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Grupo:

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TAKING TRANSPORTATION

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Translate the next vocabulary to Spanish – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español.

1. Destination - Destino.
2. Frequency - frecuencia.
3. Departure - Salida.
4. Arrival - Llegada.
5. Stops bus - Detiene el autobús.
6. Terminal – Terminal.
7. Daily – Diaria.
8. Travel time – tiempo de viaje.
9. Air Conditioning – aire acondicionado.
10. Flight No. (Flight Number) – Numero de vuelo.
11. Aircraft Type – Tipo de aeronave.
12. From / to – Desde/ hasta.

BUSES FROM LIMA TO NAZCA

DESTINATION	FREQUENCY	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL	STOPS	BUS TERMINAL
Nazca	Daily	04:30	10:45	Paracas	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	07:00	13:30	Paracas-Ica	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	13:30	20:00	Paracas-Ica	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	14:00	20:00	Non-stop	Terminal Nazca
Nazca	Daily	17:30	23:30	Non-stop	Terminal Nazca

BEIJING to SHANGAI

Train No.	Depart	Arrive	Travel Time	Air Conditioning
D31	11:05	20:49	0d 09h 44m	✓
1461	14:42	12:49	0d 22h 07m	x
Z21	19:32	07:00	0d 11h 28m	✓
Z13	19:38	07:06	0d 11h 28m	✓
Z7	19:44	07:12	0d 11h 28m	✓

OSAKA (Itami) to TOKYO (Haneda)

Flight No.	Departure	Arrival	Frequency	Aircraft Type
22	07:10	08:15	DAILY	ER10
4	07:30	08:35	DAILY	ER10
26	08:30	09:35	DAILY	ER10
30	10:30	11:35	DAILY	ER10
34	11:30	12:35	DAILY	ER10

Exercise 2. Read the schedules. Use them to find the answers to the questions. Lee los horarios de la

imagen de arriba y contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1. It's now 10:00 A.M. When is the next bus to Nazca? ___will be out un 45 minutes.
2. When is the next non-stop bus to Nazca? _____it will be at 13:30.
3. How much time does it take to get from Beijing toShangai on train 1461? _____
4. Which train is faster, train 1461 or train D31? _____
5. What time does flight 26 depart for Tokyo? When does itarrive?_____



Marcos: Excuse me. Do you speak English?

Roger: Actually I'm French. But, yes.

Marcos: Thank goodness! I'm looking for Terminal 2.

Roger: No problem. I'm on my way there now. Just follow me.



Roger: So where are you flying today?

Marcos: Manila. Then I'm connecting to a flight home.

Roger: Well, that's a coincidence. I'm catching a flight to Manila, too. Flight 56?

Marcos: Yes, but we should hurry. The plane's boarding in fifteen minutes.



Roger: And where is home?

Marcos: Brazil. São Paulo.

Roger: No kidding! I'm going to go to São Paulo next week!

Marcos: Really? What a small world!

Exercise 3. Circle T (true), F (false) or NI (no information). Then explain each answer.

T (F) NI 1. Flight 56 leaves from Terminal 2.

(T) F NI 2. Roger lives in France.

(T) F NI 3. Roger and Marcos are both flying to Manila

T (F) NI 4. Marcos is staying in Manila.

(T) F NI 5. Roger is staying in Manila

T (F) NI 6. The two men get to the flight on time.



a one-way ticket



a round-trip ticket

JAPAN RAIL	Kodama (local)	Kodama (local)
Tokyo	10:13	10:20
Odawara	10:30	-
Atami	11:00	-
Maibara	13:39	-
Kyoto	14:04	12:38

the local

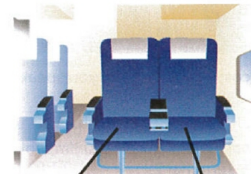
the express



a direct flight



a non-stop flight



an aisle seat

a window seat

Exercise 4. Translate the next vocabulary to Spanish – Traduce el siguiente vocabulario al español.

1. A one-way ticket - un billete de ida.
2. A round-trip ticket - un billete redondo.
3. A direct flight - un vuelo directo.
4. A non-stop flight - un vuelo sin escalas.
5. The local - El local
6. The express – El expreso
7. An aisle seat – Antes asiento de pasillo.
8. A window seat - Un asiento de la ventana.

Exercise 5. Complete the conversations with phrases from the vocabulary. Completa las conversaciones con las frases del vocabulario.

1. A: Would you like a window or an aisle?

B: an window seat. I like to walk around.

2. A: Is Flight 3 a _____ flight?

B: No. It's a _____ flight. It makes a stop, but you don't have to change planes.

3. A: Do you want a _____ ticket to Rome?

B: Actually, I need a _____
I'm not coming back!

4. A: I'm sorry. It's too late to make the _____

B: Well, I'll take the _____ I'm not in a hurry.

FUTURE PLANS

Exercise 1. Answer correctly – Responde correctamente

1. Which word is used for possibility?

a. could

b. should

2. Which word is used for advisability?

a. could

b. should

3. If I say, "It's a good idea for you to study," I mean...

a. You could study.

b. You should study.

4. "You could call your mother," means...

a. It's a good idea for you to call your mother.

b. Calling your mother is an option or possibility.

5. "You should call your mother," means...

a. It's a good idea for you to call your mother.

b. Calling your mother is an option or possibility.

