

### FUTURE PREDICTIONS

100% Will

75% Will probably/ likely

50% might/might not

25% probably won't/isn't likely

0% won't

Cuando se hacen predicciones sobre el futuro se usan las expresiones de arriba para mostrar las posibilidades de que algo suceda.

My parents **will be** really angry when I got home tonight (100% sure)

My father **will probably/ is likely to** shout at me

They **might not let me go out** again next weekend

My brother **probably won't/isn't likely to** help me

But next weekend, my parents **won't remember** what happened!

### FIRST CONDITIONAL

Hace referencia a situaciones reales en futuro.

If my friends visit me tomorrow, we'll **go** for our lunch

La forma "will" en forma negative es "won't"

Ambas formas también pueden darse vuelta y conservar el mismo significado.

Exercises

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ greasy food, you will become fat.

a) eat b) will eat

2. If your sister goes to Paris, she \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.

a) has b) will have

3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ that, he will be sorry.

a) will do b) does

4. If I leave now, I \_\_\_\_\_ in New York by 8:00 PM.

a) will arrive b) arrive

5. You \_\_\_\_\_ on your test if you don't study.

a) won't do well b) don't do well

6. They won't know the truth if you \_\_\_\_\_ them.

a) won't tell b) don't tell

7. If I bake a cake, \_\_\_\_\_ have some?

a) will you b) do you

8. If he \_\_\_\_\_ you, will you answer the phone?

a) will call b) calls

9. If you don't go to the party I \_\_\_\_\_ very upset.

a) am b) will be

10. If you get a haircut you \_\_\_\_\_ much better.

a) will look b) look

### Answers

1) a 2) b 3) b 4) a 5) a 6) b 7) a 8) b 9) b 10) a

### MAKE/LET/BE ALLOWED TO

"make" es para hablar de obligación: our teacher **makes** us do a lot of homework (no podemos elegir, es una obligación)

"let" para hablar de permitir algo: Our teacher **lets** us leave early on Friday (el professor da permiso para salir antes)

"be allowed to" para decir que alguien tiene permiso o no para hacer algo: At our school, **we're allowed to wear** jeans if we want to.

### MODALS OF OBLIGATION, PROHIBITION AND PERMISSION

Have to/don't have to es usado para hablar de algo necesario

We don't have to wear school uniform (usar uniforme no es una obligación para nosotros)

We didn't have to pay for the meal (no fue necesario pagar la comida)

Can/can't es usado para permitir algo o no.

You can watch TV if you want to

You can't go in because we're not 18

Must/mustn't es usado para prohibir a alguien que haga algo o decir que algo es muy importante

We mustn't be late (es muy importante para nosotros no llegar tarde)

You mustn't talk to me like that! (No esta permitido hablarme así)

### PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE PASSIVE VOICE

#### **Present and past passive voice**

La voz pasiva se forma con to be + past participle del verbo principal

English is spoken all over the world (voz pasiva en presente)

My bike was stolen last night (voz pasiva en pasado)

#### **Voz pasiva en futuro**

Se forma con will + be + past participle.

Those trees will be cut down next month

#### **Exercises**

e.g.: We \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) the job, but we refused.

*We were offered the job, but we refused.*

- a. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the zoo next week.
- b. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) by a strange noise, but she didn't get up.
- c. My house \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in 1990.
- d. The supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ (open) last week.
- e. Today, the dog \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to the vet by his owner
- f. The exams \_\_\_\_\_ (mark) by the teacher this afternoon.
- g. "Don Quixote" \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by Cervantes.
- h. My keys \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in the street last Monday.
- i. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ (rob) this week.
- j. The robbers \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) five hours later.

#### **Answers:**

- a. Will be taken
- b. Was woken
- c. Was built

- d. Was opened
- e. Is taken
- f. Will be marked
- g. Was written
- h. Were found
- i. Was robbed
- j. Were arrested

### **CAUSATIVE FORM**

Se usa la forma "have + something + done" para hablar de un servicio o función que alguien hace por nosotros.

