

**Trabajos Colegiados Estatales Virtuales**

# **INGLÉS IV**

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# PRESENTACIÓN

Querido alumno:

En la familia CECyTEC tenemos un gran compromiso, la enorme tarea de que ustedes, nuestros alumnos, logren sus metas y sus objetivos. Con estos libros de trabajo estamos dándoles las herramientas que les permitan desarrollar sus conocimientos y habilidades para tener un buen desempeño académico.

Dedícate tiempo de manera inteligente para desarrollar tus habilidades y destrezas. Ten muy claras tus metas. Recuerda que solo con educación podemos construir un futuro prometedor, un mejor país, un mejor estado, un mejor municipio y una mejor familia.

Aprende a soñar. Lucha por tus sueños. Te auguro que serás siempre un triunfador.

¡Estás a muy poco de lograr el éxito!

**Mtra. Margarita Nelly Duarte Quijano**  
**Directora General del CECyTEC**



# **Libro de Trabajo Febrero - Julio 2022**

## **Inglés IV**

### **Tercer Parcial**

Plantel: \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre del Alumno: \_\_\_\_\_

Carrera: \_\_\_\_\_

Semestre: \_\_\_\_\_ Grupo: \_\_\_\_\_

**Axis:** Reading, writing, speaking, listening.

**Components:** communication: interpersonal relationships, integration of learning communities.ontextualization of learning communities through students' interests and academic experiences. The justification of the students' opinion with an argument. The solid construction of ones' original perspective.

**Content central:** Identifies multiple uses of verbs ending with –ing and be able to elaborate a survey deducing the differences among verb in gerund and infinitive. The argumentative writing. The argumentative writing.

**Specific content:** Questions to get information previously supposed. Using linking words to complete ideas cause, effect, contrast)

**Learning Outcomes:**

Use confirmation questions: question tags with to be, do, did, will, have and modal verbs.(**Question tags**).

Communicate ideas and opinions giving additional information using words which indicate cause, effect or contrast: since because, therefore, due to, but, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, although. (**Linking words**).



## Apertura

### Opening Task One

Read the following sentences and cross (X) the tense are written in as shown in the example.

Tag question	Present	Past	Future
1. I'm friendly, aren't I?	X		
2. She won't come back, will she?			
3. He got fired, didn't he?			
4. We have no time, do we?			
5. Dad's here, isn't he?			
6. You won't be on time, will you?			
7. I didn't pass the test, did I?			
8. He goes to church, doesn't he?			

### Opening Task Two.

Write the negative form of the auxiliars below.

**Example:** is isn't

- |         |       |         |       |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. can  | _____ | 5. was  | _____ |
| 2. are  | _____ | 6. Were | _____ |
| 3. do   | _____ | 7. did  | _____ |
| 4. does | _____ | 8. Will | _____ |



## Desarrollo

### MAIN TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS.

En inglés es frecuente terminar las frases con otra frase corta, de signo contrario, la cual tiene la intención de pedir la opinión o buscar la aprobación del interlocutor: son las llamadas question tags (preguntas coletillas). **Estas frases equivalen a: ¿verdad?, ¿no es verdad?, ¿no?, ¿no es así? ¿en serio?**

#### Ejemplos:

- You eat meat, **don't you?** (Comes carne, ¿verdad?)
- She doesn't like to dance, **does she?** (No le gusta bailar, ¿no?)

#### Grammatical Rules (Reglas gramaticales)

If you say a **positive statement**, the tag question should be negative

You **are** tired, **aren't you?**

If you say a **negative statement**, the tag question should be positive.

He **isn't** happy, **is he?**



Para formar esta pregunta corta utilizaremos el auxiliar de la frase principal y su sujeto, pero de signo contrario. **Si la oración es afirmativa, la pregunta coletilla es negativa y viceversa.**

#### Ejemplos:

##### Oraciones afirmativas

The teacher **will** arrive late, **won't he?** (el maestro llegará tarde, ¿no es así?)

You **can** help me, **can't you?** (Puedes ayudarme, ¿verdad?)

John **has been** drinking tea for the stress, **hasn't he?** (John ha estado tomando té para el estrés, verdad?)

Sarah **likes** ice cream, **doesn't she?** (A Sarah le gusta el helado, ¿no?)

