


VOCABULARY


TIME CONNECTORS

The inn in Arahal .

Paragraph 1

 <p>en Wikimedia Commons</p>	<p>After <u>sunset /sunset: puesta de sol/</u> we arrived at Arahal, a little town among the <u>hills /hill: colina/</u>. We spent the first night of our journey in a nice posada. When we were talking with the <u>innkeeper /innkeeper: posadero/</u>, a group of <u>miquelets</u> arrived at the inn. The miquelets are a kind of rural police. They were <u>looking for /look for: buscar/</u> robbers in the country. As soon as the commander of the miquelets saw me and my friend, he asked for our passports. After asking us some questions the commander gave us back our passports. Then my Russian friend distributed a few cigars to the people at the inn. This present won the <u>hearts /heart: corazón/</u> of all and they made big efforts to make us welcome.</p>
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Paragraph 2

 <p>en Wikimedia Commons</p>	<p>While we were having dinner with the patrol commander, we heard the notes of a guitar, and the sound of castanets. Next, a chorus of voices sang a popular song. We ordered the innkeeper to serve <u>wine /wine: vino/</u> to everybody. Though there was a diverse congregation of soldiers, muleteers, and <u>villagers /villager: aldeano/</u>, nobody <u>got drunk /get drunk: emborracharse/</u> and we all enjoyed the music, the dancing and the singing. This was a perfect scene for a painter: the picturesque group of dancers, the soldiers in their military dresses, the villagers and an old <u>Alguazil</u> in a short black cloak.</p>
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16.00 to 19.30	English school	THEN / AS SOON AS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> they finished lunch, Richard went to the English School where he works as a teacher. He left the English school at 19.30 and went home.
20.00	Buy food	BEFORE / NEXT <input type="text"/> he arrived home, he bought some food at the supermarket near his apartment.
Home!!		AFTER / FINALLY <input type="text"/> , he had dinner, watched a film on TV and went to bed.

Comprobar

JOBS AND WORKPLACE

Accountant: contable	Manager: gerente, director
Actor: actor	Mechanic: mecánico
Artist: artista	Miner: minero
Baker: panadero	Musician: músico
Builder: albañil	Nurse: enfermero/a
Bus driver: conductor de autobús	Painter: pintor
Businessman: hombre de negocios	Photographer: fotógrafo
Butcher: carnicero	Pilot: piloto
Carpenter: carpintero	Plumber: fontanero
Coach: entrenador	Policeman: policía
Cook: cocinero	Postman: cartero
Dentist: dentista	Priest: sacerdote
Doctor: médico	Receptionist: recepcionista
Farmer: granjero	Reporter: reportero
Fireman/firefighter: bombero	Scientist: científico
Fisherman: pescador	Secretary: secretario
Grocer: verdulero	Singer: cantante
Hairdresser: peluquero/a	Soldier: soldado
Journalist: periodista	Teacher: profesor
Lawyer: abogado	Waitress: camarera
	Waiter: camarero

Accountants work in an **office**

Bakers work in a **bakery**.

Butchers work in a **butcher's**.

Doctors work in a **hospital** or surgery.

Flight attendants work in an **aeroplane**.

Hairdressers work in a **hair salon**.

Lawyers work in a **law court and in a lawyer's office**.

Nurses work in a **hospital** or doctor's surgery.

Receptionists work in a reception.

Sales Assistants work in a **shop**.

Secretaries work in an **office**.

Teachers work in a **school**.

Waiters/Waitresses work in a **restaurant**.

Job definition match

Match the jobs on the left to their definitions on the right.

