



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR
TECNOLÓGICO
VICENTE LEÓN

Guía

general de estudio
de la asignatura

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM B1

Alba Lorena Chasipanta Vega



Centro de Idiomas

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B1



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR
TECNOLÓGICO
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ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM B1

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RIMANA
EDITORIAL

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DESARROLLO GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

1. Informative Data

Alba Lorena Chasipanta Vega

Bachelor of Education Sciences specialization in English from the Cotopaxi Technical University in 2013. I've worked as an English teacher in the following institutions. Francesco Bernardone Educational Unit – Latacunga. I've worked there as an English teacher for four years. Nowadays, I'm working as an English and French teacher at "Vicente León" Higher Technological Institute in Latacunga city.

2. Subject Presentation

At level B1 students are able to maintain interaction and get across what they want to express in a range of contexts and follow the main points of extended discussion around them, provided that speech is clearly articulated in standard dialect. They can express the main point they want to make comprehensibly and keep going comprehensibly, even though they may have to pause for grammatical and lexical planning and repair, especially in longer stretches of free production.

3. Introduction to Topics

In this B1-level, students will master the vocabulary associated with topics of immediate relevance. They will be equipped to understand and use words and phrases related to essential areas such as basic personal and family information, navigating everyday situations like shopping, discussing local geography, and addressing employment-related matters. Additionally, they will focus on developing the ability to communicate effectively in simple and routine tasks, enabling students to convey information on familiar subjects with ease.

4. Learning Objectives

The following subject B1 provides the ability to cope flexibly with problem in every life, for example coping with less outline situations on

public transport; dealing with most situations likely to arise when making travel arrangements through an agent or when actually travelling, entering unprepared into conversations on familiar topics.

5. Unit Competenses

Students can review and learn present tenses and question formation through the contexts of meeting new people and social media. Through the contexts of the environment natural disasters, advertisements, and threatened species, students can review and learn present perfect simple/continuous vs. simple past using phrases for encouraging and discouraging.

Students can learn past perfect and past perfect continuous in the contexts of getting to know new places and cultures, discussing urban problems, and understanding, explaining and questioning rules. Also, students can learn should + have + past participle construction and first and, second conditionals in the contexts of education systems, school and college life, and ambitions.

Students can learn and practice the third conditional and modals verbs to talk about possibilities, and express uncertainty via the context of money and shopping. Students can study restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clauses in the contexts of TV, movies and videos.

Students can also watch How- to video on how to make a movie and write own tip using imperatives.

6. Unit and Subunits

6.1. Do you know all your classmates?

6.1.1 Review of present tenses

6.1.2 Review of question forms

6.1.3 Emphatic forms

6.2. How green are you?

6.2.1 Adjectives from verbs and nouns

6.2.2 Present perfect continuous

6.2.3 Present perfect vs present perfect continuous

6.2.4 Simple past vs present perfect simple / continuous

6.3 Which city would you most like to visit?

6.3.1 Past Perfect

7. Learning results.

Students will review and learn present tenses and question formation through the contexts of meeting new people and social media. Through the contexts of the environment natural disasters, advertisements and threatened species, students will review and learn present simple/continuous vs simple past using phrases for encouraging and discouraging.

Students will learn part perfect and past perfect continuous in the contexts of getting to know new places and cultures, discussing urban problems, and understanding, explaining, and questioning rules. Also, students will learn should+ have+ past participle construction and first and second conditionals in the contexts of education systems, school and college life, and ambitions.

Students will learn and practice the third conditional and modal verbs to talk about possibilities and express uncertainty via the contexts of money and shopping. Students will study restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses in the contexts of TV, movies and videos. Students will also watch How-to video on how to make a movie and write own tip using imperatives.

8. Methodological Strategies

By presenting students with goals related to their professional lives, critical thinking creativity, and application of information in real-world contexts, problem-based learning (PBL) will be implemented.

The ability to work both independently and in groups, as well as the development of presentations, talks, or dialogues, will all need collaborative learning. Additionally, it fosters leadership, cooperation, communication, and conflict resolution abilities.

9. Evaluation Criteria

Practical work Will be used to asses a 60% of the score: These fit both own and group projects. This point will also take autonomous work into account. The presentations are one on the factors that are assessed under this criterion. 20% of the lessons: This is equivalent to mean of all the lessons taught in each half-period. Lessons do not always build upon one another. The 20% of the final grade is based on a summative assessment in which the student applies the information and skills he or she gained during the midterm to demonstrate what the have learned.

10. Subunits Development

10.2. Review of present tenses

In the realm of English grammar, a fundamental aspect of effective communication is mastering the usage of present tenses. These tenses play a crucial role in expressing actions, states, and events in the current moment. We delve into three primary present tenses Simple present, Present Continuous and Present Perfect.

Simple Present tense

The simple present tense in English is used to express actions or situations that are habitual, general truths, or routines.

Uses:

Habitual Actions: To describe that happen regularly, as a habit or routine.

General Truths or Facts: To state facts or truths that are generally know and do not change.

Scheduled events in the future (with a timetable or schedule): To express future events that are part pf a timetable or schedule.

Expressions of time and frequency: when using time expressions such as always, usually, often, sometimes, etc.

