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ZONA ESCOLAR: 88  
ESCUELA SECUNDARIA No. 64 "José Calvo Saucedo"

**GUÍA DE ESTUDIO**  
**2022 – 2023**

PERIODO: \_\_\_\_\_  
(PARA SER LLENADO POR EL ALUMNO)

DELEGACIÓN: Venustiano Carranza

TURNO:

Matutino

ESPECIALIDAD: LENGUA EXTRANJERA III INGLÉS

GRADO:

NOMBRE DEL ALUMNO: \_\_\_\_\_ 3er. Año

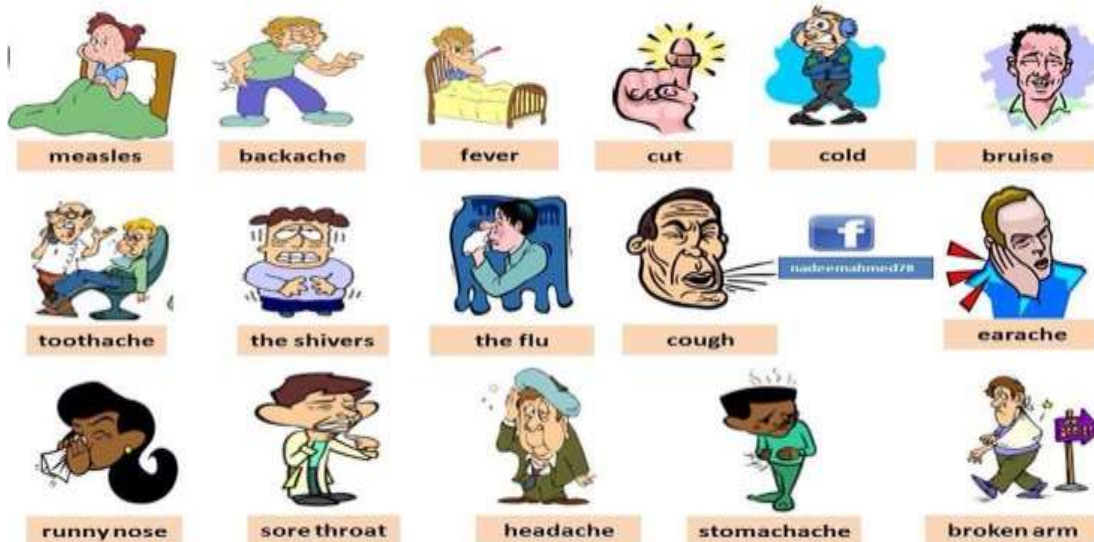
LA PRESENTE GUÍA TIENE COMO FINALIDAD AYUDARTE EN LA PREPARACIÓN PARA EL EXAMEN QUE VAS A PRESENTAR. ESTÁ ELABORADA CONFORME A LOS CONTENIDOS DEL PROGRAMA OFICIAL VIGENTE.

Para cada uno de los aspectos, encontrarás una breve explicación que te orienta para que entiendas los ejemplos que se ofrecen y puedas resolver los ejercicios que se presentan al final de esta guía.

QUEJAS SOBRE UN SERVICIO DE SALUD

Aprendizaje Esperado: **Expresa enfermedades Comunes**

1.-Vocabulario de enfermedades comunes (illnesses or sicknesses)



## 2.- Verbo para expresar enfermedades en Primera persona

El verbo que se utiliza para expresar enfermedades en primera persona es **have** que indica **tener** y posterior mente **la enfermedad (illness)**

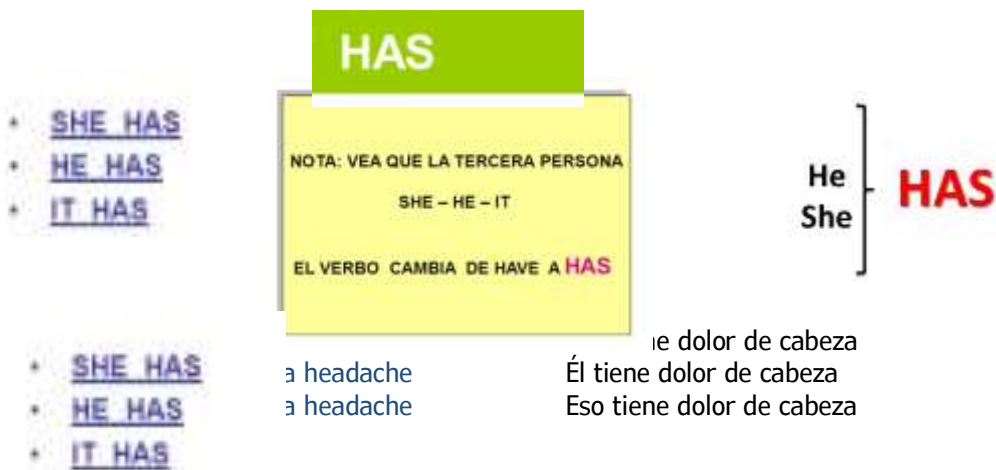


Ejemplo:

I	have	a headache	Yo tengo un dolor de cabeza
You	have	a headache	Usted Tiene un dolor de cabeza
We	have	a headache	Nosotros tenemos un dolor de cabeza
They	have	a headache	Ellos tienen un dolor de cabeza

## Verbo para expresar enfermedades en Tercera persona

El verbo que se utiliza para expresar enfermedades en tercera persona del singular es **has** que indica **tener** y posteriormente **la enfermedad (illness)**



Ejemplo:

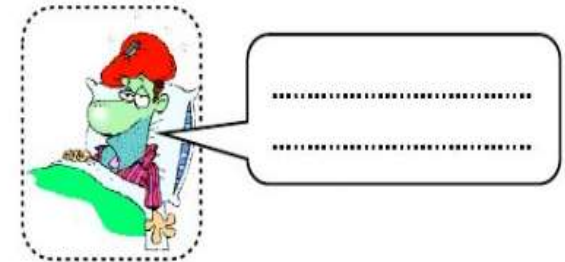
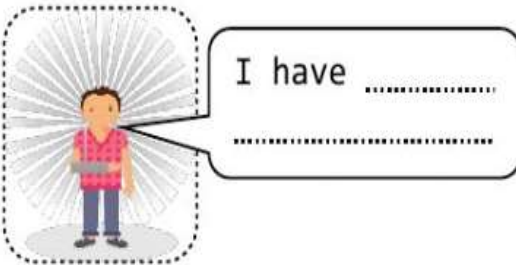
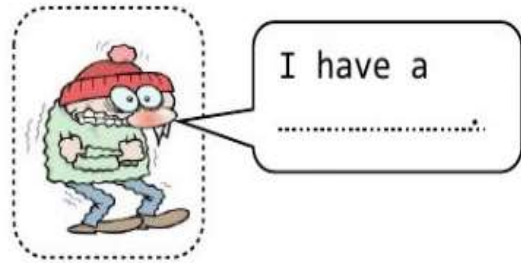
• SHE HAS	a headache	Él tiene dolor de cabeza
• HE HAS	a headache	Eso tiene dolor de cabeza
• IT HAS		

**Has/ have** significa los mismo **(tener)** lo importante es identificar los pronombres para el empleo correcto del verbo.

Nota: La terminación Ache indica enfermedad por ejemplo Backache, headache, etc.

