

# COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES DE TABASCO

**PRESENTA: DRA. NELLY DEL CARMEN CORDOVA PALOMEQUE**

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## English Activities 4° SEMESTER “E”



# PRESENTACIÓN



TABASCO



**COBATAB**  
COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES  
DE TABASCO

PLANTEL 26

- En la presente guía de actividades están contenidos los ejercicios de los temas para regularizarse y mantener la continuidad del aprendizaje. Algunos de ellos fueron vistos en clases. Sin embargo de acuerdo a lo observado es necesario continuar practicando y mejorar en la comprensión del mismo.
- La guía esta organizada de la siguiente manera: primero esta la explicación del tema y posteriormente los ejercicios para resolver.
- Si aun con ello no quedara claro. Observar el video o el audio según este indicado para aclarar las dudas o retroalimentar. Es importante revisar el sitio web las diversas herramientas tales como el blog, los videos o los documentos con las explicaciones, que se ofrecen para que todo quede entendido. ([nellypalomeque.weebly.com](http://nellypalomeque.weebly.com))
- Las **actividades las pueden resolver en el LIBRO, O EN EL ARCHIVO IMPRESO** y resolver AHÍ MISMO o bien transcribirlas en la libreta, **según las posibilidades que tengan.**
- **SI LO VAN A ENTREGAR IMPRESO** deberá llevar una portada con los datos del alumno tales como NOMBRE COMPLETO, GRADO Y GRUPO.
- **SI YA TIENEN EL LIBRO EN FISICO NO ES NECESARIO TRANSCRIBIR A LA LIBRETA. O IMPRIMIR DE NUEVO SERÍA SOLO RESOLVER EN EL LIBRO**
- **LA FECHA DE ENTREGA ES REGRESANDO A CLASES.**
- **LAS ACTIVIDADES QUE NO SON DEL LIBRO ( LAS DE LOS CONDICIONALES) LAS ENTREGARAN JUNTO CON EL LIBRO IMPRESAS O EN LA LIBRETA. REGRESANDO**
- Esperando el realizar las actividades en línea sea una grata experiencia, comenzamos.

Dra. Nelly del Carmen Cordova Palomeque



## Simple past

The party started at 10:00. **La fiesta empezó a las 10:00**

Loren wrote a letter to Santa Claus. **Loren escribió una carta a Santa Claus**

The kids played and ran in the garden all day long.

**Los niños jugaron y corrieron en el jardín todo el día**

The band played for more than three hours.

**La Banda jugó por más de tres horas**

### Past time expressions

#### Expresiones de tiempo pasado

Last year	<b>El año pasado</b>	two days ago	<b>Hace dos días</b>	yesterday	<b>Ayer</b>
Last month	<b>El mes pasado</b>	five years ago	<b>Hace cinco años</b>		
Last week	<b>La semana pasada</b>	ten years ago	<b>Hace diez años</b>		

### More examples

Verbs				
Verbos en presente	}	Buy	Bought	Verbos en pasado
		Bring	Brought	
		Take	Took	
		Study	Studied	
		Teach	Taught	

- My cousin **bought** a house in front of the beach last year.
- Sara **brought** the food to the party last night.
- We **took** the train in Amsterdam last vacation.
- I **studied** to the exam yesterday.
- Mr. Lopez **taught** Spanish for 20 years.

II. Read the text aloud and add two more lines with your own ideas. R S

I remember that night, I was driving home after a very hard day at the office, it was raining and I couldn't see through the windshield when suddenly I went out of gasoline, and there I was, in the middle of nowhere, to be honest I was very scared, there weren't cars on the road, the silence was so loud in that place, it really scared me, I didn't know what to do, I checked my cell phone, I was out of battery too. When I saw a light in the dark forest, I wanted to run but I couldn't, I was very scared. A couple of minutes later and old girl appeared holding a candle, she looked at me and pointed to one side of the road, so, I could see a sign, It said; there was a Hotel a few miles from there, when I looked back, the old girl had disappeared, I just ran until the place, I didn't stop, I didn't know what happened with that girl, I just remember, it happened six years ago.



