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**Nombre del trabajo: " ENGLISH
EXERCISES 1,2,3,4"**

Materia: INGLES IV

**Grado: ENFERMERIA 5TO SEMESTRE
BACHILLERATO**

Grupo: A

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 27 de
febrero de 2020.

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 reservacion de hotel



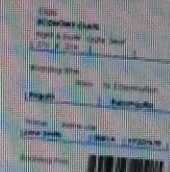
1 depart 2 arrive



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 lot

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. salir/ salida | 6. <u>Volato de abordaje</u> |
| 2. llegar/ llegada | 7. La puerta |
| 3. despegar | 8. Un agente |
| 4. aterrizar | 9. Un pasajero |
| 5. pasar por seguridad | 10. Sala de espera |

Normal Sin espa... Título 1 Título 2

Párrafo Estilos

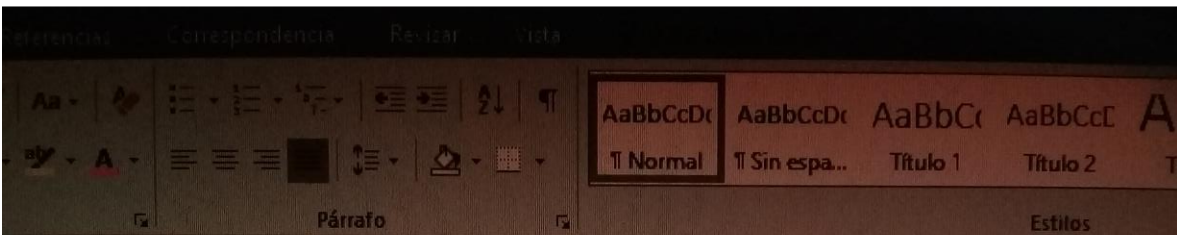
Exercise 2. Translate the announcement below. Traduce el siguiente anuncio.

"Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Rapid Air Flight 58 from Brasília 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 Brasília 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 volemos. El boleto gratis es válido por un año.

Windows taskbar icons: Start, Task View, File Explorer, Mail, Word, Edge, Chrome



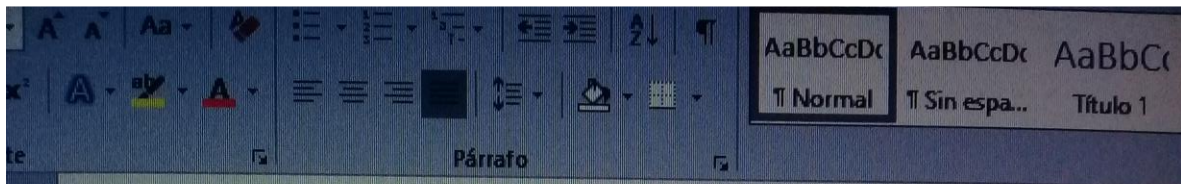
Exercise 3. Complete each statement or question with a form of "should or shouldn't" or "could or couldn't". Completa la oración o la pregunta usando la forma "should or shouldn't" or "could or couldn't". Ver ejemplo.

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) 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...

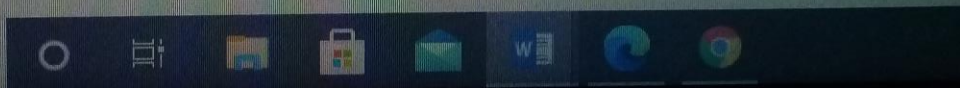
a. It's a good idea for you to call your mother.

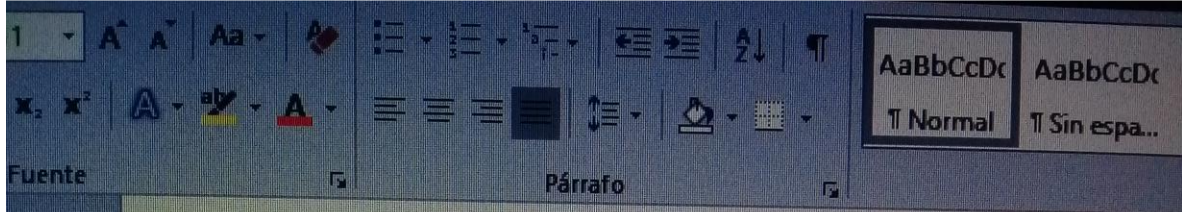
b. Calling your mother is an option or possibility.

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

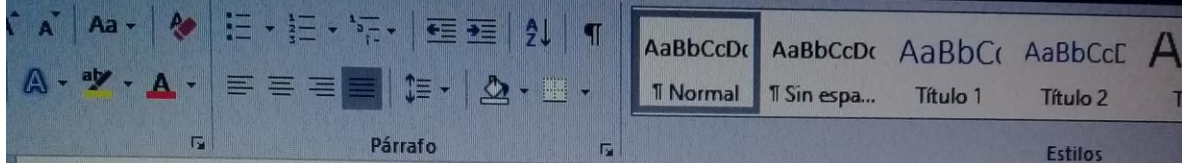
4. You should go there, you will find birds.

a. could

b. should

Estados Unidos)





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

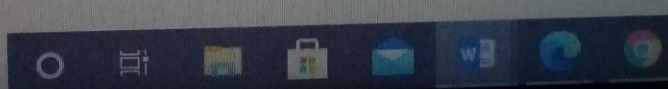
_____ where are you and Margo going to go _____ (you and Margo / go) for your vacation.

