



PLANS DE FUTURO (*FUTURE PLANS*)



"Clipboard with calendar placed on desk amidst stationary" (Marko Klaric, CC0 1.0)










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1. ETAPAS DA VIDA (LIFE STAGES)

LIFE STAGES						
						
Baby (bebé) 0-1	Toddler (cativo/a) 1-3	Child (nenó/a) 3-12	Teenager (adolescente) 12-18	Young Adult (mozo/a)	Adult (persoa adulta)	Old person (persoa maior)

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VERBOS E EXPRESIÓNS SOBRE AS ETAPAS DA VIDA				
				
BE BORN (nacer)	GROW UP (crecer)	START SCHOOL (comezar a escola)	GO TO PRIMARY SCHOOL (ir a escola primaria)	GO TO SECONDARY SCHOOL (ir ao instituto)
				
MAKE FRIENDS (facer amigos)	LEAVE SCHOOL (rematar a escola)	GO TO UNIVERSITY (ir á universidade)	GRADUATE (graduarse)	MOVE OUT (marchar da casa familiar)
				
GET A JOB (conseguir un traballo)	WORK (traballar)	BUY A HOUSE (comprar unha casa)	FALL IN LOVE (namorarse)	GET MARRIED (casarse)
				
HAVE CHILDREN (ter fillos/as)	GET DIVORCED (divorciarse)	RETIRE (xubilarse)	GET OLD (envellecer)	DIE (morrer)

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EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 1

Une as palabras coas definicións correctas (*Match the words with the correct definitions*):

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|---|
| 1) Baby | _____ | A. A person that goes to Secondary School. |
| 2) Toddler | _____ | B. A person that only drinks milk. |
| 3) Child | _____ | C. A person that is learning to walk and speak. |
| 4) Teenager | _____ | D. A person that goes to Primary School. |
| 5) Adult | _____ | E. A person who is 85 years old. |
| 6) Old person | _____ | F. A person that is over 18. |

Exercicio 2

Escribe os números do 1 ao 10 para poñer en orde cronolóxica os momentos da vida (*Write the numbers 1-10 to put the life events in the correct order*):

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) ___ die | (f) ___ go to Primary School |
| (b) ___ work | (g) ___ learn to walk |
| (c) ___ get a job | (h) ___ go to Secondary School |
| (d) ___ go to university | (i) ___ be born |
| (e) ___ leave school | (j) ___ retire |

Exercicio 3

Une os verbos coa etapa da vida (*Match the verbs with the life stages*):

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Be born | ___ A) to school |
| 2) Go | ___ B) a job |
| 3) Get | ___ C) in a hospital |
| 4) Retire | ___ D) at 65 or older |

2. OS CONECTORES DE SECUENCIA (*SEQUENCE CONNECTORS*)

Os **conectores de secuencia** serven para indicar a orde na que ocorren os feitos ou pasos dunha acción. Son moi útiles cando explicamos **instrucións**, **historias** ou describimos **rutinas**. Aquí imos ver os seguintes conectores:

CONNECTORS	SIGNIFICADO EN GALEGO	USO PRINCIPAL	EXEMPLO EN INGLÉS	TRADUCCIÓN AO GALEGO
FIRST ↓	primeiro	Indica o primeiro paso ou evento	First , I wake up at 7 a.m.	Primeiro , érgome ás 7 da mañá.
THEN ↓	despois / logo	Indica o que ocorre a continuación	Then , I brush my teeth.	Despois , lavo os dentes.
NEXT ↓	a continuación / logo	Indica o seguinte paso despois do anterior	Next , I get dressed.	Logo , vístome.
FINALLY	finalmente / por último	Indica o último paso ou conclusión	Finally , I go to school.	Finalmente , vou ao colexio.

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EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 4

Le estas frases e orde a historia empregando os conectores de secuencia "*first, then, next, finally*" (*Read these sentences and order the story using the sequence connectors "first, then, next, finally"*):

- _____ A. He went to Secondary School and made lots of friends.
- _____ B. He started Primary School when he was 6.
- _____ C. He got a job, worked for many years and retired at 65.