_____ Journalist	1) person who drives a bus.
_____ Teacher	2) He/she works in a school and teaches students.
_____ police officer	3) rescues people from burning buildings and helps put out fires.
_____ accountant	4) works in hospital and helps doctors.
_____ Business person	5) defends people's rights in court.
_____ doctor	6) flies an airplane.
_____ nurse	7) takes people's orders in a restaurant and serves them food.
_____ pilot	8) works in a police station and maintains public security.
_____ taxi driver	9) works in a bank and keeps records of money.
_____ bus driver	10) works in a hospital and treats patients.
_____ manager	11) answers phone calls and does office work for his/her boss.
_____ chef	12) drives a taxi.
_____ actor	13) person who reports news on TV, radio or Newspaper.
_____ actress	14) does the cooking in a restaurant or hotel.
_____ firefighter	15) a woman who plays a role in a movie.
_____ waiter	16) manages the affairs of a company or business.
_____ lawyer	17) one who does business.
_____ secretary	18) a man who acts in a movie.

2. Complete the sentences.

He's a _____. He works in a fire station or firehouse.

She's a _____. She works in an office.

She's a _____. She works in a kitchen.

She's a _____. She works in a hospital.

She's a _____. She works in a police station.

Work activities

Answer the phone: contestar el teléfono

Apply: Solicitar (como Solicitar un empleo: Apply for a job)

Ask for a pay rise: Pedir un aumento de sueldo

Attach: adjuntar (p.ej. adjuntar un documento a una carta)

Attend: asistir (p.ej. asistir a cursos de formación)

Build: construir

Carry: llevar, transportar

Find: Encontrar (p.ej. find a job = encontrar un trabajo)

Interview: entrevistar, entrevista

Pay: pagar, paga, salario

Photocopying: Hacer fotocopias.

Post: echar las cartas al correo. correo

Record: grabar

Retire: jubilarse

Serve: servir

Typing: Mecanografía.

To Type: Escribir a máquina.

Nouns

Advertisement: Anuncio

Applicants: Solicitantes

Boss: jefe

Candidates: Candidatos

Covering letter: Carta de solicitud.

CV: Curriculum Vitae.

Degree: Título (como un Título Universitario: University Degree), grado (temperatura)

Good Spelling: Buena ortografía

Job: Trabajo, ocupación

Promotion: Promoción (posibilidad de ascenso)

References: Referencias, recomendaciones.

Stamps: sellos

Training: Entrenamiento, preparación, formación

Vacancy: Vacante

Adjectives

Unemployed: desempleado

Full-time: A tiempo completo

Part time: a tiempo parcial, a media jornada

Available: Disponible

HOLIDAY VOCABULARY

HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

Go fishing	ir de pesca
Go camping	ir de camping
go on safari	ir a un safari
Go sightseeing	hacer turismo, ver monumentos
Go on a cycling tour	Hacer ciclo-turismo
Sunbathe	tomar el sol
Scuba diving	submarinismo
Sail on a cruise	navegar en un crucero
Hire a motor home	alquilar una auto-caravana
Explore	explorar

ACCOMMODATION

stateroom	camarote
full board	pensión completo
half board	media pensión
bed & breakfast	alojamiento y desayuno
all inclusive	todo incluido
destination	destino
book	reservar
booking	reserva
self-catering apartment	apartamento equipado con cocina
camping site	cámping
resort	centro vacacional o turístico
hotel by the beach	hotel en la playa
stay	quedarse, alojarse

MEANS OF TRANSPORT

boat	embarcación
voyage	travesía
sail	navegar
coach	autocar
taxi	taxi
bus	autobús
plane	avión

Wordsearch

G L M D S D U M C G Z H U V G N L F F N
X M M S Y B E M N A V X K I B H N N D I
X E G Y S N G I G M G U S J Z J B P F V
V R N K N M L F T V T Z G A Z Y H L Y Q
M I I C K C S A I L I N G N F V S A X J
X T P D Y X B S U B Z T T M I A V N K J
B D M C V O P H L W L F L L W H R E H T
W D A P A S I G H T S E E I N G S I U B
T E C T Y D Z J B F S O P L V E F I K V
Q M V G N I V I D A B U C S X R B P F U

BOAT

BUS

CAMPING

CYCLING

FISHING

PLANE

SAFARI

SAILING

SCUBA DIVING

SIGHTSEEING

Write the word to fill the gaps.

If you go camping, you need a caravan or a tent to _____ in.

