

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. Amarillo No, we won't. Azulo

Why will you choose London and not United States?

Because I've got family there. Amarillo







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

## GOING TO USES

## 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 /gənə 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.

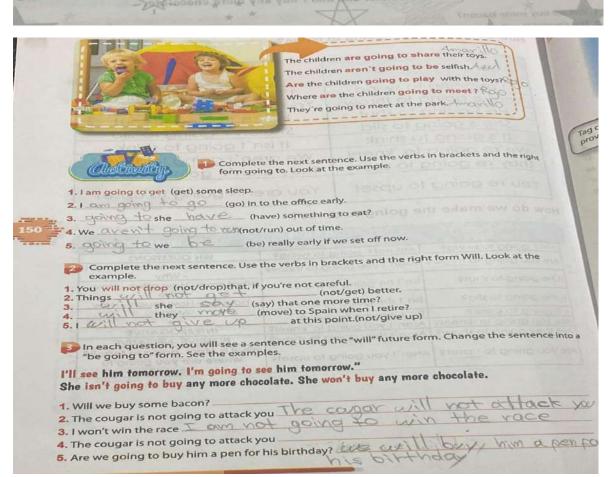
I will visit my grand mother next week,
I will travel by train and travel alone,
I bring food and water because I might
be hungry and the train may not
serve food, I will bring a book to read and a video game in case 1 get bored. I will also bring medicine because 1 could get sick when I am at my grandmother's house I will hag her, then we will watch television and have dinners 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.

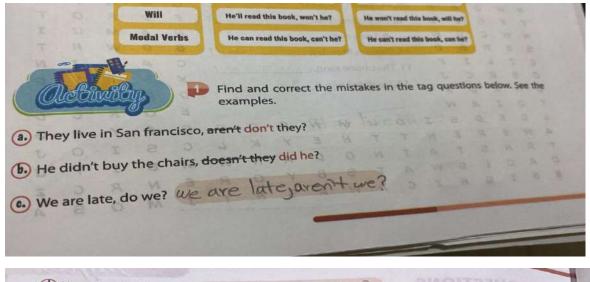
gow do we make the going to tense?

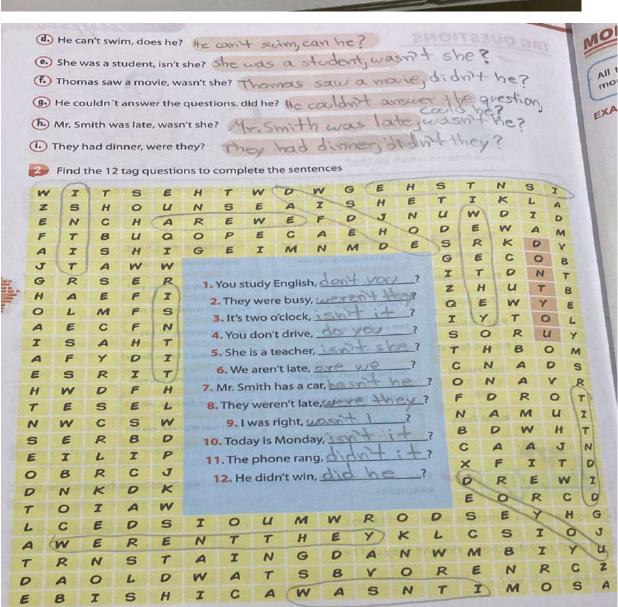
POSITIVE	Inglés
I'm going to swing You're going to throw He's going to shut She's going to slid It's going to shink We're going to kneel They're going to show You're going to upset	I'm not going to swing You aren't going to throw He isn't going to shut She isn't going to slid It isn't going to shink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