_____ D. He was born in a small village.

Exercicio 5

Escoita o seguinte texto sobre a vida de Mark e escolle a resposta correcta (*Listen to Mark's life and choose the correct answer*):

1. Where was Mark born?
 - a) In a small city
 - b) In a small town
 - c) In another country
2. What subject did he enjoy at school?
 - a) Art
 - b) History
 - c) Science
3. What did he study at university?
 - a) Medicine
 - b) Teaching
 - c) Engeneering
4. Where did he get a job?
 - a) In a technology company
 - b) In a hospital
 - c) In a school
5. What did he create?
 - a) A mobile app
 - b) New software programmes
 - c) A videogame
6. What does he help young people learn?
 - a) Drawing
 - b) Cooking
 - c) Coding
7. Is Mark married?
 - a) Yes, he is.
 - b) No, he isn't.
 - c) We don't know.
8. How *many* children has he got?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) More *than* two


3. UNHA BIOGRAFÍA (A BIOGRAPHY)

Unha **biografía** é un texto que conta a vida dunha persoa: onde naceu, que fixo, que estudou, onde traballou, etc.

Para contar unha biografía usamos **conectores de secuencia**, que nos axudan a organizar a información en orde: **first** (primeiro), **then** (despois), **next** (a continuación) e **finally** (por último). Estes conectores fan que a historia sexa máis clara e fácil de seguir.


Imos ver un exemplo dunha biografía:

BIOGRAPHY



Elizabeth II

- Birth: April 21, 1926
- Death: September 8, 2022
- Queen of the United Kingdom
- British



Early Life:


First, Queen Elizabeth II was born on April 21, 1926, in London, England. She grew up in a royal family with her sister, Princess Margaret. Elizabeth started school at home. She didn't go to university, but she studied history, languages, and law.

Final years:

Queen Elizabeth never officially retired. **Finally**, she died on September 8, 2022, at the age of 96, being the longest-reigning monarch in British history.

Adult life:

Then, Elizabeth got married to Prince Philip in 1947. **Next**, they had children together: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward. She became queen in 1952 and continued to work as queen for over 70 years.



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EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 6

Contesta ás preguntas *sobre* a vida da Raíña Isabel II (*Answer the questions about Queen Elizabeth's II life*):

1. When and where was Queen Elizabeth II born?
2. Who was Queen Elizabeth II's sister?
3. What subjects did Queen Elizabeth II study during her education?
4. Who did Queen Elizabeth II marry and in what year?
5. How many children did Queen Elizabeth II have and what are their names?
6. In what year did Elizabeth become queen of the United Kingdom?
7. How long did Queen Elizabeth II reign and when did she die?

Exercicio 7

Coloca os eventos da vida da Raíña Isabel II na orde correcta (1-5) (*Put the events of Queen Elizabeth's II life in the correct order 1-5*):

- a) She became Queen of the United Kingdom. ----
- b) She died at the age of 96. ----
- c) She married Prince Philip. ----
- d) She was born in London. ----
- e) She had four children. ----

4. O FUTURO CON "BE GOING TO" (FUTURE WITH "BE GOING TO")

Usamos "be going to" para falar de:

1. **Plans ou intencións** → algo que queremos ou planeamos facer.

I'm going to travel to London (Vou viaxar a Londres).

2. **Predicións baseadas en evidencias** → algo que parece que vai pasar porque hai sinais ou probas.

Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain (Mira aquelas nubes negras! Vai chover)

► **Como se forma?**

A continuación amósanse unhas táboas con todas as persoas:

FORMA AFIRMATIVA				
PRONOMES	TO BE	GOING TO	VERBO	TRADUCIÓN
I	am	going to	play	vou xogar
You	are	going to	play	vas xogar
He/She/It	is	going to	play	vai xogar
We	are	going to	play	imos xogar
You	are	going to	play	ides xogar
They	are	going to	play	vãn xogar

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- A estrutura é:

Suxeito + verbo "to be" + going to + verbo principal en infinitivo

- Podemos empregar a forma longa ou curta do verbo "to be":

You are going to travel / You're going to travel (Ti vas viaxar).

- Exemplos:

- *I'm going to visit my grandmother tomorrow* (Vou visitar a miña avoa mañá). → **plan**
- *She's going to learn French next year* (Ela vai aprender francés o ano que ven). → **intención**
- *Look at those clouds! It's going to rain* (Mira aquelas nubes! Vai chover). → **predición con evidencia**

PRONOMES	TO BE	GOING TO	VERBO	TRADUCIÓN
I	am not	going to	play	non vou xogar
You	aren't	going to	play	non vós xogar
He/She/It	isn't	going to	play	non vai xogar
We	aren't	going to	play	non imos xogar
You	aren't	going to	play	non ides xogar
They	aren't	going to	play	non van xogar

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► A estrutura é:

Suxeito + verbo "to be" en negativo + going to + verbo principal en infinitivo

► Podemos empregar a forma longa ou curta do verbo "to be":

You are not going to travel / You aren't going to travel (Ti non vas viaxar).

