

**CETIS 5 - Turno Vespertino**  
**Inglés III - Guía para examen extraordinario**  
**Semestre Ago 23 - Ene 24**

*Esta guía es teórica, no contiene ejercicios. Recuerda estudiar tu cuadernillo de clase para revisar las actividades.*

**(be) going to**

We use “(be) going to” to talk about plans and intentions. For this tense, we need to conjugate the verb to be for each subject and then use the verb in infinitive form.

subject	verb to be	“going to”	infinitive verb
I	am am not	going to	do go play eat drink watch dance ...etc
you, we, they	are aren't		
he, she, it	is isn't		

**will / won't**

We use “will” or “won't” to talk about the future, but in this case we are expressing something we want to do, or a prediction. It is used the same for every subject and paired with an infinitive verb.

subject		infinitive verb
I, you, he, she, it, we, they	will  will not (won't)	do go play eat drink watch dance ...etc

**modal verbs**

Modal verbs are used to indicate “modality”. They are auxiliary verbs, which means they need another verb to have meaning.

The structure for a sentence with a modal verb is:

subject + modal + infinitive verb + complement

*“Students must pay attention in class”*

MODAL VERB	USE	EXAMPLE
<b>must</b> <b>must not</b>	To talk about an obligation. To express prohibition.	"I <u>must clean</u> my room." "The students <u>must do</u> the homework"
<b>have to</b> <b>don't have to</b>  <b>has to</b> <b>doesn't have to</b>	To express a more general obligation, sometimes with more details.	"I <u>have to work</u> on Monday." "We <u>don't have to work</u> on Sunday."  "She <u>has to go</u> at 9pm." "He <u>doesn't have to take</u> the bus."
<b>should</b> <b>should not (shouldn't)</b>	To ask and give advice. To express opinions. To make suggestions.	"You <u>shouldn't eat</u> junk food." "We <u>should be</u> more ecological." "The class <u>should finish</u> early."
<b>would</b> <b>would not (wouldn't)</b>	To talk about hypotheses. To talk about wishes. To make offers or requests.	"I <u>would give</u> you my food if you want it." "I <u>would like to travel</u> a lot." " <u>Would you pass</u> the salt?"

### **zero conditional**

The "conditionals" are sentences used to talk about different situations. They usually have two sides, one side with "if" or "when" and another with a consequence.

With the conditional zero we talk about general truths, sometimes scientific fact or just things that are always true. With this conditional, both sides are in PRESENT.

CONDITION - (If / when) + present simple	RESULT - present simple
If you freeze water,	it becomes a solid.
When you mix red and blue,	you get purple.
If they don't get enough water,	plants die.

You can also write the RESULT first, and the CONDITION second, example:  
"You get purple when you mix red and blue."

### **first conditional**

The first conditional also has two sides, the condition and the result. It is used to talk about a possibility in the future and its probable result. In this case, the condition is in PRESENT and the possible result in FUTURE.

CONDITION - (If / when) + present simple	RESULT - future simple
If you study,	you will pass the class.
When we are late to class,	the teacher will get mad.

You can also write the RESULT first, and the CONDITION second, example:  
"You will pass the class if you study."