

UNIT 11 When is your birthday?

En esta unidad estudiaremos la forma de expresar planes e intenciones (FUTURO) para lo cual estudiaremos los siguientes temas:

- 1.-meses
- 2.-ordinal numbers
- 3.-fechas
- 4.-“going to”
- 5.-“will”
- 6.- Diferencia entre “going to” y “will”
- 7.-Reading Exercise (ejercicio de lectura)
- 8.-Writing Exercise (ejercicio de escritura)
- 9.-EXAM

1.-MONTHS (MESES)

January	Enero
February	Febrero
March	Marzo
April	Abril
May	Mayo
June	Junio
July	Julio
August	Agosto
September	Septiembre
October	Octubre
November	Noviembre
December	December

Pronunciación de los meses:

<http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/ELEMENTARY/unit13/page2.htm>

Activity 1. Lee las siguientes oraciones y complétalas con el mes adecuado en inglés (debes usar los 12 meses sin repetirlos)

- 1) We celebrate San Valentine's day in _____
- 2) People celebrate Mother's day in _____
- 3) Halloween is celebrated in USA in _____
- 4) Mexicans celebrate the Independence day in _____
- 5) Americans celebrate Christmas in _____
- 6) This is the first month of the year _____
- 7) Mexicans celebrate the Revolution's day in _____
- 8) Summer vacations are usually in _____
- 9) Children`s day in Mexico is in _____
- 10) Flowers usually blossom in _____
- 11) This month is the sixth of the year _____
- 12).-We usually start classes in _____

1.-February 2.-May 3.-October 4.-September 5.-December 6.-January 7.-november 8.-July and August 9.- April 10.-March

11.- June 12.- August

2.- ORDINAL NUMBERS (Números ordinales)

Los números ordinales, como su nombre lo expresa indican orden (primero, segundo, tercero etc...) Se usan para expresar fechas, cumpleaños, aniversarios, nombre de Reyes

Primero, segundo y tercero son así:

1st	first
2nd	second
3rd	third

La abreviatura de los números ordinales se forma con el número en cifra seguido por las últimas dos letras de la palabra completa: 1st (first), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), 20th (twentieth), 23rd (twenty-third)...

Del cuarto al decimoavo tienen la terminación -th:

4th	fourth
5th	fifth
6th	sixth
7th	seventh
8th	eighth
9th	ninth
10th	tenth
11th	eleventh
12th	twelfth
13th	thirteenth
14th	fourteenth
15th	fifteenth
16th	sixteenth

17th seventeenth

18th eighteenth

Las decenas, millares y el millón también tienen la terminación -th:
Para los números 20th,30th,40th,50th,60th,70th,80th y 90th (la terminación suena como <tiez>)

20th twentieth

30th thirtieth

40th fortieth

80th eightieth

100th hundredth

1000th thousandth

1.000.000th millionth

Ordinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000

1 st first	11 th eleventh	21 st twenty-first	31 st thirty-first
2 nd second	12 th twelfth	22 nd twenty-second	40 th fortieth
3 rd third	13 th thirteenth	23 rd twenty-third	50 th fiftieth
4 th fourth	14 th fourteenth	24 th twenty-fourth	60 th sixtieth
5 th fifth	15 th fifteenth	25 th twenty-fifth	70 th seventieth
6 th sixth	16 th sixteenth	26 th twenty-sixth	80 th eightieth
7 th seventh	17 th seventeenth	27 th twenty-seventh	90 th ninetieth
8 th eighth	18 th eighteenth	28 th twenty-eighth	100 th one hundredth
9 th ninth	19 th nineteenth	29 th twenty-ninth	1,000 th one thousandth
10 th tenth	20 th twentieth	30 th thirtieth	1,000,000 th one millionth

Pronunciación ordinal y cardinal numbers:

<http://www.ompersonal.com.ar/omexpress/numerosymedidas/numeroscardinalesyordinales.htm>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ReTzFLnNJ2I>

Para practicar

<http://club.telepolis.com/englishweb/numbercardordin.html>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/numbers/exercises?type=ordinal>

3.-DATES (fechas)

En inglés se utilizan los números ordinales (first, second, third, etc.) para expresar las fechas, a diferencia del español en que se emplean los números cardinales (uno, dos, tres, etc.).

