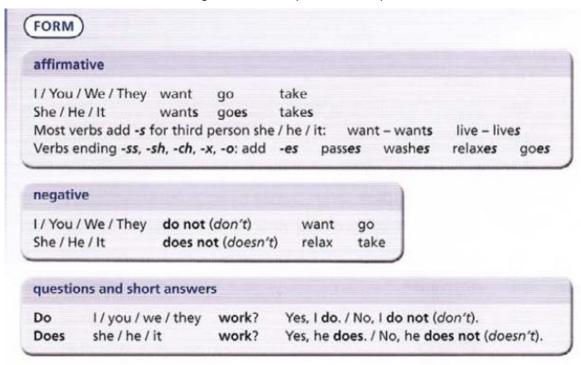
REPASO DE PRESENTE SIMPLE

1 Recordamos la estructura gramatical del presente simple



2 Lea detenidamente el uso de este tiempo verbal



Use present simple for

- facts, or things that always happen.
 Water boils at 100°C.
- routines and habits.
 The birds return to the island every spring.
- timetable events.
 The Drama Club meets every Thursday at 7.30.
- plots of films, stories and plays.
 At the party, Romeo sees Juliet and falls in love with her.

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3 Vemos algunos ejemplos con preguntas

yes / no questions and short answers

Do male penguins keep the eggs warm? Yes, they do.

Does water boil at 80°C? No, it does not / doesn't.

question words

We put question words in front of present simple yes / no questions.

Why do people grow?

Where does water come from?

When do fish sleep?

What does this word mean?
Who do you sit next to?
How does a camera work?

what and who subject questions

With what and who it is possible to ask questions about the subject of a sentence. In this case, we do not use a question form.

Who knows the answer to this question?
What makes it work?

A PARTIR DE LO REPASADO, RESUELVA LOS SIGUIENTES EJERCICIOS.

1	Complete las oraciones	s con la forma afirmativa	dei verbo entre p	arentesis
a	I (drive) drive	but my sister (cycl	e)	
b	The Sun (rise)	in the east a	nd (set)	in the west.
c	The Prime Minister	(travel)	abroad in his o	wn private aeroplane
d	It (cost)	\$20 million to be a	space tourist fo	or one week in the
	International Space	Station.		
e	The European Com	mission (meet)	in Bruss	sels.
f	My dad (read)	two books e	very week.	
g	I (understand)	geography r	nore than scien	ce.
h	My favourite TV pro	ogramme (start)	at half	past ten.
i	The teachers at our	school (give)	us lots of	homework.
j	We (like)	swimming because	se it's fun and ge	ood exercise.

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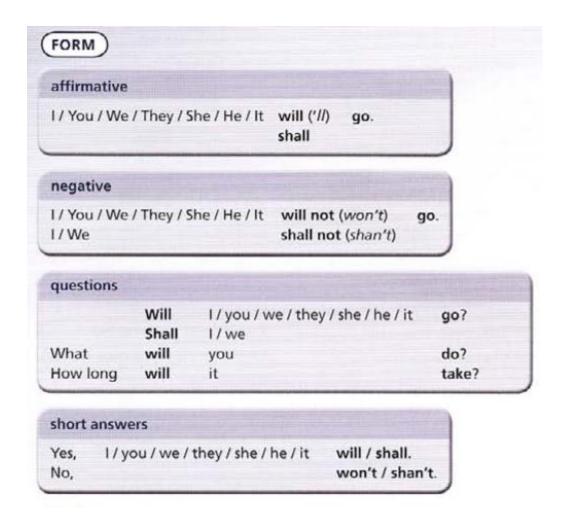
	2 Complete las oraciones con la forma negativa del verbo entre paréntesis.	Utilice el a	uxiliaı
C	ontraído.		

