



# GUIA DE ESTUDIO

## INGLÉS III

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### TEMAS A ESTUDIAR

#### 1. FUTURE TENSE

1.1 Will

1.2 Going to

#### 2. CONDITIONALS

2.1 Zero conditional

2.2 Second conditional

#### 3. MODAL VERBS

3.1 Can – Could

3.2 May – Might

3.3 Should – shall

3.4 Must – ought to

#### 4. PRESENT PERFECT

Affirmative – negative – question

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# FUTURE SIMPLE 'WILL'

## Uses

We can use the simple future tense with will to express:

Podemos usar el tiempo futuro simple con voluntad para expresar:

### 1. A spontaneous decisión

Una decisión espontánea

Examples:

- i will tell you how to make food
- I will quickly teach you to read

### 2. An opinion, hope, uncertainty or assumption about the future

Una opinión, esperanza, incertidumbre o suposición sobre el futuro

Examples:

- You won't finish it in just one day
- you will play the event

### 3. A promise

Una promesa

Examples:

- I will do it tomorrow
- I'll see you on the mountain

### 4. Offers and orders

Ofertas y pedidos

Example:

- I will help you with your bags
- Will you take me to the station?

### 5. The first conditional

# Structure

## Affirmative



+ Will + Verb in base Form + Comp

## Negative



+ Will + not + Verb in Base Form + Comp

## Question



Will + Verb in Base Form + Comp + ?

## Examples:

- I will buy a house
- She will cook Nuggets
- I will not draw my family
- She will not drive in the night
- Will you invent the toy?
- Will she jump the rope?

**What about your future in ten years? Make predictions. Use the ideas in the box.**

Age	Married	Family	Money	House	Work
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.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Write questions and short answers with *will*.**

1. become a musician (NO)

4. get married (YES).

2. have children (YES).

5. travel to Japan (NO).

3. live in London (NO).

6. be an English Teacher. (YES).

Tt

submarine. Children \_\_\_\_\_ (9) to school. They \_\_\_\_\_ (10) at home with

# SIMPLE FUTURE WITH "BE GOING TO"

The future tense with going to, also simple future, expresses a logical prediction for the future or an intention or plan that has already been decided. This tense is constructed with: be + going to + infinitive.

El futuro con going to, también futuro simple, expresa una predicción lógica para el futuro o una intención o plan que ya se ha decidido. Este tiempo se construye con: be + going to + infinitivo.

## Uses

Use the future with going to for:

Utilice el futuro con ir a para:

1. Plans and intentions for the future when a decision has already been made.

Planes e intenciones para el futuro cuando ya se ha tomado una decisión.

Examples:

- Isai is going to visit Paris
- Juan is going to eat tacos al pastor
- Cesar is going to play video games all night

2. Predictions for the future that are based on present evidence.

Predicciones para el futuro que se basan en la evidencia actual.

Examples:

- The sky looks blue so Laura is going to the cinema
- The light went out so I won't do my job

## Structure

Affirmative



+ am,is,are + going to + verb in base form + comp?

## Negative



+ am,is,are + not + going to + verb in base form + comp

## Question



Am,is,are+ + going to + verb in base form + comp + ?

## Examples:

- I am going to play soccer
- You are going to swim in the pool
- She is going to do my homework
- I am not going to study for the exam
- You are not going to sleep later
- She is not going to talk about animals
- Am I going to win the lottery?
- Are you going to work in the bank?
- Is she going to write a poem?

## Exercises

1. The train  at 11:45. (to leave)
2. We  dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday, but we haven't booked a table yet. (to have)
3. My ski instructor believes it  in the mountains tomorrow evening. (to snow)
4. On Sunday at 8 o'clock I  my friend. (to meet)
5. They  to London on Friday evening at 8:15. (to fly)
6. Wait! I  you to the station. (to drive)
7. The English lesson  at 8:45. (to start)
8. I  my sister in April. (to see)

# CONDITIONALS

El uso del condicional significa que una acción depende de otra. Los condicionales se utilizan para hablar sobre situaciones reales o irreales. En general, las frases condicionales llevan la palabra "if" (si).

## > Zero Conditional (Tipo 0)

Se usa este tipo de condicional cuando la condición y el resultado siempre es verdad, como por ejemplo los hechos científicos.

IF	Condition	Result
If	<u>present simple</u>	<b>present simple</b>

Ejemplos:

- ▶ If you heat water to 100° C, it **boils**. / Water **boils** if you heat it to 100° C. (Si calientas agua a 100 ° C hierve.)
- ▶ If I don't practice the piano everyday I **play** poorly. / I **play** the piano poorly if I don't practice everyday. (Si no practico el piano cada día toco mal.)
- ▶ Does your mom **get** mad if you don't call her? / If you don't call your mom, **does she get** mad? (¿Si no llamas a tu madre, se enoja?)