Remember to add “s” or “es” to the base form of the verb for the third person singular (he, she, it).

Table 1

Simple past tense structure

Subject	Verb * “s” or “es” (3rd person)	Time phrase
I You We They	travel	to Guayas on weekends.
He She It	meets up	Twice a week.

Note. This table is about the Simple present Tense affirmative structure, based on the CEFR.

Table 2

Simple present tense structure

Subject	Auxiliary + not	verb	Time phrase
I You We They	Do not/ don’t	travel	To Guayas on weekends.
He She It	Does not/ doesn’t	meet up	Twice a week.

Note. This table is about the Simple present tense negative structure, based on the CEFR.

Table 3

Question formation

Auxiliar	subject	Verb phrase?	
Do	You	do homework?	
Wh-word	Auxiliar	subject	Verb phrase?
Where	does	Alberto	go?

Note. Present Tense, question’s structure based on the CEFR.

Important: Adverbs of frequency come before the verb.

Melina **usually** meets for lunch once a month.

We **always** take a shower in the morning.

They **rarely** go to movies on weekends.

He **sometimes** jumps a rope in the park.

Examples:

Affirmative sentences

He always watches TV in the afternoon.

We walk into the room and look around.

The earth revolves around the sun.

I drink coffee every morning.

She never eats guinea pig in Ecuador.

We sometimes take a nap in the afternoon before our parents arrive.

Negative sentences

They don't watch TV in the morning.

He doesn't write a letter to his mother.

She doesn't clean her room on weekends.

We don't eat hawaina pizza because we hate pineapple.

You don't run every morning.

Alba doesn't like tomatoes in the salad.

Questions

Does the cat hungry?

Yes, It does

Do you know about the topic?

No, I don't

When does the cat take the medicine?

It takes at 12 ó clock.

Where do they eat?

Present Continuous

The present continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense, is used to describe actions or situations that are happening at the moment of speaking.

Uses:

Actions happening now: To describe actions that are occurring at the exact moment of speaking

Ongoing actions or situations: to express actions or situations that are in progress but no necessarily at the exact moment of speaking.

Future plans (with present continuous for future): to talk future arrangements or plans when using a specific time or event in the future.

Note: Do not use stative verbs in the Present Continuous.

The director believes in fostering a positive work environment. NOT The director is believing in fostering a positive work environment.

Table 4

Present continuous structure

Subject	To be	V-ing	Complement
I	Am		
You	Are	dancing	folklore song.
He	Is		
She	Is	Fixing	the bicycle.
It	Is		
We	are		
They	are		
Subject	To be + not	V-ing	complement
You	are not/aren't	dancing	Folklore song.
She	is not/isn't		
Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb phrase?
What	are	they	doing there?
Where	is	she	going?

Note. This table is about the present Continuous structure based on the CEFR.

Uses:

Actions in Progress:

She is chatting to my dad.

They are eating pizza in the living room.

Future arrangements:

He isn't coming this afternoon.

They are meeting at the mall on Friday.

10.3. Review of question forms

Remember to adjust the auxiliary verbs and tense according to the context and time frame of the action you are inquiring about.

Yes/No questions

Yes / no questions are straightforward question that can be answered with either yes or no. They typically start with an auxiliary.

Table 5

Yes/no question structure.

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Main verb+object
Are	we	Your colleagues?
Does	he	Learn English?
Have	they	Been in Italy?
Can	you	Play a guitar?

Note. This table is about Yes/No questions structure based on the CEFR.

Examples:

Is she thirsty?	Yes, she is/ No, she isn't
Are they your parents?	Yes, they are/ No, they aren't
Does he run every morning?	Yes, he does/ no, he doesn't
Will you travel to Quito?	Yes, I will/ No, I won't

Questions ending in prepositions

In English, ending a sentence with a preposition is generally considered acceptable in informal speech and writing. While some traditional grammar

rules discourage this practice, many linguists and style guides recognize that it is natural and common.

Table 6

Questions ending in prepositions structure

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb phrase	Preposition
Who	are	you	going	with?
What	are	you	afraid	of?
When	will	The work	Be finished	by?
Which school	did	you	go	To?

Note. This table is about Questions ending in preposition structure based on the CEFR.

Examples:

What are you looking at?

What did she bring that bag for?

Who are you going to the beach with?

Who were you talking to?

Object Questions

Object questions are a type of interrogative sentence that seeks information about the object of the verb. They typically begin with a Wh- word (question word) and follow a specific structure.

Table 7

Object question structure

Wh-word	auxiliary	Subject	Verb+ object?	Preposition
What	do	you	eat for breakfast?	with?
What	can	I	help you with?	of?
Where	did	she	park the car?	by?
When	does	He	go to the party?	To?

Note. This table is about the object question structure based on the CEFR.

Examples:

What does he make for dinner?

When did we go to the beach?
Why do you learn English?
What date is the party scheduled?

Subject questions

Subject questions are questions that seek information about the subject of a sentence. They typically start with a *wh*-word or an auxiliary verb, and the structure depends on the type of sentence or tense being used.

Table 8
Subject question formation

Question word (+ subject)	Verb+ object?
Who	likes cake?
What	happened last night?
Who	can speak four languages?

Note. This table is about the subject question structure based on the CEFR.

