



GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE
VERACRUZ
2024 - 2030

SEV
SECRETARÍA
DE EDUCACIÓN
DE VERACRUZ

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EDUCACIÓN MEDIA
SUPERIOR Y SUPERIOR

 **TEBAEV**
Telebachillerato de Veracruz

Inglés I.

To be, or not to be, that is the question

Artemia Amparo Molina Vela
Carlos Emilio Rojas Ortega
José Salvador Suárez Reyes
María de Lourdes Suárez Jarvio

GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE VERACRUZ

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Zaida Ruth García Montes

Formación
Ariadna Janet Ochoa Iserte
Zaira Zulema Sánchez Hernández

Fotografía de la portada
Zaida Ruth García Montes

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Primera edición: 2026
ISBN 978-607-725-594-9

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Km 4.5 Carretera federal Xalapa-Veracruz
Col. Rubí Ánimas, C.P. 91193, Xalapa, Veracruz
Telebachillerato de Veracruz

Impreso en México

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De lo que sabes

I. Completa las siguientes oraciones con la conjugación del verbo to be que corresponda. (Am, are o is).

1. I _____ happy.
2. You _____ awesome.
3. We _____ here.
4. They _____ strong.
5. She _____ beautiful.
6. It _____ good.

II. Responde las siguientes preguntas correctamente.

1. What is your name? _____
2. What is your surname? _____
3. Where are you from? _____
4. Where do you live? _____
5. Are you single? _____
6. Do you have brothers or sisters? _____

III. Coloca dentro del paréntesis la letra que responda a cada cuestionamiento.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. () How old are you? | a) On the second floor. |
| 2. () Spaghetti is from Italy. It is... | b) ¡Nos vemos! |
| 3. () How many brothers do you have? | c) France. |
| 4. () Alice is from Mexico. She is ... | d) One. |
| 5. () ¡Good morning! | e) Italian. |
| 6. () Where do you live? | f) I am fifty. |
| 7. () ¡See you later! | g) Mexican. |
| 8. () We are French. We are from... | h) ¡Buenos días! |



Pensar desde la lectura

¿Quién eres cuando hablas inglés?

Figura 1.1
Ana.



Tu nombre puede ser Ana, Luis o quizá algo distinto que te hace único. En inglés, basta con decir: "My name is Ana" para abrir un puente hacia otro mundo. El inglés no es sólo un conjunto de palabras: es la manera de presentarte, de saludar, de preguntar y comprender. Es decir: "Hello!" con alegría o "Good morning" con respeto. Es reconocer que "there is a book on the table" o que "there are students in the classroom". Es usar he, she, they para hablar de otros, y I, you, we para hablar de ti y de quienes te rodean.

Es descubrir que México no es sólo tu país, sino que puedes afirmar con orgullo: "I am Mexican." Es compartir tu historia: "I live in Xalapa. I am seventeen years old. My birthday is on the third of March."

Cada estructura que aprendes te da poder: el poder de presentarte, de preguntar, de comprender y de conectar. Este curso de inglés no se trata únicamente de memorizar reglas. Se trata de descubrir quién eres cuando te expresas en otro idioma. De transformar el inglés en una herramienta que te acompañará en viajes, en oportunidades de trabajo y en tus sueños.

Entonces, ¿te animas a empezar? Tu voz en inglés ya está lista. Sólo necesitas usarla.

1.1

Verbo *to be* (forma afirmativa)

Let's begin our course! you will use the verb "to be" and basic greetings to introduce yourself for the first time in English, creating an atmosphere of respect and inclusion in your Telebachillerato classroom.

Look around you; in our classroom or your community, we greet each other in different ways depending on the time of day or who we are speaking to.

- How do you greet your best friend?
- How do you greet your teacher?

In English, we also have different "levels" of greeting. Let's discover them!



Aprende haciendo

Activity 1: Walk around the room and greet three different classmates. Use the following model. Don't worry about perfect grammar; the important thing is to communicate! .

1. Classmate A: Hello! I am (your name).
2. Classmate B: Hi! I am (their name). Nice to meet you!
3. Classmate A: Nice to meet you, too!

Figura 1.2
Duolingo.



Now, to reinforce what we just practiced you will use: Your Duolingo Challenge. To begin you will need to open your Duolingo app, <https://www.duolingo.com/learn>, and complete Unit 1: Greetings.

- Mission: Get your first "streak" and observe how the verb "to be" (am, is, are) is spelled in the app examples.



Conecta tus saberes

Follow the instructions below.

Now, you begin studying the verb "to be" and personal pronouns in English, watch the video and repeat all the words requested. Pause the video as many times as necessary. Pay attention!