Sentences HAVE / I/ You/They/ We Oraciones en primera persona

- Look at the pictures and complete the sentences



- Look at the pictures. Write sentences with We/ They/ you/ I about illness



- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- \_\_\_\_\_

**C) Sentences HAS She/ He / It.** Oraciones en Tercera persona

- Look at the pictures and write the sentences about illness using She/ He/ It



Example:

She has a stomachache

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- \_\_\_\_\_

## REALIZACION DE QUEJAS FORMALES E INFORMALES

Para realizar una queja, pueden utilizar enunciados como los siguientes

COMPLAIN	APOLOGY
I have a complain ... I want to complain.... I have a problem..... I have to say ..... I would like to complain....	I'm sorry..... Please, accept my apologies..... I'm very sorry..... Don't worry..... I'm terribly sorry

### **Complain/ complaint**

A **complaint** is a disagreement from a service in this case about health (una queja es una inconformidad de un servicio en este caso de Salud)

### **Parts of the complaint (partes de una queja)**

**Introduction   complainer's data   problem   conclusion**  
**I would like to complain** (me gustaría quejarme)

Example:

Introduction (Indica el objetivo)

I'm sorry to have to say this, but **I would like to complain** about your doctor's absolutely unethical behavior

Complainer's data ( datos de la persona)

My name is Arthur House, my telephone number is 01234567.

Problem: ( descripción del problema)

I was in your hospital last week, because I had an appointment wit Doctor Reynolds. However, he was out! Then talked to Dr Snow, the chief of staff, but she said other two doctors were absent, so I had to wait. But I had been there for more than two hours! She suggested I should take an analgesic and should come back the following week

Conclusion ( solicita solución )

This cannot happen again. I had go to another hospital and paid a 500 dollar bill: How can I get my money back?

- Read the conversation, classify the parts of a complaint and write them down
- **Introduction**   **complainer's data**   **problem**   **conclusion**

August 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2021
<p>Dr. House,</p> <p>I would like to complain about your doctor's. My name is Kevin Mac fair; my telephone number is 0109283746. Yesterday I woke up with a horrible I called to get an appointment with doctor's Daniel Stevens, He told me that he was available and asked me to go to the clinic at 12 pm but he never arrived, Dr. Daniel Stevens was in a meeting and he could not see me.</p> <p>I had to contact another dentist. I have been your patient for 5 years now, but I think I will look for another clinic. I hope Dr. Daniel apologizes for what happened</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely Kevin Macfair</p>

- Read the sentences, classify with parts of a complaint and write the correct name. (lee las oraciones y escribe en la línea blanca las partes de la queja, guíate con el ejemplo)

Example:

For his lack of responsibility    \_\_\_ Problem \_\_\_

- 1.- I want to get money back \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- I would like to express my complaint \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- My name is Kelly Robles my phone is \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- I had to contact another doctor \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- I paid more money \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- The nurse was very rude with me \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- I want to make a complaint \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- I hope Dr. Martinez apologizes for what happened \_\_\_\_\_

- Write a complaint in English about a healthy problema. (Escribe una queja en inglés donde expresas un problema de salud), Recuerda las partes de la queja.



### **Read (Lee)**

Yesterday, you went to the doctor and the nurse was very rude, the doctor didn't arrive, with this information you must write a complaint

- Write a complaint with above information. (Escribe una queja con la información anterior)

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**Aprendizaje Esperado:**Comprender, expresar y escribir instrucciones

Vocabulario de palabras de secuencias

### **INSTRUCTIONS** **Sequence words**

The sequences words indicate the order of ideas. Las palabras de secuencia indican el orden de ideas, instrucciones a seguir como recetas, experimentos etc.



**PRIMERO**

**SIGUIENTE**

**DESPUÉS**

**LUEGO o después de eso si se le agrega**  
**THAT (AFTER THAT)**

**FINALMENTE**

### **Parts of an experiment**

**Experiment's name** ( nombre del experimento)

**Objective** (objetivo es lo que se pretende lograr )

**Materials and utensils** (materiales y utensilios a utilizar)

**PROCEDURE** (procedimiento, son las instrucciones a seguir teniendo un orden el cual se deben usar palabras de secuencia)

**Conclusion** ( conclusiones son los resultados )

EXAMPLE:

## CHANGE THE COLOR OF A FLOWER (experiment's name)

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate that flowers suck water through their stems (objective)

### MATERIALS

Water  
Scissors  
Food coloring  
A glass  
A white flower



### PROCEDURE

**FIRST**, Fill the glass with water

Primero, llena el vaso con agua



**THEN**, add, a few drops a food coloring

Después, agrega unas gotas de colorante



**NEXT**, cut the end of the stem

Siguiente, corta la punta del tallo



**AFTER THAT**, put the flower in the water

Después de eso, coloca la flor en el agua



**FINALLY** wait 2 hours and observe to change color  
Finalmente, espera 2 horas y observa cómo cambia Color



### CONCLUSION:

The flower sucked the colored water through of the stem and changed the color



Nota: Es importante que dentro de procedimiento seguir se utilizan los números ORDINALES como FIFTH, SIXTH etc. sin olvidar terminar nuestro procedimiento con la palabra FINALLY

secuencia en caso de tener demasiados pasos a FOURTH, FIFTH etc. sin olvidar terminar nuestro



1.-Vocabulario de verbos para realizar experimentos sencillos

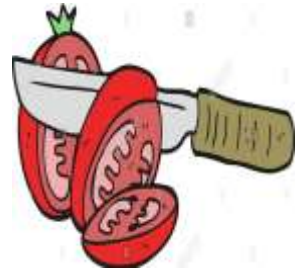
Look at the pictures and write the correct verbs in English. Observa las imágenes y escribe los verbos correctos en inglés del vocabulario para hacer experimentos



1.- \_\_\_\_\_



2.- \_\_\_\_\_



3.- \_\_\_\_\_



4.- \_\_\_\_\_



5.- \_\_\_\_\_



6.- \_\_\_\_\_



7.- \_\_\_\_\_



8.- \_\_\_\_\_



9.- \_\_\_\_\_



10.- \_\_\_\_\_



11.- \_\_\_\_\_



12.- \_\_\_\_\_

2.-Read and write the parts of experiment with the words from the box. Lee y escribe en la línea las partes del experimento utiliza las palabras del recuadro

**Conclusión**

**Experiment's name**

**Procedure**

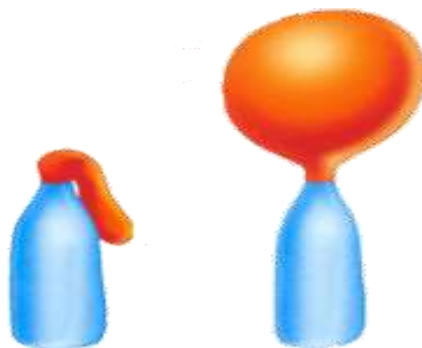
**Objective**

**Materials**

The Blowing up Balloon \_\_\_\_\_

This experiment is to analyze the chemical reactions of a base and an acid \_\_\_\_\_

A balloon  
4 tablespoons of water  
A plastic bottle  
A drinking straw  
Lemon juice  
A teaspoon of baking soda



First, pour the water into the plastic bottle.  
Then, add the teaspoon of baking soda into the plastic bottle  
Next, stir the mixture using the straw  
After that, pour the lemon juice in and quickly put the balloon over the mouth of the plastic bottle.  
Finally, observe how the chemical reaction blows the balloon up

The baking soda is a base, while the lemon juice is an acid, when the two mix they produce carbon dioxide. The gas rises up and escapes through the plastic bottle, it goes directly to the balloon and blows it up

### 3.- Exercise

Complete the experiment with the words from the box. Completa el experimento con las palabras del recuadro.

