



Welcome to Class



Week 7

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**TODOS
BILINGÜES**



Grupo Innovador Lingüístico S.C

**ARE YOU
READY?!**





Unit 10-11

Grammar

- Third conditional
- Modal verbs
- Wish /if only
- Used to, infinitive and -ing form
- Future perfect
- Future continuous
- Future in the past
- Present tense for plots
- The passive
- Used to and be used to

Vocabulary

- Presentation aids
- Environment
- Go
- Useful verbs to discuss environment



Real Communication PRESENTATIONS

INTRODUCTIONS

Thank you very much for coming here today.
Let me take a moment to introduce myself.
Hello, my name is... and I...

STARTING

The topic of my presentation is...
I'd like to start by...
I'll start by telling you...
Today I'd like to talk about / say a few words about...
Then I'll move on to... After that I'll...
Lastly, I'll ..., concluding with...

SEQUENCING

I've divided my talk into three parts. They are...
Firstly, secondly, etc.
First of all, then, next, finally

GIVING EXAMPLES

To give you an example,...
For example,...
A good example is...

GIVING REASONS

This is why...
The main reason is...
Therefore...

SHOWING VISUAL AIDS

I'd like to show you a photo of...
Here is a picture showing...
This is... Here is...

MOVING ON

Before I finish this part of the talk, I would just like to...
Let's move on to...
Let me turn now to...

SUMMARISING AND CONCLUDING

To recap, I've told you about / shown you / explained, etc.
In conclusion... To sum up...

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Third conditional

Conditional sentence type

Usage

If clause verb tense

Main clause verb tense

3rd

Condition in the past that did **not** happen.

Past perfect

Would have + past participle

IF + PAST PERFECT, ...would have + past participle

If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car.

Would've

It expresses the situation which is contrary to reality in the past.



Third conditional

*If I had known his number,
I would have phone him.*



- **You would have bought a new car if you had saved money.**

You didn't buy a car because you didn't save money. Now, you cannot change that.

- **If Lisa had been smarter, she would have gotten the job.**

Lisa didn't get the job because she wasn't smart.

- **What would you have done if it had snowed in the winter?**

This means it didn't snow.



	If-clause <i>(condition)</i>	Main clause <i>(result)</i>
Zero Conditional - used for present , real/factual situations	If I drink coffee at night,	I don't sleep well.
First Conditional - used for future real/factual situations	If I drink coffee tonight,	I won't sleep well.
Second Conditional - used for present or future unreal , imaginary situations	If I drank coffee tonight,	I wouldn't sleep well.
Third Conditional - used for past unreal , imaginary situations	If I had drunk coffee last night,	I wouldn't have slept well.



Future review

- Use *will*, *be going to*, *may* / *might* and *could* to express certainty and uncertainty in the future.

Agriculture is going to involve a lot of water.

What illnesses might you be at risk of?

Future perfect

- Use the future perfect to say that something will be finished by a certain time in the future.

One million people will have died of malaria.

will have to

- Use *will have to* to talk about obligation in the future.
Global food production will have to increase by 60%.

Future continuous

- Use the future continuous to say that something will be in progress at a moment in the future.
3.4 billion people will be living in water-stressed countries.

