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INGLES. GUIA N°1

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La presentación de actividades en perfecto orden es indispensable para la presentación de actividades y se tendrán en cuenta para su respectiva calificación	

GOING TO

Se utiliza para hablar de las actividades o planes que vamos a realizar y que se encuentran ya planeados.

Recordemos como se elaboran las oraciones con Going To :

Form: Be going to					
Subject	am/is/are		Going to	Verb	
I	am	not	going to	open	the door.
You	are		going to	meet	Jane tonight.
He	is		going to	be	at school tomorrow.
She	is	not	going to	clean	the floor.
It	is		going to	be	there tomorrow.
They	are	not	going to	make	dinner.
We	are		going to	make	some sandwiches.
					
When asking a question					
Are	You		going to	meet	Jane tonight?
Is	he	not	going to	do	his homework?

Oraciones afirmativas :

She is going to travel to Paris next week = Ella viajara a Paris la próxima semana.

They are going to go to the university next year = Ellos van a ir a la universidad el próximo año.

He is going to get married next weekend = Él se casará el próximo fin de semana.

Oraciones negativas:

She isn't going to travel to Paris next week = Ella no viajara a Paris la próxima semana.

They aren't going to go to the university next year = Ellos no irán a la universidad el próximo año.

He isn't going to get married next weekend = El no se casará el próximo fin de semana.

Oraciones Interrogativas:

Is she going to travel to Paris next week ? = Viajara ella a Paris la próxima semana ?

Are they going to go to the university next year ? = Iran ellos a la universidad el próximo año ?

Is he going to get married next weekend ? = Se casara el el proximo fin de semana ?

SIMPLE PAST

Se utiliza para hablar de acciones que ya fueron llevadas a cabo.

Recordemos como se elaboran las oraciones en pasado simple :

Past Simple Form

www.englishstudyhere.com

Subject	Verb	Modifier
I	was	at home yesterday
	worked	as the writerat home.
You/We/They	were	students.
	studied	in the university.
He/She/It	was	Spanish.
	came	From Spain.

Positive



Subject	Verb(positive)	NOT (negative)	Modifier
I	was	was not	at home yesterday
	worked	didn't work	as the writerat home.
You/We/The Y	were	were not	students.
	studied	didn't study	in the university.
He/She/It	was	was not	Spanish.
	came	didn't come	from Spain.

Negative
NOT

No olvides que en Ingles hay dos tipos de verbos: Regulares e Irregulares .

Para pasar los verbos regulares a pasado , agregamos d o ed al final del verbo.

Ejemplos :

Simple Past Tense Regular Verbs	
Spelling Rules	Examples
Ending in e add d	live – lived stare – stared
Ending in vowel + y add ed	stay – stayed play – played
Ending in consonant + y change y to i and add ed	try – tried carry – carried
One syllable, single vowel and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	nod – nodded rip - ripped
Two-syllable, stress on second syllable and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	commit – committed prefer – preferred

Para elaborar oraciones en pasado simple con verbos irregulares recuerda buscar una lista de verbos irregulares.

Es importante aprenderlos para aumentar nuestro vocabulario y para adquirir dominio en el uso del pasado simple.

ACTIVIDADES

1. Revisa con atención las oraciones dadas y luego cambialas a futuro con Going To :

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FUTURE: GOING TO

Positives, Negatives and Questions



- Write the sentences below using 'going to'.

1. He will get on a train. He is going to get on a train.
2. Will they arrive? _____
3. They won't watch TV. _____
4. I will go shopping. _____
5. She won't travel. _____
6. They will study English. _____
7. Will you be at work? _____
8. I won't eat lunch. _____
9. They won't be late. _____
10. Will we be late? _____
11. Will Jenny call us? _____
12. I will swim. _____
13. The movie will begin soon. _____

14. Where will you live? _____
15. John will make tea. _____
16. It will rain. _____
17. What will you do? _____
18. Why will they go? _____
19. Who will come? _____
20. I won't do it. _____

2. Ponga en practica lo aprendido solucionando el siguiente quiz

GRAMMAR QUIZ

FUTURE: 'GOING TO'

● Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of 'GOING TO'.

