



UANL

# Portafolio de Evidencias Oportunidades Extraordinarias



## Vida Cotidiana en Otro Idioma II

Nombre del estudiante : \_\_\_\_\_

Matrícula: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2022

Maestro: \_\_\_\_\_

Señala la oportunidad correspondiente:

3ª

4ª

5ª

6ª

**Es requisito para presentar el realizar por lo menos 2 conferencias, es necesario para tu formación integral y se refleja en tu proceso de aprendizaje para las Unidades de Aprendizaje:**

El presente portafolio forma parte del 60% de tu calificación. Este valor se obtendrá siempre y cuando cumpla con los siguientes requisitos:

1. Escribe tus datos de identificación completos.
2. Adjunta el portafolio en MS Teams en formato PDF, el día y hora que el maestro lo señale, en el apartado de Tareas del equipo correspondiente a la materia (No olvides agregar tu nombre completo en cada hoja).
3. Verifica el envío correcto del portafolio.

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Departamento de Tutorías  
“Registro de participación en  
Talleres de Formación Integral”

3ª y 5ª PARAR: Para, Atiende, Recuerda, Aplica, Regresa. 12 al 15 de sept.	3ª y 5ª Perseverancia. 19 al 23 de sept.
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### ADVERTENCIA

El plagio y comercio de material académico contenido en este portafolio será sancionado en los términos de la Legislación Universitaria.



# Portafolio de Oportunidades Extraordinarias

## Vida Cotidiana en Otro idioma 2

### Simple present

#### Simple Present Tense

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I work	Do I work?	I don't work
You work	Do you work?	You don't work
He works	Does he work?	He doesn't work
She works	Does she work?	She doesn't work
It Works	Does it Work?	It doesn't work
We work	Do we work?	We don't work
You work	Do you work?	You don't work
They work	Do they work?	They don't work

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter and his friends go to school by bus. (go)
2. Elephants \_\_\_\_\_ leaves and grass. (eat)
3. David's father \_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital. (work)
4. The bank opens at 9.30 and \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.30. (close)
5. Tom and Jim \_\_\_\_\_ football every day after school. (play)
6. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ in the park every day (run)
7. My father \_\_\_\_\_ his car on weekends

Change these affirmative sentences to negative using simple present

1. Peter wake up at seven. **Peter doesn't wake up at seven** \_\_\_\_\_
2. The children run home. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I take the book with me. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We turn off the computer. \_\_\_\_\_

5. My friend studies at the afternoons \_\_\_\_\_

6. It snows in winter. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Complete the questions with Do or Does.**

1. **Does** she take her dog for a walk in the morning?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your friend Paul work in the shop over there?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ they know the answers to the exam?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents know that you smoke?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Bill teach maths?
6. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your sister live?
7. What time \_\_\_\_\_ the lessons finish?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the coast in summer?

**Adverbs of Frequency**

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

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100%	ALWAYS	You are <b>always</b> late.
90%	USUALLY	We <b>usually</b> go to the cinema on Sunday.
70%	OFTEN	He <b>often</b> cooks pasta.
50%	SOMETIMES	We <b>sometimes</b> order pizza for dinner.
10%	HARDLY EVER RARELY	She <b>hardly ever</b> smiles.
0%	NEVER	They are <b>never</b> at home when we call.

### WORD ORDER

POSITIVE	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	He <b>often</b> <b>cooks</b> pasta.
	SUBJECT	BE	FREQUENCY ADVERB	You <b>are</b> <b>always</b> late.
QUESTION	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	<b>Are</b> you <b>always</b> late? <b>Does</b> he <b>often</b> cook?

**⚠ Use NEVER and HARDLY EVER with positive verbs**

<b>✗</b> He isn't never late.	<b>✗</b> They don't hardly ever go to the library.
<b>✓</b> He is never late.	<b>✓</b> They hardly ever go to the library.

test-english.com

**Exercise**

**Write the frequency adverbs indicated in each sentences.**

1. Father is late for dinner. (always 100%)

**Father is always late for dinner**

---

2. Fred goes hunting with his friend. (often 70%)

---

3. Their child is well behaved. (rarely 20%)

---

4. My mother can do my science homework. (never 0%)

---

5. I go out at night. (seldom 20%)

---

6. We celebrate my dad's birthday at a hotel. (usually 80%)

---

7. Tourists see whales in the ocean. (sometimes 50%)

---

8. My cousins are away on the weekends. (usually 80%)

---

9. I go swimming alone. (never 0%)

---

10. I visit grandma. (often 70%)

---

## Present Continuous

Present continuous		
I You/We/They He/She/It	am/am not are/aren't is/isn't	wearing trainers.
Am Are Is	I we/you/they he/she/it	wearing trainers?
Yes/No,	I we/you/they he/she/it	am/am not. are/aren't. is/isn't.

