



INSTITUTO SUPERIOR
TECNOLÓGICO
VICENTE LEÓN

Guía

general de estudio
de la asignatura

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM A2.1

Abel Froilan Pillajo Bonito



Centro de Idiomas

Asignatura: English Proficiency Program A2.1

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INSTITUTO SUPERIOR
TECNOLÓGICO
VICENTE LEÓN

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Campuz Matriz

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY PROGRAM A2.1

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Contenido

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| DESARROLLO GUÍA DE ESTUDIO | 5 |
| 1. Informative Data | 5 |
| 2. Subject Presentation | 5 |
| 3. Introduction to Topics | 5 |
| 4. Learning Objectives | 6 |
| 5. Unit Competenses | 6 |
| 6. Unit and Subunits | 7 |
| 7. Learning results. | 7 |
| 8. Methodological Strategies | 9 |
| 9. Evaluation Criteria | 9 |
| 10. Subunits Development | 9 |
| 11. Learning Activities | 28 |
| 12. Self-assessment | 40 |
| 13. Final assessment | 47 |
| 14. Self-assessment answers | 47 |
| 15. Glossary | 53 |
| 16. Bibliography | 54 |
| 17. Annexes and resources | 54 |

DESARROLLO GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

1. Informative Data

Bachelor of Science in Education with a major in English from the Technical University of Cotopaxi in 2011.

English teacher in the following institutions

EDUQUERES: A. Educational Unit Latacunga.

Jean Piaget Educational Unit - Latacunga

San José La Salle Unit - Latacunga

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

2. Subject Presentation

The following subject English level A2 (A2.1 and A2.2) provides students a range of basic vocabulary, structures and use of grammar focused on developing the receptive (listening, reading) and productive (speaking, writing) English skills in order to help students to transmit their ideas, feelings and opinions in a basic level with the help of their teachers and classmates.

3. Introduction to Topics

Students will be able to fathom words and frequently used terms relating to areas of most immediate significance (e.g., a basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Furthermore, they may communicate in easy and ordinary activities 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 check and practice a level a little bit better like vocabulary, structures and use of grammar based on topics such as future for predictions, how to give advices, past continuous and simple past and present perfect tense in its three forms it will help to develop the receptive (listening, reading) and productive (speaking, writing) English skills in order to help students

transmit their ideas, feelings and opinions in an appropriate level with the help of their tutor and classmates.

4. Learning Objectives

By the end of this level, students will be able to understand and share ideas in past continuous and some other topics according to this level A2.1. Also, they will be able to identify verbs used in each topic, as well as ask and share personal experiences finished ideas and some different ideas in progress which have result in present too.

5. Unit Competences

Students can talk about life priorities, sensation and experiences things, family, communication, global/ local problems, natural phenomena, dramatical interruptions, they can talk about tv shows, they can understand and retell a story.

Students can talk about solutions, past experiences, advantages/ disadvantages of taking a gap year, unfinished experiences, hotel reviews, the kind of child you were, childhood habits & memories, pets, they can compare feeling about travel experiences, they can make comparisons & recommendations, they can write a tweet giving an opinion about music.

Students can talk about choosing a collage and career plans, class activities, rules in your life, reason for quitting school/ a job, leisure time activities a vacation in Florida, phobias, they can make suggestions, for changes, they can compare generations, they can understand references, they can give warnings & make promises and difficult decisions, they can retell a story about a extreme race, they can complete a humorous postcard about a vacation, they can reply to an invitation.

Students can learn the pronunciation (word stress) and vocabulary related to movies. They can use phrase to talk about likes and dislikes (I'm really into.....I'm a big/ huge fan of.....I'm crazy aboutI'm obsessive with, they can use any, every, no and some compound nouns to use so and such. Students

can talk vocabulary about technological devices and appliances. They can use phrasal verbs and intonations of yes / no vs w-h questions. Students also can learn the future forms (going to / will / be able to) present continuous and simple present, reduce sentences in ads, and making future predictions.

Students can use of -ing and -ed adjectives, second conditionals and probability using may, might, could, must, can't +be. Students can talk about weddings, romance and family relationship. They can practice reading for specific information to identify reasons, and to give advices.

Students can learn the causes and symptoms of stress, lifestyle changes, money, the internet and social media. They can use the prefixes under, over, and the relative pronouns who/which/that. Students also learn to use how adj / adv questions and review the use of one / ones. They can describe photos people and things. They can talk about attitude towards learning English and discuss strategies for reading faster.

6. Unit and Subunits

6.1 What's really important in life?

6.1.1 Future for predictions Will / won't – unplanned decisions

6.1.2 Advices Should / shouldn't

6.2 A personal email

6.2.1 Past continuous

6.2.2 Past continuous vs. Simple past

6.3 A survey report.

6.3.1 Present perfect 1 past experiences

6.3.2 Present perfect 2 completed actions (already, just, yet)

6.3.3 Present perfect 3 unfinished past (for / since)

7. Learning results.

Students will talk about life priorities, sensation & experiences favorite things, family communication, global, local problems, natural phenomena, dramatical interruptions. They will make prediction. They will write an act and ad. They will describe tv shows, they will understand and retell the story.

Students will talk about solutions, past experiences, advantages / advantages of taking a gap year, unfinished experiences, hotel reviews, the child you were, childhood habits, memories, pets, they will compare feelings about traveling, they will share traveling experiences, they will make comparisons, they will write a tweet giving an opinion about music.

Students can talk about choosing a collage and career plans, class activities, rules in your life, reason for quitting schools, a job, leisure time activities, a vacation in Florida, phobias, they will make suggestions for changes, they will make generations, they will understand references, they will give warnings & make promises and difficult decisions.

They will retell a story about an extreme race, they will complete a humorous postcard about a vacation, they will reply to an invitation.

Students will learn the pronunciation (word stress) and vocabulary related to movies. They will use phrases to talk about likes and dislikes (I'm really into... I'm a big/huge fan of.... I'm crazy about ... I'm obsessive with...) they will use any, ever, no and some compound nouns and to use so and such. Students will talk about vocabulary about technological devices and appliances.

They will use phrasal verbs and intonations of yes/ no w-h questions. Students also will learn the future forms (going to / will/ be able to) present continuous and simple present, reduce sentences in ads and make future predictions.

Students will learn of -ing / -ed adjectives, second conditional and probability, using may, might, could, must, can't + be. Students will talk about weddings romance and family, relationship.

They will practice reading for specific information, to identify reasons and to give advice. Students will learn the causes and symptoms of stress, lifestyle changes, money, the internet and social media.

They will use prefixes under- / over- and the relative pronouns who/ which/that. Students will use how adj/ adv questions and review the use of one/

ones. They will describe photos, people and things. They will talk about attitude towards learning English and discuss strategies for reading faster.

8. Methodological Strategies

The following method is characterized on involving the language with movements and as a result we will have a natural acquisition of the language, this is known as the Total Physical Response (TPR)

9. Evaluation Criteria

These are considerate like specific indicators of the evaluation and this help to know the students' knowledge and these are going to be the same used at IST "Vicente León"

10. Subunits Development

10.1 FUTURE

In English there are some ways to express ideas about future in this time let's check information about how to make predictions and unplanned decisions using the next topics.