You go to the airport to take a _____.

You go to a _____ with your tent or caravan.

You can go _____ if you like sea and colourful fish.

A tourist is a person who is on _____.

A _____ is a place to stay with lots of rooms.

We love visiting places or things of interest. We often go _____.

ADJECTIVES

beautiful	hermoso, bonito
exciting	excitante, emocionante
cold	frío
quiet	tranquilo, callado
clean	limpio
boring	aburrido
bad	malo
good	bueno
cheap	barato
expensive	caro
long	largo
short	corto

OTHER WORDS

brochure	folleto
guide	guía, guiar
culture	cultura
nature	naturaleza
free	gratis
honeymoon	luna de miel
value	valor, relación calidad-precio
travel insurance	seguro de viaje
tourists	veraneante, turista
sunshine	sol
landscape	paisaje

GRAMMAR

THE FUTURE

WILL

Forma

El futuro con **WILL** es muy fácil de formar pues se utiliza la misma forma para todas las personas. En español equivale al Futuro Imperfecto: *yo iré, tú irás, él irá, nosotros iremos, vosotros iréis, ellos irán.*

Afirmativa		Negativa		Interrogativa	
I	will go	I	won't go	I	Will go?
You		You		you	
He		He		he	
She		She		she	
It		It		it	
We		We		we	
You		You		you	
They		They		they	

Existen una forma corta para las afirmativas: *I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll*, etc.

Ejercicio 1: Haz frases correctas a partir de las palabras separadas por barras. Utiliza el futuro de "Will" para hacer las predicciones. Fíjate en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO: You/ live/ many years.
 You will live for many years.

- You/ win/ the lottery. _____
- Your mother / find/ a new job. _____
- You/ not be/ a teacher _____
- You/ marry/ an American _____
- You and your husband/ have / three children _____

Uso

El futuro en inglés es un poco complicado pues existen varias formas o construcciones de futuro. Según sea el contexto, utilizaremos una u otra. Por ello, es muy conveniente que prestes especial atención a los usos de cada forma de futuro. Ahora sólo nos ocuparemos de **WILL**.

Decisiones recientes

Cuando decidimos que vamos a hacer algo justo en el momento en el que estamos hablando.

<u>Ejemplos:</u>	- Peter! We haven't got any milk left.
- I'm cold! : - ¡Tengo frío!	- ¡Peter! Nos nos queda nada de leche.
- Are you? I'll close the window.	- OK! I'll buy some milk.
- ¿De veras? Cerraré la ventana.	- ¡Vale! Compraré algo de leche.

Comprueba que las decisiones de *cerrar la ventana* y de *comprar algo de leche* se toman en ese mismo instante.

Predicciones

Se utiliza **WILL** cuando queremos expresar una predicción, es decir, cuando creemos que algo ocurrirá o no ocurrirá en el futuro.

<u>Ejemplos:</u>	<i>There is a conference about climate change tomorrow. I'm sure it <u>will be</u> very interesting.</i>
I think Spain <u>will win</u> the Football World Championship next year.	
Creo que España <u>ganará</u> el mundial de fútbol el año que viene.	Hay una conferencia sobre el cambio climático mañana. Estoy seguro de que <u>será</u> muy interesante.

Ten en cuenta que cuando expresamos una predicción, ésta puede referirse a una acción o circunstancia tanto de un futuro próximo como de uno más lejano.

Cuando se hace una predicción se puede hablar sobre lo que uno cree que va a ocurrir o lo que no cree que vaya a ocurrir. Como es una predicción, la persona que habla suele utilizar las expresiones "Creo que" o "No creo que". En inglés estas expresiones se traducen por: "I think" o "I don't think". Por ejemplo, si me refiero al tiempo que va a hacer mañana, puedo decir:

I think it will rain tomorrow (Creo que lloverá mañana)

I don't think it will rain tomorrow. (No creo que llueva mañana).

Las expresiones "I think" y "I don't think" acompañan muchas veces al futuro WILL.
Vamos a hacer ahora un ejercicio para que practiques estas expresiones.