The verb "to be" is one of the main verbs in English. You can find it in almost any text and hear it at any time in any of its conjugations and meanings, which is why it's so important to use it correctly. That is precisely what we are going to talk about in this topic.

Meaning of the verb "to be": The verb "to be" is one of the most versatile in English, as its interpretation often varies depending on the context in which it appears. However, its essential uses can be summarized as follows:

- Ser - She is smart.
- Estar - It is hot today.
- Haber - Is there anybody inside?
- Poder (permiso) - Tell her she is not able to open the door to strangers.

Adaptado de: <https://www.britishcouncil.org.mx/blog/verbo-to-be>



Para ampliar tu mirada

Este título, "To be, or not to be, that is the question", es una frase famosa del escritor William Shakespeare, pero aquí, la usaremos para aprender el verbo *To Be* (Ser o Estar), "¡la base de todo tu inglés!".

After identifying its most common meanings, we can now explore the most frequent uses of this verb:

- **As a verb.** It is used to describe an action or state of the subject at any time. Example: I am Mexican.
- **As an auxiliary verb.** It is used with other verbs to indicate that the actions or states are happening at the moment. The -ing ending is used for this purpose.

This verb tense is known as the present continuous, which we will see later.
Example: She is still working.

- **Conjugation of the verb "to be".** The verb "to be" in the present tense is mainly used to refer to something true in the present or to give basic information. The forms of the verb in the present tense are am, is, and are. Observe the conjugation of the verb "to be" in its affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms. Pay attention to the first singular person (I) and the third plural person (he, she it).



Aprende haciendo

Activity 2: Complete the exercises shown in the following video. Pause the video as many times as you need. If you have any questions, ask your teacher. Pay attention!.



After watching the video, let's look at the following table with the affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms of the verb "to be".

Tabla 1.1 Forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa del verbo to be.		
Afirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am...	I am not...	Am I...?
You are...	You are not...	Are you...?
He is...	He is not...	Is he...?
She is...	She is not...	Is she...?
It is...	It is not...	Is it...?
We are...	We are not...	Are we...?
You are...	You are not...	Are you...?
They are...	They are not...	Are they...?



Aprende haciendo

Activity 3: Complete the following table with the missing structure of the verb "to be". Write the translation of each one on your notebook.

Tabla 1.4 Para completar ejercicios.		
Afirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am a teacher.		
	You are not tired.	
		Is he your brother?
		Is she at school?
It is a sunny day.		
	We are not ready.	
	You are not students.	
		Are they friends?
	I am not happy.	
She is a doctor.		

Next are some situations in which you can use the verb "to be" correctly:
Describing something or someone.

If you want to describe another person, something, or even yourself, the verb "to be" is quite useful. It is generally used with the pronoun or subject, such as: I, She, He, It, We, You, or they + verb "to be" + complement.

If you want to describe a person, the verb "to be" will be very useful. Look at the following example: Colin is an accountant. He is Canadian. His eyes are brown. He is intelligent and very friendly.



Analiza, reflexiona y dialoga

Remember that:

In English, to talk about age you don't use the verb "have", but the verb "to be".

Example: Correct: I am 16 years old. Incorrect: (I have 16 years old).

Talking about someone's mood. The verb "to be" helps you describe a person's mood. Example: You are sad today.

Talking about the weather. Use the verb "to be" when you want to describe the temperature or weather of a place. Example: The Arctic pole is quite cold.

Mentioning a location. You can talk about the geographical or spatial location of something or someone. Example: New Orleans is in the United States.



Aprende haciendo

Activity 4: Read the following text and pause the video as many times as necessary. Pay attention!

Activity 5: Write a similar text to the one in the video in your notebook about your family using verb to be.

Activity 6: You can go to the next page to reinforce your learning. Do as many exercises as you can. Ask your teacher for help.

"Materiales educativos. Marco Curricular Común de la Educación Media Superior".



1.2

Pronombres personales

Personal pronouns are words that replace the names of people, animals, or things to avoid repetition. They are used as the subject or object in a sentence. Personal pronouns are placed before the verb and perform the action.

Observe the following table which presents the singular and plural forms of the verb to be.

Tabla 1.5 Singular y plural del verbo to be.			
Person	Singular	Plural	Examples
1st person	I	We	I am happy.
2nd person	You	You	She is my friend.
3rd person	He / She / It	They	They are students.

Did you know that:

- "It" is used for things, animals, or ideas (not people).
- "You" works for both singular and plural.

In English, all sentences need a subject, even if we omit it in Spanish.



Aprende haciendo

Activity 7: Transform these sentences using personal pronouns.