Grammar 1

Grammar 2

Will /

won't + V

or

be going to + V

Grammar 1 is used to talk about predictions action in the future.

That is to say just guess or opinions.

Grammar 2 is used to talk about predictions based on what we have like evidences in the present.

Grammar 1

Will / won't + V.

Using will as auxiliary we can talk about:

Uses:

Predictions: How will be the weather tomorrow? It will rain tomorrow

Unplanned decision: The tv is too loud. I will turn down the volume.

Definite plan: I am saving money. I will travel to the beach.

Additionally in each tense there are some words or phrases known like time expressions. The time expression commonly goes at the end of the sentence.

Time expressions used for futures.

Tonight.....

Tomorrow....

The day after tomorrow.....

Soon...

Someday...

The next(specific day, week, month, semester, year, etc.)

Next... (week, year, month, etc.)

Time expression commonly is used at the end of the example.

| AFFIRMATIVE | | | NEGATIVES | | | AFFIRMATIVE |
|------------------------|---|---------|------------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| Long form / short form | | | Long form / short form | | | Long form |
| I will | / | I'll | I will not | / | I won't | Will I ? |
| You will | / | You'll | You will not | / | You won't | Will you ? |
| He will | / | he'll | He will not | / | he won't | Will he ? |
| She will | / | she'll | She will not | / | she won't | Will she ? |
| It will | / | it'll | It will not | / | it won't | Will it ? |
| We will | / | we'll | We will not | / | we won't | Will we ? |
| You will | / | You'll | You will not | / | You won't | Will you ? |
| They will | / | They'll | They will not | / | They won't | Will they ? |

In every tense we have some structures to form ideas like positive, negative, yes / no questions and information questions.

Keep in mind to use a verb in the basic form (infinitive); so, let's use the next steps:

Keys:

1: Will is used to all subjects

2: Won't is the short form of will not

Examples:

He was training this month. He will win in the race.

I dreamt water. It will rain.

I am cold. I will not drink some water.

Mom. Are you hungry? I will cook.

I am fixing the house. I will have some guests.

I'm studying English. I will travel to USA.

The following illustrations are like a summary included examples.

STRUCTURES:

1+:  + will + V + C.

Examples:

I will travel to USA the next year.

They will dance the next month.

She will clean the house tomorrow at 6 o'clock

2-:  + will + not + V + C.

Examples:

He will not play video games the day after tomorrow.

We won't complete all the activities the next week.

You won't chat for three minutes the next day.

3 Y/N?: Will  + V + C + ?

Examples:

Will you travel to USA the next year?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, I will.

Yes, I will travel to USA the next year.

No, I will not.

No, I will not travel to USA the next year.

Will he buy a car the next month?

Short form:

Yes, He will.

No, He won't.

Will they present a project the next semester?

Short form:

Yes, They will.

No, They will not.

Long form:

Yes, He will buy a car the next month.

No, He will not buy a car the next month.

Long form:

Yes, they'll present a project the next semester.

No, they won't present a project the next semester.

Note: In yes /no questions we have just the options yes and no in a short and long way.

The next is a w-h question /information question, here there is just one option that you have to give as a specific answer.

In some cases, the subject or the complement must be omitted so, it depends the w-h question you use.

4 w-h?: W-h + will +  + V + C + ?

Examples:

When will you travel to USA?

I will travel to the USA the next year.

What will we do the next weekend?

We will go hiking for three hours.

Why will you present the project?

I will present the project because this is my final homework.

Where will you go on vacation the next holiday?

We will go to Italy on our vacations.

Grammar 2

Be going to + V.

Using to be (am, is, are) as auxiliaries we can talk about:

Uses:

For intentions: Jhon has won the lottery. He says he's going to buy a nice apartment.

For plans: I finished my high school. I am going to go to the university to study medicine.

For predictions: The sky is very dark. It's going to rain

Note: Going to is not a tense. It is a special structure that we use to talk about the future.

The “**be going to**” construction is often used to express future intentions, plans, or predictions. Here are forms to use grammar:

Time expressions used for futures.

Tonight.....

Tomorrow....

The day after tomorrow.....

Soon...

Someday...

The next(specific day, week, month, semester, year, etc.)

Time expression commonly is used at the end of the example.

Examples:

I am going to study for the exam.

We're going to watch tv now.

I am not going to attend the party.

He isn't going to buy a new cellphone the next month.

Are you going to finish your homework tonight?

Where are they going to go the next weekend?

The following illustrations are like a summary included examples.

STRUCTURES:


1+:  + am/is/are + going to + V + C.

Examples:

I am going to visit my family this weekend.

She is going to visit her grandparents next month.

We are going to have a meeting at 2 PM tomorrow.

2-:  + am/is/are + not +going to+V + C.


Examples:

I am not going to climb that big mountain the next year.

She is not going to travel to work in Quito city.

We aren't going to live in Ambato city.

They are not going to buy a new car.

3 Y/N?: Am / Is / Are +  + going to + V + C + ?

Examples:

Am I going to cook tomorrow?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, I am.

Yes, I am going to cook tomorrow.

No, I am not.

No, I am not going to cook tomorrow.

Is she going to travel abroad next year?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, she is.

Yes, she is going to travel abroad next year.

No, she isn't.

No, she isn't going to travel abroad next

year.

Are you going to write a letter to your girlfriend?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, I am.

Yes, I'm going to write a letter to my girlfriend.

No, I am not.

No, I'm not going to travel to my girlfriend.

Am I going to see you at the event?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, you are.

Yes, you are going to see me at the event.

No, you aren't.

No, you aren't going to see me at the event.

Information questions.

Remember these questions need a specific answer.

4 w-h?: W-h + am / is / are +  + going to + V + C + ?

Examples:

Where are you going to study for the test?

I am going to study for the test in my office.

What are we going to do the next weekend?

We are going to travel to the beach.

When are they going to take the piano lesson?

They are going to take the piano lesson the next month.

Remember that “be going to” is just one way to express the future, and there are other forms such as “will” and “present continuous” that can also be used depending on the context. Each form may carry a slightly different nuance or emphasis.

10.2 ADVICES SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

We use should or should not (shouldn't) to talk about advices, recommendation or opinions.

Use should or shouldn't plus basic verb.

Should or shouldn't goes with all pronouns. It doesn't change.

The following illustrations are like a summary included examples.

STRUCTURES:

1+:  + should + V + C.

Examples:

I should go to the doctor; I am not ok.

He should go to his family on vacation.

We should buy some fruits for this week.

2-:  + should + not + V + C.

Examples:

I should not miss the class. I want to pass le level.

She should not stay outside too late.

We shouldn't come late to the Institute.

They shouldn't eat outside every day.

3 Y/N?: Should +  + V + C + ?

Examples:

Should I take this medicine?

Short form:

Yes, I should.

Long form:

Yes, I should take the medicine.

| | |
|--|---|
| No, I should not. | No, I shouldn't take the medicine. |
| Should she travel abroad next year? | |
| Short form: | Long form: |
| Yes, she should. | Yes, she is going to travel abroad next year. |
| No, she shouldn't. | No, she shouldn't travel abroad next year. |
| Should I go to the gym? | |
| Short form: | Long form: |
| Yes, I should. | Yes, I should go to the gym. |
| No, I shouldn't. | No, I shouldn't go to the gym. |
| Should they participate in that event? | |
| Short form: | Long form: |
| Yes, they should. | Yes, they should participate in that event. |
| No, they shouldn't. | No, they shouldn't participate in that event. |
| Information questions. | |
| Remember these questions need a specific answer. | |

4 w-h?: W-h + should + S + V + C + ?

