



Unit 5 "Our changing world"

Nombre alumno:	CONTENIDO: modal verbs (might, may, could), uso de los prefijos y sufijos en inglés.
CURSO : Tercero Medio A-B-C	HABILIDADES: -Identificar- leer seleccionar -escribir-reconocer-aplicar
OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE: Demostrar comprensión de ideas generales en textos escritos. Identificar ,aplicar y seleccionar en los textos escritos estructuras relacionadas con verbos modales, prefijos y sufijos en inglés.	

Estimado estudiante :

- Recuerda que cada año dejamos las últimas unidades del libro para ser trabajadas durante el año siguiente.
- Todas las actividades deben ser escritas en tu cuaderno, para practicar la escritura del idioma Inglés.
- La mayoría de las actividades están relacionadas con la unidad 5 : "Our changing world" Si no tienes el libro pide a un compañero que te envíe una foto de las páginas solicitadas.
- Si puedes imprimir esta guía, pégala y desarróllala en tu cuaderno, de lo contrario debes escribirla en tu cuaderno.
- Puedes ver videos en Youtube o visitar Google escribiendo: Use of modal verbs MIGHT, MAY, COULD / English Language Learning Tips - Prefixes and Suffixes, para reforzar la estructura gramatical.
- Si tienes dudas puedes escribir al correo de tu profesor de inglés:
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1. Let's make a review of the modal verbs "MAY, MIGHT, COULD"

¿Qué diferencia hay entre MAY, MIGHT y COULD cuando nos referimos a las probabilidades?

Podríamos traducir estos 3 verbos como "podría", sin embargo hay pequeñas diferencias en su significado o connotación:

- **May:** expresa en este caso una posibilidad (también se usa para dar permiso), digamos que para algo con una probabilidad de un 50%.
- **Might:** al igual que may expresa una posibilidad pero la probabilidad de que ocurra es menor, digamos un 30%.
- **Could:** además de una posibilidad, también implica una condición (I could... if...) de modo que si podemos o no hacer algo, no depende totalmente de nosotros, depende también de otras situaciones cuya probabilidad de que ocurra dependerá del caso en cuestión.

Puede parecer un poco complicado, los significados son tan similares que los hablantes nativos usan generalmente estos verbos de forma intercambiable. Siendo simplista, podríamos decir que:

- **Might** se usa para decir "es posible que"
- **May** para decir "puede que"
- **Could** para decir "podría"

POSSIBILITY and CERTAINTY

MUST We are **CERTAIN** that something it's true
 Sophie must be at work, it's ten o'clock and she works from 8 to 2 pm

DOUBT {

COULD
 I haven't got any homework, I could go to the beach this afternoon

MAY
 I must help my mum, afterwards, I may go to the beach

MIGHT
 I might go to the beach, but I'm not sure because I'm really busy today.

CAN'T We are **CERTAIN** that something it's **NOT true**
 Sophie can't be at work, it's half past three.

✓	→	⊖	→	?
can	→	can't	→	Can I...?
could	→	couldn't	→	Could I...?
may	→	may not	→	May I...?
might	→	might not	→	Might I...?

COULD	Past ability Past permission Probability (40%) Request	He could speak French when he was 6 years old. He could go to theater. It could get much hotter in July. I could lend you my notebook.
MAY	Probability (50%) Permission	It may snow tomorrow. May I come in?
MIGHT	Probability (35% or less)	It might rain today.

2. Now, let's make a review about prefixes and suffixes.

Un prefijo (**prefix**) es un grupo de letras puestas al principio de la palabra, para formar una palabra derivada. Aquí hay algunos ejemplos:

anti_ (against)	dis_ (opposite of)	in_ (not)	co_ (with)
Antisocial Antigravity Antibiotic Antidepressant Antifreeze	Dislike Dishonest Distant Disagree Disappear	Incorrect Inaccurate Inadequate Inability Incomplete	Co-worker Copilot Cooperation Coexist Cosign
extra_ (more than)	fore_ (before)	mis_ (wrongly)	mono_ (singular)
Extracurricular Extraordinary Extra-terrestrial	Forecast Forehead Foresee Foreword Foremost	Misinterpret Misfire Mistake Misunderstand Misconduct	Monotone Monobrow Monolithic Monopoly Monolingual
non_ (not, without)	sub_ (under)	trans_ (across)	un_ (not)
Nonsense Nonentity Nondescript Nonactive Nonexistent	Submerge Submarine Sub-category Subtitle Subconscious	Transport Transnational Transatlantic Transact Transform	Unfinished Unfriendly Undone Unknown Unlike
uni_ (one)	post_ (after)	inter_ (between)	ex_ (former)
Unicycle Universal Unilateral Unanimous	Postmortem Postpone Postnatal Postscript Posterity	Interact Intermediate Intergalactic Interstellar Interlock	Ex-president Ex-boyfriend Exterminate Exterior Extension

Un sufijo (**suffix**) es un grupo de letras puestas al final de la palabra, para formar una palabra derivada. Aquí hay algunos ejemplos:

-ious/-ous (Characterised by)	-age (Action/ process)	-al (Pertaining to)	-wise (In relation to)
Pious Jealous Religious Ridiculous	Drainage Orphanage Marriage Salvage Outage	Fictional Regional Musical Accidental Logical	Otherwise Likewise Clockwise Weatherwise Crosswise
-ity/-ty (Quality of)	-ment (Condition)	-ness (State of being)	-ship (Position held)
Extremity Validity Enormity Veracity Security	Enchantment Argument Achievement Encouragement Excitement	Heaviness Highness Sickness Rudeness Happiness	Friendship Hardship Internship Citizenship Membership
-sion/-tion (State of being)	-ate (Become)	-ful (Notable for)	-ic/-ical (Having the form)
Position Promotion Cohesion Affection Ambition	Mediate Collaborate Create Eradicate Detonate	Handful Playful Hopeful Skilful Thankful	Psychological Hypocritical Methodical Nonsensical Musical
-ive (Having the nature of)	-less (Without)	-ly (Related to/quality)	-ward, -wards (Direction)
Inquisitive Informative Attentive Abortive Active	Meaningless Hopeless Homeless Mindless Spotless	Softly Slowly Happily Crazily Madly	Towards Afterwards Backwards Inward Outwards

ACTIVITIES

1. Choose the correct alternative.

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. They _____ be away for the weekend but I'm not sure. | A. can | B. may |
| 2. He _____ be French, judging by his accent. | A. could | B. can |
| 3. With luck, tomorrow _____ be a sunny day. | A. can | B. could |
| 4. You _____ be right but I'm going to check anyway. | A. can | B. might |
| 5. The exam _____ be easy. You never know. | A. might | B. can |
| 6. I _____ go to the party but I'm not sure yet. | A. can | B. might |
| 7. This _____ be the right answer but we'll have to check with your teacher. | A. can | B. could |

2. Complete the words with a prefix from the box.

dis- il- im- (x 3) in- mis- re- (x 3) un-

- 1 I disagree with your opinion. You're too pessimistic.
- 2 What you're asking is simply _____ possible. We can't do it.
- 3 I can't pay you in cash. It's _____ legal.
- 4 Did you see her _____ action? She was not happy.
- 5 Don't be so _____ patient. Lunch will be ready soon.
- 6 Don't throw away that envelope. You could _____ use it.
- 7 Dave's really _____ lucky. He lost his winning lottery ticket.
- 8 I don't recognize my apartment. My wife's _____ arranged it again.
- 9 You don't have to wear a tie. It's an _____ formal meeting.
- 10 Don't be so _____ polite. Say thank you.
- 11 You _____ understood. I said "peach cake" not "beefsteak".

3. Complete the words with a suitable suffix.

- 1 Carolyn always wears colorful clothes. Today she's wearing a purple skirt.
- 2 Babies have to get an inject _____ to protect them from serious diseases.
- 3 Karen hasn't found a suit _____ apartment yet.
- 4 I'm a real _____. I know people can't save the world.
- 5 We'll have to short _____ this activity. It's too long.
- 6 We're more like _____ to rent a house than buy one.
- 7 My uncle is a care _____ driver. He's had many accidents.
- 8 It's not a predict _____. We are leaving the house in five minutes.
- 9 Astronauts train a lot to get used to weightless _____.
- 10 We need a responsible person for the job and you definitely qual _____.
- 11 It will definite _____ be a cold day tomorrow.