

INGLÉS IV

CUADERNILLO
para el estudiante



**ASESORÍA
ACADÉMICA**



**CUARTO
SEMESTRE**

Dirección General de Educación Tecnológica Agropecuaria y Ciencias del Mar

Créditos

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Introducción

El cuadernillo de Asesorías Académicas de la asignatura de Inglés IV, forma parte de una colección de recursos de apoyo para jóvenes estudiantes de los Centros de Bachillerato Tecnológico Agropecuario (CBTA), Centros de Bachillerato Tecnológico Forestal (CBTF), Centros de Estudios Tecnológicos en Aguas Continentales (CETAC), Centros de Estudios Tecnológicos del Mar (CETMAR), los cuales tienen el propósito de ofrecerte elementos para lograr los aprendizajes requeridos y favorecer tu desarrollo académico.

En la primera sección te presentamos aspectos relacionados con la Asesoría Académica que te permitirán ubicarla como elemento de apoyo a tu trayectoria académica.

En la segunda sección hay actividades que te ayudarán a ubicar tus áreas de oportunidad, partiendo de la recuperación de tus aprendizajes; así mismo, podrás reforzar aspectos conceptuales que faciliten la comprensión del contenido disciplinar, y a la vez, se convierten en apoyo para promover la comprensión lectora y habilidades relacionadas con el dominio del idioma inglés promoviendo el desarrollo de tu perspectiva crítica.

Encontrarás actividades de reflexión, análisis, lecturas, ejercicios, juegos, problemas a resolver, entre otras, que podrás poner en práctica para comprender que inglés forma parte de tu vida en la interacción diaria, para actuar de manera reflexiva, razonada y razonable; así como para hacer frente a los problemas vitales, para formularse preguntas sobre ellos, para tomar decisiones relativas a las situaciones que enfrentan cotidianamente.

Esperamos que este material constituya una herramienta valiosa para tu formación y sea útil para apoyar tu proceso de aprendizaje del inglés de manera creativa.

La Asesoría Académica

La asesoría académica es un servicio a través del cual encontrarás apoyo para favorecer el logro de tus aprendizajes. Se brinda mediante sesiones de estudio adicionales a la carga horaria reglamentaria y se te apoya para despejar dudas sobre temas específicos. También se te recomiendan materiales adicionales (bibliografía complementaria, ejercicios, resúmenes, tutoriales, páginas web, entre otros), de los que podrás apoyarte para el estudio independiente y evitar el rezago académico.

La asesoría académica puede ser:

- a) **Preventiva:** acciones con los alumnos que tienen bajo aprovechamiento académico, han reprobado evaluaciones parciales o no lograron comprender algún contenido curricular, y que requieren apoyo para adquirir o reforzar aprendizajes específicos de alguna asignatura, módulo o submódulo. Consiste en lograr que el alumno mejore la calidad de sus aprendizajes, incremente su rendimiento académico y evite la reprobación.
- b) **Remedial:** son acciones con los alumnos que al finalizar el semestre han reprobado alguna asignatura, módulo o submódulo y requieren apoyo académico para mejorar los aprendizajes frente a las evaluaciones extraordinarias y en general para alcanzar los aprendizajes establecidos en el programa de estudios correspondiente. Su propósito es que los alumnos regularicen su situación académica y eviten el abandono escolar.

Índice temático

- Lesson 1. Adverbs of manner.

- Lesson 2. Correlative words. Both, either and neither

- Lesson 3. Intensifiers.

- Lesson 4. Comparative and superlative adjectives.

- Lesson 5. Auxiliar verbs, modal verbs.

- Lesson 6. Tag questions.

- Lesson 7. Linking words

Estructura didáctica

Cada lección se estructura por las siguientes secciones:



Explorando

Sección dirigida a reconocer tu nivel de conocimiento sobre la temática a abordar, puede contener preguntas abiertas, reactivos de opción múltiple, ejercicios, actividades, entre otros. Apoya en la detección de las necesidades formativas de los estudiantes, lo que permitirá tomar decisiones sobre las actividades de asesoría que se pueden desarrollar.



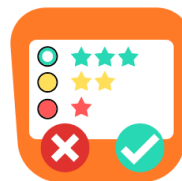
Comprendiendo

Se trabaja con lecturas que brindan elementos para la comprensión de los contenidos (temáticas) que se abordan en la asesoría académica y promueve la comprensión lectora, constituye un elemento para el estudio independiente.



Practicando

Promueve la ejercitación e integración de contenidos que se abordan en la lección. Refiere el desarrollo de estrategias centradas en el aprendizaje (elementos didácticos para brindar orientaciones a partir de ejercicios como resolución de problemas, dilemas, casos prácticos, etc). Permite poner en práctica lo revisado en la sección de habilidad lectora y facilita el aprendizaje de los contenidos temáticos.



Autoevaluación

Aporta elementos para que te autoevalúes y tomen junto con tu asesor académico medidas oportunas para continuar con tu proceso de aprendizaje.



Investigando

Se te proporcionan recomendaciones sobre recursos de apoyo y material centrado en áreas específicas, para fortalecer la temática estudiada.

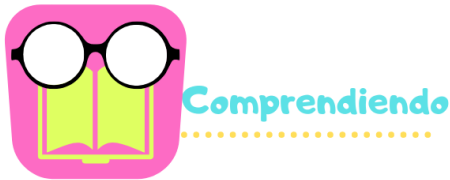
Lesson 1. Adverbs of Manner.



Instructions: cross the adverbs.

Remember: adverbs are adjectives that almost always end with **-ly**, though some are also irregular.

1. angrily	2. interesting	3. beautifully	4. calmly	5. carefully
6. well	7. luckily	8. willingly	9. slowly	10. greed
11. furious	11. hard	12. kindly	13. wickedly	14. badly
15. boring	16. fast	17. stupidly	18. foolishly	19. easy
20. politely	21. secretly	22. unhappily	23. silently	24. politely
25. happily	26. well	27. quickly	28. hurriedly	29. willing
30. easily	31. cautiously	32. kindly	33. rudely	34. furiously



Read the following text. Identify and underline the adverbs of manner from the chart in the reading.

My message as the Principal of this College is that, "I want you to stay happy in this School". This the best institute in the City but it doesn't mean you can behave in any way you want to. In this school, we all have some rules to follow **carefully**; for example, the school bell rings at 8:00 am and you need to get **fast** to your classrooms, where you will wait until your class starts. You need to talk to the teachers politely and also you have to respect your classmates and behave **kindly**.