**Nota:** Podemos cambiar el orden de las frases sin cambiar el significado. También, en general con este tipo de condicional, podemos sustituir "if" por "when" sin alterar el significado.

## Zero Conditional

1) Match the two parts of the zero conditional sentences. Then choose the correct words in *italics*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. If it <i>rains / rained</i> ,         | a. they <i>die / will die</i> .              |
| 2. The engine <i>starts / will start</i> | b. if you <i>have / had</i> any problems     |
| 3. If I drink too much coffee            | c. I take the tram to school.                |
| 4. I always watch comedies               | d. if I <i>felt / feel</i> sad.              |
| 5. If plants don't get water,            | e. I <i>get / will get</i> a headache.       |
| 6. My teacher gets angry                 | f. if you turn the key.                      |
| 7. Phone this number                     | g. if I <i>am / will be</i> late for school. |

5) Write the zero conditional sentences using prompts.

Example: I / feel / faint / I / see / blood    **I feel faint if I see blood.**

1. Sam / feel / depressed / it / rain

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It / not matter / you / be / late

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mary / listen to / classical music / she / always / feel / happy /

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I / get / home / on time / my dad / shout / at me

\_\_\_\_\_

5. your / dog / sit down / you / say 'sit'?

## ➤ First Conditional

Este tipo de condicional se utiliza para el futuro y en los casos en que es muy probable que la condición pasará.

IF	Condition	Result
If	<u>present simple</u>	future simple ("will")

Ejemplos:

- ▶ If Bill studies, he **will pass** the exam. / Bill **will pass** the exam if he studies. (Si Bill estudia, aprobará el examen.)
- ▶ If it doesn't rain, we **will go** to the beach. / We **will go** to the beach if it doesn't rain. (Si no llueve, iremos a la playa.)
- ▶ **Will you take** the train if you miss the bus? If you miss the bus, **will you take** the train? (¿Cogerás el tren si pierdes el bus?)



**Nota:** Se pueden usar algunos verbos modales en vez de "will" para cambiar la probabilidad o expresar una opinión. Para más información, ver la lección sobre los [verbos modales](#).

Ejemplos:

- ▶ If it doesn't rain, we **may go** to the beach. (Significado: Con el uso de "may", el significado de esta frase cambia. Ahora, el hablante reconoce que puede ir a la playa, pero no está tan seguro de si irá.)
- ▶ If it doesn't rain, we **should go** to the beach. (Significado: En este caso, el uso de "should" expresa la opinión del hablante.)
- ▶ If it doesn't rain, we **can go** to the beach. (Significado: "Can" significa que es posible ir a la playa, pero no indica la probabilidad.)



# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

"if" clause	main clause
If it rains, ...	... he will bring his umbrella. ... he won't play outside.
main clause	"if" clause
He will bring his umbrella... He won't play outside ...	... if it rains.

*The first conditional is used to talk about things that may possibly happen in the future.*

- *Complete the sentences below by making First Conditional statements. Use your imagination!*

1. If we don't arrive on time, our teacher will be angry.
2. I will watch TV if I have time.
3. If he gets up at 5 o'clock, \_\_\_\_\_
4. We will be hungry \_\_\_\_\_
5. If the phone rings, \_\_\_\_\_
6. I will laugh \_\_\_\_\_
7. If our exam isn't tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_
8. They won't buy a new car \_\_\_\_\_
9. If you hit me, \_\_\_\_\_
10. I'll give you ten dollars \_\_\_\_\_
11. If he doesn't take a bus, \_\_\_\_\_
12. The glass will break \_\_\_\_\_
13. If I don't watch that movie \_\_\_\_\_
14. My boss will get angry \_\_\_\_\_
15. If the weather is nice tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_

## ¿Qué son los modal verbs?

Los modal verbs son verbos auxiliares. Esto quiere decir que no se conjugan con las personas gramaticales, por lo que:

- No tienen **infinitivo** □ (por ejemplo, no existe to can)
- No tienen **gerundio** □ (por ejemplo, no existe mighting)
- No tienen participio (por ejemplo, no existe willed)

Un modal verb puede expresar habilidad, necesidad, condición o "modalidad" (sí, ¡ideas complejas!), de ahí que su significado dependa del contexto de la oración y de los verbos con los que se conjugan.

### Can

Expresa habilidad o posibilidad y en español los traducimos como "poder". Ejemplos:

- *I can speak english* = Puedo hablar inglés.
- *He can't escort go with you* = No puede acompañarte
- *Can you help me?* = ¿Me puedes ayudar?

### Could

Es la forma pasada de "can", pero también se usa para expresar posibilidad. Además sirve para preguntar con un tono de formalidad (particularmente hacer solicitudes a quien nos escucha).

- *You could use my chair* = Podrías usar mi silla
- *She could not go to the market with us* = Ella no pudo ir al mercado nos nosotras
- *Could you open the door, please?* = ¿Podrías abrirme la puerta, por favor?

