



Super nota

Student's Name: ADRIANA GUADALUPE MENDOZA HERRERA

Topic: DATES Y FUTURE BE GOING TO

Parcial: 2.

Subject: English 3

Teacher's name: ALEJANDRA VIDAL ESCANDON

Quarter: 3

DATES:



ENGLISH VOCABULARY

The YEAR in English

Years

Years are normally divided into two parts.

1984
nineteen eighty-four

1066 *ten sixty-six*
1652 *sixteen fifty-two*
1941 *nineteen forty-one*
2017 *twenty seventeen*

2000 - 2010

For the year 2000 you say (the year) **two thousand**.
 For the years 2001 to 2010, we normally say **two thousand and + number**.
2001 *two thousand and one*
2005 *two thousand and five*
2008 *two thousand and eight*

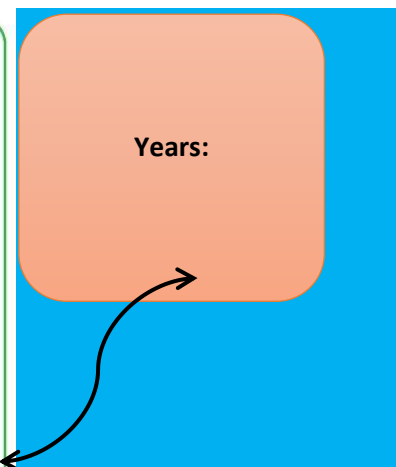
When a year ends in a number between 01 and 09, then that last part is pronounced as the name of the letter O + number.
1709 *seventeen O nine*
1901 *nineteen O one*

When a year ends in 00 (e.g. 1600), then the year is said as the digits before 00, and then hundred.
1300 *thirteen hundred*
1800 *eighteen hundred*

After 2010

For the first years after 2010, you may hear two different versions.
2012 *two thousand and twelve*
2012 *twenty twelve*
 They are both used and correct. Now, we continue to say the year divided into two parts as before.

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl



| Ordinal Numbers | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 st - first | 17 th - seventeenth |
| 2 nd - second | 18 th - eighteenth |
| 3 rd - third | 19 th - nineteenth |
| 4 th - fourth | 20 th - twentieth |
| 5 th - fifth | 21 st - twenty-first |
| 6 th - sixth | 22 nd - twenty-second |
| 7 th - seventh | 23 rd - twenty-third |
| 8 th - eighth | 24 th - twenty-fourth |
| 9 th - ninth | 25 th - twenty-fifth |
| 10 th - tenth | 26 th - twenty-sixth |
| 11 th - eleventh | 27 th - twenty-seventh |
| 12 th - twelfth | 28 th - twenty-eighth |
| 13 th - thirteenth | 29 th - twenty-ninth |
| 14 th - fourteenth | 30 th - thirtieth |
| 15 th - fifteenth | 31 st - thirty-first |
| 16 th - sixteenth | |

FUTURE BE GOING TO:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM:

| | | | |
|----|-----|----------|---------------|
| I | am | going to | eat |
| He | is | going to | Watch a movie |
| We | Are | Goint to | Watch a movie |

Negative from:

1. I am not going to win the rexe
2. You are not going to win the race
3. They are not going to win the race

Interrogative from:

Am I going to watch a movie?

Are you going to rat?

Is he going to travel to Italy?


Exemples :

Be Going To - Estructura

★ AFIRMATIVA

Sujeto + **verbo to be** + **going to** + verbo base + complemento ✓


- I **am going to** visit my father tomorrow.
Voy a visitar a mi papá mañana.



★ NEGATIVA

Sujeto + **verbo to be en negativo** + **going to** + verbo base + complemento ✗

- They **aren't going to** buy a house.
Ellos no van a comprar una casa.



★ INTERROGATIVA


(Wh) + **verbo to be** + sujeto + **going to** + verbo base + complemento ? ?


- Is** she **going to** drive your car?
¿Ella va a conducir tu coche?

= Yes, she **is**. (sí)

= No, she **isn't**. (No)

- What **are** you **going to** study?
¿Qué vas a estudiar?





Puedes ver la lección completa con ejercicios en:
www.AprenderInglesRapidoYFacil.com

Bibliografía

apuntes de la libreta y antología de ingles