When break time is scheduled, it is very important that all students walk **silently** through the halls and if you are in a hurry, **cautiously** walk **quickly** and **silently** through the halls or classrooms because running is not allowed.

By the way, I need to mention that students can not interrupt classes **rudely**.

I hope we all enjoy the beginning of this semester. Welcome back to the best Institute in the City.



Practicando

Instructions: pick the correct one at the follow examples.

1. What's the way students need to follow the rules in the school?

- a) careful b) carefully c) carefulls d) care fully

2. According to the passage; what is the best way to interrupt classes

- a) quickly b) rudely c) easily d) silently

3. When you are late you are allowed to walk:

- a) fast b) silently c) quickly d) all are correct

4. Students have to behave:

- a) easily b) politely c) foolishly d) badly.

5. Now I can complete this exercise

- a) easily b) more easy c) easy d) most easy

6. Now I can understand the English lessons

- a) well b) bad c) good d) badly

7. Now I can write sentences in English


- a) more quick b) quick c) most quick d) quickly

8. Now I can remember the rules for adverbs

- a) more perfect b) most perfect c) perfectly d) perfect



Autoevaluación

Now I	Yes	No
Complete exercises like these easily		
Understand well the meaning of the suffix LY		
Can write sentences quickly or fast using adverbs of manner.		
Remember the use of the suffix LY and how to apply it.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica a) _____ b) _____		



Investigando

To learn more about the topic, you might visit:

- <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/es/english-grammar-reference/adverbials-manner>

Lesson 2. Correlative words. Both, either and neither



Explorando

Today we are going to work with correlative conjunctions.

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. _____ Chicharito Hernández nor Chucky Lozano are playing in Mexico
a. both b. either c. neither
2. I love _____ reading and watching movies.
a. both b. either c. neither
3. We can play _____ soccer or basketball, wherever you want.
a. both b. either c. neither
4. Marriage is _____ heaven nor hell, it is simple purgatory.
a. both b. either c. neither
5. These shoes are _____ comfortable and elegant.
a. both b. either c. neither
6. You must pass _____ English and Mathematics if you want to graduate.
a. both b. either c. neither
7. Buy _____ chocolate cake or carrot cake, anyway those are my favorites.
a. both b. either c. neither
8. _____ Yalitza Aparicio nor Lady Gaga won the Oscar.
a. both b. either c. neither
9. This movie is not recommended for _____ kids or teens.
a. both b. either c. neither
10. Bruno Mars is _____ a singer and composer.
a. both b. either c. neither



¿Tuviste problemas para resolver el ejercicio?, no te preocupes aquí te daremos los puntos principales relacionados al tema, para que puedas resolver y aclares dudas.

Lo primero que tienes que saber es que hay varios tipos de conjunciones y que en esta lección nos vamos a enfocar únicamente en las conjunciones relativas y en particular en tres de ellas: **both, either y neither**.

¿Qué son? Son conjunciones que vienen en pares y nos sirven para conectar palabras y/o frases. Su función principal es enfatizar que en la oración dos ideas están relacionadas.

Correlative conjunctions

Both / and

Conecta dos personas o dos objetos, dándoles la misma importancia a ambos. Siempre se usa con verbos afirmativos. Nos habla de dos elementos de un grupo de dos, lo usamos con sustantivos singulares, **both** significa **ambos**.

Shakira sings in both languages Spanish and English

Shakira canta en ambos idiomas español e inglés.

Either / or

Esta conjunción, nos brinda la oportunidad de elegir entre dos opciones, solo puedes elegir una, pero están en igualdad de condición, ambos son válidos. **Either** significa **cualquiera de los 2**.

We can go **either** Cancun **or** Los Cabos for your birthday.

Podemos ir a cualquiera Cancún o Los Cabos por tu cumpleaños.

Neither nor

Utilizamos esta combinación para negar personas, cosas o situaciones de la misma importancia. 'Nor' es la forma negativa de 'or'. En este caso rechaza dos posibilidades. Debes tomar en cuenta que esta conjunción proyecta una idea negativa, el verbo generalmente ira en su forma negativa. **Neither** significa **ninguno** (de los dos).

Neither Carlos Rivera **nor** Belinda will sing in the concert.

Ni Carlos Rivera ni Belinda cantaran en el concierto.

Veamos como el uso de estas tres conjunciones, nos pueden ayudar a comparar las características de objetos, personas o situaciones.

Both – and Juan Gabriel and Jose Jose were both great singers.
Juan Gabriel y José José eran ambos grandes cantantes.

Either – or We can either listen to Juan Gabriel or Jose Jose
Podemos escuchar a Juan Gabriel o a José José

Neither – nor Neither Juan Gabriel nor Jose Jose sang in French.
Ni Juan Gabriel ni José José cantaron en francés.

En inglés, la palabra **"both"** (ambos) nos señala dos de un grupo de dos, en igualdad de condiciones, **"Either"** refiere uno de un grupo de dos es decir ***cualquiera de los dos***, también en igualdad de condiciones, es decir que cualquiera de las opciones está en la misma posición, **"Neither"** indica cero de un grupo de dos ("ninguno").



Instructions: Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. Black and red are _____ my favorites colors to dress up.
a. both b. either c. neither
2. I can't eat neither _____ potatoes nor candies because I get fat easily. .
a. both b. either c. neither
3. Queen and The Beatles are still today _____ the best bands in the word.
a. both b. either c. neither
4. I can do for your birthday _____ brownies or chocolate cake.
a. both b. either c. neither
5. We will talk later, this isn't _____ the time nor the place.
a. both b. either c. neither

6. You can _____ see my photos on Facebook or Instagram.
 a. both b. either c. neither
7. I like _____ dogs and cats, but I just have dogs.
 a. both b. either c. neither
8. I don't like _____ chayote nor beetroot.
 a. both b. either c. neither
9. We can play _____ soccer or basketball, whatever you want.
 a. both b. either c. neither
10. B Why did he pass the course? He _____ passed the exam nor did the homework.
 a. both b. either c. neither

Instructions: Look next pictures and find similarities and differences. Use both-and, neither-nor and either-or to write three different sentences about them.










Instructions: read the sentences below. Then circle the correlative conjunctions that complete each sentence.

