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Materia: ingles

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

Grado: quinto semestre

Grupo: "A"

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 – parada de autobus
6. Terminal – terminal
7. Daily – diariamente
8. Travel time – tiempo de viaje
9. Air Conditioning – aire acondicionado
10. Flight No. (Flight Number) – número de vuelo
11. Aircraft Type – tipo de avión
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? _____ at 13:30 _____
2. When is the next non-stop bus to Nazca? _____ at 14:00 _____
3. How much time does it take to get from Beijing to Shanghai on train 1461? takes 22 hours 7 minutes _____
4. Which train is faster, train 1461 or train D31? _____ the d31 train _____
5. What time does flight 26 depart for Tokyo? When does it arrive? _____ departure is at 8:30 am and arrives at 9:35 am _____



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.

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 T F NI
4. Marcos is staying in Manila. F T NI
5. Roger is staying in Manila T F NI
6. The two men get to the flight on time. T F NI



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

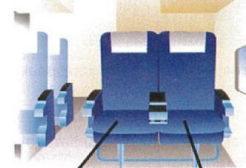
the local the express



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 boleto de ida
2. A round-trip ticket - un boleto de ida y vuelta
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 – un asiento de pasillo
8. A window seat – un asiento junto a 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 aisle seat _____. I like to walk around.

2. A: Is Flight 3 a _____ direct flight _____ flight?

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

3. A: Do you want a _____ round-trip ticket _____ ticket to Rome? B:

Actually, I need a _____ one-way ticket _____

I'm not coming back!

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

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

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 aisle seats or an aisle and a window seat.
3. You should not 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 could buy (they/buy) a ticket at the station or on the train. It doesn't matter.

Exercise 2. Usa la tabla debajo y escribe 6 oraciones usando should (3) y 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. I should go to bed early to catch the express at Northway
2. I should be leaving at 7:00 to catch the express at Penn Station.
3. I should eat before traveling

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

4. They could take the last express
5. I could get up early and take the first train
6. Could you take the 8:05 train and have breakfast earlier?

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 } isn't going to relax this weekend.
She's }
It's }
You're } aren't going to relax this weekend.
We're }
They're }

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 futbol 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 _____ is she going to leave _____ (she / leave) for the airport?
3. _____ are you going to ask for _____ (you / ask for) an aisle seat?
4. Who _____ is going to take _____ (take) him to the train station?
5. Who _____ is he going to call _____ (he / call) in Chicago?
6. Where _____ is dad going to be _____ (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. _____ are they 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 finishing with her? _____

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

4. _____ are you going to work tomorrow? _____

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

5. _____ is he 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!

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Yes/ No answers

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-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?)

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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.



a rental car



a taxi

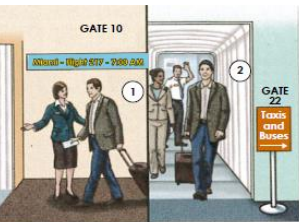


a limousine/ a limo

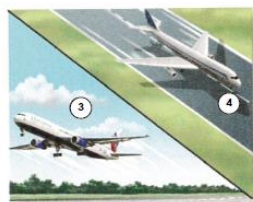


a hotel reservation

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



① depart ② arrive



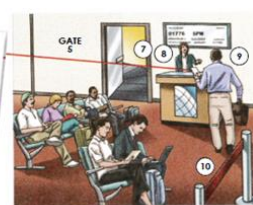
③ take off ④ land



⑤ go through security



⑥ a boarding pass



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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. salida | 6. boleto de abordaje |
| 2. llegada | 7. La puerta |
| 3. despegar | 8. Un agente |
| 4. aterrizar | 9. Un pasajero |
| 5. pasar por seguridad | 10. Sala de espera |

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 São Paulo tiene overbooking. Pedimos disculpas. Necesitamos dos voluntarios para ceder sus asientos en este vuelo. Hay asientos disponibles en todos los vuelos posteriores a São 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 un 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 ___shouldn’t___ spend so much time in front of the computer!
3. I looked everywhere yesterday and I ___couldn’t___ find my mobile phone. Today it's in the living room!
4. This man is not careful. He ___should___ wear a helmet.
5. I ___couldn’t___ 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?
3. I (wear) ___am going to wear___ blue shoes tonight.
4. (cook / you) ___are you going to cook___ dinner?
5. We (not / help) ___we are not going to help___ you.
6. Jack (not / walk) ___is not going to walk___ home.
7. Sue (share / not) ___is not going to share___ her biscuits.

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

4. You ___should___ go there, you will find him..
 - a. could
 - b. should
5. They___should___ 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. could you lend me money?
2. Couldn't you go get dinner?
3. could you do my homework

Should or shouldn't

4. I should go to sleep early
5. I should eat before I go
6. shouldn't delay homework

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

A: On Saturday, _____we are 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 are going to stay_____ (we / stay) on the beach and rest. By the way, where _____where are you and Margo going to go_____ (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. i am going to see you tomorrow
2. You are going to study to be a lawyer
3. It is going to rain today
4. I am going to get up early tomorrow
5. They are going to spend the day together
6. I am going to cook for her.