

CETis 155 “JOSEFA ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ”

GUIA DE EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO

QUINTO SEMESTRE (SEPTIEMBRE 2025 – ENERO 2026)

INGLES V

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NOTA: Esta es la guía para el examen extraordinario de INGLES V. 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: Review of Tenses (Present, Past, Future - Simple, Continuous, and Perfect)

Explanation:

At B1 level, you need to master these tenses and know when to use them:

Present Tenses:

- **Present Simple:** Habits, facts, permanent situations. *"I work every day."*
- **Present Continuous:** Actions happening now, temporary situations, future arrangements. *"I'm working right now."*
- **Present Perfect:** Past actions with present relevance, experiences, unfinished time periods. *"I've worked here for 5 years."*

Past Tenses:

- **Past Simple:** Completed actions at specific past times. *"I worked yesterday."*
- **Past Continuous:** Actions in progress at a specific past time. *"I was working at 8 PM."*
- **Past Perfect:** Actions completed before another past action. *"I had worked there before I moved."*

Future Tenses:

- **Future Simple (will):** Predictions, spontaneous decisions, promises. *"I'll work tomorrow."*
- **Future with 'going to':** Plans, intentions, predictions based on evidence. *"I'm going to work harder."*
- **Future Continuous:** Actions in progress at a specific future time. *"I'll be working at 9 AM tomorrow."*
- **Future Perfect:** Actions completed before a specific future time. *"By 2025, I will have worked here 10 years."*

EXERCISES:

1. By this time next year, I _____ at this company for a decade.
a) will work
b) will be working
c) will have worked
2. She _____ when the phone rang, so she didn't hear it.
a) slept
b) was sleeping
c) had slept
3. I can't go out now. I _____ my homework.
a) do
b) am doing
c) have done
4. They _____ in London since 2010.
a) live
b) have lived
c) are living
5. By the time we arrived, the movie _____.
a) started
b) had started
c) was starting
6. This time tomorrow, I _____ on a beach in Spain!
a) will lie

- b) will be lying
c) will have lain
7. He usually _____ to work by bus, but today he drove.
a) goes
b) is going
c) has gone
8. We _____ dinner when suddenly the lights went out.
a) had
b) were having
c) have had
9. I promise I _____ you as soon as I get there.
a) call
b) will call
c) am calling
10. Look at those dark clouds! It _____.
a) will rain
b) is going to rain
c) rains

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

SECTION 2: Tag Questions in Present, Past and Future

Explanation:

Tag questions are short questions at the end of statements. They're used to confirm information or seek agreement.

Rules:

1. Positive statement → negative tag
2. Negative statement → positive tag
3. Use the same auxiliary verb as the main clause
4. Use pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)

Examples:

- Present: "You like coffee, **don't you?**"
- Past: "She went home, **didn't she?**"
- Future: "They'll come, **won't they?**"

EXERCISES:

1. You work here, _____?
a) do you
b) don't you
c) aren't you
2. She didn't call you, _____?
a) did she
b) didn't she
c) does she
3. They'll help us, _____?
a) will they
b) won't they
c) don't they
4. I'm late, _____?
a) am I not
b) aren't I
c) am I
5. He has finished, _____?
a) hasn't he
b) has he
c) doesn't he
6. We can leave early, _____?
a) can we
b) can't we
c) do we
7. You won't tell anyone, _____?
a) will you
b) won't you
c) do you

8. She studied French, _____?

- a) did she
- b) didn't she
- c) doesn't she

9. They have a car, _____?

- a) have they
- b) haven't they
- c) don't they

10. I should go now, _____?

- a) shouldn't I
- b) should I
- c) don't I

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

SECTION 3: Tag Questions in Continuous Tenses

Explanation:

For continuous tenses, the tag question uses the same form of 'be' (am, is, are, was, were) or 'will be' as the main verb.

