



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN
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Laboratorio de 3ra y 5ta Op. de
MI CONEXIÓN AL MUNDO EN OTRA LENGUA II
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Name: _____ Group: _____ Date: _____

I. Future “be going to”

Form

Affirmative	Negative
I 'm going to travel.	I 'm not going to travel.
You 're going to travel.	You 're not going to travel.
He She 's going to travel. It	He She 's not going to travel. It
We You 're going to travel. They	We You 're not going to travel. They

Interrogative	Short Answers	
Am I going to travel?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not
Are you going to travel?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
he Is she going to travel? it	, he Yes, she is. , it	,he No, she isn't. , it
we Are you going to travel? they	, we Yes, you are. , they	, we No, you aren't. , they

Meaning

We use future “be going to” to indicate something has already decide to do (plans or intentions). To predict something based on present evidence.

Example

They are going to buy a new car soon.

Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.

I. Complete the sentence using “be going to” to describe future plans.

1. Emma and Lucas _____ a party next Saturday.
2. _____ she visits her grandparents this weekend?
3. We _____ met at the café at 5:00 pm.
4. David _____ bring snacks to the movie night.
5. They _____ travel to Spain for their summer vacation.

II. Future “will”

Affirmative	Negative
I You He She ‘ll (will) travel. It We You They	I You He She won’t (will not) travel. It We You They

Question	Short answers	
I You He Will she stay? it we you they	I you he Yes, she will. it we you they	I you he No, she won’t. it we you they

Structure

Affirmative: Subject + will + base verb. **Negative:** Subject + will not (won’t) + base verb.

Question: Will + subject + base verb + ?

Meaning

We use to make predictions based on belief or knowledge, usually with the verbs think and believe. Spontaneous decisions. Offer and suggestions and general facts about the future.

Examples

I think he will succeed in his career. They won’t participate in the competition. I’m hungry. I’ll grab a sandwich.

We’ll drive you to the station. Winter will come after autumn.

I. Complete using future form “will”.

1. I think _____(rain) tomorrow.
2. _____ you _____(help) me with this project?
3. She _____ (not) attend the party next week.
4. Don’t worry, I _____ (call) you as soon as I arrive.
5. They _____ (finish) their homework before dinner.

III. Zero Conditional and Conditional type 1

Structure

Zero conditional: If + present simple, present simple.

IF-Clause	Main Clause
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
If you don't water plants,	they die.

Meaning

We use Zero Conditional to talk about general truths, facts or situations that are always true when certain conditions are met. Also, we can use *when* instead of *if*. E.g. When you don't water plants, they die.

Conditional Type 1: If + Present Simple, will + base verb.

IF – Clause	Main Clause
If + Present Simple,	Future will
	Modal verbs (can, may, might, must)
	Imperative

Meaning

We use First Conditional or Conditional type 1, to talk about real and possible situations in the future. It shows the result of specific condition being met.

Complete using Zero Conditional or Conditional Type 1.

1. If you _____ (heat) to 100°C, it _____ (boil).
2. People _____ (get) sunburned if they _____ (stay) under the sun too long.
3. You _____ (get) sick if you _____ (not / wear) a jacket in this cold weather.
4. We _____ (go) to the beach if it _____ (not /rain) tomorrow.
5. If he _____ (save) money, he _____ (buy) a new phone soon.

IV. Verbs can, can't, must, mustn't.

Can / Can't are used to express ability or permission.

Positive statement: Subject + can + base form of the verb.

Negative statement: Subject + cannot (can't) + base form of the verb.

Questions: Can + subject + base form of the verb +?

Examples:

She can sing well.

He can't swim.

Can you drive?

Must / Mustn't are used to express obligation or prohibition.

Positive statement: Subject + must + base form of the verb.

Negative statement: Subject + must not (mustn't) + base form of the verb.

Questions: Must + subject + base form of the verb+?

Examples:

You must wear a seatbelt. She mustn't be late.

Must we finish this today?

Complete with can, can't, must or mustn't.

1. They _____ (come) to the party. They're away on vacations.
2. She _____ (speak) three languages fluently.
3. He _____ (park) his car here. It's a non-parking zone.
4. You _____ (swim) here. It's dangerous.
5. We _____ (finish) the project by tomorrow. It's important.

V. Infinitive and Gerund.

Infinitive

We use after certain verbs (want, need, decide, agree, refuse).

Expressing purpose (I study to improve my skills).

After adjectives (It's important to practice daily).

Gerund

We use the -ing form (base form of the verb + -ing) as a noun. We use -ing form as subject, after certain verbs: like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer. After certain expression: don't mind, can't stand, be interested. After preposition and after the verb go to indicate activities.

Select the correct form for each sentence.

1. You should (to eat / eat) more vegetables.
2. He agreed (to join / join) the club.
3. She let me (to drive / drive) her car.
4. We need (to finish / finish) the project today.
5. I heard him (to sing / sing) a beautiful song.