

CETis 155 “JOSEFA ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ”

GUIA DE EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO

TERCER SEMESTRE (SEPTIEMBRE 2025 – ENERO 2026)

INGLES III

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NOTA: Esta es la guía para el examen extraordinario de INGLÉS III. Analiza la explicación de cada tema y contesta los ejercicios sin ver las respuestas. Luego revisa el resultado y analiza tu respuestas correctas e incorrectas. Los ejercicios en esta guía son muy similares a los que vendrán en el examen extraordinario.

❖ PARTIAL 1:

SECTION 1: Modal Verb 'Would'

Explanation:

The modal verb '**would**' is used for two main purposes:

1. **Polite Requests & Offers:** It makes questions more polite.
 - "**Would** you like some tea?" (Offer)
 - "**Would** you open the window, please?" (Request) Peticiones
2. **Talking About Past Habits:** (Similar to 'used to') To describe repeated actions in the past.
 - "*When I was young, I **would** visit my grandma every Sunday.*"

Form: Would + base verb (e.g., would go, would eat). It doesn't change for he/she/it.

EXERCISES:

1. _____you help me with this exercise?
 - a) Do
 - b) Would
 - c) Are
2. Every summer, we _____go camping in the mountains.
 - a) would

- b) will
 - c) are
3. "Would you like a sandwich?" "Yes, I ____."
- a) like
 - b) would like
 - c) would
4. My grandfather _____tell us stories about his childhood.
- a) will
 - b) would
 - c) used
5. _____you mind turning down the music?
- a) Do
 - b) Would
 - c) Could
6. She asked if I _____go to the party with her.
- a) will
 - b) can
 - c) would
7. On weekends, he _____sleep until noon.
- a) would
 - b) will
 - c) is
8. "What _____you do if you won the lottery?"
- a) will
 - b) do
 - c) would
9. I _____love to visit Japan one day.
- a) will
 - b) would
 - c) am
10. They _____always play football in the park after school.
- a) would
 - b) will
 - c) are

Answers: 1-b, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-a

SECTION 2: Present Continuous as Future

Explanation:

We can use the **Present Continuous (am/is/are + verb-ing)** to talk about **definite future plans or arrangements**, especially when we know the time and place.

- *"I **am meeting** my friend at the cinema **at 7 PM.**"* (It's arranged.)
- *"We **are flying** to Paris **next Tuesday.**"* (We have tickets.)

This is different from talking about actions happening now.

EXERCISES:

1. What _____ you _____ tomorrow evening?
a) do / do
b) are / doing
c) will / do
2. I can't come. I _____ the dentist at 4 PM.
a) see
b) am seeing
c) will see
3. They _____ a party on Saturday. Are you going?
a) have
b) are having
c) will have
4. The train _____ in ten minutes. Hurry up!
a) is leaving
b) leaves
c) will leave
5. She _____ not working next week. She's on holiday.
a) is

- b) does
c) will
6. _____your brother _____you at the station?
a) Is / meeting
b) Does / meet
c) Will / meet
7. We _____a test in our English class tomorrow.
a) are having
b) have
c) will have
8. Sorry, I'm busy. I _____my homework.
a) do
b) am doing
c) will do
9. My parents _____to visit us in December.
a) come
b) are coming
c) will come
10. Look at your diary! What _____you _____on Monday morning?
a) are / doing
b) do / do
c) will / do

Answers: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a, 5-a, 6-a, 7-a, 8-b, 9-b, 10-a

SECTION 3: Regular & Irregular Verbs in Past Participle Tense

Explanation:

The **past participle** is the third form of a verb. It is used with **have/has** to make the present perfect tense.

- **Regular Verbs:** Add **-ed** (like the simple past). *work* → *worked*, *play* → *played*
- **Irregular Verbs:** Must be memorized. *go* → *gone*, *eat* → *eaten*, *see* → *seen*, *write* → *written*

Examples: I have **finished** (regular) my work. She has **written** (irregular) a letter.

EXERCISES:

Choose the correct past participle.