Exercise 2. Answer correctly – Responde correctamente

1. She __should__ improve her English to work in the USA.

a. could

b. should

2. You ____could____ pass the test if you studied.

a. could

b. should

3. I think it ____should____rain later.

a. could

b. should

4. You ___could___ go there, you will find him..

a. could

b. should

5. They___could___ do more exercise.

a. could

b. should

6. It's snowing, so we __couldn't___ go out now.

a. couldn't

b. shouldn't

Exercise 3. Write 6 sentences using “**could and should**” – Escribe 6 oraciones usando “could and should”.

Could or couldn't

1. She could take the children with her to Houston

2. She could be back by noon.

3. He could save some money each week.

Should or shouldn't

4. She should take the children with her to Houston

5. She should be back by noon.

6. He should save some money each week.

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation with “**be going to**” and the indicated verbs

A: On Saturday, I'm going to leave_____ (we / leave) for Cancún.

B: Really? Are you going to book_____ (you / book) a rental car there? There are some great places to explore.

A: No. I think we're going to stay_____ (we / stay) on the beach and rest. By the way, where _____ (you and Margo / go) for your vacation.

B: I'm not sure. But I'm _____ (I / travel) to Bangkok on business next month,

and _____ (I / take) a few days off to go sightseeing. I hear it's great.

Exercise 5. Write 6 sentences using "be going to" – Escribe 6 oraciones usando "be going to"

1. I am going to

2. you are going to

3. she is going to

4. we are going to

5. they are going to

6. it is going to

FUTURE PLANS

GRAMMAR

"Be going to" + base form to express the future.

- We use "be going to" to talk about future plans and intentions.

Example: She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up.

- We use "be going to" to predict something that we think is certain to happen because we have evidence.

Example: It's going to rain (the speaker can see dark clouds in the sky).

"Be going to" + base form to express the future.

El verbo "to be going to" equivale a "ir a hacer algo". Su estructura en la oración es:

El verbo que se conjuga es "to be" y tiene que concordar en tiempo y persona con el sujeto.

To be + going + to + Verbo (en infinitivo)

Estructura

Todas las formas de este tiempo verbal requieren el uso del verbo "to be" en sus tres conjugaciones (am, is, are) dependiendo del sujeto. De esta forma:

Afirmativo:

Sujeto + verbo to be + going to + complemento

-I am going to visit my father tomorrow. (Voy a visitar a mi papá mañana)

-He is going to play football on Saturday. (Él va a jugar fútbol el sábado)

-We are going to listen to music tonight. (Vamos a escuchar música esta noche)

Negativo:

Sujeto + verbo to be en negativo + going to + complemento

-I am not going to eat tonight. (No voy a comer esta noche)

-It is not going to rain. (No va a llover)

-They are going to buy a house. (Van a comprar una casa)

Interrogativo:

1. Preguntas de sí o no y respuestas:

-Is she going to drive your car? (¿Ella va a conducir tu carro/auto?)

Yes, she is. (Sí) No, She isn't. (No)

-Are you going to write the report tonight? (¿Vas a escribir el reporte esta noche?)

Yes, I am. (Sí) No, I am not. (No)

2. WH-questions:

-What are he going to do tomorrow? (¿Qué va a hacer ella mañana?)

-Where are they going to sleep? (¿Dónde van a dormir?)

Nota:

En ocasiones, sobre todo en el inglés hablado informalmente, se suele reducir el forma "going to" a "gonna". Escucha la pronunciación de "gonna":

Exercise 1. Translate the vocabulary below. Traduce el siguiente vocabulario.

1. Un coche de alquiler.

2. Un taxi

3. Una limosina

4. Una reserva de hotel

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Salir. | 6. Un pase de abordaje. |
| 2. Llegar. | 7. La puerta. |
| 3. Quitarse. | 8. Un agente. |
| 4. Tierra. | 9. Un pasajero. |
| 5. pasar por seguridad | 10. La salida. |

Exercise 2. Translate the announcement below. Traduce el siguiente anuncio.

“Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Rapid Air Flight 58 from Brasilia to São Paulo is overbooked. We apologize. We need two volunteers to give up their seats on this flight. There are seats available on all later flights to São Paulo. If you volunteer to take a later flight, Rapid Air will give you a free round-trip ticket anywhere we fly. The free ticket is good for one year.”

Translation (traducción):

Buenas tardes damas y caballeros el vuelo 58 de rapid air de Brasilia a sao Paulo tiene overbooking. Pedimos disculpa nesecitamos dos voluntario para ceder sus asiento en este buelo. Hay asientos. Disponible en todos los vuelos posteriores a Sao Paulo. Si se ofrece como voluntario para tomar un vuelo posterior, rapid air le dará Un boleto de ida Y vuelta gratis a cualquier lugar al que volamos. El boleto gratis Es válido por 1 año.

Exercise 3. Complete each statement or question with a form of “**should or shouldn’t**” or “**could or**

couldn't. Completa la oración o la pregunta usando la forma **"should or shouldn't"** or **"could or couldn't"**. Ver ejemplo.

1. Hello! ___could___ you give me a hand, please?
2. Robert, you are very tired. You ___should___ spend so much time in front of the computer!
3. I looked everywhere yesterday and I ___could ___ find my mobile phone. Today it's in the living room!
4. This man is not careful. He ___shouldn't ___ wear a helmet.
5. I ___should___ speak to my boss yesterday; he didn't have time.
6. To make progress, you ___could___ practice your English every day.

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using "be going to". Completa las oraciones usando "be going to".

1. It (rain) **is going to rain**.
2. (take part / she) **Is she going to take part** in the contest?
3. I (wear) _____ blue shoes tonight.
4. (cook / you) _____ dinner?
5. We (not / help) _____ you.
6. Jack (not / walk) _____ home.
7. Sue (share / not) _____ her biscuits