Examples:

Where should I go when I am sick?

You should go to the doctor.

What should I do in this free time?

I should fix my house.

10.3 PAST CONTINUOUS

Past continuous or past progressive are the same. We use past continuous to talk about actions or events in progress but in past.

Also, it is used to talk about when a past action in progress is interrupted by another action.

We use To Be in past as auxiliaries, that is to say (was / were).

Add -ing to the main verb.

SPELLING

1 To most of the verbs add *-ing*

Walk = *walking*

Speak = *speaking*

2 Verbs ending in “e”, drop “e” and add *-ing*.

Live = *living*

Make = *making*

3 Verbs ending in “y” just add *-ing*.

Carry = *carrying*

Play = *playing*

4 If the verbs end in double “ee” just add *-ing*.

See = *seeing*

Agree = *agreeing*

5 If the verbs end in a consonant followed by a vowel (c+v+c) double the last consonant + *-ing*.

Swim = *swimming*

Run = *running*

6 If the verb ends in “ie” change “ie” by “y” + *-ing*.

Lie = *lying*

Die = *dying*

7 Stative verbs are not possible to use in progressive tense

Hate – like – love – prefer – taste – imagine – need – be – etc.

The following illustrations are like a summary included examples.

STRUCTURES:

1+:  + was / were + Ving + C.

Examples:

I was cleaning my house yesterday in the morning.

She was cooking rice with chicken yesterday.

We were dancing at the party the last night.

We should buy some fruits for this week.

2-:  + was / were + not + Ving + C.

Examples:

I was not writing a report yesterday.

She was not selling in the store.

You were not planning how to get extra money.

3 Y/N?: S Was/Were + + Ving + C +?

Examples:

Was I studying for the test yesterday morning?

Short form:

Yes, I was.

No, I was not.

Long form:

Yes, I was studying for the test yesterday morning.

No, I was not studying for the test yesterday morning.

Were you preparing a pizza in your house?

Short form:

Yes, I was.

No, I was not.

Long form:

Yes, I was preparing a pizza in my house.

No, I was preparing a pizza in my house.

Were we reading that newspaper in the class?

Short form:

Yes, we were.

No, we were not.

Long form:

Yes, we were reading that newspaper in the class.

No, we were not reading that newspaper in the class

Information questions or w-h question.

Remember these questions need a specific answer.

4 w-h?: W-h + was-were + S + Ving + C +?

Examples:

Where were you eating with your friends?

We were eating in that nice restaurant.

What was she doing in the bank?

She was talking with the manager.

What were they eating in the hospital?

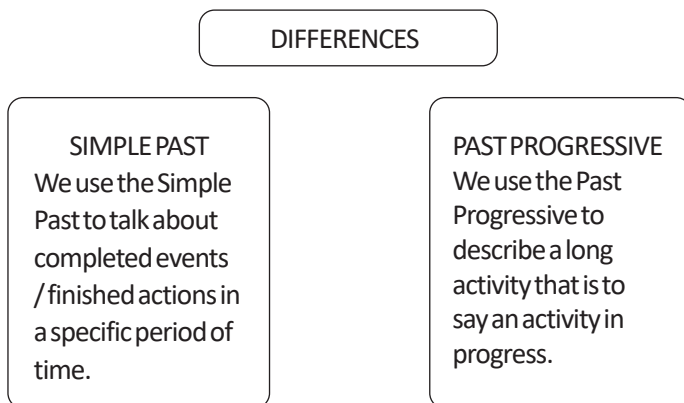
They were eating some fruits in the hospital.

10.4 PAST CONTINUOUS VS. SIMPLE PAST

Simple past and past continuous both tenses are used to talk about past actions.

Figure 1

Differences between simple past and past continuous.



Note: These tables are based on Common European Framework of references.

We can use the both tenses in the same idea, but one action is interrupted by another action.

Commonly the past progressive is for the longer actions and the simple past for the short action in this case we have to use time clauses (when – while).

While is followed by past progressive.

When is followed by simple past

When the phone rang, I answered it

While I was cleaning my room, my mom came home

I answered it when the phone rang.

My mom came home while I was cleaning my room

Use a comma (,) if you use while and when at the beginning .

Don't use a comma if when and while are in the middle of the sentence.

Figure 2

Spelling in the both sentences.

SIMPLE PAST

To most verbs add -ed.

Walk = walked

Clean = cleaned

Verbs ending in “e” just add -d.

Dance = danced

Describe = described

verbs ending in “y” followed by consonant, change “y” by “i+ed”

Study = studied

Cry = cried

Verbs ending in “y” just add -ed.

Play = played

Enjoy = enjoyed

Verbs with 1 syllable ending in a vowel + consonant double the last consonant plus -ed.

Stop = stopped

Plan = planned

verbs with 2 or more syllables but the stress is in the last syllable, Apply rule number 5.

Prefer = preferred

Control = controlled

IRREGULAR verbs have their own form in simple past.

Eat = ate

Have = had

Write = wrote

PAST PROGRESSIVE

To most of the verbs add -ing

Walk = walking

Speak = speaking

Verbs ending in “e”, drop “e” and add -ing.

Live = living

Make = making

verbs ending in “y” just add -ing.

Carry = carrying

Play = playing

If the verbs end in double “ee” just add -ing.

See = seeing

Agree = agreeing

If the verbs end in a consonant followed by a vowel (c+v+c) double the last consonant + -ing.

Swim = swimming

Run = running

if the verb ends in “ie” change “ie” by “y” + -ing.

Lie = lying

Die = dying

Stative verbs are not possible to use in progressive tense

Hate – like – love – prefer – taste – imagine – need – be – etc.

Note: These tables are based on Common European Framework of references.

Figure 3

Time expression in the both tenses

SIMPLE PAST

Time expressions (commonly goes at the end of the sentence)

Yesterday

Yesterday (+part of the day)

The day before yesterday

The last (night, week, weekend, month, year, specific day)

(# minutes, # hour, # days, a week, a month, a year) ago

PAST PROGRESSIVE

Time expressions (commonly goes at the end of the sentence)

Yesterday


At that moment

Those days

Note: These tables are based on Common European Framework of references.

STRUCTURES

SIMPLE PAST

1+:  +Vp. + C+T exp.

Examples:

I went to Quito the last week.

Camila walked in the park yesterday.

2-:  + did + not + V + C+T exp.

Examples:

He didn't study for the test two days ago.

Carlos didn't study for the test the last class.

3 Y/N?: Did + S + V + C + ?

Examples:

Did I buy vegetables in El Salto market?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, I did.

Yes, I bought vegetables in El Salto market.

No, I did not.

No, I didn't buy vegetables in El Salto market.

Did David buy some meat in the market two days ago?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, he did.

Yes, he bought some meat in the market.

No, he did not.

No, he didn't buy some meat in the market.

4 w-h?: W-h + did + S+V + C + ?

Examples:

What did you buy in Baños city?

I bought some souvenirs in Baños city.