Examples:

- Present Continuous: "You're studying, **aren't you?**"
- Past Continuous: "He was sleeping, **wasn't he?**"
- Future Continuous: "They'll be waiting, **won't they?**"

EXERCISES:

1. You're listening to me, _____?

- a) are you
- b) aren't you
- c) do you

2. She wasn't paying attention, _____?

- a) was she

b) wasn't she

c) did she

3. They'll be arriving soon, _____?

a) will they

b) won't they

c) are they

4. I'm not bothering you, _____?

a) am I

b) aren't I

c) do I

5. He was working late, _____?

a) was he

b) wasn't he

c) did he

6. We aren't making too much noise, _____?

a) are we

b) aren't we

c) do we

7. You were joking, _____?

a) were you

b) weren't you

c) did you

8. She's getting better, _____?

a) is she

b) isn't she

c) does she

9. They won't be expecting us, _____?

a) will they

b) won't they

c) do they

10. I'm doing this correctly, _____?

a) am I not

b) aren't I

c) don't I

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



PARTIAL 2:

SECTION 4: “Zero and First” Conditionals

Explanation:

Zero Conditional: Used for general truths and scientific facts (if + present simple, present simple).

Example: "If you heat water to 100°C, it boils."

First Conditional: Used for real and possible future situations (if + present simple, will + base verb).

Example: "If it rains tomorrow, I will stay home."

EXERCISES:

1. If you _____ plants, they die.
 - a) don't water
 - b) won't water
 - c) didn't water
2. If I see him, I _____ him your message.
 - a) give
 - b) will give
 - c) would give
3. If you mix red and blue, you _____purple.
 - a) get
 - b) will get
 - c) got
4. She'll be upset if we _____to her party.
 - a) don't go
 - b) won't go
 - c) didn't go
5. If metals _____hot, they expand.
 - a) get

- b) will get
c) got
6. If you _____hard, you'll pass the exam.
a) study
b) will study
c) studied
7. Water freezes if the temperature _____below zero.
a) falls
b) will fall
c) fell
8. If he _____me, I'll tell him the truth.
a) asks
b) will ask
c) asked
9. If you touch fire, you _____burned.
a) get
b) will get
c) got
10. We'll go hiking if the weather _____good.
a) is
b) will be
c) was

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

SECTION 5: Modal Verbs for Obligation, Permission, Advice and Possibility

Explanation:

Obligation:

- **Must:** Strong obligation (from the speaker)
- **Have to:** External obligation
- **Need to:** Necessity

Permission:

- **Can:** Informal permission
- **Could:** More polite
- **May:** Formal permission

Advice:

- **Should:** Recommendation
- **Ought to:** Stronger recommendation
- **Had better:** Strong advice (with consequence)

Possibility:

- **May/Might/Could:** Different degrees of possibility

EXERCISES:

1. You _____ smoke here. It's prohibited.
 - a) mustn't
 - b) don't have to
 - c) shouldn't
2. _____ I use your phone? Mine is dead.
 - a) Must
 - b) May
 - c) Should
3. You look tired. You _____ get some rest.
 - a) must
 - b) have to
 - c) should
4. It _____ rain later, so take an umbrella.
 - a) must
 - b) might
 - c) should
5. Students _____ wear uniforms at this school.
 - a) must
 - b) could
 - c) might

6. You _____worry. Everything will be fine.
a) mustn't
b) don't have to
c) shouldn't
7. _____you please pass the salt?
a) Must
b) Could
c) Should
8. We _____hurry or we'll miss the bus.
a) must
b) could
c) might
9. You _____try the seafood here. It's delicious!
a) must
b) have to
c) should
10. I _____work tomorrow. It's a holiday.
a) mustn't
b) don't have to
c) shouldn't

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

SECTION 6: The Passive Voice (Affirmative, Negative, and Interrogative)

Explanation:

The passive voice focuses on the action, not who did it.

