



Nombre de alumno: luis escandon

Nombre del profesor: jaime

Nombre del trabajo: Weekly Activity #2 Unit 2

Materia: English

Grado: 5

Grupo: a

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 28 de septiembre de 2020.

GRAMMAR

Modals: "should" and "could"

Should

We use "should" + the base form of a verb to give advice or to make a strong suggestion.

Example: You shouldn't take that flight. You should take the non-stop.

Example: Should they take the bus? (Yes, they should. / No, they shouldn't).

"Should" es usado para dar consejos, una sugerencia fuerte, hablar de situaciones posibles en el tiempo presente y en el futuro. Este puede ser reemplazado por "ought to" sin tener un cambio en el significado.

- Mom, you should check your email. **(consejo)**
- Lorena should be in the office now. **(situación posible en el presente)**
- You guys should get the job; your presentation was the best. **(situación posible en el futuro)**

Could

We use "could" + the base form of a verb to offer alternatives or to make a weak suggestion.

Example: The express bus is full, but you could take the local.

Example: Could I take the 2:20? (Yes, you could / No, you couldn't).

Este se utiliza para hablar de habilidades en el pasado, cosas que no podíamos realizar en el pasado, solicitudes, ofrecer una alternativa, hacer una sugerencia débil, etc.

- I could speak Italian when I was in elementary school. **(habilidad en el pasado)**
- I couldn't leave the house after 10pm when I lived with my parents. **(imposibilidad en el pasado)**
- Could you send me the copy by noon? **(solicitud)**

Exercise 1. Complete each statement or question with a form of "should" or "could". Completa la oración o la pregunta usando la forma "should" or "could". Ver ejemplo.

1. He should take (he/take) the express. The local arrives too late.
2. They said _____ we could have _____ (we/have) two aisles seats or an aisle and a window seat.
3. _____ you couldn't get _____ (you/not get) a one-way ticket. It's much more expensive each way.
4. Which train _____ we should take _____ (we/take) ? We absolutely have to be there on time.
5. _____ they shouldn't buy _____ (they/buy) a ticket at the station or on the train. It's doesn't matter.

Exercise 2. Usa la tabla debajo y escribe 6 oraciones usando should (3) y and could(3)

Blue numbers = express trains			
Penn Station	Northway	Oak Plains	Carmel
7:15	7:50	8:30	9:00
7:25	-----	8:25	8:55
7:30	-----	-----	8:55
7:30	8:05	8:45	9:15
7:50	8:25	9:05	9:35

Should

Example: He should wake up early to take the express at Penn Station.

1. She should take the children with her to Houston.
2. He should lend us the money which we need.
3. She should be back by noon

Could

Example: They could take the 7:30 express".

1. 4. You could learn at least five new words every day. ...
2. You could call her tomorrow. ...

3. You could see her tomorrow.

Exercise 3. Underline the correct phrases to complete the sentences. (Subraya la respuesta correcta)

1. Who (should buy / should to buy) the tickets?
2. Where (I can find / can I find a hotel)?
3. You (could to walk / could walk) or (take / taking) the bus.
4. (I should to call / Should I call) you when I arrive?
5. We (can to not take / can't take) the bus; it left.
6. When (should you giving / should you give) the agent your boarding pass?
7. Which trains (can get / can getting) me there soon?

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).

Affirmative

I'm
You're
He's
She's
it's
You're
We're
They're

} going to relax this weekend.

Negative

I'm not going to relax this weekend.
You aren't going to relax this weekend.
He's
She's
It's
You're
We're
They're

} isn't going to relax this weekend.
aren't going to relax this weekend.

Question

Are you going to sleep late tomorrow?
Is she going to travel to Europe?
Are we going to be on time?

Yes/ No answers

Yes, I am / No, I'm not.
Yes, she is / No, she isn't.
Yes, we are. / No, we aren't

"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:

I am	He is	You are
	She is	We are
	It is	They are

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 4. Complete each statement or question with "be going to" and the base form of the verb. Completa la oración o la pregunta.

