



CURSO PROPEDÉUTICO

DE INGLÉS

2010



ELABORADO POR LA ACADEMIA DE INGLÉS DEL ITSP.

MIEMBROS DE LA ACADEMIA:

- LI. FABIOLA BUSTAMANTE OZUNA,
- LI. RAQUEL CIBRIÁN VALLE,
- LT. JOSHUA ROBERT FOREN,
- LAET. JULIA ESTELA GÓMEZ ROMÁN,
- LCEA. ANDUCAM VELSAI FAVELA POLLORENA.



OBJETIVO GENERAL DEL CURSO:

Brindar a todos los estudiantes de nuevo ingreso las bases gramaticales mínimas del idioma inglés de acuerdo a los planes y programas de estudio del Instituto.

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO DEL CURSO:

Elaborar un diagnóstico para ubicar correctamente a cada alumno de nuevo ingreso de acuerdo a su nivel de dominio.





TEMARIO



SEMANA 1

- Simple present.
- Present continuous.
- Introducing yourself and friends.
- Numbers and phone numbers.

SEMANA 2

- Simple past tense.
- Past continuous tense.
- Talking about past events and actual events.
- Count and Non-count nouns.





EJERCICIOS



Presente Simple - (Simple Present Tense)

El **Presente Simple** es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para describir acciones habituales que suceden con cierta frecuencia y no hace referencia a si está ocurriendo en el momento actual.

- **I play tennis.** Yo juego al tenis. (Hace mención de un deporte que realizo cotidianamente y que no necesariamente lo estoy jugando en este momento).
- **He works in an office.** Él trabaja en una oficina. (Se refiere al trabajo que desarrolla una persona frecuentemente).
- **They travel to Mexico.** Ellos viajan a Mexico. (Habla de un viaje que se repite a diario, aunque el sujeto no lo esté realizando ahora).

En el cuadro se ha tomado como ejemplo el verbo **PLAY** (jugar). Observe que en el modo afirmativo, en la 3ª persona del singular, se le añade una "S" al verbo.

- He **eats** vegetables. Él come vegetales.
- Alice **dances** at the theatre. Alice baila en el teatro.
- The dog **breaks** the fence. El perro rompe la cerca.

En el modo interrogativo y negativo se utiliza el **auxiliar DO**, aunque en la 3ª persona del singular se coloca como **auxiliar DOES** y se le quita la "S" al verbo.

A continuación se muestran las formas **afirmativa**, **interrogativa** y **negativa** de este tiempo verbal:

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Presente Simple)					
MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I play	Yo juego	Do I play?	¿Juego yo?	I do not play	Yo no juego
You play	Tú juegas	Do you play?	¿Juegas tú?	You do not play	Tú no juegas
He plays	Él juega	Does he play?	¿Juega él?	He does not play	Él no juega
She plays	Ella juega	Does she play?	¿Juega ella?	She does not play	Ella no juega
It plays	Él/Ella juega	Does it play?	¿Juega él / ella?	It does not play	Él / Ella no juega
We play	Nosotros jugamos	Do we play?	¿Jugamos nosotros?	We do not play	Nosotros no jugamos
You play	Ustedes juegan	Do you play?	¿Juegan ustedes?	You do not play	Ustedes no juegan
They play	Ellos juegan	Do they play?	¿Juegan ellos?	They do not play	Ellos no juegan





EJERCICIOS



Existen algunos **casos particulares** como por ejemplo, si el verbo empleado termina en "**SS**", "**SH**", "**CH**", "**O**" y "**X**" al formar la 3ª persona del singular en la forma afirmativa se le agrega "**ES**". Aquí vemos algunos ejemplos:

- Si el verbo es **FISH** (pescar), se conjugará: He fish**es** at the sea. (Él pesca en el mar.)
- Si el verbo es **KISS** (besar), se conjugará: She kiss**es** to her boyfriend. (Ella besa a su novio.)
- Si el verbo es **WATCH** (observar), se conjugará: He watch**es** the mountain. (Él observa la montaña.)
- Si el verbo es **FIX** (arreglar), se conjugará: He fix**es** his car. (Él arregla su coche.)
- Si el verbo es **GO** (ir), se conjugará: She go**es** to the office. (Ella va a la oficina.)

Otra excepción se presenta si el verbo termina en "**Y**" tras consonante. Para formar la 3ª persona del singular se sustituye esta "**Y**" por una "**i**" acompañada de la terminación "**ES**". Por ejemplo:

- Si el verbo es **STUDY** (estudiar) se conjugará: She stud**ies** the lesson. (Ella estudia la lección.)