Mira el cuadro y escribe lo que la pitonisa Lisa cree que va a ocurrir en el futuro. Fíjate en el ejemplo:

Ejemplo:1. I think Manchester United will win the league.

Lisa's predictions	I think ...	I don't think...
1. Manchester United /win the league.		YES
2. Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie/ have another baby		YES
3. It/ rain a lot next year.		NO
4. David and Victoria Beckham / get divorced		NO
5. Charo and Richard / get married		YES

I think Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie _____

I think _____

I think David and Victoria Beckham _____

I _____

Comprueba que lo has entendido

En este ejercicio tienes que hacer preguntas en futuro y contestar con una respuesta corta. Recuerda que si la respuesta es que sí tendrás que decir: "Yes, I will" y si es que no: "No, I won't". Fíjate bien en el ejemplo:

Ejemplo: You/ be/ twenty-three next year? Yes

Will you be twenty –three next year? Yes, I will

1. Peter / be / a doctor when he grows up? No
_____ when he grows up?

2. Linda and Joe / travel to Moscow / next summer? Yes
_____ to Moscow next summer? _____

3. You/ always love me? Yes
_____ ?

4. It / snow / in Darlington next winter? No

_____ next winter?

5. you/ stay at home on Sunday? Yes

_____ on Sunday? _____

Activities

Write positive sentences in *will* Future.

1. We (help)_____ you.
2. I (get)_____ you a drink.
3. I think our team (win)_____ the match.
4. Maybe she (do) _____ a language course in Malta.
5. I (buy)_____ the tickets.

Write negative sentences in *will* future.

1. (I / answer / the question)
2. (she / read / the book)
3. (they / drink / beer)
4. (we / send / the postcard)

Write questions in *will* future.

1. (you / ask / him)
2. (Jenny / lock / the door)
3. (it / rain)
4. (the teacher / test / our English).

EJERCICIOS PARA PRACTICAR

1) Traduce y pon las oraciones en last res formas: affirmative, interrogative y negative.

➤ Tú beberás:

➤ Él escribirá:

➤ John comerá:

➤ Ellos jugarán:

➤ Ella leerá:

2) Reescribe estas oraciones en futuro simple:

➤ Today she paints a picture: *Tomorrow she will paint a picture.*

➤ Today they sing a song:

➤ Today we drive a car:

➤ Today he rides a bike:

➤ Today I wear a shirt:

3) Put the verbs into the correct form (future simple). Use **will**.

1. You (earn) will earn a lot of money.
2. You (travel) _____ around the world.
3. You (meet) _____ lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) _____ you.
5. You (not / have) _____ any problems.
6. Many people (serve) _____ you.
7. They (anticipate) _____ your wishes.
8. There (not / be) _____ anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) _____ perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) _____ if you marry me.

4) Complete.

1. they/ call/ us

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

2. she/ remember/ us

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

3. you/ be/ in Australia

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

4. I/ buy/ bread

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

FUTURO “BE GOING TO”

FUTURE – GOING TO → PLANS

Syntax:

Subject + to be + going to + infinitive

USE:

We use the future with “GOING TO” to talk about plans.

POSITIVE FORM

Subject	Verb To be	Going to	Infinitive
I	am	Going to	dance
He / She / It	is		Study
We / You / They	are		Go shopping

Examples:

- Maria's going to travel this holiday.
- They're going to go to a very expensive restaurant.
- I'm going to come home late.

NEGATIVE FORM

Subject	Verb To be + not	Going to	Infinitive
I	Am not	Going to	Clean
He / She / It	Is not (isn't)		Cook
We / You / They	Are not (aren't)		travel

- I'm not going to go to the party.
- Juan isn't going to work today.
- They aren't going to stay at that hotel.

QUESTION FORM

Question Word	Verb To Be	Subject	Going to	Infinitive
What	Am not	I	Going to	Do
Where	Is not (isn't)	He / She / It		Go
_____	Are not (aren't)	We / You / They		travel

Ejemplos:

- What are you going to do later?
- What is she going to cook?
- Are they going to attend the meeting?
- Where is Maria going to study?

