



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR  
TECNOLÓGICO  
VICENTE LEÓN

# Guía

general de estudio  
de la asignatura

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ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM A2.1

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Ximena del Rocío López Meneses  
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INSTITUTO SUPERIOR  
TECNOLÓGICO  
VICENTE LEÓN



RIMANA  
EDITORIAL

**Centro de Idiomas**

**Asignatura: English Proficiency Program A2.1**

**PEIN 01-02**

**Nivel A2.1**



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR  
TECNOLÓGICO  
VICENTE LEÓN

Belisario Quevedo 5-01 y General Maldonado/Latacunga, Cotopaxi  
Campuz Matriz

## ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM A2.1

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RIMANA  
EDITORIAL

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## DESARROLLO GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

### 1. Informative data

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Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in English from the Technical University of Cotopaxi in 2003.

Magister in University Education from the Technical University of Cotopaxi in 2016.

English teacher in the following institutions

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Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in English from the Technical University of Ambato in 2008.

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Magister in University Education from the Technical University of Cotopaxi in 2016.

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English teacher in the following institutions

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Victoria Vásconez Cui Educational Unit – Latacunga.

Cotopaxi Technical University – Latacunga.

Nowadays, working as an English teacher at Superior Technological Institute Vicente León in Latacunga city.

## **2. Subject presentation**

English levels A1 (A1.1 and A2.1) give students the specific grammar and vocabulary which help them understand and use common familiar expressions used all the time and every day, in the same way, basic phrases directed to satisfy a large quantity of needs of a concrete field.

Students will also be able to introduce themselves and others, obviously they can ask and give concrete answers to questions referred to personal details such as: where they live, work and study; what things they have in their class and their houses or apartments and finally students can use basic vocabulary and grammatical structures to interact in a simple way being able to interact with other person or people in a slowly and clearly way.

## **3. Specific career competences**

Mastering the English language has become a crucial necessity in all areas of life, both personally and professionally due to the accelerated progress of science, technology and globalization, which has led to a variety of changes at all levels, and a remarkable growth in all aspects, as it means the study and understanding of a “Universal” language, and even more if we take

into account that every day we feel involved in this through different forms of clothing, phrases, vocabulary, film and television commercials, all kinds of music in English, etc.., that even without understanding them have become the companions of our daily life. In addition, English is of great value and help in the scientific formation of an individual, since it is represented as the language of business and communications and of all scientific progress. Therefore, we are aware that only a quality higher education will allow us to face all these challenges that today's world has in store for us.

#### **4. Introduction to topics**

Students will be able to grasp words and frequently used terms relating to areas of most immediate significance (e.g., very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Furthermore, they may communicate in easy and ordinary tasks that require a simple and straightforward flow of information on familiar and routine subjects. Finally, pupils can convey in basic terms aspects of their background, current environment, and concerns of immediate necessity.

Students are going to achieve a range of basic vocabulary, structures and use of grammar based on topics like simple present using to be verb and rest of verbs which are focused on developing the receptive (listening, reading) and productive (speaking, writing) English skills in order to help students transmit their ideas, feelings and opinions in a basic level with the help of their tutor and classmates.

It is important to mention that the autonomous work done by the student will be 70 hours and 74 will be reinforcement with the teacher.

#### **5. Learning objectives**

By the end of this level, students will be able to comprehend and utilize common everyday terms and fundamental sentences focused at satisfying concrete requirements. They will also identify themselves and others, as well as ask and answer questions about personal facts such as where they live, work, and study, as well as what they have in their class and houses or apartments.

## 6. Unit competences

Students develop linguistic competencies through listening, reading, speaking and writing with a level of performance according to their age, knowledge and level of English and at the same time demonstrates the use of values, which are treated as a transversal axis. In addition, students are able to understand and use frequently used everyday expressions as well as simple sentences aimed at satisfying immediate needs.

Students can introduce him/herself and others, ask for and give basic personal information about his/her home, belongings and people they know; finally, students can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to cooperate.