► Exemplos:

- *I'm **not** going to eat pizza* (Non vou comer pizza).
- *He **isn't** going to come* (El non vai vir).
- *They **aren't** going to win* (Non van gañar).

TO BE	PRONOMES	GOING TO	VERBO	TRADUCCIÓN
Am	I	going to	play?	vou xogar?
Are	you	going to	play?	vós xogar?
Is	he/she/it	going to	play?	vai xogar?
Are	we	going to	play?	imos xogar?
Are	you	going to	play?	ides xogar?
Are	they	going to	play?	ván xogar?

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- ▶ Para facer unha pregunta, invertemos a orde:

Verbo "to be" + suxeito + going to + verbo principal en infinitivo?

She's going to visit her mother → *Is she going to visit her mother?* (Vai visitar a súa nai?)

- ▶ Nas respostas curtas, empregamos o verbo "to be" e sempre temos que usar o pronome, non o nome propio ou común. Por exemplo:

Is Peter going to take a photo? Yes, he is. / ~~Yes, Peter is.~~

- ▶ Usamos a forma longa na resposta curta afirmativa.

Is Peter going to take a photo? Yes, he is. / Yes, he's.

- ▶ Exemplos:

- **Are you going to study?** (Vas estudar?)
- **Is she going to visit us?** (Vai ela visitarnos?)
- **What are we going to do?** (Que imos facer?)

4.1 Diferenza entre "be going to" e "will"

Cando falamos en inglés do futuro, podemos usar tanto **"will"** como **"be going to"**, pero non se utilizan nas mesmas situacións. É importante saber a diferenza para expresar con claridade se estamos a tomar unha **decisión ao momento**, se temos **un plan xa decidido**, ou se facemos **unha predición en base ao que vemos ou sabemos**.

A continuación, amosámosche **un cadro resumen** coas principais diferenzas:

	WILL	BE GOING TO
AFIRMATIVA (+)	Subject + will + infinitive. <i>I will study English.</i> (Eu estudarei inglés)	Subject + am / is / are + going to + infinitive. <i>I am going to study English.</i> (Eu vou estudar Inglés)
NEGATIVA (-)	Subject + won't + infinitive. <i>I will won't call you.</i> (Eu non te chamarei)	Subject + am / is / are + not + going to + infinitive. <i>I'm not going to call you.</i> (Eu non te vou chamar)
INTERROGATIVA (?)	Will + subject + infinitive? <i>Will you come?</i> (Virás?)	Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + infinitive? <i>Are you going to come?</i> (Vas vir?)
USOS	Decisións espontáneas, predicións, promesas, ofertas. <i>I'll help you with your bags.</i> (Axudareite coas maletas)	Plans, intencións, predicións baseadas en evidencias. <i>Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.</i> (Mira as nubes. Vai chover)
EXPRESIÓNS FRECUENTES	<i>I think..., I hope..., I promise..., maybe,</i>	<i>Tomorrow, Next weekend, Next week, Next moth, Next year,</i>

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Recorda que:

Usamos **"will"** para expresar:

- ✓ Unha **decisión espontánea**, tomada no momento de falar.

I will answer the phone. (Eu vou atender o teléfono, acabo de decidir)

- ✓ Unha **predición baseada na opinión** ou na crenza de alguén.



I think it will rain. (Penso que choverá)

- ✓ Unha **promesa, ofrecemento** ou **compromiso**.

I promise I will help you. (Prometo que che axudarei)

Usamos **"be going to"** para expresar:

- ✓ Un plan ou intención que xa temos decidido antes de faltar.

I'm going to visit my friends tomorrow. (Vou visitar os meus amigos mañá)

- ✓ Unha **predición baseada en evidencias**.

Look at the clouds. It's going to rain. (Mira as nubes. Vai chover)



EXERCICIOS

Exercicio 8

Transforma as seguintes oracións en afirmativa (+) ou negativa (-) utilizando **"be going to"** (Transform into affirmative (+) or negative (-) the following sentences using "be going to"):

- 1) (+) I _____ (visit) my friends this weekend.
- 2) (-) She _____ (buy) a new phone.
- 3) (+) They _____ (watch) a film tonight.
- 4) (-) He _____ (play) soccer after school.
- 5) (+) We _____ (make) a birthday cake.

Exercicio 9

Forma a interrogativa con **"be going to"** e da unha resposta corta (+) **"Yes, ..."** ou (-) **"No, ..."** (Form the interrogative with "be going to" and give a short answer (+) "Yes, ..." or (-) "No, ..."):

- 1) _____ you _____ (attend) the meeting today?
→ (+) _____
- 2) _____ she _____ (call) her friend this afternoon?
→ (-) _____



3) _____ they _____ (travel) next weekend?