1. _____ Richard _____ Antonio helped me with my homework, they saved me
a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
2. I didn't find _____ my cellphone _____ my keys, I think I lost them.
a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
3. _____ I find the right bus to get home _____ we catch a taxi.
a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
4. _____ my father _____ my mother can go to the parent meeting.
a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
5. _____ my sister _____ my best friend live in Chicago. I will visit them.
a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor

6. I'm saving money to travel to _____ Paris _____ London.
 a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
7. _____ the book _____ the dictionary belongs to me.
 a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
8. You will find this product easily _____ a pharmacy _____ a supermarket.
 a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor
9. You will find this product easily _____ a pharmacy _____ a supermarket.
 a. Both ... and b. Either ... or c. Neither ... nor



Now I	Yes	No
Now I know better the meaning of Both-and, either-or, neither-nor.		
Now I know the difference among Both-and, either-or, neither-nor.		
Now I can compare characteristics of 2 objects, people or situations using Both-and, either-or, neither-nor.		
Now I can use Both-and, either-or, neither-nor.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica a) _____ b) _____		



If you want to practice a little bit more, you can use this links to improve your knowledge.

- Correlatives y Additional review- www.tinyurl.com/E4correh
- Exercises: www.tinyurl.com/E4corre1, www.tinyurl.com/E4corre2
www.tinyurl.com/E4corre3 y https://mhschool.com/lead_21/grade5/pdf/ccslh_

Lesson 3. Intensifiers



Write the words in order from the strongest to the least strong.

1. Kind of	1.
2. Very	2.
3. Not Very	3.
4. Quite	6.
5. A little bit	4.
6. Really	5.
7. Extremely	7.
8. Pretty	8.
9. A bit	9.
10. Not at all	10
11. Sort of	11.

Fill in the blanks with intensifiers.

too many

really

quite

too

pretty

I had an interview yesterday. We were supposed to meet at Gloria's cafe but it was _____ busy so we went to another cafe around the corner. I was _____ nervous before but I think it went _____ well. My interviewer was _____ friendly so that made me feel more relaxed. Therefore, I was able to answer his questions relatively confidently without _____ errors.



En un idioma, los intensificadores son palabras que expresan niveles variados de una descripción. Estos niveles se dan dependiendo de la percepción de cada persona. Las siguientes actividades te ayudarán a distinguir y utilizar este tipo de palabras para tener una mayor claridad de tus expresiones orales y escritas en el idioma inglés.

1. En las siguientes oraciones en español, subraya la palabra que describe algo y encierra en un círculo la palabra que expresa el nivel que se le da.

- a) La tienda de mi vecino está algo vacía.
- b) Su hijo es extremadamente inquieto. No deja de hacer travesuras.
- c) Soy un estudiante muy responsable. Siempre cumplo con mis deberes.
- d) Ese celular es demasiado caro para mí. No puedo comprarlo.

2. ¿Qué palabras utilizarías en español para expresar diferentes niveles de calor en las siguientes frases?

El termómetro en Sonora marca una temperatura de 45 °C. El día está _____ caliente.

El termómetro en Zacatecas marca una temperatura de 27 °C. El día está _____ caliente.

3. Escribe la traducción al español de las siguientes palabras.

Very _____

Fairly _____

Really _____

Incredibly _____

Extremely _____

Quite _____

4. ¿Cuál de las palabras de la lista anterior expresaría correctamente en mensaje que se pretende dar?

- a) The temperatures in the North Pole are _____ cold.
- b) Miguel is _____ strong. I can't believe he can lift 200 kilograms.
- c) This blouse is _____ expensive but I think I can buy it.
- d) My soup is _____ hot. I will wait for a second before I start eating.



Complete the sentences using an appropriate intensifier from the word bank

Low						High
A bit A little Slightly	Somewhat Kind of	Fairly	Quite	Pretty Rather	Very Really So	Extremely

- 1) My grades are _____ higher this semester; I passed from 8.5 to 8.7.
- 2) The new cell phone is _____ expensive to me. I can't but it.
- 3) My family is _____ important to me. I love them very much!
- 4) The exam was _____ difficult. I couldn't do some of the activities.
- 5) I am _____ hungry. I will eat just a sandwich and an apple.
- 6) Mario is a _____ good soccer player. He is a good member of the team.
- 7) The wind of the storm was _____ strong. It destroyed many houses.
- 8) Carlos is _____ tall. He is almost two meters high.
- 9) You are just _____ older than I. You are 16 and I am 15 years old.
- 10) Johana is a _____ smart teacher. She knows a lot!

Answer the questions using the adjectives in the parenthesis and one intensifier from the word bank. Follow the example.

Example:

Did you wear a Jacket this morning? (cold)
Yes, I wore a jacket because it was really cold.

1. Do you know Ms. Avilés? (popular)
Yes, _____ because _____

2. Did you watch all the movies? (long)
Yes, _____ but _____

3) Do you like Mr. Frank's Classes? (boring)
Yes, _____ but _____

Describe the pictures using intensifiers according to the information given in each image.
 Example:

 <p>\$1,250 Expensive</p>	 <p>Strong</p>	 <p>Dangerous</p>
<p>The watch is pretty expensive</p>		
 <p>Heavy</p>	 <p>Easy</p>	 <p>Fast</p>
 <p>New</p>	 <p>difficult</p>	 <p>Cold</p>



Auto evaluación

Now I	Yes	No
I can use intensifiers with adjectives to express different levels of intensity.		
I can identify the meaning of the intensifiers studied in this lesson		
I can prepare and give a presentation to talk about people, animals and objects' characteristics.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica? a) _____ b) _____		



Investigando

- Watch this video for more information about intensifiers
www.tinyurl.com/E4intensifiers
- For more practice access the following links
www.tinyurl.com/E4intensifiers1
www.tinyurl.com/E4intensifiers2
www.tinyurl.com/E4intensifiers3

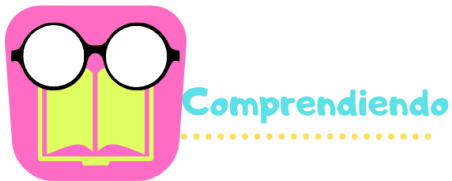
Lesson 4. Comparative and superlative adjectives



Students will be able to express similarities or differences in products, objects, people or situations using suffixes **er** or **est**, or **more**, **as** and **the most**.

