



# Inglés 1

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GUÍA DE ESTUDIO BACHILLERATO VIRTUAL

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**BACHILLERATO VIRTUAL  
2023**

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# Personal profile

## Verb To Be

Usamos el presente simple del verbo To Be para:

Expresar información personal (nombre, edad, nacionalidad, ocupación, fecha de nacimiento, etc.):

- Name: my name is Alejandro, I am Alejandro
- Age: I am 27 years old
- Country and nationality: I am from Mexico, I am mexican
- Occupation: I am a teacher
- Date of birth: My birthdate is on June 11th

Presentar otras personas:

- He is Pedro, he is my best friend. He is 16 years old and he is from Comalcalco
- She is Maria, she is my sister. She is 20 years old, she is a nurse
- You are Kevin, you are a student. You are from United States, you are american and you are 18 years old
- They are Tom and Sandy. They are from England, they are doctors.

Describir personas, lugares y objetos:

- He is Jose, he is tall and thin
- Tabasco is hot but is so beautiful
- My books are old and heavy
- Those cars are new and expensive

Indicar dónde estamos:

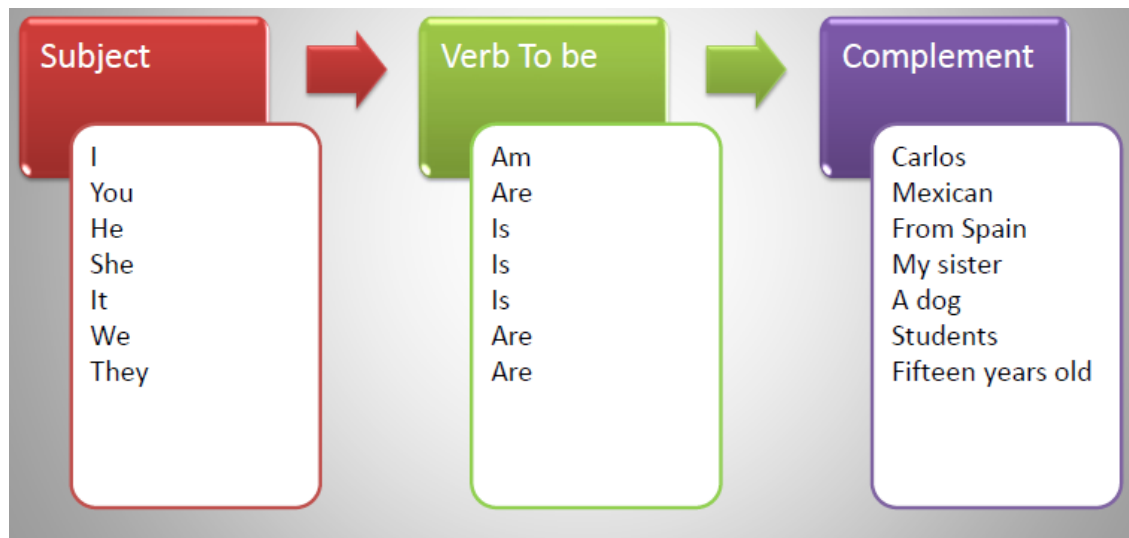
- I am in my house
- He is in the park
- She is in Mexico City
- We are in the school right now
- You are in Spain

