

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO PARA EXTRAORDINARIO

ASIGNATURA: INGLES IV

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TEMAS:

1. **used to**
2. **regular and irregular verbs**
3. **MUST or HAVE TO**
4. **should and ought to to make recommendations to**
5. **Would**
6. **Future will**
7. **Simple present tense**
8. **Zero Conditional**
5. **Yet, already,, ever, never**
7. **Demonstrative This, these, that, those**
8. **since, for / present perfect**
9. **Passive voice**

Los alumnos que presentarán su examen extraordinario el día **VIERNES 23 ENERO de 2026 en el LAB AHR a las**
_10_am

Deberán revisar los siguientes videos con sus respectivos ejercicios, para practicar los temas vistos a lo largo del semestre.

TEMA	LINK	TIPO DE RECURSO						
USED TO <table><tr><td>SUBJ + USED TO + VERB</td><td>I used to climb trees</td></tr><tr><td>SUBJ + DIDN'T USE TO+ VERB</td><td>I didn't use to worry</td></tr><tr><td>DID + SUBJ + USE TO + VERB?</td><td>Did you use to cry?</td></tr></table> We use: "USED TO + VERB" to talk about past habits, things that we did repeatedly, but not anymore. In the case of the negative form, we use it to tell what we didn't do but now is a habit that we have, or we do it right now. In the interrogative form, just ask what the past habit was.	SUBJ + USED TO + VERB	I used to climb trees	SUBJ + DIDN'T USE TO+ VERB	I didn't use to worry	DID + SUBJ + USE TO + VERB?	Did you use to cry?	https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/used-to/	EXPLICACIÓN https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBTTkhAWNAQ
SUBJ + USED TO + VERB	I used to climb trees							
SUBJ + DIDN'T USE TO+ VERB	I didn't use to worry							
DID + SUBJ + USE TO + VERB?	Did you use to cry?							
REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS	https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/simple-past-irregular-1.htm	EXPLICACIÓN: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8CHdzfWdHeg						

MUST or HAVE TO (expresan obligacion) “I MUST wear uniform to apply the Exam” (reglas) “I have to study to pass the Exam” (obligaciones internas)	https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a2/have-to-dont-have-to-must-mustnt/	EXPLICACIÓN: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=07tPZOEnXR4
Should and ought to (Expresan deber) “You should for the exam, too pass” “You ough to pass the exam for next semester”	EJERCICIOS_ https://www.examenenglish.com/grammar/A2_ShouldOught.htm#google_vignette	EXPLICACIÓN: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJu_h2UG8zuA 'Should' y "ought to" significan "debería", pero "should" es más común, informal y versátil (preguntas, negativas, afirmativas), mientras que "ought to" es más formal, se usa casi solo en afirmativas y a menudo implica una obligación moral o un deber más fuerte
would YOU LIKE?	https://test-english.com/grammar-points/a1/would-like/	We use Would you like...? to offer something or to invite somebody to do something. Would you like...? = ‘Do you want...?’ We use I’d like (=I would like) to talk about something that we want or something that we want to do.

FUTURE WILL

Predicciones, decisiones, promesas:



<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/28990399/english/future-will>

Predictions:

I think the weather _____ be sunny tomorrow, so we can go to the park.

In the future, people _____ drive normal cars; they will all be electric.

Don't worry about the exam; I'm sure you _____ pass.

Decisions & Promises:

4. A: The phone is ringing. B: I _____ get it!.

5. I'm sorry I made you angry. I _____ do it again.

6. It's cold in here. _____ you please close the window?

Grammar Rules Refresher

- **Affirmative:** Subject + **will** + base verb (e.g., *I will travel*).
Short form: **'ll** (*I'll travel*).
- **Negative:** Subject + **will not** + base verb. Short form: **won't** (*He won't come*).
- **Questions:** **Will** + subject + base verb? (e.g., *Will you be there?*).

Simple present

POSITIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM		
Sbj + V1 (-s, -es, -ies)			Sbj + does/do NOT + V1		
He She It	+	start	He She It	+	does not doesn't
I You We You They	+	start	I You We You They	+	do not don't
+ Ex: I like it. Ex: She likes it.			- Ex: I do not (don't) like it. Ex: She does not (doesn't) like it.		

QUESTION FORM		
Does/Do + Sbj + V1		
Does	+	He She It
Do	+	I You We You They
? Ex: You like it. --> Do you like it? Ex: He likes it. --> Does he like it?		