Example:

Where did Paul cook yesterday evening?

Paul cooked in the class yesterday evening.

PAST PROGRESSIVE / CONTINUOUS


1+:  +To Be (was – were) + V.ing + C + T exp.

Examples:

I was eating in a nice restaurant yesterday in the afternoon.

You were answering some questions in the class.

He was asking to his friends.

2-:  + was / were + not + V.ing + C + T exp.

Examples:

You weren't climbing the Cotopaxi volcano yesterday.

We were not buying clothes in the mall.

The cat wasn't catching the mouse.

3 Y/N?: Was / Were + V.ing + C + ?

Examples:

Were we chatting by WhatsApp?

Short form:

Yes, we were.

No, we were not.

Were we cleaning the classroom?

Short form

Yes, we were.

No, we weren't.

Long form:

Yes, we were chatting by WhatsApp.

No, we weren't chatting by WhatsApp.

long form:

Yes, we were cleaning the classroom.

No, we were not cleaning the classroom.

4 w-h?: W-h + was / were + S + V.ing + C + ?

Examples:

Where were you working those days?

I was working in Ambato city.

What were you climbing?

I was climbing the Ilinizas mountain.

PAST PROGRESSIVE vs SIMPLE PAST

PAST PROGRESSIVE (a longer action) which is interrupted by
SIMPLE PAST (short action)

While my mother was cooking, someone knocked the door.
While we were sleeping, the phone rang.
My mother was cooking when someone knocked the door.
We were sleeping when the phone rang.

10.5 PRESENT PERFECT (1 PAST EXPERIENCES)

In this tense let's check some uses, some specific words in this tense, steps like structures.

Additionally keep in mind to use the main verb in past participle.

Let's check some uses or functions.

The present perfect is a verb tense which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now.

Describe actions that began in the past and often continued for a short period of time after the action started.

Also, these are actions from the past with an effect in the present.

We have auxiliaries to use, these are: have and has.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1+:  + (have—has) + Vp.p + C.

Examples:

I have eaten Chinese food.

They have played video games.

She has sung in some radio stations.


2-:  + have / has + not + Vp.p. + C.

Examples:

I have not watched that movie.

Joseph has not called his parents.

Robert hasn't given some flower to his mom.

3 Y/N?: Have / Has +  + Vp.p. + C + ?

Examples:

Have you drunk pineapple juice?

Short form:

Long form:

Yes, I have.

No, I have not.

Yes, I have drunk pineapple juice.

No, I haven't drunk pineapple juice.

Have I lost my wallet?

Short form:

Yes, you have.

No, you have not.

Long form:

Yes, you have lost your wallet.

No, you haven't lost your wallet.

Have we copied the examples from the blackboard?

Short form:

Yes, we have.

No, we have not.

Long form:

Yes, we have copied the examples from the blackboard.

No, we haven't copied the examples from the blackboard.

In yes / no question we can use "ever" followed the subject.

The answers will be in the both ways.

Have you ever travelled to Guayaquil city?

Short form:

Yes, I have.

No, I have not.

Long form:

Yes, I have travelled to Guayaquil city.

No, I haven't travelled to Guayaquil city.

Have you ever eaten chugchucaras in Salcedo city?

Short form:

Yes, I have.

No, I have not.

Long form:

Yes, I have eaten chugchucaras in Salcedo city.

No, I haven't eaten chugchucaras in Salcedo city.

4 w-h?: W-h + have / has + + V p.p. + C + ?

Examples:

Where have you cooked traditional food?

I have cooked traditional food.

Why have you driven to Cuenca city?

I have driven to Cuenca city because I started to work there.

What have you learnt in your career?

I have learnt to cook new dishes.

10.6 PRESENT PERFECT (2 COMPLETED ACTIONS (ALREADY, JUST, YET))

The previous information is similar in this case too.

We have auxiliaries to use, these are: have and has plus Verb in past participle.

Words used here are: already, just and yet.


Figure 4

Words used in present perfect tense.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>ALREADY</p> <p>It is used in affirmatives statements.</p> <p>In questions it is used when we are sure that the answer is affirmative.</p> | <p>JUST</p> <p>It is used only in affirmative statements.</p> | <p>YET</p> <p>It is used in negative statements.</p> <p>In questions it is used when we are not sure that the answer.</p> |
|---|---|---|

Note: These tables are based on Common European Framework of References

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1+:  + (have / has) + already / just + Vp.p + C.

Examples:

I have **already** eaten pasta in my mother's house.

They have **already** run in the championship.

She has just explained about her healthy food.

2-:  + have / has + not + Vp.p. + C + **yet**.

Examples:

You haven't listened to the news in TC channel **yet**.

Manuel hasn't bought a new car **yet**.

Laura and Luis haven't danced in the party **yet**.

3 Y/N?: Have / Has + + Vp.p. + C + already / **yet**?

Examples:

Have you drunk two bottles of soda **yet**?

Short form:

Long form:

| | |
|---|--|
| Yes, I have. | Yes, I have already drunk two bottles of soda. |
| No, I have not yet. | No, I haven't drunk two bottles of soda yet. |
| Has Saul gone to Ambato city yet ? | |
| Short form: | Long form: |
| Yes, he has. | Yes, he has already gone to Ambato city. |
| No, he has not. | No, he hasn't gone to Ambato city yet. |
| Have you written some examples already ? | |
| Short form: | Long form: |
| Yes, I have. | Yes, I have already written some examples. |
| Have you watched that movie already ? | |
| Short form: | Long form: |
| Yes, I have. | Yes, I have already watched that movie. |

4 w-h?: W-h + have / has + S + Vp.p. + C + ?

Examples:

Where have you cooked traditional food?

I have cooked traditional food.

Why have you driven to Cuenca city?

I have driven to Cuenca city because I started to work there.

What have you learnt in your career?

I have learnt to cook new dishes.


10.7 PRESENT PERFECT 3 UNFINISHED PAST (FOR / SINCE)

The uses are the same shown at the beginning. Use the present perfect tense with since and for to talk about a situation that started in the past and is still true now.

Since: It is used to refer to a fixed point of time in the past when the situation started.

For: It is used to refer to the complete period of the time.

STRUCTURES

1+:  + (have – has) + Vp.p + SINCE / FOR + C.

Examples:

I've worked here in institution since 2018
Adelia has climbed that big mountain since she was 8 years old.
Stiven has been a doctor for seven years.
She has sung beautiful songs for many years.

2-:  + have / has+ not + Vp.p. + SINCE / FOR + C.

Examples:

I haven't spoken to my friend since we graduated.
Jose has not called me since he traveled to Ambato.
This cellphone hasn't worked for months.
They have not cut the garden for days.

3 Y/N?: Have / Has +  + V p.p. + SINCE / FOR + C + ?

Examples:

Have you known Paul since you were a child?
Short form: Long form:
Yes, I have. Yes, I have known Paul since I were a child.
No, I have not. No, I haven't known Paul since I were a child.
Have you ever been in the park since 6am to 8 pm?

Short form: Long form:
Yes, I have. Yes, I have been in the park since 6am to 8pm.
No, I have not. No, I haven't been in the park since 6am to 8pm.
Have they lost their documents for hours?

Short form: Long form:
Yes, they have. Yes, they have lost their documents for hours.
No, they have not. No, they haven't lost their documents for hours.
Has the company worked for a long time?

