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**PASIÓN POR EDUCAR**

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**Grupo: A**

## 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	} going to relax this weekend.
You're	
He's	
She's	
It's	
You're	
We're	
They're	

#### 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:

<b>I am</b>	<b>He is</b>	<b>You are</b>
	<b>She is</b>	<b>We are</b>
	<b>It is</b>	<b>They are</b>

### **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.



a rental car



a taxi



a limousine/ a limo

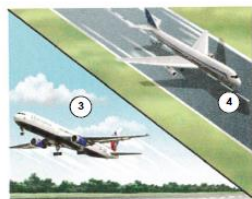


a hotel reservation

1. Un alquiler de carros .
2. Un taxi.
3. Una limousine.
4. Una reservation de hotel.



① depart      ② arrive



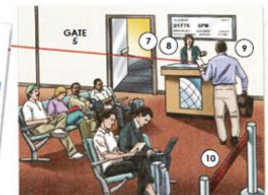
③ take off      ④ land



⑤ go through security



⑥ a boarding pass



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

1. Salir.
2. Llegar.
3. Despegar
4. Aterrizar.
5. Pasar por seguridad.
6. Un pase de abordage
7. La puerta.
8. Una agente.
9. Un pasajero.
10. La sala de embarque.

**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 vuelemos. 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) Going to wear blue shoes tonight.
4. (cook / you) Are you going to look dinner?
5. We (not / help) Not going to help you.
6. Jack (not / walk) Not going to walk home.
7. Sue (share / not) Not going to share her biscuits.

### FUTURE PLANS

**Exercise 5.** 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 6.** 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 \_\_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 \_Shouldn't\_\_ go out now.

a. couldn't

b. shouldn't

**Exercise 7.** Write 6 sentences using “**could and should**” – Escribe 6 oraciones usando “could and should”.

### **Could or couldn't**

1. He couldn't find a hear and struggled for 3 year.
2. The video was chilling, but I cluodn't see their faces.
3. She couldn't stand the thought of him having a life.

### **Should or shouldn't**

4. She should not take the children with her to Coatzacoalcos.
5. He should not lend us the money which we need.
6. I should not call her tomorrow.

**Exercise 8.** Complete the conversation with “**be going to**” and the indicated verbs

A: On Saturday, **\_we going to leave for\_\_**(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 going to stay**\_(we / stay) on the beach and rest. By the way, where **You and Marco going to go**\_(you and Marco / 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 9.** Write 6 sentences using "be going to" – Escribe 6 oraciones usando "be going to"

1. We are going to play soccer at 3:30pm.
2. She is not going to buy that car.
3. We're going to wash the dishes.
4. I am going to visit a friend this afternoon.
5. They are going to come with us.
6. Are you going to publish this novel?