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/simple-present-1>

https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_negation2.htm

https://www.tiktok.com/@justsimple_english/video/7297107483544390914?lang=es-419

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/n_iZ3tDfrtc
<https://www.tiktok.com/@elprofesorhernan/video/7498848795094961414>

Afirmativo:

He/ she /it El verbo lleva "s" "ies" "es"

He **plays** Soccer on sunday
 I **play** soccer on sunday.

Negativo "doesn't + verbo base

He **doesn't** play soccer

I **don't** play soccer

ZERO CONDITIONAL :Hechos comprobados

ZERO CONDITIONAL

Structure IF + Present Simple, Present Simple.

Usage To talk about things that are always true, like a scientific fact

- Examples**
- If you **freeze** water, it **turns** into ice.
 - And, if you **heat** water at 100 degrees, it **boils**.
 - If students **miss** an exam, the professor **fails** them.
 - If my wife **has** a cold, I usually **catch** it.
 - I **get** tired if I **work** too much.
 - If I'm late for dinner, they **start** eating without me.

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/330523>

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/13116647/zero-conditional>

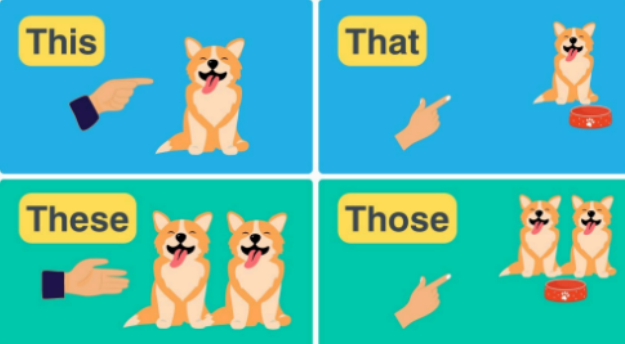
<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/13116647/zero-conditional>

EXPLICACIÓN:

<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/6vCi3tQLq8o>

<https://www.tiktok.com/@englishattheready/video/7493612535434726662>

PRESENT PERFECT FOR, SINCE, ALREADY, YET, EVER,  The infographic provides examples for the Present Perfect tense using the verb 'finish' and the subject 'He'. It covers five cases: 'yet' (not done, but expected), 'just' (completed recently), 'already' (completed earlier than expected), 'ever' (at any time in life), and 'never' (at no time in life). Each case includes a sentence and a short explanation.	EJERCICIOS: https://wordwall.net/es/resource/27244446/english/just-already-yet https://wordwall.net/es/resource/14282181/present-perfect-ever-never-just-already-yet https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/since-for	EXPLICACION FOR SINCE: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ozK7WJ82to Ever: para preguntas (alguna vez has...) Have you EVER been to Germany? Just: Fue completado a penas “the airplane just landed” Already: algo que fue completado antes de lo previsto “the concert already finished” Never: Nunca “I have NEVER eaten sushi” Since: Indica un tiempo o momento específico Since 2012 For: un periodo de tiempo For 2 years
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Demonstrative This, these, that, those  The infographic shows four panels: 'This' (one dog close), 'That' (one dog far), 'These' (two dogs close), and 'Those' (two dogs far). Each panel includes a hand pointing towards the dogs to illustrate the concept of proximity and plurality.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rimsOFevrYA https://wordwall.net/es-ar/community/this-that-these-those This: “Est@” algo que está cerca (1 cosa) These: “Est@s” está cerca en plural That: “Aquell@” lejos (singular) Those: “Aquell@s” algo lejos en plural
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Passive Voice PRESENTE Y PASADO

Simple Past Passive

Active voice

The teacher didn't explain the answers.

Subject Object

Passive voice

The answers weren't explained (by the teacher).

Subject Agent (optional)

Simple Present Passive

Active Voice

The teacher explains the directions.

subject Object

Passive Voice

The directions are explained (by the teacher).

Subject Agent (optional)

Ejercicio autocalificable en línea

<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/passive-voice/active-passive-1.htm>

<https://wordwall.net/es/resource/30644108/ingl%C3%A9s/passive-voice-present-and-past-simple>

VIDEO_ Explicación

ÚNICAMENTE PRESENTE Y PASADO:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3mBFztJCeU>

El sujeto cambia de posición en la voz pasiva + el verbo to be:

Voz Activa: "David Baszucki & Erik Cassel created Roblox" (crearon)

Voz Passiva:
"Roblox **was created** by David Baszucki & Erik Cassel" (fue creado)