Mark with an "X" the adjectives where you can use the suffix **ER** or **EST** correctly

brief	()	beautiful	()	quiet	()	efficiently	()	filthy	()
nice	()	interesting	()	bright	()	important	()	black	()
hot	()	popular	()	bad	()	difficult	()	itchy	()
fancy	()	tired	()	quick	()	quickly	()	young	()
cute	()	beautiful	()	young	()	famous	()	sweet	()
hot	()	quiet	()	nice	()	expensive	()	bad	()
old	()	slow	()	fast	()	rapidly	()	good	()
big	()	bossy	()	dry	()	perfect	()	far	()



To form comparative and superlative adjectives you need to follow the next rules

For **one** and **two syllable** adjectives ending in "y" and before of it there is a vowel you will have to replace "y" with "i" + suffix **er** or **est** as for example:

Shiny- shinier. Or shiniest.

With the structure **consonant + vowel +consonant** or short vowels you must double the final consonant as for example:

big-bigger-biggest

When the word has more than two syllable you just keep the adjective the same but add the word **“more”** before the adjective or the most in case of superlative, as for example: More perfect or the most perfect. Even though there are also some **irregular forms** that don't follow these rules.

Comparative adjectives which are formed either **by adding -er** at the end of the adjective or placing more before of it must be followed by the word than.

Superlative adjectives which are formed either **by adding -est** at the end of the adjective or placing “the most” before of the adjective.

If you are comparing adjectives that are equal you must use the following structure:

as + adjective or adverb + as like the following example:

- Jason drives **as quickly as** he can, just to arrive on time.
- You can eat **as healthy as** you want
- We are **as successful as** they are



Instructions: Locate the given words in the grid, running horizontally, vertically or diagonally direction.

BRIEFER	BIGGEST	BEST	QUIETER	MORE	MOST
FANCIEST	EASIEST	NICEST	FASTER	POPULAR	PERFECT
FANCIER	CHUBBIE	FURTHER	BRAVEST	YOUNGE	DARKER
FILTHIER	NICEST	DRIER	CUTEST	WORST	SWEETER
SMARTER	MORE	HEALTHIE	HAPPIER	MORE	FURTHER
MORE	FAMOUS	HOTTER	MORE	QUICKLY	
EXPENSIVE		SLOWEST	DIFFICULT	CALMER	
BETTER	MORE TIRED	GOOD		FUNNIEST	
WORSE		BAD			

S H T N E X S M A R T E R R Z R Z D T D H O T T E R Q B S C
 E O B E D A C I P F F O X Q Z N C T S C A L M E R T W E I T
 S N N R C Y S W P U B H G A V R B E B G Z C M D V B R S V Z
 M F I I A H E I E A O S L O W E S T F P Q U B G Y T G T X C
 I O U C C V U J E W K B Y C U T E S T R D V R M M F V X Y D
 Q M R K E E E B R S H W A F U P D A G N D Q I O L Z W X L L
 N A C E Y S S S B N T T K U R P A P F T Z H E S F Q R G L W
 R W S J D O T T T I L D S B I G G E S T X F F T I F H O J V
 U P S K E I C P N S E M X V A C R Z K K C F E P N D L O U G
 G K A I Q F F A B N N R B Q L E V U B Q L W R E L M M B N G
 M Q T M N B A F M H B R L O H D V N L G X O L R R S O O N O
 Y O K H G F B N I Q U I E T E R F R G R N R K F M E R H V O
 N F R D S L A L C C E I F I L T H I E R G S G E T M E O Q D
 P W S E H I S N T I U K F A S T E R N T E E B C S N E Z J J
 G W Q C P Z C G C N E L C Y R G K S X I I A Y T A Z X L W P
 W H O W O O A G F I I R T O M X W Y T Q H R F Y W S P P Q N
 V B R R J K P R L W E G I U I H E A L T H I E R O N E W J D
 L R Z L S V L U K T P S S N E X W H B M Y U U Z E Y N I W S
 F O S N K T A E L E L N T G D R D R H X G D D R K G S A S W
 S W E E T E S T O A R S W E P O D J H K Y K I C N O I B B Z
 E Z F Z H E T L B V R T V R U E Q L T Q M C X Y Q S V E Q O
 Q W H O Y L W Z A M R H K Q H M O R E Q U I C K L Y E T A R
 O T A U P E R C D Y O B O X H A R R Z I Y F A M Q R V T G M
 H H M D U M S Q N R N R U W I G P T O C P Y S I U B L E C P
 F N M R I J Y F U N N I E S T K S P K D F W W Y Q S N R Z W
 E D C I U G D O Z A J W W T O W U W I O M B F U R T H E S T
 G K K E R Q S I L Q R Q Z S I A C L A E Q U H Q E I Y W S M
 R J W R X Q L J J F U R T H E R T C M Z R X Q I K L Z M Z L
 F Y E T O Q N N V P H F M N A B E M M O R E F A M O U S X I
 V K T C Q H Q U X A T G W W P H F D H Q V I M C U X Z B K U

Instructions: fill in the gaps with the appropriate form of the adjective in brackets.

1. I was in this movie than in that one. [interested]
2. Going uphill was experience in my whole life! [tiring]
3. I really need to get a computer. I can't afford that one. [cheap]
4. This exercise is than the one before. [easy]
5. I'm going to tell you joke I've ever heard! [funny]
6. It's Today than yesterday, don't you think? [cold]
7. This book is the..... I've ever read! [enjoyable]
8. Mr. Thomas's English class is the..... class I've ever had! [fun]

9. Jahir is in a rush and he is driving than yesterday! [quickly]
10. Susan is becoming the girl in her class. [successful]

Instructions: read carefully the following reading and answer the questions below.

The Rodriguez Brothers Circus is in town! Every year, the circus arrives and stays for a week. Then they go to next town.

There are not many animals in the circus. People told the circus that they didn't like seeing animals performing. There is an elephant called Jacob and two old lions, Hattie and Meg. Most of the performers are human! There is Leopold, the strongest man in the world. His father also worked in the circus but Leopold is stronger than him, he has bigger arms and bigger legs too! Leopold performs his act every night for the town's people who come to watch.

Another performer is Clara. She says she has the longest hair in the World. It's about 4 metres long! She also has a daughter who works in the circus. Her name is Sue-Ellen. Her hair is a lot shorter but she wants to grow it as long as her mother's. Sue-Ellen helps look after the animals and she's also learning how to juggle.