Normalmente, las fechas en INGLÉS se escriben en el siguiente orden: mes / día / año

June, 20th 1997 / *20 de junio de 1997* **March, 3rd 2001** / *3 de marzo de 2001*

Al igual que en español, las fechas pueden escribirse únicamente con números refiriendo mes, día y año. En este caso, hay que tener presente que el formato de fecha USA es mes/día/año mientras que el formato de fecha U.K. (Gran Bretaña) es, como en español, día/mes/año

20 de junio de 1999 —► **USA= 6/20/1999** **UK= 20/6/1999**

Algunos otros términos relacionados:

date = *fecha* **calendar** = *calendario* **weekday** = *día de la semana*
working-day = *día laborable* **holiday** = *festivo (holidays = vacaciones)*
day = *día* **month** = *mes* **year** = *año* **yesterday** = *ayer* **tomorrow** = *mañana*

Actividad:

http://www.mansioningles.com/gram48_ej1.htm

4.- GOING TO

“Going to” se usa para expresar planes a futuro. La formula para construir oraciones afirmativas usando *going to* en forma **afirmativa** es como sigue:

Pronombre	Verb “to be” (“going to”)	(verbo)	(objeto)	(lugar)	(tiempo)	
I	am					
You	are					
He	is					
She	is	going to	<u>eat</u>	pizza	in the restaurant	tomorrow
It	is					
We	are					
You	are					
They	are					

expresiones de tiempo para el futuro:

tomorrow	(mañana)
today	(hoy)
tonight	(esta noche)
next week	(la próxima semana)
next weekend	(el próximo fin de semana)
next month	(el próximo mes)
next Sunday	(el próximo Domingo)
next year	(el próximo año)
the day after tomorrow	(pasado mañana)
in two weeks	(dentro de 2 semanas)

En lugar de usar un pronombre personal puedes usar nombres de personas o miembros de la familia cuando construyas oraciones.

Example:

Subject Pronoun	Verb to be	going to	verb	(object)	(place)	time *
María	is	going to	walk	the dog	in the park	tonight
María	va	a	pasear	el perro	en el parque	esta noche
My brother	is	going to	paint	the chairs	in the yard	tomorrow
Mi hermano	va	a	pintar	las sillas	en el patio	mañana
Jenny and Sue	are	going to	shop	for clothes	in SEARS	next Sunday
Jenny y Sue	van	a	comprar	ropa	en SEARS	el próximo domingo

Negative statements with “going to”

Para hacer oraciones negativas solo incluye la palabra “not” después del verbo ser o estar (to be):

Subject Pronoun	Verb to be	not	going to	verb	(object)	(place)	time *
I	am						
You	are						
He	is						
She	is	not	going to	<u>study</u>	mathematics	in the library	tomorrow
It	is						
We	are						
You	are						
They	are						

Generalmente en las oraciones negativas se contrae el “not” con el verbo “to be” :

I	am not						
You	aren't						
He	isn't						
She	isn't	going to	<u>study</u>	mathematics	in the library	tomorrow	
It	isn't						
We	aren't						
You	aren't						
They	aren't						

isn't = is + not
aren't = are + not

Activity 2.-Ordena las palabras para hacer oraciones afirmativas y negativas

- 1.- Play / soccer / my / tomorrow / isn't / father / going to _____
- 2.- Laura / organize / party / going to / is / a / tonight _____
- 3.- watch / going to / Sue and Tom / a movie / today / are / _____
- 4.- visit / Nicole / going to / her parents / isn't / next weekend _____
- 5.- Pepe and Toño / going to / aren't / travel / next Summer _____
- 6.- going to / buy / this year / My parent's / aren't / a new car _____
- 7.- the market / going to / My mother / this afternoon / is / go _____
- 8.- fix / my car / going to / next Saturday / My boyfriend / is _____

Extra class activities

TASK 1 : Pregunta a tus familiares y amigos sus planes para el próximo fin de semana y escribe las oraciones en inglés.

TASK 2 : Checa la formula para hacer oraciones afirmativas, como crees que se hacen las preguntas usando "going to" ?