1. I've never _____(see) that film.
a) saw
b) seen
c) see
2. Have you _____(do) your homework?
a) did
b) do
c) done
3. He has _____(live) here for years.
a) lived
b) live
c) lives
4. We have _____(forget) the keys!
a) forgot
b) forget
c) forgotten
5. The birds have _____(fly) south for the winter.
a) flown
b) flew
c) fly
6. She hasn't _____(choose) a university yet.
a) chose
b) chosen
c) choose
7. They have _____(clean) the whole house.
a) cleaned
b) clean
c) cleans
8. Have you ever _____(break) a bone?
a) broke

- b) break
- c) broken
- 9. I've _____(make) a cake for your birthday.
 - a) made
 - b) make
 - c) maked
- 10. The lesson has just _____(begin).
 - a) began
 - b) begin
 - c) begun

Answers: 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-c, 5-a, 6-b, 7-a, 8-c, 9-a, 10-c

SECTION 4: The Present Perfect Tense

Explanation:

We use the **Present Perfect (have/has + past participle)** to connect the past with the present.

Main Uses:

1. **Experience (ever/never):** "*I **have visited** London.*" (At some time in my life.)
2. **Recent Past (just):** "*She **has just finished**.*" (A short time ago.)
3. **Unfinished Time (today/this week):** "*I **haven't seen** him **this morning**.*" (It's still morning.)
4. **Result Now:** "*I **have lost** my keys!*" (I don't have them now.)

EXERCISES:

1. I _____never _____to Australia.
 - a) have / been
 - b) has / been
 - c) have / was
2. Maria _____just _____her room.
 - a) have / clean
 - b) has / cleaned
 - c) has / clean
3. _____you _____your breakfast yet?
 - a) Have / eat

- b) Has / eaten
c) Have / eaten
4. They _____(not finish) the project.
a) hasn't finished
b) haven't finished
c) didn't finish
5. He _____already _____the report.
a) have / written
b) has / wrote
c) has / written
6. How long _____you _____English?
a) have / studied
b) has / studied
c) do / study
7. It's the best book I _____ever _____.
a) have / read
b) has / read
c) did / read
8. We _____(not decide) what to do.
a) haven't decided
b) hasn't decided
c) didn't decide
9. _____your sister _____her new job?
a) Have / started
b) Has / started
c) Did / start
10. I can't find my phone. I think I _____it.
a) lose
b) lost
c) have lost

Answers: 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a, 7-a, 8-a, 9-b, 10-c



PARTIAL 2:

SECTION 5: Present Perfect with 'Since' and 'For'

Explanation:

We use **'for'** and **'since'** with the present perfect to say **how long** something has happened.

- **FOR + a period of time:** *for two hours, for three days, for a year, for a long time.*
- **SINCE + a starting point:** *since Monday, since 2010, since I was a child, since 3 o'clock.*

Example: I **have lived** here **for** five years. / I **have lived** here **since** 2019.

EXERCISES:

1. She has worked here _____ 2021.
 - a) for
 - b) since
 - c) in
2. They have been married _____ twenty years.
 - a) since
 - b) for
 - c) from
3. I've had this phone _____ six months.
 - a) since
 - b) for
 - c) in
4. He hasn't called _____ last week.
 - a) for
 - b) since
 - c) from
5. We've been friends _____ we were ten.
 - a) for
 - b) since
 - c) during
6. It hasn't rained _____ a long time.
 - a) since

- b) for
c) in
7. I've been waiting _____ half an hour!
a) since
b) for
c) at
8. She's been ill _____ Monday.
a) for
b) since
c) on
9. They've known each other _____ a year.
a) since
b) for
c) in
10. I've wanted to be a doctor _____ I was a child.
a) for
b) since
c) when

Answers: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

SECTION 6: The Past Continuous Tense

Explanation:

We use the **Past Continuous (was/were + verb-ing)** to describe:

1. **An action in progress at a specific time in the past:** "*At 8 PM yesterday, I **was watching** TV.*"
2. **A longer action that was interrupted by a shorter one (used with Simple Past):** "*I **was walking** home when I **met** an old friend.*"
3. **Two simultaneous long actions in the past:** "*While I **was cooking**, he **was setting** the table.*"