**Conjugación del Verbo To Be en presente simple**

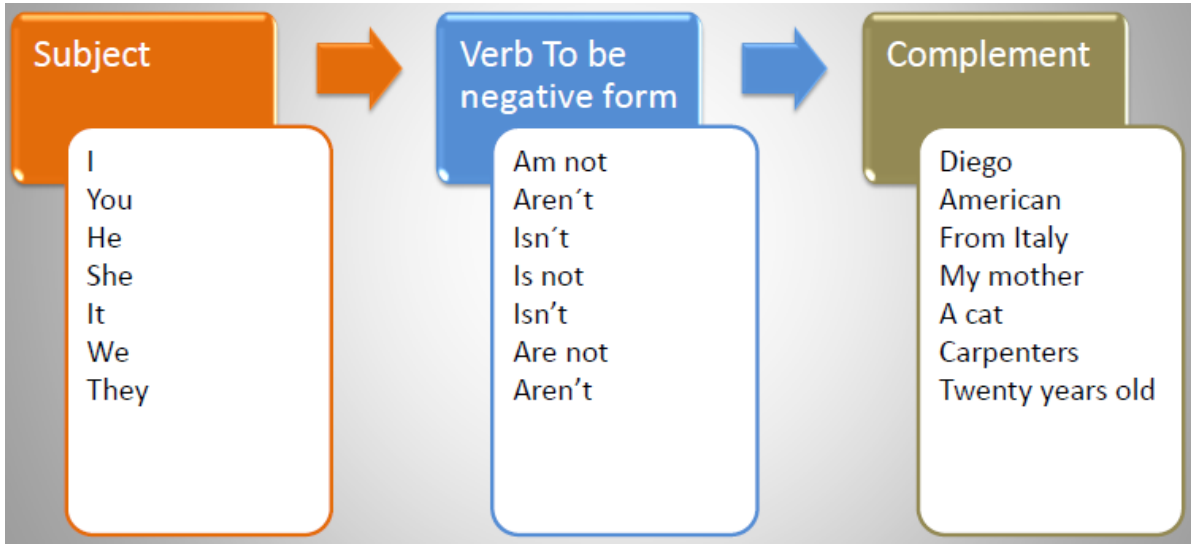
Personal pronoun	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I	am	am not	Am I...?
You	are	aren't	Are you...?
He	is	isn't	Is he...?
She	is	isn't	Is she ...?
It	is	isn't	Is it...?
We	are	aren't	Are we ...?
They	are	aren't	Are you...?

**Estructura de las oraciones**

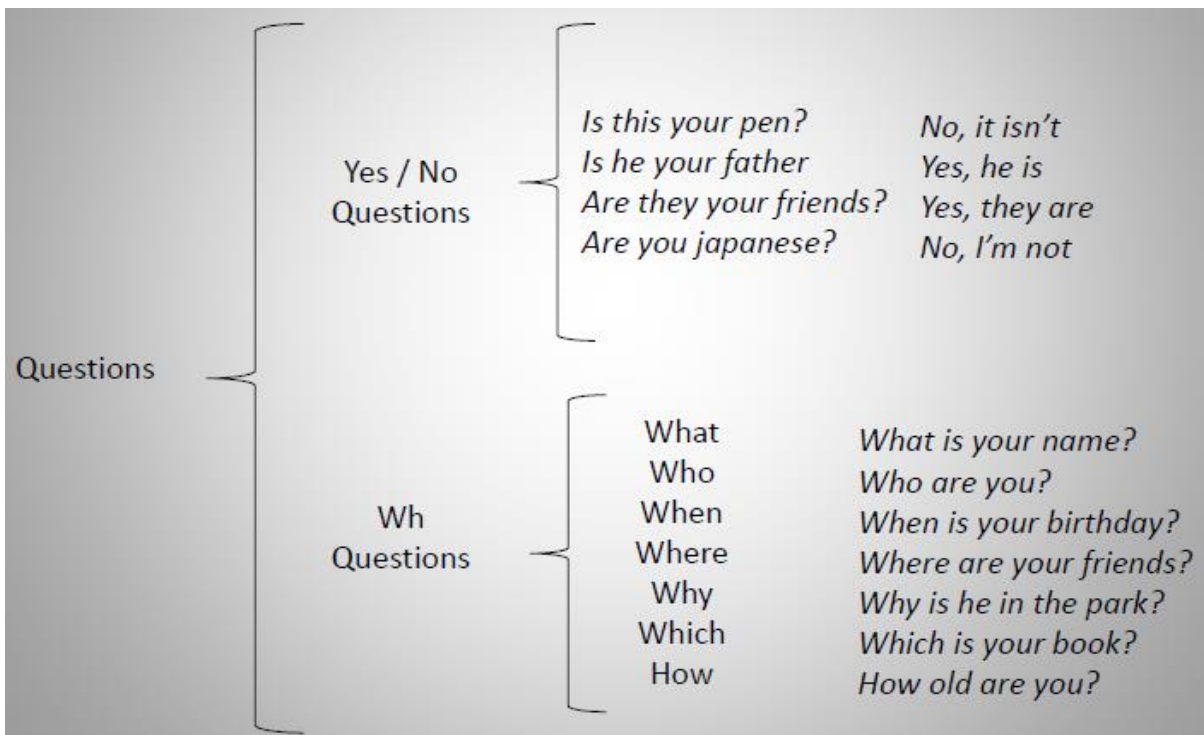
**Affirmative**



**Negative**



**Interrogative**



## Personal information

### Countries and Nationalities

Country	Nationality
Mexico	Mexican
United States	American
Canada	Canadian
Brazil	Brazilian
Argentina	Argentine
Cuba	Cuban
Colombia	Colombian
Spain	Spanish
England	English
Germany	German

