



BACHILLERATO INTENSIVO SEMIESCOLARIZADO

TRABAJO PARA INGLES II

TEMAS:

a.- Estructuras del futuro

c.- pasado simple

b.- construcción "going to"

d.- Verbos auxiliares

Uso de Going to

Going to se utiliza para expresar planes o hechos contundentes a futuro.

Es importante anotar que en esta forma del tiempo futuro, se hace uso del [verbo to be](#) en forma presente, por ejemplo:

Subject + To be + Auxiliary verb + Principal verb + Complement

My family is going to travel to Perú.

(Mi familia va a viajar a Perú.)

En español traducimos esta forma del futuro conjugado con el verbo ir en futuro como auxiliar. Por ejemplo, la traducción del ejemplo anterior es: "Julia va a ganar el concurso".

Usos de Going to:

1. Para expresar un plan: *Lucas is going to make another movie.*

Lucas va a hacer otra película.

2. Expresa la intención de una persona para realizar algo en tiempo futuro:

Miss. Anderson is going to be a jury in the contest.

La señorita Anderson va a ser jurado en el concurso.

3. Expresa algo de lo que se tenga certeza:

- ***It's going to rain.***
Va a llover.

Para los usos 1 y 2, no importa si el plan es realista o no y esta construcción verbal se usa de manera informal.

Se puede hacer uso de **will** y **going to**, para expresar una predicción general sobre el futuro. En este tipo de oraciones, el sujeto tiene poco control sobre lo que va a suceder y, por tanto, los usos anteriormente mencionados no aplican, veamos:

Con Will:

- ***Our football team will win the national championship.***
Nuestro equipo de fútbol ganará el campeonato nacional.

Con Going to:

- ***Our football team is going to win the national championship.***
Nuestro equipo de fútbol va a ganar el campeonato nacional.

El tiempo futuro simple no puede utilizarse en frases que empiezan con expresiones como:

When, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless; ya que estas expresiones denotan la ocurrencia de un hecho o acontecimiento dentro de cierto tiempo que iría contra la linealidad del tiempo futuro.

Si deseas hacer uso de algunas de estas expresiones, puedes conjugarlas con el tiempo presente simple, por ejemplo:

Uso incorrecto:

- ***If you will go to the meeting, call me.***
Si irás a la reunión, llámame.

Uso correcto:

- ***If you go to the meeting, call me.***
Si vas a la reunión, llámame.

Estructuras del futuro "Will" (otra explicación)

El auxiliar Will indica un tiempo futuro y se usa con la forma simple del verbo.

It will rain tomorrow. We won't have lunch at a restaurant

Se usa el auxiliar will para hacer promesas o expresar intenciones en un futuro, o sea a corto plazo

I'll do my homework after lunch, I promise. I'll have pizza, please

El auxiliar will también se usa para hacer anuncios oficiales y predicciones

The president will arrive at 5 o'clock. It will rain tomorrow

Es común usar el auxiliar will para ofrecer hacer algo.

Someone is knocking on the door. I'll open it

I'll help you with the housework, Mom

El auxiliar will puede indicar algo que se piensa, se desea, se imagina o se supone que suceda en un futuro.

I hope you will pass your exam. Good luck! I suppose It will be very hot in Cali

Construcción "GOING TO"

La construcción going to se forma con el auxiliar to be y la forma simple del verbo principal

She is going to play volleyball next weekend

I'm not going to go to the party

La construcción going to se usa para hablar de planes que se van a realizar en algún momento del futuro o intenciones futuras. I am going to study medicine when I grow up

La construcción going to se puede usar también para predecir eventos en un futuro cercano, siempre y cuando existan evidencias en el presente.

He's driving too fast! I think he is going to have an accident

SIMPLE PAST

El pasado simple se utiliza para hablar sobre acciones totalmente terminadas en algún momento del pasado. El momento se especifica con expresiones tales como yesterday, last, night, two weeks ago, etc.

I saw my friends yesterday Susie didn't go to the beach last weekend

Para formar oraciones afirmativas en pasado simple, se usa el pasado del verbo principal.

We worked hard last week He made a beautiful piñata two years ago.

I	acted	I	had acted	pluscuamper-
You	acted	you	had acted	fecto
He, she it,	acted	he, she it.	had acted	
We	acted	we	had acted	
You	acted	you	had acted	
They	acted	they	had acted	

El pasado de los verbos regulares se forma añadiéndoles la terminación -ed.

Work – worked dance – danced

No hay una norma para formar el pasado de los verbos irregulares; hay que aprenderse

Para formar oraciones negativas e interrogativas en pasado simple, se usa el auxiliar did y las formas simple del verbo

She didn't bring any fruit did you visit your grandparents last Saturday?

Para formar respuestas cortas en pasado simple, solamente se utiliza el auxiliar did.

Did you eat breakfast this morning? Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.

ALGUNOS VERBOS IRREGULARES

Infinitivo	Pretérito	Participio	Traducción
to fight	fought	fought	luchar, pelearse
to fly	flew	flown	volar
to write	wrote	written	escribir
to get	got	got (gotten)	conseguir, adquirir, llegar a, recibir.
to give	gave	given	dar
to go	went	gone	ir

VERBOS AUXILIARES o MODALES

a.- Do, did: auxiliar para la forma enfática.