Tabla 1.6 Para completar ejercicios.		
Susy and George are in London	→	They are in London
María is my sister		
John and I are tired		
I see Carlos and Ana		
Luis is my teacher		
You and me are famous		

1.3

Sustantivos: comunes y propios; singulares y plurales

Nouns in English are words that refer to people, places, animals, ideas, things, events, substances, or qualities. Along with verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, they form one of the most important grammatical elements of the English language. The function of nouns is usually to serve as the head of the subject of the sentence; however, they also often appear in the predicate as the object. In fact, one noun can appear as the head of the subject and another as the object of the predicate.

Examples

- As the head of the subject: Tigers are beautiful.
- As the object of the predicate: Ramiro buys milk every day.
- Noun as the head of the subject and as the object of the predicate: The kids are playing with the ball.

How to identify a noun?

Given the variety of nouns in English, it's impossible to establish a single parameter for identifying them. However, there are some common characteristics, such as the following:

1. They can be preceded by an article (the) or by quantifiers (some).
Example: The tree is in the garden.
2. They can be pluralized, in the case of nouns that only function as singular, the previous form can be used: The wallet is lost / the wallets are lost.

Types of nouns

There are different types of nouns in English based on their characteristics, such as whether or not they can be pluralized, whether or not they have gender, whether or not they are countable, whether or not they are formed from two words, whether or not they define a group, or whether or not they have a proper name. Learn below how to pluralize nouns:

- Singular nouns represent one person, place, or thing.

Example

The child is playing with a toy / One leaf fell from the tree.

Plural Nouns

Unlike Spanish, where nouns must agree with articles and adjectives in number, in English you simply pluralize the nouns.

- Singular: The big bird sings in the tree / Plural: The big birds sing in the tree.

As you can see, in both examples the article "the" and the adjective "big" are retained. To form plurals, the most common rule is to add -s to the end of the noun. Singular: The big bird sings in the tree / Plural: The big birds sing in the tree.

As you can see, in both examples the article "the" and the adjective "big" are retained. To form plurals, the most common rule is to add -s to the end of the noun. Shirt – Shirts / Doll – Dolls. But there are other rules, observe:

Tabla 1.7 Reglas para utilizar el singular y plural de los sustantivos en inglés.			
Rule	Singular	Plural	Translation
If the noun ends in -ch, -s, -sh, -x, or -z, add -es to the end.	Box	Boxes	Cajas
If the noun ends in a consonant + -y, change the -y to -i + -es.	University	Universities	Universidades
For some nouns ending in -f, change this letter to -ives. There are exceptions, such as roof-roofs (techo-techos).	Wife	Wives	Esposas
If the noun ends in -o, add -es. There are exceptions, such as radio-radios (radio-radios).	Potato	Potatoes	Papas
Nouns of Greek and Latin origin have their own specific forms.	Phenomenon	Phenomena	Fenómenos



**Analiza,
reflexiona
y dialoga**

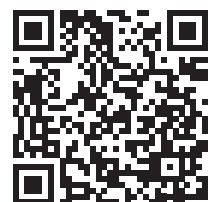
Remember that:

Another important difference between English and Spanish is gender. English does not have grammatical gender; that is, there are no feminine and masculine inflections for nouns, articles, and adjectives.



**Aprende
haciendo**

Activity 8: Watch the following video and take notes on the content. Pause the video as many times as necessary. Remember to repeat the words as many times as needed.



Giving and receiving personal information is an essential skill in communication. It helps us introduce ourselves, connect with others, and build relationships. When sharing personal information, we usually talk about our name, age, nationality, hobbies, and interests. When receiving information, we listen carefully, ask questions politely, and respond appropriately.

- Giving information: "My name is Ana. I am seventeen years old. I like playing soccer and reading books."
- Receiving information: "Nice to meet you, Ana! How long have you been playing soccer?"



Aprende haciendo

Activity 10: Practice the following questions by interviewing a classmate. If you have any questions, ask your teacher for help.



What is your name?
My name is...

You are of age.

You are under age.

Where are you from?

I'm from...

I come from...

I was born in...

What is your home address?

My address is...

I live in...

What is your telephone number?

My telephone number is...

Where do you live?

I live in...

Are you single / married?

Yes...

No...

What is the name of your school?

How old are you?

I'm 20 (years old).

In what town is your school located?

1.5

Números cardinales y ordinales

Examples

Cardinal numbers, one (1), two (2), three (3), ten (10), and twenty-five (25), are used to count or express quantity. They answer the question "How many?"

- "I have two brothers."
- "There are thirty students in the class".

Examples

Ordinal numbers are used to show order or position. They answer the question "Which one?" First (1st), Second (2nd), Third (3rd), Tenth (10th), Twenty-fifth (25th).

- "She won first place in the competition."
- "My birthday is on the third of May."



