

CENTRO DE AUTO ACCESO POZA RICA
UNIT 5 “GOING PLACES”
INGLÉS III

FUTURE WITH “BE GOING TO” AND “WILL”

We use the future “**Going to**” (Usamos el futuro “**Going to**”)

- For actions that we intend to do in the future.
 (Para acciones que intentamos hacer en el futuro)
 My sister **is going to visit** our aunt tomorrow.
- When we predict something for the future and there is evidence that it will happen.
 Cuando se predice algo para el futuro y hay evidencia que sucederá)
 The day is cloudy today. It **is going to rain**.

We use the future “**Will**” (usamos el futuro “**Will**”)

- When we predict that something will happen in the future. We can use the verbs think, believe, etc.
 Cuando se predice que algo sucederá en el futuro. Se pueden usar los verbos: think, believe, etc.
 I believe we **’ll have** a good time at the party.
- When we decide to do something at the moment of speaking. (Cuando se decide hacer algo al momento de hablar)
 I like this dress. **I’ll buy** it.
- When we promise to do something. (Cuando prometemos hacer algo)
 Don’t worry! **I’ll look after** the baby.
- When we threaten someone. (Cuando se amenaza a alguien)
 Be quiet or **I’ll keep you in** during the break.

Time expressions used in the future “**GOING TO**” OR “**WILL**”
 Expresiones de Tiempo usadas en el futuro “**GOING TO**” ó “**WILL**”

Tomorrow / the day after tomorrow / soon

next week / month / year / Monday/ summer, etc.

In an hour / two days / three years, etc.

DIFFERENCES

We use for the Future “ Going to ” El Futuro “ oing to ” se usa	We use for the Future “ Will ” El Futuro “ Will ” se usa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For something that we plan to do in the future: (para acciones que se planean hacer en el futuro) I’m going to buy a new coat tomorrow • When we predict something for the future and there is evidence that it will happen: Cuando se predice algo para el futuro y hay evidencia de que ocurrirá. Oh dear! Jane is pale! She’s going to faint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For something that we decide to do at the moment of speaking: (para acciones que decidimos hacer al momento de hablar) I like that coat. I’ll buy it! • When we predict that something may happen in the future. (Cuando se predice que una acción puede ocurrir en el futuro) I think he ’ll fail his exams.

1 Complete the blanks with the Future "Will" or "Going to" of the verbs given.

1. **Jane:** Oh no! I can't go out tonight because the baby-sitter is going to visit her parents. I can't leave the baby alone!

Diana: Don't worry. I _____ the baby.
I haven't got anything to do.



visit / look after

2. I'm studying for the exam tomorrow and the exercises are difficult. I _____. Oh, no! I think my parents _____ me go out tomorrow night!



fail / not let

3. Look at that woman over there with the car salesman. She's rich! She _____ a Ferrari.



buy

4. **Pete:** Tom, I haven't got any money.

Tom: Don't worry! I _____ you to the bank and you can get some.



drive

5. The party is on Saturday. These are my plans.

On Wednesday I _____ the invitations.

On Friday I _____ the drinks and ...



send / get

2 Match.



1. I don't feel very well.
2. Oh no! My shirt is dirty!
3. She likes reading about the moon and the stars.
4. Eat your dinner or ...
5. Look at the time!
6. I'm fat and unhealthy.

- a. She's going to become an astronaut.
- b. I won't give you any dessert!
- c. I'm going to see the doctor.
- d. I think we will miss the train.
- e. I'm going to start a diet.
- f. I'll wash it.

MODALS FOR NECESSITY AND SUGGESTION

The verbs **must, can, could, may, might, should and ought (to)** are modal verbs. They express meanings such as obligation, necessity, certainty, ability, possibility, lack of necessity, offers, suggestions, requests, permission, prohibition, advice and criticism.

(Los verbos **must, can, could, may, might, should y ought (to)** son verbos modales. Expresan significados como obligación, necesidad, certeza, habilidad, posibilidad, falta de necesidad, ofrecimientos, sugerencias, peticiones, permiso prohibición, consejo y criticismo).

Describing necessity, duty, obligation or strong advice: MUST/ HAVE TO

- You **must have** a visa to travel to The U.S.A.
- You **must behave** yourself at school.
- I **have to wear** a uniform at work.
- Sorry, I **have to go** now! My bus leaves in a few minutes.

Describing prohibition, lack of necessity: MUSTN'T / DON'T (DOESN'T) HAVE TO / DON'T (DOESN'T) NEED TO

- You **mustn't** forget the visa required for each country.
- You **mustn't** play on the railway track.
- You **don't need / have to** wear a uniform at the university.
- You **don't need / have to** make the bed at the hotel.

Describing ability in the present, in the past, asking permission, giving / refusing permission, offers: MAY/ CAN/ COULD

- He **can** fly a helicopter
- I **could** sky very well when I was young
- **Can/ Could/ May** I have a look at this report?
- You **can't** see Kim tonight, but you can see her tomorrow if you like.
- **Can/ Could** I get you anything from the supermarket?

I. Underline the correct word.

1. You **may / mustn't** run in the corridors. It's dangerous.
2. **Can/ Should** I ask you a question?
3. **Will / Shall** we go out for lunch today?
4. You **must / shouldn't** stay at home if you are ill.
5. Tommy **can't/ couldn't** tell the time when he was a baby.
6. My book **can't / mustn't** be in the house. I've looked everywhere.
7. You **might / don't need to** clean the windows. I've already done them.
8. **Will/ Shall** I help you?
9. You **don't need to / mustn't** do the shopping. I'll do it later.