He **bought** two tickets for the concert, **didn't he?** (Él compró dos boletos para el concierto, ¿no?)

My cousins **have** recently **married**, **haven't they?** (Mis primos se han casado recientemente, ¿no?)



### Oraciones negativas

- Lulu **didn't like** coffee, **did she?** (Lulu no le gusta el café, ¿no?)
- I **won't** receive the invitation, **will I?** (Yo no recibiré la invitación, ¿verdad?)
- Paul and ken **weren't** good actors, **were they?** (Paul y Ken no eran buenos actores, ¿verdad?)
- They **didn't** go to class yesterday, **did they?** (No fueron a la clase ayer, ¿verdad?)
- You **can't** dance, **can you?** (No puedes bailar, ¿no?)



**Nota:** Ten cuidado con los verbos “**to have**” y “**to have got**”.

### Ejemplos:

To have got:

They've got a dog, **haven't they?** (Tienen un perro, ¿no?)

To have:

They have a dog, **don't they?** (Tienen un perro, ¿no?)



**Excepción:** Con el verbo “**to be**” en la primera persona de oraciones negativas, se usa “**aren't**” en la pregunta coletilla.

### Ejemplos:

I **am not** wrong, **am I?**  
I **am** wrong, **aren't I?**



**Exercise 1**

**I. Write the question tags**

1. The flowers were beautiful, weren't they?
2. I am the best student in my class, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our English homework wasn't very difficult, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We can't play hockey this afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Gertrudis won't go out tonight, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You wouldn't report me any information, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You couldn't find your homework, \_\_\_\_\_.



**could you? can we? weren't they? will she? Would you? was it aren't I?**

**II. Add a tag question to these sentences.**



1. He is late this morning,

Isn't he?



2. She cooks well,

\_\_\_\_\_?



3. The students speak English,

\_\_\_\_\_?



4. You didn't have any lessons this morning,

\_\_\_\_\_?



5. The hotel was quite good,

\_\_\_\_\_?



## Cierre

### EXERCISE 2

#### I. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE WITH THE QUESTION TAG MISSED.

Gloria: Cecil! Guess what?

Cecil: What! What happened?

Gloria: John Perris is getting married!



Cecil: John Perris? He is the most handsome guy in town, isn't he?

Gloria: Of course!

Cecil: You were in love with him last summer, \_\_\_\_\_?

Gloria: And the one you used to love too, \_\_\_\_\_?

Cecil: He isn't marrying Betty, \_\_\_\_\_?

Gloria: Yes, he is

#### II. REWRITE THE SENTENCES CORRECTLY. USE TAG QUESTIONS.

1. The clown is funny, aren't he?

**The clown is funny, isn't he?**



2. I woke up early this morning, wasn't I?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You can't cook, could you?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She wasn't at school yesterday, isn't she?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. We have studied English for 2 years, do you?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. They don't swim well, *aren't they*?

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7. We speak English, *are we*?

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8. He will be graduated next year, *didn't he*?

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**Check list to evaluate Exercise 1 (Development)**  
**\*Question Tags Exercise**

Assessment criteria	Scale	Achieved	Observations
The student gets 9-10 right answers.	25		
The student gets 7-8 right answers.	20		
The student gets 5-6 right answers.	15		
The student gets 3-4 right answers.	10		
The student gets 1-2 right answers.	5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>		

**Check list to evaluate Exercise 2 (Closing)**  
**\*Question Tags Exercise**

Assessment criteria	Scale	Achieved	Observations
The student gets 9-10 right answers.	25		
The student gets 7-8 right answers.	20		
The student gets 5-6 right answers.	15		
The student gets 3-4 right answers.	10		
The student gets 1-2 right answers.	5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>		

## Referencias Bibliográficas



Corepi Rose (2017) *What's Up 4 – With Your English?.. STANFORD PUBLISHING.* Envolving With You. Bachillerato Tecnológico.

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<https://www.google.com/imghp?hl=en>



## Apertura

### Opening Task One

**UNDERLINE THE CORRECT SEQUENCE WORDS TO COMPLETE THE STORY.**

Hello, I'm Franco and I had a great birthday yesterday.  
(1) First / Next, I met my friends at the Diamond Mall and they bought me a present. (2) Then / Finally, we had hamburgers and milkshakes in Burger Planet. (3) Finally / Next, we went to the cinema and saw a great action movie. (4) Then / First suddenly, my parents arrived. They took me an elegant and amazing restaurant for dinner. (5) Next / Finally, we went home and I went to bed, tired but happy.



