

**CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS TECNOLOGICOS
INDUSTRIAL Y DE SERVICIOS N0.1**

**GUIA DE ESTUDIO
INGLÉS 3**

CONTENIDO:

- Futuro simple “will”
- Futuro idiomático “going to”
- Auxiliares modales: must, should, could, would, has / have to, may
- Verbos regulares e irregulares
- Presente perfecto (ever, never, since, for)
- Primer condicional

FUTURE SIMPLE "WILL"

Se utiliza para:

- 1) Una acción en el futuro.
- 2) Después de palabras como: tomorrow (mañana)
the day after tomorrow (pasado mañana)
next week (la próxima semana)
- 3) Para hacer predicciones o pronósticos para el futuro.
- 4) Para promesas en el futuro.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I will visit = I'll visit

You will visit = You'll visit

He will visit = He'll visit

She will visit = She'll visit

It will visit = It'll visit

We will visit = We'll visit

You will visit = You'll visit

They will visit = They'll visit

FORMA NEGATIVA

I won't visit

You won't visit

He won't visit

She won't visit

It won't visit

We won't visit

You won't visit

They won't visit

Subject + will / won't + verb simple form + complement

I will visit my grandma.

I won't visit my grandma

Write affirmative sentences in Future Simple (*will*).

1. (I/do/this/later) I will do this later
2. (we/go shopping) _____
3. (the sun/shine) _____
4. (Peter/call/you) _____
5. (they/be/there) _____

Write negative sentences in Future Simple (**won't**).

1. It (*rain/not*) It won't rain tomorrow.
2. I promise I (*be/not*) _____ late.
3. We (*start/not*) _____ to watch the film without you.
4. The bus (*wait/not*) _____ for us.
5. He (*believe/not*) _____ us.

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

- Will you visit? Yes, I will. / No, I won't
- Will he visit? Yes, he will. / No, he won't.
- Will she visit? Yes, she will. / No, she won't.
- Will it visit? Yes, it will. / No, it won't
- Will we visit? Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
- Will you visit? Yes, we will. / No, we won't.
- Will they visit? Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

Will + Subject + verb simple form + complement

Will you visit your grandma?

Complete the questions.

1. Will our team win the match? (win) Yes, they will _____
2. _____ it _____ tomorrow? (rain) No, _____
3. _____ Rupert _____ breakfast? (make) No, _____
4. _____ the teacher _____ her parents? (phone) Yes, _____

IDIOMATIC FUTURE

Se utiliza para expresar acciones futuras que son **planeadas** con anticipación. Muestra una intención de hacer algo.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I am going to buy

We are going to buy

You are going to buy

You are going to buy

He is going to buy

They are going to buy

She is going to buy

It is going to buy

Subject + to be (am/is/ are)+ going to + verb simple form + complement

I am going to buy a new car.

Complete the sentences in Idiomatic Future, affirmative form.

1. I am going to see you tomorrow. (see)
2. He is going to visit her next week. (visit)
3. They going to out tonight. (go)
4. She going to to Europe on Monday. (leave)
5. She going to me after the show. (wait)
6. I going to early tomorrow. (get up)

FORMA NEGATIVA

I am not going to buy

We aren't going to buy

You aren't going to buy

You aren't going to buy

He isn't going to buy

They aren't going to buy

She isn't going to buy

It isn't going to buy

Subject + to be negative form(am not /isn't / aren't)+ going to + verb simple form + complement

I am not going to buy a new car.

Complete the sentences in Idiomatic future, negative form.

- 1) I am not going to stay at Holiday hotel. (stay/not)
- 2) You going to tennis. (play/not)
- 3) He going to the lesson. (study/not)

- 4) Susan _____ going to _____ pizza for lunch. (cook/not)
- 5) The parrot _____ going to _____ its food. (eat/not)
- 6) John, Peter , Tom and I _____ going to _____ poems. (write/not)

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Are you going to buy?	Yes, I am. / No, I am not.
Is he going to buy?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
Is she going to buy?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
Is it going to buy ?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
Are we going to buy?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are you going to buy?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
Are they going to buy?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

To be (am/is/ are) + subject + going to + verb simple form + complement + ?

Are you going to buy a new car?

Write questions in Idiomatic Future (*going to*).

1. (you/help/me) Are you going to help me?
2. (she/study/in Glasgow) _____ ?
3. (they/paint/the room) _____ ?
4. (he/apply/for that job) _____ ?
5. (you/do) What _____ about this?

