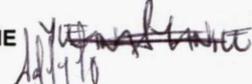
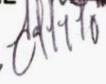


GUIA DE EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO / INGLÉS IV

NOMBRE DEL PROFESOR: _____ FECHA: NOV/19
NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: _____ GRUPO: _____
Valor: 0 %

ELABORARON

ASTUDILLO SEGURA CLAUDIA 
HERNÁNDEZ HERNÁNDEZ YLEANA YANINE 
OLLOQUI PANG JOSÉ ENRIQUE JAVIER 
REYNA CRUZ XOCHILT ALINNE 
ROJAS ESQUIVEL DIANA LAURA 
ZAMUDIO IZQUIERDO ROSA ESTHER 

1. Past Simple Past:

For actions that happened and finished in the past

For actions that happened in the past and we know exactly when

With yesterday, then, ago, last night/week ..., in 2001..

EX: I **PLAYED** GUITAR **LAST** WINTER

2. Present perfect

For actions which started in the past and continue up to now

For actions that happened in the past but we don't know the exact time

With for, since, ever, never, yet, already, so far, how long...

EX: I **HAVE WORKED** SINCE 2003/ SHE **HAS DRIVEN** FOR 10 YEARS

3. Present perfect progressive

Progressive Tense gives a stronger idea that the action is still continuing or that it has only just finished.

EX: I **have been talking** to Peter for two hours.

4. Either, neither, so, too

SO is used to show agreement with positive statements.

SO + Auxiliary/Be + Subject (pronoun)

The Auxiliary (or To Be/Have) needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement.

It is similar to using TOO at the end of a sentence.

Person A	Person B	Using too
I am happy.	So am I.	= I am happy too.

Neither is used to show agreement with negative statements.

Neither + Auxiliary + Subject (pronoun). The Auxiliary needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement. It is similar to using either at the end of a sentence, although Neither is more commonly used, especially in spoken English.

EXAMPLES

A: I don't understand Spanish.

B: Neither do I. (= I don't understand Spanish either.)

A: I cannot swim.

B: Neither can I. (= I can't swim either.)

5. Intensifiers; so, such, too, enough

So + adjective Example: You are so beautiful

So + adverb Example: You dance so beautifully today.

Such + noun phrase Example: You are such a beautiful lady.

6. Tag questions

Tag questions are short questions at the end of statements. They are mainly used in speech when we want to: confirm that something is true or not, or to encourage a reply from the person we are speaking to.

EXAMPLE

Jack is from Spain, **isn't he?**

They aren't funny, **are they?**

He shouldn't say things like that, **should he?**

7. **Defining clause who, which, that, where, when and when.** They are necessary for the rest of the sentence. THAT can use for people, animals or things.

EXAMPLE

The school, **which** was built in 1929, has 100 students. (is used for animals or things)

She's the girl **who** lives next door. (Is uses for person)

Shakespeare was a famous writers **whose** plays became famous around the world. (Is used for possession)

This is the hotel **where** we stayed. (Is used for places)

Saturday is the only day **when** we can relax. (Is used time) in our holidays.

8. Passive voice: present and past

Present Simple passive voice

am/is/are + Past Participle

The email **is sent** everyday by Susan

Past Simple passive voice

was/were + Past participle

The letter **was sent** last week by Andrew

9. Vocabulary find out the meaning of this words.

Anybody

Somebody

Everybody

Anywhere

Somewhere

Everywhere

Accommodation

Duties

Assistant

Youth

Variety

Manager

Audience

Course

Success

Vegetarian

Celebration

Pollution

Improve

Archive

Instructions

Messages