## 7. Unit and subunits

- 7.1. People and occupations
  - 7.1.1. The verb BE
  - 7.1.2. Possessive Adjectives and s' for Possession
- 7.2. Personal Information
  - 7.2.1. Simple present (affirmative and negative sentences)
  - 7.2.2. Simple present (questions)
- 7.3. Neighborhoods
  - 7.3.1. Frequency Adverbs and Expressions
  - 7.3.2. Love, Like, Hate, Enjoy, Don't mind + Noun/ -ing
- 7.4. Families
  - 7.4.1. Prepositions of time
  - 7.4.2. Present continuous
- 7.5. Time and events
  - 7.5.1. Present simple vs Present continuous
  - 7.5.2. Can – Can't

## 8. Learning results

Students can introduce themselves; they identify and describe people. Besides they are able to spell names.



Students describe relationships and they ask for someone's contact information. Find out where people are from. Using possessive adjectives, nouns and information questions.

Students talk about locations and suggest how to get places. Besides they talk about means of transportation.

Students talk about their family photos. They describe their appearance using adjectives, verb to be, and have.

Students talk about events using preposition of places. They ask about birthdays using be questions such as when, what time... What day...

## **9. Methodological strategies**

Total Physical Response (TPR) is a method of teaching language or vocabulary concepts by using physical movement to react to verbal input. The process mimics the way that infants learn their first language, and it reduces student inhibitions and lowers stress. The purpose of TPR is to create a brain link between speech and action to boost language and vocabulary learning.

## **10. Evaluation criteria**

A 60% will be evaluated through practical work: These correspond to individual and group work. Autonomous work will also be considered in this point. One of the parameters that are evaluated in this criterion is the expositions.

20% of lessons: This corresponds to the average of all the lessons given during each partial period. The lessons are not necessarily cumulative.

20% of the final evaluation: Corresponds to a summative where the student demonstrates what he/she learned and assimilated during the midterm by putting his/her knowledge into practice.

**STRUCTURE:** The student will be evaluated through the resolution of grammatical exercises and the completion of exercises that have grammar and vocabulary.

## 11. Subunits development

### 11.1. The verb BE

The Verb Be (Ser o Estar)

We use the TO BE VERB to say who people are talking specifically on their professions, their physical appearance and their relation with other people giving this way basic information about them

(Where are they from, what job they do, where they are, how they are) all this are examples about what we can do with the verb BE, questions that we can use and answers we can express.

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES (CONTRACTIONS)
I <b>am</b> Ecuadorian	I'm Ecuadorian
You <b>are</b> a doctor	You're a doctor
He <b>is</b> intelligent	He's intelligent
She <b>is</b> from France	She's from France
It <b>is</b> a dog	It's a dog
We <b>are</b> Friends	We're Friends
You <b>are</b> in the hospital	You're in the hospital
They <b>are</b> students	They're students
NEGATIVE SENTENCES	NEGATIVE SENTENCES (CONTRACTIONS)
I <b>am not</b> Ecuadorian	I'm <b>not</b> Ecuadorian
You <b>are not</b> a doctor	You <b>aren't</b> a doctor
He <b>is not</b> intelligent	He <b>isn't</b> intelligent
She <b>is not</b> from France	She <b>isn't</b> from France
It <b>is not</b> a dog	It <b>isn't</b> a dog
We <b>are not</b> Friends	We <b>aren't</b> friends
You <b>are not</b> in the hospital	You <b>aren't</b> in the hospital
They <b>are not</b> students	They <b>aren't</b> students

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES	AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS	NEGATIVE ANSWERS
Am I Ecuadorian?	Yes, I <b>am</b> .	No, I <b>am not</b>
Are you a doctor?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>are not</b>
Is he intelligent?	Yes he <b>is</b> .	No, he <b>is not</b> .
Is she from France?	Yes, she <b>is</b> .	No, she <b>is not</b> .
Is it a dog?	Yes it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>is not</b> .
Are we friends?	Yes, we <b>are</b> .	No, we <b>are not</b> .
Are you in the hospital?	Yes, you <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>are not</b> .
Are they not students?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>are not</b> .

### 11.2. Possessive adjectives and s' for possession

#### Possessive Adjectives and s' for Possession

Possessive adjectives are placed before a noun they help us to know that something belongs to someone.

#### 'S for Possession

1.- We add 's to a singular name or noun

María's book

Who is Santiago's mother?

