

**CETis 155 “JOSEFA ORTIZ DE DOMINGUEZ” GUIA DE  
EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO  
QUINTO SEMESTRE (Sep – Ene 2026)**

**INGLES V**

**Teacher: Ana Laura Montes Ortega.**

**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 tus respuestas correctas e incorrectas.**

**❖ Block 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, \_\_\_\_\_?

- have they
- haven't they
- don't they

10. I should go now, \_\_\_\_\_?

- shouldn't I
- should I
- 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:**

- You're listening to me, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - are you
  - aren't you
  - do you
- She wasn't paying attention, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - was she
  - wasn't she
  - did she
- They'll be arriving soon, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - 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**

## ❖ Block 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

## ❖ Block 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.
  - to wait
  - waiting
  - wait
2. She promised \_\_\_\_\_ me with my homework later.
  - helping
  - to help
  - help
3. We considered \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains for our vacation.
  - to go
  - going

c) go

4. You need \_\_\_\_\_ more vegetables for a balanced diet.

- eating
- to eat
- eat

5. He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the money without permission.

- to take
- taking
- take

6. They decided \_\_\_\_\_ the party until next weekend.

- postponing
- to postpone
- postpone

7. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ early on weekends.

- to sleep
- sleeping
- sleep

8. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother on her birthday.

- calling
- to call
- call

9. He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ when the doctor advised him to.

- to smoke
- smoking
- smoke

10. We're planning \_\_\_\_\_ Europe next summer.

- visiting
- to visit
- visit

**Answers:**

- b (stand + gerund)
- b (promise + infinitive)
- b (consider + gerund)
- b (need + infinitive)
- b (admit + gerund)
- b (decide + infinitive)
- b (enjoy + gerund)
- b (forget + infinitive for not forgetting to do something)
- b (stop + gerund for quitting an action)
- 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.**