TASK 3: Checa el siguiente sitio web :

http://phpwebquest.org/wq25/webquest/soporte_tabbed_w.php?id_actividad=83025&id_pagina=1

Questions ?????????? with "going to"

Hay dos tipos de preguntas: 1.- yes/no questions
2.- "wh" questions

Yes/ no questions (la respuesta de estas preguntas siempre es "Sí" o "no"):

Verb to be subject going to verb (object) (place) time

am	I			you are	you aren't
are	you			I am	I'm not
is	he			he is	he isn't
is	she	going to	<u>drive</u> the car <u>in the highway</u> tonight?	Yes , she is	No , she isn't
is	it			it is	it isn't
are	we			we are	we aren't
are	you			you are	you aren't
are	they			they are	they aren't

Wh questions (la respuestas de esta pregunta varía de acuerdo a lo que se pregunta?)

*Wh question Verb to be subject going to verb
pronoun*

What	am	I	Basketball
	are	you	
What time	is	he	at 10:00 a.m

	is	she	going to	play ?	
Where	is	it			In the school
	are	we			
When	are	you			next Monday
	are	they			
Who				with?	With friends

Activity 3.- Completa la conversación con la pregunta adecuada puede ser una pregunta “yes/no” o una pregunta “wh”

- 1.- A: _____ ?
B: yes, I am going to travel very soon
- 2.- A: _____ ?
B: next summer, probably
- 3.- A: _____ ?
B: I am going to travel to Europe.
- 4.- A: _____ ?
B: with my sister and my friend Susan
- 5.- A: _____ ?
B: We are going to stay in Hostels. They are cheaper than Hotels.
- 6.- A: _____ ?
B: We are going to visit museums, art galleries, churches and famous landmarks.
- 7.- A: _____ ?
B: No, we are not going to rent a car. We are going to use public transportation
A: you going to have a such a great time!
B: I hope so!

Answer key

Activity 2

- 1.- My father isn't going to play soccer tomorrow
- 2.- Laura is going to organize a party tonight
- 3.- Tom and Sue are going to watch a movie today
- 4.- Nicole is going to visit her parents next weekend
- 5.- Pepe and Toño are going to travel next summer
- 6.- My parents aren't going to buy a new car this year
- 7.- My mother is going to go to the market this afternoon
- 8.- My boyfriend is going to fix my car next Saturday

Activity 3

- 1.- Are you going to travel soon?
- 2.- When are you going to travel?
- 3.- Where are you going to go/travel?
- 4.- Who are you going to go with?
- 5.- Where are you going to stay?
- 6.- What are you going to do there?/what places are you going to visit?
- 7.- Are you going to rent a car?

5.-“Will”

Otra forma de expresar ideas en “futuro” es usando la palabra “will”. “Will” transforma el verbo a futuro. Ejemplo: eat = comer I will eat = yo comeré

A continuación se presenta la estructura:

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES	AFIRMATIVO	NEGATIVO	INTERROGATIVO
I/YOU/	WILL STUDY	WON'T STUDY	WILL YOU STUDY?
HE/SHE/IT	WILL GO	WON'T GO	WILL HE GO?
WE/YOU/THEY	WILL PLAY	WON'T PLAY	WILL THEY PLAY?

*Wont = Will+not

También se pueden contraer los pronombres personales con “will”:

I will = I'll
 You will = You'll
 She will = She'll
 He will = He'll
 It will = It'll
 We will = We'll
 They will = They'll

EL USO DE WILL EN DIFERENTES CASOS:

- Para declaraciones en futuro usamos frases que nos indiquen el tiempo futuro: TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, ETC.

I WILL TRAVEL TO ACAPULCO NEXT WEEK

- Para predicciones:

IT WILL BE SUNNY TOMORROW.