MODAL AUXILIARIES

MODAL "CAN"

Can es usado para hablar de alguna habilidad.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I can swim

You can swim

He can swim

FORMA NEGATIVA

I can't swim

You can't swim

He can't swim

She can swim

She can't swim

It can swim

It can't swim

We can swim

We can't swim

You can swim

You can't swim

They can swim

They can't swim

Subject + can / can't + verb simple form + complement

She can dance ballet.

She can't ride a horse.

Complete the sentences with **can (+)** or **can't (-)**.

1. I can swim. **(+/can)**
2. You can't draw. **(-/can)**
3. He _____ cook. **(+/can)**
4. She _____ walk. **(-/can)**
5. It _____ jump. **(+/can)**
6. We _____ ski. **(-/can)**
7. You _____ read. **(+/can)**
8. They _____ count. **(-/can)**
9. Doris _____ sail. **(+/can)**
10. Walter and Laura _____ sing. **(-/can)**

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

- Can you sing? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
- Can he sing? Yes, he can. / No, she can't.
- Can she sing? Yes, she can. / No, she can't.
- Can it sing? Yes, it can. / No, it can't.
- Can we sing? Yes, we can. / No, we can't.
- Can you sing? Yes, we can. / No, we can't.
- Can they sing? Yes, they can. / No, they can't.

Can + subject + verb simple form + complement +?

Can she dance ballet ?

Write questions with **Can** and answer them.

1. Peter / swim? (no) Can Peter swim?

No, he can't.

2. Oliver / ride a bicycle? (yes) _____

3. you / speak Chinese? (no) _____

4. you / play the guitar? (yes) _____

5. a girl / fly? (no) _____

6. your mum drive a car? (yes) _____

MODAL "MUST"

En general Must expresa obligación personal. Must expresa que el hablante piensa que algo es necesario.

Must not (Mustn't) es usado para decir que algo no está permitido.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I must study

You must study

He must study

She must study

It must study

We must study

You must study

They must study

FORMA NEGATIVA

I mustn't smoke

You mustn't smoke

He mustn't smoke

She mustn't smoke

It mustn't smoke

We mustn't smoke

You mustn't smoke

They mustn't smoke

Subject + must / mustn't + verb simple form + complement

I must study for the exam.

I mustn't smoke at school.

Complete the sentences with “must or mustn’t”

1. You _____ tidy up your room.
2. You _____ smoke.
3. You _____ do your homework.
4. You _____ play with fire.
5. You _____ be home on time.
6. You _____ cheat in a test.
7. You _____ turn the music too loud.
8. You _____ help in the house.
9. You _____ annoy your little sister.
10. You _____ bite nails.

MODAL HAVE TO / HAS TO:

En general HAVE TO expresa obligación impersonal. El sujeto de HAVE TO es obligado o forzado por un poder externo (por ejemplo: la ley o reglas de la escuela).

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I have to wear uniform

You have to wear uniform

He has to wear uniform

She has to wear uniform

It has to wear uniform

We have to wear uniform

You have to wear uniform

They have to wear uniform

FORMA NEGATIVA

I don't have to work

You don't have to work

He doesn't have to work

She doesn't have to work

It doesn't have to work

We don't have to work

You don't have to work

They don't have to work

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Do I have to work?

Do you have to work?

Does he have to work?

Does she have to work?

Does it have to work?

Do we have to work?

Do you have to work?

Do you have to work?

Affirmative

Subject + have to/has to + verb simple form + complement

I have to wear uniform at school.

Negative

Subject + don't have to / doesn't have to + verb simple form + complement

She doesn't have to study on vacation.

Interrogative

Do / Does + Subject + have to + verb simple form + complement ?

Do you have to wear uniform at school ?

Circle the correct option .

1. They **have to / has to** write a test.
2. She **have to / has to** clean her desk.
3. Ken and Liz **have to / has to** learn English words.
4. Andy **have to / has to** help his brother.
5. We **have to / has to** do our homework.
6. He **have to / has to** write with a pencil.
7. I **have to / has to** feed the hamster.
8. You **have to / has to** take photos.
9. Victoria **have to / has to** read the newspaper.
10. The teacher **have to / has to** send a text message.

Circle the correct negative form.

1. He **don't have to / doesn't have to** work in the evening.
2. We **don't have to / doesn't have to** go shopping.
3. The friends **don't have to / doesn't have to** get up early.
4. Mandy **don't have to / doesn't have to** read the instructions.
5. You **don't have to / doesn't have to** do the project.
6. They **don't have to / doesn't have to** carry the buckets.