Form: Subject + appropriate form of 'be' + past participle

Examples:

- Affirmative: "The letter **was written** yesterday."
- Negative: "The letter **wasn't written** yesterday."
- Interrogative: "**Was** the letter **written** yesterday?"

EXERCISES:

1. The new hospital _____next year.
 - a) will build
 - b) will be built
 - c) will being built
2. Spanish _____in many countries.
 - a) speaks
 - b) is spoken
 - c) is speaking
3. The window _____by the storm last night.
 - a) broke
 - b) was broken
 - c) broken
4. _____this book _____by a famous author?
 - a) Was / written
 - b) Did / write
 - c) Has / written
5. Coffee _____in Brazil.
 - a) grows
 - b) is grown
 - c) grown
6. The concert _____because of the rain.
 - a) wasn't cancelled
 - b) didn't cancel
 - c) wasn't cancelling
7. When _____the telephone _____?
 - a) was / invented
 - b) did / invent
 - c) has / invented
8. My car _____at the moment.
 - a) repairs
 - b) is repairing
 - c) is being repaired
9. The results _____until next week.
 - a) won't announce

b) won't be announced

c) won't announced

10. _____ English _____ in your country?

a) Is / taught

b) Does / teach

c) Has / taught

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



PARTIAL 3:

SECTION 7: Prefixes and Suffixes

Explanation:

Prefixes go at the beginning of words and change their meaning.

Suffixes go at the end of words and can change their part of speech.

Common Prefixes:

- un- (not) - happy → unhappy
- re- (again) - write → rewrite
- dis- (opposite) - agree → disagree
- mis- (wrongly) - understand → misunderstand

Common Suffixes:

- -able (can be) - read → readable
- -ment (state/action) - develop → development
- -tion/-sion (action/state) - educate → education
- -ful (full of) - hope → hopeful
- -less (without) - hope → hopeless

EXERCISES:

1. She was _____ with the service and asked for a refund.
 - a) satisfied
 - b) dissatisfied
 - c) resatisfied
2. You need to _____ the form and send it back.
 - a) complete
 - b) incomplete
 - c) completion
3. His story was completely _____.
 - a) believable
 - b) unbelievable
 - c) believing
4. The _____ of technology has changed our lives.
 - a) develop
 - b) developer
 - c) development
5. It's _____ to finish this in one day.
 - a) possible
 - b) impossible
 - c) possibility
6. Please _____ your name at the bottom.
 - a) sign
 - b) signature
 - c) resign
7. She showed great _____ during the crisis.
 - a) strong
 - b) stronger
 - c) strength
8. You _____ my question. Let me explain again.
 - a) understood
 - b) misunderstood
 - c) understanding
9. The child looked at the toys _____.
 - a) hopeful

b) hopefully

c) hopeless

10. His behavior was completely _____.

a) responsible

b) irresponsible

c) responsibility

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

SECTION 8: Infinitives and Gerunds

Explanation:

At B1 level, understanding when to use **infinitives** (to + verb) versus **gerunds** (verb + -ing) is crucial for accurate English. The choice often depends on the main verb that comes before it.

Part 1: When to Use Gerunds (verb + -ing)

Gerunds are used:

1. **As the subject of a sentence:**

- *"Swimming is good exercise."*

2. **After prepositions:**

- *"She's interested in learning French."*
- *"He left without saying goodbye."*

3. **After certain verbs:** (These verbs are typically about likes/dislikes, avoidance, or completion)

- **Common verbs:** enjoy, dislike, hate, love, like, avoid, finish, practice, suggest, consider, imagine
- *"I enjoy reading novels."*
- *"They finished cleaning the house."*

Part 2: When to Use Infinitives (to + verb)

Infinitives are used:

1. **To express purpose:**

- *"I went to the store to buy milk."*

2. **After certain adjectives:**

- *"It's important to study regularly."*
- *"I'm happy to help you."*

3. **After certain verbs:** (These verbs are often about decisions, plans, or attempts)

