

Recuerda: desde este enlace puedes acceder a tu libro de texto

online <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=471719> (podrás escuchar los "listening")

Enlace al workbook <https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/curso2.php?idcurso=467959>

- **Corregir tareas semana 9**

RESPUESTAS EJERCICIOS SEMANA 9

- **Ficha: enlace**

<http://dp3trb.cambridgeteacher.es/recursosTRB/Unit%205%20Standard%20Vocabulary%20without%20answers.pdf>

Smart Planet 3

Unit 5 Standard Vocabulary

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

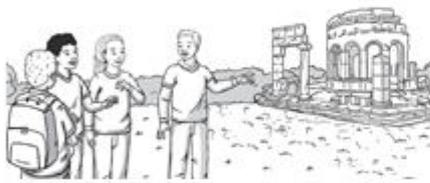
1 What are these people doing? Complete the words in the sentences with types of trips.



1 They're going to a summer camp.



2 He's sailing.



3 They're on a guided tour.



4 He's climbing.



5 They're on a safari.

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 I didn't want to come over/ back from Paris, it was so fantastic!
- 2 He needs to find out / on how his new mobile works.
- 3 They're always stressed. They don't know how to chill about out.
- 4 We looked around over the old town and saw some really interesting old buildings.
- 5 Go to bed now because we need to set after/ off very early tomorrow.
- 6 My gran has started a computer class and she's picked out up some great skills!

3 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box.

chill out set off look around picked up find out come back

- 1 We set off too late for the station and missed the train.
- 2 Jenny didn't come to class yesterday. We have to find out what happened to her.
- 3 A: What did you do yesterday? B: We went to look around the shops. I wanted to buy a T-shirt.
- 4 I picked up lots of new words when I was on holiday in Germany by watching the TV.
- 5 My father really needs to chill out. He works too much.
- 6 Our holiday was so good we didn't want to come back.

Unit 6: FEARS (temores)

https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017189&idcurso=471719

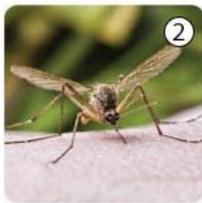
P.60: 1, 2, 3

1 Fears

Match the words below with the photos of fears. Then listen, check and repeat.



birds



insects



snakes



clowns



the dark



flying



heights



lifts

2 Read and match

Match the comments about fears to the words below.

- 1 I don't like the idea of them flying inside a building.
- 2 I can't go up high buildings, like the Eiffel Tower.
- 3 Their faces are really horrible!
- 4 I always take the stairs.
- 5 I sleep with a light on every night.
- 6 I prefer to travel by train or car than by plane.
- 7 I hate it when I find them in the bath or shower.
- 8 I have nightmares about them biting me.

- birds
- heights
- clowns
- lifts
- the dark
- flying
- insects
- snakes

P 60: 5, 6 Read the introduction to the text on page 61:What are these famous people afraid of?

Answers

Daniel Radcliffe – clowns; Orlando Bloom – pigs;
Nicole Kidman – butterflies; Justin Timberlake – spiders;
Matt Damon – snakes; Jennifer Aniston – flying;
Keanu Reeves – the dark

p.61:7, 8

7.

Answers

- 1 A fear is a normal kind of fear; a phobia is an extreme and uncontrollable fear.
- 2 She has to go to her uncle's wedding.
- 3 Try to relax before the flight, do some sport, listen to your favourite music, close your eyes and take long deep breaths.
- 4 He has to go on a school trip.
- 5 He can't sleep at night without a light and he doesn't want people to think he is a baby.
- 6 Don't be embarrassed and don't worry about what other people think of you.

8.

Answers

- 1 scared 2 serious 3 embarrassed
4 uncontrollable 5 anxious

Watch the video p.61: Creepy creatures

https://smartplanet.seevideo.org/SPSB3/video.html?l=3&u=6&nv=3_6_1

Choose the right option:

- 1 When most people see a snake they feel *relaxed / nervous / happy*.
- 2 Jeff Corwin *likes / loves / hates* snakes.
- 3 Astory uses *his hands / a net / a rope* to catch the King Cobra.

Answers 1 nervous 2 loves 3 his hands

'Be going to'

El verbo "**to be going to**" equivale a "**ir a hacer algo**". Su estructura en la oración es:

El verbo que se conjuga es "to be" y tiene que concordar en tiempo y persona con el sujeto.

To be + going + to + Verbo (en infinitivo)

She is going to do the shopping.

Ella va a hacer las compras.

Usos de "to be going to"

1 Se usa el futuro con "be going to" para expresar acciones futuras ya planeadas (pero que no forman parte de un programa establecido).