The highlights of the circus are the three clowns, Pit, Pot, and Pat. They all wear long red shoes, but Pat's shoes are the longest and sometimes, he falls over because they're so long! They perform for about twenty minutes and they are always the most popular act with the audience, especially the children. Many people think Pit, Pot and Pat are three brothers, but Pat is older than the other two –he's their father-He is the oldest clown in the country, but he has a lot of energy.

Tomorrow will be the longest day because the circus is leaving town and everything must be packed away into big trucks.

Answer the questions

1. Leopoldo was the strongest man in the world and his father was considered the strongest one in the country. (T) (F)
2. The oldest clown in the country falls over easily (T) (F)
3. They all wear black shoes and but the strongest man always wears the blackest ones. (T) (F)
4. Leopold and his father work harder than anybody else in the circus. (T) (F)
5. Path's father is the strongest. (T) (F)
6. Clara's hair is longer than her daughter's hair. (T) (F)
7. Sue-Ellen wants to be the most beautiful clown in the circus. (T) (F)
8. Pit is the youngest of the family. (T) (F)
9. The three clowns wear the best shoes. (T) (F)

Intructions: fill in the blanks.

1. My best friend has always spoken _____ than me.
a) more fluently b) fluently c) fluentlier d) all are correct
2. Those students will never be as _____ as we are.
a) intelligent b) smart c) clever d) all are correct
3. I wouldn't be _____ than yesterday.
a) more stupid b) stupider c) stupidest d) stupid
4. This is not fair; my _____ sister has the _____ room
a) smallest-big b) big -small c) smallest-biggest d) biggest-smaller
5. I want to study _____ to become a _____ student.
a) harder-gooder b) harder-well c) harder-better d)hard-good
6. My best friend never laughed _____ than the whole audience that is a lie.
a) loudest b) loudly c) louder d) no one is correct

7. Chihuahua is the _____ state in Mexico
 a) no one is correct b) biggest c) big d) bigger
8. Which is _____ language?
 a) the most interest b) the more difficult c) the most difficult d) the more interesting
9. Chivas' soccer team is _____ than America.
 a) worst b) worse c) bad d) badder
10. Today it the most _____ day of the year.
 a) beautiful b) beautifully c) prettiest d) pretty
11. It becomes _____ and then _____ all of a sudden.
 a) weirdest-cold-hot b) most weird-cold-hot c) weird-colder-hot d) weird-cold-hotter
12. Who is the _____ student in your class?
 a) the most activer b) most talkative c) bad d) badder



Now I	Yes	No
Use comparatives in different situations		
Use the superlative way in different contexts		
Express similarities		
Comparing objects, people, places or situations.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica		
a) _____		
b) _____		



If you want to know more about the topic:

<https://onlineteachersuk.com/comparative-superlative-adjectives/#part2><https://www.englishgrammar.org/asas/>

Lesson 5. Auxiliar verbs, modal verbs



Instructions: choose the right answer using one option; you are going to use auxiliary verbs and modal verbs. Use one of options from the right column, there is no repetition.

were / am / don't / is / are / will / does / do / was / can

1. Tomorrow I _____ help you with your homework.
2. My mother _____ an excellent Doctor.
3. Ariana Grande and Paul McCartney _____ eat meat because they are vegetarian.
4. Rosy and Robert _____ in my class last semester.
5. _____ they in your group this year?
6. Lady Gaga _____ act very well, she was nominated for an Oscar.
7. _____ you speak English?
8. _____ he playing video games with you last weekend?
9. I _____ a student in this school.
10. _____ she play soccer every weekend?



Auxiliary verbs

Los verbos auxiliares son verbos que ayudan a otros verbos y que generalmente van acompañando a verbos de acción, aunque en algunos casos pueden usarse solos. Con ayuda de los verbos auxiliares podemos formar los tiempos compuestos como los continuos, perfectos, al igual que la voz pasiva, también son los que utilizamos para poder negar o **preguntar**. De hecho, este último punto es el que vamos a reforzar en esta lección, durante los semestres pasados los has estado usando en los diferentes tiempos que se han trabajado en inglés. ¿No los recuerdas?, ya verás que sí, los verbos auxiliares son: **be, have, do y Will**. Vamos a recordar cómo y cuándo los usamos **al preguntar**.

Estructura de las preguntas afirmativas

Tiempo	Auxiliar	sujeto	Verbo	Complemento	Significado
Presente	Do I, you, they, we	you	study	english?	¿estudias inglés?
	Does He, she, it	she	finish	her homework?	¿termina su tarea?
Pasado	Did	you	study	english?	¿estudiaste inglés?
	Did	he	finish	his homework?	¿terminó su tarea?
Futuro	Will	you	study	english?	¿estudiaras inglés?
	Will	she	finish	her homework?	¿Terminará su tarea?

Como puedes ver en el cuadro anterior, la estructura de las preguntas es muy sencilla, casi toda es igual, lo que cambia según el tiempo son justo los auxiliares, en presente solo tienes que fijarte bien porque dependiendo del sujeto, el verbo auxiliar puede ser **Do** o **Does**, pero ya te pusimos en el cuadro cuales van con cada uno por si no lo recordabas. En

lo que corresponde al pasado y el futuro no hay problema porque los auxiliares van con cualquier pronombre. Recuerda también que el tiempo del verbo no cambia, nuevamente la diferencia la hace el verbo auxiliar.

En caso del presente perfecto que vimos el semestre pasado, el verbo, si cambia de tiempo, las estructuras del cuadro anterior utilizan el verbo en su forma infinitiva (sin el To) pero para los tiempos perfectos, tanto el presente como para el pasado, que veremos más adelante, el verbo tanto en su forma afirmativa, negativa como interrogativa van en pasado participio.

Tiempo	Auxiliar	sujeto	Verbo en pasado participio	Complemento	Significado
Presente perfecto	Have I, you, they, we	you	seen	my glasses?	¿Has visto mis lentes?
	Has She, he, it	he	finished	his homework?	¿Ha terminado su tarea?

Respecto, al verbo **To be**, el famoso ser o estar que hemos trabajado desde primer semestre, lo podemos usar como auxiliar o como verbo principal. Primero veamos la estructura cuando se usa como verbo principal.

Estructura de las preguntas con verbo To be

Tiempo	Auxiliar	sujeto	Complemento	Significado
Presente	Am I	I	in your team?	¿estoy en tu equipo?
	Is He, she, it	she	your friend?	¿es tu amiga?
	Are you, they, we	you	my student?	¿eres mi estudiante?
Pasado	Was I, she, he, it	he	In your class?	¿estaba en tu clase?
	Were You, they, we	they	your teachers?	¿eran tus maestros?