We use the present continuous to describe actions that are happening at the moment.

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Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

My sister is watching (watch) TV right now.

The boys **isn't playing** (not play) tennis today

The women \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the park now

Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not wash) his car today.

They . \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to work right now.

Jason \_\_\_\_\_ (study) music this year

The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not swim) at the moment.

### Do questions correctly in present continuous

1. your dad / work / today / ? **Is your dad working now?** \_\_\_\_\_
2. you / have a good time / on holiday / ? \_\_\_\_\_
3. your friends / play football / ? \_\_\_\_\_
4. your mum / cook dinner / now / ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. they / drink / coffee (?) \_\_\_\_\_

## Imperatives

Examples

**Open** your books.

**Don't play** inside the house!

Unscramble the following words to form correct sentences

1. Speaking/hand/Raise/before/your

---

2. To /classmates/ Be/ your/courteous

---

3. the/Bring /please /pencils /me

---

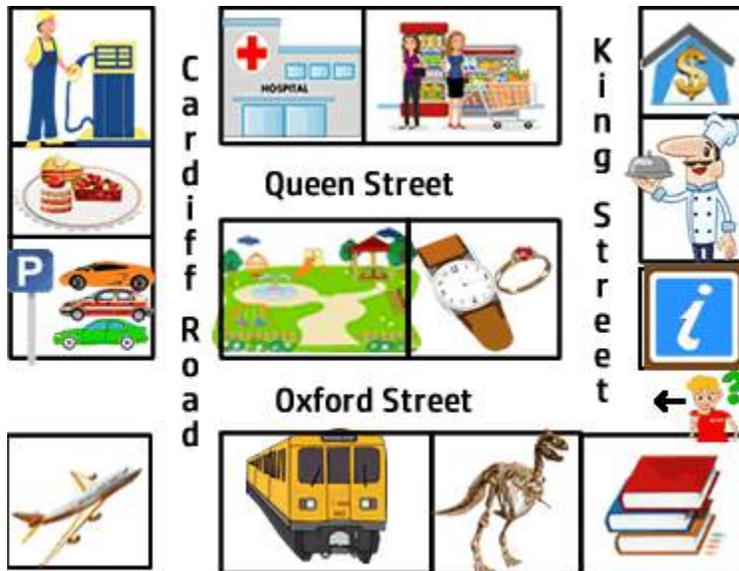
4. tomorrow/Don't /bring/to/homework/forget/your

---

5. much/noise/Don't/so/make

---

## Giving directions



Write down the correct name of the place on the line. Use the vocabulary from the box

Airport, Jeweler, Hospital, Bakery

1. Is It next to the library \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is it on the corner of \_\_\_\_\_ parking lot \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is it opposite the park , next to supermarket \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is it between the gas station and the parking lot \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is it crossing Queen street , in front of supermarket \_\_\_\_\_

**Can**

Affirmative	Negative		Interrogative
	Long Form	Short Form	
I can	I cannot	I can't	Can I?
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you?
He can	He cannot	He can't	Can he?
She can	She cannot	She can't	Can she?
It can	It cannot	It can't	Can it?
We can	We cannot	We can't	Can we?
You can	You cannot	You can't	Can you?
They can	They cannot	They can't	Can they?

<b>Short answers</b>	Can you dance?	Yes, I can./No, I can't.
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# Grammar:

# CAN / CAN'T: expressing ability

**A. Look at the pictures and write sentences about what these people CAN or CAN'T do. Use these verbs:**

dance swim sing cook drive  
run ski play the piano ride a horse paint



- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah and Tom <u>can dance.</u> ☺ | 2. Mary _____ ☹              |
| 3. Tony <u>can't sing.</u> ☹         | 4. That man _____ ☹          |
| 5. Granny _____ ☹                    | 6. She _____ the marathon. ☹ |
| 7. They _____ ☹                      | 8. Tina _____ ☹              |
| 9. He _____ ☹                        | 10. Mr Smith _____ ☹         |

**B. And you? Can you do these things? Write short answers.**

1. Can you speak French? ⇒ **No, I can't.**
2. Can you ride a bike? ⇒ **Yes, I can.**
3. Can you play chess? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Can you bake a cake? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Can you whistle? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Can you dive? \_\_\_\_\_



# SCHOOL



1 - Look at the pictures.



HELEN



KATE



JOHN



ALICE



TOM AND JIM



BEN



PETER



JOE AND MEG

1.1 - Write what people can or can't do.