MODAL MAY

El verbo modal **MAY** se utiliza normalmente para expresar posibilidad, también puede referirse para pedir un favor y dar permiso.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I may leave

You may leave

He may leave

She may leave

It may leave

FORMA NEGATIVA

I may not leave

You may not leave

He may not leave

She may not leave

It may not leave

We may leave

We may not leave

You may leave

You may not leave

They may leave

They may not leave

Subject + may/ may not+ verb simple form + complement

I may go to the party.

I may not go to the party.

* La forma interrogativa más común es con el pronombre "I".

May + subject + verb simple form + complement + ?

May I come in , please ?

MODAL SHOULD

SHOULD es usado para hacer recomendaciones, dar consejos u opiniones.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I should do exercise

You should do exercise

He should do exercise

She should do exercise

It should do exercise

We should do exercise

You should do exercise

They should do exercise

FORMA NEGATIVA

I shouldn't smoke

You shouldn't smoke

He shouldn't smoke

She shouldn't smoke

It shouldn't smoke

We shouldn't smoke

You shouldn't smoke

They shouldn't smoke

Subject + should /shouldn't + verb simple form + complement

You should do exercise.

You shouldn't eat junk food.

* La forma interrogativa no es muy común.

MODAL COULD

COULD indica posibilidad o habilidad en el pasado.

Example:

Joe could speak English when he was young.

También se puede usar COULD para posibilidades en el futuro.

Example:

I think it could rain later.

Como CAN, en frases interrogativas COULD puede solicitar permiso o preguntar sobre las posibilidades, pero es más formal.

Example:

Could you help me?

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

FORMA NEGATIVA

I could ride

I couldn't ride

You could ride

You couldn't ride

He could ride

He couldn't ride

She could ride

She couldn't ride

It could ride

It couldn't ride

We could ride

We couldn't ride

They could ride

They couldn't ride

Subject + could / couldn't + verb simple form + complement

He could run very fast when he was young.

He couldn't drive a car when he was young.

* La forma interrogativa más común es con el pronombre "You".

Could you help me?

MODAL WOULD

WOULD se usa para declarar una preferencia y para preguntar por algo de forma educada.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I would like

You would like

He would like

She would like

It would like

We would like

You would like

They would like

FORMA NEGATIVA

I wouldn't like

You wouldn't like

He wouldn't like

She wouldn't like

It wouldn't like

We wouldn't like

You wouldn't like

They wouldn't like

Subject + would / wouldn't + verb simple form + complement

I would like to go to New York someday.

I wouldn't like to live in a cold place.

* La forma interrogativa más común es con el pronombre "You".

Would you like some coffee?

Choose the correct option.

1. I wouldn't talk to Tim right now. He _____ still be angry after his team lost.

a) could b) may c) should

2. He _____ smoke. And he should stop drinking too.

a) shouldn't b) may not c) couldn't

3. I _____ like a cup of tea, please.

a) may b) could c) would

4. You _____ learn at least five new words every day.

a) may not b) shouldn't c) could

5. You _____ try to lose weight.

a) should b) could c) may

6. _____ I use your bathroom please?

- a) Would b) May c) Should

7. Does your tooth still hurt? You _____ make an appointment with the dentist.

- a) may b) should c) would

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

REGULAR VERBS

Un verbo en inglés puede ser REGULAR o IRREGULAR. Los verbos regulares forman el Past y el Past Participle agregando "d or ed".

Examples:

Verb Past Past Participle

Walk – walked – walked

Dance – danced – danced

Paint – painted – painted

Work – worked – worked

Los verbos irregulares forman el Past y el Past Participle de tres formas diferentes.

- 1) Verbs in which all the three forms are the same (put – put – put)
- 2) Verbs in which two of the three forms are the same (sit – sat – sat)
- 3) Verbs in which all three forms are different (drink – drank – drunk)

Algunos verbos pueden ser ambos Regular e Irregular.

