

Fines I Deudores- Área Curricular: Ingles

Fines I Deudores- 3er año.

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Área Curricular: Lengua Extranjera Inglés.

Título de la propuesta: Stay at home.

Contenidos

- Past Perfect.
- Future Simple.

PAST PERFECT

Para formar una interrogación deberemos colocar el auxiliar al comienzo de la oración, luego el sujeto y posteriormente el verbo principal también en Pasado Participio:

ESTRUCTURA INTERROGATIVA

HAD+ SUJETO + VERBO EN PARTICIPIO (REGULAR O IIREGULAR) + COMPLEMENTO O RESTO DE LA ORACIÓN + SIGONO DE INTERROGACIÓN

Ejemplos de oraciones interrogativas en inglés, con su respectiva traducción

Had I bought a new car?

Había comprado yo un nuevo auto?

Had you cleaned the house?

Habías limpiado tú la casa?

Por su parte, la forma negativa se construye poniendo la negación NOT entre el auxiliar y el verbo principal, por ejemplo:

ESTRUCTURA NEGATIVA

SUJETO + HAD + NOT + VERBO EN PARTICIPIO (REGULAR O IIREGULAR) + COMPLEMENTO O RESTO DE LA ORACIÓN.

EL HAD NOT EN SU FORMA CORTA SE PUEDE UTILIZAR CON LA SIGUIENTE CONTRACCIÓN HADN'T

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Ejemplos de oraciones interrogativas en inglés, con su respectiva traducción

I had not bought a new dress.

Yo no había comprado un nuevo vestido.

You had not cleaned the house.

Tú no habías limpiado la casa.

He had not brought the gifts.

Él no había traído los regalos.

She had not lost the credit card.

Ella no había perdido la tarjeta de crédito.

Activity

1) Complete with the verbs into negative form past perfect. / completar los espacios con los verbos en negativo del pasado perfecto.

- a) My brother (call)..... me at 10:00
- b) I (wash)..... very quickly.
- c) She (walk)..... to the shop.
- d) After school my sister (watch)..... tv.
- e) I (play)..... basketball.
- f) At 8:30 we(finish)..... the homework.
- g) I (telephone)..... My mum.
- i) Emily (forget)..... her notebook.
- j) Federik (go)..... to school.
- k) Antonella (buy).....a car.
- l) I (do)..... his homework.
- m) Mathias and Lucy (find) her shop.
- n) They (said)..... the true .
- o) We (sleep)..... Late.
- p) He (swim)..... in the morning.

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2) Rewrite the exercise 1 into interrogative form past perfect. / Rescribir el ejercicio 1 en la forma interrogativa del pasado perfecto.

FUTURE: "WILL"/STRUCTURE (ESTRUCTURA)

Nota: Existe una forma corta del verbo modal "will" tanto en el afirmativo como en el negativo.

Afirmativo	Forma corta	Negativo	Forma corta
I will	I'll	I will not	I won't I'll not
you will	you'll	you will not	you won't you'll not
he will	he'll	he will not	he won't he'll not
she will	she'll	she will not	she won't she'll not
it will	it'll	it will not	it won't it'll not
we will	we'll	we will not	we won't we'll not
they will	they'll	they will not	they won't they'll not

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frasas afirmativas)

- Sujeto + "will" + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

- I will [I'll] call you tonight.(Te llamaré esta noche.)
- She will [She'll] arrive late.(Llegará tarde.)
- They will [They'll] be happy to see you.(Estarán felices de verte.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frasas negativas)

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- Sujeto + “will” + “not” + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

- I will not [won't] call you tonight.(No te llamaré esta noche.)
- She will not [won't] arrive late.(No llegará tarde.)
- They will not [won't] be happy to see you.(No estarán felices de verte.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

- “Will” + sujeto + verbo principal?

Ejemplos:

- Will you call me tonight?(¿Me llamarás esta noche?)
- Will she arrive late?(¿Llegará tarde?)
- Will they be happy to see you?(¿Estarán felices de verte?)

Future: “Going to”

“Going to” equivale a “ir a” en español.

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

- Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + “going to” + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

- I am going to call you tonight.(Voy a llamarte esta noche.)
- She is going to arrive late.(Va a llegar tarde.)
- They are going to be happy to see you.(Van a estar felices de verte.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

- Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + “not” + “going to” + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

- I am not going to call you tonight.(No voy a llamarte esta noche.)

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- She is not going to arrive late.(No va a llegar tarde.)
- They are not going to be happy to see you.(No van a estar felices de verte.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

- Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + “going to” + verbo principal?

Ejemplos:

- Are you going to call me tonight?(¿Vas a llamarme esta noche?)
- Is she going to arrive late?(¿Va a llegar tarde?)
- Are they going to be happy to see you?(¿Van a estar felices de verte?)

ACTIVITIES

1) WRITE THE VERB INTO AFFIRMATIVE FORM (TO BE GOING TO)./ ESCRIBIR EL VERBO EN FORMA AFIRMATIVA DEL TO BE GOING TO.

- a- Mr Potts (*sell*) his house.
- b- Our neighbours (*spend*) their next holidays in the Caribbean.
- c- I (*move*) to another town.
- d- My husband (*build*) a tree house for the kids.
- e- His friends (*learn*) English.

2) WRITE THE VERB INTO NEGATIVE FORM (TO BE GOING TO)./ ESCRIBIR EL VERBO EN FORMA NEGATIVA DEL TO BE GOING TO.

- a) I (*tell/not*) you the secret.
- b) She (*ring/not*) me.
- c) We (*invite/not*) him to our party.
- d) Greg (*work/not*) abroad.
- e) Her parents (*lend/not*) her any more money.

3) WRITE THE VERB INTO INTERROGATIVE FORM (TO BE GOING TO)./ ESCRIBIR EL VERBO EN FORMA INTERROGATIVA DEL TO BE GOING TO.

- a) (*you/help/me*)

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- b) (*she/study/in Glasgow*)
- c) (*they/paint/the room*)
- d) (*he/apply/for that job*)
- e) (*what/you/do*) about this?

4) WRITE THE VERB INTO AFFIRMATIVE FORM (WILL)./ ESCRIBIR EL VERBO EN FORMA AFIRMATIVA DE WILL.

- f- Mr Potts (*sell*) his house.
- g- Our neighbours (*spend*) their next holidays in the Caribbean.
- h- I (*move*) to another town.
- i- My husband (*build*) a tree house for the kids.
- j- His friends (*learn*) English.

5) REWRITE THE EXERCICE 4 INTO NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM WILL. / RESCRIBIR EL EJERCICIO 4 EN LA FORMA NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA DE WILL.