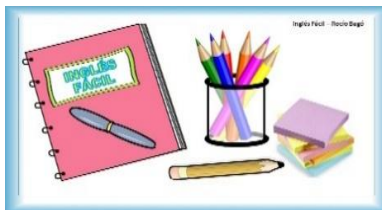




DICTADO 1

& Reading Comprehension

1. Martha is a student who studies English every day.
2. She studies in the morning at her house.
3. Last year, she started learning English because she wanted a better job.
4. Every day, she reads a book and writes sentences in a notebook.
5. On Mondays, she studies with a teacher.
6. Yesterday, she studied the past tense and learned many new verbs.
7. Now, she is more confident at speaking in English.
8. Next month, she will take an English test at a language center.
9. She is very excited about this opportunity.
10. Her brother also studies English.
11. He usually studies at night, but today he is studying in the afternoon because he has a class at 6:00 p.m.
12. Martha believes that learning English is important, and she always says: "Practice a little every day, and you will improve."



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Questions:

1. Where does Martha study in the morning?
2. Why did Martha start learning English?
3. What does she do every day to practice?
4. When does she study with a teacher?
5. What did she study yesterday?
6. How does Martha feel now about her English?
7. When will she take an English test?
8. Where will she take the test?
9. When does her brother usually study?
10. What advice does Martha give about learning English?

ANALICEMOS LO SIGUIENTE:

- 1) She studies **in** the morning **at** her house.

Usamos “in” para hablar de **partes del día**:

- 👉 **in the morning** = en la mañana
- 👉 **in the afternoon** = en la tarde
- 👉 **in the evening** = en la noche (temprano)

✓ Entonces:

She studies **in the morning** = Ella estudia en la mañana



Ahora, usamos “**at**” para hablar de un **lugar específico o punto**.

👉 **at her house** = en su casa

💡 Ejemplos similares:

- I work **in the afternoon at the office**. 🏢
- They eat **in the evening at home**. 🍴
- He studies **in the morning at school**. 🎓

🧠 Resumen:

👉 “**in**” = tiempo (partes del día)

👉 “**at**” = lugar específico

2) Now, she is more confident **at speaking** in English.

Usamos “**at**” porque estamos hablando de **una habilidad o actividad**.

👉 En inglés, cuando quieres decir que alguien es bueno, malo o tiene confianza en algo que hace, usamos:

👉 **confident at + actividad** (verbo en -ing)

👉 **good at + actividad** (verbo en -ing)

👉 **bad at + actividad** (verbo en -ing)

🔍 ¿Por qué “speaking”?

Porque después de una preposición como “at”, el verbo va en **-ing**.

✓ at + speak ❌

✓ at + speaking ✅

💡 Ejemplos similares:

- She is good **at cooking**. 🔍
- He is bad **at math**. ÷
- I am excellent **at playing soccer**. ⚽
- They are confident **at talking to people**. 🗣️

🧠 Resumen:

👉 Usamos “at” cuando hablamos de **qué tan bien alguien hace algo**

👉 Después de “at” → **verbo en -ing**

RECUERDA QUE HABLAR INGLÈS ...



INGLÈS FÀCIL

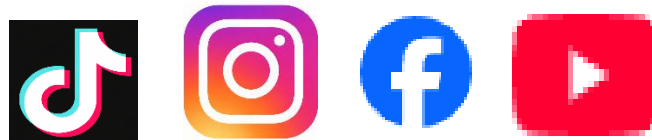
!!! ABRE PUERTAS !!!

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