- Para cosas de las que no estamos seguros , usamos expresiones como: I think (pienso o creo), I guess (creo), maybe (quizas) perhaps (talvez)

I THINK , HE WILL PASS THE EXAM. (creo que el pasara el examen)

HE WILL PROBABLY PASS THE EXAM (el probablemente pasará el examen)

MAYBE HE WILL PASS THE EXAM (quizás el pasará el exámen)
PERHAPS HE WILL PASS THE EXAM (talvez el pasará el exámen)

- Para decisiones acerca del futuro hechas en el momento (o sea cosas que no se tenían planeadas)

A: I AM GOING TO HAVE BREAKFAST
B:OH, I WILL HAVE IT TOO.

Activity 4.-Llena los espacios con *will* o *won't*

- a. You are late. You won't arrive on time.
- b. The sodas are getting hot. I put them in the freezer.
- c. Tom probably get that important job.
- d. I help you today because I'm too busy.
- e. Put on your coat or you get cold.
- f. I think I have time to go shopping with you next Saturday.
I'm sorry.
- g. It's Freddy's birthday next week. I send him a birthday card.
- h. My mom is very tired. I think she cook dinner tonight
- i. It's very hot today. I open the window.
- j. I eat my sandwich now. I need to call my father first.

Source. Material MEIF 2008

Answer key:

b.will c.will. d.won't e.will f.will g.will h.won't i.will j.won't

6.- Diferencia entre “will” y “going to”

Quizás te preguntes cual es la diferencia entre “will” y “going to” si ambas estructuras nos sirven para expresar FUTURO. He aquí algunas diferencias.

Simple future tense: "will" (en todos estos casos usamos will)

1.se usa en "conditionals"

Ejemplo: if you study hard, you will pass the exam (si estudias mucho pasaras el examen)

2.se usa en anuncios formales (sean escritos o verbales)

Ejemplo: the ceremony will take place on thursday,june 7. (la ceremonia tomará lugar el Jueves 7 de Junio)

3.y cuando hablamos de decisiones espontaneas(esto es completamente inmediato...)

Ejemplo:the phone is ringing, I will answer it (el teléfono está sonando, lo contestaré)

4. cuando hablamos sobre predicciones

Ejemplo: you will meet a very special person this weekend. (conocerás a alguien muy especial este fin de semana)

5.-Cuando tus planes no son concretos, sino mas bien ideas

Ejemplo: I will probably stay home this weekend. (probablemente me quedaré en casa este fin de semana). En este caso la oración siempre debe ir acompañada de alguna palabra (s) que expresen incertidumbre:

Maybe=quizás

Perhaps=talvez

Probably=probablemente

I don't know= no sé

I am not sure=no estoy seguro (a)

I think= creo

"going to"

1. cuando hablamos sobre planes y/o arreglos para el futuro

Ejemplo: I am going to have dinner with my friends tonight
(voy a cenar con mis amigos hoy en la noche)

2. para hacer predicciones basados en evidencia del presente

Ejemplo: she is going to have her baby in three weeks (ella va a tener a su bebe en 3 semanas)

Activity 5.-Completa con el verbo en parentesis usando "will" o "going to"

Ejemplo: I hope, that the sun _____ tomorrow. (to shine)

Answer: I hope, that the sun will shine tomorrow.

1) Philipp 15 next Wednesday. (to be)

2) They a new computer. (to get)

3) I think, my mother this CD. (to like)

4) Paul's sister a baby. (to have)

5) They at about 4 in the afternoon. (to arrive)

6) Just a moment. I you with the bags. (to help)

7) In 2020 people more hybrid cars. (to buy)

8) Marvin a party next week. (to organize)

9) We to Venice in June. (to fly)

10) Look at the clouds! It soon. (to rain)

Answer key activity 5

- 1) Philipp will be 15 next Wednesday.
- 2) They are going to get a new computer.
- 3) I think, my mother will like this CD.
- 4) Paul's sister is going to have a baby.
- 5) They will arrive at about 4 in the afternoon.
- 6) Just a moment. I will help you with the bags.
- 7) In 2020 people will buy more hybrid cars.
- 8) Marvin is going to organize a party next week.
- 9) We will fly to Venice in June.
- 10) Look at the clouds! It is going to rain soon.

Para practicar mas:

<http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs18.htm>

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/willgo.htm>

7.- Reading

Read what George says about his life at the moment and his future.

Friday 25th

At the moment I have to work very hard. I study at home every night and tonight is the same. I will be at home as usual. I'll be in my bedroom with my books.

