



Hola!
¿Sabías que hay 11 temas
que se incluyen en los
exámenes libres de inglés?



Esta guía incluye
ejercicios para todos
ellos.



Intenta responder lo más que
puedas. Si es que no recuerdas
como hacer algo, revisa tus apuntes!
Para esto los escribiste :)

Tati Salinas
2025

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Presente simple: Formas afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas.

1. Completa las oraciones en forma afirmativa con el verbo entre paréntesis:

- She _____ (play) the piano every day.
- My friends _____ (like) pizza.
- He _____ (go) to school by bike.
- They _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
- It _____ (rain) a lot in April.



2. Escribe las oraciones en forma negativa usando "don't" o "doesn't":

- I eat meat. → _____
- She drinks coffee. → _____
- They like football. → _____
- He goes to bed early. → _____
- We read magazines. → _____

3. Escribe preguntas en presente simple usando "do" o "does":

- _____ she play tennis?
- _____ you like ice cream?
- _____ they study English?
- _____ your brother work on weekends?
- _____ it rain in summer?



4. Escribe las respuestas cortas (short answers) usando "do" o "does":

- Do you like cats? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
- Does he play soccer? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
- Do they go to school on Saturdays? → Yes, _____ / No, _____

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Presente del verbo "to be". Usos especiales: there is, there are, be years old. Formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa. Expresiones de cuantificación: how much, how many?

1. Completa con la forma correcta del verbo "to be" (am, is, are):

- My name ____ Anna.
- They ____ in the classroom.
- I ____ 13 years old.
- There ____ a cat on the roof.
- We ____ happy today.



2. Reescribe las oraciones en forma negativa:

- She is 10 years old. → _____
- There are five pencils on the table. → _____
- I am a student. → _____

3. Escribe las preguntas correctamente usando "is, am, are":

- (you / 15 years old) → _____
- (there / a book / on the desk) → _____
- (he / in the kitchen) → _____

4. Usa "there is" o "there are" para completar la oración:

- _____ three apples in the basket.
- _____ a dog in the park.
- _____ many books on the shelf.
- _____ a pencil in your bag?

5. Completa la pregunta con "How much" o "How many" según corresponda:

- _____ sugar do you want in your tea?
- _____ oranges are in the fridge?
- _____ water is in the bottle?
- _____ students are in the class?

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Presente progresivo: Formas afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

1. Completa las oraciones con el presente progresivo (Present continuous):

(affirmative)

- Ejemplo: She (**read**) a book. → She **is reading** a book.
 - I (play) soccer with my friends. → _____
 - They (watch) a movie. → _____
 - We (study) for the exam. → _____
 - He (cook) dinner. → _____
 - My cat (sleep) on the sofa. → _____



(negative)

- Ejemplo: She **is reading** a book. → She **is not reading** a book.
 - I am playing soccer. → _____
 - They are watching a movie. → _____
 - We are studying for the exam. → _____
 - He is cooking dinner. → _____
 - My cat is sleeping. → _____

2. Escribe las oraciones como preguntas:

(interrogative)

- Ejemplo: **She is** reading a book. → **Is she** reading a book?
 - I am playing soccer. → _____
 - They are watching a movie. → _____
 - We are studying. → _____
 - He is cooking dinner. → _____
 - My cat is sleeping. → _____

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Imperativos

1. Encierra en un círculo la opción correcta para completar cada oración:

- (Be / Don't be) quiet, please.
- (Open / Don't open) the window, it's cold.
- (Sit / Don't sit) down and relax.
- (Turn / Don't turn) off your phone.
- (Speak / Don't speak) English in class. You need to practice!

2. Relaciona cada situación con la instrucción que corresponde:

Instrucción	Situación
◦ A. Don't touch the animals. ◦ B. Wash your hands. ◦ C. Keep the door closed. ◦ D. Don't run. ◦ E. Turn off the lights.	◦ Estás en un zoológico. ◦ Estás en una sala de hospital. ◦ Estás saliendo de la sala de clases. ◦ Estás entrando a la cocina. ◦ Estás en un pasillo del colegio.

3. Escribe una orden para cada situación, puede ser tanto afirmativa como negativa.

- El piso está mojado. → _____.
- Es tarde en la noche. → _____.
- Ves a un perro con hambre. → _____.
- Estás en una biblioteca. → _____.
- Entras a una sala de clases. → _____.



Name: _____

Grade: _____

Wh questions: who, what, where, when
Adverbios de frecuencia: sometimes, always, usually, never, often.

1. Escribe la palabra correcta para completar cada pregunta:

Who, What, Where, When

- _____ do you go to school?
- _____ is your best friend?
- _____ do you do on the weekend?
- _____ do you eat breakfast?
- _____ is your English teacher?

2. Escribe el adverbio correcto en cada espacio según tu rutina:

always, usually, often, sometimes, never

- I _____ eat cereal for breakfast.
- She _____ goes to bed at 10 p.m.
- We _____ play soccer on Saturdays.
- They _____ do their homework.
- He _____ eats vegetables. He hates them!

3. Escribe una pregunta usando Wh- y contéstala usando un adverbio de frecuencia.

- Ejemplo: What do you eat for dinner? – I usually eat pasta.

- What _____ Answer: _____
- When _____ Answer: _____
- Where _____ Answer: _____
- Who _____ Answer: _____
- What _____ Answer: _____



Name: _____
Grade: _____



Adjetivos
(posición en la oración)
Comparaciones y superlativos

1. Instrucciones: Reescribe las oraciones colocando el adjetivo en el lugar correcto:

- Ejemplo: She has a car / red. → She has a red car.
- They live in a house / beautiful. _____
- I met a dog / small at the park. _____
- He bought a shirt / blue yesterday. _____
- We saw a movie / interesting last night. _____

2. Comparativos: Completa las oraciones usando el comparativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Ejemplo: My cat **is softer than** yours.
- My house is _____ than yours. (big)
- This book is _____ than the other one. (interesting)
- Today is _____ than yesterday. (cold)
- Elephants are _____ than cats. (heavy)
- John is _____ than Peter. (tall)

3. Superlativos: Completa las oraciones usando el superlativo de los adjetivos entre paréntesis.

- Ejemplo: My cats are **the cutest** pets.
- This is the _____ day of the year. (hot)
- She is the _____ student in the class. (smart)
- That was the _____ movie I've ever seen. (funny)
- He's the _____ boy in the school. (young)
- This is the _____ road in the city. (narrow)



Name: _____

Grade: _____

Conectores: and, but, because, then.

Preposiciones de lugar:

in, on, next to, behind, between, opposite, in front of, near, under, at

1. Escribe el conector adecuado en cada espacio:

and, but, because, then

- I like pizza, _____ I don't like soda.
- She is tired _____ she didn't sleep well.
- We went to the park _____ played soccer.
- He ate dinner, _____ he watched TV.
- I like dogs _____ cats too.

2. Mira las imagenes y escribe la preposición correcta para completar la oración:

in, on, next to, behind, between, opposite, in front of, near, under, at

- The keys are _____ the table.
- The school is _____ the library and the park.
- My backpack is _____ the chair.
- The dog is _____ the sofa.
- The bank is _____ to the supermarket.
- The bus stop is _____ the post office.
- The driver is _____ the bus.
- The post office is _____ the supermarket.
- The cat is _____ the sofa.
- We are _____ the cinema.



3. Usa conectores y preposiciones para crear 3 oraciones:

- Ejemplo: *My phone is on the table and my bag is under it.*

- _____
- _____
- _____