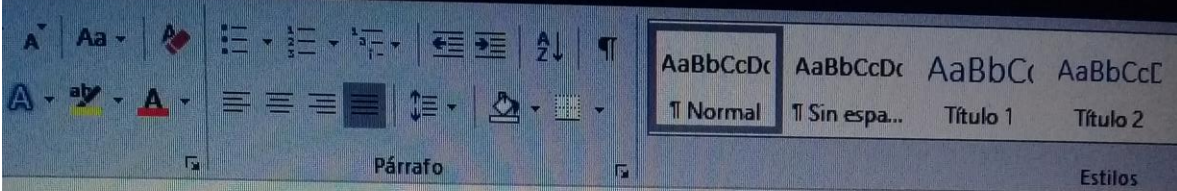
B: I'm not sure. But ___ I am going to travel _____ (I / travel) to Bangkok on business next month,

and ___ I am 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 eat ice cream
2. are you going to study?
3. are we going to play among us?
4. we are going to stay in Cancun

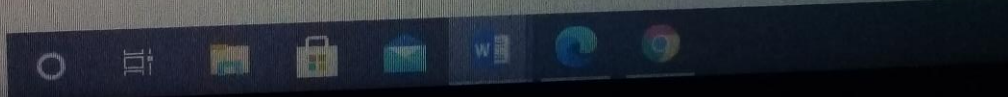


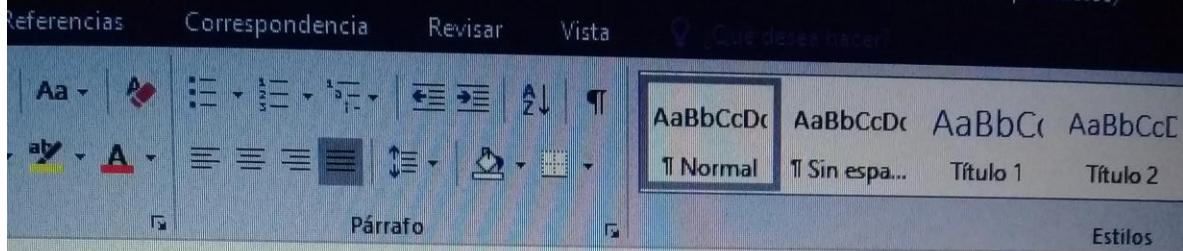


and ___i am going to take _____(/ take) a few days off to go sightseeing. I hear it's great.

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

1. I am going to eat ice cream
2. are you going to study?
3. are we going to play among us?
4. we are going to stay in cancun
5. she is going to buy a new car
6. I am going to cry ☹





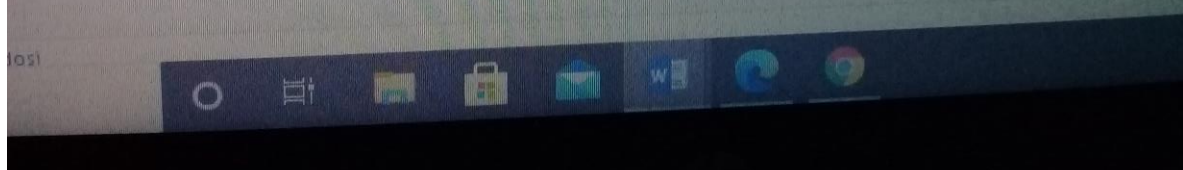
Exercise 1. Complete each statement or question with a form of "should" or "could". Completa la oración o la pregunta usando la forma "should" or "could". Ver ejemplo.

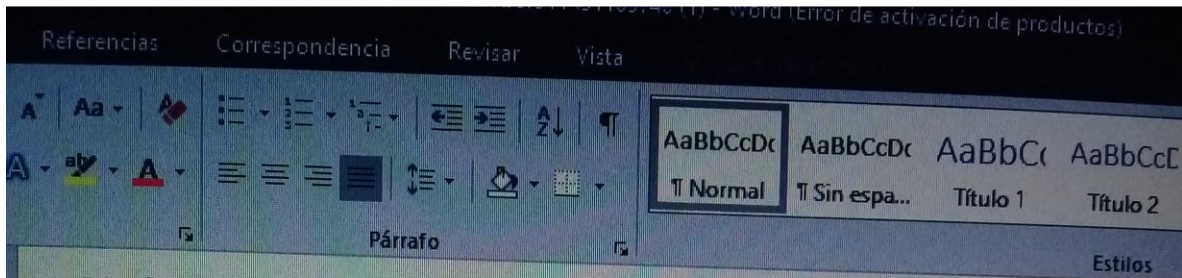
1. He should take (he/take) the express. The local arrives too late.
2. They said we could have (we/have) two aisles seats or an aisle and a window seat.
3. You should not get (you/not get) a one-way ticket. It's much more expensive each way.
4. Which train we should take (we/take)? We absolutely have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





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.