Short answers are with the to be verb

- Yes, I am – Yes, you are – No, he isn't – No, they aren't, ETC

Errores típicos

Recuerden de NO USAR el do/does (para preguntas) & el don't y doesn't (para negativos). NO SE USAN porque usamos el verbo to be.

Recuerden NO OLVIDAR de poner el verbo TO BE

¿Will o going to?

El futuro con *will* y el de *going to* tienen con frecuencia el mismo significado.

It'll be hot tomorrow.

It's *going to* be hot tomorrow.

What *will* happen?

What's *going to* happen?

Sin embargo compárense estas dos oraciones:

(1) He'll be eighteen next week.

(2) He's *going to* have a party.

En el primer caso, enunciamos un hecho. No podemos controlarlo ni cambiarlo. En la segunda nos referimos a los planes o intenciones de alguien. En el siguiente ejemplo:

(3) *I'll* see him tomorrow. We always catch de same bus.

(4) *I'm going to* see him tomorrow at 7,30 outside the cinema.

Si usamos la oración 3, queremos decir que es seguro, o al menos muy probable, que le veamos mañana, porque siempre tomamos el mismo autobús. Pero esto no es algo que nosotros hayamos decidido o tengamos especial interés en hacer. Simplemente ocurrirá así.

Si usamos la oración 4, lo que queremos decir es que hemos decidido o planeado verle mañana, por cualquier razón, por ejemplo porque hemos quedado para ir al cine juntos.

EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA PARA PERSONAS ADULTAS NIVEL II
ÁMBITO DE LA COMUNICACIÓN – INGLÉS

Write sentences *in going to future*:

1. he/ get up/ early

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

2. they/ do/ their best

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

3. you/ learn/ Irish

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

4. she/ buy/ a computer

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

5. we/ take/ the bus

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

6. she/ watch/ the match

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

7. they/ wait/ in the park

Positive:

Negative:

Interrogative:

8. he/ buy/ bread/ this afternoon

Positive:

Negative:

Question:

1) Complete using going to:

- **My father / paint the room purple.**

- **My cousin / ride a horse.**

- **I / learn the English alphabet.**

- **You / do some exercises.**

- **They / get married.**

- I / have a big breakfast.
- They / get married.
- I / have a big breakfast.
- We / have fun at the playground.
- The children / play computer games.

2) Type in the verbs in the *future I (going to)*.

1. Mr Potts (*sell*) _____ his house.
2. Our neighbours (*spend*) _____ their next holidays in the Caribbean.
3. I (*move*) _____ to another town.
4. My husband (*build*) _____ a tree house for the kids.
5. His friends (*learn*) _____ English.
6. I (*tell/not*) _____ you the secret.
7. She (*ring/not*) _____ me.
8. We (*invite/not*) _____ him to our party.
9. Greg (*work/not*) _____ abroad.
10. Her parents (*lend/not*) _____ her any more money.
11. (*you/help/me*) _____ ?
12. (*she/study/in Glasgow*) _____ ?
13. (*they/paint/the room*) _____ ?

14. (*he/apply/for that job*) _____?

15. (*what/you/do*) _____ about this?

3) Put in 'will' or 'be going to':

1. A: We don't have any bread.

B: I know. I _____ get some from the shop.

2. A: We don't have any bread.

B: Really? I _____ get some from the shop then.

3. A: Why do you need to borrow my suitcase?

B: I _____ visit my mother in Scotland next month.

4. A: I'm really cold.

B: I _____ turn the heating on.

5. A: Are you going to John's party tonight?

B: Yes. Are you going too? I _____ give you a lift.

6. A: What are your plans after you leave university?

B: I _____ work in a hospital in Africa. I leave on the 28th.

7. (The phone rings)

A: I _____ get it!

8. A: Are you ready to order?

B: I can't decide ... Okay, I _____ have the steak, please.