### Opening Task Two

**MATCH THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT LINKER.**

1. First, this sweater is lovely.
2. Although I don't like purple,
3. We sell any kind of clothes in this store.
4. This piece of clothing is really expensive.
5. Even when I didn't deserve a gift because of my grades.



- a. In addition, its texture and dressmaking are not good quality
- b. I can't deny the fact that the dress suits you.
- 1 c. Second, it's the right size.
- d. Mom and Dad agreed to buy a pair of new shoes for me.
- e. However, hoodies and sheredded pants are what people prefer.



## Desarrollo

### Main Topic: Linking Words

Las **linking words** son palabras que se usan para relacionar ideas o conceptos dentro de un mismo párrafo u oración. Son elementos vinculares.

Gracias a las **linking words** es posible unir frases y darles continuidad. Una buena forma de identificar cuándo estas palabras cumplen el rol de **linking words**, es haciendo el ejercicio de separar las conjunciones y ver dos frases más cortas y breves (por separado, sin su linking word, no tendrían sentido).

#### 1. Linking words of cause and result.

Las **linking words of cause** introducen una oración que habla de la causa o la razón por la cual ocurre una acción; mientras que las **linking words of result** introducen la oración que expresa la consecuencia o efecto provocado por la causa.

Tenemos diferentes palabras para introducir una causa o una razón por la cual algo ocurre. Estas se pueden usar indistintamente:



##### Linking word

**SINCE** Como / ya  
que

**BECAUSE OF** Por /  
debido a

**DUE TO** Por /  
Debido a

##### Examples

You need a jacket **since** it's cold at night. Necesitas una chaqueta, **ya que** hace frío por la noche.

The race was postponed **because of** the rain. La carrera fue pospuesta **debido a** la lluvia.

Public transport is often late **due to** heavy traffic. El transporte público suele llegar tarde **debido al** intenso tráfico.

#### ¡Recuerda!



Las **linking words of cause** introducen una oración que habla de la causa o la razón por la que ocurre una acción; mientras que las **linking words of result** introducen la oración que expresa la consecuencia o efecto provocado por la causa.

### Linking words of cause

**SINCE**      *He works in London since his family live there.* Él trabaja en Londres, **ya que** su familia vive allí.

Como / ya que

**BECAUSE OF**      *We looked for shelter because of the storm.* **THEREFORE** Por lo tanto  
Por / debido a      *Buscamos refugio **por la tormenta.***

**DUE TO**      **Due to** his experience he got the job. **Gracias a su experiencia,** consiguió el trabajo.  
Debido a / Gracias a

### Linking words of result

*The police suspected of the man, **therefore**, they arrested him. La policía sospechó del hombre, **por lo tanto**, lo arrestaron.*

## 2. Linking words of contrast

Las **linking words of contrast** son palabras que se utilizan para contrastar dos ideas.

*Although it's a tempting offer, I have to turn it down.*  
**Aunque** la oferta es tentadora, tengo que rechazarla.

*She sang despite being nervous.*  
**Ella cantó a pesar de** estar nerviosa.

### 1. *Although, even though y though*

Estas tres partículas tienen un mismo significado (**aunque / a pesar de**) y pueden ser utilizadas indistintamente. Introducen una frase que hace que lo que expresa la oración principal parezca sorprendente.



Pueden **ir al principio** o en medio de la frase. **Though** también puede colocarse **al final** de una frase.

**Preceden a una oración compuesta de sujeto más verbo.**

*Although she tried hard, she couldn't solve it.*

**Aunque** se esforzó, no lo resolvió.

*They often meet **though** they broke up a year ago.*  
Quedan a menudo **aunque** rompieron hace un año.



Aunque se pueden utilizar las tres partículas indistintamente, **although** se suele utilizar más en inglés escrito, mientras que **though** se utiliza más en inglés hablado. La partícula **even though** tiene una connotación más fuerte, es decir, muestra un mayor énfasis en la frase.

