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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? The next bus to Nazca is at 10:45am
2. When is the next non-stop bus to Nazca? Is at 10:45pm
3. How much time does it take to get from Beijing to Shanghai on train 1461? The travel time from Beijing to Shanghai on train 1461 is 3 hours and 37 minutes, from 11:05 to 14:42.
4. Which train is faster, train 1461 or train D31? There is no information about train D31 in the table, so it's impossible to compare.
5. What time does flight 26 depart for Tokyo? When does it arrive? Flight 26 departs for Tokyo at 08:30 and arrives at 09:35.



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, in the images it indicates
2. Roger lives in France. NI, it doesn't say
3. Roger and Marcos are both flying to Manila T, in the images it indicates
4. Marcos is staying in Manila. T, in the images it indicates
5. Roger is staying in Manila NI, it doesn't specify
6. The two men get to the flight on time. NI, it doesn't specify

Exercise 6. 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 should we 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 7. 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 7:15 express from Penn Station to arrive at Carmel on time.
2. He should wake up early to take the 7:25 express at Penn Station.
3. They should take the 7:30 express from Penn Station to avoid the traffic at Northway.

Could

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

4. They could take the 7:30 express from Penn Station to arrive at Oak Plains before 8:55.
5. She could take the 7:50 express from Penn Station to arrive at Plains before 9:05.
6. He could take the 8:05 express from Penn Station to arrive at Carmel before 9:15.

Exercise 8. 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

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 9. 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 10. 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 out after the concert?

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

3. Is Carla's brother going to go fishing 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. How are they going to go to school?

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

Exercise 11. 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 / i'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!