



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
Escuela Industrial y Prepa Técnica Pablo Livas
Laboratorio de 3ra y 5ta Op. de
VIDA COTIDIANA EN OTRO IDIOMA II
Semestre Agosto - diciembre 2025



Name: _____ Group: _____ Date: _____

I. Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Form

Countable	Uncountable
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can be counted and have both a singular and a plural form.We can use a/an or on in the singular form and some, any or numbers in the plural form. A book – two books.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only have a singular form and we cannot count them.We don't use an/an or numbers before uncountable nouns but we often use some and any. Coffee, sugar, milk.

Some	Any
<ul style="list-style-type: none">We use some with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and offers. There are some apples in the table. Would you like some tea?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We use any with uncountable and plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences. Is there any milk in the refrigerator? There aren't any apples in the table.

How many...?	How much...?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">We use How many...? With plural countable nouns to ask about the number of something. How many can of lemonade do we need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">We use How much...? With uncountable nouns to ask about the quantity of something. How much milk is there?

I. Complete using countable, uncountable, some, any or How much/ How many.

- Do you have _____ bread in the house?
- Can I have _____ sugar?
- _____ money do you have?
- Carla does not have _____ friends.
- _____ apples do we have?

II. Present Progressive

Structure

Positive: I + am + verb (ing). **Negative:** I + am not + verb (ing).

Question: Am + I + verb (ing) +?

Meaning

We use Present Progressive for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking or for a temporary situation.

Examples

What is Maria doing now? She's talking on the phone.

Is Maria sleeping? No, she isn't.

I. Complete using Present Progressive.

1. Sarah is _____ (change) her clothes right now.
2. It is _____ (snow) at the moment.
3. The children are _____ (sleep) so please be quiet.
4. He _____ (not play) tennis with his friends
5. Marian is _____ (study) a lot for her exam.

III. Past Simple of regular e irregular verbs

Structure

Formation	
Most verbs take -ed.	talk → talked
Verbs ending in -e, take -d..	call → called
Verbs ending in a consonant + -y, drop the -y and take -ed.	try → tried but play → played
Verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the -ed.	stop → stopped

Meaning

We use the Past Simple for:

Action that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.

Habitual or repeated actions in the past.

Completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.

Examples: We bought our car four years ago.

I always went to bed early when I lived with my parents.

Yesterday, I got up at 7:00, had breakfast and left for work.

Complete using Past Simple of regular e irregular verbs

1. Yuriko _____ (fix) the TV.
2. It _____ (rain) a lot.
3. They _____ (walk) for a long time.
4. _____ your mother _____ (win) the lottery?
5. Peter _____ (not read) that book yet.

IV. There was / There were

	Affirmative	Negative
Singular	There was	There was not / There wasn't
Plural	There were	There were not / There weren't

	Question	Short Answers	
Singular	Was there ...?	Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Plural	Were there ...?	Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.

We use there was before singular nouns. There was a loud noise coming from outside.

We use there were before plural nouns. There were many people at the concert.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of there was/ there were.

1. _____ a power outage last night. (+)
2. _____ a lot of people at the event?
3. _____ a delicious cake at the party. (-)
4. _____ an arm chair in the room?
5. _____ five books on the table. (+)
6. _____

V. The verb should

Affirmative	Negative
I	I
You	You
He	He
She should go.	She shouldn't go.
It	It
We	We
You	You
They	They

Question	Short Answers	
I	I	I
you	you	you
he	he	he
Should she go?	Yes, she should.	No, she shouldn't.
it	It	It
we	we	we
you	you	you
they	they	they

Complete with the correct form of the verb should.

1. You _____ study more for the exam.
2. _____ call her parents more often?
3. They _____ bring a jacket to the trip.
4. The company _____ invest in new technology.
5. _____ we save money for our future?