Short form: Long form:
Yes, is has. Yes, it has worked for a long time.
No, it has not. No, is has not worked for a long time.
In yes / no question we can use "ever" followed the subject.

4 w-h?: W-h + have / has +  + V p.p. + SINCE / FOR + C + ?

Examples:

Where have you lived since you were a child?
I have lived in Salcedo city since I were a child.

What have you sung since morning?
I have sung romantic music since morning
Why have you driven to Baños city for 5 hours?
I have driven to Baños city for 5 hours because we got lost.
What have you studied for 4 semesters?
I have studied chemistry for 4 semesters.

11. Learning Activities

11.1 Topic 1: Simple future (will – be going to)

Exercise 1

Complete the next examples in affirmative form (simple future), use the verbs in brackets.

I _____ a new car. (buy)
You _____ the plane to fly to Spain (take).
I _____ in my graduation the next year. (dance)
We _____ two glasses of orange juice the next Saturday. (drink)
In class _____ some examples the next month. (write)

Exercise 2

Complete the next examples in negative form (simple future), use the verbs in brackets.

My son _____ for Barcelona this season. (play)
Next month, She _____ fifteen years old. (have)
Your mum _____ you a big ice cream (buy).
We _____ a new bus the next year. (get)
I _____ this film again the next Sunday. (watch)

Exercise 3

Complete the next examples in questions form (simple future), use the verbs in brackets

_____ they _____ the disco? (dance)

_____ your mom _____ the next week? (work)
_____ Leonel _____ the next day? (arrive)
_____ they _____ in the school tomorrow? (study)
_____ the classmate _____ in the class the next semester? (be)

Exercise 4

Answer the next question in simple future.

What will you do the next year?

When will you leave the house?

Where will you live in the future?

How will you travel to Quito city?

When will you complete your homework?

Now complete some activities from be going to.

Exercise 1

Complete with be going to in affirmative the next examples.

I _____ meet my friends after class.

My brother _____ travel next week.

Alexis _____ go to work.

Mary and Loren _____ see a movie tonight.

Carla _____ do your homework tonight.

Exercise 2.

Complete with be going to in negative the next examples.

He _____ meet my friends after class.

My sister _____ travel next week.

Alejandra _____ go to work.

Paula and Sara _____ see a movie tonight.

Diego _____ do your homework tonight.

Exercise 3.

Complete with be going to in questions the next examples.

_____ Carlos _____ meet my friends after class?

_____ you _____ travel next week?

_____ Juan _____ go to work?

_____ Paula and Jerussa _____ see a movie tonight?

_____ Ada and Damarina _____ do their homework tonight?

Exercise 4

Answer the next question in simple future with be going to.

What are you going to do the next day?

When are you going to leave the house?

Where is he going to live in the future?

How are you going to travel to Quito city?

When is Paulina going to complete her homework?

11.2. Topic 2: Advices (should / shouldn't)

Exercise 1

Write 5 examples in positive using should.

Exercise 2

Write the examples from exercise 1 into negative using should not (shouldn't).

Exercise 3

Identify and complete the blanks in questions plus answers with should.

_____ Danilo _____ dinner? (cook) Yes, he _____.
_____ my friend _____ to quit smoking? (try)
_____ we _____ at home? (stay)
_____ they _____ TV all day? (watch): No, they _____.

Exercise 4

**Answer the question with should
what should I do?**

Where should I complete the ingredients?

What should we eat for dinner tonight?

What should we buy in the market?

What should you make in your work?

11.3. Topic 3: Past Continuous.

Exercise 1

Add -ing to the following verbs.

Run: _____ think: _____
Save: _____ win: _____

Give: _____ buy: _____
Get: _____ call: _____
Change: _____ visit: _____

Exercise 2

Complete with the right To Be using past continuous.

I _____ listening to my teacher.
She _____ taking some pictures on her trip.
We _____ passing the 5 de Junio bridge.
My family _____ visiting some relatives in Pujili city.
My child _____ doing his English tasks.

Exercise 3

Complete in negative with the right Verb using past continuous.

You _____ to your teacher. (talk)
Leila _____ in Latacunga city. (live)
They _____ to the radio. (listen)
My friend _____ in his group. (laugh)
My children _____ a horse in the countryside. (ride)

Exercise 4

Write yes/no questions with the clues.

Wait for a bus: _____
Take a pic: _____
Eat rice: _____
Look at the cellphone: _____
Use his computer: _____

Exercise 5

Answer the following questions.

What were you doing in the park?

When were you walking by the bridge?

When was Kemuel wearing a nice suit?

What was Adira holding on her hands?

When was Betania running in the institute?

11.4. Topic 4: Simple past vs and past continuous.

Exercises 1

Select the verb and complete in simple past.

Cry walk write fall enjoy

Last night, my friend and I _____ around the downtown in Latacunga.

We really _____ ourselves.

_____ you _____ at the end of the movie? I thought it was really sad.

I _____ my mother an email yesterday with a photo.

My mobile _____ phone on the floor.

Exercises 2

Order and write questions in past simple.

When / you / buy / that cellphone / ?

How much / your new schoolbag / cost / ?

What / you / do / after Institute yesterday evening / ?

Why / you / call me last night at 11:00 pm / ?

Where / Dad / save / the photos / ?

Exercises 3

Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I _____ (turn off) the fridge because it _____ (make) a strange noise

Saul _____ (listen) to national music when I _____

(arrive) home from my work.

Luis and I _____ (listen) to loud music when my mum ,
_____ (say) 'Turn the volume down!'

My friend _____ (meet) his wife, Karen, while he _____
(live) in Salcedo.

My little brother _____ (draw) a picture while I _____
(study) for my accounting exam.

Exercises 4

Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

When Paula _____ (try) to do her English homework, I
_____ (lie) on my bed and I was listening to music.

I _____ (chat) to my friend Jose on Instagram when Anita
_____ (send) me a message.

While I _____ (finish) my writing, I _____ (not notice)
that the battery was getting low.

While Daniel _____ (send) messages in the group, I
_____ (come) in to the house.

We _____ (drive) to the hospital when the baby _____
(be born).

11.5. Topic 5: Present Perfect

Exercises 1

Write the past participle form of these regular and irregular verbs.

1 walk: _____ 2 make: _____

3 draw: _____ 4 call: _____

5 choose: _____ 6 win: _____

7 tell: _____ 8 keep: _____

9 give: _____ 10 pay: _____

11 come: _____ 12 speak: _____

Exercises 2

Complete the statements with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Andres _____ (want) to buy a new toy.

You _____ (stop) dancing for 3 hours!

You _____ (see) my new phone? It's really nice!

Pepito _____ (score) eighteen goals in the soccer team.

My mom _____ (buy) a new bus.

Exercises 3.

Select the right answer in present perfect in negative.

Saul _____ (not want) to buy a new laptop.

She _____ (not stop) dancing in the party.

Juan _____ (not see) our friends!

Joel _____ (not score) in the match.

Exercises 3

Order the ideas in present perfect - questions.

you/to / Mexico/have /gone/ ?

Have / lived/you /city/ in Pujili /?

Has / carol/some lemons /bought / ?

Diana /her / checked/Has /homework/?.