EXERCISES:

1. Yesterday at 9, I _____ a book.
 - a) read
 - b) was reading
 - c) am reading
2. They _____ football when it started to rain.
 - a) played
 - b) were playing
 - c) are playing
3. What _____ you _____ at 6 o'clock?
 - a) were / doing
 - b) did / do
 - c) are / doing
4. I _____ (not sleep) when you called.
 - a) didn't sleep
 - b) wasn't sleeping
 - c) don't sleep
5. While we _____ dinner, the phone rang.
 - a) had
 - b) were having
 - c) have
6. She _____ to work when she saw the accident.
 - a) was driving
 - b) drove
 - c) is driving
7. _____ the sun _____ when you woke up?
 - a) Was / shining
 - b) Did / shine
 - c) Is / shining
8. The students _____ quietly when the teacher arrived.
 - a) work
 - b) worked
 - c) were working
9. I cut my finger while I _____ lunch.
 - a) prepared

b) was preparing

c) prepare

10. He _____ a shower, so he didn't hear the doorbell.

a) took

b) was taking

c) is taking

Answers: 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a, 7-a, 8-c, 9-b, 10-b

SECTION 7: Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Explanation:

We often use these tenses together. The **longer action** is in the Past Continuous and the **shorter interrupting action** is in the Simple Past. **'When'** is often followed by Simple Past, **'While'** is followed by Past Continuous.

- *"I **was studying** (long action) **when** the lights **went out** (short interruption)."*
- *"**While I was walking** (long action), I **found** (short completed action) some money."*

EXERCISES:

1. I _____ TV when I _____ a strange noise.
a) watched / heard
b) was watching / heard
c) was watching / was hearing
2. While she _____, someone knocked on the door.
a) cooked
b) was cooking
c) cooks
3. When I _____ Maria, she _____ with her dog.
a) saw / was playing
b) was seeing / played
c) saw / played
4. He _____ his arm while he _____ rugby.
a) broke / played

- b) was breaking / was playing
c) broke / was playing
5. We _____ home when it _____ to snow.
a) walked / started
b) were walking / started
c) were walking / was starting
6. The phone _____ while I _____ a bath.
a) rang / had
b) rang / was having
c) was ringing / had
7. When you _____ me, I _____ an email.
a) called / wrote
b) called / was writing
c) were calling / wrote
8. They _____ dinner when the guests _____.
a) had / arrived
b) were having / arrived
c) were having / were arriving
9. I _____ asleep while I _____ the film.
a) fell / watched
b) was falling / watched
c) fell / was watching
10. _____ you _____ a good time when the accident happened?
a) Did / have
b) Were / having
c) Are / having

Answers: 1-b, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-c, 10-b



PARTIAL 3:

SECTION 8: Sequence Connectors (and, but, so, first, then, later, before, after)

Explanation:

These words help us connect ideas and show the order of events.

- **And:** adds information.
- **But:** shows contrast.
- **So:** shows result.
- **First, Then, Later, Finally:** show order in a story or process.
- **Before + verb-ing / clause:** earlier than something.
- **After + verb-ing / clause:** later than something.

EXERCISES:

1. I was tired, _____ I went to bed early.
a) and
b) but
c) so
2. _____ brushing your teeth, you should floss.
a) After
b) Before
c) Later
3. She likes tea, _____ her brother prefers coffee.
a) and
b) but
c) so
4. _____, chop the onions. _____, fry them in a pan.
a) First / Then
b) And / But
c) Before / After
5. I always have a shower _____ I go to bed.
a) after
b) before
c) later

6. It was raining, _____ we took an umbrella.
a) but
b) so
c) and
7. He studied hard, _____ he failed the exam.
a) and
b) so
c) but
8. We had dinner. _____, we watched a film.
a) Before
b) After
c) Later
9. _____ eating breakfast, I go to school.
a) Before
b) After
c) And
10. I want to go out, _____ I don't have any money.
a) and
b) so
c) but

Answers: 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-b, 6-b, 7-c, 8-c, 9-b, 10-c

SECTION 9: Conjunctions 'When' and 'While'

Explanation:

Both are used to talk about time, but with different tenses.