a	You (do) don't do	any of the cooking!		
b	My brother (play)	tennis because he (lik	e)it.	
c	I (think)	that's a good idea.		
d	Teachers (work)	at weekends.		
е	The government (agree)	with the new EU laws.		
f	We (want)	to see that film because it loc	oks boring.	
ġ	His mum (drive)	a fast car.		
h	Those new mp3 players (be)	very expen	sive.	
i	These birds (stay)	in the country during	winter.	
j	He (sing)	very well, does he?		
	at the airpor	science fiction films b		
	me.			
		chemistry because it (be)		
	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]	because I (look)		
е	The Sun (not / go) the Sun!	round the Earth, the Ear	th (go) round	
f	My new computer (do) crash)	lots more things that	n my old one, and it (not /	
g	My dad (not / have) any qualifications but he (have) a really good job.			
h	Fire (need) coxygen.	oxygen to burn. It (not / burn)	without	
i		a mobile phone bec	ause some people think they	
	(be) bad for		propie unim uney	
ī		mals (live) longe	r if they (not / eat)	
,	too much.	ionge	in my (may car)	

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REPASO DE FUTURO

1 Recordamos la estructura gramatical del futuro con will.



2 Ahora la estructura gramatical del futuro con going to

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going to is formed with be + going to + verb

I am ('m)

You / We / They are ('re) going to try.

She / He / It is ('s)
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3 Lea detenidamente el uso de will / shall / going to

Use will

- to say what we expect to happen in the future.
 It will take 50 years for temperatures to return to normal.
- with definitely, probably, possibly to show how certain or uncertain we are.

certain definitely, certainly less certain probably uncertain possibly

It will **probably** take 50 years for the climate to stabilize. The climate **will** definitely change before then.

- to make a social arrangement.
 I'll see you tomorrow.
- to make a promise, warning or threat.
 I'll give you my homework on Monday. (promise)
 Careful! You'll fall. (warning)
 I'll deal with you later! (threat)
- to make an offer.
 I'll carry the projector for you. / Shall I carry it for you?
- in a formal rule.
 Students will wear protective clothing at all times.
- to make a decision in a situation.
 Which pullover do you want?
 I'll have this one, I think.

Use won't

to mean 'refuse'.
 Jack won't give me back my ruler!

Use shall

in formal speech or writing with I / we.

Use going to

- to talk about a personal plan or intention.
 We're going to try and recycle more of our household rubbish.
- to make a prediction about the future, especially when this has already started to happen.
 Most people can see that the Internet is going to be just as much a part of the future for us all as the telephone or electricity is today.
 Something strange is happening to the computer screen. The program is going to crash!
- to make a decision with a result in the distant future, not 'instant', as with will.
 I've decided about my future. I'm going to study law at university.

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A PARTIR DE LO REPASADO, RESUELVA LOS SIGUIENTES EJERCICIOS.

1 Complete las oraciones con will más un verbo de recuadro.

	carry cost take place provide sell use hold					
а	Most people know that London will hold the 2012 summer Olympic Games.					
b	Most of the Games in three areas of London: in the Olympic Park in East					
	London; along the River Thames; and in Central London.					
C	The Olympic Village, in the same area, accommodation for over 17,000 athlet					
d	A new railway link spectators to the Olympic Park.					
е	The organizers 8 million tickets for the Olympic Games, and a further 1.6 million for the Paralympics.					
f	75% of the ticketsless than €70.					
g	For some events the Games well-known places in Central London such as					
	Hyde Park and Horse Guards Parade.					
а	Next year you have to choose between two lessons, either biology or a second foreign anguage. Make your decision.					
	I've made up my mind. (do) I'm going to do biology.					
b	You have to miss school to see the dentist, but you promise your teacher to be back at two o'clock. What do you say? (be)					
C	ou are doing an experiment in science, and you can see that it isn't going well. work)					
d						
_	You are near the light switch and it's getting dark. Offer to turn the lights on. (turn)					
2	You are near the light switch and it's getting dark. Offer to turn the lights on. (turn) Your teacher asks you who you want to sit with. You decide to sit with Helen. (sit)					

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