Exercises 4

Answer the following question in present perfect.

Where have you lived ?

What have seen in the TV?

Have you ever tried chugchucas?

What have you bought in Atacames?

Have you ever spoken with foreign people?

Exercise 5

Decide the right auxiliary (have or has).

I _____ answered some question.

She _____ opened the door.

They _____ called the teacher.

You _____ carried a fruit.

It _____ rained a lot.

We _____ washed the clothes.

He _____ closed the gates.

Jenny _____ locked the school.

The boys _____ visited another city.

Joel and Sophy _____ helped in the house.

11.6. Topic 6. Present perfect 2: completed actions.

Exercises 1

Complete the examples with already + Vp.p in present perfect.

We've _____ (already have) our breakfast.

I've _____ (already do) this activity

I've _____ (already have) that car.

She has _____ (already buy) that nice dress.

Exercises 2

Complete the examples with have or has + already + Vp.p. like the example.

I _____ have already washed _____ my father's car. (wash)

Karol _____ me an e-mail every day. (send)

They _____ the La Magdalena Museum. (visit)

She _____ at the pet shop. (be)

We _____ dinner. (eat)

Marco _____ an accident. (have)

You _____ the shopping for our mom. (do)

I _____ my bike. (clean)
Emilia _____ her room three times. (paint)

Exercises 3

Complete the examples with have or has + JUST + Vp.p

Example: John / sell / his car

John _____ has just sold _____ his car
Bob _____ (visit) his grandma.
Jimmy _____ (play) on the computer.
Susi and Walter _____ (wash) their car.
Andres _____ (repair) his bike.
Felipe _____ (help) Annie with mathematics.
Brath and Luis _____ (watch) a film.
Tamara _____ (talk) to her best friend.
Bridgette _____ (draw) a picture.
Carol _____ (read) a computer magazine.
Tom and Alicia _____ (be) to a restaurant.

Example 4

Rewrite the examples in negative with YET at the end, like example.

Sarah / not / wash the dishes.

Sarah hasn't washed the dishes yet.

Ana / not / clean the kitchen

Mauricio and Gavino / not / water the plants

Joel / not / make his bed

David / not / buy milk

Luisa / not / be to the baker's

Aroon and Jenny / not / do their homework

Jane and Beto / not / tidy up their rooms

Ariel / not / eat the soup

Alex / not / feed the cat

Helena / not / empty the bin

Example 5

Rewrite the sentences with the right option in the brackets

I have eaten cuy. (already) _____

She hasn't visited Tena city. (yet) _____

They have seen this book. (already) _____

We have met your boss. (just) _____

My little brother hasn't started school. (yet) _____

Daniel hasn't fixed the broken toy. (yet) _____

They haven't participated in any programs. (yet) _____

My son has lost his wallet. (just) _____

Exercises 6

Select the right option.

Have you ever / just seen a soup opera?

I've already / since talked to Pamela.

They haven't called me yet / already.

Moises has already / yet gotten ten points in the exam.

Have you ever / never eaten chaulafan?

11.7. Topic 7. Present perfect 3: finished past.

Exercises 1

Read and circle the right option in present perfect.

I've been here for / since 2 hours.

You've known each other for / since many years.

I haven't heard from Mary for / since Saturday.

My father has been in his new job for / since 2018.

Jimena hasn't called me for / since the party.

Exercises 2

Read and complete with for or since the next statements.

They haven't phoned home _____ 2022.

We've been here _____ ten o'clock.

You have worked for International university _____ eight years.

We haven't visited our home town _____ we left school.

I haven't been In Loja _____ ages.

I have studied grammar _____ 9.15.

I have had a driving license _____ I was twenty-two years.

She hasn't had a day off _____ she started working.

Johan has been in Manabi _____ two weeks.

Peter has been our teacher _____ we were in ninth.

Exercises 3

Check the option and write the ideas with since or for, similar the example.

I haven't seen you. (3 days)

I haven't seen you for 3 days

We've been here. (5 o'clock)

She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks)

They've lived in this city. (1998)

I haven't had time to do it. (a few days)

We haven't bought a new car. (ages)

Exercises 4

Order and write the examples in the present perfect: positive, negative or question.

you / a pet for three years / keep / ? _____

you / live / here / many years _____

it / rain all day? _____
we / not / hear that nice song / yet _____
he / not / forget his tasks _____

Exercises 5

Answer the following questions.

Have you ever seen a scary movie?

Have you ever walked at night?

Have you ever written a book?

Have you ever flown by plane to Quito?

Have you ever completed a grammar text?

12. Self-assessment

12.1 Select the right option in simple future.

I _____ a new car.

- a. Will buys b. will buy c. will buyed

You _____ plane to fly to Spain.

- a. Wills b. will c. willed

Complete the next examples in negative form (simple future).

My son _____ for Barcelona this season.

- a. will not play b. will won't play c. will n't play

Next month, She _____ fifteen years old.

- a. Willn't have b. won't have c. will n't have

Select the right questions form (simple future) in the following groups.

Group 1.

- a. Will they dance in the disco?
b. Will dance they in the disco?

c. Will they danced in the disco?

Group 2.

a. Will my mom work the next week?

b. Will my mom works the next week?

c. Will my mom worked the next week?

Select the right answer to the next questions in simple future.

What will you do the next year?

a I will play with my friends.

b. I wills play with my friends.

c. I will played with my friends.

When will you leave the house?

a I will leaved the house the next Saturday.

b. I wills leave the house the next Saturday.

c. I will leave the house the next Saturday.

Select the right option with be going to.

I _____ meet my friends after class.

a. am going to b. is going to c. are going to

My brother _____ travel next week.

a. am going to b. is going to c. are going to

Select the right option with be going to in negative.

He _____ meet my friends after class.

a. am not going to b. isn't going to c. aren't going to

Paula and Sara _____ see a movie tonight.

a. am not going to b. isn't going to c. aren't going to

What is the right answer to the next question.

What are you going to do the next day?

I am going to write many examples.

I is going to write many examples.

I are going to write many examples.

When are you going to leave the house?

I am going to live the next month.

I is going to live the next month.

I are going to live the next month.

12.2 Select the right option with Advices.

I should ____ my parents. They live far.

- a. visit b. visits c. visited

They should ____ in their house on weekends, it's too expensive there.

- a. cooks b. cook c. cooked

Select the right answer to the questions.

Should we stay at home?

- a. Yes, we should. b. Yes, He should. c. Yes, they should

Should you watch TV all day?

- a. No, I shouldnt. b. No, I shouldn't. c. No, I shouldnot

Select the right answer the question with should

What should I do?

- a. I should stay at home.
b. I should stayed at home.
c. I should stays at home.

Where should I complete the ingredients?

- a. I should completes the ingredients in my soup.
b. I should completed the ingredients in my soup.
c. I should complete the ingredients in my soup.

12.3 . Add -ing to the following verbs.

- 1 Run: _____ 3 climb: _____
2 Save : _____ 4 win: _____

Select the right option about To Be.

She _____ taking some pictures on her trip.

- a. am b. is c. are

We _____ passing the 5 de Junio bridge.

- a. am b. is c. are

Select the right option using past continuous.

My friend _____ in his group.

- a. was dancing b. were dancing c. are dancing

My children _____ a new car in the countryside.

