



Colegio
Virginia Bravo
CORMUN RANCAÑA



Worksheet number 1

8th Grade
Mr. Hellman

Contents and Objectives of This Worksheet



NOMBRE :

FECHA : 01/03/2021 al 05/03/2021

OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE: Reforzar los últimos contenidos vistos durante el año anterior, con el fin de reactivar los conocimientos mediante la observación y lectura de material.

OA: 01-09

HABILIDADES :

- Listening
- Reading

Hello and welcome to our class.

Durante esta clase reforzaremos lo visto durante el final del 2° semestre de 2020, con el fin de que puedas refrescar contenidos y vincularlos a la nueva unidad "information and communication technologies". Se espera que para las próximas clases puedas escribir ideas respecto al tema, utilizando vocabulario específico y conjunciones que ayuden a comprender el mensaje que quieras dar.



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F.A.N.B.O.Y.S

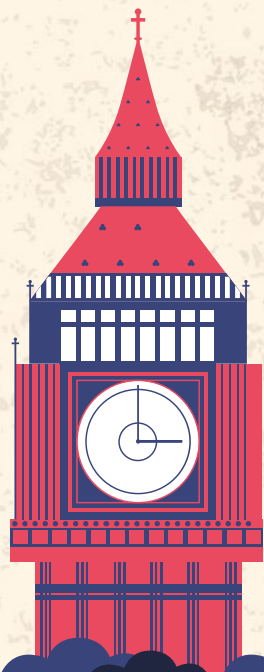
Coordinating
Conjunctions

02.

Future

Use of Will and Be Going
To





miStAkEs
are proof
that you are
TRYING

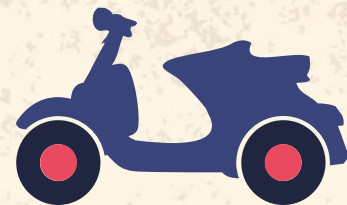
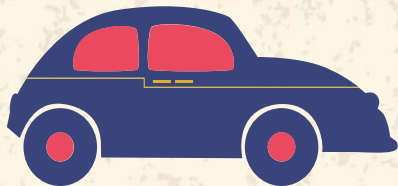




01

F.A.N.B.O.Y.S

Coordinating Conjunctions



Actividad 1. F.A.N.B.O.Y.S

Las FANBOYS, o formalmente conocidas como conjunciones, son un grupo menor de palabras las que nos ayudarán siempre a añadir, restar, contrastar o dar razones de una oración, logrando dar cohesión a lo que se dice.

Por ejemplo, podemos observar su importancia si damos situaciones concretas:

"I felt sick, i needed to go to the hospital, I had a stomachache, I never had this much pain, I called 132"

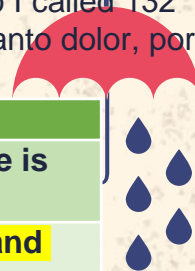
(Me sentí enfermo, necesitaba ir al hospital, tenía dolor de estómago, Nunca había tenido tanto dolor, llamé al 132)

suenan como frases totalmente aisladas lo que complica al momento de comprender el mensaje. Sin embargo, si añadimos las FANBOYS, queda de la siguiente manera:

"I felt sick and I needed to go to the hospital for I had a stomachache, but I never had this much pain so I called 132"

(Me sentí enfermo y necesitaba ir al hospital ya que me dolía el estómago, pero nunca había sentido tanto dolor, por lo que llamé al 132)

Acronym	Stands for	Meaning in Spanish	Example
F	For	Ya qué / debido a	Polar bears are suffering for ice is melting
A	And	Y	Deforestation affects animals and humans
N	Nor	Ni	We don't have to litter nor smoke
B	But	Pero	Pandas are beautiful but they are in danger
O	Or	O	We have to reduce or reuse
Y	Yet	Aún así	We care about the earth, yet there are people polluting
S	So	Entonces / por lo que	The world is in danger, so we have to do something



- **Coordinating conjunctions** are used to link or join two words or phrases that are equally important and complete in terms of grammar when compared with each other.
- The sentences or words do not depend on anything to give themselves meaning.



For	= Because	➡	I told her to leave, for I was very tired.
And	= In addition to	➡	I like football, and I like hockey.
Nor	= And not	➡	I have neither done the dishes nor the laundry.
But	= However	➡	She's 85 but she still goes swimming every day.
Or	= Either	➡	I will eat either a hamburger or a hotdog.
Yet	= But	➡	The weather was cold, yet bright and sunny.
So	= Therefore	➡	It was still painful so I went to see a doctor.