### Countries and Nationalities

Country	Nationality
Italy	Italian
France	French
Switzerland	Swiss
Russia	Russian
Greece	Greek
China	Chinese
Japan	Japanese
Egypt	Egyptian
South Africa	South African
Australia	Australian

# Occupations



Teacher



Student



Lawyer



Accountant



Secretary



Doctor



Nurse



Architect



Reporter



Engineer

# Occupations



Singer



Actor/Actress



Chef



Electrician



Mechanic



Plumber



Bricklayer



Bus driver




Police officer



Fireman / Firefighter



# ID CARD



### PERSONAL INFORMATION

**Date:** June 29, 2004

<b>First Name:</b> <u>DENISE</u>	<b>Middle Name:</b> <u>MARIE</u>	<b>Last Name:</b> <u>OWENS</u>
<u>Boston, Massachusetts,</u>	<u>September 26, 1986</u>	<u>17</u> years
<u>U.S.A.</u>		<u>9</u> months
<b>Place of birth</b>	<b>Date of birth</b>	<b>Age</b>
<u>American</u>	<u>Student</u>	
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	

**Address**

Number and street: 1751 Dyer Street

City: Union City.

State: California      Zip Code: 03567

Country: United States phone / telephone: (510) 769-3457

# Daily Routines

## Presente simple de los verbos regulares e irregulares

### Verbos regulares

#	Present	Past	Past Participle	Gerund	Spanish	#	Present	Past	Past Participle	Gerund	Spanish
1	Answer	Answered	Answered	Answering	Contestar	31	Love	Loved	Loved	Loving	Amar
2	Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	Arriving	Llegar	32	Miss	Missed	Missed	Missing	Extrañar
3	Ask	Asked	Asked	Asking	Preguntar	33	Open	Opened	Opened	Opening	Abrir
4	Call	Called	Called	Calling	Llamar	34	Play	Played	Played	Playing	Jugar
5	Change	Changed	Changed	Changing	Cambiar	35	Point	Pointed	Pointed	Pointing	Señalar
6	Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned	Cleaning	Limpiar	36	Practice	Practiced	Practiced	Practicing	Practicar
7	Climb	Climbed	Climbed	Climbing	Escalar/Trepar	37	Remember	Remembered	Remembered	Remembering	Recordar
8	Close	Closed	Closed	Closing	Cerrar	38	Rent	Rented	Rented	Renting	Rentar
9	Cook	Cooked	Cooked	Cooking	Cocinar	39	Repeat	Repeated	Repeated	Repeating	Repetir
10	Copy	Copied	Copied	Copying	Copiar	40	Save	Saved	Saved	Saving	Guardar/Ahorrar
11	Cry	Cried	Cried	Crying	Llorar	41	Smile	Smiled	Smiled	Smiling	Sonreír
12	Dance	Danced	Danced	Dancing	Bailar	42	Smoke	Smoked	Smoked	Smoking	Fumar
13	Discover	Discovered	Discovered	Discovering	Descubrir	43	Stay	Stayed	Stayed	Staying	Permanecer
14	Dream	Dreamed	Dreamed	Dreaming	Soñar	44	Stop	Stopped	Stopped	Stopping	Detener
15	Dress	Dressed	Dressed	Dressing	Vestir	45	Study	Studied	Studied	Studying	Estudiar
16	End	Ended	Ended	Ending	Terminar	46	Talk	Talked	Talked	Talking	Hablar
17	Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed	Enjoying	Disfrutar	47	Taste	Tasted	Tasted	Tasting	Probar
18	Fail	Failed	Failed	Failing	Fallar/Reprobar	48	Touch	Touched	Touched	Touching	Tocar
19	Finish	Finished	Finished	Finishing	Finalizar	49	Travel	Traveled	Traveled	Traveling	Viajar
20	Fix	Fixed	Fixed	Fixing	Arreglar/Reparar	50	Try	Tried	Tried	Trying	Intentar
21	Follow	Followed	Followed	Following	Seguir	51	Turn	Turned	Turned	Turning	Girar
22	Help	Helped	Helped	Helping	Ayudar	52	Use	Used	Used	Using	Usar
23	Invite	Invited	Invited	Inviting	Invitar	53	Visit	Visited	Visited	Visiting	Visitar
24	Jump	Jumped	Jumped	Jumping	Saltar	54	Wait	Waited	Waited	Waiting	Esperar
25	Kiss	Kissed	Kissed	Kissing	Besar	55	Walk	Walked	Walked	Walking	Caminar
26	Learn	Learned	Learned	Learning	Aprender	56	Want	Wanted	Wanted	Wanting	Querer
27	Like	Liked	Liked	Liking	Gustar	57	Wash	Washed	Washed	Washing	Lavar
28	Listen	Listened	Listened	Listening	Escuchar	58	Watch	Watched	Watched	Watching	Mirar
29	Live	Lived	Lived	Living	Vivir	59	Wish	Wished	Wished	Wishing	Desear
30	Look	Looked	Looked	Looking	Mirar	60	Work	Worked	Worked	Working	Trabajar