- **When:** Usually followed by **Simple Past**. It means "at that moment". It can introduce a short action.
 - *"The phone rang **when** I **was** in the shower."*
- **While:** Usually followed by **Past Continuous**. It means "during that time". It introduces a longer background action.
 - *"**While** I **was sleeping**, my phone rang."*

EXERCISES:

1. _____ I got home, I made a cup of tea.
 - a) While
 - b) When
 - c) During
2. _____ she was reading, the power went out.
 - a) When
 - b) While
 - c) What
3. I met an old friend _____ I was walking to school.
 - a) when
 - b) while
 - c) where
4. _____ the lesson ended, we packed our bags.
 - a) While
 - b) When
 - c) During
5. He fell asleep _____ he was watching the film.
 - a) when
 - b) while
 - c) as
6. _____ did you arrive? I arrived at 8.
 - a) While
 - b) When
 - c) What
7. I was listening to music _____ I was cleaning my room.
 - a) when
 - b) while
 - c) then
8. _____ you called, I was in the garden.
 - a) While

- b) When
c) During
9. Something funny happened _____we were playing.
a) when
b) while
c) where
10. _____I saw the price, I decided not to buy it.
a) While
b) When
c) During

Answers: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b (Note: Many sentences accept both 'when' and 'while', but the most common/correct A2 answer based on tense is selected above.)

SECTION 10: Verbs of Preference (like, enjoy, love, hate) + Action

Explanation:

The verbs **like, enjoy, love, hate, don't mind** are followed by a verb in the **-ING** form when we talk about general preferences.

- *"I **enjoy swimming**."*
- *"She **hates getting up** early."*
- *"Do you **like cooking**?"*

EXERCISES:

1. I really love _____to the beach.
a) go
b) going
c) to go
2. She doesn't enjoy _____to loud music.
a) listen
b) listening
c) to listen
3. Do you like _____video games?
a) play

- b) playing
c) to play
4. He hates _____ early on Sundays.
a) wake up
b) waking up
c) to wake up
5. We enjoy _____ time with our friends.
a) spend
b) spending
c) to spend
6. I don't mind _____ the dishes.
a) wash
b) washing
c) to wash
7. They love _____ new places.
a) visit
b) visiting
c) to visit
8. My sister likes _____ romantic films.
a) watch
b) watching
c) to watch
9. I hate _____ for the bus in the rain.
a) wait
b) waiting
c) to wait
10. Do you enjoy _____?
a) read
b) reading
c) to read

Answers: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-b, 9-b, 10-b

SECTION 11: Verbs of Desire, Necessity & Thought (need, want, think, know, believe)

Explanation:

- **Need/Want:** These verbs are often followed by **'to' + base verb** to express desire or necessity.
 - *"I **need to study**. I **want to pass** the exam."*
- **Think/Know/Believe:** These verbs are often followed by a **'that' clause** (the word 'that' is often omitted in speaking). They express thoughts or knowledge.
 - *"I **think (that) he is nice**. She **knows (that) it's true**. We **believe (that) you can do it**."*

EXERCISES:

1. I need _____some bread from the shop.
 - a) buy
 - b) buying
 - c) to buy
2. She wants _____a doctor when she grows up.
 - a) become
 - b) becoming
 - c) to become
3. I think _____it's going to rain.
 - a) that
 - b) -
 - c) both 'a' and 'b' are correct
4. Do you know _____the answer?
 - a) that
 - b) -
 - c) to
5. They believe _____honesty is important.
 - a) to
 - b) that
 - c) -

6. He needs _____a new passport before the trip.
a) get
b) getting
c) to get
7. We want _____you at the party!
a) see
b) seeing
c) to see
8. I don't think _____I can come.
a) that
b) -
c) both 'a' and 'b' are correct
9. Do you know _____where she lives?
a) that
b) -
c) to
10. She needs _____more vegetables for her health.
a) eat
b) eating
c) to eat

Answers: 1-c, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 7-c, 8-c, 9-b, 10-c

Good luck with your exam preparation! Review each section carefully and practice regularly.