¿Y puedes hacer preguntas negativas?

Claro, nuevamente lo único que cambia es el auxiliar, que ahora irá en su forma negativa. Para el caso del *to be*, *have*, auxiliares modales y tiempos continuos aplica el mismo cambio, te ponemos algunos ejemplos.

Estructura de las preguntas negativas.

Tiempo	Auxiliar	sujeto	Verbo	Complemento
Presente	Don't I, you, they, we	you	study	english?
	Doesn't He, she, it	she	finish	her homework?
Pasado	Didn't	you	study	english?
	Didn't	he	finish	his homework?
Futuro	Won't	you	study	english?
	Won't	she	finish	her homework?

Además de los verbos que ya hemos explicado, también podemos hacer uso de los verbos auxiliares modales y no te preocupes, aunque son varios la estructura es la misma para todos. El verbo **to be** también lo usamos para formar los tiempos continuos, en esta lección solo nos enfocaremos en el presente y pasado continuo, se aplicamos la misma estructura que para los auxiliares modales, solo que al verbo de acción le agregamos "ing".

Estructura de las preguntas con verbos auxiliares modales.

Auxiliar	sujeto	verbo de acción	Complemento	Significado
Can	I	talk	with you?	¿Puedo hablar contigo?
Could	you	open	the door?	¿Podrías abrir la puerta?
Would	you	help	me?	¿Me ayudarías?
Should	I	bring	my birthday certificate?	¿Debo traer mi acta de nacimiento?
Must	he	respect	the law?	¿Debe respetar la ley?
May	I	come	in?	¿Puedo pasar?
Might	he	write	a new book?	¿Podría escribir un nuevo libro?
Is	she	reading	my book?	¿Está leyendo mi libro?
Are	you	listening	to me?	¿Me estas escuchando?

Por último, te recordamos que también puedes hacer uso de las question words para preguntar algo más específico. Estas son:

What (qué o cuál)

Where (dónde),

When (cuándo)

Who (quién)

Why (por qué)

Which (cuál)

How (cómo)

Estas se agregan cuando quieres saber algo más concreto y generalmente usan la misma estructura que ya vimos, pero van antes del auxiliar, usando algunos de los ejemplos que ya vimos en los cuadros anteriores vamos agregar algunas Wh questions para que recuerdes cómo se usan.

Do you study english? significa ¿Estudias inglés? pero si queremos saber cuándo, dónde o porqué, por poner unos ejemplos, tendríamos que agregar la Wh question que necesitamos según lo que queremos saber.

When do you study english?

¿Cuándo estudias inglés?

Where do you study english?

¿Dónde estudias inglés?

Why do you study english?

¿Por qué estudias inglés?

En el caso de otros ejemplos que usamos, así quedarían usando Wh questions.
when can I talk with you?

¿Cuándo puedo hablar contigo?

Who is she?

¿Quién es ella?

Where is he?

¿Dónde está él?

Why is she reading my book?

¿Por qué está leyendo mi libro?



Practicando

Muy bien, esperando que tus dudas hayan quedado resueltas, y ahora vamos a practicar el uso de los verbos auxiliares al realizar preguntas, te recuerdo que hay varias claves para saber cuál es el auxiliar correcto, uno es el sujeto y otra son las expresiones de tiempo.

Instructions: Read the sentences below. Then circle the auxiliary verb that completes each sentence.

- _____ you in my class, last semester?
a) Was b) Is c) Were
- Where _____ you from?
a) was b) are c) am
- _____ Annie your teacher?
a) Is b) Were c) Are
- Yesterday _____ monday?
a) is b) was c) were
- _____ you like english?
a) Is b) Do c) Does
- Where _____ you go last weekend?
a) Did b) Do c) Does
- _____ you come tomorrow?
a) Is b) Were c) Will
- Excuse me teacher, _____ I come in?
a) Must b) Do c) Can
- I don't feel good, _____ go to the doctor?
a) Should b) Could c) May
- _____ he play soccer with you?
a) Do b) Does c) Is


11. what _____ you like to study?
 a) Should b) Would c) Must
12. _____ you run faster when you were a kid?
 a) Can b) Will c) Could

Instructions: Put in order the sentences, you have to add the auxiliary verb, we give you three options.

Sentences	auxiliary verbs options	your answer
Ejemplo. Sister/ Mary/ your	Are/Were/Is _____	Is Mary your sister _____?
1. student/I/ your/semester/last	Was/Is/Were _____	_____?
2. Firulais/dog/good/a	Do/Is/Are _____	_____?
3. Friend/your/I/best	Am/Is/Are _____	_____?
4. in/english/your/class/they	Am/is/Are _____	_____?
5. sing/concert/she/the/in	Do/have/Does _____	_____?
6. birthday/forget/last/you/her	Do/Did/Does _____	_____?
7. movies/you/like	Do/Did/Does _____	_____?
8. you/my/seen/cellphone	Have/has/had _____	_____?
9. Speak/you/french	May/will/Can _____	_____?
10. me/help/you/weekend/next	Should/will/Did _____	_____?
11. go/bathroom/I/the/to	Will/May/Did _____	_____?



Autoevaluación

Now I	Yes	No
know better the meaning of auxiliary and modal verbs.		
know the difference among all the auxiliary verbs		
can use auxiliary and modal verbs to ask questions.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica a) _____ b) _____		



Investigando

To Know a little bit more about the topic

<https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english-esp/como-formular-preguntas-en-ingles/>

<https://idiomas.gcfglobal.org/es/curso/ingles/a2/wh-questions/>

<http://menuaingles.blogspot.com/2009/11/verbos-auxiliares-para-preguntar.html>

If you want to practice, you can go to this additional exercises online.

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/auxiliary-verbs-0>

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/choose-correct-auxiliary-verb>

<https://www.ecenglish.com/learnenglish/lessons/ask-it-right-practise-asking-questions>

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/questions/word_order3.htm



Lesson 6. Tag questions.

1. Complete the dialogues with a confirmation a question (tag question) in each blank.

A:

Lucy: Hi, Jhoana, why are you leaving so early?

Johana: Lucy, you didn't forget about our appointment with Mr. Avilés, _____?