I am going to buy a new house.

Voy a comprarme una casa nueva (tengo la intención de hacerlo).

2 Con "be going to" se indica sobre todo la intención de hacer algo en un futuro cercano o el convencimiento de que algo va a pasar.

It's going to be a great day.

Va a ser un día genial (tengo la certeza).

Afirmativo

Forma larga	Forma corta
I am going to do	I'm going to do
You are going to do	You're going to do
He is going to do	He's going to do
She is going to do	She's going to do

It is going to do	It's going to do
We are going to do	We're going to do
You are going to do	You're going to do
They are going to do	They're going to do

La traducción al español sería: "Yo voy a hacer", "tú vas a hacer", "él va a hacer"...

Negativo

Sujeto + presente de "to be" + not + going + to v. en infinitivo + ...

Forma larga	Forma corta	
I am not going to do	I'm not going to do	
You are not going to do	You're not going to do	You aren't going to do
He is not going to do	He's not going to do	He isn't going to do
She is not going to do	She's not going to do	She isn't going to do
It is not going to do	It's not going to do	It isn't going to do
We are not going to do	We're not going to do	We aren't going to do
You are not going to do	You're not going to do	You aren't going to do
They are not going to do	They're not going to do	They aren't going to do

Interrogativo

Presente del verbo "to be" + sujeto + going to + verbo en infinitivo + ?

Am I going to do?
Are you going to do?
Is he going to do?
Is she going to do?
Is it going to do?
Are we going to do?
Are you going to do?
Are they going to do?

Libro p.62: 1

1 I an English course in the UK one summer.

2 My brother to university – he wants to get a job instead.

3 I to drive when I'm seventeen.

4 A: you harder next term?

B: Yes, I (am) !

5 I anything at the weekend – I just want to relax.

6 Are we Julie this evening?

7 I until I'm thirty at least.

8 your friends to a camp this summer?

- **Haz los ejercicios online en este enlace** <https://agendaweb.org/verbs/future-be-going-to-exercises.html>
- Haz los ejercicios de esta ficha **en la libreta** <https://www.e-grammar.org/download/going-to-exercise-6.pdf>

Be going to: exercise 6 - affirmative, negative, questions

<https://www.e-grammar.org/be-going-to/>

Exercise 6

Use the words in brackets and "going to" to do the following:

1. Complete the question.
2. Correct the wrong information.
3. Write the correct answer.

Example:

(you | have) a new car?
(we | not buy) a new car.
(we | look for | a used car) a used car.

Are you going to have a new car?
We aren't going to buy a new car.
We are going to look for a used car.

(you | cut) the grass?
(I | not work) in the garden.
(I | clean) the windows.

(the Scotts | build) a new house?
(they | not have) a house.
(they | rent) a flat.

(your dad | watch) the football match?
(he | not stay) at home.
(My parents | do) some shopping.

(your sister | fly) to India?
(she | not travel) to India.
(my friends | visit) India.

- **Comprueba** si te han ido bien <https://www.e-grammar.org/download/going-to-exercise-6-key.pdf>

Be going to: exercise 6 - affirmative, negative, questions

<https://www.e-grammar.org/be-going-to/>

Key with answers

Exercise 6

Are you going to cut the grass?
I am not going to work in the garden.
I am going to clean the windows.

Are the Scotts going to build a new house?
They are not going to have a house.
They are going to rent a flat.

Is your dad going to watch the football match?
He is not going to stay at home.
My parents are going to do some shopping.

Is your sister going to fly to India?
She is not going to fly to India.
My friends are going to visit India.

Presente continuo para futuro por Luis Utrilla

Continuamos hablando del futuro.

Veremos **cuándo utilizar el presente continuo (am/is/are+ verbo-ing) para futuro**. Los estudiantes de inglés suelen tener problemas con este tiempo. Principalmente porque lo asocian al uso tradicional del presente continuo. Suele costar asimilar que podamos usar este tiempo para referirnos a acciones que no están sucediendo en el momento de hablar sino que pasarán en el futuro.

- **Haz este ejercicio (tienes que indicar en cada oración si el presente continuo se refiere al presente o al futuro)**

3 Present continuous for future

Which sentences in bold below are talking about the present and which are talking about the future?