#### INVISIBLE INK

OBJETIVE:

This experiment is to observe the chemical reactions of an acid on the sheet of paper, when it is heated.

MATERIALS

A cotton swab  
Lemon juice  
A sheet of paper  
A candle



Finally message put First dry After that use Next write lemon juice

#### PROCEDURE:

\_\_\_\_\_ Put a cotton swab in the \_\_\_\_\_

THEN, \_\_\_\_\_ a cotton swab to \_\_\_\_\_ in the sheet of paper a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ let the message \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ light the candle, \_\_\_\_\_ the sheet of paper on the flame  
Without burning it

\_\_\_\_\_ observe how the ink turns dark and you can read a message.



#### Conclusion

Different acidic liquids work as invisible ink because they have carbon compounds that react to heat.

#### Exercise 4

Write a complete experiment in English and illustrate. Escribe un experimento completo en inglés e ilústralo, usa las palabras de secuencia.

Experiment's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Objective: \_\_\_\_\_

Materials:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Procedure:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Aprendizaje Esperado: Expresar emociones y sentimientos**

Exercises (Ejercicios )

1.- Write in Spanish the following words (escribe en español las siguiente palabras )

Anxious _____	Apologetic _____	Blissful _____	cold _____
Dissapproving _____	Disbelieving _____	Distasteful _____	Frightened _____
Frustrated _____	Hot _____	Hysterical _____	Interested _____
Joyful _____	Loaded _____	lovestruck _____	Perplexed _____
Puzzled _____	Relieved _____	Smug _____	Thoughtful _____
Sad _____	happy _____	bored _____	angry _____
Worried _____	excited _____	thirsty _____	surprised _____

2.-Underline the correct option (subraya la opción correcta, guíate con el ejemplo))

Example:

- 1.- Your friend shares her food with you (sad/ happy)
- 2.- You lost your mobile phone (sad / confused)
- 3.- Your teacher gave too much information in the class (confused/ excited)
- 4.- You left your passport in the hotel (angry/ happy)
- 5.- Your friends are fighting over small things (tired/ worried)
- 6.- You received an unexpected gift from your friend (surprised / bored)
- 7.- You got a high score in the exams (excited / afraid)
- 8.- You didn't eat breakfast or lunch (thirsty/ hungry)
- 9.- You met a new friend (happy / sad)
- 10.- You lost money (sad / happy)

3.-Complete the sentences about emotions or feelings (completa las oraciones usando vocabulario de sentimientos y emociones, guíate con el ejemplo)

Example:

When I spend time with my friend, I feel \_ joyful / Blissful \_

- 1.- How do you feel when you are alone? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- When I spend time with my friends I feel \_\_\_\_\_

- 3.- When We watch a movie which the main character dies, We Feel \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- When you see streets full garbage, you feel \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- When she reads a romantic story, she feels \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- When I listen children cry, I feel \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- When your mother is anxious I feel \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- When you see a person harming an animal, I feel \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.- When I am with my family, I feel \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.- When my father is hysterical, I feel \_\_\_\_\_

4.- Write 8 sentences where you express feels or emotions (escribe 8 oraciones donde expresas sentimientos o emociones)

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_

**Aprendizaje Esperado:** Compartir y describir experiencias pasadas sobre eventos inesperados

### Unexpected Event

## Unexpected

Sometimes we do things that are unexpected. Things that are unexpected may surprise us, confuse us or make us angry. Here are some examples.



Example:

Last weekend I went to the party, I was dancing with **when** the heel of my shoe broke **and** I could not dance anymore

Nota: Para expresar eventos inesperados se usan actividades en pasado. (temas revisados y retomados en primer y segundo grado)

Recuerda que para unir dos ideas o dos eventos puedes utilizar conectores como los siguientes.

When	Cuando
While	mientras
And	y

Exercise

Write 3 unexpected events (mínimum 2 lines) (en inglés) (escribe en inglés 3 eventos inesperados)

1.- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Aprendizaje Esperado:** Seleccionar información sobre eventos históricos

1.- What is the historical event?

Historic means 'famous or important in history', as in a historic occasion, whereas historical means 'concerning history or historical events', as in historical evidence; thus a historic event is one that was very important, whereas a historical event is something that happened in the past.

### **SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

Para poder obtener información específica de un texto o de un evento importante es necesario que identifique lo siguiente

What	idea principal (Que sucedió)
Why	razón, explicación de lo que sucedió (Porque sucedió)
Who	Quién
Where	Donde ocurrió
When	Cuando Ocurrió
How long	Hace cuanto paso
How	Como paso, otros detalles (estos te ayudan a complementar las ideas)



Example:

**Classify the information**

The Mexican Revolution, which began in 1910, ended dictatorship in Mexico and established a constitutional republic. A number of groups, led by revolutionaries including Francisco Madero, Pascual Orozco, Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata, participated in the long and costly conflict. Though a constitution drafted in 1917 formalized many of the reforms sought by rebel groups, periodic violence continued into the 1930s.

What	The Mexican Revolution
Why	For the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz
Who	Revolutionaries Francisco Madero Pascual Orozco Pancho Villa Emiliano Zapata
When	20th November 1910
Where	Mexico
How Long	9 years 6 months and 1 day
Details( How)	Though a constitution drafted in 1917 formalized many of the reforms sought by rebel groups periodic violence continue into the 1930's

Exercises

- Select 1 historical event
- Classify the information, complete the Chart

1.-

What	
Why	
Who	
When	
Where	
How Long	
Details	

**Aprendizaje Esperado:** Identificar y escribir formas verbales regulares e irregulares

**VERBOS REGULARES**

Son aquellos que su terminación al conjugarlos en pasado simple y pasado participio es de ED.

Se escribe el verbo en infinitivo, se agrega ED

Ejemplos:

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
WORK	WORK <u>ED</u>	WORK <u>ED</u>
LISTEN	LISTEN <u>ED</u>	LISTEN <u>ED</u>
WATCH	WATCH <u>ED</u>	WATCH <u>ED</u>
CLEAN	CLEAN <u>ED</u>	CLEAN <u>ED</u>
COOK	COOK <u>ED</u>	COOK <u>ED</u>

Para los verbos que terminan en E se agrega D

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
dancE	danc <u>ED</u>	danc <u>ED</u>
likE	lik <u>ED</u>	lik <u>ED</u>
arrivE	arriv <u>ED</u>	arriv <u>ED</u>

Para los verbos que termina en Y pero le antecede una CONSONANTE, se **cambia la Y por la i** y se agrega la terminación **ED**

Ejemplos:

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
Study	stud <u>y</u>	stud <u>ied</u>
Cry	cri <u>y</u>	cri <u>ed</u>
Copy	cop <u>y</u>	cop <u>ied</u>
Try	tri <u>y</u>	tri <u>ed</u>

Para los verbos que termina en Y pero le antecede una VOCAL, agrega la terminación ED

Ejemplos:

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
Play	play <u>ed</u>	play <u>ed</u>
Stay	stay <u>ed</u>	stay <u>ed</u>
Enjoy	enjoy <u>ed</u>	enjoy <u>ed</u>

Si un verbo tiene una silaba y termina en sola vocal más de una sola consonante, la consonante se duplica antes de añadir ED

Ejemplos:

