

SECRETARIA DE EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA  
 ESCUELA SECUNDARIA No 86  
 ACADEMIA DE INGLES

**GUÍA DE ESTUDIO DE INGLÉS TERCER GRADO**

Nombre del Alumno: \_\_\_\_\_ Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre del profesor(a): \_\_\_\_\_

La presente guía tiene como finalidad ayudarte en la preparación para el examen que vas a presentar. Está elaborada conforme a los contenidos del programa vigente.

Para cada uno de los aspectos, encontrarás una breve explicación que te orienta para que entiendas los ejemplos que se ofrecen y puedas resolver los ejercicios que se te presentan al final de esta guía.

PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EVENTOS PASADOS.

El tiempo pasado indica acciones que empezaron y terminaron en un cierto momento.

Los verbos irregulares en tiempo pasado adoptan diferentes terminaciones (por lo que se deben memorizar).

- **is – was**
- **are – were**
- **go – went**
- **fall – fell**
- **do - did**

En cambio los verbos regulares se les agrega la terminación **ed**

Observa:

I You He She It We They	went to Puebla  visited my aunt  wrote a letter  swam in Oaxaca	Yesterday	
		last	Weekend.  April.  Year.
		two	Years ago
		three	

**Was** y **were** se utilizan para tiempo pasado

I You He She It We They	had	a pet  moved	When	I he <b>was</b> she it	10 years ago
				you we <b>were</b> they	

I You He She It	<b>was</b>	a student	two	months ago  years ago
			three	
We You They	met		last years	
	<b>were</b>	Classmate		

Para preguntas por hechos pasados se usa **Did**, y para contestas **did** o **didn't**.

	You He	Jump  rest	
--	-----------	------------------	--

Yes	I you	<b>did.</b>
-----	----------	-------------

<b>Did</b>	She They The boys	read  eat	?
------------	-------------------------	-----------------	---

No	he she they we	<b>didn't</b>
----	-------------------------	---------------

Para preguntar información más específica se usa:

Who	celebrated  went	her birthday?  to the party?	Rosalinda did.  The students did.
What Where When Why How long	<b>did</b>	you he she we they	play? go? dance?
			Dominoes. To Rosalinda's house. Last Sunday. Because they were happy. For two hours.

Observa el siguiente diálogo.

Robert: What did you do last weekend?

Alice: I went to Iguala. Do you know Iguala?

R: Yes, I do. I visited it last year. What did you do there?

A: I bought some gold jewelry, visited the town and ate iguana.

R: I like gold jewelry too. It's beautiful!

A: Yes, I think so.

#### DESCRIBIR LO QUE LA GENTE ESTABA HACIENDO EN UN CIERTO MOMENTO DEL PASADO.

Para describir actividades que se estaban llevando a cabo en un momento determinado del pasado y que fueron interrumpidas por otra (en pasado) se usas **was** o **were**, seguido del verbo principal con terminación **ing**.

I He She It	<b>was</b>	cooking  taking a shower	<b>when</b>	I you he she	fell down
You We They	<b>were</b>	reading  doing the homework	<b>when</b>	it we they	arrived

Para preguntar se puede utilizar expresiones como:

<b>Was</b>	he she Brenda	watching TV  drawing  chatting	When the lights went out?
<b>Were</b>	we you they		

Y para contestar:

Yes,	I he she	<b>was.</b>	No,	I he she	<b>wasn't</b>
	we you they	<b>were.</b>		we you they	<b>weren't</b>

Cuando queremos preguntar **qué se estaba haciendo** en un momento determinado se utiliza **doing**.

What	<b>was</b>	I he she	<b>doing</b> when	I you he she it we they	got home?
	<b>were</b>	you we they			

I He She	<b>was</b>	<b>reading</b> a book.
You We They	<b>were</b>	

Analiza el siguiente texto:

Last Monday, when I arrived home after school, my sister **was playing** the guitar, my brother **was repairing** his bicycle, and my parents **were watching** TV, that's why I prepared my dinner and, after that went to visit my grandmother.