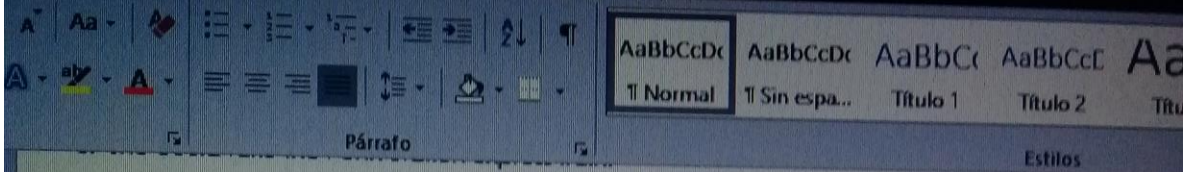
1. You should take the Oak Plains express train
2. Should I take the 8:55 express?
3. She shouldn't have to take the Carmel express train

Could

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

4. We couldn't take the Northway train yesterday
5. She could take the Penn Station express train.





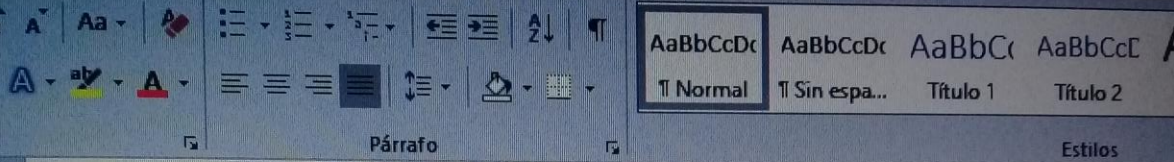
6. I couldn't take the 8:25 express train

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

FUTURE PLANS





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.

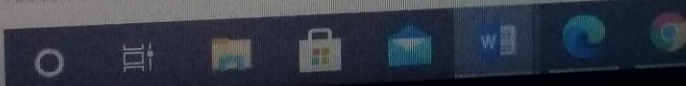
1. Are you going to go to the movies tonight?

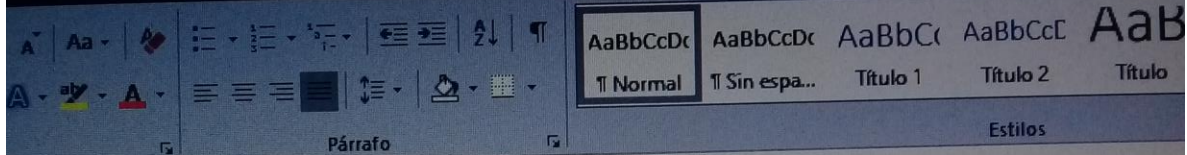
Yes. I'm going to go to the movies tonight.

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 going to fish with her?





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 going to fish 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!



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 – parade de auto bus
6. Terminal – terminal
7. Daily – diario
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 o avion
12. From / to – desde/ hasta



Lista previa del trabajo

Fecha en que subió el archivo el alumno: 2020-09-23 18:28:39

Abre archivo en nueva pestaña

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	✓
I7	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? _____ 13:30 _____
2. When is the next non-stop bus to Nazca? _____ 14:00 _____
3. How much time does it take to get from Beijing to Shanghai on train 1461? ___0d 22h 07m_____
4. Which train is faster, train 1461 or train D31? _____ train D31 _____
5. What time does flight 26 depart for Tokyo? When does it arrive? ___9:35_____



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4 / 5

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. Marcos asked about Terminal 2 and Roger confirmed that it was flight 56
- T F NI 2. Roger lives in France. He said he was French, but he didn't say he lives there
- T F NI 3. Roger and Marcos are both flying to Manila. That's what they said
- T F NI 4. Marcos is staying in Manila. he was going to take a flight later to his home that is in Brazil, sao Paulo.
- T F NI 5. Roger is staying in Manila. no, he said he was going to sao paulo next week
- T F NI 6. The two men get to the flight on time. They said they had to hurry because the flight was leaving in 15 minutes, but they did not board it

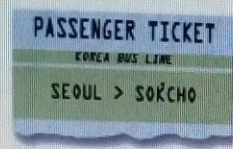
Vista previa del trabajo

Fecha en que subió el archivo el alumno: 2020-09-23 18:28:39

Abrir archivo en nueva pestaña

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5 / 5



a one-way ticket



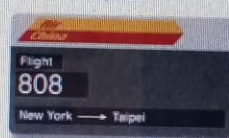
a round-trip ticket

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



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 paradas
5. The local – el/ la local
6. The express – el expreso
7. An aisle seat – un asiento de pasillo
8. A window seat – un asiento junto a la ventana

3. A direct flight – un vuelo directo
4. A non-stop flight – un vuelo sin paradas
5. The local – el/ la 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 non-stop flight?

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

3. A: Do you want a round-trip 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.