## Verbos Irregulares

#	Present	Past	Past Participle	Gerund	Spanish	#	Present	Past	Past Participle	Gerund	Spanish
1	Be	Was/Were	Been	Being	Ser/Estar	31	Know	Knew	Known	Knowing	Saber
2	Become	Became	Become	Becoming	Llegar a ser	32	Leave	Left	Left	Leaving	Salir
3	Begin	Began	Begun	Beginning	Empezar	33	Lose	Lost	Lost	Losing	Perder
4	Break	Broke	Broken	Breaking	Romper	34	Make	Made	Made	Making	Hacer
5	Bring	Brought	Brought	Bringing	Traer	35	Meet	Met	Met	Meeting	Conocer
6	Build	Built	Built	Building	Construir	36	Pay	Paid	Paid	Paying	Pagar
7	Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying	Comprar	37	Put	Put	Put	Putting	Poner
8	Catch	Caught	Caught	Catching	Atrapar	38	Read	Read	Read	Reading	Leer
9	Choose	Chose	Chosen	Choosing	Elegir	39	Ride	Rode	Ridden	Riding	Montar
10	Come	Came	Come	Coming	Venir	40	Run	Ran	Run	Running	Correr
11	Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting	Cortar	41	Say	Said	Said	Saying	Decir
12	Do	Did	Done	Doing	Hacer	42	See	Saw	Seen	Seeing	Ver
13	Draw	Drew	Drawn	Drawing	Dibujar	43	Send	Sent	Sent	Sending	Enviar
14	Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	Beber	44	Show	Showed	Shown	Showing	Mostrar
15	Drive	Drove	Driven	Driving	Manejar	45	Sing	Sang	Sung	Singing	Cantar
16	Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating	Comer	46	Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	Sentar
17	Feel	Felt	Felt	Feeling	Sentir	47	Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	Dormir
18	Fight	Fought	Fought	Fighting	Pelear	48	Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Speaking	Hablar
19	Find	Found	Found	Finding	Encontrar	49	Stand	Stood	Stood	Standing	Permanecer
20	Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying	Volar	50	Steal	Stole	Stolen	Stealing	Robar
21	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting	Olvidar	51	Swim	Swam	Swum	Swimming	Nadar
22	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiving	Perdonar	52	Take	Took	Taken	Taking	Agarrar/Tomar
23	Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Freezing	Congelar	53	Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaching	Enseñar
24	Get	Got	Gotten	Getting	Obtener	54	Think	Tought	Tought	Thinking	Pensar
25	Give	Gave	Given	Giving	Dar	55	Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throwing	Arrojar
26	Go	Went	Gone	Going	Ir	56	Understand	Understood	Understood	Understanding	Entender
27	Have	Had	Had	Having	Tener	57	Wake	Woke	Woken	Waking	Despertar
28	Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hiding	Esconder	58	Wear	Wore	Worn	Wearing	Usar/Vestir
29	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	Herir	59	Win	Won	Won	Winning	Ganar
30	Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping	Mantener	60	Write	Wrote	Written	Writing	Escribir