Para la forma negativa se puede emplear la forma contraída de **DON'T** en lugar de **DO NOT** o **DOESN'T** en vez de **DOES NOT**.

- I **don't** play tennis. (Yo no juego al tenis.)
- He **doesn't** work in an office. (Él no trabaja en una oficina.)
- They **don't** travel to Mexico. (Ellos no viajan a México.)





EJERCICIOS



Simple Present Tense – EXERCISE 1

NAME _____ CAREER _____ DATE _____

Exercise 1

Instructions: Read each sentence and choose the correct answer, underlining or writing the correct word to complete the sentences.

- My life is so boring -- I just _____ TV every night.
a) Watch. b) Watchies. c) Watches.
 - My mother _____ eggs for breakfast every morning.
a) Fry. b) Fryes. c) Fries.
 - We _____ to Spain every summer.
a) Fly. b) Flys. c) Flies.
 - The bank _____ at four o'clock.
a) Close. b) Closies. c) Closes.
 - She _____ in Florida.
a) Live. b) Lives. c) Livees.
 - It _____ almost every day in Manchester.
a) Rain. b) Rains. c) Raines.
- Jo is so smart that she _____ every exam without even trying.
a) Pass. b) Passies. c) Passes.
 - My best friend _____ to me every week.
a) Write. b) Writes. c) Writes.
 - John _____ very hard in class, but I don't think he'll pass the course.
a) Try. b) Trys. c) Tries.
 - I _____ in a bank.
a) Work. b) Works. c) Workes.





EJERCICIOS



Present Continuous Vs. Simple Present – EXERCISE 2

NAME _____ CAREER _____ DATE _____

Exercise 2

Instructions: Use simple present tense or Present Continuous to complete the following exercise.

- I _____ lunch in the cafeteria every day.
a) have. b) am having. c) do have.
- Don't give Lisa any cheese. She _____ it!
a) hates. b) is hating. c) am hating.
- I _____ you're crazy!
a) think. b) am thinking. c) do think.
- Once a week, I _____ to an art class at the college.
a) go. b) am going. c) is going.
- Look! Juan _____ into the water.
a) jumps. b) jump. c) is going.
- It _____ quite hard — perhaps we shouldn't go out tonight.
a) snows. b) snow. c) is snowing.
- I _____ to Hermosillo next Thursday. Do you want to come?
a) go. b) am going. c) goes.
- Cristina isn't Mexican. I _____ she comes from United States.
a) believe. b) am believing. c) believes.
- Carlos is rich — he _____ a Mercedes.
a) drives. b) is driving. c) drive.
- You won't find Jose at home right now. He _____ in the library.
a) studies. b) is studying. c) study.





EJERCICIOS



Introducing Yourself and Friends – EXERCISE 3 & 4

NAME _____ CAREER _____ DATE _____

Exercise 3

Instructions: Complete the blank spaces with the correct Word.

1. Hello, my _____ is John.
2. Hi! And you, _____ is your name?
3. I _____ Jessica.
4. _____ are you? I'm 10 years old.
My address is 10 Brighton Street.
6. What is your _____ number?
It's (445) 236-7752.
7. What is your _____?
I am Mexican.



Exercise 4

Instructions: Decipher the words on the parenthesis, and complete the sentences.

1. What is your _____ (M A E N)?
2. How _____ (D O L) are you?
3. Can you _____ (L E L S P) your name?
4. Do you _____ (V E H A) any brothers and sisters?
5. Oh, yes...!! I _____ (O D).
6. Do _____ (O U Y) have a computer?
7. Yes, I have _____ (E H T R E) computers.
8. And you, _____ (W A H T) is your name?
9. What _____ (T E I M) is it, please?
10. It is _____ (G E I H T) in the morning.
11. What is your _____
(T I Y A L N T O I A N Y A T O A T L I I N N)?
12. I am _____ (N A C E M I X).





EJERCICIOS



Pasado Simple - (Simple Past Tense) – EXERCISE 5

NAME _____ CAREER _____ DATE _____

Exercise 5

Instructions: Complete this exercise using the past tense verb, please.

- A) Did you like the movie "Star Wars?"
B) I don't know. I (see, never) _____ that movie.
- Sam (arrive) _____ in San Diego a week ago.
- My best friend and I (know) _____ each other for over fifteen years. We still get together once a week.
- Stinson is a fantastic writer. He (write) _____ ten very creative short stories in the last year. One day, he'll be as famous as Hemingway.
- I (have, not) _____ this much fun since I (be) _____ a kid.
- Things (change) _____ a great deal at Coltech, Inc. When we first (start) _____ working here three years ago, the company (have, only) _____ six employees. Since then, we (expand) _____ to include more than 2000 full-time workers.
- I (tell) _____ him to stay on the path while he was hiking, but he (wander) _____ off into the forest and (be) _____ bitten by a snake.
- Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) _____ the bus this morning. You (be) _____ late to work too many times. You are fired!





