



GUIDE N° 5. 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.
- 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.
- No olvides desarrollar la guía en tu cuaderno para practicar la escritura en Inglés..
- 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:
 - Miss Eva María Muñoz Lara :evamariam@sanfernandocollege.cl
 - Erick Mardones : emardones@sanfernandocollege.cl
 - Tania Guzmán: tguzman@sanfernandocollege.cl

ANSWER KEYS :GUIDE N°4.

1.Complete the WORKBOOK ACTIVITIES (Unit 5 ,page 30-31-32-33 Book: American Headway 2A)

PAGE 31:

1.FUTURE FORMS : RECOGNIZING TENSES

Prediction with will: will farm-will lose-will result-won't produce

Prediction with going to /intention with going to:is going to lose –is going to have- "s going to rent- "s not going to buy.

Arrangement with present continuous: ´s not hiring.

Possibility with may: may lead-may face

Possibility with might: might probe-might offer –might be

Possibility with could : could cause-could experience –could help

2. PREDICTIONS : WILL(page 32)

1.I'm sure you will pass your exam.

2. I think you'll go to bed soon.
3. I don't think it'll rain today.
4. I wonder if I'll meet anyone famous.
- 5.... I don't think he'll lend you any.
6. I 'm sure he won't like it.
7. I expect you'll be hungry after your trip.
8. I don't think it'll work.

3. QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

1. When will you be back?
2. When will you get your results?
3. How will you pay your bills?
4. What will you eat?
5. How will you get home?
6. They won't be late.
7. He won't forget your birthday.
8. You won't enjoy the movie.
9. Brazil won't lose the game.

4. OFFERING TO HELP

1. I'll open the window.
2. I'll get a drink.
3. I'll answer it .
4. I'll lend you some .
5. I'll help you.

5. GOING TO (PAGE 32)

1. He is going to get a hair cut.
2. They 're going to watch a love story.
3. She's going to have a baby.
4. He's going to jump out of the plane.
5. They 're going to watch the game.
6. The trains are going to crash.

6. WILL OR GOING TO .

1. 'm going to wash.
2. 'll get
3. 'll give
4. 're going to have/ 'll get
5. 'll be/ 'll call
6. 'll give

7. 'll give /are going to do/'m going to see

8. Are you going to start / 'll study /'ll start

7. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PAGE 33)

MAKING ARRANGEMENT

1. I'm having 2. Are you inviting 3. 're coming 4. 're staying 5. Are you getting 6. 's delivering

7. 's even making 8. Are you giving 9. 're traveling 10. 're staying .

8. EXPRESSING THE FUTURE

1. 'm seeing. 2- 're going 3.-'s going to rain 4. Won't tell 5. 'll lend 6. 're having 7. 's being delivered .8. 's taking

9. MAY-MIGHT –COULD FOR POSSIBILITY

1. We may go to Thailand or we may go to Hawaii.

2. I could be good, or it could be terrible.

3. She might be a doctor, or she might be a vet.

4. I may buy a Ford or I may buy a Toyota.

5. I could watch a movie or I could watch a game.

WILL vs. GOING TO



WILL



GOING TO

- Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (immediate decision)

E.g: I'll have salad now.

- Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences

- Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (prior plans)

E.g: I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.

- Express a prediction based on present evidence

What's the Difference?

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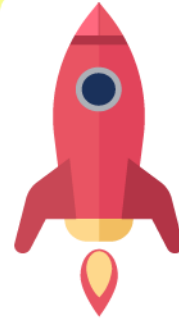
will

1. we haven't made a decision yet, or we make a prediction
2. we make offers or suggestions
3. we make a decision at the time of speaking (for example, a promise)
4. we talk about events that are certain to happen in the future