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	EXAMPLES
I	My	I am a student, my name is Juan
You	Your	Is that your mother?
He	His	I think that is his pencil
She	Her	Her cellphone is not here
It	Its	I like Atacames for its beaches
We	Our	Our English teacher is the best
You	Your	How can I get your house?
They	Their	That is not their bus

This is the president's house

2.- With names or nouns that finish in S we add s'

Carlos' pencil

My friends' names are Paty, Micaela and Rodrigo

### 11.3. Simple present (affirmative and negative sentences)

#### Simple Present (Affirmative and Negative Sentences)

We use the simple present to talk about facts and daily routines

Example:

Jefferson Perez is Ecuadorian (Fact)

I wake up at 8 a.m. (Daily routine)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES
I work
You work
He works
She works
It works
We work
You work
They work

We add –s, –es, –ies to the personal pronouns he – she – it in the following cases:

1.- We add **–s** to the majority of verbs

Work – **works**

2.- When the verb ends in a *consonant + y*, we change y to i and we add **es**

Study – **Studies**

3.- When a verb ends with s. –sh. –ch. –x we add **es**

Fix – **fixes**

Finish – **finishes**

Watch – **watches**

4.- Irregular verbs

Go – **goes**

Do – **does**

Have – **Has**

Negative sentences	Contractions do not = don't does not = doesn't
I <b>do not</b> work	I <b>don't</b> work
You <b>do not</b> work	You <b>don't</b> work
He <b>does not</b> work	He <b>doesn't</b> work
She <b>does not</b> work	She <b>doesn't</b> work
It <b>does not</b> work	It <b>doesn't</b> work
We <b>do not</b> work	We <b>don't</b> work
You <b>do not</b> work	You <b>don't</b> work
They <b>do not</b> work	They <b>don't</b> work

NOTE: When we use DO NOT/DON'T or DOES NOT/DOESN'T, we do not apply the rules to add –s, –es, –ies to verbs with he, she, it.

### 11.4. Simple present questions

#### Simple Present Questions

##### Structure:

Do / Does + Subject + Verb (base form) + complement + ?

##### Note:

When we use DO / DOES, we do not apply the rules to add –s, –es, –ies to verbs with he, she, it.

##### Note:

When we want to know more information with Wh questions, we place the wh question at the beginning of the sentence.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES	ANSWERS	
Do I work in a factory?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't
Do you work in a factory?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't
Does he work in a factory?	Yes, he does	No, he doesn't
Does she work in a factory?	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
Does it work in a factory?	Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
Do we work in a factory?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't

Do you work in a factory?	Yes, we do. No, we don't
Do they work in a factory?	Yes, they do. No, they don't

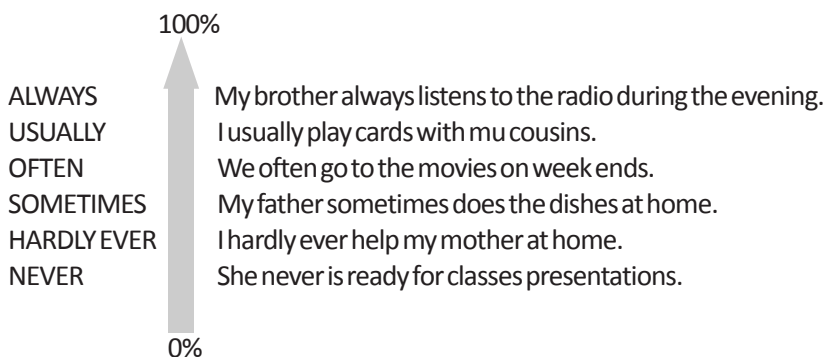
### INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES USING WH QUESTIONS

Where does he work?
Who do you live with?
What do they do on the week-end?
Does she work in a factory?
How do I get your house?
When does the class start?
Why do you cry?

## 11.5. Frequency adverbs and expressions

### Frequency Adverbs and Expressions

We use the frequency adverbs with simple present tense, to talk about daily routines and how often we perform things.



- The adverb of frequency must be placed BEFORE the main verb.
- Sometimes can be placed at the beginning or before the main verb.
- If we use the verb BE, adverbs of frequency are placed AFTER the verb.