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
Stop	stoPP <u>ed</u>	stoPP <u>ed</u>
Plan	plaNN <u>ed</u>	plaNN <u>ed</u>

## VERBOS IRREGULARES

Los **verbos irregulares** son aquellos que al **conjugarlos en pasado y pasado participio cambia su escritura**, es decir **NO TERMINAN EN ED.**

Ejemplos

Infinitive	Past	Past participle
Go	went	gone
Drink	drank	drunk
Sleep	slept	slept
Write	wrote	written
Read	read	read
Buy	bought	bought
Was/ is/ are/ am	was/ were	been
Eat	ate	eaten
Swim	swam	swum
See	saw	seen
Do	did	done
Have/has	had	had
Run	ran	run
Sing	sang	sung

### EXERCISE 1

Research and Write 5 regular verbs in infinitive, past and past participle (different from the examples) Escribe 5 verbos regulares en inglés diferentes a los ejemplos

Remember that regular verbs end in ED

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Spanish
1.- _____	_____	_____	_____
2.- _____	_____	_____	_____
3.- _____	_____	_____	_____
4.- _____	_____	_____	_____
5.- _____	_____	_____	_____

### EXERCISE 2

Research and Write 5 irregular verbs in infinitive, past and past participle (different from the examples) Escribe 5 verbos irregulares en inglés diferentes a los ejemplos

Remember that irregular verbs DO NOT end in ED

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Spanish
1.- _____	_____	_____	_____
2.- _____	_____	_____	_____
3.- _____	_____	_____	_____
4.- _____	_____	_____	_____

5.- \_\_\_\_\_

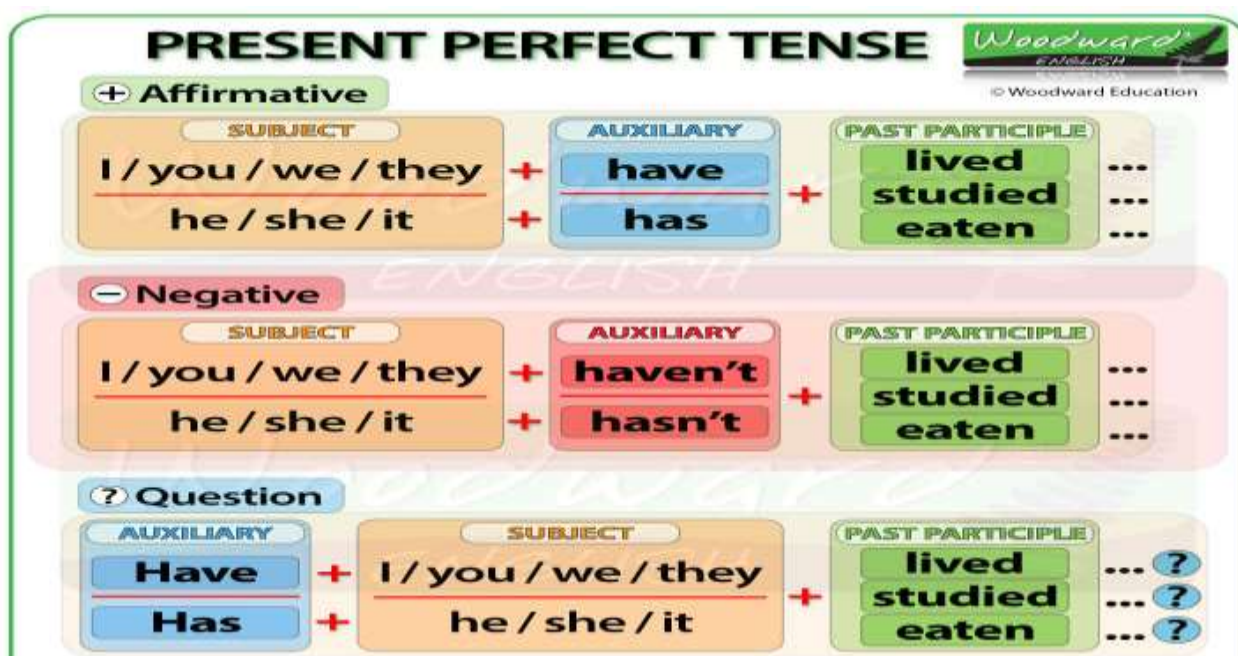
### Aprendizaje Esperado: Usar tiempos Perfectos

El presente perfecto en inglés es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para expresar una relación de la acción entre el presente y el pasado, es decir la acción inicio en el pasado y se mantiene aún en el presente.

#### Ejemplos:

- *They have had so many job opportunities in the past 6 months.* (Han tenido muchas oportunidades de trabajo durante los 6 últimos meses.)
- *She has studied French for 2 years* ( Ella ha estudiado Frances por 2 años)

**La estructura gramatical del presente perfecto es el siguiente:**



Como ya observaste la información anterior, recuerda que a los pronombres de she, he, it el auxiliar es has /hasn't

She HAS (ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS)  
He HAS NOT (HASN'T) (ORACIONES NEGATIVAS)  
It ASI COMO TAMBIEN PARA PREGUNTAS

**Para el Presente perfecto se deben utilizar los verbos en Pasado Participio**

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with have or has (sentences in present perfect) (completa las oraciones con el auxiliar de presente perfecto Has/ Have

### 1. Complete the sentences with have or has.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ missed the train.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ ridden a motorbike.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ won the Tour de France.
4. A plane \_\_\_\_\_ crashed in Russia.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ flown in a hot-air balloon.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ broken a world record.



2.-Write the auxiliary has or have and the correct verb in past participle ( Escribe el auxiliar correcto has/have, utiliza los verbos que se encuentran entre paréntesis, cámbialo a pasado participio) guíate con el ejemplo.

Example:

She has written (write) a letter for you ( el verbo se cambio a pasado participio)

RECUERDA CAMBIAR LOS VERBOS EN PASADO PARTICIPIO

### POSITIVE SENTENCES

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) octopus.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Scotland.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (read) that book.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here for three years.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ (know) David for ten years.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here for two weeks.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my keys.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coffee.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train.



3.- Complete the sentences in negative form with the correct verbs (use the verbs in the brackets). Completa las oraciones en su forma negativa hasn't/ haven't, usa los verbos que se encuentran entre paréntesis, guíate con el ejemplo.

Example :

I **haven't visited** the Eiffel Tower in Paris (Not Visit)

- 1.- Nicolas \_\_\_\_\_ a new car (not buy)
- 2.- I \_\_\_\_\_ in London ( not Be)
- 3.- Alison \_\_\_\_\_ too much milk ( not drink)
- 4.- Peter and Kevin \_\_\_\_\_ Mathematics (not study)
- 5.- Brandon \_\_\_\_\_ in the school (Not dance)
- 6.- Fernanda and I \_\_\_\_\_ the movie (not watch)
- 7.- The boys \_\_\_\_\_ soccer ( not play)
- 8.- My cat \_\_\_\_\_ good (not sleep)

4.- Order the questions and answer them (ordena las preguntas y contéstalas, recuerda que primero debe de escribirse el auxiliar ya que es el tiempo gramtical presente perfecto) guíate con el ejemplo.

