą koła zębatego korbka obracała metalowym cylinderkiem, najeżonym maleńkimi kołeczkami.

– Puść... – szepnął Albert i pokręcił korbką. Dzieci zwały trącać lekko w maleńkie, metalowe pręci. Kiedy koła zaczęły ułożyć się w uroczą melodyjkę, Rick poczuł się nagle tak, jakby wrócił do czasów dzieciństwa. To była ta sama melodia,



... którą usłyszał wiele lat temu. Petera Dedalusa, wtedy był młody: ta melodia była wszystkim w porządku. Wszystko w porządku. Otrzymał się. Ze pozytywki. Dają mu... rozp... o s... st... w... R...

– Próbował zegarmistrzów...  
– Tak, ale...  
– Jesteście...  
czy czegoś w...  
– Istotnie...  
kojniejszym...

## UNIDAD III



Para aprender más

## IF, ZERO CONDITIONAL

To express something TRUE, we use 'zero conditional'. The structure is as it follows:



**Zero conditional**

If + Simple Present, + Simple Present

If + Simple Present, + Simple Present



*If you cross an international line, the time changes.*

**IF - CLAUSE**

**MAIN- CLAUSE**



It is also possible to replace “IF” by “WHEN”:

*When you cross an international date line, the time changes.*

The zero conditional is used to talk about things that are always true, such as general truths or scientific facts.

A zero conditional sentence consist of two clauses, an “if” clause and a main clause. In most zero conditional sentences we can use “when” or “if”. In both clauses the simple has to be used.

Examples:

- If you heat water, it boils
- If it rains the grass gets wet.

### Vocabulary.



**Calculator**



**Chocolate**



**Flashdrives**



**Cupcakes**



**Scale**



**Swimming Pool**



**Activity.** Create six sentences using the previous vocabulary and zero conditional.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



**Activity.** Match the columns.

**Zero conditional**

<b>Column 1</b>	<b>Column 2</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> If you don't sleep well enough,	A) the food burns.
<input type="checkbox"/> If the oven is too hot,	B) you get sunburned.
<input type="checkbox"/> If you study hard,	C) people can't sleep well.
<input type="checkbox"/> If you eat too much,	D) you feel tired.
<input type="checkbox"/> If you stay in the sun too long,	E) you put on weight.
<input type="checkbox"/> If you work out,	F) you put on muscles.
<input type="checkbox"/> If you speak too loudly,	G) you get good grades.



**Activity.** Match the two parts of the zero conditional sentences. Then choose the correct words in *italics*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. If it <i>rains / rained</i> ,         | a. they <i>die / will die</i> .              |
| 2. The engine <i>starts / will start</i> | b. if you <i>have / had</i> any problems     |
| 3. If I drink too much coffee            | c. I take the tram to school.                |
| 4. I always watch comedies               | d. if I <i>felt / feel</i> sad.              |
| 5. If plants don't get water,            | e. I <i>get / will get</i> a headache.       |
| 6. My teacher gets angry                 | f. if you turn the key.                      |
| 7. Phone this number                     | g. if I <i>am / will be</i> late for school. |



**Activity.** Complete the zero conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ water to 100° C, it \_\_\_\_\_. (heat, boil)
2. The menu \_\_\_\_\_ on the screen if you \_\_\_\_\_ this button twice. (appear, press)
3. Put those plants in the sun. If they \_\_\_\_\_ enough light, they \_\_\_\_\_. (die, not get)
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ the right password, you \_\_\_\_\_ the website. (not have, not access)
5. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ well if she \_\_\_\_\_ coffee before bed. (not sleep, drink).
6. \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ annoyed if you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework? (get, not do)



**Activity.** Complete the zero conditional sentences by choosing the correct pairs of verbs from the box. Put the verbs in the correct form.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ to do my homework, I \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher a lie.
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother up in the morning, he \_\_\_\_\_ to school on time.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ music really loudly if I \_\_\_\_\_ at home alone.
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ sleep at night, I \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ embarrassed if you \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake when speaking English?
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework if she \_\_\_\_\_ tired.



**Activity.** Complete the facts. Use the verbs below and the zero conditional.

water   get   heat   melt   freeze

1. Metal turns red and then white if \_\_\_\_\_
2. Water expands if it \_\_\_\_\_
3. Plants die if \_\_\_\_\_
4. If you mix green, red and blue paint, \_\_\_\_\_
5. If you leave butter in the sun, \_\_\_\_\_



**Activity.** Write the zero conditional sentences using prompts.

*Example: I / feel / faint / I / see / blood* I feel faint if I see blood.