Examples:

Who is a talented musician?
What did you lose?
Who did John meet?
Who likes the new professor?

10.4. Emphatic forms

Emphatics tenses are used to express emotive or contrastive emphasis. The present and past emphatic tenses are used to express that we strongly feel what we are or were talking about, or that something that we expect actually happened.

Formation

Emphatics tenses appear in the present tense and past tense. They have this structure and just the affirmative form:

Table 9

Emphatic form formation

Present emphatic	Subject	Do/does	Base form of the verb
Use it adds emphasis on something that is happening in the present	She	Does	Loves ice cream.
Past emphatic	Subject	did	Base form of the verb
It shows that something that was expect to happen in past took place.	She	did	Like him.

Note. This table is about the Emphatic form structure based on the CEFR.

Note: Adverbs and emphatic auxiliaries are more frequently used in speech than in writing.

Examples:

Present Emphatic examples

I do need you to help her with hers CV
 She does give a presentation at the end of every month.
 He does look for a job and it's hard to find one.
 You do study a lot. Your test always goes very well.

Past Emphatic Examples

I did work as an intern in that company two years ago.
 She did go to the cinema twice a month, but now she doesn't have time.
 We did apply for that University, but nowadays it's hard to get a place there.
 He did want to meet her sometime.

Use adverbs before the verb to emphasize an opinion or agreement/disagreement. (really, definitely, absolutely).

I really want to meet him sometime.
 She's definitely sure she is ready to take the test.
 They absolutely reject any compromise in these negotiations.

We definitely appreciate the current difficulties in this market.
You really don't think she is going to show up!

10.5. Adjectives from verbs and nouns

Converting verbs and nouns into adjectives involves adding suffixes or modifying the words.

Adding certain suffixes like -able, -efficient, and -friendly to verbs and nouns can create adjectives.

Verbs into adjectives

Examples:

Teach	teachable
Solve	solvable
Communicate	communicable
Computerize	computer-friendly
Childproof	child-friendly
Travel	travel-friendly

Nouns into adjectives

Technology	technologically-able
Solution	solvable
Use	usable
Energy	energy-efficient
Process	process-efficient
Time	time-efficient
Environment	environmentally-friendly
User	user-friendly
Budget	budget-friendly

Important: In these examples: the suffixes are added to nouns to create adjectives that describe the qualities or characteristics associated with the original noun.

Use a hyphen between nouns and efficient or friendly.

10.6. Present Perfect Continuous

In English, the concept of a continuing activity that began in the past and

continues into the present is expressed using the Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Present Perfect Continuous is used for the following primary purpose:

1.- Actions that started in the past and continue in the present:

Example: I have been teaching English since 2020.

2.- Actions that have recently stopped or just ended:

Example: She has been working on her project all day.

3.- Temporary actions or situations:

Example: They have been living in the countryside temporarily.

4.- Actions that have a noticeable effect on the present:

Example: I am so tired because I have been cleaning my house all morning.

Table 10

Affirmative formation

Subject	Have/has	Been+-ing
I/You/ We /They	have	been sitting here since 7:00 am.
She/ He	has	been waiting for the taxi for an hour.
It	has	been raining all afternoon.

Note. This table is about present perfect continuous affirmative structure based on the CEFR.

Use contractions: have= 've / has= 's

Table 11

Negative formation

Subject	Have not/ has not	Been + -ing
I/you/we/they	Have not	been sitting here since 7:00 am
She/he	Has not	been waiting for the taxi for an hour
It	Has not	been raining all afternoon

Note. This table is about present perfect continuous negative structure based on the CEFR.

Use contractions: have not= haven't / has not= hasn't

Table 12

Question Formation

Question	Have/has + subject	been+-ing?
What	Have I/you/we/they	been talking about?
How long	Has she/he/it	been doing it?

Note. This table represents the present perfect continuous question structure based on the CEFR.

Affirmative examples:

She has been painting her house for three days.

We have been reading the Principito since Tuesday.

He has been decorating his room all morning.

They have been washing their clothes since 7.30 am.

Negative examples:

She hasn't been working at the company for a long time.

They haven't been living in the city lately.

I haven't been waiting long.

Gary hasn't been playing the piano recently.

Questions examples:

Has she been playing the piano recently? Yes, she has / No, she hasn't

Have they been working at the company? Yes, they have / No, they haven't

Has he been living in the city lately? Yes, he has / No, he hasn't

Have we been learning English since 2019? Yes, we have / No, we haven't

Wh/ questions examples:

Where have they been traveling for the past month?

They have been traveling in Cuenca.

Why have you been avoiding my calls?

I haven't been avoiding your calls, my phone was on silent.

When has he been exercising regularly?

He has been exercising regularly for the past two months.

Where has she been working lately?
She has been working at the new bakery downtown.

Remember:

How to add –ing in the verbs.

– Most verbs we add –ing

play – playing eat – eating do – doing

– When a verb end in “e”, we erase the “e” and we add –ing

use – using have – having dance – dancing

Exception: be – being

– If you have a one syllable verb, and it end in consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the last consonant and we add –ing.

sit – sitting swim – swimming plan – planning

10.7. Present Perfect simple vs Present Perfect continuous

The Present Perfect Simple vs The Present Perfect Continuous are two different tenses in English, each serving different purposes.