**Expressions**

Expressions are normally placed at the end of the sentence

I go to the movies	Every	day
	once a	week
	twice a	month
	three times a	year
	four times a	

Once = “one time”

Twice = two times

**11.6. Love, like, hate, enjoy, don’t mind + noun – ing**

**Love, Like, Hate, Enjoy, Don’t mind + Noun/ - ing**

We use LOVE, LIKE, HATE, ENJOY, DON’T MIND to express if we have a positive or negative attitude to something.

**Possitive meaning**

Love

Like

Enjoy

**IMAGEN 1**

---

Don't mind

## IMAGEN 2

---

Hate

---

Don't like

## IMAGEN 3

---

### Examples + NOUN

I like tennis  
She loves Chinese food  
We enjoy birthday parties  
Mario doesn't mind cats  
Lucas doesn't like carnival  
My parents hate a dirty room

### Examples + ING

I like playing tennis  
She loves eating Chinese food  
We enjoy going birthday parties  
Mario doesn't mind taking care of cats  
Lucas doesn't like watching the carnival  
My parents hate watching a dirty room

### 11.7. Prepositions of time

#### Prepositions of Time

---

Prepositions	We use them with	Example
In	days of the week	In the morning In the afternoon In the evening

---



In	the + seasons	In the winter In the spring In the summer In the fall
	months of the year	In November In July
On	days of the week	On Sunday On Wednesday
	days and parts of the day	On Saturday morning On Friday afternoon
	the weekend	On the weekend
At	times	at 7 o'clock at 09:15
	midnight / noon / night	at midnight at noon at night
	festivals	at Carnival at New year's eve
From ... to	days	from Monday to Friday
	months	from September to December
	times	from 8 pm to 11 pm
	years	from 2012 to 2020

**Note:**

We place the time expression at the beginning or at the end of the sentence, in both cases we must add a comma after that.

At 6:30, I get up

On Saturday morning, my sister plays tennis

## 11.8. Present continuous

### Present Continuous

Present continuous is used to describe the following situations:

- Things that are happening now

I am reading a book.

She is writing a letter.

We are playing soccer.

- Things that are temporary

We are staying in the hotel during the week end.

I am having problem right now

Structure: Affirmative Sentences

Subject + verb *BE (in present)* + **verb ING** + complement

---

### Affirmative Sentences

---

I ***am doing*** the dishes

You ***are dancing*** in the disco

He ***is reading*** a book

We ***are having*** dinner

They ***are running***

---

Structure: Negative Sentences

Subject + verb *BE (in present negative)* + **verb ING** + complement

---

### Negative Sentences

---

I ***am not doing*** the dishes

You ***are not dancing*** in the disco

He ***is not reading*** a book

We ***are not having*** dinner

They ***are not running***

---

Structure: Interrogative Sentences

Verb *BE (in present)* + subject + **verb ING** + complement

Interrogative Sentences	Positive answers	Negative answers
<i>Am I <b>doing</b> the dishes?</i>	Yes, I am.	No, I am not
<i>Are you <b>dancing</b> in the disco?</i>	Yes, I am.	No, I am not
<i>Is he <b>reading</b> a book?</i>	Yes, he is.	No, he is not
<i>Are we <b>having</b> dinner?</i>	Yes, we are	No, we are not
<i>Are they <b>running</b>?</i>	Yes, they are	No, they are not

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**

## 11.9. Simple present and present continuous

### Present Simple and Present Continuous

Remember		
Tense	Use	Examples.
Simple present	We use it for facts and things you or people do regularly.	<p>– I play the guitar every day.</p> <p>– She wakes up at 6:30</p> <p>– Soccer is the most popular sport.</p>

Present continuous	We use I for things that are happening now and for temporary actions.	– I am having dinner. – My mother is doing the dishes
--------------------	---	--

We use the present simple and present continuous to give contrast to a specific situation whit what is happening now.

I usually go to the gym, **but** today I am going to the pool.

The computer sometimes is slow, **but** right now is going really fast.

**but = pero**

There are some verbs which cannot be used in present progressive.

Like, love, hate, want, prefer, need, know believe, remember, forget, understand, think, be, belong.

### 11.10. Can – can't

#### Can – Can't

We use can and can't to express ability, possibility and permission.

