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MATERIA: INGLES III

TRABAJO A ENTREGAR: investigación "BE GOING TO" y actividad de pág. 9 Y 10

GRADO Y GRUPO: 3° CUATRIMESTRE "C"



“BE GOING TO”

En este contexto hablaremos sobre futuro simple (going to) lo cual es el futuro en inglés expresando de tal manera una conclusión lógica, un plan, o una situación programada con anterioridad: en este tiempo constituye con el presente del verbo auxiliar be + el infinitivo del verbo principal, como ejemplo lo siguientes.

Mrs. Lucky is going to meet a friend in town.

She has just looked out of the window. The sky is blue – it is not going to rain. So Mrs. Lucky is going to leave her umbrella at home.

El futuro simple con *going to* en inglés se emplea para expresar una acción futura programada o planeada con anterioridad alguna.

Ejemplo:

Mrs. Lucky is going to meet a friend in town.

una conclusión lógica acerca del futuro.

Ejemplo:

The sky is blue - it is not going to rain. So Mrs. Lucky is going to leave her umbrella at home.

Marcadores temporales:

Los marcadores temporales permiten identificar el tiempo verbal que debe emplearse en una oración. Los más frecuentes del futuro son:

- I. in one year
- II. next week
- III. tomorrow

en general el futuro con going to lo usamos o es utilizado para hablar de planes a futuros e interacciones como el:

he is going to start working next week. (él va a comenzar a trabajar la próxima semana).

she is going to do the shopping on Saturday. (Ella va a hacer las compras el sábado).

He is going to swim with his friends in the beach. (él va a nadar con sus amigos en la playa).

Pero para crear frases interrogativas, debemos alterar el orden de los elementos, usando el verbo **to be** al principio, seguido del sujeto, la expresión **going to** y por último el verbo principal en infinitivo simple; la estructura quedaría de la siguiente manera:

Verbo to be + sujeto + going to + verbo principal en infinitivo simple + complemento +?

Are you going to stay longer? (¿Te vas a quedar por más tiempo?)

Is he going to have his hair cut today? (¿Se va a cortar su cabello hoy?)

Are they going to protest in the square? (¿Van a protestar en la plaza?)

Son preguntas de tal manera de dar a conocer o explicar sus funciones, pero no solo eso sino también 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.

En algunos casos se dan que a veces dicen ; If you will go to the meeting, call me.

Si irás a la reunión, llámame, o luego abecés el uso correcto sería If you go to the meeting, call me, (Si vas a la reunión, llámame). De esta manera sería la explicación que da dicho tema.

ACTIVIDAD DE LAS PAG. 9 Y 10


1 Months and dates

A Put the months in the box in time order.

April December January June May October
 August February July March November September

1. January 5. May 9. Septiembre
 2. February 6. June 10. October
 3. March 7. July 11. September
 4. April 8. August 12. December

B When are the seasons in your country? Write the months for each season.
 Coge de en la temporada de este país. - Escribe los meses para cada temporada.



Primavera	Verano	Otoño	Invierno
Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
<u>March</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>December</u>
<u>April</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>February</u>
<u>May</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>March</u>

C Write each date a different way. - Escribe cada fecha de una manera diferente

1. March 12th March twelfth 5. October 1st October one
 2. April 11th April eleven 6. May 22nd May twenty-two
 3. January 16th January sixteen 7. July 3rd July tree
 4. February 9th February nine 8. August 30th August thirty

2 It's January first. How old are these people going to be on their next birthdays? Write sentences.

¿Es enero primero. ¿Cuántos años tendrán estas personas en sus próximos cumpleaños?

	Alex	Anita	Peggy and Patty	You
Age now	76	25	18	<u>20</u>
Birthday	March 15th	July 27th	September 6th	<u>May 31th</u>

1. Alex is going to be seventy-seven on March fifteenth.
 2. Anita is going to be twenty-five on July twenty-seven.
 3. Peggy and Patty is going to be eighteen on September six.
 4. and you is going to be twenty on May thirty.

3 Read Beth's calendar. Write sentences about her plans. Use the words in parentheses. Lee el calendario de Beth, escribe oraciones sobre sus planes, usa las palabras entre paréntesis.

CALENDAR	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
June	1	2 play golf after work	3 have lunch with Tony	4	5	6	7 go shopping with Julie
8	9 meet John for dinner	10	11 work late	12	13 go to Sam's party	14	15
16	17 see a movie with Tony	18	19	20	21 have a family picnic	22	23
24	25 buy Paula's birthday present	26 go to Paula's birthday dinner	27	28	29	30	31

1. On June second, she's going to play golf after work. (June 2nd)
 2. On June three, she's going to have lunch with Tony. (June 3rd)
 3. On June seven, she's going to go shopping with Julie. (June 7th)
 4. On June eight, she's going to meet John for dinner. (June 8th)
 5. On June eleven, she's going to work late. (June 11th)
 6. On June thirteen, she's going to go to Sam's party with Tony. (June 13th)
 7. On June sixteen, she's going to go see a movie with Tony. (June 16th)
 8. On June twenty-one, she's going to have a family picnic. (June 21st)
 9. On June twenty-four, she's going to buy Paula's birthday presents. (June 24th)
 10. On June twenty-five, she's going to go to Paula's birthday dinner. (June 25th)