9. A: Are you busy tonight? Would you like to have coffee?

B: Sorry. I _____ go to the library. I've been planning to study
all day.

10. A: Why are you carrying a hammer?

B: I _____ put up some pictures.

MODAL VERBS

NORMAS DE FUNCIONAMIENTO DE OTRAS SOCIEDADES

En este apartado vas a conocer algunas normas de la sociedad británica en lo que a la edad legal se refiere. Además vas a aprender cómo se expresa la obligación y la prohibición. Así mismo, volveremos a practicar sobre la expresión de permiso **CAN**.

Permiso

CAN: PODER, SABER

AFIRMATIVO	NEGATIVO
<u>Sujeto + can + inf. sin To</u>	<u>Suj. + can't + inf. sin To</u>
INTERROGATIVO	INTERROGATIVO-NEGATIVO
<u>Can + suj. + inf. Sin To</u>	<u>Can't + suj. + inf. Sin To</u>
SHORT ANSWERS AFIRMATIVA	SHORT ANSWERS NEGATIVA
<u>Yes. + pron. Pers. Sujeto</u>	<u>No. pron. Pers. Suj + can't</u>
<i>Can she dance? Yes she can</i>	<i>No, she can't</i>



Tú puedes beber alcohol You **CAN** drink alcohol in a pub at the age of 18. (tienes permiso para beber).

You **CAN'T** drive a car if you are under 17. Tú no puedes conducir un coche si eres menor de 17 años (**no tienes permiso** para conducir).



Can se usa para:

- Expresar posibilidad / imposibilidad , capacidad / incapacidad

I can come to your office at 9.40

Can you give me a lift please? Yes, of course

I am sorry but I can't stay for supper.

Susan can dance very well.

- Para pedir, dar, rechazar un permiso
Can I have a glass of water, please?
No, you can't go out Jack. It's too cold.
- Can generalmente se usa con los verbos de percepción involuntaria como: to feel, to hear, to see, to smell...
Can you hear me?
I can't find my name on the list

SIGNIFICADOS/USOS

EJEMPLOS

1. Se conjugan igual para todas las personas.
Not: ~~he cans~~
 - I can, you can, he can, etc.
2. No se utilizan con otros auxiliares, excepto en los tiempos perfectos.
Not: ~~Do you can run?~~
 - Can you run?
3. Son seguidos por el infinitivo (sin TO).
Not: ~~I must take my medicine.~~
 - I **can't** play the piano.

(Excepción: may not no lleva contracción)
4. Se forma el negativo agregando not o la contracción -n't.

Obligación

HAVE TO: TENER QUE

AFIRMATIVA

<u>SUJETO</u>	<u>HAVE TO</u>	<u>VERBO (infinitivo sin to)</u>
I	have to	work
She (3ª persona singular)	has to	work

NEGATIVA

<u>SUJETO</u>	<u>DON'T HAVE TO</u>	<u>VERBO (sin to)</u>
I	don't have to	work
She (3ª persona singular)	doesn't have to	work

INTERROGATIVA

<u>AUXILIAR</u>	<u>SUJETO</u>	<u>HAVE TO</u>	<u>VERBO (sin to)?</u>
<u>Do</u>	<u>You</u>	<u>Have to</u>	<u>Work?</u>
<u>Does</u>	<u>He</u>	<u>Have to</u>	<u>Work?</u>

Completar estas frases con la forma correcta de 'have to' para expresar obligación.

1. Doctors (treat people).
2. Teachers.....(be very patient).
3. A secretary(be organised).
4. Postmen/women.....(deliver letters).
5. Sportsmen/women.....(train very hard).



You **HAVE TO** be 16 if you want to buy cigarettes.

Tú ***tienes que*** tener 16 años si quieres comprar cigarrillos (***es obligatorio*** que tengas 16 años).

You **DON'T HAVE TO** be 18 to open a bank account.

Tú no tienes que tener 18 años para abrir una cuenta bancaria (***no es obligatorio*** tener 18 años).