PLAY FOOTBALL- SWIM- RUN FAST - ROLLERSKATE  
PLAY CHESS -PLAY THE GUITAR - DRAW -- RIDE A BIKE

- a) Helen can play football. (Helen)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ (Kate)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (John)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ (Alice)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ (Tom and Jim)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ (Ben)
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ (Peter)
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ (Joe and Meg)

## Etapa 2

### Futuro simple will



# SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

- +** S+will/shall + V(bare form)  
I will go to Thailand.
- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)  
I will not go to Thailand.
- ?** Will + S + V(Base form) +...?  
Will you go to Thailand?

#### Write positive sentences in will Future.

1. We (help) will help you.
2. I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ you a drink.
3. I think our team (win) \_\_\_ the match.
4. Maybe she (do) \_\_\_ a language course in Malta.
5. I (buy) \_\_\_ the tickets.
6. Perhaps she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ this for you.
7. Maybe we (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
8. She hopes that he (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner tonight.
9. I'm sure they (understand) \_\_\_\_\_ your problem.
10. They (go / probably) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Write negative sentences in will future.

1. (I / answer / the question) : I won't answer the question
2. (she / read / the book) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (they / drink / beer) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (we / send / the postcard) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (Vanessa / catch / the ball) \_\_\_\_\_

6. (James / open / the door) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (we / listen / to the radio) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (they / eat / fish) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (she / give / him / the apple) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (the computer / crash) \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Write questions in will future.**

1. (you / ask / him) **Will you ask him?** \_\_\_\_\_
2. (Jenny / lock / the door) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (it / rain) \_\_\_\_\_
4. (the teacher / test / our English) \_\_\_\_\_
5. (what / they / eat) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (when / she / be / back) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (who / drive / us / into town) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (where / we / meet) \_\_\_\_\_
9. (when / I / be / famous) \_\_\_\_\_
10. (what / you / do) \_\_\_\_\_

**Going to**

**AFFIRMATIVE**

Subject + to be + Going to + infinitive + complement

He is going to travel to Italy

**NEGATIVE**

Subject + to be + not + Going to + infinitive + complement

He is not going to travel to Italy

**INTERROGATIVE**

To be + subject + Going to + infinitive + complement?

Is he going to travel to Italy ?

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## FUTURE: GOING TO



I	am			Am	I		
You	are			Are	you		
He	is			Is	he		
She	is	going to	cook.	Is	she	going to	cook?
It	is			Is	it		
We	are			Are	we		
They	are			Are	they		

# GRAMMAR DICTATION

- Listen to your teacher read aloud present simple verbs. Then, use 'going to' to make statements and questions in the spaces below

### STATEMENTS

see a movie

- My friends are going to see a movie.
- Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_
- I \_\_\_\_\_
- Bob and Cathy \_\_\_\_\_
- The movie \_\_\_\_\_
- We \_\_\_\_\_

### QUESTIONS

be late

- Are my classmates going to be late?
- \_\_\_\_\_ John and Steven \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ the airplane \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Will -Going to

**WILL vs. GOING TO**

WILL	GOING TO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (immediate decision) E.g: I'll have salad now.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (prior plans) E.g: I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences E.g: I think United will win the game.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Express a prediction based on present evidence E.g: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Express a future fact E.g: The sun will rise tomorrow.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Express that something is about to happen E.g: Get back! The bomb is going to explode.</li></ul>

Both Will and Going to can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.  
E.g: I think it will be foggy tomorrow. = I think it is going to be foggy tomorrow.

TESL.COM

### Write will or going to in the blanks

1. Philipp  will be  15 next Wednesday. *(to be)*
2. They  a new computer. *(to get)*
3. I think my mother  this CD. *(to like)*
4. Paul's sister  a baby. *(to have)*
5. They  at about 4 in the afternoon. *(to arrive)*

<h2>Much</h2>	<h2>Many</h2>
<p><b>Uncountable nouns.</b> A large amount.</p>  <p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The party was so <b>much</b> fun.</li><li>• I didn't get <b>much</b> sleep last night.</li><li>• How <b>much</b> money do you have?</li></ul>	<p><b>Countable nouns.</b> A large amount.</p>  <p><b>For example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She has <b>many</b> friends.</li><li>• There aren't <b>many</b> people here.</li><li>• How <b>many</b> properties do you own?</li></ul>

Exercise

1. I'm sorry, I don't have  time.
2. That store hasn't  notebooks.
3. Today I've  work to do.
4. He always puts  sugar in his tea.
5. She didn't make  mistakes in her test.
6. We don't have  juice left. I'll go to buy some.
7. How  money do you earn?