1. What ... your brother going to do tomorrow?
a) are
b) is
c) does
2. (A) ... you going to see the movie?
(B) Yes, I
a) Do / am
b) Are / are
c) Are / am
3. My friend ... a birthday party next week.
a) is going to has
b) going to have
c) is going to have
4. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it ... rain soon.
a) is going to
b) goes to
c) going to
5. (A) When ... they ... arrive?
(B) I'm not sure.
a) do / go to
b) will / going to
c) are / going to
6. ... are you going to do on your summer holiday?
a) Where
b) What
c) How
7. (A) ... your friend going to join us?
(B) Yes, she
a) Is / is
b) Is / will
c) Will / will
8. (A) ... they going to be here soon?
(B) No, they
a) Are / aren't
b) Do / not
c) Are / won't
9. What time are you going to ... for the airport?
a) leaving
b) leave
c) leaves
10. ... you ... go home after our English class?
a) Are / are
b) Do / will
c) Are / going to
11. (A) ... your friend going to be late?
(B) No, she
a) Is / isn't
b) Are / isn't
c) Are / aren't
12. Is your cousin ... move to another apartment?
a) going
b) going to
c) will
13. (A) ... the plane going to land soon?
(B) Yes, it
a) Are / is
b) Is / is
c) Are / are
14. I ... going to ... my homework after I finish dinner.
a) am / do
b) am / doing
c) is / do
15. (A) ... you going to join us?
(B) Yes, I
a) Are / am
b) Are / are
c) Do / do
16. What are your plans for next year?
Are you ... to Canada?
a) go to
b) will go
c) going to go

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

3 Observa atentamente los ejemplos y luego cambia las oraciones a pasado simple

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PAST SIMPLE

Positives, Negatives and Questions



- Write the sentences below in the past simple.

1. He goes to bed early. He went to bed early.
2. We don't like onions. We didn't like onions.
3. Stewart lives in Vancouver. _____
4. Does she exercise? _____
5. I hate cooking. _____
6. They play video games. _____
7. He knows the answer. _____
8. I forget his name. _____
9. They don't study history. _____
10. Do they drive? _____
11. Jenny works at a hotel. _____
12. Do you swim? _____
13. We don't like the movie. _____
14. Where do you live? _____
15. He doesn't drink tea. _____
16. They start class at 8:00. _____
17. Does he eat breakfast? _____
18. I don't run fast. _____
19. He has a car. _____
20. Do you enjoy sports? _____

Going to work in the morning (B1)

My job is a long distance from my home, almost 50 miles away. I have to wake up early every morning, as I'm always in a rush. There's never enough time for a relaxed breakfast. At exactly 6:00 AM, I get into my car and start the long drive.

I usually like driving on the highway more than in the city. During the morning rush hour, though, it's not very enjoyable. The heavy traffic is a little bit annoying. So I always listen to my favorite classical music CD's in the car - Chopin, Mozart, and Bach. That cheers me up a lot.

The drive to work takes about one hour. Going back home in the evening after work takes even longer, maybe around 70 minutes. Lately I've been thinking about trying to take the train to work instead of driving. That way, I could still listen to my music with headphones, and even read a novel at the same time.

Did you understand the text?

1) When does he wake up every morning?

- ☐ a) Late in the morning
- ☐ b) At exactly 6:00 AM
- ☐ c) Early in the morning
- ☐ d) After the morning rush hour

2) How is driving during the morning rush hour?

- ☐ a) It's classical
- ☐ b) Not very enjoyable
- ☐ c) It's relaxing
- ☐ d) Not as much fun as walking

3) Which kind of music CD's does he enjoy listening to in the car?

- ☐ a) Jazz
- ☐ b) Heavy metal
- ☐ c) Disco
- ☐ d) Classical

4) How long might the evening drive back home take?

- ☐ a) 50 minutes
- ☐ b) Less than the drive in the morning
- ☐ c) 70 kilometers
- ☐ d) Around 70 minutes

5) What else does he think he could even do if he took a train to work?

- ☐ a) Read a novel
- ☐ b) Sing songs
- ☐ c) Do crossword puzzles
- ☐ d) Write a book