1. They are not going to buy (the / not buy) tickets for the express.
2. When she going to leave she (she / leave) for the airport?
3. do you goint to ask for you (you / ask for) an aisle seat?
4. Who is goin to take take (take) him to the train station?
5. Who is he goint to call he (he / call) in Chicago?
6. Where is going to dad Dad (Dad / be) when I arrive?

Exercise 5. Write a question with "be going to" for each answer. Don't use the verb "do".

Escribe la pregunta usando "be going to" para cada respuesta, no uses el verbo do.

1. Are you going to go to the movies tonight?

Yes. I'm going to go to the movies tonight.

2. ___ayer They're going to eat in a restaurant after the concert. _____

Yes. They're going to eat in a restaurant after the concert.

3. ___is Carla's brother is going to go fishing with her. _____

Yes. Carla's brother is going to go fishing with her.

4. _____. I'm going to go to work tomorrow ? _____

Yes. I'm going to go to work tomorrow.

5. ___ is He not going to graduate this year _____

No. He's not going to graduate this year.

6. ____are They going to take the bus to school.

Yes. They're going to take the bus to school.

Exercise 6. Complete the e-mail. Underline the correct verb forms. Subraya la forma correcta del verbo.

Here's my travel information: I (1 go to leaving / 'm going to leave) Mexico City at 4:45 P.M. on Atlas Airlines flight 6702, and I'm arriving in Chicago at 9:50 P.M. Mara's flight (2 is going to get there / going to get there) ten minutes later, so we (3're go meeting / 're going to meet) at the taxi stand downstairs. That's too late for you to come to the airport, so we can take the express bus from O'Hare to the city. Mara (4 goes to spend / is going to spend) the night at our apartment. Her flight to Tokyo isn't leaving until the next day, and she and I (5 are going to spend / going to spend) the whole day shopping!

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 _____ improve her English to work in the USA.
 - a. could
 - b. should
2. You _____ pass the test if you studied.
 - a. could
 - b. should
3. I think it _____ rain later.
 - a. could

b. should

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

a. could

b. should

5. They _____ do more exercise.

a. could

b. should

6. It's snowing, so we _____ 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. You could learn at least five new words every day.
2. You could call her tomorrow.
3. You could see her tomorrow.

Should or shouldn't

1. You should call her tomorrow.
2. You should see her tomorrow.
3. She should try to finish her projects on time.

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

A: On Saturday, _____ we goint to leave _____ (we / leave) for Cancún.

B: Really? _____ do you goitn to book _____ (you / book) a rental car there? The are some great places to explore.

A: No. I think _____ we goint to stay _____ (we / stay) on the beach and rest. By the way, where

_____ you and margo going to beach _____ (you and Margo / go) for your vacation.

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

and ____i going to take_____ (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. We're going to play tennis at 7 PM.
2. She is not going to buy that car.
3. Are they going to stay at London for more than a week?
4. We are going to wash the dishes.
5. I am going to visit a friend this afternoon.
6. They have the feeling their company is going to expand.

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



a rental car



a taxi



a limousine/ a limo



a hotel reservation

1. rentar un carro
2. un taxi
3. una limosina
4. reservacion de hotel



① depart ② arrive



③ take off ④ land



⑤ go through security



⑥ a boarding pass



⑦ the gate ⑧ an agent
⑨ a passenger ⑩ the departure lounge

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. departamento | 6. Un pasa para abordar |
| 2. llegar | 7. una puerta |
| 3. despegar | 8. un agente |
| 4. aterrizar | 9. un pasajero |
| 5. atravesar la seguridad
lenguaje | 10. departamento de traduccion o |

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):

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 _should_____ wear a helmet.
5. I _____could _____ speak to my boss yesterday; he didn't have time.
6. To make progress, you ___should_____ 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?