Examples:

Burn – burnt – burnt (irregular)

Burn – burned – burned (regular)

Dream – dreamt – dreamt (irregular)

Dream – dreamed – dreamed (regular)

Lean – lent – lent (irregular)

Lean – leaned – leaned (regular)

Learn – learnt – learnt (irregular)

Learn – learned – learned (regular)

Leap – leapt – leapt (irregular)

Leap – leaped – leaped (regular)

Smell – smelt – smelt (irregular)

Smell – smelled – smelled (regular)

Spill – spilt – spilt (irregular)

Spill – spilled – spilled (regular)

Spoil – spoilt – spoilt (irregular)

Spoil – spoiled – spoiled (regular)

Complete the table

VERB	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
read		
fly		
see		
drink		
begin		
eat		
forget		
write		
drive		
buy		

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

El PRESENT PERFECT es utilizado:

1) Para acciones en el pasado que tienen importancia en el presente, sin importar cuando sucedió la acción.

Example:

I have cleaned my room.

2) Acciones completadas recientemente.

Example:

He has just played handball.

3) Situaciones que iniciaron en el pasado y aún continúan.

Example:

We have lived in Canada since 1986.

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I have gone
You have gone
He has gone
She has gone
It has gone
We have gone
You have gone
They have gone

FORMA NEGATIVA

I haven't gone
You I haven't gone
He hasn't gone
She hasn't gone
It hasn't gone
We I haven't gone
You I haven't gone
They I haven't gone

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Have I gone..?
Have you gone...?
Has he gone...?
Has she gone...?
Has it gone...?
Have we gone...?
Have you gone...?
Have they gone...?

Subject + have / has + verb past participle + complement

I have lived here for three years.

I haven't been in Italy.

PRESENT PERFECT SIGNAL WORDS

EVER AND NEVER

Los adverbios "**ever**" y "**never**" se refieren a un tiempo no identificado, **anterior al presente** (*Have you ever visited Berlin?*). "**Ever**" y "**never**" siempre se colocan **antes del verbo principal** (en "**past participle**").

"Ever" se utiliza en preguntas: Have you ever been to England?

"Never" significa nunca antes de ahora y equivale a "not....ever": I have never visited Berlin.

FOR AND SINCE

Empleando el "present perfect" podemos definir un periodo de tiempo anterior al momento presente, considerando bien su **duración**, caso en el que utilizamos **"for" + periodo temporal**, o bien su **inicio** o punto de partida, caso en el que utilizamos **"since" + momento concreto**. "For" puede también emplearse con el "simple past".

"FOR" + PERIODO DE TIEMPO

for six years, **for** a week, **for** a month, **for** hours, **for** two hours
"I have worked here **for** five years."

"SINCE" + MOMENTO CONCRETO

since this morning, **since** last week, **since** yesterday
since I was a child, **since** Wednesday, **since** 2 o'clock
"I have worked here **since** 1990."

Circle the correct option.

1. Why _____ so much rice today ?

- A) have you eaten B) have you ate C) has you eaten

2. They _____ the meeting time.

- A) hasn't forgotten B) haven't forgotten C) haven't forgot

3. Mum _____ to Spain before.

- A) has never driven B) has never drove C) have never driven

4. You _____ the train tickets.

- A) haven't buyed B) hasn't bought C) haven't bought

6. She _____ a horse before.

- A) have not ridden B) has not ridden C) has not rode

7. _____ the letter ?

- A) Have your dad wrote B) Has your dad written C) Has your dad wrote

Fill in the blanks with the missing words.

been - for - since - has - never- have -

1. Lisa has lived here _____ many years.
2. She has never _____ to London.
3. _____ you ever seen an elephant?
4. My grandmother has _____ used a computer.
5. She hasn't seen her aunt _____ 2010.

7. She _____ been a student at this school since September

FIRST CONDITIONAL

Utilizamos el "First Conditional" para hablar de una posibilidad real en el futuro; es decir, de una acción que es posible que ocurra en el futuro siempre y cuando se cumpla la condición.

Los condicionales tienen dos partes: una condición y un resultado.

CONDITION	RESULT
(Present simple)	(Future)

If I have time tomorrow, I will help you.

Podemos cambiar el orden de la oración sin alterar el significado.

I will help you if I have time.

NOTA: Tanto la condición (Present Simple) como el resultado (Future) pueden estar en forma afirmativa o negativa.

Complete the following sentences with the words in brackets.

1. Her father will be angry if she _____ to this party. (**go**)
2. If he _____ so hard, he will ruin his health. (**work**)
3. He _____ English quicker if he goes to England. (**learn**)

4. Will her ticket still be valid if she _____ the plane? (**miss**)

5. I will phone you if I _____ (**not / forget**)

6. My parents _____ me if I am in financial troubles. (**not / help**)

7. I will allow you to take my car if you _____ slowly. (**drive**)

8. If we _____ in groups, we will finish it quicker. (**work**)