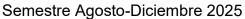


UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN Escuela Industrial y Prepa Técnica Pablo Livas Laboratorio de 3ra y 5ta Op. de

MI CONEXIÓN AL MUNDO ÉN OTRA LENGUA II





Name: _		Group:	Date:	
l.	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	He
She 's going to travel.	She 's not going to travel.
lt .	lt .
We	We
You 're going to travel.	You 're not going to travel.
They	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	, he	,he	
Is she going to travel	? Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.	
it	, it	, it	
we	, we	, we	
Are you going to travel	? Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	
they	, they	, 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 sr	nacks to the movie night.
5	They	travel to	Spain for their summer vacation

II. Future "will"

Affirmative	Negative
I You He She 'II (will) travel. It We You They	I You He She won't (will not) travel. It We You They

Question	S	Short answers	
I	I	I	
You	you	you	
He	he	he	
Will she stay?	Yes, she will.	No, she won't.	
it	it	it	
we	we	we	
you	you	you	
they	they	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 w	orry, 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 <u>if</u>. E.g. When you don't water plants, they die.

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

IF - Clause	Main Clause
	Future will
If + Present Simple,	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 bet.

Complete using Zero Conditional or Conditional Type 1.

1.	it you	(neat) to 100°C, it	(DOII).
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.