**Though** (*pero / aun así / sin embargo*) se utiliza en inglés hablado con el mismo significado que *but* pero se coloca a final de frase. **Although** (*aunque*) no se aplica en este caso.

*I'll help you, **although** I still don't know how.*  
Te ayudaré, **aunque** todavía no sé cómo.

*It's freezing cold. It's a lovely day, **though**.*  
Hace mucho frío. **Aun así**, hace un día precioso.

## 2. Despite y in spite of

Las partículas **despite** y **in spite of** (*a pesar de / pese a*), al igual que **although**..., introducen una frase que hace que lo que expresa la oración principal parezca sorprendente.

**Pueden ir a principio o en medio de la frase.** Preceden a un nombre, a un pronombre (*this, that...*), un verbo en gerundio, o bien a la expresión "the fact that" seguida de **sujeto** más **verbo**.

**Despite the danger**, people live near volcanoes.  
**A pesar del peligro**, la gente vive cerca de volcanes.

*She jumped **in spite of being** terrified.*  
Saltó **a pesar de estar aterrorizada**.

*His novel was a success **despite the fact** that some critics said it wouldn't.*  
Su novela fue un éxito **a pesar del hecho de que** algunos críticos dijeron que no lo sería.

*She made a mistake, but **in spite of that** she is a good person and your friend.*  
Cometió un error, pero **a pesar de ello**, es buena persona y tu amiga.

\***However / Nevertheless:** Son usados para contrastar ideas.



*"The city government is working hard to improve people's economic situation **However / Nevertheless**, there is still a lot to be done to reach the most unfortunate people"*

El gobierno de la ciudad está trabajando fuerte para mejorar la situación económica de las personas sin embargo / aun así hay mucho que lograr para las personas más necesitadas.

## Actividades de aprendizaje



### Exercise 1

Complete with: **and, but, or, so, because**

1. Red, purple, blue and green are popular, **but** black still remains as the favorite color for teens.
2. We aren't going to the park \_\_\_\_\_ it's raining.
3. I don't have any money, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll go to the bank.
4. She doesn't like vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ fish.
5. I need milk, butter \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
6. There's snow on the Street \_\_\_\_\_ it's not too cold.
7. She studies a lot \_\_\_\_\_ she never pass the exams.
8. You've got an exam tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ you must study tonight.
9. I don't go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have any money.
10. Would you like a cup of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea?
11. Madge \_\_\_\_\_ Patty are good friends.



## Cierre

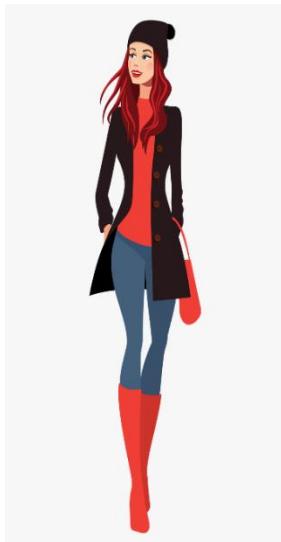
### Exercise 2

#### I. Complete the sentences with an option from the box.

but    so    despite    nevertheless    although (2)    however

1. Although I love wearing fashionable clothes, I have no problema with wearing shredded pants from time to time.
2. I love living in the city, \_\_\_\_\_ my sisters prefers the countryside.
3. There are plenty of bicycle lanes\_\_\_\_\_ many people still choose to drive.
4. I'm terribly hungry, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll eat doublé cake.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ he was a gentleman, she rejected him all the night.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the rain people remain in the concert.
7. I love hot chocolate, \_\_\_\_\_ not too hot.

#### II. Choose the correct *linking words* and complete the conversation.



**Alan:** Excuse me, would you mind telling me what you just bought?

**Tania:** Oh, I've just bought a White blouse with long sleeves and a pair of tight black Jeans.

**Alan:** May I ask why a blouse (1)(but / and) jeans?

**Tania:** Well, you know... I bought the pair of jeans (2)(because / although) they are really comfy, and the blouse, (3)(despite / because) sleeves protect my arms from sun rays, (4)(and / but) I also love white, (5)(and / so) I decided they would be the perfect match.

**Alan:** Right, thank you.



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**\*Linking Words Exercise**

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**Check list to evaluate Exercise 2 (Closing)**  
**\*Linking Words Exercise**

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