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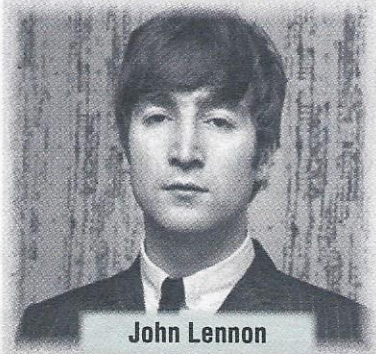
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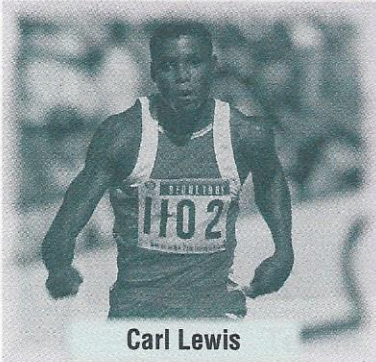
## Famous people and trajectories



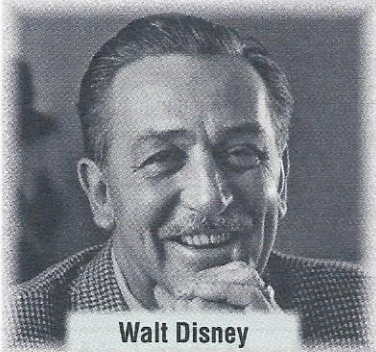
Earvin "Magic" Johnson



John Lennon



Carl Lewis



Walt Disney

Handwriting practice area with horizontal lines for writing.

VI. Circle the correct answer. 

1. I **went to** / **go to** Mexico City two years ago.
2. Sandy **watch** / **watched** a movie last night.
3. The pilot **fly** / **flew** for almost 16 hours yesterday.
4. We **kick** / **kicked** the ball during a Basketball game.
5. She **ignored** / **ignore** the instructions, that's why she **lose** / **lost** the game.
6. I **saved** / **saves** all my money in this bank for many years.
7. Zack and his sister **discovering** / **discovered** a cave in a mountain.
8. The bus driver **found** / **find** a new route.

VII. Write the past of each verb. 

Greet	_____	Fly	_____
Hate	_____	Understand	_____
Think	_____	Wear	_____
Identify	_____	Laugh	_____
Join	_____	Send	_____
Wear	_____	Throw	_____
See	_____	Belong	_____



# SIMPLE PAST NEGATIVE

Auxiliary	Examples:
<p>did not or didn't</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albert didn't call me last night.</li> <li>• Anastasia didn't see her mom last week.</li> <li>• We didn't play this week.</li> <li>• The cats didn't sleep here yesterday.</li> </ul>

## I. Read the conversation in pairs.



Loren: Did you finish the homework?



Helen: Nop! I didn't have time, my uncle and my cousin visited us, so, I didn't do it. They were there for hours.



Loren: I think, you will be in a problem. Miss Brook will be very angry, this is not the first time.



Helen: Yes, I know, I didn't do my homework last week and I didn't turn in the project last month either.



Loren: I think, you should change your attitude or you will fail the semester.



Helen: I think, you are right. I will talk to Miss Brook tomorrow. Thank you for your advice.



III. Circle the correct answer. **w**

1. Lila **didn't see** / **didn't saw** the sign in the street.
2. My mother **didn't sleeping** / **didn't sleep** on the sofa.
3. Mia **didn't bought** / **didn't buy** a new dress.
4. We **didn't go** / **didn't went** to the premier "Thor".
5. I **didn't get** / **didn't getting** the scholarship this year.
6. My family **didn't come** / **didn't came** this vacation.
7. Luis and Rosa **didn't stayed** / **didn't stay** at home last night.
8. Kaylee **didn't take** / **didn't took** the bus on time.

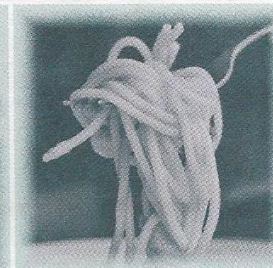
IV. Look at the picture and say examples about what you didn't do last week. **s**



Dance the Cumbia



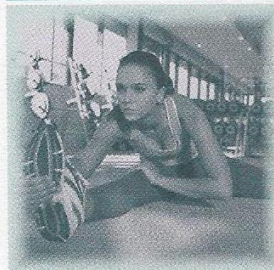
Watch a soccer game



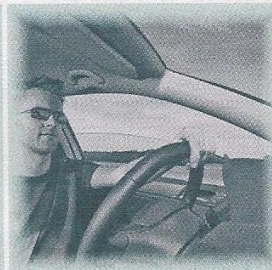
Eat spaghetti



Fly by plane



Go to the gym



Drive a car



Drink coffee with a friend



Go to the movies

V. Write a negative sentence using each one of the verbs in the chart. 

	Invite	Fix	Bring	Keep
Swim			Ask	Stop
Deliver		Ride	Win	
Sell				

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_



## SIMPLE PAST INTERROGATIVE

Auxiliary	Examples:
Did I...?	
Did you ...?	
Did he ...?	
Did she ...?	Did you watch the Tennis match?
Did It ...?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Did we ...?	Did She send you the e-mail?
Did they ...?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
Did you ...?	

