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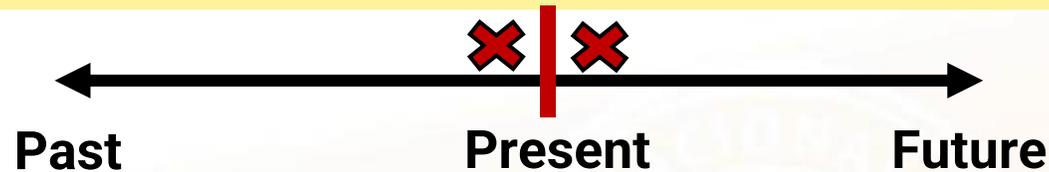
**TOPICS:** Simple present, Adverbs of frequency, Articles (a, an, the), Vocabulary (jobs).

**CICLO**  
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**2024-1**

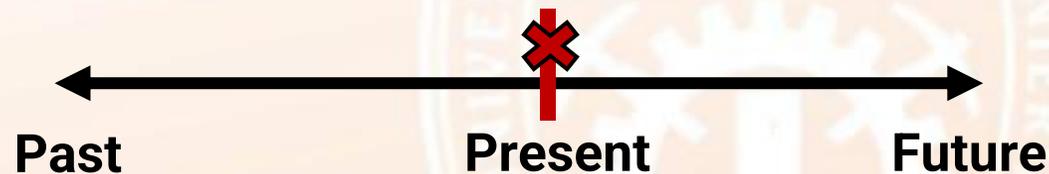


# SIMPLE PRESENT

Simple present is used to refer to events, actions, and conditions that happen on a regular basis.



It is also used to talk about something that is true in the present.



subject + verb + (-s/-es/-ies)

*I like it.*

*You play voleyball.*

*Mary wants to be here.*



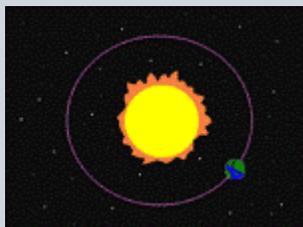
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## General truths and facts



The Earth **revolves** around the Sun.



The Earth **is not** flat.



## Regular and habitual events



I always **drink** coffee at work.



He **gets up** at 7 a.m. every day.





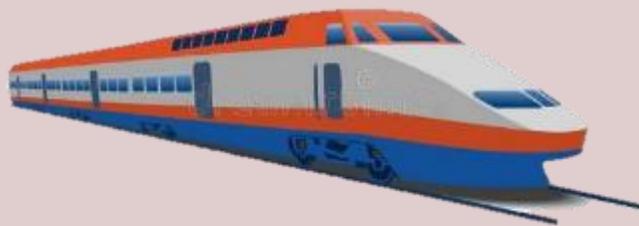
## Instructions and directions



My office building **is** in front of the mall.



You **take** the train to work.



## Stories and commentaries



Hank **is** a cowboy. He **lives** on a farm.  
He **has** a horse named Ginger. Hank  
**loves** Ginger.





## Immediate reactions



Don't you **believe** me? It's true, honestly.



He **needs** help now.



## Timetables and plans



My train **arrives** tomorrow.



We **fly** to Paris on Monday.





## Newspaper headlines



## Exercise 1

## Complete the paragraph.

Jack is the CEO of a company. He \_\_\_\_\_ in an office. He's married to Karla. He \_\_\_\_\_ his wife very much. The couple \_\_\_\_\_ every night to relax. They \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the country on some weekends. When she \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.

like

likes

drives

drive

love

loves

listens

listen

work

works

meets

meet

# AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Subject + Verb + Complement

## POSITIVE FORM

Sbj + V1(-s,-es,-ies)

I You We You They	+	start	a business.
He She It	+	starts	a business.

**Examples:**



I **love** to read comic books.



She **sings** a song for her mother.



# NEGATIVE FORM

Subject + Aux. verb + Verb + Complement

## NEGATIVE FORM

Sbj + does/do NOT + V1

I You We You They	+	<u>do not</u> don't	+	start	a business.
He She It	+	<u>does not</u> doesn't	+	start	a business.

### Contraction

do not = don't  
does not = doesn't

**Examples:**

I **don't** drink soda.



My dad **doesn't** dance much.



We **don't** smoke cigarettes.



You **don't** work in a coffee shop.



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# INTERROGATIVE FORM

Aux. verb + Subject + Verb + Complement

QUESTION FORM				
Does/Do + Sbj + V1				
Do	+	I You We You They	+	start  a business?
Does	+	He She It	+	start  a business?