Analiza, reflexiona y dialoga

Remember that:

Cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) are numeral adjectives that refer to quantity, and ordinal numbers (first, second, third, etc.) refer to distribution.

Look at the list of cardinal and ordinal numbers and try to memorize and practice them.



Sabías que...

En México, capacitan al personal de hoteles y restaurantes, en el idioma inglés, para recibir a los turistas que asistan al mundial de fútbol.



Tabla 1.9 Números cardinales y ordinales en inglés.

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal	Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	one	first	22	twenty-two	twenty-second
2	two	second	23	twenty-three	twenty-third
3	three	third	24	twenty-four	twenty-fourth
4	four	fourth	25	twenty-five	twenty-fifth

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal	Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
6	six	sixth	27	twenty-seven	twenty-seventh
7	seven	seventh	28	twenty-eight	twenty-eighth
8	eight	eighth	29	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
9	nine	ninth	30	thirty	thirtieth
10	ten	tenth	31	thirty-one	thirty-first
11	eleven	eleventh	40	forty	fortieth
12	twelve	twelfth	50	fifty	fiftieth
13	thirteen	thirteenth	60	sixty	sixtieth
14	fourteen	fourteenth	70	seventy	seventieth
15	fifteen	fifteenth	80	eighty	eightieth
16	sixteen	sixteenth	90	ninety	ninetieth
17	seventeen	seventeenth	100	one hundred	hundredth
18	eighteen	eighteenth	500	five hundred	five hundredth
19	nineteen	nineteenth	1,000	one thousand	thousandth
20	twenty	twentieth	1,500	one thousand five hundred, or fifteen hundred	one thousand five hundredth
21	twenty-one	twenty-first	100,000	one hundred thousand	hundred thousandth

1.6

Países, nacionalidades

When we talk about countries, we use the official name of the place. When we talk about nationalities, we describe where a person is from.

- Country = the name of the place.
- Nationality = the adjective or noun that describes the people from that place.

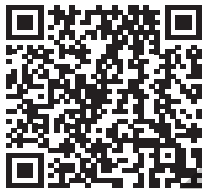


Aprende haciendo



Observa el video 1

Meet my friends



Activity 11: Watch and practice the following video. Try to pronounce the words correctly. Then answer what is requested.

As you have seen before, in English it is extremely important to know how to introduce yourself. Now practice with a classmate.

Activity 12: In pairs, answer the following questions. Switch roles so that both of you answer the questions.

As you have seen before, in English it is extremely important to know how to introduce yourself. Now practice with a classmate.

Tabla 1.10 Para completar ejercicios.

Num	Question	Answer
1	Hi, what is your name?	
2	What is your surname?	
3	Where are you from?	
4	Are you Mexican?	
5	Where do you live?	

Did you know that:

- Nationalities usually begin with a capital letter.
- Some nationalities end in -an (Mexican, Brazilian, American).
- Others end in -ese (Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese)
- Some are irregular (French, English, Spanish).

Saludos formales e informales



Aprende haciendo

Activity 13: Before you begin to distinguish between formal and informal greetings, watch the following video and try to repeat each greeting. Pay attention to the pronunciation.



Formal greetings are used in professional, academic, or respectful situations. They show politeness and are often used with people we don't know well, teachers, or in official contexts: Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Hello, how are you? / It's a pleasure to meet you.

Example ▶

"Good morning, Mr. Smith." / "Hello, how are you today?"

Informal greetings are used with friends, family, or people of the same age group. They are more relaxed and casual: Hi / Hey / What's up? / How's it going? / Morning! (Short form).

Example ▶

"Hey, what's up?" / "Hi, how's it going?"



Analiza, reflexiona y dialoga

Remember that:

Use formal greetings with teachers, strangers, or in official situations.



Aprende haciendo



Observa
el video 2

**Hello! my
name is...**



Figura 1.3
Greeting.



Activity 14: Before you begin to distinguish between formal and informal greetings, watch the following video: My name is... and try to repeat each greeting. Pay attention to the pronunciation.

Activity 15: After watching the video 2, complete the following dialogue between Anna and Luis correctly with complete answers.

Anna: Hello! My name is Anna. I am 19 years old. I am German.

Luis: Hi Anna! My _____

Anna: Nice to meet you, Luis. Are you a student?

Luis: Yes, I am _____

Anna: Great! I am _____

Luis: Do you have brothers or sisters?

Anna: Yes, I _____

Luis: Interesting! I have _____

Anna: What is your birthday?

Luis: My birthday is _____

Anna: Mine is on the 21st of July.

Anna: So, you are 20 years old, and I am 19. You are older than me!

Luis: Yes, I am _____

Anna: Well, it was nice talking to you. See you tomorrow in class!

Luis: See you, Anna. Have a _____!