## UNIDAD 2: REGLAS Y ADVERTENCIAS

### HACER ADVERTENCIAS Y ESTABLECER PROHIBICIONES

Para hacer advertencias se pueden emplear las siguientes expresiones, en forma imperativa.

- **Be careful!**
- **Warning!**
- **Keep away!**
- **Dangerous!**
- 

Observa lo siguiente:

Be careful!



Keep away from children!



Warning! Flammable gas.



Dangerous. Poison!



Para establecer prohibiciones se puede utilizar:

<b>Do not</b>	litter. trespass.		
<b>No</b>	parking camera running cycling	in this area.	
Teachers Personnel	<b>only.</b>		
Students	<b>mustn't</b>	leave the classroom take books out	without permission.
<b>Never</b> leave	luggage		unattended.

	a child	
--	---------	--

mustn't = must not

Observa las siguientes señales:

Do not trespass.



Authorized personnel only.



No parking.



Never leave luggage unattended.



### EXPRESAR OBLIGACIÓN

Para expresar obligación se utiliza **must** y **have to**.

**Must** se utiliza en la misma forma con todas las personas.

I You He She We They	<b>must</b>	keep your helmet on. arrive on time. study hard.
-------------------------------------	-------------	--

**Have to** cambia de acuerdo a la persona con la que se utilice.

He She	<b>has to</b>	prepare a presentation. study for the exam. leave the class early. study hard.
I You We They	<b>have to</b>	

Observa las siguientes expresiones:

I **have to** study for my exam tomorrow.

She **has to** make the bed every day.

Students **must** wear a uniform.

You **must** come early.

They **must** ride on the left side of the road.

### **UNIDAD 3: COMIDA Y BEBIDA.**

#### ORDENAR COMIDA

Para ordenar alimentos y bebidas en un restaurant, puedes emplear o escuchar expresiones como éstas:

WAITER / WAITRESS		CUSTOMER	
		Can I have the menu, please?	
May I have your order, Sir? Are you ready to order? Would you like to order now?	I'll have	a chicken a vegetable an onion	soup.
		a chef a fruit a fish	salad.
		a hamburger	
What would you like to drink? Anything to drink?	I'd like	a soda. a bottle of water.	
Would you like a dessert?		a lemon pie.	

What do you have for dessert?		a chocolate cake. an almond cake. an ice cream, please.
Anything else?		bring me the bill, please.
Here you are.		

HABLAR DE COMIDA Y DAR RECETAS DE COCINA.

Para preguntar y contestar acerca de platillos favoritos y su país de origen, utilizamos:

What's your favorite dish?	My favorite dish is	mole. pizza. hamburguers. hot dogs. tacos.
	I love	

Do you like carrot juice?	Yes, I do. No, I don't like it. No, I prefer orange juice.
---------------------------	--

Where	Is	Paella spaghetti sushi	from?	Spain. Italy. Japan.
	Are	hamburgers bagels		They are from the United States.

Para dar instrucciones para preparar alimentos, podemos usar expresiones como estas:

Cut the carrots into pieces.  
Add some salt.  
Chop the onion  
Bake the cake  
Combine the ingredients.

Mix the flour and the cheese.  
Beat the eggs.  
Peel the bananas.  
Boil the chicken.

Para preguntar y contestar sobre candidatos de ingredientes que necesitas para preparar un platillo, puedes emplear enunciados como los siguientes:

What do we need to prepare fried chicken?		
How much	oil flour salt	do we need?
How many	teaspoons of pepper pieces of chicken Eggs	

Para contestar se utiliza:

We need...

1 chicken.  
a pound of flour.  
4 eggs.  
1 teaspoons of pepper.  
1 cup of parmesan cheese.

Para indicar los pasos de preparación de un platillo se usa:

First...  
Then...  
Next...  
After that...  
Finally...

Observa la receta:

<b>First</b> , cut the chicken into serving pieces.
<b>Then</b> , combine flour, cheese, salt and pepper.
<b>Next</b> , dip chicken in beaten eggs.