My sister can play the flute (ability)

You can pass the level getting an 8 in the final test (possibility)

I can go to the bathroom (permission)

Affirmative sentences	Negative sentences
I can play basketball	I can't play basketball
She can write essays	She can't write essays
We can go to the movies	We can't go to the movies
You can work 5 hours	You can't work 5 hours
They can see the stars	They can't see the stars
He can explain the class	He can't explain the class

Interrogative sentences	Positive answers	Negative answers
Can I play basketball?	Yes, I can	No, I can't
Can she can write essays?	Yes, she can	No, she can't
Can we can go to the movies?	Yes, we can	No, we can't
Can you can work 5 hours?	Yes, I can	No, I can't
Can they can see the stars?	Yes, they can	No, they can't
Can he can explain the class?	Yes, he can	No, he can't

## 12. Learning activities

### Unit 1 The verb BE

#### Exercise 1

Write your own sentences using the verb be in affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.

(where are they from, what job they do, where they are, how they are)

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES (CONTRACTIONS)
NEGATIVE SENTENCES	NEGATIVE SENTENCES (CONTRACTIONS)

## Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative form of BE

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| – María ..... a nurse      | – You ..... My best friend |
| – We ..... 20 years old    | – I ..... very smart       |
| – It ..... under the table | – They ..... In the disco  |

## Exercise 3

With the following information, complete the answers and write short answers.

Ricardo García is student in London, England. He is 17 years old, He is from Manchester, his parents are Colombian.

# IMAGEN 4

Questions.

1.- \_\_\_\_\_ his name Ricardo?

2.- \_\_\_\_\_ he 16 years old?

3.- \_\_\_\_\_ he from Manchester?

4.- \_\_\_\_\_ his parents Ecuadorians?

## Exercise 4

In the following paragraph complete the blanks using the verb be in the correct form.

A: Hey, hello how \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ fine thanks!

A: My name \_\_\_\_\_ David, what \_\_\_\_\_ your name?, I think your name \_\_\_\_\_ Daniela

B: No, my name \_\_\_\_\_ Juana.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ we in the same guitar class?

B: no, we \_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_ I'm in piano class.

## Unit 1 Possessive adjectives and S' for possession

### Exercise 1

Choose the correct option

- She / Her is 28
- They / Their names are Juan and David
- Her / She computer is in the bag
- I'm you / your driver today
- Our / We internet connection is weak

### Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives OR personal pronouns.

- Marco and Jonathan are from Colombia . \_\_\_\_\_ are from Cali.
- My best friend lives I Quito, \_\_\_\_\_ name is Natalia.
- I like visiting Iatacunga, \_\_\_\_\_ traditional parade is La Mama Negra.
- Manuel and \_\_\_\_\_ brother are coming to my house
- My sister and I are waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ parents in the airport.

### Exercise 3

Write five sentences using the rules for s' for possessives.

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

## Unit 2 Simple present (affirmative and negative sentences)

### Exercise 1

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- Bryan **have / has** a car

- Micaela **don't / doesn't** live in Latacunga
- My sister and I **play / plays** soccer
- Sonia and Paulina **doesn't / don't** watch the TV
- Her mother doesn't **cooks / cook**

## Exercise 2

Complete the sentences using the correct verb and form from.

sleep

dance

wash

play

walk

- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes everyday.
- With my friends, we all \_\_\_\_\_ to school
- Monica \_\_\_\_\_ in the disco
- My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ soccer every week-end
- My girlfriends \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 pm

## Exercise 3

Read the information and complete with affirmative and negative sentences about Lisseth.

Work:	<del>In a library</del>	In a school
Go to work:	<del>by car</del>	by bus
Finish work:	<del>at 4 pm</del>	at 1 pm
Help:	<del>customers</del>	Students

IMAGEN 5

- 1: Lisseth \_\_\_\_\_ in a school.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ in a library.
- 2: She \_\_\_\_\_ by bus.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ by car.
- 3: She \_\_\_\_\_ at 1 pm.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ at 4 pm.
- 4: She \_\_\_\_\_ students.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ customers.



## Unit 2 Simple present (questions)

### Exercise 1

Put the words in the correct order to form questions.

orange / Do / like / you / ? / juice

---

Erick / Does / Latacunga / live / in / ?

---

Your / Does / work / in / ? / mother / Quito

---

Do / classes / have / we / 10 / am / ? / at

---

open / the / cinema / Does / 4 / pm / ? / at

---

### Exercise 2

Write questions using the following prompts.