Table 13

Present perfect Formation

Affirmative	Subject+	Have/has+	Past participle
Negative	Subject+	Have not/ has not +	Past participle
Question	Have/has+	Subject+	Past participle?
Information Question	Wh+Have/has	Subject+	Past participle?

Note. This table refers to present perfect simple structure based on the CEFR.

Uses:

Expresses actions or events that occurred at an indefinite time in the past with a connection to the present.

Focusses on the result or completion of the action.

Examples:

She has visited San Felipe.

I have studied Chinese for 3 years.

They have lived here since 2000.

He has written a book for 2 years

Present Perfect Continuous

Table 14

Present perfect continuous structure.

Affirmative	Subject +	Subject +	Past participle
Negative	Subject+	Subject+	Past participle
Questions	Have/Has+	Have/Has+	Past participle?
Wh questions	Wh+ have/has+	Wh+ have/has+	Past participle?

Note. This table is about present perfect continuous structure based on the CEFR.

Uses:

- Emphasizes the duration of an action that started in the past, is still ongoing, and may continue into the future
- Highlights the process or continuity of the action.
- Often it is used with time expressions to indicate the length of time.

Examples:

I have been studying French for three years.

She has been working on that project since December.

He has been jogging every morning.

We have been waiting for the bus for forty minutes.

You haven't been studying French for three years.

She hasn't been working on that project since December.

Has he been working here for five years?

Have they been waiting there since 7:00?

Where have you been working since January?

10.8. Simple past vs present perfect simple/continuous

The difference between the use of simple past and present perfect/continuous tenses lies in their usage and the timeframe they refer to:

Simple Past

Usage: The simple past is used to describe completed actions in the past. It often includes a specific time reference.

Table 15

Simple past tense structure.

Subject	Past tense of the verb	Object
I/You/He/She/It We/They	Finished	the homework before dinner.
I/You/He/She/It We/They	did not/ didn't finish	

Note. This table is about the Simple Past structure based on the CEFR.

Examples:

I visited Machala the last Summer.

She bought a red dress yesterday at the mall.

We reached the top of the Cotopaxi when we were only 17.

He watered the garden and it got his shoes wet.

They didn't swim in their new heated pool.

She didn't learn the song for the contest.

10.9. Present perfect

Usage: The present perfect simple is used to connect the past and the present and describe how much has been completed.

Table 16

Present perfect structure

Subject	Have/has+past participle	Object
I/ You/We/They He/She/ It	Have climbed / haven't climbed Has climbed / hasn't climbed	a lot of mountains.

Note. This table is about the Simple Past structure based on the CEFR.

Examples:

I have recently visited Machala in March.

She has already finished her homework.

The polar ice caps have melted over the past 25 years.
They have never been here before.
She hasn't had three dates since she started speed dating.
Keywords: ever, never, already, just, recently, so far, etc.

Present perfect continuous

Usage: The present perfect continuous is used to emphasize the duration of an activity that started in the past and continues up to the present. It highlights the ongoing nature of the action. It describes how long something has been happening.

Table 17
Present perfect structure

Subject	Have been/has been	V-ing	Object
I/You/We/ They He/She/It	have been/haven't been has been/hasn't been	exploring	exotic environments since January.

Note. This table is about present perfect continuous structure based on the CEFR.

Mary has been taking amazing photos since she graduated from school.
The polar ice caps have been melting since the 1980s.
I have been studying French for five years.
They have been working at the mall since Monday.
She hasn't been studying Math for a long time.
We haven't been walking to and from school every day since Thursday.

10.10. Past perfect

The past perfect tense is used particularly when narrating events in the past and providing a clear sequence of actions, indicating which action happened first.

Uses:

- 1.- For actions that happened before another past action.
I didn't start studying English until after I'd finished college

2.- to express past wishes and expectations.

The movie was more thrilling than we had hoped!

By the time we got to the cinema, the movie has started.

Remember Expressions like already, before, by the time, never, until, recently, etc. Indicate the duration of the event or when it happened.

Table 18

Past perfect formation:

Subject	Auxiliary	Past participle
I/You/We/They He/she/it	Had/'d	Never been to Baños before
Negative formation		
I/You/We/They He/She/It	Had not/hadn't	Had anything to eat for nearly 10 hours.
Question forms		
Had	Subject	Past participle?
Had	She	Finished the test?
Had	They	Taken tea?

Note. This table is about the Past perfect structure based on the CEFR.

Important: When the main verb is have, had will appear twice, either together or separated by an adverbial expression.

Examples:

Affirmative sentences

She had finished the work recently.

I was sorry when the boutique closed. I had worked there for ten years.

We had completed our assignment before everyone else even started.

He had fallen asleep before nine o'clock.

My neighbor asked if I had seen her cat.

Negative sentences

You had not rung the button.

We had not heard the song.
He had not bought the red car.
She hadn't been married When I was born.

Question forms

Had they spoken English until he went to Canada?
Had he lived in San Clemente?
Had they gone out when you called?
Had you finished the homework?

11. Learning Activities

Topic 1: Review of present tenses

Exercise 1

Present Simple

Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses.