**After that**, roll chicken in the mixture.

**Then**, fry in hot over high flame until brown.

**Finally**, cover frying and reduce heat to low.

#### UNIDAD 4: PLANEANDO VACACIONES.

##### PEDIR Y DAR INFORMACIÓN SOBRE VIAJES.

Para hacer una reservación o dar información sobre un viaje, se puede utilizar enunciados como los siguientes:

TRAVEL AGENT	CLIENT
Can I help you? Where do you want to go? How about Cancun? There are beautiful beaches there. It's \$7,000 want to pay? How do you want to pay? Here's your ticket.	Yes, I'd like to book a trip. I'd like to go to the beach. Sounds good. How much is a two-week trip? It's ok. By the check. Thank you.

Para pedir y dar información sobre medios de transporte y experiencias relacionados con viajes de vacaciones, usa expresiones como éstas:

At La Rivera Maya...

TOURIST	POLICEMAN
What's the weather like in Xcaret? How can I get to Xcaret? Which is the cheapest transportation? What time is the next bus leaving? Where can I buy some souvenirs? Are there any banks near here?	It's sunny. By car or by bus. The bus. At 3 o'clock At the mall. There is one Hidalgo street.

Lee el texto:

Eduardo is from Mexico City. He just arrived in la Rivera Maya by plane; he is now at the airport. He wants to visit Xcaret; he can get there by bus. Next, he wants to buy some souvenirs and to enjoy the typical food.

##### HABLAR SOBRE PLANES FUTUROS.

Para expresar acciones, actividades y planes que se realizan, o no, en el futuro se utilizan enunciados como los siguientes.

I	am am not	going to	attend a conference. visit a friend. go to the cinema. swim in the sea. go to Canada. travel to Europe. take pictures. stay in a hotel.
He She It	is is not isn't (*)		
We They You	are are not aren't (**)		

(\*) **isn't = is not**, se usa como contracción.

(\*\*) **aren't = are not**, se usa como contracción.

Para preguntar:

Is	he she	going to	go to Niagara falls? visit some relatives? fly to Spain? have vacation? attend a summer camp?
Are	we you they		

Para contestar:

Yes,	he she	Is	No,	he she	isn't
	we you they	Are		we you they	aren't

## UNIDAD 5: VIDA EN EL FUTURO.

### HACER PREDICCIONES SOBRE EL FUTURO.

Cuando se hacen predicciones sobre el futuro, se utilizan enunciados que se pueden construir en base a los siguientes cuadros:

I You He She It We They	Affirmative	will 'll (*)	start a new romance. have serious problems. receive a gift. meet a new friend. have a fight with a friend.
	Negative	will not won't (**)	

(\*) 'll = will, se usa como contracción y va junto al pronombre: I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, we'll, they'll

(\*\*) won't = will not, se usa como contracción: I won't, you won't, he won't, she won't, they won't

Para preguntar:

<b>will</b>	I you he she it we they you	have a great time  work on holidays  go to college  get married	?
-------------	--	---	---

Para contestar:

Yes,	I You He She It We They You	will.	No,	I You He She It We They You	won't
------	--	-------	-----	--	-------

### EXPRESAR GRADOS DE CERTEZA Y DUDA.

I	will	maybe	Take a trip to France next year.
		definitely	Call you for an appointment.

Existen adverbios que enfatizan grados de certeza. Ejemplos:

Expresa mayor grado de certeza	Expresa menor grado de certeza
<b>Sure</b>	<b>Maybe</b>

Se usan los adverbios THINK y BELIEVE para expresar opiniones.

We	think	That students are going to study more.
	don't believe	Oceans will increase their water level.

Si deseas ampliar la información que se te proporciona en esta guía puedes recurrir a cualquiera de los libros de texto recomendados por la S.E.P. de acuerdo al programa vigente, donde encontrarás más explicaciones, vocabulario y ejercicios.