You / come from Argentina

---

Your brother / have a car

---

Where / you go

---

When / the summer start

---

They / travel to Guayaquil every week

---

## Unit 3 Frequency adverbs and expressions

### Exercise 1

Write the adverb of frequency in the correct place

- I work every day at 8 am (always)

---

- Tiffany goes to the bank to get some of money (usually)

---

- His father plays soccer with us (hardly ever)

---

- We go to the library. (Sometimes)

---

- I'm very busy (often)

---

### **Exercise 2**

Correct the sentences.

- Never Sebastián watches horror movies

---

- My family and I eat hardly ever outside home

---

- I do not pay attention to the class sometimes

---

- My mother prepares chicken every days

---

- They go to the movies once time a weeks

---

### **Unit 3 Love, like, hate, enjoy, don't mind + noun - ing**

#### **Exercise 1**

Write 3 sentences using love, like, hate, enjoy, don't mind + noun.

---

---

---

#### **Exercise 2**

Write 3 sentences using love, like, hate, enjoy, don't mind + ing.

---

---

---

### Exercise 3

Read the following sentences put a check if they are correct, and write them in the correct way if they are not correct.

1.- I like watch comedy movies

---

2.- Do you like play soccer?

---

3.- She hate traveling by car

---

4.- Marco like listening to music

---

5.- You doesn't mind buying new clothes

---

---

### Unit 4 Prepositions of time

#### Exercise 1

Complete the exercises with the correct preposition of place

1. I'll visit to you ..... next week.
2. He travelled to France..... 1991.
3. She trains ..... Wednesdays.
4. English classes starts ..... summer.
5. It was rainy ..... my birthday.
6. My mother will be retired ..... six months.
7. What do you do ..... midnight.
8. We have a medical appointment ..... June.
9. .... the summer, people go to beaches.
10. I saw Mary ..... Friday

## Exercise 2

Choose the best option in order to have the correct one.

1. We are going to meet \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
2. Let's eat \_\_\_\_\_ three hours.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
3. The movie starts \_\_\_\_\_ 3:00 PM.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
4. Do you want to call me \_\_\_\_\_ the evening?  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
5. we are going to work \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
6. They are working \_\_\_\_\_ evening.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
7. I'll arrive \_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
8. Let's have a pick nick \_\_\_\_\_ afternoon.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
9. I will go to Atacames \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at
10. The class ends \_\_\_\_\_ 6 pm.  
a) on                      b) in                      c) at

## Unit 4 Present continuous

### Exercise 1

With the prompts, make this sentences in present progressive.

1. (Mike / walk to home )

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (He / play in the park)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (She / not / dance)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (We / sing in the karaoke tonight)

---

5. (They / watch a movie)

---

6. (She / not / use the computer)

---

7. (I / not / pay attention)

---

8. (My mother / cook)

---

9. (My friends and I / not / play soccer tonight)

---

10. (The teacher / not / talk)

---

## Exercise 2

Create 10 sentences using present continuous

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

## Exercise 3

Complete correctly to form questions and add an answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool? (Susana / swim)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ (Affirmative)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer now? (my mother / use)

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ (Negative)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ in this moment? ( Juan / drive a car )

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ ( Affirmative )

4. \_\_\_\_\_ for the teacher? ( the students / writing a letter )

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ ( Negative )

5. \_\_\_\_\_ to our house now? ( my cousins / come )

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ ( Affirmative )

## Unit 5 Present perfect vs present continuous

### Exercise 1

Use the verbs in parenthesis to complete the sentences with the correct tense.

1. Usually, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) her son to school.

2. Sometimes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a tourist guide, but this right now I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) accountant to start my own business.

3. Shhhhh! ! Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep)

4. Please, take the umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) outside

5. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the park everyday (run), but today she \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) karate.

6. Excuse me teacher I can't hear what you \_\_\_\_\_ (say) because all my classmates (talk) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Lucas \_\_\_\_\_ (playing, currently) a Beethoven's song.

8. Julia never \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes (do), nu this week she has to do it

9. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ ( bark) in this moment,

10. This delicious cake \_\_\_\_\_ (be) made with few ingredients.

### Exercise 2

Choose the correct option for each sentence.