Every morning, He _____ (wake up) at 6:30 AM.
My brother always _____ (study) in the living room on weekends.
Martha sometimes _____ (clean) the fridge.
Cats usually _____ (sleep) a lot of during the day.
You _____ (like) coffee. He prefers soda.
He _____ (not like) tomato juice in the morning.
Kathy and Jhon _____ (not understand) the English class.
Sophie _____ (not run) in the park.
You _____ (noy hang out) with your girlfriend on Fridays.

Exercise 2

What is that noise? Someone _____ (close) the door in the kitchen.
You _____ (go) on holiday every summer.
Franco often _____ (talk) to himself at night.
She _____ (have) a shower right now.
He _____ (run) down the hill at the moment.
I'm looking at the man, He _____ (wear) a blue jacket.
You never _____ (go) out with your parents in the evening.

Exercise 3

Choose Simple present, present continuous or present perfect form and complete the sentences.

Billy _____ (water) the garden once a week. Now, He _____ (water) flowers. He _____ (already/water) all flowers in the backyard.

We _____ (just/arrive) from Galapagos. _____ (you/ever/be) there?

Ellen _____ (always/produce) so much noise!. It is impossible to relax in this flat.

Mom _____ (already/bake) a apple pie. We _____ (taste) it and it is so delicious!

Don't disturb me, please. I _____ (work) on a new teaching guide.

You _____ (not/book) a hotel yet. You _____ (look) for it now.

He _____ (arrive) tomorrow. _____ (be/everything) ready? The meeting _____ (be) in this room.

He _____ (paint) the walls in our living room.

Do you know that Mary _____ (find) a new job?

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

_____ you ever (try) _____ hornado?

What time _____ you usually (have) _____ lunch?

She _____ (work) _____ on her project at the moment.

How often _____ he (visit) _____ her grandparents?

We _____ (live) _____ in this neighborhood for ten years.

What _____ you (do) _____ this weekend?

I _____ (not/see) _____ that movie yet.

How long _____ you (know) _____ each other?

Topic 2: Review of questions forms.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct option.

_____ you go to the Institute from Monday to Friday?

Do Does Are
_____ they visit that city last weekend?

Did Were Have
What _____ you do when you noticed you were late?

Do did does
How long _____ he been studying for the lesson?

Is has does
Where _____ he go on vacation last summer?

Is did does
_____ it rain in your city during the winter?

Is did does
Why _____ she angry?

Is was does
When _____ the concert start?

Does did is

Exercise 2

Write yes/ no questions for these answers.

He likes this soup.

They are good at football.

He can drive a motorcycle.

The baby is awake.

Exercise 3

Write the questions about the words in bold.

They love kids.

_____?

Marco bought something.

_____?

The birds wake me up.

_____?

He plays the piano very well.

_____?

Billy saw me the other day.

_____?

Topic 3: Emphatic forms.

Exercise 1

Write your own sentences using the emphatic verbs listed below.

Do / need (emphasis)

Does/ eat (emphasis)

Did/give (emphasis)

Does/Have

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks using do/does or did.

I _____ have a pet cat. He is so pretty.

They _____ visit Paris last summer.

She _____ cook dinner every evening.

Marco completed the assignment. The assignment, _____ Mary complete.

Mary and Josue watched a movie yesterday. A movie, _____ they watch yesterday.

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences using the adverbs below

Rarely really absolutely definitely

She _____ makes mistakes. She is a thorough person.

I am certain you will come to my house. I _____ am certain you will come to my house.

We believe in your capabilities. We _____ believe in your capabilities.

She _____ looks as if she's having fun.

Topic 4: Adjectives from nouns and verbs.

Exercise 1

The new computer system is very _____, making everyone's daily work in the office.

This hotel is known for being very _____ with animals. They have a special amenity here.

The company adopted a lot of _____ practices in its production avoiding the waste and improve efficiency.

The product is _____ for professionals seeking high-quality product as well as for the budgets of students.

The _____ design of the new hotel allows flexibility in the use of space in the swimming pool.

It's essential to have a _____ curriculum that allows students to learn in a better way.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct adjective into the sentences.

My aunt always brings **recycling/recyclable** bottles to her job.

My dad likes the **usable/user-friendly** features of his new dishwasher.

Sasha and Mark have **energy-efficiency/energy-efficient** lights in their house.

Lorena only uses **natural-friendly/nature-friendly** detergents.

Exercise 3

Complete the spaces with the correct adjective.

Understand _____

Recycle _____

Use _____

Energy _____

Enjoy _____

Love _____

Topic 5: Present perfect continuous.

Exercise 5

Make the present perfect continuous affirmative.

I/ live here for six years

He /work here for five years.

They/study all day

You/ eat a lot recently.

You/live in Ambato for three months.

I/cook so I´m really tired.

We/learn English for six months.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in parentheses.

I _____ (not/study) for three hours.

He _____ (not/wait) for the taxi since 8 o´clock.

We _____ (not/work) at the office for four hours.

The children _____ (not/play) outside since morning.

He _____ (not/fix) the car for the last hour.

By the time I arrived, they _____ (not/wait) for me for two hours.

Sara _____ (not/ paint) her room since yesterday.

Exercise 3

Create questions in the present perfect continuous using the verb in parentheses.