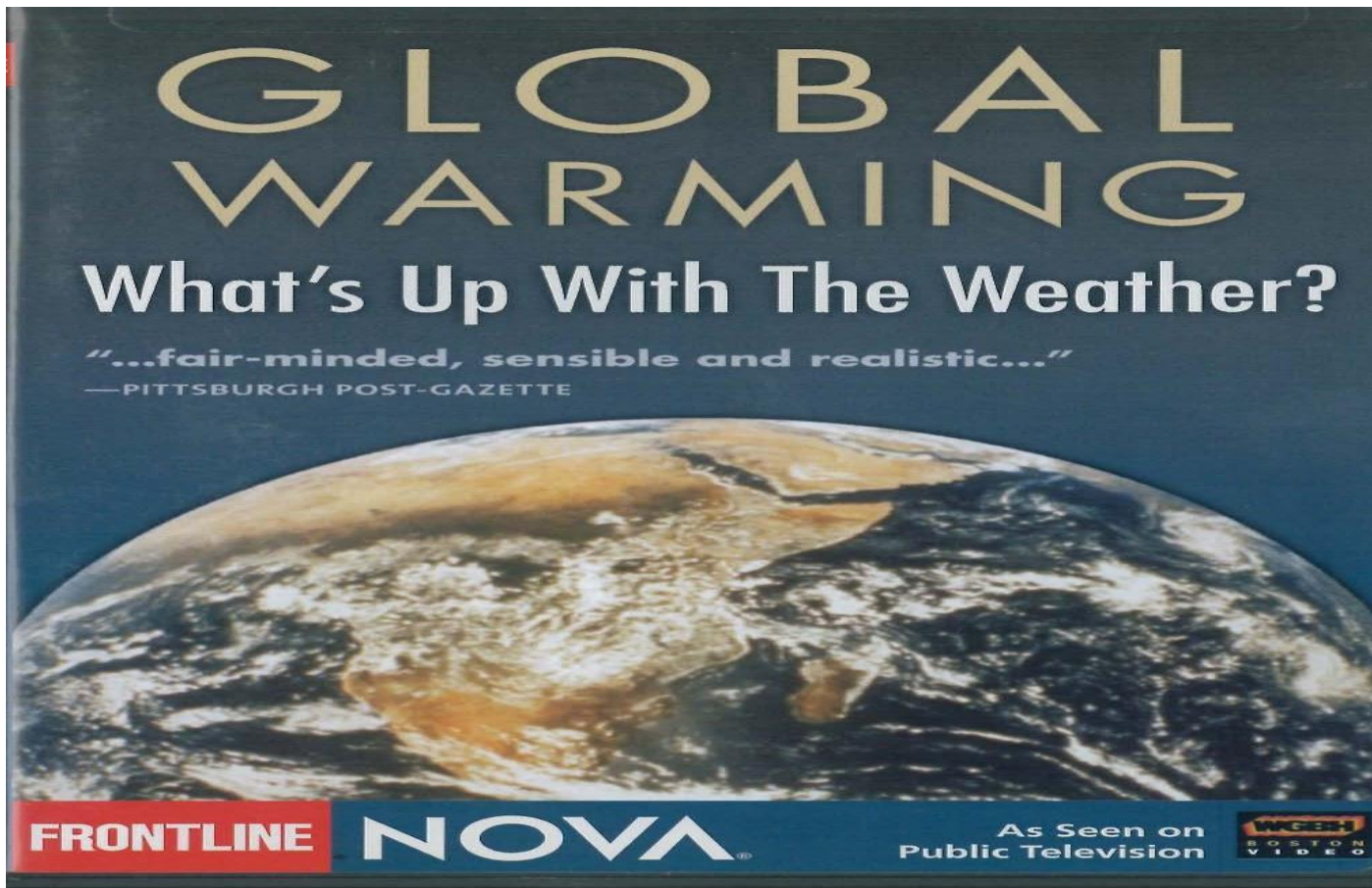
be going to

1. we expect something to happen or there is an evidence in the present
2. we have already made arrangements to do something in the future



GUIDE N°5

UNIT 5"LOOKING FORWARD"



Global warming is increasing the frequency and intensity of some types of extreme weather. For example, warming is causing more rain to fall in heavy downpours. There are also longer dry periods between rainfalls. This, coupled with more evaporation due to higher temperatures, intensifies drought.

- I. Using these words : thunderstorms-floods-hurricane –heatwave-snowstorms- Hot-cloudy-rainy-windy-foggy-sunny-warm etc.. describe the weather in your country.Do you like it .? Has it changed?

[DO THE ACTIVITY NUMBER 6-7 PAGE 36](#)

[I THINK /I DON'T THINK.](#)

[Make sentences with I THINK.....WILL and the prompts in A. Match them with a sentences in B.](#)

FOR EXAMPLE :

I think it'll be a cold night tonight .Wear warm clothes if you go out.

II.Read the quote, write it in your copybook and translate it into spanish.

SIMPLE THINGS TO DO



➤ Turn off your computer or the TV when you are not using it.



➤ Keep rooms cool by closing the blinds, shades or curtains.



➤ Take shorter showers. Heating water uses energy.



➤ Turn off the lights when you leave a room.



➤ Use compact fluorescent bulbs.

Global warming

7/9