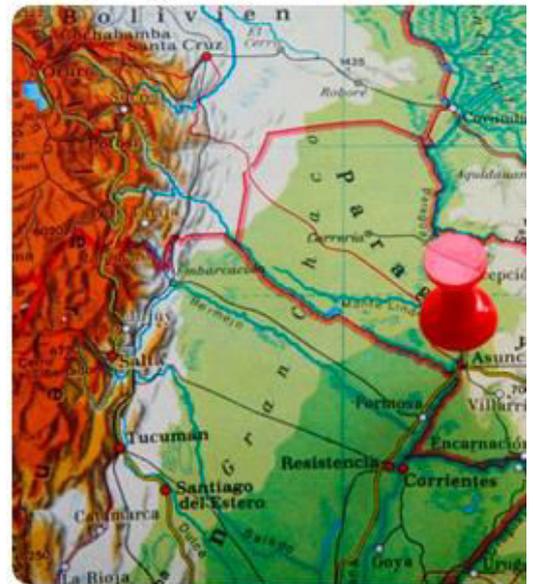
Dear Lizzy,

We're having a lovely time here in Uruguay. We're staying in a beautiful hotel near the beach. We love it here. The water is warm and it's very hot and sunny. Tomorrow, we're taking a trip into the jungle, but I'm not climbing any trees! We're flying back home on Monday.

What about you? **Are you working hard in the office at the moment?** Where are you going for your next holiday?

See you soon,

Sacha



Cuándo utilizar el presente continuo para futuro

Usamos el presente continuo para futuro para algo que **está planificado y organizado**. Cuando todos los cabos están atados. Cuando está confirmado el sitio, el día, la hora, lo que se va a hacer, con quién, etc.

I'm travelling to New York next month.

We're playing football on Saturday, would you like to come?

The President is giving a speech this evening.

La traducción al castellano de **I'm leaving on Saturday** podría ser **Me voy el sábado, Me iré el sábado o Me voy a ir el sábado.**

Cuando el presente continuo se utiliza para expresar futuro debe ir acompañado de expresiones de futuro que lo dejen claro: **Tonight**: esta noche **Tomorrow**: mañana **Next week**: la próxima semana **Next Friday**: el próximo viernes **Next month**: el próximo mes **Next year**: el próximo año **In five months**: en cinco meses **In ten years**: en diez años etc

Diferencias entre el presente continuo para futuro y be going to

Hay gente que piensa que la diferencia está en la cercanía temporal de la acción que se va a realizar. Sin embargo, esto no es así. Básicamente, **la diferencia es el grado de certeza y/o si se han llevado a cabo los trámites necesarios (que, a menudo, conllevarán que haya otras partes involucradas)**. *Be going to* expresa un plan o una intención. Pero es algo que no ha sido organizado aún, cuyos trámites están todavía por llevar a cabo.

Veamos algunos ejemplos:

Be going to: *I am going to travel somewhere exotic on my next holiday.*

Present continuous: *I am travelling to Thailand in August.*

En el primer caso, no sabemos el sitio, no sabemos las fechas exactas (puede que ni sepamos en qué mes vamos a tener nuestras vacaciones). Naturalmente, no tenemos reservado el vuelo ni el hotel, no hay itinerario previsto. En resumen, es una decisión premeditada y tomada antes de hablar pero no están fijados los detalles. **En el segundo, en cambio, no solamente sabemos que queremos realizar esa acción sino que también conocemos todo lo relativo a ella:** ya tendríamos los billetes, el hotel, sabríamos fechas, horas, sitios, etc.

Be going to: *I am going to buy a new car.*

Present continuous: *I am buying the car on Friday.*

Igual que en el caso anterior, **la frase con be going to nos habla de querer comprar un coche. Hemos tomado la decisión, pero desconocemos los detalles.** Sin embargo, **la segunda transmite una mayor certeza: no sólo hemos decidido que necesitamos un coche nuevo sino que ya sabemos con exactitud cuándo lo vamos a hacer** (y probablemente sepamos cuál va a ser, dónde vamos a realizar la adquisición, puede que hasta hayamos concertado una cita con el concesionario...).

Presente simple para futuro

Ya sabemos los usos habituales del presente simple. Sin embargo, también es posible encontrar **alguna situación en la que el presente simple se utiliza para hablar del futuro**. Si el presente continuo para futuro se refería a algo fijo y con todos los detalles concretados, **el presente simple para futuro se utiliza si nos referimos a algo que sigue un horario oficial**. Es típico al hablar de horarios de **vuelos y trenes, eventos, etc**:

My flight leaves at 10. (Mi avión sale a las 10)

The movie starts at 7. (La película empieza a las 7)

The conference finishes in half an hour. (La conferencia termina en media hora)

• **Libro de texto, p. 62: 2**

Adjetivos terminados en -ed o en -ing



Las terminaciones “-ed” y “-ing” no sólo se usan para formar los tiempos verbales del pasado y presente continuo, **también se usan con adjetivos**. Estos adjetivos están compuestos de un verbo y estas dos terminaciones, pero ten en cuenta que **el sentido cambia dependiendo de que terminación se use**.