**Examples:**

**Do you eat junk food?**

Yes, I **do**.

No, I **don't**.



**Does he travel on vacation?**

Yes, he **does**.

No, he **doesn't**.



Wh-word

**What sports does Richard like?**

Richard **likes** to play basketball.



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# RULES WITH VERBS IN THIRD PERSON

With most verbs, simply add “-s”

**Example:**

She works **s** in an office.



He  
She  
It

Verbs ending in sibilant sounds:  
-s, -z, -ch, -sh or -x → add “es”

watch - watch**es**

Verbs ending with vowel and  
“y” → add “-s”

play - play**s**

Verbs ending with consonant  
and “y” → change “y” for “-ies”

study - stud**ies**

“Have” has its own form → has

have - ha**s**



# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



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# GRAMMAR

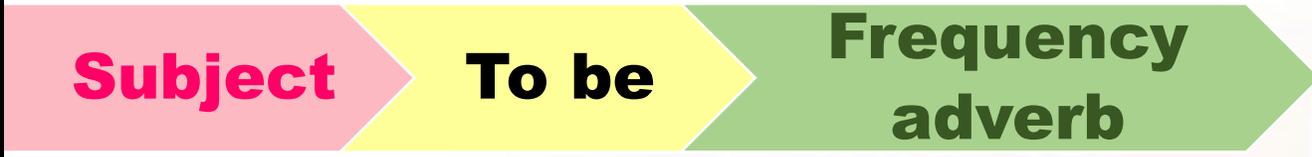


**POSITIVE**



They often eat ice cream after lunch.

**NEGATIVE**



She is always late.



Mark is not usually late for class.

**QUESTION**



Are you always on time?  
Does he often go to the market?

- ✓ He is never late
- ✗ He isn't never late
- ✓ They hardly ever go to the cinema.
- ✗ They don't hardly ever go to the cinema.

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## Exercise 2. Complete the conversation.

1. He likes to smoke but he knows it is bad for his health. So he \_\_\_\_\_  
smokes a cigarette.

- A) always  B) hardly ever C) usually

2. My brother likes to ride his bicycle so he \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

- A) never take B) take never  C) never takes

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. I think it's the most important meal of the day.

- A) always eats B) eat always  C) always eat

4. \_\_\_\_\_ at night?

- A) Often does he exercise:  B) Does he often exercise C) Often he does exercise

5. Martha sleeps early every night and she \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 o'clock.

- A) gets up usually B) gets usually up:  C) usually gets up

# ARTICLES

They are words that specify, identify, or quantify the noun.

## DEFINITE ARTICLE

*It refers to an specific noun*



**The** cat sits on the couch.



Where is **the** teacher?



THE

*It is also used in the second mention of a noun.*



Lily loves her cat and her orange kite.

When **the** cat tore **the** kite, she cried.



# INDEFINITE ARTICLE

They refer to a  
non-specific noun,  
something general



Is used with nouns that begin  
with a **consonant** sound.

**a** person    **a** car    **a** ham  
**a** uniform    **a** book

**Examples:**

👉 I saw **a** movie last night.



👉 There is **a** university.



Is used with nouns that begin  
with a **vowel** sound.

**an** exam    **an** apple    **an** orange  
**an** honor    **an** umbrella

**Examples:**

👉 She is **an** excellent student.



👉 There is **an** octopus.





## Exercise 3

1. We like books. Charles is reading \_\_\_\_\_ last novel of Vargas Llosa and I'm reading \_\_\_\_\_ book of poems.

- A) a-an    B) the-an    C) the-the     D) the-a

2. I entered to \_\_\_\_\_ museum and looked at \_\_\_\_\_ paintings.

- A) an-the    B) the-an     C) the-the    D) the-a

3. A: Can I offer you \_\_\_\_\_ cup of coffee?

B: Yes, thank you. I'd also like \_\_\_\_\_ omelette, please.

- A) these-an    B) the-a     C) a-an    D) the-an

4. \_\_\_\_\_ owner of \_\_\_\_\_ missing cat is asking for help. \_\_\_\_\_ pet is \_\_\_\_\_ gray cat with green eyes.

- A) An-an-A-the    B) The-a-A-the    C) An-a-The-an     D) The-a-The-a

5. On our trip, we saw \_\_\_\_\_ huge condor. I can't wait to show you \_\_\_\_\_ pictures we took!

- A) an-the    B) the-the    C) the-a     D) a-the



# VOCABULARY

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