1. Mark Zuckerberg is not Mexican. I \_\_\_\_\_ he is from USA.

A. believe                      B. am believing

2. Look out! Your dog \_\_\_\_\_ into the water.

A. jumps                      B. is jumping

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ you're the most intelligent of the class!

A. think                      B. am thinking

4. Please, don't give my son more cheese. he \_\_\_\_\_ it!  
A. hates                      B. is hating
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Guayaquil next Friday. Do you want to come?  
A. travel                      B. am traveling
6. Ten times a month, I \_\_\_\_\_ to a guitar class.  
A. go                          B. am going
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in my aunt's home every Saturday.  
A. have                      B. am having
8. Michael has much money, he \_\_\_\_\_ a Ferrari.  
A. drives                      B. is driving
9. Samantha is not at home right now. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.  
A. studies                      B. is studying
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ too much tonight.  
A. snows                      B. is snowing

### Unit 5 Can – can't

#### Exercise 1

Write 6 things you can do.

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

#### Exercise 2

Write 5 things you can't do.

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

### Exercise 3

Order the words to form questions and give an answer.

1.- guitar / she / can / ? / the

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2.- answer / the / I / can / phone call / ?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3.- ? / can / do / homework / you / me / for

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4.- park / we / go / can ? / to

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5.- your / computer / can / they / ? / use

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### 13. Autoevaluation

Choose the correct answer for each statement.

- I ..... in the park

a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are

- She ..... beautiul

a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are

- We ..... Friends

a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are

- He ..... in Guayaquil

a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are

- They ..... In the restaurant

a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are

- I have a new cellphone, ..... is black

a) his                                      b) my                                      c) our

- She lives in the red house, ..... house is really big

a) her                                      b) their                                      c) his



- We bought a new computer, ..... computer is new  
a) your                      b) my                      c) our
- You receive English classes everyday ..... English teacher is nice  
a) my                      b) your                      c) her
- They work in a restaurant, ..... restaurant sells Italian food  
a) his                      b) my                      c) our
- I go to the cinema ..... night  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- We have a meeting ..... 7:30  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- The concert is ..... October  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- The soccer game is ..... Monday  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- I was born ..... February 25th 1999  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- We usually work ..... Wednesdays and Thursdays  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- She goes to the gym ..... the mornings  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- I went to Italy ..... 2012  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- Christmas es celebrated ..... December  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- Cristina goes to the supermarket ..... weekends  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- Saúl have a party ..... Friday  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- María saw the movie ..... January  
a) in                      b) on                      c) at
- I am ..... geography  
a) studyng                  b) studing                  c) studying
- She is ..... a book  
a) reading                  b) readding                  c) readying
- Mark is ..... in the disco  
a) danceing                  b) dancing                  c) dancying

- We are ..... in the pool
  - a) swimming                      b) swimming                      c) swimying
- Lorena is ..... to Quito
  - a) studyng                      b) studing                      c) studying
- My fiends and I are ..... dinner
  - a) makeing                      b) makkeing                      c) making
- Abel is ..... his friend
  - a) helping                      b) help                      c) helping
- Ximena is ..... in the computer
  - a) working                      b) works                      c) working
- Omar ..... in Quito
  - a) live                      b) livs                      c) lives
- Verónica ..... 3 brothers and sisters
  - a) don't have                      b) doesn't have                      c) doesn't has
- We ..... up at 6 o'clock
  - a) wake                      b) wakes                      c) waks
- My friends ..... their homework in the afternoons
  - a) don't does                      b) doesn't do                      c) don't do
- ..... Valeria ..... the TV?
  - a) Do - watch                      b) Does - watch                      c) Does – watches
- Martin ..... exercise everyday
  - a) does                      b) is doing
- The dogs ..... In the park right now
  - a) paly                      b) are playing
- I always ..... my bed
  - a) make                      b) am making
- ..... you ..... the computer in this moment?
  - a) Do - use                      b) Are using
- I ..... you
  - a) love                      b) am loving
- Narcisa ..... at 6pm
  - a) wakes up                      b) is waking up
- Israel ..... a party
  - a) has                      b) is having
- David ..... 5 dollars
  - a) has                      b) is having