**Vocabulario de actividades diarias**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Wake up	Despertar	Eat breakfast	Desayunar
Get up	Levantarse de la cama	Eat lunch	Almorzar/Comer
Get dressed	Vestirse	Eat dinner	Cenar
Take a shower	Bañarse	Go to school	Ir a la escuela
Brush my teeth	Cepillarse los dientes	Come back home	Regresar a casa
Comb my hair	Peinarse	Do homework	Hacer tarea
Wash my face	Lavarse la cara	Do housechores	Hacer que hacer del hogar
Watch TV	Ver televisión	Visit relatives	Visitar familiares
Listen to music	Escuchar música	Study for a test	Estudiar para un examen
Read a magazine	Leer una revista	Wash the dishes	Lavar los platos
Read comics	Leer historietas	Make my bed	Arreglar la cama
Play video games	Jugar video juegos	Play outside	Jugar afuera
Visit friends	Visitar amigos	Go to work	Ir a trabajar

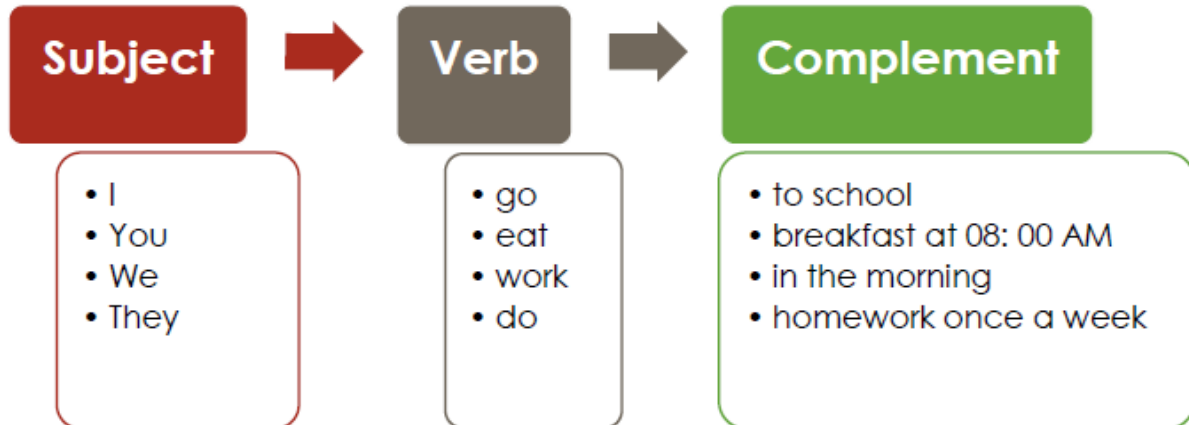
**Lugares públicos**

Inglés	Español	Inglés	Español
Bakery	Panadería	Gym	Gimnasio
Bank	Banco	Hospital	Hospital
Book store	Librería	Hotel	Hotel
Bus station	Estación de autobús	Library	Biblioteca
Copy center	Centro de copiado	Mall	Centro comercial
Drug store / Pharmacy	Farmacia	Market	Mercado
Gas station	Gasolinera	Movie theater	Cine
Grocery store	Tienda de abarrotes	Museum	Museo
Park	Parque	Shoe store	Zapatería
Parking lot	Estacionamiento	Supermarket	Supermercado
Post office	Oficina de correos	Toy store	Juguetería

Restaurant	Restaurante	Theater	Teatro
School	Escuela	Zoo	Zoológico

Estructuras del presente simple de los verbos regulares e irregulares

## Affirmative Form



## Rules for the simple present tense of the third person (He, She, It)

Verbs with s, sh, ch, x, z, o ending, we add **es**: *Kiss – Kisses*, *Wash – Washes*, *Fix – Fixes*, *Go – Goes*

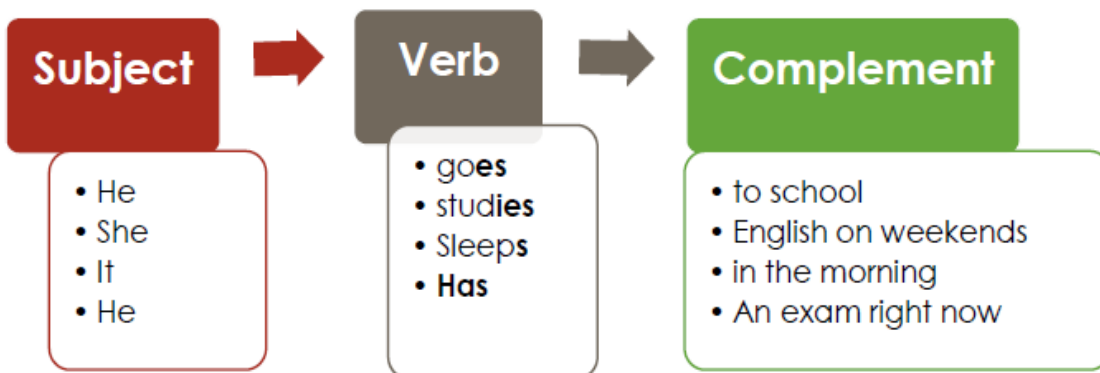
Verbs with consonant + y ending, we eliminate the y and add **ies**: *Study – Studies*, *Fly – Flies*, *Copy – Copies*