1. Sam / feel / depressed / it / rain

---

2. It / not matter / you / be / late

---

3. Mary / listen to / classical music / she / always / feel / happy /

---

4. I / get / home / on time / my dad / shout / at me

---

5. your / dog / sit down / you / say 'sit'?

---





Para aprender más

## FIRST CONDITIONAL.

USE:

**AN ACTION WE ARE VERY SURE IS GOING TO HAPPEN**

FORM:

**IF + SIMPLE PRESENT/ FUTURE SIMPLE**

**IF YOU STUDY A LOT, YOU WILL PASS THE EXAM**

When something is very possible in the present or the future we can use the first conditional. The structure of a sentence in first conditional consist in a main clause and an “if” clause, the main clause uses future simple and the “if” clause uses simple present

Examples:

**IF YOU DON'T STUDY, YOU WILL FAIL THE TEST**  
**IF IT IS SUNNY TOMORROW, WE WILL GO TO THE BEACH**  
**IF YOU GO TO BED LATE, YOU WILL BE TIRED TOMORROW**



**Activity.** Match the sentences halves and write out the complete sentence.

1- If you don't get up soon	a- The teacher will be angry
6. If you are late for class again	b- You won't pass the exam
3- If you don't take a map	c- We will go to the park
4- If it is sunny	d- You will get lost
5.- If we see a restaurant 6- If you don't study	e- You will miss the bus
6- If you don't study	f. - We will stop and have lunch



**Activity.** Complete the sentences.

1- If you send the letter now, she \_\_\_\_\_(receive) it tomorrow.

2- If I \_\_\_\_\_(have) money, i will buy a new car.

3- If I \_\_\_\_\_(be) cold, i will wear my coat.

4- She \_\_\_\_\_(not/ win) the game, if she doesn't know the rules.

5- She will go shopping, if she \_\_\_\_\_(have) time.

6- If it rains, I \_\_\_\_\_(not/go) to the park.

7- They will go to the party, if she \_\_\_\_\_(invite) them.



**Activity.** Complete the sentences with the suitable verb tense.

1. The football match \_\_\_\_\_(be) cancelled if it  
\_\_\_\_\_ (rain)

2. I \_\_\_\_\_(go) to the party if connie \_\_\_\_\_(come) with  
me

3. If you \_\_\_\_\_(not drive) carefully, you \_\_\_\_\_(have)  
\_\_\_\_\_ an accident

4. If someone \_\_\_\_\_(not water) these plants  
they \_\_\_\_\_(die)

5. If we \_\_\_\_\_(walk) so slowly, we \_\_\_\_\_(be) late  
If we \_\_\_\_\_(run), we \_\_\_\_\_(no be) late

6. If you \_\_\_\_\_(carry) too many eggs, they \_\_\_\_\_(break)



**Activity.** First conditional quiz.

1-If Paul passes his exams, his father.....

Will buy him a bike / Will to buy him a bike.

2-If tomorrow rains, we.....

Take our umbrellas / Won't take our umbrellas.

3-I will go to the cinema .....

If I finish my homework / If i finish my homework.

4- If you eat less chocolates you.....

Will feel better / Will to feel better.

5-He will phone her.....