Lucy: I can't believe I forgot it. If I hurry, we can get to the meeting on time, _____?

Johana: Sure, we just need to hurry up and we'll make it on time.

Lucy: We don't have to come back to the office after the meeting, _____?

Johana: Yes, it will be something quick so we'll be back in about an hour.

Lucy: Ok, let me grab my things and I'll be ready to go.

B:

Jossy: Happy birthday Joseph!

Joseph: Thanks a lot for my present Jossy!

Jossy: Hey, how about Italian food for dinner. You like Italian food, _____?

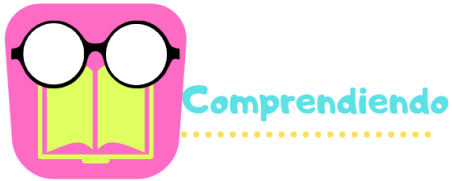
Joseph: Yes, I love Italian food, especially Lasagna.

Jossy: You don't have plans for tonight, _____?

Joseph: No, no really.

2. Complete each sentence with the correct confirmation question.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. She likes quiet places, _____ doesn't she _____? | _____ B _____ | A. Did they |
| 2. Tom doesn't play sports, _____? | _____ | B. Doesn't she |
| 3. They didn't find the keys, _____? | _____ | C. Didn't they |
| 4. There were two car accidents yesterday, _____? | _____ | D. Doesn't it |
| 5. Your friends used to come, _____? | _____ | E. Can they |
| 6. You have internet at home, _____? | _____ | F. Is it |
| 7. You don't have time, _____? | _____ | G. Weren't they |
| 8. He has to work tonight, _____? | _____ | H. Do you |
| 9. He didn't have to stay home, _____? | _____ | I. Did he |
| 10. He has called you today, _____? | _____ | J. Isn't it |
| 11. Everything is fine, _____? | _____ | K. Doesn't he |
| 12. He will come home early tonight, _____? | _____ | L. Won't he |
| 13. Smoking ruins our health, _____? | _____ | M. Don't you |
| 14. They cannot speak English, _____? | _____ | N. Does he |
| 15. The exam isn't easy, _____? | _____ | O. Hasn't he |



¿Qué es una “tag question”?

De manera simple, se puede definir a un “tag question” como una pregunta de confirmación que se agrega al final de una oración afirmativa o negativa.

¿Existe en tu lengua materna algo parecido a la tag questions?

En español si existen este tipo de preguntas. Aunque su estructura es distinta a la del inglés, estas preguntas tienen la misma función. Algunos de los ejemplos serían: ¿Verdad?, ¿cierto? ¿o sí? ¿o no?. Por ejemplo: Terminaste toda tu tarea, ¿o no? Martín llega temprano a la escuela todos los días, ¿verdad?

¿Cuál es la estructura de una “tag question” en inglés

La tag question tiene dos elementos después de la frase especulativa; estos son “auxiliar y pronombre.

Ejemplos:

A. Oración en forma afirmativa, auxiliar negativo y pronombre personal.

Joseph sings very well, doesn't he?

Se utiliza el auxiliar “does” ya que es una expresión en presente simple y se utiliza el pronombre “he” que hace referencia a Joseph.

Oraciones en forma negativas, auxiliar y pronombre personal.

Sofy won't forget the umbrella at home, will she?

Se utiliza el auxiliar “does” ya que es una expresión en presente simple y se utiliza el pronombre “he” que hace referencia a Joseph.

Parte importante de la elaboración de una “Tag question” es la identificación del auxiliar de la frase a la que se le va a agregar la pregunta de confirmación. Recuerda que a todas las oraciones les corresponde un auxiliar, aunque no esté visible.

Para la siguiente actividad, completa la siguiente tabla con la información solicitada.

Sentence	Tense	Auxiliary
1) Your friends speak English well.		
2) The Government is building new roads in your city.		
3) My grandfather built this house in 1950.		
4) Picasso painted Guernica at that time.		
5) The officers saw the accident.		
6) Mr. Ortega wrote three children’s books.		
7) Aracely will come to work later.		
8) He has three sisters.		
9) They like our new house.		
10) Your students can sing well.		

Using the information from the previous questions, add a tag questions for each of the following sentences. Then, check the answers with a partner.

- 1) Your friends speak English well, _____?
- 2) The Government is building new roads in your city, _____?
- 3) My grandfather built this house in 1950, _____?
- 4) Picasso painted Guernica at that time, _____?
- 5) The officers saw the accident, _____?
- 6) Mr. Ortega wrote three children’s books, _____?
- 7) Aracely will come to work later, _____?
- 8) He has three sisters, _____?
- 9) They like our new house, _____?
- 10) Your students can sing well, _____?



Practicando

Complete each sentence with the correct confirmation question as in the example.

- | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|
| 1. He is late this morning, <u>isn't he</u> ? | <u>L</u> | A. Doesn't he? |
| 2. The hotel was quite good, _____? | _____ | B. Is it? |
| 3. She cooks well, _____? | _____ | C. Doesn't she? |
| 4. You can't tell the difference, _____? | _____ | D. Don't they? |
| 5. They always sleep after lunch, _____? | _____ | E. Does he? |
| 6. You're coming with us, _____? | _____ | F. Aren't they? |
| 7. Mary plays football, _____? | _____ | G. Did you? |
| 8. You didn't have any lessons this morning, _____? | _____ | H. Am I? |
| 9. Anne is on holiday, _____? | _____ | I. Doesn't he? |
| 10. The students see it every day, _____? | _____ | J. Aren't you? |
| 11. Mr Jacobs doesn't know your father, _____? | _____ | K. Can you? |
| 12. There are lots of cars here, _____? | _____ | L. Isn't he? |
| 13. I am not disturbing you, _____? | _____ | M. Don't they? |
| 14. Tom does his work very well, _____? | _____ | N. Wasn't it? |
| 15. This isn't very pleasant, _____? | _____ | O. Isn't she? |

Add the tag question to each expression. Then, answer the questions with your own information.

.You live in Oaxtepec Morelos, don't you ? No , I live in Ocuituco Morelos

1. You didn't do the homework today, _____? _____, _____
2. Your best friend forgot your birthday, _____? _____, _____
3. You will come to school tomorrow, _____? _____, _____
4. You are sleeping now, _____? _____, _____
5. Your sister is married, _____? _____, _____
6. Your brother plays soccer every day, _____? _____, _____
7. Your mom won't make dinner tonight, _____? _____, _____

8. You can speak English well, _____? _____, _____

9. This activity was easy, _____? _____, _____

10. Your English teacher is rich, _____? _____, _____

Complete the chart writing the verb tense of the sentence in the second column and the auxiliaries that correspond to that tense in the third column. Then, check your answers on the next page.

