

## Examen de prueba

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I work. You <b>work</b> . He / She / It <b>works</b> . We <b>work</b> . You <b>work</b> . They <b>work</b> .	<input type="checkbox"/> I <b>don't work</b> . You <b>don't work</b> . He / She / It <b>doesn't work</b> . We <b>don't work</b> . You <b>don't work</b> . They <b>don't work</b> .	<input type="checkbox"/> Do I work? Do you work? Does he / she / it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I <b>do</b> , you <b>do</b> , he / she / it <b>does</b> , we <b>do</b> , you <b>do</b> , they <b>do</b> .	Yes,	<input type="checkbox"/> I <b>don't</b> , you <b>don't</b> , he / she / it <b>doesn't</b> , we <b>don't</b> , you <b>don't</b> , they <b>don't</b> .	No,
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### A. Simple Present Tense: complete the statements.

- She \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day. (go)
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the morning. (drink)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ near here? (live)
- The dog \_\_\_\_\_ in the backyard. (play)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ our homework after dinner. (do)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. (- like)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ TV at night. (watch)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at 1 p.m. (- eat)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym on Sundays. (go)
- (she) \_\_\_\_\_ English? (speak)

### 3C word order in questions

Question word/phrase	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form of verb (20))
	Do	you	live near here?
	Does	your mother	work?
What	do	you	do?
Where	does	he	live?
How many children	do	you	have?
What kind of music	does	she	like?
How	do	you	spell your last name?



**Word order in be questions**  
Remember the word order in questions with be. Put be before the subject. Where are you from? What's your name? Is he Japanese?

### B. Complete the questions with **does**, **do**, **is**, **are**. Then match the questions to the answers.

- What \_\_\_\_\_ she do?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ they do?
- \_\_\_\_\_ he an architect?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you do?
- \_\_\_\_\_ they police officer?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ she work?
- \_\_\_\_\_ she a student?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ he do?

- a. He's an actor.
- b. In a restaurant – she's a waitress.
- c. She's a doctor.
- d. No, they're lawyers.
- e. I'm a hairstylist.
- f. No, he's an engineer.
- g. They're pilots.
- h. No, she's a teacher.

**C. Order the following words to make questions.**

1. Heavy / like / you / metal / Do

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2. The / do / on / do / What / weekend / you

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3. Live / Where / do / Seattle / you / in

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4. Is / favorite / Who / writer / your

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5. A / Are / flight / you / attendant

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**D. Complete with a question word. DO NOT REPEAT.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to work?

B By car.

2. A \_\_\_\_\_ car do you drive?

B A Toyota.

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the gym?

B In a factory.

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer, the movies or the theater?

B The theater, I think.

1 I **always** have toast for breakfast. (2 49))

Do you **usually** go to work by bus?

She doesn't **often** go to the movies.

They're **sometimes** late.

She **hardly ever** watches TV.

He is **never** stressed.

2 I have English classes **twice a week**.

She doesn't work **every day**.

#### E. Find the mistake.

- Often pilots sleep in hotels. \_\_\_\_\_
- The children walk every day to school. \_\_\_\_\_
- My sister is late never. \_\_\_\_\_
- We twice a week study English. \_\_\_\_\_
- I always am hungry. \_\_\_\_\_

**9A countable / uncountable nouns**

   

*an apple*   *three apples*   *rice*   *meat*

There are two kinds of nouns in English, countable (C) and uncountable (U).  
C = things you can count, e.g., *apples*. C nouns can be singular (*an apple*) or plural (*apples*).  
U = things you can't count.  
*butter, meat* NOT *two butters, three meats*  
U nouns are usually singular.

Some nouns can be C or U, but the meaning is different.

 

*an ice cream (C)*   *some ice cream (U)*

*a / an, some / any*

	countable	uncountable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We need	<i>an apple.</i> <i>some apples.</i>	<i>some butter.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> We don't need	<i>a tomato.</i> <i>any tomatoes.</i>	<i>any rice.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do we need	<i>an orange?</i> <i>any oranges?</i>	<i>any sugar?</i>

**4 30 i)**

 **some in ?**

We use **some** in **?** to ask for and offer things.  
*Can I have **some** apples, please?*  
*Would you like **some** coffee?*

#### F. Complete the dialogue with *a, an, some, any*

**A:** What do we need to buy for our dinner party? Let's make a list.

**B:** Well, I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ lasagna, so we need \_\_\_\_\_ pasta and \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

**A:** Pasta... and meat. What about tomatoes? Are there \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the refrigerator?

**B:** Let's look. There's \_\_\_\_\_ onion, but there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes. Put those on the list, too.

**A:** Ok... tomatoes. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ cheese?

**B:** Yes, there's \_\_\_\_\_ mozzarella cheese, so that's perfect.

**A:** Let's have \_\_\_\_\_ salad with the lasagna.