REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA

MINISTERIO DEL PODER POPULAR PARA LA EDUCACIÓN

UNIDAD EDUCATIVA “ALTO BARINAS NORTE”

BARINAS ESTADO BARINAS

ÁREA DE FORMACIÓN: INGLÉS AÑO: 4TO DOCENTE: KAREN VIELMA

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SECCIÓN: 4 “D”  
**CALIFICACIÓN: 15**

2DA FORMA- PRUEBA DE REVISIÓN 4TO AÑO (2019-2020)

1. Fill in the gaps with the words in parenthesis. Write sentences in Past Perfect Tense. Translate them into spanish. Complete los espacios con las palabras en parentésis. Construya y escriba oraciones en Pasado Perfecto. Traduzca las oraciones en español. (4 pts)

a. When I arrived at the cinema, the film had started (start). √  
Cuando llegué al cine, la película había comenzado.√

b. She had lived (live) in China before she went to Thailand. √  
Ella había vivido en China antes de irse a Tailandia.√

c. After they had eaten (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick. √  
Después de haber comido los mariscos, comenzaron a sentirse enfermos.√

d. The garden was dead because it had been (be) dry all summer.√

El jardín estaba muerto porque había estado seco todo el verano.√

e. He had met (meet) her somewhere before. √  
La había conocido en algún lugar antes.√

f. We were late for the plane because we had forgotten (forget) our passports. √  
Llegamos tarde al avión porque habíamos olvidado nuestros pasaportes.√

g. She told me she had studied (study) a lot before the exam   
Ella me dijo que había estudiado mucho antes del examen√

h. We could go into the concert because we had brought (bring) our tickets.√

Podríamos ir al concierto porque habíamos traído nuestras entradas.

2. Look at the following sentences. Transform them into interrogative, affirmative and negative forms. Observe las siguientes oraciones. Transformelas en formas interrogativa, afirmativa y negativa.(4 pts)

a. My dad had cut the grass.

* interrogative:¿ had my dad cut the grass?
* affirmative: yes, my dad had cut the grass√
* negative: No, my dad hadn't cut the grass√

b. She had ridden her bike..

* interrogative: ¿ had she ridden her bike ?
* affirmative: Yes, she had ridden her bike √
* negative: No, she hadn't ridden her bike√

c. It had drunk some water.

* interrogative:¿ Had it drunk some water?
* affirmative: Yes, it had drunk some water√
* negative: No, it hadn't drunk some water √

d. He had read a ghost story.

* interrogative: ¿ had he read a ghost story?
* affirmative: Yes, he had read a ghost story√
* negative: no, he hadn't read a ghost story√

3. Choose any conversation topic. Write a short dialogue (2 characters -4 interventions each character), the characters give their opinions using the expressions sugested in the pedagogical guide. Escoja cualquier tema de conversación. Escriba un diálogo (2 personajes- 4 intervenciones cada personaje), los personajes dan sus opiniones usando las expresiones sugeridas en la guía pedagógica.(4 pts)

* Rut: hi how are you today, Diego?
* Diego: hi Rut, I am fine today, but thinking about covid-19 I am worriend
* Rut: that is just what I was thinking
* Diego: well, I have an uncle that she feels sick
* Rut: how do yon feel about it?
* Diego: bad! Beacusehe is old
* Rut: don't worry, everything it's gonna be right
* Diego: thank you for your wishes
* Rut: see you later diego
* Diego: i'll call you! bye

En este diálogo, solo empleaste dos de las expresiones sugeridas en la guía pedagógica  
  
4. True/ False. Read the following sentences, write a (T) if the sentence is true, and write an (F) if the sentence is false. If it is false, explain the reason in english.Verdadero/ Falso. Lea las siguientes oraciones escriba una (T) si la oración es verdadera, y escriba una (F) si la oración es falsa. Si la oración es falsa, explique la razón en inglés.(4 pts)

a. Adjectives are words that make actions of a person, animal or thing in the sentence.....(f )√

abjetives are words thant describe or modify a person animal or thing in the sentence

b. Adjectives nearly always appear immediately before the noun or noun phrase that they modify.....(T )√

c. Large Adjectives have one syllable in writing......(F )√

large adjective they have two or more syllables

d. The following adjectives: round (a ball), circle (a door knob), triangular, rectangular (a flag), square (a cake), oval (an egg), broad, curved, flat, etc, are adjectives of size ........( T)X

5. Look at the following sentences. In each exercise, there are 3 wrong options and one correct option, pick up the correct one. Rewrite sentences in english. Identify the degree of comparison in each exercise. Translate them into spanish. Observe las siguientes oraciones. En cada ejercicio, hay 3 incorrectas y una correcta, seleccione la correcta. Reescriba las oraciones en inglés. Identifique escribiendo el grado de comparación empleado en la oración. Traduzca las oraciones en español.(4

pts)

a.. A bike is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a car.

* more cheap than
* cheaper than
* more cheaper than
* cheaper as

\_\_ A bike is cheaper as a car. Una bicicleta es más barata que un carro X

b."I think Madonna was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Marilyn Monroe"

* less beautiful than
* less beautifuller than
* more beautifuller than
* less beautiful as

\_ I think Madonna less beautiful than Marilyn Monroe.√  
Creo que Madonna es menos bella que Marilyn Monroe

c. Germany is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China.

* as big as
* not bigger as
* not as big than
* not as big as

\_ Germany is as big as China. √

Alemania es tan grande como China.

d. "When it came to maths, Phillip was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in the class."

* the worst
* worst
* the most bad
* the baddest

When it came to maths, Phillip was the worst student in the class." √  
Cuando se trataba de matemáticas, Phillip era el peor alumno de la clase ".