## May

Este modal verb se utiliza para expresar posibilidad y probabilidad. Ejemplos:

- *She may pass the test* = Ella podría aprobar el examen
- *It may not snow tomorrow* = Mañana podría no nevar.
- *May I come in?* = ¿Puedo entrar?

## Might

Might es usado para dar sugerencias y posibilidades y también se usa para peticiones y ofrecimientos.

- *My sister might come home for my birthday* = Mi hermana tal vez pueda venir a casa para mi cumpleaños
- *You might not arrive on time* = Puede ser que no llegues a tiempo.
- *Might I buy you a drink?* = ¿Te puedo invitar un trago?

## Must

En algunas ocasiones puede significar suposiciones, pero lo más común es que se refiera a necesidades o compromisos.

- *He must be back by tomorrow* = Él debe estar aquí para mañana
- *You must not litter* = Está prohibido tirar basura en la calle.
- *Must I go to the dentist today?* = ¿Sí tengo que ir al dentista hoy?

## Shall

En los últimos tiempos ha caído en desuso en Estados Unidos dentro de la lengua informal, pero en Reino Unido sigue siendo común. Además su significado es el mismo que will. Ejemplos:

- *I shall be at your wedding* = Estaré en tu boda
- *You shall not go to the party* = No vas a ir a la fiesta.
- *Shall we go to the theatre tomorrow?* = ¿Vamos al teatro mañana?

## Should

Este verbo que se traduce al español como "deber" tiene la idea de una obligación o recomendación. Ejemplos:

- *You should take your medicine* = Debes tomar tu medicina
- *We should not be in this meeting* = Nosotros no deberíamos estar en esta reunión
- *Should I rest more?* = ¿Debería descansar más?

## Ought to

En realidad no es tan usado gracias a que es sinónimo de should, pero vale la pena repasar algunos ejemplos:

- *She ought to go with her sister* = Ella debería ir con su hermana
- *We ought not assume the worst* = No deberíamos pensar en lo peor.
- *You ought to be more polite* = Deberías ser más amable.

### 1. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold

1. I'm sure the books are in the cupboard.

**Must** The books.....cupboard.

2. Let's have lunch in half an hour.

**Can** We..... in half an hour.

3. It isn't necessary for you to work on Sundays.

**Have** You.....on Sundays.

4. I advise you to open a bank account.

**Should** You.....open a bank account.

5. It is possible that she has forgotten to call.

**May** She .....to call.

6. Perhaps Alice is at the hairdresser's.

**Could** Alice.....the hairdresser's.

7. I'm sure Sylvia didn't mean what she said.

**Can't** Sylvia.....what she said.

8. I'm sure she understood what I was saying.

**Have** She .....what I was saying.

9. Perhaps he took the train to work this morning.

**May** He .....the train to work this morning.

# PRESENT PERFECT

## ESTRUCTURA Y EJEMPLO

El present perfect, también conocido como present perfect simple o presente perfecto en español, es uno de los tiempos verbales del presente en inglés. Su uso correcto es necesario para expresar vivencias o recuerdos que ocurrieron hace tiempo, pero de los cuales todavía se guarda memoria o tienen importancia en la actualidad. Gracias a esto, su uso es muy común y es importante conocerlo a la perfección.

### 1. Estructura afirmativa.

Sujeto + Auxiliar **have** + Verbo en participio + Complemento

**EJ. I have talked to the doctor.**  
He hablado con el doctor

### 2. Estructura afirmativa.

Sujeto + Auxiliar **have** + **Not** + Verbo en participio + Complemento

**EJ. You have not cleaned the house.**  
Tú no has limpiado la casa.

### 3. Estructura afirmativa.

Verbo auxiliar **have**  
**has** + Sujeto + Verbo en participio + Complemento

**EJ. Has she cooked pozole.**  
¿Ella ha preparado pozole?

# GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

## PRESENT PERFECT

### Positives, Negatives and Questions

- Write the sentences below in the present perfect tense.

1. I saw a penguin. I have seen a penguin.
2. Did they eat breakfast? Have they eaten breakfast?
3. Jennifer didn't finish her homework. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They met the president. \_\_\_\_\_
5. No, we didn't. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Did Roberto visit Vancouver? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Yes, he did. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mrs. Smith didn't read the book. \_\_\_\_\_
9. He was a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Were you in jail? \_\_\_\_\_
11. I didn't clean my room. \_\_\_\_\_
12. No, they weren't. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Was she sick? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Did he swim in the ocean? \_\_\_\_\_
15. They didn't arrive. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Where were they? \_\_\_\_\_
17. We lived here for a year. \_\_\_\_\_
18. What did he do? \_\_\_\_\_
19. It didn't rain for a long time. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Who finished the homework? \_\_\_\_\_