→ (+) _____

4) _____ he _____ (repair) his bike?

→ (-) _____

5) _____ we _____ (finish) the project soon?

→(+) _____

Exercicio 10

Completa as seguintes oracións con "**will**" ou "**be going to**" (Complete the following sentences with "**will**" or "**be going to**"):

1. Look at those clouds! It _____ rain soon.
2. I think I _____ visit my friends.
3. Oh no! I forgot my pencil. Wait, I _____ lend you mine.
4. They _____ buy a new car next year.
5. Maybe she _____ be a doctor when she grows up.

Exercicio 11

Escolle a resposta correcta (Choose the correct answer):

1. If you are busy now, I **will / am going to** phone you after dinner.
2. He **will / is going to** travel to London in July.
3. Look at him! He **is going to / will** fall off the bike!
4. "Don't move. I **will / am going to** help you."
5. We **will / are going to** win the match. We are training hard.

5. O EMAIL INFORMAL (AN INFORMAL EMAIL)

Un **email informal** é aquel que escribimos a un/ha amigo/a, a un familiar ou a alguén que coñecemos ben. A súa linguaxe é máis sinxela e coloquial en comparación cun *email* formal.

Neste tipo de *emails* podemos expresar sentimentos, dar noticias, preguntar como están outras persoas e contar plans futuros.

A continuación, **imos ver un exemplo de email informal** en inglés. Está dirixido a un amigo chamado Jamie e nel a autora, Carol, cóntalle o que vai facer o próximo ano.

New message

← → ↻ 🔍 ☆

From: carol@gmail.com

To: jamie@gmail.com

Subject: My plans for next year!

Hi Jamie,

How are you? I hope you're great! I'm writing this email because I have some exciting news.

I finished secondary school and next year I am going to go to university to study Medicine. I want to get a job as a doctor and work in different hospitals.

First, I am going to move out and live with a friend. Then, I hope I will make a lot of friends at university. Finally, I think I will travel a bit in the summer with my friends.

Well, that's all my news. What are your plans for next year?

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon!

Love,

Carol

Send

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► **Como se escribe un email informal en inglés**

Cando escribimos un **email informal**, é importante seguir un **formato básico** pero sinxelo. A continuación explicamos cada parte:

<p>1 From (De) É a persoa que envía o email. To (A) É a persoa que recibe o email. Subject (Asunto) É o tema principal do correo, o que queres expresar en poucas palabras. Por exemplo:</p>	<p>FROM: CAROL TO: JAMIE SUBJECT: MY PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR!</p>
<p>2 Saúdo (Greeting) Empeza o email de forma acollidora. Usamos "Dear + nome ," (con coma, non con dous puntos, ao contrario do galego).</p>	<p>Dear Jamie,</p>
<p>3 Introducción (Opening remarks) Pregúntalle como está o teu amigo ou familiar e deséxalle que estea ben. Por exemplo:</p>	<p>How are you? I hope you're great! I'm writing this email because I have some exciting news.</p>
<p>4 Corpo (Body) É a parte principal do correo. Aquí podes: Explicar os teus plans de futuro, o que vas facer o próximo ano. Usar "be going to" para plans xa decididos. Usar "will" para expresar opinións, predicións ou plans non tan seguros.</p>	<p>I've just finished secondary school and next year I am going to go to university to study Medicine. I want to get a job as a doctor and work in different hospitals. First, I am going to move out and live with a friend. Then, I hope I will make a lot of friends at university. Finally, I think I will travel a bit in the summer with my friends.</p>
<p>5 Peche (Closing remarks) Finaliza o email mostrando interés pola outra persoa. Por exemplo:</p>	<p>Well, that's all my news. What are your plans for next year? I'm looking forward to seeing you soon!</p>
<p>6 Despedida e sinatura (Love, ...) Usamos expresións como "Love,", "Best wishes,", ou "See you soon,", seguidas do nome. Por exemplo:</p>	<p>Love, Carol</p>

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Lembra:**► Uso das contraccións nun email informal**

Nos *emails* informais, como están destinados a **amigos/as, familiares ou persoas de confianza**, é frecuente usar **contraccións** para expresar as ideas de forma máis **natural, cálida e próxima**, igual que na fala.