### I. Read the conversation in pairs.



Interviewer: Ok, let's start with a few questions. Are you ready?



Applicant: sure, I am more than ready.



Interviewer: Did you study a masters degree?



Applicant: Yes, I did. And I studied a specialty too.



Interviewer: Ok, next question. Did you work in a computer design area before?



Applicant: No, I didn't. But I can learn, anyway it is related to my profile, I can easily adapt.



Interviewer: Did you design something recently?



Applicant: Yep, I designed the logo of the new restaurant of the city, and the slogan too.

III. Read the text aloud, then answer the questions. **R S W**

Braulio didn't come to school last Monday, he had an accident on his way to the city, He went to spend some days with his family in Puebla during the holidays , he visited his family after a long time so he was happy to see them. Everything was fine until he took the bus. First, the bus had a flat tire, some minutes later there was a car crash on the road, so they had to wait for three hours, he didn't see it because he was sleeping, when he woke up, he saw a very long line of cars waiting. He was concerned about school, he had a very important exam that day. He thought, I will be late for school for sure, after the ambulance and the police arrived, they could continue with the trip, He didn't call his family because there was not signal on the road. When everything looked fine, a car crashed the bus he was on, it was not a big accident but they lost two more hours solving the problem. He had a six hours delay when he finally arrived. He will never forget this trip for sure.

1. Did Braulio show up on time to school? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Did he travel by plane? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did he go? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did he arrive late? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Did he spend a complete day on the road? \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Complete the questions with the correct "wh" word. 

**"Wh" words**

**Who**

**Where**

**What**

**When**

**Why**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go on your last vacation? I went to the beach.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ did you come back? Last week.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy for me? I bought a new wallet.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ did Mary fail the exam? Because she didn't study.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote "Cien años de soledad"? Gabriel García Márquez.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy your new shoes? At the mall.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ did you do yesterday? Not much, I stayed at home.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ did Ana bring the food? A few minutes ago.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ did he show up late? Because he was sleeping.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ did you eat today? Spaghetti.



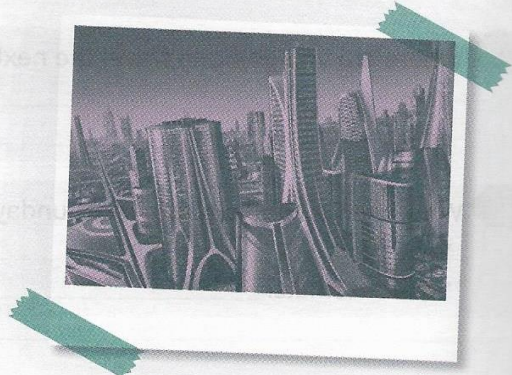


# FUTURE WILL

Auxiliary	Examples
Will / 'll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He will go to the cinema tonight.</li> <li>• I will play basketball.</li> <li>• We will be happy with the new house.</li> <li>• They will take the plane tomorrow.</li> </ul>

## I. Read the text aloud.

I had a dream last night, I could see how life will be in the future, I'm still having many images in my mind, I can see everything clearly. People will be different, people will be taller and more intelligent, the technology will advance too much, the cities will be clean and there won't be any traffic, the buildings will be very tall and they will stand earthquakes or tsunamis. The robots will help humans in almost all the activities and jobs; there won't be lack of food because people will plant all kinds of food in their gardens. I remember many things but what I like the most, It is to think and imagine the cities of the future.



III. Complete the sentences with your own ideas as in the example.

### Making predictions

#### Example:

- He is good at playing soccer, he will be a professional soccer player.

1. She is very beautiful,

2. I will study hard for the exam,

3. He is very tall and good at sports,

4. The technology is changing,

5. I will save money,

6. My team is ready for the tournament,

7. The script of the movie is great,

8. This is the best chef for this restaurant,

9. The exam is difficult but,

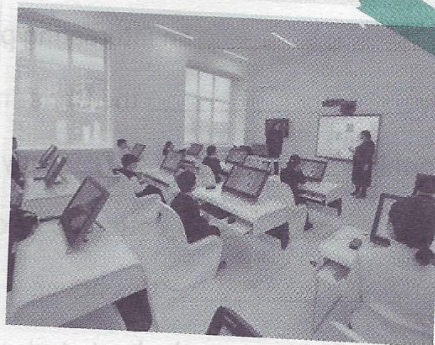


IV. Read the text aloud and answer the questions. R S W

There are many theories about the schools in the future, many people think that the school will disappear, the students will study at home by only using a computer. Some others think that books will disappear too, most educators think that future schools will go electronic, people believe next century schools as we know them will no longer exist. Computers will become essential and effective for the schools of the future. Students will learn only what they are interested in to develop their skills, and they will have the opportunity to share experiences with students around the world. Learning another language will be important too, in order for them to be able to have the opportunity to work in another country.