Example:

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
Seen/ a / Have/ you/ ever/ ghost /?/ _____Have you ever seen a ghost? _____	_____No, I haven't _____
1.- Has/ eaten/ Chinese/ your dog/ ever/ food/ ?/ _____	_____
2.- They /?/ Have / ever/ had / a nightmare/ _____	_____
3.- /?/ your father/ smoked/ ever/ Has/cigarette/ _____	_____
4.- ever/ ridden/ Have/ ? / motorbike/ you _____	_____
5.- Has/?/ made/ your mother/ ever/ a cake/ _____	_____



6.- we/ read/ ever /?/ Have/ that book/

---

7.- Has/ Sara/ worked/ ever / here?/

---

### **PAST PERFECT**

**To talk about two actions in the past, where one happened before another.** Se utiliza para describir una acción o evento que ocurrió antes de otra acción pasada. Requiere estar acompañada de otra acción en pasado simple. Se forma con el auxiliar **HAD** seguida del **VERBO EN PASADO PARTICIPIO** , Es invariable para todas las personas.

**Subject + Auxiliary +Main verb+ Complement**  
**Had Past participle**

Example:

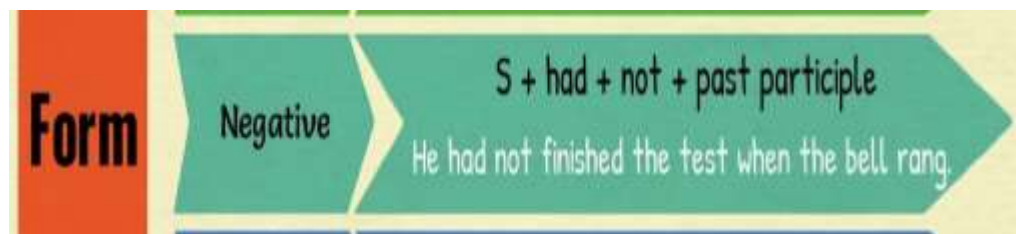
I had bought here

· Indica **una acción que ocurrió con anterioridad a otra en el pasado**. Suele emplearse junto con conjunciones de tiempo como "when" o términos como "just", "already", "because", etc.

- ***When I arrived at the cinema, the film **had already started**.***  
*Cuando llegué al cine, la película ya había empezado.*

\* El suceso de comenzar la película ocurrió con anterioridad a mi llegada.

Negative Form



**Subject + Auxiliary not + Main verb+ Complement**  
**( hadn't) Past participle**

Examples:

I had been married before.

- I **had not** been married before.
- I **hadn't** been married before.

He had traveled a lot.

- He **had not** traveled a lot.
- He **hadn't** traveled a lot.

They had seen that movie.

- They **had not** seen that movie.
- They **hadn't** seen that movie.

#### INTERROGATIVE FORM



Answers

Yes, + Subject+ auxiliary (had)  
No, + Subject + auxiliary negative (hadn't)

Examples:

Answer

Had we written the letter?

Yes; We had / No, We hadn't

#### EXERCISE 1

Write sentences in past perfect using the correct form of these verbs (escribe oraciones en pasado perfecto usando los verbos que se encuentran entre paréntesis; recuerda que tienes que cambiarlos a pasado participio)

Example:

(Be) \_\_We had **been** with you before\_\_ el verbo lo cambiamos a pasado participio

- 1.- ( drink) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- ( dance) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- (work) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- (do) \_\_\_\_\_

2.- Complete the sentences **negatives** using the verbs in the Brackets (Completa las oraciones en forma negativa, en pasado perfecto usando los verbos que se encuentran entre paréntesis;

**Recuerda que tienes que cambiar el verbo a pasado participio**

Examples:

They hadn't finished their work when we arrived ( finish)  
Negative / Past Participle

- 1.- I \_\_\_\_\_ New York before ( visit)
- 2.- Carol \_\_\_\_\_ worms (eat)
- 3.- Roger \_\_\_\_\_ the homework when his mother called (do)
- 4.- David and Karla \_\_\_\_\_ French before I moved France (study)
- 5.- Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen before (clean)
- 5.- You \_\_\_\_\_ with your friends ( speak)
- 6.- The patient \_\_\_\_\_ medicine before the doctor arrived ( take)
- 7.- karina \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday party ( have)

3.- Write questions with answers in past perfect using the correct form of these verbs (Escribe preguntas en pasado perfecto y contéstalas, usa los verbos que se encuentran entre parentesis)

Example:

(study) **Had** they **studied** English before They moved ? \_\_No; They hadn't\_\_  
\_\_Yes, They had \_\_

QUESTIONS

ANSWER

- |              |       |       |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1.- (write)  | _____ | _____ |
| 2.- ( cook)  | _____ | _____ |
| 3.- (travel) | _____ | _____ |

- 4.- (watch) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- (run) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.- (drive) \_\_\_\_\_

### **FUTURE PERFECT**

**To express an action that we will complete in the future or to indicate a situation that will take place in the future before another.** Para expresar una acción que finalizaremos en el futuro o para indicar una situación que se realizará a futuro antes que otra.

Se utilizarán adverbio de tiempo **BY** lo puedes combinar week, year, tomorrow etc.

By next week

by the time

by tomorrow

By next year

### **AFFIRMATIVE**



**S + will + have + past participle + ...**

**He will have done it by this evening.**

EXAMPLES:

- By next week, we'll **have earned** lots of money.
- I **will have prepared** breakfast by the time the children wake up.
- The rain'll **have stopped** by tomorrow.
- They **won't have been** married by next year.
- By that time I **will have finished** my homework.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES You can use Won't



**S + will + not + have + past participle + ...**

**He will not have done it by this evening.**

EXAMPLES:

#### **Negative Sentences**

- He **will not have received** enough score by the summer.
- They **will not have been** married by next year.
- The rain **will not have stopped** by tomorrow.
- My mother **will not have prepared** breakfast by the time my father and brother wake up.

## QUESTIONS



**Will + S + have + past participle + ...**  
**Will he have done it by this evening?**

EXAMPLES:

### Question Sentences

- **Will he have finished** his work by 5 o'clock?
- **Will they have sent** an email until tomorrow?
- **Will people's lives have changed** by ten years?
- **Will we have arrived** in China by the next week?
- **Will the concert have started** by 20 minutes?

### EXERCISE 1

1.- Write 5 sentences in future perfect ( Escribe 5 oraciones en futuro perfecto)

**Recuerda que los verbos tienen que ir en pasado participio**

Example:

I will have cleaned my house by tomorrow

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_

2.- Write 5 negative sentences in the future perfect (escribe 5 oraciones en futuro perfecto en forma negativa)

**Example:**

I won't have made the cake by this evening

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_

3.- Write 5 questions in the future perfect (Escribe 5 preguntas en futuro perfecto)

**Example:**

Will I have received it by 8 o'clock?