Fíjate que después de **HAVE TO** ponemos el verbo en su forma de infinitivo y se traduce al español como *TENER QUE + infinitivo*.

Utilizamos esta expresión para hablar de las cosas que son obligatorias de hacer o cumplir, como por ejemplo **leyes, normas, reglas**, o sencillamente todo aquello que por alguna circunstancia estamos obligados a hacer.

Comprueba que lo has entendido

Realiza el siguiente ejercicio. Tan sólo tienes que rellenar el hueco con la forma correcta de la expresión de obligación HAVE TO. Presta especial atención al tiempo de la oración (presente o pasado) y a su sujeto.

1. If you want to lose weight, you _____ eat more vegetables and fruit.
2. You _____ come to John's birthday party if you don't want to.
3. Yesterday I _____ put on my coat because it was very cold.
4. We _____ wear a uniform at school. We could wear the clothes we wanted.
5. You _____ remember your passport. Otherwise* they won't let you on the plane. (*Si no)
6. Peter _____ get up early everyday because he is retired*. (*jubilado)
7. Your parents _____ come if they don't feel like it.
8. Sally _____ take life more seriously. She is always having fun.
9. Orange juice in cartons isn't good. You _____ make it yourself
10. Last week we _____ fly to London because there was an important meeting there.

PROHIBICIÓN

PROHIBITIONS **MUSTN'T**

Cuando la prohibición no se refiere a alguien en concreto sino que tiene un carácter general, se utiliza **YOU** como sujeto

 You **MUSTN'T drive** at more than 50 miles per hour

 You **MUSTN'T use** your car horn

 You **MUSTN'T turn** left

 You **MUSTN'T talk** on your mobile phone

PROHIBITIONS **MUSTN'T**

Para expresar una prohibición en inglés utilizaremos el verbo...

Estructura de la oración:

Persona a la que se prohíbe + **MUSTN'T** + Acción que se prohíbe en infinitivo + Resto de la oración

PETER + **MUSTN'T** + **USE** + **THE COMPANY TELEPHONE FOR PERSONAL CALLS**

Como ves, para prohibir algo se utiliza **MUSTN'T + el infinitivo** de la acción que está prohibida. Cuando la prohibición se refiere a la gente en general (ejemplos de la presentación) se utiliza **YOU** como sujeto. Si queremos aclarar que la prohibición se refiere a alguien en concreto tan sólo hay que cambiar el sujeto.

Ejemplos:

Jenny and Tommy MUSTN'T arrive home late.

Jenny y Tommy **TIENEN PROHIBIDO** llegar tarde a casa.

Children MUSTN'T work before they are 13.

Los niños **TIENEN PROHIBIDO** trabajar antes de que tengan 13 años.

An under-16 person MUSTN'T work full time.

Una persona menor de 16 años **TIENE PROHIBIDO** trabajar a jornada completa.

EJERCICIO

Escribe:

A) 3 frases sobre cosas que estés obligado a hacer.

Ejemplo: I **have to** study English every day.

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B) 3 frases sobre cosas que no estés obligado a hacer.

Ejemplo: I **don't have to** wash the dishes. I have a dishwasher.

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C) 3 frases sobre cosas que tienes prohibido hacer.

Ejemplo: I **mustn't** smoke at work.

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SHOULD

- He **should** study - Él debería estudiar.
- She **must** come back early- Ella tiene que volver temprano

Y las formas **interrogativa** y **negativa** se forman **sin auxiliar**(do/does ; don't/doesn't):

- Andrew **should not** (shouldn't) drive so fast.
- I **must not** (mustn't) play all day with my computer.
- **Should** we sit down?
- **Must** I answer that question?

¿CUÁNDO USAMOS SHOULD?

El verbo **should** se traduce como "**debería**" y se usa en los siguientes casos:

1. Dar y pedir consejo.

Como indicamos en Consejos con should en inglés, *should* se usa para dar y pedir consejos.