Verbs with vowel + y ending, we only add **s**: *Say – Says*, *Play – Plays*, *Buy – Buys*

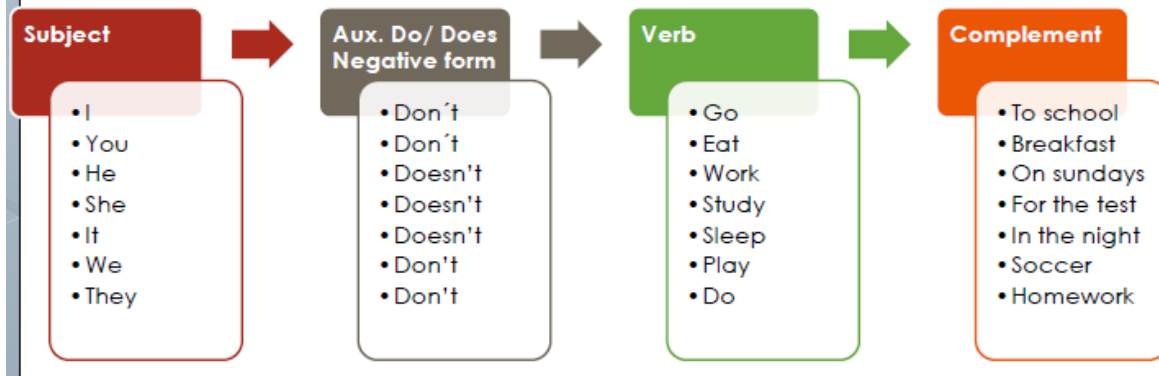
The verb Have is an exception: **Has**

Rest of the endings we add **s**: *Get – Gets*, *Take – Takes*, *Listen – Listens*, *Jump – Jumps*, *Work – Works*, *Read – Reads*, etc.