- **Common verbs:** want, hope, decide, plan, need, try, promise, agree, seem, appear, learn
- *"She wants to travel abroad."*
- *"We decided to leave early."*

Part 3: Verbs That Can Take Both (with meaning changes)

Some verbs can take either, but with different meanings:

- **Remember:**
 - *"I remembered to lock the door."* (I didn't forget to do it)
 - *"I remember locking the door."* (I have a memory of doing it)
- **Stop:**
 - *"He stopped to smoke."* (He stopped in order to smoke)
 - *"He stopped smoking."* (He quit smoking)
- **Try:**
 - *"I tried to open the window."* (I attempted to do it)
 - *"Try using a different key."* (Experiment with this method)
- **Like/Love/Hate/Prefer:**
 - Usually interchangeable, but gerund suggests general enjoyment, infinitive suggests specific preference
 - *"I like swimming."* (In general)
 - *"I like to swim in the morning."* (Specifically)

Part 4: Special Cases

1. **Verb + object + infinitive:**
 - *"She asked me to help her."*
 - *"They told him to wait."*
2. **Make/Let + object + base verb (without 'to'):**
 - *"My parents made me clean my room."*
 - *"She let me borrow her car."*
3. **Help + object + infinitive (with or without 'to'):**
 - *"Can you help me (to) move this table?"*

EXERCISES: Choose the correct form (gerund or infinitive).

1. I can't stand _____ in long lines.
 - a) to wait
 - b) waiting
 - c) wait
2. She promised _____ me with my homework later.
 - a) helping
 - b) to help
 - c) help
3. We considered _____ to the mountains for our vacation.
 - a) to go
 - b) going
 - c) go
4. You need _____ more vegetables for a balanced diet.
 - a) eating
 - b) to eat
 - c) eat

5. He admitted _____ the money without permission.
a) to take
b) taking
c) take
6. They decided _____ the party until next weekend.
a) postponing
b) to postpone
c) postpone
7. I enjoy _____ early on weekends.
a) to sleep
b) sleeping
c) sleep
8. Don't forget _____ your grandmother on her birthday.
a) calling
b) to call
c) call
9. He stopped _____ when the doctor advised him to.
a) to smoke
b) smoking
c) smoke
10. We're planning _____ Europe next summer.
a) visiting
b) to visit
c) visit

Answers:

1. b (stand + gerund)
2. b (promise + infinitive)
3. b (consider + gerund)
4. b (need + infinitive)
5. b (admit + gerund)
6. b (decide + infinitive)
7. b (enjoy + gerund)
8. b (forget + infinitive for not forgetting to do something)
9. b (stop + gerund for quitting an action)
10. b (plan + infinitive)

SECTION 9: Reciprocal and Reflexive Pronouns

Explanation:

Reflexive Pronouns: Used when the subject and object are the same person/thing.

- myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Example: "I cut myself while cooking."

Reciprocal Pronouns: Used when two or more people do the same action to each other.

- each other, one another

Example: "They love each other."

EXERCISES:

1. They enjoyed _____ at the party.
 - a) themselves
 - b) each other
 - c) them
2. John and Mary looked at _____.
 - a) themselves
 - b) each other
 - c) them
3. I taught _____ to play the guitar.
 - a) me
 - b) myself
 - c) mine
4. The cats were washing _____.
 - a) themselves
 - b) each other
 - c) them
5. We should believe in _____.
 - a) us
 - b) ourselves
 - c) each other
6. The two teams congratulated _____ after the game.
 - a) themselves
 - b) each other
 - c) them
7. She made dinner all by _____.
 - a) her
 - b) herself
 - c) hers
8. The students helped _____ with the homework.
 - a) themselves

- b) each other
 - c) them
9. Be careful with that knife! Don't cut _____.
- a) you
 - b) yourself
 - c) your
10. My brother and I don't see _____ very often.
- a) ourselves
 - b) each other
 - c) us

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

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