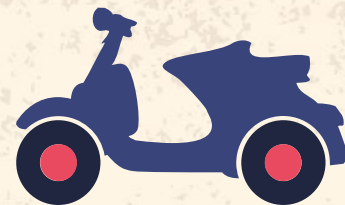
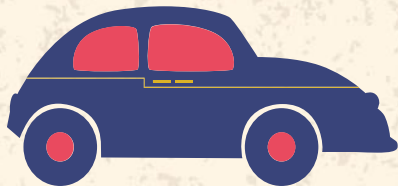
1. Dan likes to race his car fast, (and / or / but) he should think about safety.
2. I knew exactly where I put my wallet, (and / or / but) I still couldn't find it.
3. I love to draw, (and / or / but) my friend loves to design in art class.
4. We went to the hospital, (and / or / but) we found out it was closed early.
5. I have fifty dollars, (yet / and / so) I still can't afford the new video game.
6. I didn't study hard enough, (yet / and / so) I didn't pass my latest exam.
7. I enjoyed the movie, (and / or / but) my little brother did not.
8. I can fish in the morning, (and / or / but) I can fish in the late evening.
9. She can run in the morning, (and / or / but) I will jog in the morning.
10. You are a new student, (yet / and / so) you will have to learn the class routines.
11. You didn't finish on time, (yet / and / so) you will have to come back tomorrow.
12. Do all your homework, (and / or / but) else you will fall behind.
13. Always respect your elders, (yet / and / so) that you may earn their trust.



02

Future

Use of Will and Be Going To



WILL

Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking
(Immediate decisions)

I will have salad and the fish.

Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences
(Predictions without evidence)

I think United will win the game.

Express a future fact.

The sun will rise tomorrow.

GOING TO

Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking
(Prior plans)

I am going to visit my aunt next Friday.

Express a prediction based on present evidence
(Predictions with evidence)

Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

Express something that is about to happen.

Get back! the bomb is going to explode.

Recordemos el uso de will:

En una afirmación: Personal pronoun + will + infinitive verb + Complement
I will go to Valparaíso

En una negación: Personal pronoun + won't + infinitive verb + complement
I won't go to Valparaíso

En una pregunta: Will + personal pronoun + infinitive verb + complement + ?
Will you go to Valparaíso?



AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS	
			Affirmative	Negative
I am going to eat	I am not going to eat	Am I going to eat ?	Yes, I am	No, I am not
You are going to eat	You aren't going to eat	Are you going to eat ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
He is going to eat	He isn't going to eat	Is he going to eat ?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
She is going to eat	She isn't going to eat	Is she going to eat ?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
It is going to eat	It isn't going to eat	Is it going to eat ?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
We are going to eat	We aren't going to eat	Are we going to eat ?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
You are going to eat	You aren't going to eat	Are you going to eat ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
? They are going to eat	They aren't going to eat	Are they going to eat ?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

La diferencia entre "Be going to" y "will" se basa en que la primera la utilizaremos para planes cercanos en el tiempo, mientras que "will" servirá más en casos de futuro distante, promesas o predicciones.



take

They _____
_____ the bus.



make

She _____
_____ a speech.



travel

They _____
_____ by plane.



see

She _____
_____ a film.



drink

She _____
_____ some coffee.



have

They _____
_____ a baby.



buy

He _____
_____ a new tie.



be

They _____
_____ rich.



score

He _____
_____ a goal.



win

He _____
_____ the race.



play

They _____
_____ basketball.



get

They _____
_____ married.



1. Mrs.Hunt and Mrs.Shaw _____ meet at a cafe.They _____ meet in the park.



2. Mrs.Brooks _____ buy a new car.She _____ buy a new house.



3. The old couple _____ go running.They _____ go walking.



4. Tyler _____ visit his grandmother.He _____ stay at home and play computer games.



5. Mrs.Richardson _____ go to the library.She _____ go to the supermarket.



7. Gracie _____ learn how to play the violin. She _____ learn how to play the guitar.



9. Nathan _____ get good news.He _____ get high grades at school.



6. Poppy _____ ride her new bicycle.She _____ play with her dolls.



8. Mr.Williamson _____ take the dog to the vet.He _____ take her for a walk.



10. Jenson _____ receive a big box.He _____ receive a letter from his uncle.



11. Sebastian _____ go to work today.He _____ have a rest on the armchair.



12. Arthur _____ play successfully , but his baseball team _____ win the match tomorrow.

Exit Ticket

1. What are your plans for today?





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