1.- _____ he _____ at the gym or at home? (exercise)

2.- _____ you _____ your English with classes? (improve)

3.- _____ they _____ that new movie on Netflix? (watch)

4.- _____ it _____ here all week? (rain)

5.- _____ Jhon and Lucy _____ at home lately? (stay)

6.- _____ you _____ to your friends back home? (talk)

Topic 6: Present perfect vs. Present perfect continuous.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct option in the following sentences.

- 1.- He has **walked/ been walking** to and from high school every day since he was twelve.
- 2.- You have **tried/ been trying** four different products and you still can't get that dress clean.
- 3.- Romina has never **traveled/ been traveling** on a luxury cruise ship before.
- 4.- I have **used / been using** energy-efficient bulbs in my house recently.
- 5.- He has not **done/ been doing** his homework as often as he should.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct tense (present perfect or present perfect continuous) to fill in the blanks:

- 1.- I _____ (wait) for the bus for half an hour.
- 2.- We _____ (study) Spanish for five years.
- 3.- She _____ (work) at that company since 2020.
- 4.- They _____ (travel) around Europe for five months.
- 5.- She _____ (live) in Portoviejo for a long time.
- 6.- I _____ (write) letters for the past two hours.
- 7.- By the time I arrived, you already _____ (wait) for three hours.
- 8.- She _____ (read) three books this year.
- 9.- The children _____ (play) in the park all morning.
- 10.- I _____ (write) a book for a long time.

Exercise 3

Make either the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

- 1.- It _____ (not/rain) all summer, so the flowers are dead.
- 2.- I _____ (work) in the garden all day and I need a rest.
- 3.- She _____ (make) two cakes. They look delicious!
- 4.- Sofia feels great these days. She _____ (get) up early lately.
- 5.- They _____ (forget) how to get to my house.

Exercise 4

Complete the conversations using present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

A: I (write) _____ my essay.

B: How long (you/write) _____ it?

A: We (live) _____ here for three years.

B: How much (you/like) _____ living here?

A: They (not/find) _____ the missing keys.

B: How long (they/look) _____ for them?

Topic 7: Simple past vs present perfect simple/continuous

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences using simple past, present perfect or present perfect continuous.

1.- Janeth _____ (work) for Sara and her family before she came to work for us.

2.- Dad, _____ (you finish) reading the book yet?

3.- I _____ (have) the same house for more than ten years. I'm thinking about painting it.

4.- You look really great! _____ (you/work) out at the gym recently?

5.- Lorena _____ (live) in Pujilí for the past five years but now She lives in Latacunga.

6.- He _____ (go) to La Laguna last week?

7.- They _____ (build) many new buildings in La Maná.

Exercise 2

Unscramble the words and make sentences.

1.- (in/been/have/I/Latacunga)

2.- (studying/for/17hours/have/two)

3.- (last/visited/month/I/museum/the)

4.- (three/finished/ago/they/days/the homework)

5.-(been/living/years/for/they/have/five)

6.-(was/it/when/raining/he arrived)

7.-(reading/she/for/has/been/ hours/two)

Exercise 3

Choose the correct tense present perfect simple, present perfect continuous or past simple.

- 1.- She **paint/has painted/ has been painting** her room all morning.
- 2.-I **read/ have read/ have been reading** that book last month.
- 3.-They **work/have worked/have been working** on that website for three hours.
- 4.-By the time we **arrived, the party already start/ has started/ has been starting.**

Topic 8: Past perfect

Exercise 1

Choose the correct option.

1. We _____ finished eating lunch.
Had not
Not had
'd had not
2. Had you _____ to your girlfriend before?
Spoke
Spoken
Spoked
3. They _____ not left yet.
Would
'd
Would had
4. I had never _____ him before.
See
Saw
Seen

5. They arrived at 12 o'clock, but the taxi _____ already left.

Has

Have

Had

6. Tommy thought he _____ to that Aquarium before.

Has been

Had be

Had been

7. He told us the gadget _____ sent.

Had been

Has been

Have been

8. Where _____ the security guard _____?

Had-went

Had-gone

Did gone

Exercise 2

Complete the following conversations.

1. A: _____ Sara ever (fly) before her flight last week?

B: Yes, she _____

2. A: _____ your brother (eat) _____ breakfast before he left?

B: No, he _____

3. Carlos said he _____ already (see) _____ the movie last year.

4. I got lost because I (forget) _____ to bring a map.

5. We (not study) _____ English before last month.

6. Carla got wet because she (not bring) _____ an umbrella.

Exercise 3

Write affirmative sentences using past perfect structure.

1.- _____

2.- _____

3.- _____

4.- _____

5.- _____

Exercise 4

Change the affirmative sentences in exercise 3 into negative sentences.

- 1.- _____
- 2.- _____
- 3.- _____
- 4.- _____
- 5.- _____

12. Self – assessment

Choose the correct answer for each statement.

Rafael _____ with his friends this weekend.

- a) Travels b) is traveling c) traveling

Mary sometimes _____ impatient when she _____ in long lines.

- a) Get-stand b) gets- stands c) gets-stand

Mark and Sophie _____ every night because they _____ classes.

- a) Doesn't go out-have b) don't go out-has c) don't go out-have

They _____ right now- I think they often _____ at home.