## low do we make the going to tense?

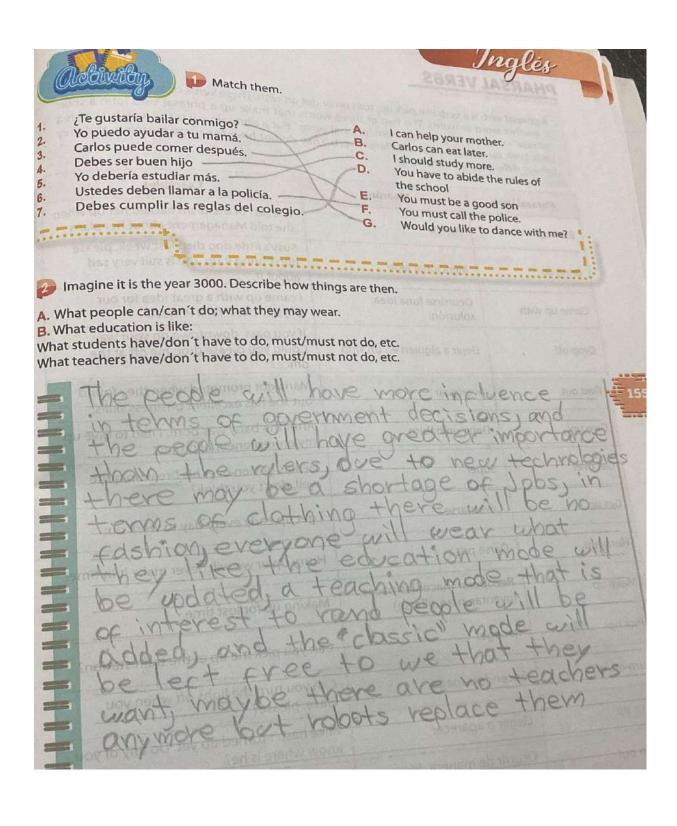
INTERROGATIVE POSITIVE	INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE	LONG QUESTION
Am I going to swing?	Am not I going to swing?	WH QUESTIONS
Are you going to throw?	Aren't you going to throw?	Where - When - What - Which - Why
Is he going to shut?	Isn't he going to shut?	What time - How often - How - Who
Is she going to slid?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







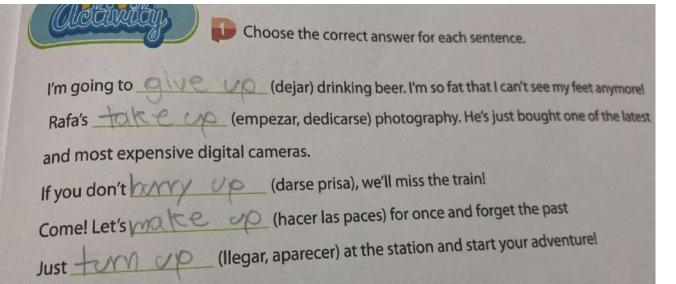
	USES	EXAMPLE
CAN	Request.	They can control their own <u>budgets</u> , We can't fix it. Can I smoke here? Can you help me?
COULD	The second secon	Could I borrow your dictionary? Could you say it again more slowly? Could you say it again more slowly? We could try to fix it ourselves. I think we could have 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 disagreeing 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.
HAVETO	Shows us that the obligation comes from somebody else. It's a law or a rule and the speaker can't change it.	
MUST	Shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn' a law or a rule.	I must memorize all of these rules about modal verbs. I must call my dad tonight.



## PHAKSAL VERDS

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 "phrase" - which is why we call them "phrasal verbs". They do not have the same meaning, and they verb. Look up is also a verb - a different verb. They do not have the same meaning.

- Ly collaborates	Bushes and	Examples	
Phrasal Verb	Meaning	The rest of the team backed her up when she told Management about her plans	
Back up	Apoyar  Mencionar algo	Susy's little dog died last week, please don't bring it up, she is still very sad	
Bring up	Ocurrirse (una idea,	I came up with a great idea for our physics class' final Project.	
Come up with	solución)	If you pass downtown on your way, Could you please drop me off at the	
Drop off	Dejar a alguien en un sitio		
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 breakup 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	
urn on/off	Encender/apagar	Can you turn the <u>lighs</u> off when you leave, please?	
urn up	Llegar o aparecer	Mike hasn't turned up yet. Do any of know where is he?	
ırn out	Ocurrir de manera diferente a lo esperado	As it turns out, John didn't get the jo	



Vocabulary 4 Period module
kneel=twodillarse todvertising=Publicidad
Throw=Lanzar
Shut=Cerrax
Voset = Molesto
Act = Actuar
Budgets = Presupuestos
slowly = Despacio
Disagreeing En desaccierdo
Behave = comportarse
Breakup = Ruptora
Lighs = Coces