“-ed” Adjectives (Adjetivos terminando en “-ed”)

Los adjetivos que terminan en “-ed” indican o describen emociones. Estos adjetivos suelen acabar en

“-ado” o “-ido” en español y van asociados al verbo “**estar**”.

Ejemplos:

- | John is **interested** in art. (*John está interesado en el arte.*)
- | Denise was **bored** in class. (*Denise estaba aburrida en clase.*)
- | Luke is **excited** about his new job. (*Luke está emocionado con su nuevo empleo.*)

“-ing” Adjectives (Adjetivos terminando en “-ing”)

Los adjetivos que terminan en “-ing” indican o describen una característica de algo o alguien. A diferencia de los adjetivos que terminan en (“-ed”), no hay regla en español para formar estos adjetivos y van asociados al verbo “**ser**”.

Ejemplos:

- | John is an **interesting** person. (*John es una persona interesante.*)
- | The class was **boring** so Denise fell asleep. (*La clase era aburrida así que Denise se durmió.*)
- | Luke started an **exciting** new job. (*Luke acaba de empezar un nuevo empleo emocionante.*)

Nota: Como hemos mencionado anteriormente, el uso de un adjetivo en vez de otro cambia el sentido de la frase. **Ejemplos:**

Peter is **bored**. (Peter está aburrido)

Peter is **boring**. (Peter es aburrido)

ESTAR (sentir)		SER (característica)	
Bored	Aburrido	Boring	Aburrido
Annoyed	Irritado	Annoying	Irritante
Interested	Interesado	Interesting	Interesante
Confused	Confundido	Confusing	Confuso
Surprised	Sorprendido	Surprising	Sorprendente
Excited	Emocionado	Exciting	Emocionante
Depressed	Deprimido	Depressing	Deprimente
Frustrated	Frustrado	Frustrating	Frustrante
Tired	Cansado	Tiring	Agotador
Worried	Preocupado	Worrying	Preocupante
Alarmed	Alarmado	Alarming	Alarmante
Embarrassed	Avergonzado	Embarrassing	Vorgonzosa
Shocked	Impactado	Shocking	Impactante
Challenged	Desafiado	Challenging	Desafiante

- **Libro de texto, p. 63: 4**
- **Libro de texto, p.68: 1,2,3 y 4**
- **Workbook 6 Review p.54 :1,2,3 y 4 (tenéis una captura más abajo o a través de este enlace al workbook digital)**

https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=19736479&idcurso=467959

Fears

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

snakes flying heights clowns
insects lifts the dark birds

- I don't like travelling by plane because I'm afraid of flying.
- I hate going to the circus because I'm afraid of _____.
- I usually take the stairs to the top floor because I'm afraid of _____.
- I don't want to go up the tower because I'm afraid of _____.
- Please don't switch off the lights because I'm afraid of _____.
- I never go to the reptile house in the zoo because I'm afraid of _____.

Adjectives ending -ed and -ing

- 2 Circle the correct options.

- A: She is terrified / terrifying.

B: The film is terrified / terrifying.



- A: The football match is excited / exciting.

B: They are excited / exciting.



- A: He is worried / worrying.

B: The results are worried / worrying.



- A: She is tired / tiring.

B: The walk was tired / tiring.



be going to

- 3 Complete the mini dialogues with *be going to*. Use the verbs in brackets.

- A: What are you going to do (you / do) this summer?

B: I _____ (not do) anything.
- A: Are _____ (they / climb) that mountain?

B: Yes, they _____. Isn't it exciting?
- A: What _____ (Vicky / study) at university?

B: She _____ (study) Chinese.

Present continuous and present simple for future

- 4 Complete the conversation with the present continuous or present simple form of the verbs in the box.

arrive go leave leave start
not stay visit come



Lynne: When ¹ are you leaving on your trip to Japan?

Sue: I ² _____ tomorrow. The plane ³ _____ in Tokyo on Tuesday morning. And our tour ⁴ _____ on Wednesday. We ⁵ _____ five different cities.

Lynne: Sounds amazing! ⁶ _____ your boyfriend _____ with you?

Sue: No. He has to work.

Lynne: Oh that's too bad. When ⁷ _____ you _____ back home?

Sue: On Sunday. We ⁸ _____ long.

Un cariñoso saludo y mucho ánimo

Teacher Susana

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R_xmJcg1iBU