A little a few

# What's the Difference?

**a few**

not many, some  
We use **A FEW** with  
countable nouns in the  
plural

*We've got a few apples.*



**a little**

not much, some  
We use **A LITTLE** with  
uncountable nouns

*We've only got a little money.*



## Exercise

### Fill with a few or a little in the blanks

1. He has a few plans.
2. She has got \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
3. He drank \_\_\_\_\_ whisky.
4. And has \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
5. We saw \_\_\_\_\_ people at the restaurant.
6. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers.
7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ petrol in his car.
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ bottles on the table.
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ hotels in this town.
10. I want to eat \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## QUANTIFIERS: SOME/ANY



STATEMENT	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
<b>Plural Nouns</b> I have some cookies.	I don't have any cookies.	Do you have any cookies?
<b>Uncountable Nouns</b> I need some water.	I don't need any water.	Do you need any water?

**NOTE 1:** With questions in which we expect the answer to be 'Yes', we use 'some' instead of 'any'.  
Example: Could you please give me some bananas?

**NOTE 2:** Some common uncountable nouns include:  
coffee, food, homework, information, milk, money, paper, rice, salt, soup, sugar, tea, time, water

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use 'some' or 'any'.

1. I don't need any money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
2. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ pens, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ pens.
3. Our teacher didn't give us \_\_\_\_\_ homework yesterday.
4. I'm tired. Do we have \_\_\_\_\_ time to take a nap?
5. A: Do they have \_\_\_\_\_ library cards? B: No, they don't have \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Paul wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_ new shoes.
7. Excuse me, I need \_\_\_\_\_ information about the flight to Boston.
8. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ paper, but Mary has \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Mr. Smith has \_\_\_\_\_ questions that he wants to ask you.
10. They have \_\_\_\_\_ apples, but they don't have \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.
11. I'm sorry, but we don't have \_\_\_\_\_ more tickets.
12. Thomas read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting books last month.
13. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ milk and \_\_\_\_\_ sugar at the supermarket.
14. A: Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ coins for the bus? B: No, I have \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I need \_\_\_\_\_ help with my homework.

Etapa 3

Simple past verb to be

**WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense** **Woodward**  
ENGLISH

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
I	was	happy.	I
He	was	hungry.	He
She	was	a nurse.	She
It	was	big.	It
			wasn't = was not
We	were	early.	We
You	were	at school.	You
They	were	quiet.	They
			weren't = were not

**QUESTIONS**

+ Affirmative	They <b>were</b> happy.	She <b>was</b> rich.	
? Question	<b>Were</b> they happy?	<b>Was</b> she rich?	
Short Answer	Yes, they were / No, they weren't	Yes, she was / No, she wasn't	

Wh- Word	+	Verb	+	Subject	+	Complement
Where		was		I / he / she / it		sick ... ?
Why		were		we / you / they		tired ... ?
When						ready ... ?

- Why **was** he angry?                      - When **was** she nervous?  
 - Where **were** you yesterday?           - Who **were** those people?

[www.grammar.cl](http://www.grammar.cl)    [www.woodwardenglish.com](http://www.woodwardenglish.com)    [www.vocabulary.cl](http://www.vocabulary.cl)

**Exercise**

Fill in was or were into the gaps. If there is a (-) use the negation (wasn't or weren't).

1. Last year my best friend  22 years old.
2. The weather  cold when we  in Berlin.
3. Why  you so angry yesterday?
4. At this time last year Sandra  in Paris.
5. We  tired because it  late at night.
6. Tim  asleep at ten o'clock yesterday. (-)
7. Our hotel last year  small, but it  very clean.
8. I phoned you at the weekend, but you  at home. (-)
9. My dad  at work the whole week, because he was ill. (-)
10. The shops  open yesterday, but we didn't go there.
11. My friends  at the shopping mall two days ago.

**PAST SIMPLE**

**AFFIRMATIVE**  
I worked  
You worked  
He worked  
She worked  
It worked  
We worked  
You worked  
They worked

**NEGATIVE**  
I **didn't** work  
You **didn't** work  
He **didn't** work  
She **didn't** work  
It **didn't** work  
We **didn't** work  
You **didn't** work  
They **didn't** work

**INTERROGATIVE**  
**Did** I sleep ...?  
**Did** you sleep ...?  
**Did** she sleep ...?  
**Did** he sleep ...?  
**Did** it sleep ...?  
**Did** we sleep ...?  
**Did** you sleep ...?  
**Did** they sleep ...?