Educators, students and even parents must get involved in technology because it will be the way to solve most of the problems as well as to transmit information or to interact with people around the work.

Technology is changing but I hope, it will be for good.



**Now answer the questions.**

1. What is your opinion about this reading?

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2. Will computer replace the traditional schools?

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3. How do you imagine the schools of the future?

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**V. Write the verb in the correct form of future.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the prize. (win)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan next year. (travel)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money with this idea. (earn)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting person this year. (meet)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the Christmas gift. (adore)
6. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ ready on time. (be)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ a better job next year. (get)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ this house. (sell)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ the best student next course. (be)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the national tournament. (play)

# LOS CONDICIONALES



IF I .....YOU.....

## CONDICIONAL TIPO CERO

El "zero conditional" se utiliza cuando el tiempo al que nos referimos es **ahora o siempre** y la situación es **real y posible**. Este tipo de condicional suele emplearse para hablar de hechos generales. El tiempo verbal de ambas proposiciones es el "simple present". En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 0, el término "if" puede normalmente sustituirse por "when" sin que cambie el significado.

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
<b>If + simple present</b>	<b>simple present</b>
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

Consulta más información sobre cómo usar el "zero conditional".

## CONDICIONAL TIPO 1

El "type 1 conditional" se emplea para referirse al **presente o futuro** cuando la **situación es real**. El condicional tipo 1 se refiere a una condición posible y su resultado probable. En estas oraciones, la cláusula "if" adopta el "simple present" y la proposición principal el "simple future".

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
<b>If + simple present</b>	<b>simple future</b>
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

### EJEMPLOS

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts if you heat it.
- When you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts when you heat it.
- If it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet if it rains.
- When it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet when it rains.

## Tipo cero

## FUNCIONES

El condicional tipo 0 se emplea para realizar afirmaciones sobre el mundo real y suele referirse a hechos generales que damos por ciertos, como los hechos científicos. En estas oraciones el marco temporal es **ahora o siempre** y la situación es **real y posible**.

### EJEMPLOS

- If you freeze water, it becomes a solid.
- Plants die if they don't get enough water.
- If my husband has a cold, I usually catch it.
- If public transport is efficient, people stop using their cars.
- If you mix red and blue, you get purple.

## Tipo cero

## EJEMPLOS

- If it rains, you will get wet.
- You will get wet if it rains.
- If Sally is late again I will be mad.
- I will be mad if Sally is late again.
- If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.
- You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

## FUNCIONES

El "type 1 conditional" se refiere a una condición posible y su resultado probable. Estas oraciones se basan en hechos y se utilizan para hacer afirmaciones sobre la realidad y sobre situaciones particulares; solemos emplearlas para hacer advertencias. El marco temporal de las oraciones condicionales de tipo 1 es el **presente o el futuro** y la situación es **real**.

## EJEMPLOS

- If I have time, I'll finish that letter.
- What will you do if you miss the plane?
- Nobody will notice if you make a mistake.
- If you drop that glass, it will break.
- If you don't drop the gun, I'll shoot!
- If you don't leave, I'll call the police.





## Some verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Spanish
rise	rose	risen	levantarse, alzarse, subir
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir, contar
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar, remitir
set	set	set	poner, colocar
show	showed	shown	mostrar, enseñar
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundirse
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend	spent	spent	gastar dinero, pasar tiempo
steal	stole	stolen	robar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar, llevar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tell	told	told	decir, contar
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar, tirar, arrojar
understand	understood	understood	entender, comprender
wake	woke	woken	despertarse
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
win	won	won	ganar
write	wrote	written	escribir