- a) Aren't playing-are b) isn't playing-is c) don't play-are

You really _____ bored by this movie.

- a) Seem b) are seeming c) seems

So, how _____ them?

- a) Does you know b) Do you know c) Are you know

She has never been to Guayas.

- a) Have she ever been to Guayas?
b) Has she ever been to Guayas?

I am not allergic to seafood.

- a) Are you allergic to seafood?
b) Do you allergic to seafood?

It was a fantastic talk at the library.

- a) Did it a fantastic talk at the library?
b) Was it a fantastic talk at the library?

Katy doesn't like seafood.

- a) Is she like seafood?
b) Does she like seafood?

What are you looking_____?

- a) For b) with c) at

Who are you talking_____?

- a) To b) with c) for

Where did you come_____?

- a) For b) with c) from

What is he thinking_____?

- a) At b) about c) with

What are you waiting____?

- a) For b) to c) at

Who are you going_____?

- a) To b) with c) for

The car is in the garage (subject question)

- a) What is in the garage?
b) What car is in the garage?

Julie loves ice cream (object question)

- a) What do Julie loves?
b) What does Julie love?

The food was on the table. (Object question)

- a) Where did the food?
b) Where was the food?

This application is highly _____, making it easy to use even for those people who has no experience in technology.

- a) User-friendly
- b) Userable

My teacher used a _____ approach to make easier concepts for the students to understand.

- a) Teach-friendly
- b) Teachable

The _____ timetable allowed students to balance work and projects effectively.

- a) Flexible
- b) flexiblable

Say that you finished the crossword today. Actually, _____

- a) I did finish the crossword today.
- b) I do finish the crossword today.

Admit that your room needs tidying up I'm afraid _____

- a) My room do need tidying up.
- b) My room does needs tidying up.

Explain to your teacher that you find the work difficult. I'm afraid _____

- a) I do find the work difficult
- b) I did find the work difficult.

Say that you wanted to give the course up. Actually, _____

- a) I do want to give the course up.
- b) I did want to give the course up.

I haven't heard about Ms. Rodriguez before. I think she _____ at this school for a long time.

- a) Not has been teaching
- b) haven't been taught
- c) hasn't been teaching

I'm terribly sorry! _____ for a long time?

- a) You have been waiting
- b) have you been waiting
- c) have you waiting

I _____ for a long time, and probably I won't finish soon.

- a) Have been working b) have be worked c) haven't been working

The boys look tired. They _____ for two hours.

- a) Have been running b) have been run c) has been running

What _____ since morning?

- a) Have you been doing b) are you doing c) you have been done

Look at her dirty clothes! She _____ in the mud.

- a) Have playing b) been has playing c) has been playing

Nelly has always loved cats.

- a) Present perfect b) Present perfect continuous

My daughter? She has been sleeping for two hours.

- a) Present perfect b) Present perfect continuous

My grandparents have never traveled to Guayaquil.

- a) Present perfect b) Present perfect continuous

Sonia has already finished her homework. She is so happy.

- a) Present perfect b) Present perfect continuous

Carl? Carl has been working as a photographer for more than five years.

- a) Present perfect b) Present perfect continuous

Rafael _____ (go) shopping for me yesterday.

- a) Went b) has gone c) has been going

Sandra _____ (lend) her brother \$ 1000 so far.

- a) Lent b) has lent c) has been lending

The cosmetics factory _____ (close) down last year.

- a) Closed b) has closed c) has been closing

She is very red. I think she _____ (lie) in the sun a lot of time.

a) Lied b) has lied c) has been lying

We _____ finished eating dinner.

a) Had not b) not had c) 'd had not

Had they _____ to her before?

a) Spoke b) spoken c) spoked

You _____ not left her.

a) Would b) 'd c) would had

I had never _____ her before.

a) See b) saw c) seen

We arrived at 8:05, but the taxi _____ already left.

a) Has b) have c) had

Carly thought she _____ to that zoo before.

a) Has been b) had be c) had been

13. Final assessment

The final assessment will be taken through Microsoft Teams platform, it will be a test based on the grammar learnt in this guide. The final assessment will have 40 multiple choice questions.

14. Self – assessment answers

Choose the correct answer for each statement.

Rafael _____ with his friends this weekend.

Answer: b) is traveling

Mary sometimes _____ impatient when she _____ in long lines.

Answer: b) gets-stands

Mark and Sohpie _____ every night because they _____ classes.

Answer: c) Don't go out -have

They _____ right now. I think they often _____ at home at this moment

Answer: a) aren't playing – are

You really _____ bored by this movie.

Answer: a) seem

So, how _____ them?

Answer: b) Do you know

She has never been to Guayaquil.

Answer: b) Has she ever been to Guayaquil?

I am not allergic to seafood.

Answer: a) Are you allergic to seafood?

It was a fantastic talk at the library.

Answer: b) Was it a fantastic talk at the library?

Katy doesn't like seafood.

Answer: b) Does she like seafood?

What are you looking _____?

Answer: a) for

Who are you talking _____?

Answer: b) with

Where did you come _____?

Answer: c) from

What is he thinking _____?

Answer: b) about

What are you waiting _____?

Answer: a) for

Who are you going ____?