I **had my hair cut** (fui a la peluquería y una persona cortó mi pelo)

### **Exercises**

1. The mechanic changed the oil in my car.

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2. The hairdresser cut my hair in a completely different style.

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3. A decorator has repainted our house.

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4. A friend of mine, who's an electrician, is going to repair my DVD player next week.

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5. My jacket is being cleaned at a specialist cleaner's.

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6. The town hall has just been rebuilt for the council.

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### **Answers**

I had the oil in my car changed.

2. I had my hair cut in a completely new style.

3. We have had our house repainted.

4. I'm going to have my DVD player repaired next week by a friend of mine, who's an electrician.

5. I'm having my jacket cleaned at a specialist cleaner's.

6. The council have just had the town hall rebuilt.

## GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

Cuando un verbo es seguido por un segundo verbo este puede ser un gerundio o una forma infinitiva. La forma del segundo verbo depende del primer verbo.

Verbos como enjoy, miss, avoid, detest, feel like, suggest, etc... (ver lista en el cuaderno) son seguidos de la forma -ing

Example: I don't enjoy living in the city very much

Otros verbos son seguidos por la forma infinitiva: hope, promise, ask, learn, decide, expect, afford, offer, choose.

Example: we can't afford to go on holiday this year

Algunos verbos puede ir seguidos por ambas formas, pero dependen del contexto: remember and stop.

I remember going to my first football match with my dad (memoria del pasado)

I remember to go to the stadium and buy the tickets (le prometí a mi hijo que lo haría y no lo olvidé)

I stopped to watch the news headlines (pare por un rato para mirar las noticias y es probable que después continúe)

I stopped watching TV and went to bed (Estaba viendo televisión y estaba cansada entonces apagué la tele y me fui a dormir) (es una acción más larga)

**Algunos verbos se usan con ambas formas: hate, begin, start, prefer, like, love**

**Nota: Estudiar vocabulario y frases con "make" & "do"**

### Exercises

- 1 I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ in queues. ( to wait )
- 2 I wouldn't like \_\_\_\_\_ in his shoes. ( to be )
- 3 Jim loves \_\_\_\_\_ in Thailand. ( to work )
- 4 I hate \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping on Saturday. ( to do )
- 5 Blast! I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ milk. ( to buy )
- 6 In the end we decided \_\_\_\_\_ in. ( to stay )
- 7 I need \_\_\_\_\_ some information about Portugal. ( to find )
- 8 My parents like \_\_\_\_\_ for long walks at the weekend. ( to go )

- 9 Tony gave up \_\_\_\_\_ years ago. ( to smoke )
- 10 I wanted \_\_\_\_\_ and see Troy but no one else was interested. ( to go )
- 11 Mrs Leith offered \_\_\_\_\_ us to the airport. ( to take )
- 12 Clare refused \_\_\_\_\_ clean up after the party. ( to help )
- 13 I tried \_\_\_\_\_ him to come but it was no use. ( to persuade )
- 14 Do you mind not \_\_\_\_\_ ? ( to smoke )
- 15 Everybody really enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ the cha-cha-cha. ( to dance )
- 16 Lionel admitted \_\_\_\_\_ my chocolate mousse. ( to eat )

**Answers:**

- I can't stand waiting in queues. ( to wait )
- 2 I wouldn't like to be in his shoes. ( to be )
- 3 Jim loves working in Thailand. ( to work )
- 4 I hate doing the shopping on Saturday. ( to do )
- 5 Blast! I forgot to buy milk. ( to buy )
- 6 In the end we decided to stay in. ( to stay )
- 7 I need to find some information about Portugal. ( to find )
- 8 My parents like going for long walks at the weekend. ( to go )
- 9 Tony gave up smoking years ago. ( to smoke )
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- 12 Clare refused to help clean up after the party. ( to help )
- 13 I tried to persuade him to come but it was no use. ( to persuade )
- 14 Do you mind not smoking ? ( to smoke )
- 15 Everybody really enjoyed dancing the cha-cha-cha. ( to dance )
- 16 Lionel admitted eating my chocolate mousse. ( to eat )