Your car is very old. You should buy a new one (tu coche es muy viejo. Deberías comprarte uno nuevo)

You should do your homework (deberías hacer los deberes)

Should I have my hair cut? (¿Debería cortarme el pelo?)

Cuidado: *Should* expresa obligación débil (consejo). Por el contrario, *must* se usa para expresar obligación fuerte (orden).

2. Cuando queremos indicar que algo es o no es correcto.

You shouldn't get angry so easily (no deberías enfadarte con tanta facilidad)

You should recycle (deberías reciclar)

You shouldn't drive so fast. It's dangerous (no deberías conducir tan rápido. Es peligroso)

Exercise 1. Choose should or shouldn't.

1. You _____ be so selfish.
2. I don't think you _____ smoke so much.
3. You _____ exercise more.
4. I think you _____ try to speak to her.
5. You are overweight. You _____ go on a diet.
6. Where _____ we park our car?
7. You _____ never speak to your mother like this?
8. The kids _____ spend so much time in front of the TV.
9. I tell her the truth or _____ I say nothing?
10. I think we _____ reserve our holiday in advance.

Exercise 2. Put the words into the correct order to make sentences.

1. come?/ should/ What/ time/ I
2. so/ Jeff/ work/ shouldn't/ much.
3. our/ We/ should/ take/ umbrellas.
4. stop/ should/ I/ smoking.
5. not/ should/ use/ You/ camera/ your.

3. Choose the correct answer:

- a) It's rainy. We **can / can't** run in the park.
- b) The test is early in the morning. I **should / shouldn't** go to sleep soon.
- c) Oh, no! There isn't any milk. I **can / must** go to the supermarket right now to get some milk for the cat.
- d) Angela has got something to tell Helen. She **should / can't** call her.
- e) The museum is open. We **must / can** go in.
- f) Cathy wants to do well in the English test. She **can / should** study.
- g) I can't go to the party. I **must / shouldn't** study tonight.
- h) You are ill. You **can/ should** go to the doctor.
- i) Do you like this cake? I **can/ mustn't** get you another piece.
- j) The train leaves at 6.00. We **should / mustn't** miss the train.
- k) I **must / can't** talk to you now. I'm very busy.
- l) You **can / shouldn't** worry about the test. It will be fine.
- m) I don't like going to the beach because I **can't / shouldn't** swim.
- n) You **should/ shouldn't** drink water.
- o) Someone took my money! I **can/ must** phone the police.
- p) You **must/ mustn't** eat that old sandwich!
- q) We **can / must** go to this film. It's at 9 o'clock.
- r) Oh, no! Someone is in our flat. We **can / must** call the police.
- s) Perry exercises every day. He **can / should** run 8 kilometres in one hour!
- t) The light is red. You **should / must** stop the car!
- u) This film is boring. We **can't / should** go home.

5. Complete the sentences with “must” or “mustn’t”:

- A) I’ve got a business meeting at 4.00. I _____ be late.
- B) The pupils have no idea about English. They _____ study harder.
- C) That snake is very dangerous. You _____ go near it.
- D) Ken, hurry up! Let’s go! We _____ miss the train.
- E) Look! That road sign reads “STOP”. You _____ stop the car.

6.Fill in the following gaps by choosing the most appropriate modal verb:

- 1) She is in the river but she _____ swim.
 a) **should** c) **mustn’t**
 b) **must** d) **can**
- 2) There isn’t any water. I _____ go to the supermarket.
 a) **should** c) **can’t**
 b) **must** d) **mustn’t**
- 3) That apple is bad. You _____ eat it.
 a) **should** c) **shouldn’t**
 b) **can’t** d) **mustn’t**
- 4) Do you like this cake? ...Yes, I do. _____ I get another piece?
 a) **have to** c) **can**
 b) **can’t** d) **should**
- 5) _____ I have your telephone number, please?
 a) **must** b) **should** c) **can**
- 6) She _____ swim very fast. She is a famous and a professional swimmer.
 a) **can** b) **should** c) **must**
- 7) We _____ play the piano.
 a) **can** b) **should** c) **must**