Answer: b) with

The car is in the garage (subject question)

Answer: a) What is in the garage?

Julie loves ice cream (object question)

Answer: b) What does Julie love?

The food was on the table (object question)

Answer: b) Where was the food?

Say that you finished the crossword today. Actually, ____

Answer: a) I did finish the crossword today.

Admit that your room needs tidying up. I'm afraid ____

Answer: b) My room does need tidying up.

Explain to your teacher that you find the work difficult. I'm afraid ____

Answer: a) I do find the work difficult.

Say that you wanted to give the course up. Actually, ____

Answer: b) I did want to give the course up.

I haven't heard about Ms. Rodriguez before. I think she _____ at this school for a long time.

Answer: c) Hasn't been teaching

I'm terribly sorry! _____ for a long time.

Answer: a) you have been waiting

I _____ for a long time, and probably I won't finish soon.

Answer: c) haven't been working

The boys look tired. They _____ for two hours.

Answer: a) have been running

What _____ since morning?

Answer: Have you been doing

Look at her dirty clothes! She _____ in the mud.

Answer: c) has been playing

Nelly has always loved cats.

Answer: a) Present perfect

My daughter? She has been sleeping for two hours.

Answer: b) Present perfect continuous

My grandparents have never traveled to Guayas.

Answer: Present perfect

Sonia has already finished her homework. She is so happy.

Answer: a) Present perfect

Carl? Carl has been working as a photographer for more than five years.

Answer: b) Present perfect continuous.

Rafael _____ (go) shopping for me yesterday.

Answer: a) went

Sandra _____ (lend) her brother \$ 100 so far.

Answer: b) has lent

The cosmetics factory _____ (close) down last year.

Answer: a) closed

She is very red. I think she _____ (lie) in the sun for a long time.

Answer: c) has been lying

We _____ finished eating dinner.

Answer: a) had not

Had they _____ to her before?

Answer: b) spoken

You _____ not left yet.

Answer: b) 'd

I had never _____ her before.

Answer: c) seen

We arrived at 8:05, but the taxi _____ already left.

Answer: c) had

Carly thought she _____ to that zoo before.

Answer: c) had been

15. Glossary

Acquaintances. This term describes people who one is familiar with but may not be in close or intimate relationships with.

Approach. It can be used to describe a plan of action, technique for handling a certain duty or issue.

Background. It refers, the things that can be seen behind the main things or people. Also, it refers more broadly, to the situation's context or environment. For instance, background information offers more context or specifics to make a certain topic easier to grasp.

Enhance. Generally speaking, the word enhance refers to raising, adding, or improving anything in order to make it more effective or higher quality.

Entering. It can refer to the process of inputting or providing data into a database, form, or system in a more general.

Gain confidence. It describes the process of developing self-assurance, self-belief, and a positive self-perception. It entails growing in confidence and belief in your abilities, know-how, and general aptitude.

Inquire. The term means to seek information, investigate, or ask about something.

Outline. A visual or written representation synthesizing the principal structure or main points of a topic, document, or project. It serves to give an organized

and comprehensive summary of information.

Performance. It is the act of doing something. It is a versatile term that can have different meanings depending on the context.

Proficiency. It is the fact of having the skill and experience for doing something. Also, it refers a high degree of skill, competence, or expertise in a particular subject.

Skills. The set of capabilities and knowledge acquired during the life such experience, education, or practice.

Stretch. It means to cause something to reach, very soon, in one particular direction. Or as a noun it is a length of time during which something lasts or is extended.

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17. Annexes and resources

– Interactive resources Review of present tenses

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHTm9AcTLA>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_TUKYWPuW4g

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FVmVP9CCRcU>

– Interactive resources for review question forms

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XwdDjce1mpY&t=118s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Q4wJ7YypZk&t=12s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7qM333dbyzo>

– **Interactive resources Emphatic forms**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sOi5xlfi1zI&t=198s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T4ketT7JKE4&list=PL44V7wCXk-29RD2x-V9I3rY4FJgQ9P2Te4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b0fmCIDbrVI>

– **Interactive resources Adjectives from nouns and verbs**

<https://platzi.com/clases/2464-adjetivos-voz-pasiva/42057-adjectives-from-verbs-and-nouns-common-suffixes/>
<https://platzi.com/clases/2464-adjetivos-voz-pasiva/42057-adjectives-from-verbs-and-nouns-common-suffixes/>

<https://15worksheets.com/worksheet-category/noun-verb-or-adjective/>

– **Interactive resources Present perfect continuous**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=utkyo3RtDjE&t=46s>

Interactive resource present perfect continuous-for and since

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fzNU2Mkz_m4

Interactive resources Present perfect vs present perfect continuous

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TVVn9MddtmM&t=25s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NGLHYVmr00>

– **Interactive resources present continuous**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfgni8tQJ3o>

<https://agendaweb.org/verbs/present-continuous/index.html>

– **Interactive resources present simple vs present continuous**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NahbNTKtAj8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r2pfPv8Ym6o>

– **Interactive resources simple past vs present perfect simple/continuous**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TsyktFQwu7E>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZMJzaxMX_w

– **Interactive resources Past perfect**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=juylvRaN1kl>

https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_past-perfect-quiz.php



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