



We will travel to London when I finish the university.
 We won't work there, I'm going to study.
 Will we learn about the England culture?
 Yes, we'll.
 No, we won't.
 Why will you choose London and not United States?
 Because I've got family there.



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1 Write a story in your notebook using future will on an exam sheet.

USES

GOING TO USES

EXAMPLES

We use be going to talk about future plans and intentions.
 We use be going to predict something that we think is certain to happen or which we have evidence for now.

Gonna (informal contexts)
 We use gonna /gena in informal contexts, especially in speaking and in song lyrics.

I'm going to look for a new place to live next month.
 Look out! He's going to break that glass.

One day I'm gonna be a star.

I will visit my grandmother next week, I will travel by train and travel alone, I bring food and water because I might be hungry and the train may not serve food, I will bring a book to read and a video game in case I get bored. I will also bring medicine because I could get sick, when I am at my grandmother's house I will hug her, then we will watch television and have dinner, maybe we will also go for a walk we will see many beautiful flowers, because the neighborhood is very large, at night we will go for ice cream, which it's probably vanilla because we love it, and then we'll go to sleep over the house.

How do we make the going to tense?

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
I'm going to swing	I'm not going to swing
You're going to throw	You aren't going to throw
He's going to shut	He isn't going to shut
She's going to slid	She isn't going to slid
It's going to shink	It isn't going to shink
We're going to kneel	We aren't going to <u>kneel</u>
They're going to show	They aren't going to show
You're going to upset	You aren't going to upset

How do we make the going to tense?

INTERROGATIVE POSITIVE	INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE	LONG QUESTION
Am I going to swing?	Am not I going to swing?	WH QUESTIONS
Are you going to throw?	Aren't you going to throw?	Where - When - What - Which - Why
Is he going to shut?	Isn't he going to shut?	What time - How often - How - Who
Is she going to slid?	Isn't she going to slid?	How far - How much - How Many
Is it going to shink?	Isn't it going to shink?	+
Are you going to kneel?	Aren't you going to kneel?	INTERROGATIVE POSITIVE - NEGATIVE
Are they going to show?	Aren't they going to show?	What is Mary going to teach? Where are you going to weave?
Are you going to upset?	Aren't you going to upset?	



The children **are going to share** their toys. *Amarillo*
 The children **aren't going to be selfish**. *Azul*
Are the children going to play with the toys? *Rojo*
 Where **are the children going to meet**? *Rojo*
 They're going to meet at the park. *Amarillo*

Activity

1 Complete the next sentence. Use the verbs in brackets and the right form going to. Look at the example.

- I am going to get (get) some sleep.
- I am going to go (go) in to the office early.
- going to she have (have) something to eat?
- We aren't going to run (not/run) out of time.
- going to we be (be) really early if we set off now.

2 Complete the next sentence. Use the verbs in brackets and the right form Will. Look at the example.

- You will not drop (not/drop) that, if you're not careful.
- Things will not get (not/get) better.
- she will say (say) that one more time?
- they will move (move) to Spain when I retire?
- I will not give up at this point. (not/give up)

3 In each question, you will see a sentence using the "will" future form. Change the sentence into a "be going to" form. See the examples.

I'll see him tomorrow. I'm going to see him tomorrow."
 She isn't going to buy any more chocolate. She won't buy any more chocolate.

- Will we buy some bacon?
- The cougar is not going to attack you The cougar will not attack you
- I won't win the race I am not going to win the race
- The cougar is not going to attack you
- Are we going to buy him a pen for his birthday? we will buy him a pen for his birthday

Will
He'll read this book, won't he?
He won't read this book, will he?

Modal Verbs
He can read this book, can't he?
He can't read this book, can he?

Activity

1 Find and correct the mistakes in the tag questions below. See the examples.

a. They live in San Francisco, aren't don't they?

b. He didn't buy the chairs, doesn't they did he?

c. We are late, do we? we are late, aren't we?

d. He can't swim, does he? he can't swim, can he?

e. She was a student, isn't she? she was a student, wasn't she?

f. Thomas saw a movie, wasn't she? Thomas saw a movie, didn't he?

g. He couldn't answer the questions, did he? he couldn't answer the questions, could he?

h. Mr. Smith was late, wasn't she? Mr. Smith was late, wasn't he?

i. They had dinner, were they? They had dinner, didn't they?

2 Find the 12 tag questions to complete the sentences

W	I	T	S	E	H	T	W	D	W	G	E	H	S	T	N	S	I
Z	S	H	O	U	N	S	E	A	I	S	H	E	T	I	K	L	A
E	N	C	H	A	R	E	W	E	F	D	J	N	U	W	D	I	D
F	T	B	U	Q	O	P	E	C	A	E	H	O	D	E	W	A	M
A	I	S	H	I	G	E	I	M	N	M	D	E	S	R	K	D	Y
J	T	A	W	W													
G	R	S	E	R													
H	A	E	F	I													
O	L	M	F	S													
A	E	C	F	N													
I	S	A	H	T													
A	F	Y	D	I													
E	S	R	I	T													
H	W	D	F	H													
T	E	S	E	L													
N	W	C	S	W													
S	E	R	B	D													
E	I	L	I	P													
O	B	R	C	J													
D	N	K	D	K													
T	O	I	A	W													
L	C	E	D	S													
A	W	E	R	E	N	T	T	H	E	Y							
T	R	N	S	T	A	I	N	G	D	A	N	W	M	B	I	Y	U
D	A	O	L	D	W	A	T	S	B	Y	O	R	E	N	R	C	Z
E	B	I	S	H	I	C	A	W	A	S	N	T	I	M	O	S	A

- You study English, don't you ?
- They were busy, weren't they ?
- It's two o'clock, isn't it ?
- You don't drive, do you ?
- She is a teacher, isn't she ?
- We aren't late, are we ?
- Mr. Smith has a car, hasn't he ?
- They weren't late, were they ?
- I was right, wasn't I ?
- Today is Monday, isn't it ?
- The phone rang, didn't it ?
- He didn't win, did he ?