**SHORT ANSWERS**  
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.  
Yes, you did. / No, You didn't.  
Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.  
Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.  
Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.  
Yes, we did. / No, We didn't.  
Yes, you did. / No, You didn't.  
Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

Exercise complete with simple past the blanks

1. I  my maths homework yesterday. *(to do)*
2.  Susan  to England by plane? *(to go)*
3. They  a farm two weeks ago. *(to visit)*
4. Jenny and Peggy  their brother. *(not/to help)*
5. The children  at home last weekend. *(not/to be)*
6. When  you  this wonderful skirt? *(to design)*
7. My mother  into the van. *(not/to crash)*
8. The boys  the mudguards of their bicycles. *(to take off)*
9.  you  your aunt last week? *(to phone)*
10. He  milk at school. *(not/to drink)*

# DIFFERENT ADVERBS LIST

## ADVERBS OF TIME

eventually

daily

already

weekly

tomorrow

before

earlier



## ADVERBS OF PLACE

abroad

above

under

right

outside

upstairs

towards



## ADVERBS OF MANNER

cheerfully

calmly

rapidly

promptly

well

eagerly

beautifully

[www.engdic.org](http://www.engdic.org)

Choose the correct Adverb of manner

- 1. When my teacher talks too \_\_\_\_, it's difficult to understand him.

- slowly
- quickly
- quickly

- 2. I always study \_\_\_\_ for a big test.

- hard
- hardly
- goodly

- 3. My dad used to shout \_\_\_\_ when he was angry.

- noise
- loudly
- loud

• 4. Please try to behave \_\_\_ when you meet my family.

- normally
- quickly
- softly

• 5. She did \_\_\_ in her tennis match last week. She won.

- bad
- well
- goodly

• 6. Please close the door \_\_\_ when you enter my room.

- stupidly
- successfully
- gently

• 7. I'm sitting \_\_\_ so I don't want to move.

- comfortably
- normally
- quickly

• 8. My husband sings \_\_\_ when he's in the shower. Even the neighbours can hear him.

- quietly
- enthusiastically
- bigly

• 9. She laughs \_\_\_ at my jokes.

- happily
- well
- angrily

- 10. Sometimes I need my teacher to talk more \_\_\_\_ so I can hear her better.

- slowly
- successfully
- hardly

**Choose the correct Adverb of place**

1. Close the door when you go \_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. Out
  2. Westward
  3. Lightly
  4. Here
  
2. The cat is hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the couch.
  1. On
  2. Underneath
  3. Somewhere
  4. There
  
3. Will you be starting your plants \_\_\_\_\_ or in a greenhouse?
  1. Round
  2. Home
  3. Outside
  4. Around
  
4. The ship sailed \_\_\_\_\_, encountering heavy weather along the way.
  1. Up
  2. Down
  3. Northwards
  4. Backwards
  
5. When she saw me waiting, she ran \_\_\_\_\_ me.
  1. Around
  2. Towards
  3. Through
  4. Forward

Etap 4

Used to Past habits

# Used To

	Subject	Used To	Infinitive	
+	I, you, he/she/it, we, they	used to	go	to the movies every Saturday.
-		didn't use to never used to	go	on vacation.
?	Did you	use to	work	hard?

## EXPRESSING PAST HABITS (used to)

1 Complete the table.

+	-	?
I used to go to work by car.		
	You didn't use to have many friends at school.	
		Did he use to visit her grandparents at the weekends?
She used to be my best friend.		
	It didn't use to be a cinema earlier.	
		Did we use to have dinner at six every evening?
You used to wear that stupid hat every day.		
	They didn't use to be our neighbours in London.	

# Past – Time expressions

I. Look at the expressions we use with **LAST** and **AGO**.

<b>AGO</b>	<b>LAST</b>
<i>I called my family _____</i>	<i>I called my family _____</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Ten minutes ago</i></li><li>• <i>An hour ago</i></li><li>• <i>Two days ago</i></li><li>• <i>A week ago</i></li><li>• <i>A few months ago</i></li><li>• <i>A year ago</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Last night</i></li><li>• <i>Last week</i></li><li>• <i>Last weekend</i></li><li>• <i>Last month</i></li><li>• <i>Last November</i></li><li>• <i>Last year</i></li><li>• <i>Last Monday</i></li><li>• <i>Last summer/fall/winter/spring</i></li></ul>

II. Complete the sentences using **AGO** or **LAST**.

- My brother found a job \_\_\_\_\_ week.*
- I returned from Japan two weeks \_\_\_\_\_.*
- Jack went to bed very late \_\_\_\_\_ night.*
- We had a difficult test \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.*
- I started to study French \_\_\_\_\_ September.*