Do you have many oranges?

b.- Can, could: poder. Poder y saber

could you make me a favor?

Can: indica habilidades físicas o mentales

c.- Shall, will: auxiliar para el futuro

I shall go to México?

d.- Would: auxiliar del condicional

Would you like a apple?

e.- Should: auxiliar de obligación

You should be in the classroom

should: indica obligación o deber

f.- May: auxiliar de tener permiso

May I came in?

g.- Must: auxiliar de obligación fuerte

You must have to eat.

Must: indica necesidad

h.- Have: en tiempo compuesto perfecto. Haber

Have you time to study?

i.- Be: en tiempo compuesto, continuo, estar

- Mustn't: No deber.
- Must: deber
- Outh to : tener que
- Needn't: no necesita
-
-

COMPLETAS LAS PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA CONVERSACIÓN USANDO LAS PALABRAS DEL CUADRO

GOING TO

IS

ARE

1.- _____ you _____ appear on the TV show?

2.- _____ the reporters _____ be at home taking photos?

3.- Who _____ be my partner in this exercise?

4.- What time _____ Ivan _____ see Andrea?

5.- _____ we _____ play tennis tomorrow?

6.- They _____ in the house with their friends

7.- She _____ in her English class

CAMBIA LAS FRASES A FUTURO SIMPLE

- 1.- They play in the park with their cousins
- 2.- Daniel visits his parents in Monterrey
- 3.- You wear always a hat for the picnic.
- 4.- It is going to be cold tomorrow.
- 5.- I am going to eat pozole in the party
- 6.- Carlos is going to study Italian at the University

CONTESTA QUÉ CREES QUE LE VA A DAR KARINA A SU FAMILIA USA "GOING TO"

- 1.- Her sister Lupita likes to read stories _____
- 2.- Her nephews Juan and Uriel likes to watch cartoons _____
- 3.- Her grandfather loves jewls _____
- 4.- Her husband loves to go to the mountains _____
- 5.- Her mother-in law likes to go to the party _____

COMPLETE THE PARAGRAPH WITH HAVE OR HAS.

I _____ two brothers, Scott and Joe. Scott is tall and he _____ curly brown hair. Joe is mediun height. They both _____ brown eyes. I also _____ a sister, Anne. She is tall and thin and she _____ blue eyes. Anne and Joe _____ straight blond hair.

A.- CIRCLE THE CORRECT OPTION THAT COMPLETES THE SENTENCE PROPERLY.

1. He wants to _____ the walls blue. a) paint b) rearrange
2. The car is in the _____. a) garage b) fence
3. How often do you _____ video games? a) surf b) play
4. My mom works at a _____. a) restaurant b) balcony
5. These _____ are your birthday present. a) rooms b) flowers

B.- CIRCLE OPTION A OR B TO OBTAIN THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. What's the weather like in Toronto? | a) It's cold. | b) It's delicious. |
| 7. Did you see Mark today? He's really sad. | a) What does he look like? | b) What's wrong? |
| 8. I helped an old woman to carry some bags. | a) That's really good! | b) It's a lot of fun! |
| 9. Did you get lost in the mall? | a) You never know! | b) Not exactly! |
| 10. Do you know how to do this exercise? | a) Of course, I do. | b) I didn't do anything at all. |
| 11. Do you remember that trip to Brazil? | a) Actually, you can. | b) How can I forget? |

C.- CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION A, B OR C. TO COMPLETE THE PHRASE

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 12. Hang out _____ | a) my teeth | b) the trash | c) with friends |
| 13. Brush _____ | a) a book | b) my teeth | c) magazines |
| 14. Read _____ | a) with friends | b) a magazines | c) the trash |
| 15. Take out _____ | a) my teeth | b) with friends | c) the trash |
| 16. Spend _____ | a) the Net | b) my teeth | c) time |

D.- READ THE TEXT AND DECIDE IF THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE, FALSE OR NOT MENTIONED.

Last weekend we had some free time so Tanya and I went on a trip to Fort Denison. It was once a prison. It was almost impossible to escape from there because it is in the middle of Sydney Harbor. You can only get there by boat. The aborigines called it Pinchgut, but its name changed to Rock Island when the English first arrived in Australia in 1788. Prisoners stayed there for weeks with only bread and water. Tanya usually finds history boring, but she didn't find Fort Denison boring at all. The museum was really cool. It was like walking back in time. History came alive before our very eyes. There is also a lovely restaurant with a beautiful view. Tanya and I had a delicious lunch and then took the boat back to the city. I am so happy that I went on the trip because I was always curious about the island in the middle of the harbor.

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|---|---------|----------|------------------|
| 17. Tanya is an old person. | a) True | b) False | c) Not mentioned |
| 18. The aborigines called the island Pinchgut. | a) True | b) False | c) Not mentioned |
| 19. Tanya was bored with the history of Fort Denison. | a) True | b) False | c) Not mentioned |
| 20. The restaurant has a beautiful view. | a) True | b) False | c) Not mentioned |

E.- INVENTA UNA SOPA DE LETRA INCLUYENDO EN INGLES 15 VERBOS IRREGULARES EN PASADO

F.- INVENTA 10 ORACIONES EN FUTURO UTILIZANDO EL VERBO AUXILIAR "WILL"