## Affirmative Form – Third person

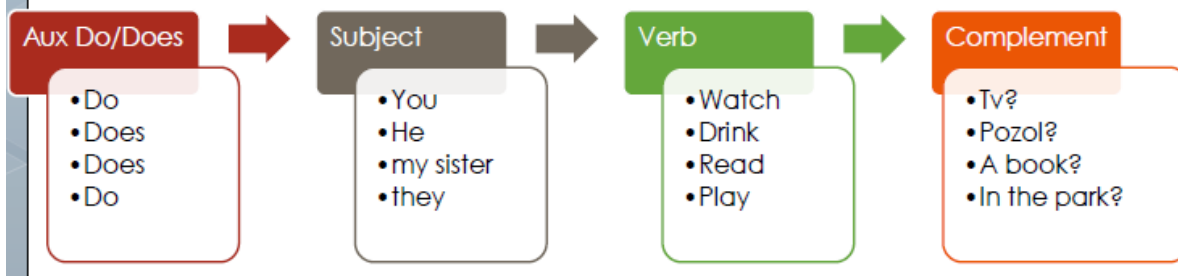


## Negative Form



### Interrogative

## Yes / No Question

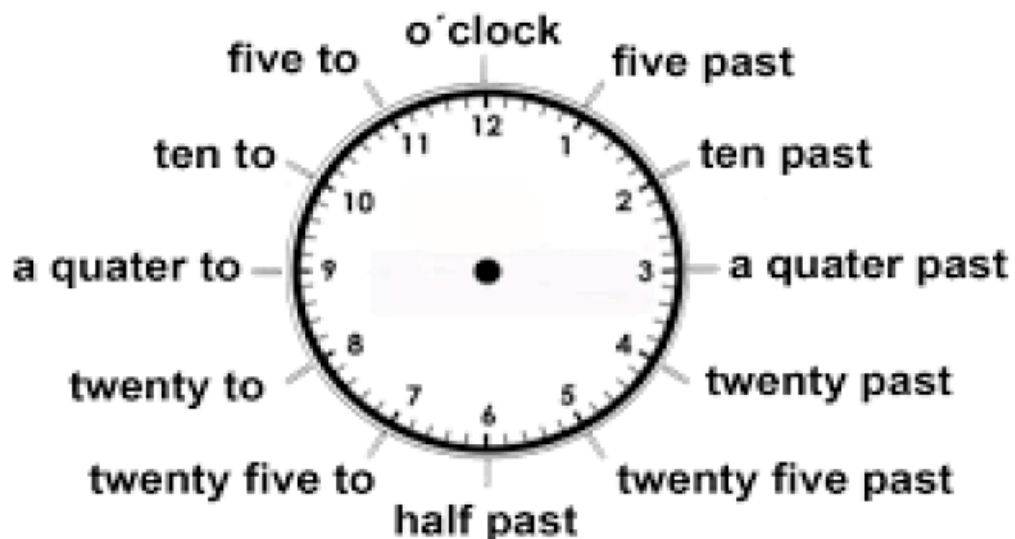




## Wh question

Wh	Aux do/does	Subject	Verb	Complement
What	do	you	do	Right now?
When	does	Your brother	go	To work?
Where	does	Your father	work	?
Why	do	they	study	Chemistry?
What time	do	you	Do	Your homework?

### La hora y rutinas

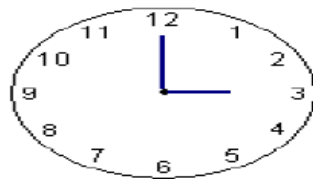


- ▶ From 12 to 6 we use the expression ***past***
- ▶ From 6 to 12 we use the expression ***to***

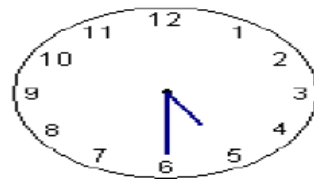
To ask the time we use this question:

**What time is it?**

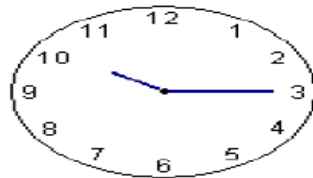
To answer we say the time like this:



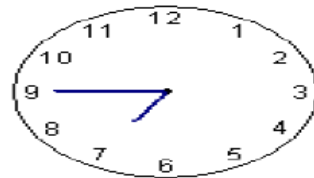
It's three o'clock



It's half past five



It's a quarter past three



It's a quarter to seven



It's five past nine.



It's ten past eight.



It's twenty-five past seven.



It's twenty-five to three.



It's twenty to eleven.

**Ejemplo de Rutinas**


Subject	Verb	Complement
I	wake up	at 6 o'clock in the morning.
I	go	to the bathroom.
I	take	a shower.
I	brush	my teeth.
I	comb	my hair.
I	put on	jeans and a blouse or top with sandals or shoes.
I	make	a cup of coffee.
I	drink	orange juice or coffee.
I	eat	cornflakes or any other cereal and a piece of fruit.
I	pick up	my car keys.
I	study	from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Subject	Verb	Complement
She	wakes up	at 6 o'clock in the morning.
She	goes	to the bathroom.
She	takes	a shower.
She	brushes	her teeth.
She	combs	her hair.
She	puts on	jeans and a blouse or top with sandals or shoes.
She	makes	a cup of coffee.
She	drinks	orange juice or coffee.
She	eats	cornflakes or any other cereal, and a piece of fruit.
She	picks up	her car keys.
She	studies	from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

## Frequency Adverbs

Los *frequency adverbs* nos permiten expresar la regularidad con la que se realiza una acción.

Always	Siempre
Usually	Normalmente
Often	A menudo / seguido
Sometimes	A veces
Occasionally	En ocasiones
Rarely	Rara vez
Hardly ever	Casi nunca
Never	Nunca



## FREQUENCY ADVERBS

- Always                    100%            • I *always* eat milk and cereal for breakfast
- Usually                    90%             • She *usually* runs in the park at 7:00 PM
- Often                      80%             • He *often* travels to Mexico City
- Sometimes                50%             • They *sometimes* play soccer in the afternoon
- Occasionally              30%             • We *occasionally* go to study to the library
- Rarely                     20%             • You *rarely* send me an e-mail
- Hardly ever                10-5%          • The cat *hardly ever* sleeps at night
- Never                      0%              • I *never* sleep before 11:00 PM

