

# ENGLISH

## 3rd

SECONDARY

### SESSION B

ONLINE CONSULTING  
( CHAPTERS 7,8,9 )

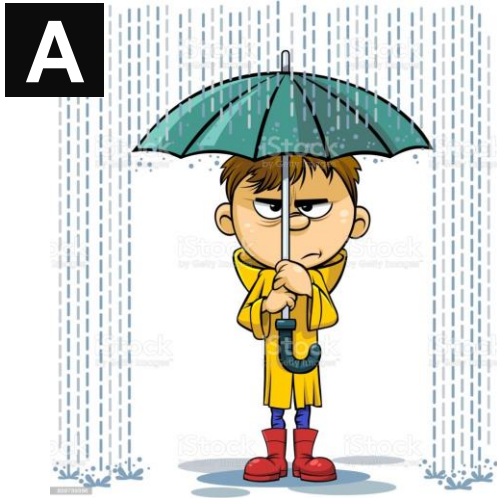


 **SACO OLIVEROS**

Must and Mustn't

1

## NAME THE CORRECT WEATHER



**A** RAINY

**B** WINDY

**C** SUNNY

**D** STORMY

**E** COLD

**F** CLOUDY





# BE GOING TO



## ✓ AFFIRMATIVE

I	am	going to	eat a pizza
You	are		
He She It	is		
We They	are		

## ✗ NEGATIVE

I	'm not	going to	eat a pizza
You	aren't		
He She It	isn't		
We They	aren't		

## What are You Going to Do ?

What are you going to do  
after class?

I'm going to play soccer.



## EXAMPLES:

### Interrogative sentences:

• Is it going to rain this afternoon?



• Are you going to study to be a lawyer?



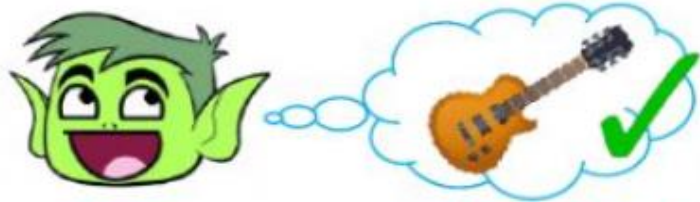
• Is she going to give him a kiss?



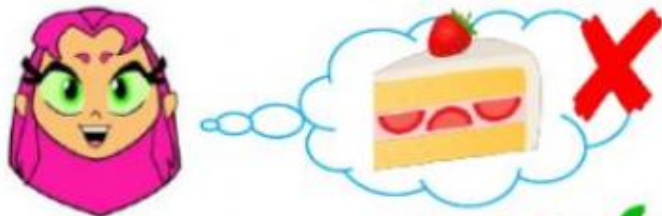
- Example:
- I am going to go to the party tonight.
- She is going to come with me.
- We are going to take a taxi to the party.
- I think it's going to be a great night.
- Use:
- - Talking about plans/intentions
- - Making predictions/Opinions about the future

2

## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES : BE GOING TO



1. He is going to play the guitar.



2. She isn't going to eat a cake.



3. He is going to read a book.



4. He is going to play video games.




5. She isn't going to use the computer.







1. What ... your brother going to do tomorrow?

- a) are
-  is
- c) does


2. (A) ... you going to see the movie?  
(B) Yes, I ....

- a) Do / am
- b) Are / are
-  Are / am


3. My friend ... a birthday party next week.

- a) is going to has
- b) going to have
-  is going to have


4. I can see a lot of gray clouds in the sky. I think it ... rain soon.

-  is going to
- b) goes to
- c) going to

5. (A) When ... they ... arrive?  
(B) I'm not sure.

- a) do / go to
- b) will / going to
-  are / going to

6. ... are you going to do on your summer holiday?

- a) Where
-  What
- c) How

4

## MATCH THE SENTENCES AND QUESTIONS :

I AM GOING ...

TO FINISH THE HOMEWORK ?

IS JAMES GOING ...

START A NEW BUSINESS.

WE AREN'T ....

TO LIVE IN GERMANY.

JACK IS GOING TO ...

APPLY FOR THE JOB?

WHO IS GOING TO ...

GOING TO LEAVE TOMORROW.





# MUST / MUST NOT



We use **must** to Express a stronger point of view. "We need to ..." "We have to..." The modal **must** also expresses opinion, one person's point of view.