But tomorrow is Saturday – no college and no work! , So tomorrow morning I'll probably be in the city centre. I want to buy some clothes.

College finishes next month so at the end of the month I will be on Holiday in Paris with my friends.

A few years from now I will be probably married.

In 2010 I'll be 40 years old. My children will probably be at school I don't know where Will be in 2020.

Are these statements true? Correct the sentences that are wrong. Use will and won't.

1. George will be at the cinema this evening. **No, he won't, he will be at home.**
2. He'll be in his bedroom. _____
3. Tomorrow morning he'll be at college. _____
4. Next month he'll be in Paris. _____
5. He'll be alone in Paris _____
6. A few years from now, he'll probably be married. _____.
7. He'll be in Paris in 2020. _____

Source: Essential Grammar in use Supplementary

Answer key

2.-True 3.-false, he will be at the city center 4.-True 5.-False. He will be with his friends. 6.-True 7.-False. He doesn't know

8.- Writing

Escribe un párrafo acerca de tus próximas vacaciones usa “going to” para cosas que tengas planeadas y “will” para cosas que no tengas muy planeadas. Si mencionas lugares o platillos típicos en Español, deben ir entre comillas. Procura usar reglas de puntuación como Mayúsculas al principio de cada oración, puntos y comas. Tu composición debe tener al menos 60 palabras

Ejemplo:

Next vacations , I am going to go to Puebla. I will probably travel by car. I am going to go with my family. I am going to stay there 2 weeks. I will probably stay in a Hotel or a friend’s house. I am going to visit “Cholula” , “Africam Safari” and “Angelopolis”. I am going to eat “Mole” and “Chiles en Nogada”. At night, I am going to dance in a discoteque or I will probably sing songs in a Karaoke bar.

E X A M

Exercise 1.- Relaciona las dos columnas

a.-Is your sister going to go to the party?	1.- () yes, they are
b.-When are you going to have vacations?	2.- () Maybe, it will. It's cloudy
c.-Are you going to study tonight?	3.- () No, he isn't
d.-Who are you going to travel with?	4.- () February 13th
e.-Are your parents going to go shopping?	5.- () around midnight
f.-When is your birthday?	6.- () No, I'm not
g.-Where are you going to go after class?	7.- () With my family
h.- What time are you going to finish the report?	8.- () yes, she is
i.-Will it rain today?	9.- () next week
j.-Is Peter going to wash his car?	10.- () Perhaps, I'll go to the library

Exercise 2.- Completa las oraciones usando el verbo y "going to"

Ejemplo: She is **going to eat** dinner with her boyfriend tonight (**eat**)

1. He's not a movie tonight. (**see**)
2. Is Katherine her house tomorrow morning? (**clean**).
3. Mr. Dean's a barbecue next Sunday. (**have**)
4. We're television tomorrow night. (**watch**)
5. Are they tennis next summer? (**play**)

Exercise 3. Lee la siguiente conversación y contesta las preguntas

Philip: **When's your birthday, Amy?**

Amy: **It's in September.**
Philip: **September what?**
Amy: **September seventeenth.**
Philip: **And are you going to be twenty-one?**
Amy: **I'm twenty-one now. I'm going to be twenty-two.**
Philip: **Oh. So do you have any plans?**
Amy: **Well, my birthday is on a Saturday this year, so I'm going to have a party. And, of course, I'm going to invite you and Katherine. Can you come?**
Philip: **Well, I think I can, but Katherine is probably going to travel that date.**

- 1.-When is Amy's birthday?
- 2.-How old is she going to be?
- 3.-How is she going to celebrate?
- 4.-Is Philip going to go the party?
- 5.-Why Katherine is not going to go to the party?

Answer key Exam

Exercise 1:

- 1.e
- 2.i
- 3.j
- 4.f

5.h

6.c

7.d

8.a

9.b

10.g

Exercise 2.

1.-going to see

2.-going to clean

3.-going to have

4.-going to watch

5.-going to play

Exercise 3

1.-September 17th

2.-22

3.-She is going to have a party

4.-yes, he is

5.-because, she is going to travel