# Prepositions IN - ON - AT

Preposition	Uso	Ejemplo
IN	Número de semanas, meses años, partes del día, estaciones del año, meses, años, décadas, siglos.	They sometimes play soccer in the afternoon
ON	Días de la semana, días especiales con la palabra "Day", fechas concretas.	He works on Saturdays
AT	Horas, fiestas y festivales sin la palabra "day"	She usually runs in the park at 7:00 PM

## Conectores

Las conjunciones o conectores son un recurso cohesivo en un texto. Son importantes debido a que unen y muestran variadas relaciones entre ideas.

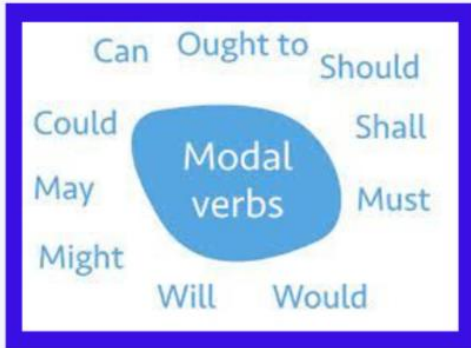
Los conectores *and*, *but* y *then* nos ayudan a enlazar oraciones mediante una diferenciación por el tipo de relación que establecen.

## Examples

Conector	Significado	Ejemplo
And	y	I always get up at 6:00 am and I take a shower at 7:00 am.
But	pero	We sometimes play soccer on Saturdays, but not on Sundays
Then	luego / después	He usually has dinner at 9:00 pm. Then, he goes to bed at 10:30 pm.

# Modal Verb: CAN

### ¿Qué es un modal verb?



Los modal verbs son verbos auxiliares. Esto quiere decir que no se conjugan con las personas gramaticales, por lo que:

- No tienen infinitivo
- No tienen gerundio
- No tienen participio

### ¿Qué es un modal verb?

Un modal verb puede expresar habilidad, necesidad, condición o "modalidad", de ahí que su significado dependa del contexto de la oración y de los verbos con los que se conjugan.





## Modal Verb: CAN

Uno de los *modal verbs* más usados es CAN. Sus usos más comunes son para expresar:

- Posibilidad
- Peticiones
- Permisos
- Posibilidades

**Modal Verbs CAN** 

"CAN" is one of the most commonly used modal verbs in English. "CAN" is used with different meanings as a modal verb.

<b>Ability</b>	⇒	He <b>can</b> speak five languages.
<b>Request</b>	⇒	<b>Can</b> you make me tea?
<b>Permission</b>	⇒	<b>Can</b> I use your bike?
<b>Offer</b>	⇒	<b>Can</b> I help you with this?
<b>Possibility</b>	⇒	Smoking <b>can</b> cause cancer.

## Modal Verb: CAN

### Forma Afirmativa

Subject + Can / Could + Main verb + Complement

I can play the guitar.

(Puedo tocar la guitarra.)

**Modal Verb: CAN****Forma Negativa**

Subject + Can / Could + Not + Main verb + Complement

I can't play the guitar.

*(No puedo tocar la guitarra.)*

**Modal Verb: CAN****Forma Interrogativa**

Can / Could + Subject + Main verb + Complement

Can I ask you a question?

*(¿Puedo hacerte una pregunta?)*

## Conjugaciones del modal verb: CAN

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
I can cook	I can not / can't cook	Can I cook?	Yes, you can / No, you can't
You can dance	You can not / can't dance	Can you dance?	Yes I can / No I can't
He can play	He can not / can't play	Can he play?	Yes, he can / No, he can't
She can swim	She can not / can't swim	Can she swim?	Yes, she can / No, she can't
It can run	It can not / can't run	Can it run?	Yes, it can / No, it can't
We can sing	We can not / can't sing	Can we sing?	Yes, we can / No, we can't
They can walk	They can not / can't walk	Can they walk ?	Yes, they can / No, they can't

## Modal Verb: CAN

### Examples:

Uso	Ejemplo
Habilidades	I can play the guitar, but I can't play the piano
Peticiones	Can you open the Windows, please?, Can I help you?
Permisos	Can I have another piece of cake, please?, She can stay up late until 10:00 pm
Posibilidades	It can be a problem if you fail an exam