- a. was driving b. were driving c. are driving

Answer the following questions.

What were you doing in the park?

When were you walking by the bridge?

Complete the statements in simple past.

I _____ my mother an email yesterday with a photo.

- a. write b. wrote c. written

My kid _____ the window in my house.

- a. break b. broke c. broken

Order and write questions in past simple.

1 Where / you / eat last night 11:00 pm / ?

2 Where / Dad / save / the photos / ?

12.4 Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My friend _____ (meet) his wife, Karen, while he _____ (live) in Salcedo.

- a. meted / was living b. met / was living c. met / were living

My little brother _____ (draw) a picture while I _____ (study) for my accounting exam.

- a. drew / was studying b. draw / was studying
c. drow / was studying.

Write the past participle form of these regular and irregular verbs.

1. win: _____ 3. tell: _____
2. keep: _____ 4. give: _____

12.5. Complete the statements with the present perfect.

Write the past participle form of these verbs.

- 1 win: _____ 2 give: _____
3 tell: _____ 4 pay: _____
5 keep: _____ 6 come: _____

Select the right option.

Pepito _____ eighteen goals in the soccer team.

a. has score b. has scored c. has scoring

My mom _____ **just** _____ **a new bus.**

a. has - buy b. has - buyed c. has - bought

Select the right option.

Andres _____ **(want) to buy a new toy.**

a. has want b. has wanted c. has wanting

My mom _____ **(buy) a new bus.**

a. has buy b. has buyed c. has bought

Select the right answer in present perfect.

Saul _____ **(not want) to buy a new laptop.**

a. hasn't want b. hasn't wanted c. hasn'twanting

Joel _____ **(not score) in the match.**

a. has not score b. hasn't scored c. hasn'tscoring

Check and select the right order the ideas in present perfect.

you/to / Mexico/have /gone/ ?

A Have you to gone Mexico?

B have you gone to Mexico?

C have to you gone to Mexico?

Have / lived/you /city/ in Pujili /?

A have you leved in city Pujili?

B Have you lived in Pujili city?

C have lived you in city Pujili?

Answer on your words the following question in present perfect.

What have you bought in Salinas?

Have you ever spoken with Italian?

Select the right word in present perfect.

We _____ **washed the clothes.**

a. have b. haved c. has

she _____ **closed the windows.**

a. have b. haved c. has

Jenny _____ **locked the school.**

a. have b. haved c. has

The boy _____ **eaten another slice of pizza.**

a. have b. haved c. has

12.6. Select the right options.

Choose the right option with already + Vp.p in present perfect.

I've _____ (already have) that car.

- a. already have b. already has c. already had

She has _____ (already buy) that nice dress.

- a. already buy b. already bought c. buy already

Select the right option with have or has + already + Vp.p. like the example.

We _____ dinner. (eat)

- a. have already eat b. have already ate c. have already eaten

Marco _____ an accident. (have)

- a. has already have b. has already has c. has already had

You _____ the shopping for our mom. (do)

- a. have already done b. have already did c. have already do

I _____ my bike. (clean)

- a. have already cleaned b. have already clean c. have already cleans

Select the right option in the examples with have or has + JUST + Vp.p

He _____ (help) Annie with mathematics.

- a. has just helped b. has just help c. has just helps

They _____ (watch) a film.

- a. have just watched b. have just watch c. have just watches

Rewrite the examples in negative with YET at the end, like example.

they / not / clean the house

we / not / water the flowers

Joel / not / make his bed

Juan / not / buy the books

Rewrite the sentences with the right option in the brackets

we have eaten cuy. (already)

Maria hasn't visited Tena city. (yet)

Monica has seen this soup opera. (already)

We have met our family. (just)

Select the right option.

Have you **ever** / **just** seen that movie?

They've **already** / **since** talked to Luis.

12.7. Select and circle the right option in present perfect.

My mother has been in her new job **for** / **since** 2015.

Luisa hasn't called me **for** / **since** the party.

Complete with for or since the next statements.

I have had a car _____ I was thirty years.

She hasn't had a day off _____ she started working.

We have been in Manabi _____ the last year.

They have been our teacher _____ we studied gastronomy.

Check the option and write the ideas with since or for, similar the example.

They've been in the institute. (2022)

Camila hasn't spoken to me. (5 months)

Order the examples in the present perfect in negative.

we / not / hear that nice song / yet

he / not / forget his tasks

Answer the following questions.

Have you ever seen a scary movie?

Have you ever walked at night?

13. Final assessment

Final evaluation will be taken through Microsoft Teams platform, it will be a test based on the grammar learnt in this guide and it will have 50 multiple choice questions.

14. Self-assessment answers

14.1. Select the right option in simple future.

I _____ a new car.

a. Will buys **b. will buy** c. will buyed

You _____ plane to fly to Spain.

a. Wills **b. will** c. willed

Complete the next examples in negative form (simple future).

My son _____ for Barcelona this season.

a. will not play b. will won't play c. will n't play

Next month, She _____ fifteen years old.

a. Willn't have **b. won't have** c. will n't have

Select the right questions form (simple future) in the following groups.

Group 1.

a. Will they dance in the disco?

b. Will dance they in the disco?

c. Will they danced in the disco?

Group 2.

a. Will my mom work the next week?

b. Will my mom works the next week?

c. Will my mom worked the next week?

Select the right answer to the next questions in simple future.

What will you do the next year?

a. I will play with my friends.

b. I wills play with my friends.

c. I will played with my friends.

When will you leave the house?

a I will leaved the house the next Saturday.

b. I wills leave the house the next Saturday.

c. I will leave the house the next Saturday.

Select the right option with be going to.

I _____ meet my friends after class.

a. am going to

b. is going to

c. are going to

My brother _____ travel next week.

a. am going to

b. is going to

c. are going to

Select the right option with be going to in negative.

He _____ meet my friends after class.

a. am not going to

b. isn't going to

c. aren't going to

Paula and Sara _____ see a movie tonight.

a. am not going to

b. isn't going to

c. aren't going to

Select the right answer to the next question.

What are you going to do the next day?

a. I am going to write many examples.

b. I is going to write many examples.

c. I are going to write many examples.

When are you going to leave the house?

a. I am going to live the next month.

b. I is going to live the next month.

c. I are going to live the next month.

14.2 Select the right option with Advices.

I should _____ my parents. They live far.

a visit

b. visits

c. visited

They should _____ in their house on weekends, it's too expensive there.

a. cooks

b. cook

c. cooked

Select the right answer to the questions.

Should we stay at home?

a Yes, we should. b. Yes, He should. c. Yes, they shoulds

Should you watch TV all day?

a No, I shouldnt. **b. No, I shouldn't.** c. No, I shouldnot

Select the right answer the question with should.

What should I do?

a I should stay at home.

b. I should stayed at home.

c. I should stays at home.

Where should I complete the ingredients?

a I should completes the ingredients in my soup.

b. I should completed the ingredients in my soup.

c. I should complete the ingredients in my soup.

14.3. Add -ing to the following verbs.

1 Run: ____ running ____

3 climb: ____ climbing ____

2 Save : ____ saving ____

4 win: ____ winning ____

Select the right option about To Be.

She ____ taking some pictures on her trip.

a. am

b. is

c. are

We ____ passing the 5 de Junio bridge.

a. am

b. is

c. are

Select the right option using past continuous.