LISTA DE VERBOS REGULARES EN INGLÉS

	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>past simple</i>	<i>past participle</i>	<i>spanish</i>
1.	<b>add</b> /æd/	<b>added</b>	<b>added</b>	añadir, sumar
2.	<b>agree</b> /ə'gri:/	<b>agreed</b>	<b>agreed</b>	estar de acuerdo, acordar
3.	<b>allow</b> /ə'laʊ/	<b>allowed</b>	<b>allowed</b>	permitir
4.	<b>answer</b> /'ɑ:nsə(r)/	<b>answered</b>	<b>answered</b>	responder
5.	<b>appear</b> /ə'piə(r)/	<b>appeared</b>	<b>appeared</b>	aparecer
6.	<b>arrive</b> /ə'raɪv/	<b>arrived</b>	<b>arrived</b>	llegar
7.	<b>ask</b> /ɑ:sk/	<b>asked</b>	<b>asked</b>	preguntar
8.	<b>believe</b> /bɪ'li:v/	<b>believed</b>	<b>believed</b>	creer
9.	<b>belong</b> /bɪ'lɒŋ/	<b>belonged</b>	<b>belonged</b>	pertenecer
10.	<b>borrow</b> /'bɒrəʊ/	<b>borrowed</b>	<b>borrowed</b>	pedir prestado
11.	<b>breathe</b> /bri:ð/	<b>breathed</b>	<b>breathed</b>	respirar
12.	<b>call</b> /kɔ:l/	<b>called</b>	<b>called</b>	llamar, telefonar
13.	<b>carry</b> /'kæri/	<b>carried</b>	<b>carried</b>	llevar, transportar
14.	<b>change</b> /tʃeɪndʒ/	<b>changed</b>	<b>changed</b>	cambiar
15.	<b>clean</b> /kli:n/	<b>cleaned</b>	<b>cleaned</b>	limpiar
16.	<b>close</b> /kləʊz/	<b>closed</b>	<b>closed</b>	cerrar
17.	<b>consider</b> /kə'nɪdə(r)/	<b>considered</b>	<b>considered</b>	considerar
18.	<b>cover</b> /'kʌvə(r)/	<b>covered</b>	<b>covered</b>	cubrir
19.	<b>cross</b> /krɒs/	<b>crossed</b>	<b>crossed</b>	cruzar
20.	<b>cry</b> /kraɪ/	<b>cried</b>	<b>cried</b>	llorar, gritar
21.	<b>dance</b> /dɑ:ns/	<b>danced</b>	<b>danced</b>	bailar
22.	<b>decide</b> /dɪ'saɪd/	<b>decided</b>	<b>decided</b>	decidir
23.	<b>destroy</b> /dɪ'strɔɪ/	<b>destroyed</b>	<b>destroyed</b>	destruir
24.	<b>develop</b> /dɪ'veləp/	<b>developed</b>	<b>developed</b>	desarrollar
25.	<b>die</b> /daɪ/	<b>died</b>	<b>died</b>	morirse
26.	<b>discover</b> /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/	<b>discovered</b>	<b>discovered</b>	descubrir
27.	<b>dress</b> /dres/	<b>dressed</b>	<b>dressed</b>	vestirse
28.	<b>drop</b> /drɒp/	<b>dropped</b>	<b>dropped</b>	dejar caer
29.	<b>earn</b> /ɜ:n/	<b>earned</b>	<b>earned</b>	percibir (salario)
30.	<b>end</b> /end/	<b>ended</b>	<b>ended</b>	finalizar, acabar, terminar
31.	<b>enjoy</b> /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	<b>enjoyed</b>	<b>enjoyed</b>	disfrutar
32.	<b>enter</b> /'entə(r)/	<b>entered</b>	<b>entered</b>	entrar en, hacerse socio de
33.	<b>explain</b> /ɪk'spleɪn/	<b>explained</b>	<b>explained</b>	explicar
34.	<b>fail</b> /feɪl/	<b>failed</b>	<b>failed</b>	fallar, fracasar, suspender
35.	<b>fill</b> /fɪl/	<b>filled</b>	<b>filled</b>	llenar
36.	<b>finish</b> /'fɪnɪʃ/	<b>finished</b>	<b>finished</b>	terminar
37.	<b>follow</b> /'fɒləʊ/	<b>followed</b>	<b>followed</b>	seguir
38.	<b>form</b> /fɔ:m/	<b>formed</b>	<b>formed</b>	formar
39.	<b>happen</b> /'hæpən/	<b>happened</b>	<b>happened</b>	sucedir, ocurrir
40.	<b>help</b> /help/	<b>helped</b>	<b>helped</b>	ayudar
41.	<b>hope</b> /həʊp/	<b>hoped</b>	<b>hoped</b>	anhelar, esperar
42.	<b>increase</b> /ɪn'kri:s/	<b>increased</b>	<b>increased</b>	aumentar