Future in the past

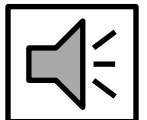
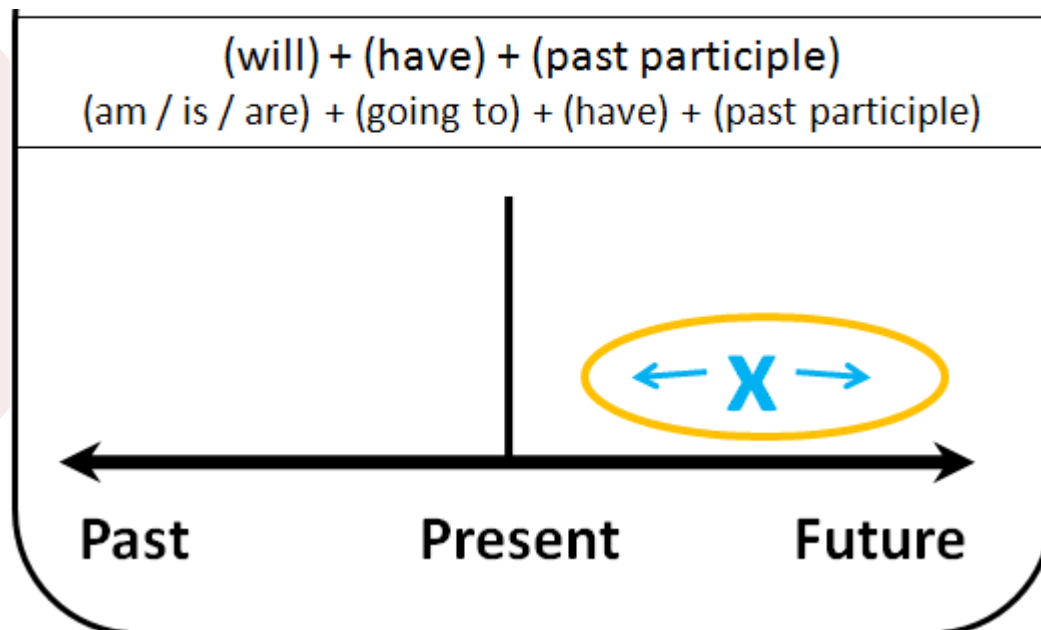
- Use *was* / *were going to* or *would* in the past when you want to talk about something that was in the future at that time.
We were going to run out of farming land.



Future perfect

Future perfect to say that something will be finished by certain time in the future

One million people **will have died** of malaria



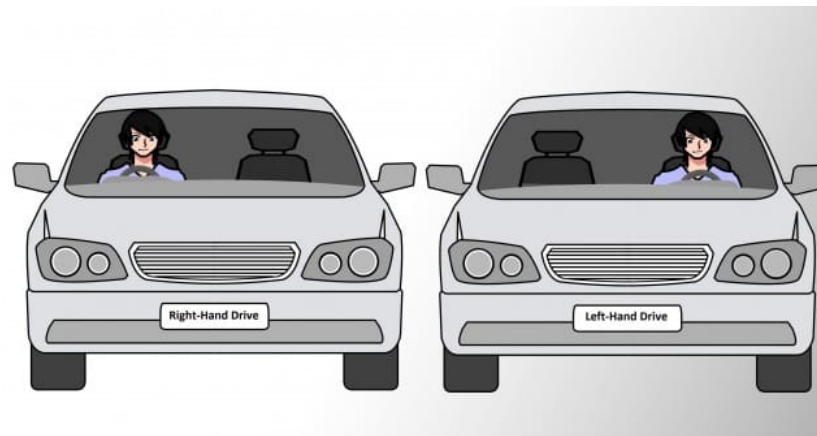


Used To / Be/Get + Used To

What's the difference between ?

I used to drive on the left

I'm used to driving on the left





Passive voice

Object + **Verb to be** + **Past participle** + subject (by)

We use the passive when we want to change the focus of a clause,
Who is doing the actions it is not important or not known.

Active Voice	Passive voice
He loves me .	I am loved.
We took our children to the circus.	The children were taken to the circus.
A thief stole my money .	My money was stolen.

We took our **children** to the circus.

↓ ↓
Subject Verb

↓
Object



Passive voice





Passive voice - Exercise

1. Honda manufactures these cars.

The cars **are manufactured** by Honda.

2. This restaurant serves delicious food.

Delicious food **is served** in this restaurant

3. You should water this plant every day.

This plant **should be watered** every day

4. My brother fixed my car.

My car **was fixed** by my brother.

5. Mr. Planter was fixing my bicycle.

My bicycle **was being fixed** by Mr. Planter.

Vocabulary: Environment

Organic

Sustainable

Global

Greenhouse

Climate

Genetically modified

Acid

Endangered

Carbon

Renewable

Change

Food

Footprint

Energy

Warming

Development

Rain

Species / animals

Organisms

Gas



Infinitive and Gerund

Gerund

As the subject of a clause

Cycling is good for your health.

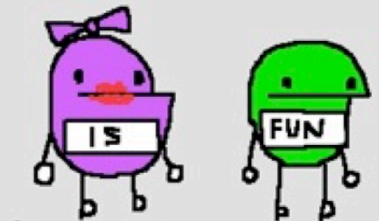
After a preposition

I did my homework **before going out**.

NOUN PHRASE VERB ADJECTIVE



subject



predicate



SEE

you

NEXT CLASS!

Thank *you* for joining us today.