	Verb tense	Auxiliary
1) They have a new car.		
2) They are building a new stadium near the station.		
3) The wolf ate the princess.		
4) At six o'clock, someone was telling a story.		
5) Oscar drank all the milk!		

Add the corresponding tag question to each of the sentences below.

1) They have a new car, _____?

2) They are building a new stadium near the station, _____?

3) The wolf ate the princess, _____?

4) At six o'clock, someone was telling a story, _____?

5) Oscar drank all the milk, _____?

Answers

	Verb tense	Auxiliary
1) They have a new car.	Present simple	Do
2) They are building a new stadium near the station.	Present progressive	Are
3) The wolf ate the princess.	Simple past	Did
4) At six o'clock, Myrna was telling a story.	Past progressive	was
5) Oscar drank all the milk!	Past simple	Did

Add the corresponding tag question to each of the sentences below.

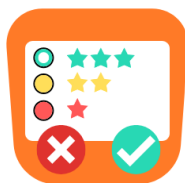
1) They have a new car, don't they?

2) They are building a new stadium near the station, aren't they?


3) The wolf ate the princess, didn't it?

4) At six o'clock, Myrna was telling a story, wasn't she?

5) Oscar drank all the milk, didn't he?



Autoevaluación

Now I	Yes	No
Can do statements		
1. I can identify the auxiliary of an expression in English.		
2. I can add a tag question to a sentence to confirm a supposition.		
3. I can answer to someone using tag questions.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica a) _____ b) _____		



Investigando

Watch these videos to learn more about tag questions

www.tinyurl.com/E4tagvideo
www.tinyurl.com/E4tagvideo2

Additional exercises online

www.tinyurl.com/E4tag1
www.inyurl.com/E4tag2

Lesson 7. Linking words



Instructions: Read the following paragraph and underlin the linking words you know.

There is a biological reason why drinking animal milk is odd.

Milk contains a type of sugar called lactose, which is distinct from the sugars found in fruit and other sweet foods. When we are babies, our bodies make a special enzyme called lactase that allows us to digest the lactose in our mother's milk. But after all this, we are weaned in early childhood, for many people this stops. Without lactase, we cannot properly digest the lactose in milk. As a result, if an adult drinks a lot of milk they may experience flatulence, painful cramps and even diarrhea. (It's worth noting that in other mammals, there aren't any lactase-persistent adults - adult cows don't have active lactase, and neither do cats or dogs, for example).

How many linking words did you find in the paragraph? _____

Write them down: _____



Comprendiendo

Instructions: classify the following linking words according to their function (cause, effect and contrast)

as a result

despite

accordingly

due to

for this reason

however

in order to

but

therefore

nevertheless

because of

if

although

provided that

consequently

Cause	Effect	Contrast



Practicando

1. I enjoy watching tennis on TV _____ I prefer playing it.

a) despite b) because c) although

2. _____ having a well-paid job, she never has any money.

a) despite b) because c) if

3. Sarah can play the piano; _____ she has troubles playing the guitar.

a) however b) after all c) due to

4. I cannot walk fast _____ my age and knee problems.

a) however b) despite c) because of

5. My girlfriend likes romantic movies _____ I prefer action movies.
 a) thus b) but c) and
6. We don't know the city _____ we are driving slowly.
 a) if b) for this reason c) therefore
7. Mariah can rent a dress _____ go to the party.
 a) due to b) because of c) in order to
8. The sea was dangerous _____ we didn't go in for a swim.
 a) due to b) provided that c) therefore
9. _____he is good at Baseball; he could be part of the professional league.
 a) provided that b) consequently c) because of
10. _____Martin's performance in his job, he will receive a raise.
 a) due to b) if c) although
11. She will be thinner _____ she does more exercise.
 a) but b) if c) accordingly
12. _____ to bad weather conditions, all flights will be cancelled
 a) although b) because c) accordingly
13. The bank was closed _____ we couldn't deposit the money
 a) consequently b) but c) if
14. _____ even now, at this time; all the seats on the train were taken.
 a) although b) nevertheless c) so
15. Zoe misbehaves every single day _____ she won't go to the party next weekend.
 a) in order to b) as a result c) despite

Instructions: complete the following sentences:

1. Our scholarship has come as a result of _____
2. Myrna is a very sociable and nice person, for this reason _____
3. We want to buy a new house but _____
4. Nancy didn't pass the exams although _____
5. Carlos is saving money in order to _____
6. Shakira is a humble human being despite _____
7. I can go to the concert if _____

8. Johanna will be happy forever due to _____
9. Mark is a good student, accordingly _____
10. Despite _____ You could pass the semester.
11. Mike never practices any sports, however _____
12. You'd become a very rich woman if _____
13. I will memorize the English vocabulary therefore _____
14. The ticket match is so expensive, nevertheless _____


Instructions: Write down 5 argumentative statements to support your opinion about the following topic using linking words:

Capital Punishment also called death penalty is a sanctioned practiced by the government whereby a person is killed, because of the practice of crimes as murder or mass murder, rapes, terrorism, aggravated robbery, kidnapping, drug dealing, etc. Although Capital Punishment is a matter of active controversy in our State, your opinion is very important for our citizens committee.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Autoevaluación

Now I	Yes	No
Classify linking words		
Write argumentative sentences using linking words		
Express ideas of contrast		
Express ideas of consequence.		
¿Sobre qué temas requiero más Asesoría Académica a) _____ b) _____		



Investigando

Review at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MGyiIEzh33M>

<http://baladre.info/english/sedaviwebfront/connectormixed1.htm>

https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/connectives/con004-linking-words.htm

https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/connectives/con003-environmental-problems.htm

References

- <http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20190218-when-did-humans-start-drinking-cows-milk>
- www.englishgrammar.org/spite-grammar-exercise-2/<https://www.esl-lounge.com/level2/level-2-pre-intermedia>
- Pre-Intermediate Level: The Circus Is In Town | ESL Lounge
- [www.esl-lounge.com > level2 > level-2-pre-intermedia.](http://puzzlemaker.discoveryeducation.com)
- <http://puzzlemaker.discoveryeducation.com>