Example Sentences Related To MUST;

- We **must** fasten our seatbelts.
- You **must** stop playing computer games.
- She **must** learn to drive. It will be very useful.
- Banks **must** examine all documents.
- She **must not** disturb me.
- The students **must** study English at least eleven hours a week.
- You **mustn't** smoke.
- **Must** you always be a first?
- He **must** finish this novel till tomorrow morning.

- Para expresar **obligación**:

*I **must study** (Debo estudiar)*

- En negativo para expresar **prohibición**:

*You **mustn't open** the window*

*(No debes/puedes abrir la ventana)*

## MUST



→ She **MUST** be in bed because she has the flu.



→ Jack **MUST** brush his teeth before going to bed.

✓ Obligation  
✓ Strong advice

## MUSTN'T



→ Peter **MUSTN'T** sleep during the class.



→ You **MUSTN'T** smoke.

✓ Prohibition





1) must / the / gums / You / chew / lesson. / not / during

You must not chew gums during the lesson.

2) fasten / your / before / You / driving. / must / seatbelt

You must fasten your seatbelt before driving.

3) Students / by / must / essay / complete / Friday. / the

Students must complete the essay by friday.

4) cinema. / not / loudly / in / We / the / must / speak

We must not speak loudly in the cinema.





1. Children must respect their parents .



2. You must not shout in the library.



3. People must not drink alcohol before they drive.



4. We must brush our teeth three times a day.



5. You must study hard if you want to pass your exams.



6. They must not eat lots of sweets every day.





- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| a. You must pay attention at school.            | True | False |
| b. You must be quiet in the library.            | True | False |
| c. You mustn't wear trainers when you do sport. | True | False |
| d. You must shout at the museum.                | True | False |
| e. You mustn't run across the road.             | True | False |
| f. You must look after your pets.               | True | False |
| g. You mustn't keep your bedroom tidy.          | True | False |



1. You *must* / *must not* smoke in public transportation.

2. *What* / *Who* are you going / *going to* do after classes ?

3. Students *must* / *must not* write on the *desks* / notebooks.

4. You *must* / *must not* ask the teacher to *go to* / go the toilet.

5. *Are* / *Is* Patrick and James going to travel to Cuzco in *dry* / *spring*.

6. If you don't understand, you must ask your teacher for *clarification* / *confusing*.





1- Sophia is sick. She \_\_\_\_\_ do any housework.

a) going to

b) must

c) stop

 must not

2- My parents are going \_\_\_\_\_ to Peru next month to visit me.

 to come

b) to visit

c) come

d) went

3- Swimmers \_\_\_\_\_ take a shower before getting into the pool.

a) must not

b) to wash

 must

d) going to

4- I really love flowers. I mean .... I love \_\_\_\_\_ season.

a) fall

 spring

c) winter

d) summer

5- It's cold today. I need a \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't find it.

a) skirt

b) cap

c) dress

 sweater



- 1) Phoebe is doing her head exercises.
- 2) She is going skiing with her family next month.
- 3) She went to Vancouver last May.
- 4) It was snowing when she went to Vancouver.
- 5) She looked the weather in Aspen on the internet .
- 6) She doesn't have a special skiing clothes.

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE



## READING

# HAVING A DOG

Having a dog helps a child learn how to act responsibly. As a dog owner, the child must take care of the animal's daily needs. The dog must be fed and exercised every day. A dog is completely dependent on its owner for all its needs, including the need for good health and a safe environment. Therefore, being responsible for a dog also means taking care of the dog so that it stays healthy. Furthermore, the owner must take responsibility for the safety of the dog and the safety of the people it comes into contact with. If the child forgets any of these duties and responsibilities, or ignores any of the dog's needs, the dog will suffer. This teaches the child that his responsibility to the dog is more important than his desire to play with his toys, talk on the phone, or watch TV. This is true not only for the care of a dog, but also for the care of oneself, another person, or one's job. Learning how to take responsibility for the health and welfare of a dog leads to learning how to take responsibility for oneself.



YES / NO

1) Children must take care of animals.

YES / NO

2) Children must not feed their dogs every day.

YES / NO

3) Children are more responsible when they have a pet.

YES / NO

4) A dog suffers if the child forgets the duties and responsibilities.

YES / NO

5) Children must not learn how to take a responsibility for the dog's health.