- 1.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.- \_\_\_\_\_

### CLASSIFY SENTENCES IN PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE PERFECTS

4.-Classify the sentences in Present Perfect, Past Perfect or Future Perfect (clasifica las oraciones en presente, pasado y futuro perfectos)

Example:

She had written the letter

\_\_\_Past Perfect \_\_\_

- 1.- My cousin hasn't arrived yet
- 2.- Jenni will have done her exam by
- 3.- The boys hadn't spoken English with them
- 4.- Don't phone her. She will have left
- 5.- Has David carried the bags?
- 6.- Will Lucia have bought the food?
- 7.- Had Lucero sung in the concert?
- 8.- Alejandro and I haven't worked here
- 9.- Carmen and Rosy won't have read the book
- 10.- I had done the homework
- 11.- Have you ever been in Paris?
- 12.- James has prepared the dinner
- 13.- Will you have studied French by next year?
- 14.- Hugo and Marcely had eaten with you
- 15.- Bety hasn't lived in London

_____
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**Aprendizaje Esperado:** Expresar y escribir situaciones presentes con resultados en el futuro

### PRIMER CONDICIONAL

Se forma con **If** + **presente simple** + **simple futuro**, se usa para indicar algo que se cumplirá con seguridad si la condición también se cumple (acciones presentes con consecuencia en el futuro)

If + sujeto + presente simple, sujeto + will / won't + complement



## Ejemplos

### Futuro simple

If I miss the bus, I will take a taxi Si yo pierdo el autobus, yo tomare un taxi

### Presente Simple

### Negative

If I **don't** study, I **won't** pass my exam Si yo no estudio, Yo no pasare my examen  
(presente simple) (futuro simple)

Recuerda que en el presente simple en las oraciones afirmativas a los pronombres SHE/HE/ IT se debe aplicar la regla gramatical a los verbos como agregar "S, ES, IES" (este tema lo debes ya de saber ya que se retoma en primero y segundo grado)

### PRESENTE SIMPLE

Se usa el presente simple para referir a acciones habituales que se refieren con cierta frecuencia.

Para conjugar el presente simple usamos el infinitivo para "I", "you", "they", "we", y para las terceras personas "he", "she", "he", "it", añadimos una "s, es, ies" al final del verbo.

Sujeto	Conjugación
I, you, they, we	Talk, eat, watch, walk, win, go
She, he, it	Talks, eats, watches, walks, wins, goes

### Examples

I talk (yo hablo) **She talks** (ella habla)  
They eat (ellos comen) **He eats** (el come)

### PARA LA FORMA DE NEGATIVA

Se usa el auxiliar Do y Does más la palabra NOT **DO NOT (DON'T) or DOES NOT (DOESN'T)**, para conjugar la forma negativa usamos el infinitivo para todas las personas

Sujeto	Negación	conjugación
I, you, they, we	Don't (do not)	Talk, eat, go
She, he, it	Doesn't (does not)	Watch, play, study

### Example

I don't play She doesn't play  
We don't watch It doesn't eat

### FUTURO SIMPLE

### PARA HACER PREDICCIONES

Cuando se hacen predicciones sobre el futuro, se utilizan enunciados que se pueden construir en base a los siguientes cuadros. El auxiliar **Will** indica predicciones afirmativas y el auxiliar **Will + not (Won't)** indica predicciones negativas.

I He She We You They My sister	Will  Will not Won't	Start a new romance Have serious problems Receive a gift Meet a new friend Have a fight with friend Win the lottery
--	-------------------------------	--

### EJEMPLOS:

My sister will win the lottery

Mi hermana ganará la lotería

(oraciones afirmativas)

Javier won't have serious problems

Javier no tendrá serios problemas

(oraciones negativas)

### **Exercise**

#### 1.-PUT THE VERBS INTO THE CORRECT FORM (FUTURE I SIMPLE). USE WILL/WON'T

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

- 1.- You (earn)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
- 2.-You (travel)\_\_\_\_\_ around the world.
- 3.-You (meet)\_\_\_\_\_ lots of interesting people.
- 4.-Everybody (adore)\_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 5.-You (not / have)\_\_\_\_\_ any problems.
- 6.-Many people (serve) \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 7.-They (anticipate) \_\_\_\_\_ your wishes.
- 8.-There (not / be) \_\_\_\_\_ anything left to wish for.
- 9.-Everything (be)\_\_\_\_\_ perfect.
- 10.-But all these things (happen / only)\_\_\_\_\_ if you married me

### Ejemplos de la Primer condicional

**Conditional Sentences: The First Conditional**  
**THE FIRST CONDITIONAL**

The condition: **IF + present simple**, The result: **future tense with Will / Won't**

- If I have money, I will buy a modern cell phone.
- If I don't have money, I won't buy a modern cell phone.
- If my mother travels to Spain, she will have a good job.
- What will you do if you fail the next exam?
- If I fail the next exam, I will feel sad.

### Oración afirmativa

If I have money, I will buy a modern cellphone

Si yo tengo dinero, Yo me comprare un celular moderno

### Oración negativa

If I **don't** have money, I **won't** a modern cellphone

Si yo no tengo dinero, yo no me comprare un celular moderno

### **EXERCISE**

### **FIRST CONDITIONAL**

**FIRST CONDITIONAL** COMPLETA CON LOS VERBOS QUE SE ENCUENTRAN ENTRE PARÉNTESIS EN EL TIEMPO CORRECTO. USA LAS FORMAS CORTAS DE LOS VERBOS SIEMPRE QUE SEA POSIBLE.

1. If you (send)\_\_\_\_\_ the letter today, it'll arrive tomorrow.
2. If you don't study, you (pass)\_\_\_\_\_ the exam.
3. If it rains, we (stay)\_\_\_\_\_ at home.
4. If it (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sunny, we'll go to the beach.
5. If that shop (be) \_\_\_\_\_ closed, we'll go to another one.
6. If you (want) \_\_\_\_\_ , we'll go to the park.
7. If Adam (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ late, his father will be upset.
8. If you work hard, you (get) \_\_\_\_\_ a bonus.
9. If it isn't expensive, I (buy)\_\_\_\_\_ two.
10. If you (call)\_\_\_\_\_ me, I won't answer the phone.

### **2.- Completa las oraciones de la Primer Condicional (recuerda las reglas gramaticales que tienes que aplicar)**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back late, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry.
3. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / meet) tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) next week.
4. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (come), I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised.
5. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) early if you \_\_\_\_\_ (want).
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in London if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new dress if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money.

### **3.- Completa las oraciones de la primer condicional**

- If I don't have money, .....
- My mum will be angry, if .....
- I will be happy ,if.....
- If my parents aren't at home, I .....
- If I don't study, .....
- If.....she will play PC games.

## Aprendizajes Esperados: Describir y comparar “Comparativos”

Para establecer una comparación entre una cosa y otra, usamos los **comparative adjectives/ adjetivos comparativos**. Estos se caracterizan por la terminación “**er**” que le añades al adjetivo que estás usando.

Por ejemplo:

**Sweet** (dulce) - **Sweeter**

Reglas gramaticales de los adjetivos comparativos en inglés

Tipo de adjetivo	Regla	Ejemplo
1 sílaba: fast	añade -er (+ than)	– Airplanes are <u>faster</u> than cars. Los aviones son más rápidos que los coches.
1 sílaba acabada en -e: nice	añade -r (+ than)	– Mike is <u>nicer</u> than Tommy. Mike es más agradable que Tommy.
1 sílaba acabada en consoante + vocal + consoante: big	dobla a última consoante y añade -er (+ than)	– Paris is <u>bigger</u> than Soria. París es más grande que Soria.
2 sílabas acabadas en -y: healthy	cambia -y a -i y añade -er (+ than)	– Walking is <u>healthier</u> than taking the bus. Caminar es más saludable que coger el bus.

