

GUÍA INGLÉS III

TITULAR: M. EN D. MARIA DE LOS ANGELES AGUILAR REYES

Contenidos:

- 1. Futuro con “will”.**
- 2. Futuro con “going to”**
- 3. Verbos modales**
- 4. Presente perfecto**
- 5. Primer condicional.**

Indicaciones:

Analiza las referencias gramaticales y elabora 5 ejemplos adicionales de cada uno de los contenidos, en todas sus formas. Puedes apoyarte en internet buscando videos o en libros, como tu te acomodes. También será necesario que cuentes con una lista de verbos en todos los tiempos.

Para estudiar la guía puedes apoyarte en el traductor de tu preferencia.

La lista de verbos la deberás estudiar previamente.

El desarrollo de esta guía asegura tu éxito en el examen. Suerte.

**English III
Grammar Reference**

Module I

❖ **Future will.**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I He / she/ It will work We / You/ They	I He / she / It won't (will not) work We / You/ They	I Will he / she / it work? we / you/ they

Short answers	
I Yes, he/ she/ it / we / you / they will	I No, he / she / it / we / you / they won't

We use the future will for:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● predictions, usually with the verbs think and believe. <i>I think he will be a great actor one day.</i> ● on-the-spot decisions. <i>Fine, I 'll meet you in an hour.</i> ● Offers. <i>I'll help you with everything.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● warnings and threats. <i>Be quiet or I'll tell the teacher.</i> ● promises. <i>I promise, I'll be there for you.</i> ● Requests. <i>Will you do me a favor?</i>
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TIME EXPRESSIONS
tomorrow / tonight next month / year / week / Tuesday, etc. in an hour / a year, etc. soon

❖ **Future going to**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I am He / she/ It / is going to travel We / You/ They / are	I 'm not He / she / It isn't going to travel We / You/ They aren't	Am I Is he / she / it going to travel? Are we / you/ they

Short answers	
I am Yes, he/ she/ it / is . we / you / they are	I 'm not No, he / she / it / isn't we / you / they aren't

TIME EXPRESSIONS
tomorrow, tonight , soon, next week / month, etc. in an hour / week, this weekend/ month, etc.

Module II
Modal verbs.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Subject + Modal verb + Verb (Base form)	Subject + Modal verb + not + Verb (Base form)	Modal verb + Subject + Verb ? (Base form) Yes, Subject + Modal No, Subject + Modal Verb + n't

❖ **The verb must.**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I He / She / It must work We / You / They	I He/ She / It must not (mustn't) work We / You / They	I Must he/ she / it work? we / you / they

Short answers	
I Yes, he / she / it must we / you / they	I No, he / she it mustn't we / you / they

It is used mainly to indicate an obligation or prohibition ("must do something" or "must not do something").

I must do the housework.

❖ **The verb should.**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I He / She / It should go We / You / They	I He/ She / It should not (shouldn't) go We / You / They	I Should he/ she / it go? we / you / they

Short answers	
I Yes, he / she / it should we / you / they	I No, he / she it shouldn't we / you / they

We use should:

- to ask for and give advice. *What should I do? You shouldn't work so hard.*
- to express an opinion. *I think the children should eat more fruit.*

❖ **The verb could**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I He / She / It could walk We / You / They	I He/ She / It could not (couldn't) go We / You / They	I Could he/ she / it go? we / you / they

Short answers	
I Yes, he / she / it could we / you / they	I No, he / she it couldn't we / you / they

- We use **could I..?** to ask for give and refuse permission.
Could I go to the party? Yes, you can. No, you can't.
- We use **Could you...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favor.
Could you help me with my homework?

Could I...? to offer help.

Could I help you?

- **Could** is the past tense of can. We use it to talk about ability in the past.
My sister could play the piano when she was seven.

❖ **The verb would.**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I He / She / It would sleep We / You / They	I He/ She / It would not (wouldn't) go We / You / They	I Would he/ she / it go? we / you / they

Short answers	
I Yes, he / she / it would we / you / they	I No, he / she it wouldn't we / you / they

❖ **The verb may.**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I He / She / It may use We / You / They	I He/ She / It may not (mayn't) use We / You / They	I May he/ she / it use ? we / you / they

Short answers	
I Yes, he / she / it may we / you / they	I No, he / she it mayn't we / you / they

We use the verb **may** to express possibility in the present or future.
It may rain today.

❖ **Have to**

Affirmative	Negative
I / We / You / They have to go	I / We / You / They don't have to go
He / She / It has to go	He/ She / It doesn't have to go

Questions	Short answers	
Do I / we / you / they have to go?	Yes, I / we / you / they do.	No, I / we / you / they don't
Does he/ she / it have to go?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she doesn't.

- We use **have to / has to** to express obligation in the present and future.
I have to wash the car today.
- We use **don't / doesn't have to** to express absence of obligation.
You don't have to come early tomorrow. It 's not necessary.

Module III

❖ **Present perfect with since / for / how long**

- We use the Present Perfect with for, since and how long for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

How long have you had this collection?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • since + a point in time. It refers to the time when the action started. <i>I've had this collection since 1999.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for + a period of time. It refers to the duration of the action. <i>I've had this collection for six years.</i>
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Affirmative:

Subject + have / has + Past participle.

Negative:

subject + have / has + not (n't) + Past participle

Interrogative:

Have / Has + Subject + Past participle?

Answer:

Yes, Subject has/have No, Subject hasn't / haven't

❖ **Conditional Sentences Type 1.**

We use **Conditional Sentences Type 1** for something which is possible to happen in the present or future.

If - clause.	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Future will

If I like the car, I'll buy it
I'll buy it if I like the car

GOOD LUCK!!!!