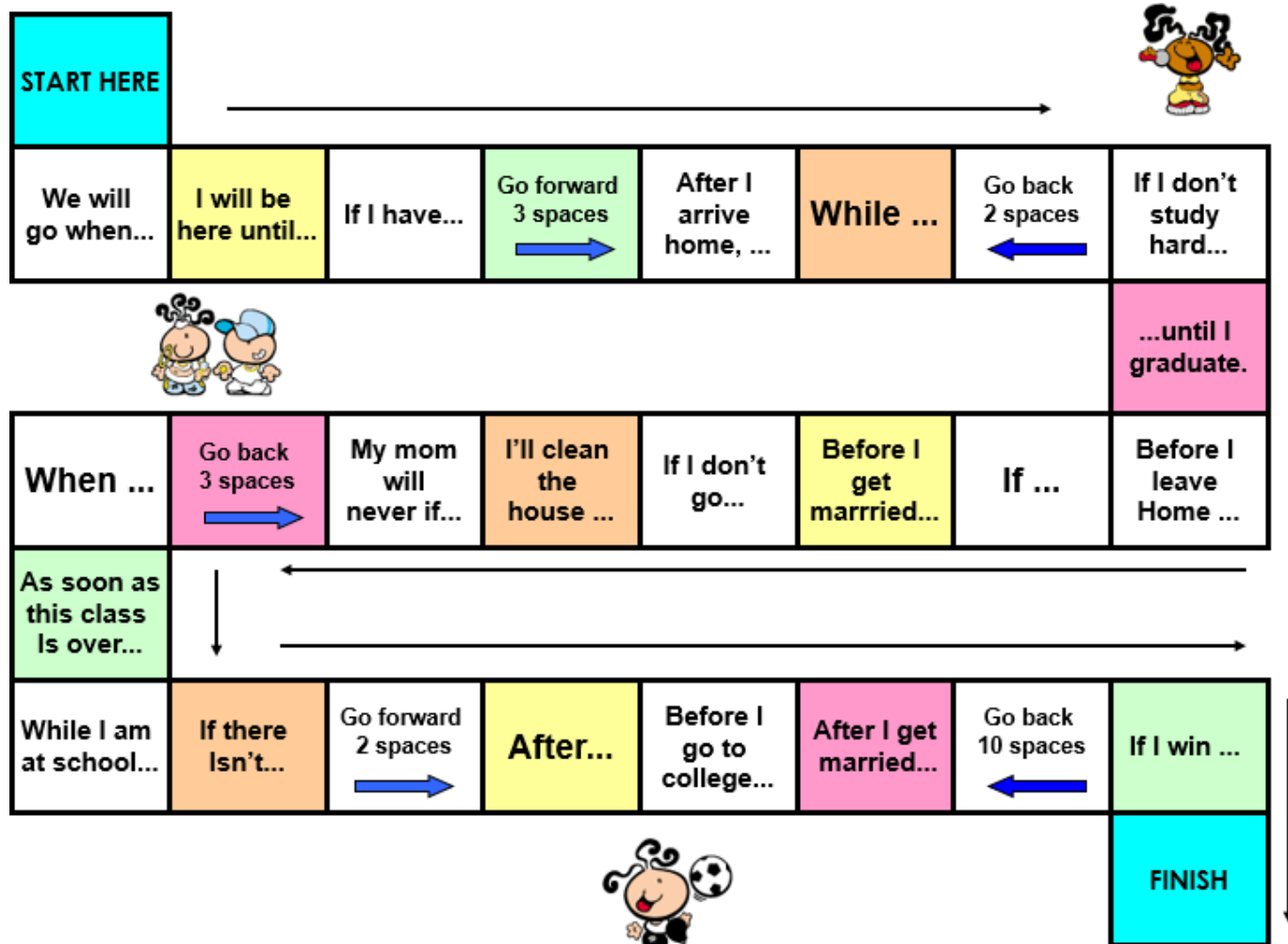
If he has her telephone number / If he has his telephone number.



# INGLÉS III

## Cuaderno de Trabajo Tercer Semestre

Play with me.





Para aprender más

## PRESENT PERFECT.

### Rule 1:

If we are talking about an event which happened in the past and if we don't give an exact time (yesterday/two days ago/last week), we can use 'The Present Perfect Tense'.

The exact time is not important.

### Rule 2:

We often use 'The Present Perfect Tense' to talk about a continuing situation. This is a state that started in the past and continues in the present and will probably continue into the future.

This is a state (it is not an action). We usually use "for" or "since" with this structure.

### Rule 3

We use it for an action which happened in the near past. And, it has strong connections or effects to the present

### Rule 4:

If we are talking about a period (today/this morning/this week/this month/this year/this century) which hasn't finished, then we can use 'The Present Perfect Tense'.

### Rule 6:

Already/Just/Yet: We also use these words in this tense 'The Present Perfect Tense'

### Rule 5

Letely/Recently: These words give us information about the events hooened en the near past. They don't't give a specific time in the past.

So, we can use The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect is written grammatically as it follows:

**Affirmative:** ☐ + verb to have + verb in past participle +

**complement Negative:** ☐ + verb to have + not + verb in

**past participle + complement Interrogative:** Verb to have +

☐ + verb in past participle + complement + ?



Examples:

I have painted the walls blue.

He hasn't seen his family for 5 months.

I have broken my arm. It still hurts.