EJERCICIOS



9. Sam is from Colorado, which is hundreds of miles from the coast, so he (see, never) _____ the ocean. He come with us to Miami.
10. How sad! George (dream) _____ of going to California before he died, but he didn't make it. He (see, never) _____ the ocean.
11. In the last hundred years, traveling (become) _____ much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) _____ two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) _____ very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) _____ a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.
12. Jonny, I can't believe how much you (change) _____ since the last time I (see) _____ you. You (grow) at least a foot!
13. This tree (be) _____ planted by the settlers who (found) _____ our city over four hundred years ago.
14. This mountain (be, never) _____ climbed by anyone. Several mountaineers (try) _____ to reach the top, but nobody (succeed, ever) _____. The climb is extremely difficult and many people (die) _____ trying to reach the summit.
15. I (visit, never) _____ Africa, but I (travel) _____ to South America several times. The last time I (go) _____ to South America, I (visit) _____ Brazil and Peru. I (spend) _____ two weeks in the Amazon, (hike) _____ for a week near Machu Picchu, and (fly) _____ over the Nazca Lines.





EJERCICIOS



Simple Past Vs. Past Continuous – EXERCISE 6

NAME _____ CAREER _____ DATE _____

Exercise 6

Instructions: Complete this exercise. Choose which verb, simple past or past continuous, fits better. Please.

- I _____ - I didn't hear you come in.
a) was sleeping
b) slept
- I _____ to see her twice, but she wasn't home.
a) was coming
b) came
- What _____? I was watching TV.
a) did you do
b) were you doing
- Robin Hood was a character who _____ from the rich and gave to the poor.
a) stole
b) was stealing
- Hey, did you talk to her? Yes, I _____ to her
a) was talking
b) talked
- I _____ home very late last night.
a) came
b) was coming
- How long _____ the flu?
a) did you have
b) were you having
- _____ a good time in Brazil? Yes, I had a blast!
a) Were you having
b) Did you have
- We _____ breakfast when she walked into the room.
a) had
b) were having
- Last month I decided to buy a new car, and today I finally _____ it.
a) bought
b) was buying





EJERCICIOS



Count and Non-count nouns

En el idioma Inglés, existen 2 tipos de sustantivos: Contables y No Contables.

Tipos de Sustantivos	Explicación	Ejemplos
Sustantivos Contables (SC)	Los Sustantivos Contables son cosas que podemos contar. Lo cual significa que pueden ser más de uno. Cuando un SC es singular, el artículo utilizado es "A / AN". (Recuerden que el significado real de A o AN es UNO).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "There are two books on the table." • "There is an elephant in my car."
Sustantivos No Contables (SNC)	Los Sustantivos No Contables son cosas que NO podemos contar, tales como el arroz o el agua. Usualmente los SNC utilizan el palabra SOME o en algunos casos nada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Could I have some water please?" • "I'd like rice with my steak."



Cómo saber si un sustantivo es contable o no contable?

Es importante recordar que los Sustantivos Contables son objetos que pueden

ser cuantificados fácilmente, y los Sustantivos No Contables por lo general son cosas; que NO se pueden cuantificar; tales como el agua, la arena o el arroz. Incluso se puede referir a ideas; tales como natural, espacio ó entretenimiento. En el recuadro puedes ver algunos ejemplos de ellos:

Sustantivos Contables		Sustantivos No Contables	
Pen	Exam	Education	Grass
Table	Shoe	Intelligence	Literature
Car	Person	Clothing	Sand
Idea	Friend	Soap	Pollution
Answer	School	Air	Water
Class	Book	Cheese	Bean





EJERCICIOS



Count Nouns and Non-Count Nouns – EXERCISE 7

NAME _____ CAREER _____ DATE _____

Exercise 7

Instructions: Complete this exercise using “some” (for non-count nouns) or “a/an” (for count nouns), please.

Yesterday, I went with my family for a picnic at the beach. We took lots of food, because we're all greedy! First of all, we packed _____ chocolate to eat in the car on the way to the beach. For the first course, we took _____ soup and _____ loaf of bread. For the main course, we decided on _____ chicken and salad sandwich for each person, along with _____ rice. Finally, we packed a melon big enough for everyone to get _____ slice. Of course, we also took _____ tea and coffee, and _____ liter of ice-cream. It seemed like a huge quantity of food, but unfortunately we ate it all in the car! By the time we got to the beach, there was nothing left.

It was _____ exciting day . . . !!!