- a) in                                  **b) on**                                  c) at  
- I was born ..... February 25th 1999  
a) in                                  **b) on**                                  c) at  
- We usually work ..... Wednesdays and Thursdays  
a) in                                  **b) on**                                  c) at  
- She goes to the gym ..... the mornings  
**a) in**                                  b) on                                  c) at  
- I went to Italy ..... 2012  
**a) in**                                  b) on                                  c) at  
- Christmas es celebrated ..... December  
a) in                                  **b) on**                                  c) at  
- Cristina goes to the supermarket ..... weekends  
a) in                                  **b) on**                                  c) at  
- Saúl has a party ..... Friday  
a) in                                  **b) on**                                  c) at  
- María saw the movie ..... January  
**a) in**                                  b) on                                  c) at  
- I am ..... geography  
a) studyng                                  b) studing                                  **c) studying**  
- She is ..... a book  
**a) reading**                                  b) readding                                  c) readying  
- Mark is ..... in the disco  
a) danceing                                  **b) dancing**                                  c) dancying  
- We are ..... in the pool  
**a) swimming**                                  b) swiming                                  c) swimying  
- Lorena is ..... to Quito  
a) traveling                                  b) travelying                                  **c) travelling**  
- My fiends and I are ..... dinner  
a) makeing                                  b) makkeing                                  **c) making**  
- Abel is ..... his friend  
**a) helping**                                  b) help                                  c) helpping  
- Ximena is ..... in the computer  
**a) working**                                  b) works                                  c) workyig  
- Omar ..... in Quito  
a) live                                  b) livs                                  **c) lives**  
- Verónica ..... 3 brothers and sisters

- a) don't have                      **b) doesn't have**                      c) doesn't has
- We ..... up at 6 o'clock
- a) wake**                      b) wakes                      c) waks
- My friends ..... their homework in the afternoons
- a) don't does                      b) doesn't do                      **c) don't do**
- ..... Valeria ..... the TV?
- a) Do - watch                      **b) Does - watch**                      c) Does –
- watches
- Martin ..... exercise everyday
- a) does**                      b) is doing
- The dogs ..... in the park right now
- a) play                      **b) are playing**
- I always ..... my bed
- a) make**                      b) am making
- ..... you ..... the computer in this moment?
- a) Do - use                      **b) Are using**
- I ..... you
- a) love**                      b) am loving
- Narcisa ..... at 6pm
- a) wakes up**                      b) is waking up
- Israel ..... a party
- a) has                      **b) is having**
- David ..... 5 dollars
- a) has**                      b) is having

## 16. Glossary

**Autonomous work.-** relates to How much freedom and independence students have to do their activities in the learning process.

**Background.-** the circumstances or situation prevailing at a particular time or underlying a particular event into the learning process.

**Globalization.-** is the process of interaction and integration among students.

**Reinforcement.-** the action or process of reinforcing or strengthening an activity into the learning process.

**Straightforward.-** uncomplicated and easy to do or understand and activity into the class.

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## 18. Annexes or resources

Interactive resources simple present

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZwSmUux1ZSg>

<https://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2122>

<http://www.manythings.org/wbg/nationalities-mw.html>

Interactive resources 's for possession

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1SvftozTjg>

<https://grammartop.com/possession-determiners-pronouns-apostrophe-s/>

Interactive resources simple present affirmative and negative sentences

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RB822HdHqko>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTaEsrBY21E>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFSClj7N\\_Vc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFSClj7N_Vc)

Interactive resource simple present interrogative form

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFSClj7N\\_Vc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OFSClj7N_Vc)

Interactive resource frequency adverbs

<https://madridingles.net/verb-patterns-like-love-enjoy-and-hate/>

Interactive resources prepositions of time

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B\\_rxDRfbkQg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B_rxDRfbkQg)

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/prepositions-time-quiz/>

Interactive resources present continuous

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfgni8tQl3o>

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

Interactive resources present simple vs present continuous

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

<https://www.superprof.es/apuntes/idiomas/ingles/gramatica-inglesa/verb-tense/exercises-present-simple-and-continuous-exercises-iii.html>

Interactive resources can – can't

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_ulG6fKv85g](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_ulG6fKv85g)

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INSTITUTO SUPERIOR  
TECNOLÓGICO  
VICENTE LEÓN

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# Guía

general de estudio  
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