

exercises

Activity 57: Completa este pasaje con los verbos del cuadro, usando los tiempos **PASADO** (simple past y *used to*), **PRESENTE** (simple present and progressive present with *ing*) y **FUTURO** (inmediato con *going to* y simple con *will*). Sugerimos que selecciones ☒ los verbos que vas utilizando a fin de facilitar tu tarea. Verifica luego las respuestas correctas ...



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ☐ buy | ☐ go | ☐ make |
| ☐ drive | ☐ have | ☐ sell |
| ☐ get | ☐ have to | ☐ use |



In many cities nowadays, food shopping takes very little time. In the past, people to a different shop for each item. For example, you meat at a butcher's shop and fish at a fish market. A fruit market fruit and vegetables. For dry foods like rice or beans, you go to grocery stores. Today, you all these things at supermarket. Many supermarkets a lot of money these days. But times are changing. Soon, people in their cars to huge out-of-town stores called "hypermarkets" to buy everything they need. And who knows? Sometime in the near future, everyone state-of-the-art computers at home. People them to purchase everything from food to furniture, from legal advice to medical help. In some places of the world it's happening already!!

exercises

Activity 58: Teniendo en cuenta los tiempos verbales, selecciona la OPCIÓN MAS ADECUADA como respuesta a cada una de estas preguntas. Verifica luego las respuestas correctas ...



1. When did people travel by horse and carriage?
☐ Soon.
☐ About 100 years ago.
☐ These days.
2. When might doctors find a cure for the flu or the common cold?
☐ Nowadays.
☐ In the next 50 years.
☐ A few years ago.
3. When did the first man go to the moon?
☐ Sometime in the future.
☐ Today.
☐ About 30 years ago.
4. When are most people going to have computers at home?
☐ In the past.
☐ Right now.
☐ In the next few years.

grammar

Collocations II Agrupación de palabras II

Mr. Grammar reitera la explicación de la Unidad 6 acerca de COLLOCATIONS en la gramática inglesa.



COLLOCATION O AGRUPACION DE PALABRAS se refiere a los vocablos que suelen ir juntos en inglés.

Vamos a un ejemplo seductor: ¿Qué verbo "colocarías" delante del sustantivo **LOVE** (amor)? ¡¡Muy bien!! **MAKE** (hacer), **make love**. Ya veo que has comprendido. Aquí tienes otros ejemplos:

get lost
(perderse)

quit gambling
(dejar de apostar, jugar)

feel sorry
(sentir pena)

exercises

Activity 59: En esta actividad tienes que encontrar las palabras o frases del primer cuadro que habitualmente acompañan a los verbos del segundo cuadro. ESCRIBE las palabras o frases en los casilleros correspondientes. Sugerimos que selecciones ☒ las palabras o frases que vas utilizando a fin de facilitar tu tarea. Verifica luego las respuestas correctas ...



- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ☐ a cold | ☐ relaxed |
| ☐ dieting | ☐ smoking |
| ☐ energetic | ☐ touch |
| ☐ married | ☐ weight |

feel

get

lose

quit