10. Sam left late for the airport this morning. He **should / could** have missed his flight.

II. Complete the sentences, as in the example. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

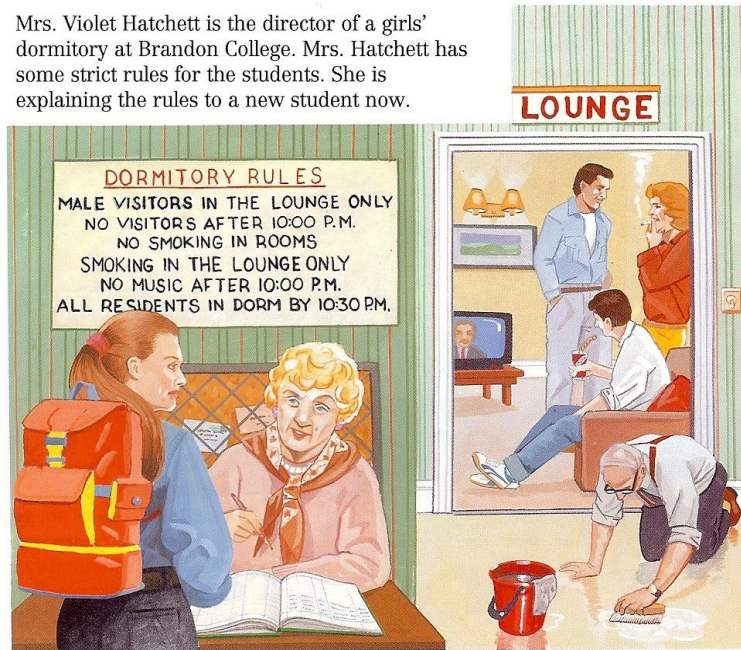
Modal	Use
0. Can you turn off the lights, please?	Making a request
1. You _____ try harder	Giving advice
2. You _____ take photographs here.	Expressing prohibition.
3. _____ I carry this bag for you?	Making an offer.
4. _____ you turn on the lights, please?	Making a request.
5. Tom _____ walk; he's only six months old.	Expressing lack of ability.
6. Mary _____ send us a card.	Expressing possibility.
7. You _____ wear a seatbelt while driving.	Expressing obligation.
8. They _____ be tired.	Expressing a positive logical assumption
9. You _____ seat here.	Giving permission
10. I'm sorry, but you _____ go out.	Refusing permission.

III. Cross out the right word.

1. Don't chase each other or I **would / will** take you home.
2. "I've hit all the targets. I **could/ can** shoot well".
3. **Will/ Can** I get down? I'm dizzy.
"Yes, but wait until it stops. You **could / would** fall!"
4. "**Would / Could** I go into the haunted house, Sir?
Yes, of course you **can / could**."
5. Hello! I'm a door to door salesman. **May / Must** I come in?
6. You **mustn't / shouldn't** smoke in this restaurant. It's prohibited.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

A Mrs. Violet Hatchett is the director of a girls' dormitory at Brandon College. Mrs. Hatchett has some strict rules for the students. She is explaining the rules to a new student now.



B What is happening in the pictures? What do you think Mrs. Hatchett is telling the new student?

You must . . .	You can . . . can't . . .	You don't have to . . .
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C Complete these sentences.

Use **must**, **can**, **can't**, **don't have to**.

- 1 Never leave your room unlocked. You/lock it whenever you go out.
- 2 You must be back in the dorm by 10:30 p.m. You/stay out after 10:30.
- 3 You can have male visitors in the lounge. You/have them in your room.
- 4 Never answer the door to strangers. You/ask who the person is before opening the door.
- 5 You can only have food in the lounge. You/take any into your bedroom.
- 6 I'll wake you in the morning. You/set your alarm.
- 7 You can use the telephone at any time. You/ask me when you want to use it.

ANSWER KEY

I. Future **WILL** or **GOING TO**

1. is going to visit / will look after 2.- am going to fail / will not (won't) let
 3. is going to buy 4.- will drive
 5. am going to send / am going to get
2. 1 (c) 2 (f) 3 (a) 4 (b) 5 (d) 6 (e)

MODALS

EXERCISE 1

1. mustn't 2. Can 3. Shall 4. Must 5. couldn't 6. can't 7. Don't need
8. Shall 9. don't need to 10. could

EXERCISE II

1. Should 2. Mustn't 3. Can/shall 4. Can/could 5. Can't 6. May/might/could
7. must/have to 8. Must 9. Can 10. Can't

EXERCISE III

1. will 2. can 3. can/could 4. could/can 5. may 6. mustn't

RULES IN THE HOUSE

EXERCISE B

- You can have male visitors in the lounge but you can't take them up to your room.
- All visitors must leave the dorm by ten o'clock, sharp.
- You can't / mustn't smoke in your room
- You can smoke in the lounge.
- You can't / mustn't play music after ten.

EXERCISE C

1. You must lock it whenever you go out.
2. You mustn't stay out after 10.
3. You mustn't have them in your room.
4. You must ask who the person is before opening the door.
5. You mustn't take any into your room.
6. You don't have to set your alarm.
7. You don't have to ask me when you want to use it.