My friend ____ in his group.

a. was dancing

b. were dancing

c. are dancing

My children ____ a new car in the countryside.

a. was driving

b. were driving

c. are driving

Answer the following questions.

What were you doing in the park?

__own answer_____

When were you walking by the bridge?

__own answer_____

Complete the statements in simple past.

I ____ my mother an email yesterday with a photo.

a. write

b. wrote

c. written

My kid _____ the window in my house.

- a. break **b. broke** c. broken

Order and write questions in past simple.

1 Where / you / at / eat last night 11:00 pm / the / ?

Where did you eat the last night at 11:00 pm?

2 Where / Dad / save / the photos / ?

_____ Where did Dad save the photos? _____

14.4 Select the right option in past simple or the past continuous.

My friend _____ (meet) his wife, Karen, while he _____ (live) in Salcedo.

- a. met / was living **b. met / was living** c. met / were living

My little brother _____ (draw) a picture while I _____

(study) for my accounting exam.

- a. drew / was studying** b. draw / was studying c. drawn / was studying.

14.5 . Write the past participle form of these verbs.

1 win: __won_____

2 give: __given_____

3 tell: __told_____

4 pay: __played_____

5 keep: __kept_____

6 come: __come_____

Select the right option.

Pepito _____ eighteen goals in the soccer team.

- a. has score **b. has scored** c. has scoring

My mom _____ just _____ a new bus.

- a. has - buy b. has - bought **c. has - bought**

Select the right option.

Andres _____ (want) to buy a new toy.

- a. has want **b. has wanted** c. has wanting

My friend _____ (buy) a new computer.

- a. has buy b. has bought **c. has bought**

Select the right answer in present perfect.

Saul _____ (not want) to buy a new laptop.

- a. hasn't want **b. hasn't wanted** c. hasn'twanting
Joel _____ (not score) in the match.
a. has not score **b. hasn't scored** c. hasn'tscoring

Check and select the right order the ideas in present perfect.

you/to / Mexico/have /gone/ ?

a Have you to gone Mexico?

B have you gone to Mexico?

C have to you gone to Mexico?

Have / lived/you /city/ in Pujili /?

A have you leved in city Pujili?

B Have you lived in Pujili city?

C have lived you in city Pujili?

Answer on your words the following question in present perfect.

What have you bought in Salinas?

___ own answer _____

Have you ever spoken with Italian?

___ own answer _____

Select the right word in present perfect.

We _____ washed the clothes.

a. have b. haved c. has

she _____ closed the windows.

a. have b. haved **c. has**

Jenny _____ locked the school.

a. have b. haved **c. has**

The boy _____ eaten another slice of pizza.

a. have b. haved **c. has**

14.6. Choose the right option with already + Vp.p in present perfect.

I've _____ (already have) that car.

a. already have b. already has **c. already had**

She has _____ (already buy) that nice dress.

a. already buy **b. already bought** c. buy already

Select the right option with have or has + already + Vp.p. like the example.

We _____ dinner. (eat)

a. have already eat

b. have already ate

c. have already eaten

Marco _____ an accident. (have)

a. has already have

b. has already has

c. has already

had

You _____ the shopping for our mom. (do)

a. have already done

b. have already did

c. have already do

I _____ my bike. (clean)

a. have already cleaned

b. have already clean

c. have already

cleans

Select the right option in the examples with have or has + JUST + Vp.p

He _____ (help) Annie with mathematics.

a. has just helped

b. has just help

c. has just helps

They _____ (watch) a film.

a. have just watched

b. have just watch

c. have just

watches

Rewrite the examples in negative with YET at the end, like example.

they / not / clean the house

_____ They have not cleaned the house yet. _____

we / not / water the flowers

_____ We have not watered the flowers yet. _____

Joel / not / make his bed

_____ Joel hasn't made his bed yet. _____

Juan / not / buy the books

_____ Juan hasn't bought the books yet. _____

Rewrite the sentences with the right option in the brackets

we have eaten cuy. (already)

_____ We have already eaten cuy _____

Maria hasn't visited Tena city. (yet)

_____ Maria hasn't visited Tena city yet. _____

Monica has seen this soup opera. (already)

_____ Monica has already seen this soup opera. _____

We have met our family. (just)

_____ We have just met our family. _____

Select the right option.

Have you ever / just seen that movie?

They've already / since talked to Luis.

14.7. Select and circle the right option in present perfect.

My mother has been in her new job for / since 2015.

Luisa hasn't called me for / since the party.

Complete with for or since the next statements.

I have had a car _____ since _____ I was thirty years.

She hasn't had a day off _____ since _____ she started working.

We have been in Manabi _____ since _____ the last year.

They have been our teacher _____ since _____ we studied gastronomy.

Check the option and write the ideas with since or for.

They've been in the institute. (2022)

_____ They've been in the Institute since 2022 _____

Camila hasn't spoken to me. (5 months)

_____ Camila hasn't spoken to me for 5 months _____

Order the examples in the present perfect in negative.

we / not / hear that nice song / yet

_____ We have not heard that nice son yet. _____

he / not / forget his tasks

_____ He has not forgotten his tasks. _____

Answer the following questions.

Have you ever seen a scary movie?

_____ Own answer _____

Have you ever walked at night?

_____ Own answer _____

15. Glossary

CERF: It is an international standard in order to describe an ability in any language.

Communication: it is considered as an act of communicating that is to exchange thoughts, opinions or information.

Competence: an ability or result at the end of the teaching learning process.

Experience: It is considered like a situation, observed or lived in the time.

Figure: It is a form given with something specific.

Grammar: It is the steps used to form ideas in a specific time.

Illustration: An examples or chart explaining something extra in order to understand better.

Indicator: It is a point to indicate a measure in this case about the knowledge.

Learn: this is an action to acquire a knowledge or a skill of any area of studying.

Prediction: An act of predicting, used to future time.

Prefix: A part of the word that goes at the beginning of a word and this gives another meaning.

Skills: An ability development through the time.

Strategy: Something planned in order to get a goal.

Structure: Ways or manner to order ideas in different ways.

Tense: one of the verbal words that help to identify the time.

16. Bibliography

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–Should/shouldn't (give advice).(2022) <https://youtu.be/xKaL-CmcmdQ?si=nel5HL2Thrv1mwyny>

–Past progressive /continuous (2023) <https://youtu.be/12AsUa9lF3c?si=z7K-SadRKqPwkwp3T>

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17. Annexes and resources

–Interactive resources for future

<https://youtu.be/vABn8xJI3e0?si=xwH2WkNqEPkjpCf5>

Interactive resources for advices

<https://youtu.be/xKaL-CmcmdQ?si=neI5HL2Thrv1mwyny>

– Interactive resources past progressive

<https://youtu.be/12AsUa9IF3c?si=z7KSadRKqPwkwp3T>

– Interactive resources for simple past and past progressive

<https://youtu.be/RpvwsWp7cGw?si=yQGAYhTkqZrzKEyz>

<https://youtu.be/ar4X6LA-xNU?si=cbnSYk6m9fYAu0Wh>

– Interactive resource for perfect tense

<https://youtu.be/BZ0UBpEgO8w?si=749nLr2rRzAMc-ik>



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