## Adjetivos Largos

Para los adjetivos de más de dos sílabas **se escribe antes del adjetivo** la palabra **more** y posteriormente el adjetivo más la palabra **than**

De 2 sílabas pero que no acaben en -y, o de más de 2 sílabas <u>more</u> _____ <u>than</u>	casual	<u>more</u> casual <u>than</u>
	famous	
	elegant	
	expensive	
	interesting	<u>more</u> interesting <u>than</u>
	beautiful	
	intelligent	
	difficult	

Ejemplos para formar oraciones con adjetivos largos

Subject + verb+ more+ adjective+ than + second subject

The lake is more beautiful than the river = El lago es más bonito que el río

Para los adjetivos comparativos irregulares se escribe el **Primer el sujeto** + **el verbo** + el **Adjetivo Irregular** después del verbo posteriormente la palabra **than** y finalmente le **segundo sujeto**

Irregulares HAY QUE APRENDERLOS DE MEMORIA	good =bueno	better than =mejorque
	bad =malo	worse than =peorque

Ejemplos para formar oraciones con comparativos irregulares

Subject+ verb + comparative + than + second subject  
Luis is **better** student than Daniel

### Estructura Gramatical para formar oraciones comparativas:

Ejemplo:

#### Adjetivo Corto de una silaba

***The strawberry is sweeter than the orange.*** (La fresa es más dulce que la naranja).

Como puedes ver en el ejemplo, para hacer una frase comparativa, debes ubicar el conector **than** que, después del adjetivo.

Observa a continuación, el modo en que se forma una oración que incluye un adjetivo comparativo:

first subject	verb	comparative adjective	than	second subject
she	is	bigger	than	my brother
ella	es	más grande	que	mi hermano

#### **Adjetivos largos**

Recuerda que se escribe antes del adjetivo la palabra **more** ( que es la que te va indicar que es comparación) + adjetivo ( sin ninguna alteración) + **than**

My sister is more **intelligent** than Luis (el adjetivo **NO SE LE AGREGA NINGUNA TERMINACIÓN**)

**Exercise 1**

- a) Write the comparative (escribe el comparativo, recuerda aplicar las reglas gramaticales de los adjetivos corto y de los adjetivos largos) guíate con los ejemplos

Examples:

Adjective	comparative
Old	older
Intelligent	more intelligent

Adjective	Comparative
LONG	
TALL	
INTELLIGENT	
CONFIDENT	
FRIENDLY	
COLD	
SAFE	
GOOD	
HOT	
YOUNG	
ATTRACTIVE	
INTERESTING	
HIGH	
HOLLOW	
GENTLE	
PRETTY	
SHORT	
BORING	
CURLY	
PEACEFUL	
SLIM	
EXCITING	
POOR	

2.- Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form, use the comparative of the adjective in brackets, they are all long adjectives (completa las oraciones utilizando comparativos, usa los adjetivos que se encuentran entre paréntesis, hay adjetivos cortos y largos, recuerda aplicar la terminación correcta dependiendo del tipo de adjetivo) guíate con los ejemplos

Example:

- Daniel is older than Kevin (old) Adjetivo corto
- My house is more beautiful than your (beautiful) adjetivo largo



- The school is \_\_\_\_\_ than computer games.  
(boring)
- Eiffel Tower is \_\_\_\_\_ than my house.  
(important)
- A butterfly is \_\_\_\_\_ than a bird. (careful)
- My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ than my grandmother.  
(beautiful)
- The tablet is \_\_\_\_\_ than a phone.  
(expensive)
- The class is \_\_\_\_\_ than a park.  
(sophisticated)
- My room of the social project is \_\_\_\_\_ than  
the other rooms. (comfortable)
- Messi is \_\_\_\_\_ than Michael Jackson.  
(famous)
- The Louvre museum is \_\_\_\_\_ than this  
school. (interesting)
- Mahatma Gandhi is \_\_\_\_\_ than me.  
(generous)

2.- Complete the sentences, write the correct comparative, use the comparative of the adjective in brackets. (Completa las oraciones comparativas usa los adjetivos que se encuentran entre paréntesis y agrega la palabra **than**)

Example:

1.- Cherries are (sweet) sweeter than strawberries in spring

1. Cherries are (sweet)   strawberries in spring

2. December is (cold)   June.

3. The living room is (clean)   my bedroom.



4. Summer is (hot)   spring.
5. Apples are (tasty)   tomatoes.
6. My father is (tall)   my mother.
7. Tonia is (hungry)   Steven.
8. I am (smart)   Philip.
9. My sister is (young)   my brother.
10. My grandfather is (old)   my grandmother.
11. Tim is (funny)   Tom.
12. The blue jacket is (nice)   the red one.
13. Tina is (thin)   Stella.
14. The cat is (big)   the mouse.
15. Tonia is (thirsty)   you.



**Aprendizaje Esperado:** Expresar acuerdos y desacuerdos

Read the explain about the debate (lee la explicación de un debate)



## WHAT IS A Debate?

A debate is a formal argument in which there are two sides that take opposing, or opposite viewpoints and discuss them in an organized and structured way. It is an organized discussion of opposite views.

A judge listens to both sides of the debate and decides which side made the better organized and supported argument.

## What is debate?

- A debate is a discussion between sides with different **views**.
- Persons speak **for** or **against** something before making a decision.
- Debates are a means of encouraging:
  - critical **thinking**
  - personal **expression**
  - **tolerance** of others' opinions

## ACTIVITY 1

1.- Answer the questions (contesta en ingles las siguientes preguntas acerca de un debate, utiliza la información previa)

1.- Explain What is the debate?

---

2.- What are characteristics of a debate?

---

3.- Who participate in a debate?

---

4.- Write 2 examples of a debate?

---

## EXPRESSIONS

### FOR GIVE YOUR OPINION

















ESTAR DE ACUERDO

ESTAR EN DESACUERDO

Some common expressions Expresiones comunes que se pueden usar en un debate

### DE ACUERDO

 AGREEMENT	 I agree with you 100 per cent.
	 I couldn't agree with you more.
	 That's true!
	 You're absolutely right.
	 Absolutely.
	 Exactly.
	 I'm afraid I agree with James.
	 I have to side with Laura on this one.
	 Me neither. ( <i>agree with negative statement</i> )
	 I suppose so./ I guess so. ( <i>weak</i> )
	 You have a point there.
	 I was just going to say that.
	 YOU'RE RIGHT.

## DESACUERDO

 <p>DISAGREEMENT</p>	<p>I don't think so.</p> <p>No way! <b>(strong)</b></p> <p>I'm afraid I disagree.</p> <p>I totally disagree. <b>(strong)</b></p> <p>I'd say the exact opposite. <b>(strong)</b></p> <p>Not necessarily.</p> <p>That's not always true.</p> <p>That's not always the case.</p> <p>No, I'm not so sure about that.</p> <p><b>YOU'RE WRONG.</b></p>
---	--

### ACTIVITY

Write your opinion using previous expressions (justify it) (Escribe tu opinión usando las previas expresiones y justifica tus respuestas)

Para expresar que estas acuerdo de algún tema puedes utilizar la siguientes frases.

**I agree because**  
**In agreement because**

Para expresar desacuerdo de algún tema puedes utilizar las siguientes frases:

**I disagreement because**  
**In disagreement because**

### PROBLEM

Example:

Should eat junk food every day

### AGREE

I agree because It's very cheap

### DISAGREE

I disagree because, it causes obesity

1.- Is graffiti art or vandalism?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.- Should teenagers work?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.- Should kids us cellphone?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4.- Should violent videogames be prohibited?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5.- Are social networks good or bad? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6.- Should animals be use for scientific \_\_\_\_\_  
experimentation? \_\_\_\_\_

Join with a line correct option ( une con una línea los acuerdos o desacuerdos según el problema)

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. chatting all day              | I disagree because I have to study                 |
| 2. eat junk food 3 times a week  | I agree because I like soda but I prefer the water |
| 3. talking on cellphone in class | I agree because It's delicious, I like it          |
| 4. drink soda sometimes          | I disagree because I don't pay attention           |
| 5. copy in the exam              | I agree because I will meet new friends            |

## **FUTURO GOING TO**

El tiempo futuro con "going to" se usa más comúnmente en el lenguaje hablado cuando se quiere hacer referencia al futuro inmediato, es decir, a algo que está por ocurrir.