	USES	EXAMPLE
CAN	General ability. Request.	They can control their own <u>budgets</u> . We can't fix it. Can I smoke here? Can you help me?
COULD	General ability in the past. Request.	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more <u>slowly</u> ? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have another Gulf War. He gave up his old job so he could work for us.
MAY	Asking for permission Possibility.	May I have another cup of coffee? China may become a major economic power.
SHOULD	To give advice, a recommendation or a suggestion.	You really should go to the new restaurant on Main Street. I think you should study for the test so that you don't fail.
WOULD	Used as a polite invitation or to offer. Describe a prediction (hypothetical situations). To not sound impolite when <u>disagreeing</u> with someone.	Would you like to go to the movies with me tonight? It would be nice to have a barbecue. I wouldn't agree with that.
HAVE TO	Shows us that the obligation comes from somebody else. It's a law or a rule and the speaker can't change it.	We have to complete this activity by Friday. In Britain you have to buy a TV license every year.
MUST	Shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn't a law or a rule.	I must memorize all of these rules about modal verbs. I must call my dad tonight.

Activity

Inglés

1 Match them.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. ¿Te gustaría bailar conmigo? | A. I can help your mother. |
| 2. Yo puedo ayudar a tu mamá. | B. Carlos can eat later. |
| 3. Carlos puede comer después. | C. I should study more. |
| 4. Debes ser buen hijo | D. You have to abide the rules of the school |
| 5. Yo debería estudiar más. | E. You must be a good son |
| 6. Ustedes deben llamar a la policía. | F. You must call the police. |
| 7. Debes cumplir las reglas del colegio. | G. Would you like to dance with me? |

2 Imagine it is the year 3000. Describe how things are then.

- A. What people can/can't do; what they may wear.
- B. What education is like:
What students have/don't have to do, must/must not do, etc.
What teachers have/don't have to do, must/must not do, etc.

The people will have more influence in terms of government decisions, and the people will have greater importance than the rulers, due to new technologies there may be a shortage of jobs, in terms of clothing there will be no fashion, everyone will wear what they like, the education mode will be updated, a teaching mode that is of interest to random people will be added, and the "classic" mode will be left free to use that they want, maybe there are no teachers anymore but robots replace them

PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a verb like pick up, turn on or get on with. These verbs consist of a basic verb + another word or words. The two or three words that make up a phrasal verb form a short "phrase" - which is why we call them "phrasal verbs". But a phrasal verb is still a verb. Look is a verb. Look up is also a verb - a different verb. They do not have the same meaning, and they behave differently grammatically.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Examples
Back up	Apoyar	The rest of the team backed her up when she told Management about her plans
Bring up	Mencionar algo	Susy's little dog died last week, please don't bring it up, she is still very sad about it.
Come up with	Ocurrirse (una idea, solución)	I came up with a great idea for our physics class' final Project.
Drop off	Dejar a alguien en un sitio	If you pass downtown on your way, Could you please drop me off at the office?
Find out	Averiguar	María got promoted when they found out she has excellent business skills.
Give up	Dejar un hábito	After the baby was born, I had to give up my entrepreneurial project
Get over	Super	He has gotten over his <u>breakup</u> quite well, don't you think?
Get up	Levantarse	I get up early every day to work out.
Hurry up	Darse prisa	Hurry up or we will never make it in time!
Make up	Recuperar (hacer las paces, inventar, maquillarse)	Making up for lost time
Pick up	Recoger	Can you pick me up at the train station?
Turn on/off	Encender/apagar	Can you turn the <u>lights</u> off when you leave, please?
Turn up	Llegar o aparecer	Mike hasn't turned up yet. Do any of you know where is he?
Turn out	Ocurrir de manera diferente a lo esperado	As it turns out, John didn't get the job <u>Advertising</u>

Activity

1 Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

I'm going to give up (dejar) drinking beer. I'm so fat that I can't see my feet anymore!
Rafa's take up (empezar, dedicarse) photography. He's just bought one of the latest
and most expensive digital cameras.

If you don't hurry up (darse prisa), we'll miss the train!

Come! Let's make up (hacer las paces) for once and forget the past

Just turn up (llegar, aparecer) at the station and start your adventure!

Vocabulary 4 Period module

kneel = Arrodillarse Advertising = Publicidad

Throw = Lanzar

Shut = Cerrar

Upset = Molesto

Act = Actuar

Budgets = Presupuestos

slowly = Despacio

Disagreeing = En desacuerdo

Behave = Comportarse

Breakup = Ruptura

Lights = Luces