I have been to the cinema twice this week.

I have been very busy lately.

The washing machine is still working. It hasn't finished yet.

He has been in Egypt for a week.



**Activity.**

Find the past participle of the following verbs

Be

See

Do

Talk

Go

Lear

Mak

n

e

Win





Activity. Complete the sentences using the past participle of the verbs in brackets.

The train has \_\_\_\_\_. We can go out now. (stop)

She isn't ready. She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ her cases yet. (pack)

She has \_\_\_\_\_ some photos. (take)

Sally hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ yet. Where can she be? (arrive)

I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to your mother. (speak)

I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ which shoes to buy yet. (decide)

My father has \_\_\_\_\_ to Rome. (drive)



Activity. Speaking cards.

Have you ever been in hospital ?	Have you ever cheated on a test?	Have you ever danced on the table?
Have you ever been to Paris ?	Have you ever been on TV ?	Have you ever sung in public?
Have you ever lied to a teacher ?	Have you ever lost money ?	Have you ever made a cake?
Have you ever felt jealous ?	Have you ever kissed an animal ?	Have you ever been in danger ?
Have you ever had an operation ?	Have you ever played tennis ?	Have you ever flown in a plane ?
Have you ever smoked a cigarette ?	Have you ever played the guitar ?	Have you ever broken anything ?



**Activity.** Put the words in the right order.

a) I/homework/yet/finished/ haven't/my

b) I/homework/my/done/have/already

c) I/homework/my/finished/have/just

d) He/home/gone/has/already

e) Mark/come back/France/just/has/from

f) They/bought/new/a/just/have/house

g) We/had/lunch/haven't/yet

h) The train/the station/already/left/has

i) left/the train/yet/has/?



**Activity.** Complete. Use just, already or yet.

Have you bought a new bike\_\_\_\_\_?

Great! Sean has\_\_\_\_\_broken the world record!

Don't shout! He hasn't finished his homework\_\_\_\_\_.

Can I go to Jane's party? I've\_\_\_\_\_asked you three times.

Mark can't win the race now. He's\_\_\_\_\_fallen off his bike.

Have you cleaned your room\_\_\_\_\_? I've\_\_\_\_\_asked you twice.

Adam is very clever. He's\_\_\_\_\_passed all his university exams.

I haven't sent the email to Amy\_\_\_\_\_.

Joe has\_\_\_\_\_gone. If you hurry you can catch him

ENGLISH

Game. Snakes and ladders.

## Present perfect snakes and ladders

P  
U  
G  
G  
O  
S  
R  
E  
D  
D  
A  
L

31	32 Have you ever done anything stupid?	33	34 Which countries have you travelled to?	35 <b>FINISH</b>
30 What's the best film you've ever seen?	29	28	27 Have you ever bought anything online?	26 How long has it been since you spoke to your mother?
21 How many TV programmes have you watched today?	22 Have you had any arguments this week?	23	24	25
20	19	18 Have you ever had a pet?	17	16 Have you ever cheated in an exam?
11	12 How long have you known your best friend?	13	14	15
10 Have you ever eaten something horrible?	9	8 Is there anything you haven't done for ages that you'd like to?	7	6 How long have you been studying English?
1 <b>START</b>	2	3	4 How much fruit have you eaten today?	5

S  
n  
a  
k  
e  
s  
  
g  
o  
d  
o  
w  
n

Answer the questions. If you make a mistake, stay in your original position.





**Exercise 7 Fill in with for, since, just, already, yet**


- 1.- My son went to the supermarket but he hasn't come back .....
- 2.- Leonard has ..... made his bed but he hasn't called his girlfriend .....
- 3.- Miriam has lived in Morocco .....she was ten years old.
- 4.- We have ..... met the new teacher at the high school.
- 5.- The waiter has..... brought me some coffee and biscuits.
- 6.-Have they visited London .....? No, they haven't.....gone there.
- 7.-That man has .....come late again. His boss is very angry with him.
- 8.-Has the girl lived in France ..... five years? Yes, she arrived five years ago.
- 9.-The plane has flown .....twelve hours.
- 10.-The businessman has worked in the same office ..... he was twenty-five years old.
- 11.-There has been many accidents on this road.....last year.
- 12.-John has performed the same play .....a long time.
- 13.- The woman hasn't sold her car ....., but she wants to sell it.
- 14.- I have known my boyfriend.....we were at primary school.



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# INGLÉS III