Ejemplos:

**she, he, it utilizaremos el verbo to be (is + going to + el verbo en su forma infinitiva)**

She is going to pay with a credit card.

Ella va a pagar con una tarjeta de crédito (algo que está por ocurrir).

Para el pronombre I utilizaremos am ( 'm ) + going to + verbo en su forma infinitiva

I am going to drop off my prescription over there

voy a dejar mi prescripción médica allá.

Para They, We, You, + are + going to + verbo en infinitivo

They are going to study tomorrow

(Ellos va a estudiar mañana)

## **GOING TO**

Recuerda que se emplea sobre todo para hablar de nuestros planes e intenciones futuras, se usa con el verbo to be (is/ are/ am) + going to

## Orden gramatical para formar oraciones

Form			
 To form the future with <i>be going to</i> , use <b>am, is,</b> or <b>are + going to + the base form</b> of the verb.			
Subject	Be Verb	going to	Base Form Verb + Other Words
I	am	going to	study Chinese.
Sandy	is	going to	visit museums.
They	are	going to	travel to Beijing.

### FORMA NEGATIVA

Para la forma negativa se agrega al primer auxiliar que es el verbo to be la palabra not ( am not/ is not/ are not) comúnmente se abrevia así 'm not/ isn't / aren't

**Se agrega la palabra NOT después del verbo to be**

I	Am not ('m not)	going to	Play
He / It / She / Is not	( isn't)		read
They / We / you	Are not (aren't)		pay

Form: Be going to					
Subject	am/is/are		Going to	Verb	
I	am		going to	open	the door.
You	are		going to	meet	Jane tonight.
He	is		going to	be	at school tomorrow.
She	is	not	going to	clean	the floor.
It	is		going to	be	there tomorrow.
They	are	not	going to	make	dinner.
We	are		going to	make	some sandwiches.

Ejemplos:

I'm not going to listen to rock music

They aren't going to pay with a credit card

She isn't going to study tomorrow

## **FORMA INTERROGATIVA**

Para la forma interrogativa se coloca el verbo to be al principio + el sujeto + going to + verb + complement ?

INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, I am	No, I am not
Are you <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Is he <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
Is she <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
Is it <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
Are we <b>going to</b> we eat ?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
Are you <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
Are they <b>going to</b> eat ?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

Ejemplos:

Are you going to listen to rock music?

Is she going to pay with a credit card?

Are they going to study tomorrow?

Para la pregunta se cambia de posición el verbo to be a primer lugar después el pronombre

### **Para las respuestas**

Se escribe

Yes, + persona+ verbo to be (respuesta afirmativa )

Yes, she/ he / it is

Yes, They/ We/ you are

Yes, I am

No + persona+verbo to be +(respuestas negativas)

Yes, she/ he / it isn't

Yes, They/ We/ you aren't

Yes, I am not

### **Ejemplo de Preguntas y respuestas**

#### **PREGUNTAS**

Are you going to listen to rock music?

Is she going to pay with a credit card?

Are they going to study tomorrow?

#### **RESPUESTAS**

Yes, I am

No, I am not

Yes, she is

No, She isn't

Yes, They are

No, They aren't



### ACTIVITY 1

1.- Complete the sentences (Completa las oraciones con la opción correcta)

2.- Choose the correct option (subraya la opción correcta)

## GOING TO

### AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

**1) Write "am going to", "is going to" or "are going to" where it belongs. (Escrib "am going to", "is going to" o "are going to" donde corresponda.)**

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ play football on Saturday.
- b) Lucía \_\_\_\_\_ play videogames on Sunday.
- c) Ana y Miguel \_\_\_\_\_ clean their house tomorrow.
- d) Juan \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping on Saturday.
- e) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ go for a walk with my brother.
- f) Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ sleep all day on Sunday.
- g) She \_\_\_\_\_ go to the beach with her friends.
- h) We \_\_\_\_\_ watch tv on Saturday.
- i) I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema with Rachel on Friday night.
- j) Susan and Robert \_\_\_\_\_ have lunch with their parents next week.
- k) Lourdes \_\_\_\_\_ take her dog for a walk later.
- l) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ apply for a job tomorrow.
- m) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ study French next year.
- n) Luis \_\_\_\_\_ feed his cat in a few hours.

### NEGATIVE SENTENCES

**2) Choose between the two options given. (Elige entre las dos opciones)**

- a) Paul **isn't** / **aren't** going to work in a hotel.
- b) Anne and Raul **am not** / **aren't** going to have children.
- c) Laura and Cristofer **aren't** / **isn't** going to travel to Portugal.
- d) Daniel **am not** / **isn't** going to sleep in a tent tonight.
- e) Oscar **isn't** / **aren't** going to play the piano at the wedding.
- f) Luisa and Jennifer **isn't** / **aren't** going to buy new furniture for their house.
- g) My parents **am not** / **aren't** going to visit my family next week.

















3.- Match the pictures with the sentences use numbers ( Escribe el numero correcto en la imagen correspondiente)

# GOING TO - FUTURE

**Match the pictures with the sentences.**

1. They are going to win the lottery.
2. She is going to iron the clothes.
3. They are going to have a drink.
4. They are going to bake some cakes.
5. She is going to arrive soon.
6. He is going to fly a plane.
7. She is going to find a coin.
8. They are going to be arrested.
9. They are going to play chess.
10. They are going to get married.
11. He is going to have a barbecue.
12. He is going to sell newspapers.
13. He is going to celebrate his birthday.
14. He is going to live on a desert island.
15. He is going to sing next Sunday.
16. John is going to receive a prize.

4.-Change in negative form (Cambia las oraciones en forma negative)

0. You are going to watch a film

You are not going to watch a film

1. My dad is going to buy a new car

2. I am going to write a book

3. We are going to go on holiday

4. They are going to play football

5. She is going to paint the house



5.- Complete the questions and answer them (Completa las preguntas y contestalas usa los verbos que se encuentran entreparentesis), guiate con el ejemplo.

Ejemplo:      \_\_\_Is \_\_\_ the frog \_\_\_going to swim\_\_\_ in the pond?      \_\_\_Yes, It is\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the frog \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pond? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) again? No, \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (kiss) it tomorrow? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) flies? No, \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their family? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (leap)? No, \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) your parents? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)? No, \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some water cress? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) to reality? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_



6.- Lee el texto y relacionas ambas columnas

The Whites are at home now. They are preparing their luggage. They're going to Acapulco next week Mr. White is going to take his camera with him; Mrs. White is going to spend all day by the pool. The children are going to play Volleyball.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) When are they going to Acapulco?                | (    ) No she isn't                    |
| b) Is the White family in Acapulco?                | (    ) He is going to take some photos |
| c) Are the boys going to play Volleyball           | (    ) No they aren't                  |
| d) Are they going to spend their vacation at home? | (    ) Yes, they are                   |
| e) What is Mr. White going to do?                  | (    ) No, It's at home                |
| f) Is Mrs. Whites going to swim in the sea?        | (    ) The Whites are                  |
|  | (    ) Next Week                       |

FECHA DE APLICACIÓN: \_\_\_\_\_

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