



Mi Universidad

Nombre del Alumno *Yereni Madaí Velázquez Rodas*

Nombre del tema *English 4*

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Nombre de la Materia *Ingles*

Nombre del profesor *Jezabel Ivonne Silvestre*

Nombre de la Licenciatura *Enfermería*

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GRAMMAR

Would like

- We use "would like" (contraction: I'd like) to politely express what we want, likes and dislikes. We use it either with verbs and nouns.

Example (verb): I would like to eat a pizza now. WOULD LIKE + TO + VERB

Example (noun): I would like a Coke now. WOULD LIKE + NOUN

- We also use "would like" to make polite offers and requests.

Example (offer): Would you like some tea?

Example (request): I would like to get a return ticket for tomorrow.

- Questions and answers

Would you like to go to the concert with me? Yes, I would. / No, I would not or I wouldn't (contraction).

Be careful!

Don't contract "would" in affirmative short answers.

Example: Would you like to listen to music? Yes, I would NOT Yes, I'd.

b) Choose the correct answer: "a" or "b".

1. Sara: " **b** some cake?" a. do you like b. would you like
Martha: " Yes, please!".

2. Steve: "What sort of music **a**?" a. do you like b. would like
Andy: " Dance music".

3. Jana: " **a** a banana?" a. would you like b. do you like
Nick: "No, thanks I'm not hungry".

4. Liz: " **b** bananas?" a. would you like b. do you like
Paul: "Yes, I love them!".

5. Tony: "do you play tennis?" a. do you like b. would you like
Mike: " Yes, I do".
Tony: " **b** to play a game now?"
Mike: "Yeah, sure!"

6. I'm hot and thirsty. **a** a cold drink. a. I'd like b. I like

7. I'm tired. **a** to go to bed now. a. I'd like b. I like

8. " **a** an apple, please!". a. I'd like b. I like

9. **a** apples. They're my favorite fruit. a. I like b. I'd like

10. I **b** to go to Italy for a holiday next year. a. like b. would like

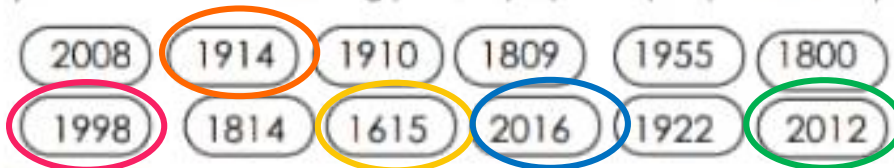
LISTENING

d) Listen and complete the conversations with "would like to + verb".

- A: Would you like to see Frozen this evening?
B: Sorry. No, I wouldn't. I'm not an animated movie fan.
- A: Would you like to go to the concert with us?
B: Yes, they Would.
- A: Who Would like to go dinner at Mario's Restaurant?
B: We would!
- A: Would you like to watch a music video?
B: Sounds good! Yes, I would.
- A: What would your sister like to do this afternoon after class?
B: She would like to with her friends for an hour before dinner?
stay
- A: When would your teacher like to record the video?
B: He would like to record to the video tomorrow morning in class..

SPEAKING

d) Choose five of the following years. Say a year to your partner. Your partner circles the year.



GRAMMAR

The past tense of "be".

Affirmative/ negative

Singular

I
He } was/wasn't at school yesterday.
She }

Plural

We
You } were/weren't at home.
They }

Example: There was a concert last night.

Example: There were movies last weekend.

Questions

Singular

Was I ...? }
Was He ...? } Yes, I was/ No, I wasn't
Was She ...? } He He
Was it ...? } She She
 } it it

Plural

Were we ...? }
Were you ...? } Yes, we was/ No, we wasn't
were they ...? } you you
 } they they

There was/ there were

Affirmative

There is (present) – there was (past).

Example: There was a concert last night.

Negative

There isn't (present)- there wasn't

There are (present) – there were (past)

Example: There were two movies last weekend

WH- questions

Where

When + was/were + subject + complement

Who

Example: Where were you last night?

Example: When was she in Italy?

Example: Who was at the party yesterday?

e) Complete with the Past Simple of "be".

1. A: Where were Paul and Jackie last night?

B: I don't know, but they were here.

2. A: Was she at school yesterday?

B: No. She was at home.

3. A: When were you in Italy? Last year?

B: Last year? No, we weren't in Italy last year.

4. A: What time was the movie?

B: It was at 7:00.

5. A: Were your parents at home at 10:00 last night?

B: No. They were at a play.

6. A: Who was at work on Monday?

B: Barry and Anne weren't. But I was.

LISTENING


g)  Listen to the conversation about events and circle the correct day or month.

1. If today is Sunday, then the party was on (Saturday) / Friday / Thursday).

2. If this is January, then their birthdays were in (February) / December / January).

3. If today is Friday, then the game was on (Monday) / Thursday / Wednesday).

LISTENING

1)  Listen and complete with numbers and dates.

Guide: The second head is of Thomas Jefferson. He was president of the United States from 1801 to 1809.

Tourist 1: When was he born?

Guide: He was born in 1743 in Virginia. His parents were very rich.

Tourist 1: Was he president after Washington?

Guide: No, he was the 3rd President.
(third)

Tourist 2: What's Jefferson famous for?

Guide: Well, he's famous for writing the Declaration of Independence- that was when he was 33, before he was President- and for buying the state of Louisiana from Napoleon in 1803.



READING

1) Look at the four statues. Who are they? Where are they? Label the photos with the people and cities.

Nelson	Garibaldi	Chopin	Joan of Arc
Rome	Warsaw	Paris	London



The statue of Chopin
in Warsaw

He was born in Mazovia in Polonia in 1810. When he was seven years old he was already a brilliant pianist. He was a great composer and his piano music is world-famous and very popular.



The statue of Joan Of Arc
in Paris

She was born in 1412 in the village of Domrémy in France. She was only a young girl but she was also a soldier and a famous leader in the war against the English.



The statue of Nelson
in London

He was born in Norfolk, England in 1758. He was a great sailor. He was famous for his victory against the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. His statue is in Trafalgar Square.



The statue of Garibaldi
in Rome

He was born in 1807. His family were from Genoa in Italy. He was a famous politician and soldier and a great leader.