As contraccións están formadas pola unión de **dúas palabras** nas que se eliminan algunhas letras e se substitúen por un apóstrofo ('). Exemplos de contraccións frecuentes:

I am → **I'm** / *You are* → **You're**

Non se adoitan usar en textos formais, como cartas de presentación, informes ou textos académicos. Aínda así, están perfectamente aceptadas en *emails* informais, mensaxes de texto ou cartas a amigos.

► Uso das maiúsculas

En inglés **sempre poñemos en maiúscula a primeira palabra dunha oración**, así como o nome das persoas, dos lugares, dos días da semana, dos meses, das nacionalidades, das linguas e o pronome **"I"**. Por exemplo:

√ *I am going to go to London. ~~i am going to go to London.~~*

Este uso das maiúsculas é **diferente ao galego**, onde o nome das linguas, dos días da semana, dos meses ou das nacionalidades non levan maiúscula (por exemplo, "galego") pero en inglés si (por exemplo, "English").

 **EXERCICIOS****Exercicio 12**

Volve a ler o *email* e contesta as seguintes preguntas (*Read the email again and answer the following questions*):

1. *Who is Carol writing this email to?*
2. *What is Carol going to study at university?*
3. *Who is Carol going to live with?*
4. *What does Carol hope to do at university?*
5. *What does Carol think she will do in the summer?*



Exercicio 13

Corrixe os erros do seguinte email (*Correct the mistakes in the following email*):

From: anna

To: Marie

Subject: my future plans

dear marie:

how are you. i hope you're fine. I'm writing this email because i have some big news. i've decided that I am going to get married next september and I want to have children.

well, that's all my plans. What are your plans for the future?

see you soon.

love

Anna



SOLUCIÓNS

Exercicio 1

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. F 6. E

Exercicio 2

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) 10 die | (f) 3 go to Primary School |
| (b) 8 work | (g) 2 learn to walk |
| (c) 7 get a job | (h) 4 go to Secondary School |
| (d) 6 go to university | (i) 1 be born |
| (e) 5 leave school | (j) 9 retire |

Exercicio 3

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D

Exercicio 4

- a) **NEXT** b) **THEN** c) **FINALLY** d) **FIRST**

Exercicio 5

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. C | 5. B | 7. A |
| 2. C | 4. A | 6. C | 8. B |

Transcripción:

First, Mark was born in a **small town** in 1985. He learned to walk and talk very early.

Then, he went to Primary and Secondary School, where **he enjoyed learning about science**. He didn't like history and arts.

Next, **he studied engineering** at university and made many international friends that studied Medicine. After graduation, **he got a job in a technology company**.

He worked hard and **created new software programmes**.

Finally, he started his own business and now **helps young people learn about coding**.



Mark loves his job and believes education is the key to success. **He is now married** and **has two children**.

Exercicio 6

1. She was born on April 21, 1926, in London, England.
2. Her sister was Princess Margaret.
3. She studied history, languages, and law.
4. She married Prince Philip in 1947.
5. She had four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward.
6. She became queen in 1952.
7. She reigned for over 70 years and died on September 8, 2022.

Exercicio 7

- A) 4 B) 5 C) 2 D) 1 E) 3

Exercicio 8

- 1) (+) I **am going to visit** my friends this weekend. / I'm **going to visit**
- 2) (-) She **is not going to buy** a new phone. / She **isn't going to buy**
- 3) (+) They **are going to watch** a movie tonight. / They're **going to watch**
- 4) (-) He **is not going to play** soccer after school. / He **isn't going to play**
- 5) (+) We **are going to make** a birthday cake. / We're **going to make**

Exercicio 9

- 1) **Are you going to attend** the meeting today? Yes, I am. / Yes, we are.
- 2) **Is she going to call** her friend this afternoon? No, she isn't.
- 3) **Are they going to travel** next weekend? Yes, they are.
- 4) **Is he going to repair** his bike? No, he isn't.
- 5) **Are we going to finish** the project soon? Yes, we are.



Exercicio 10

1. Look at those clouds! It **is going to** rain soon.
2. I think I **will** visit my friends.
3. Oh no! I forgot my pencil. Wait, I **will** lend you mine.
4. They **are going to** buy a new car next year.
5. Maybe she **will** be a doctor when she grows up.

Exercicio 11

1. If you are busy now, I **will** phone you after dinner. (decisión no momento)
2. He **is going to** travel to London in July. (plan)
3. Look at him! He **is going to** fall off the bike! (predición baseada en evidencias)
4. "Don't move. I **will** help you." (ofrecemento)
5. We **are going to** win the match. We are training hard. (predición baseada en feitos)

Exercicio 12

1. She is writing this email to Jamie.
2. She is going to study Medicine.
3. She is going to live with a friend.
4. She hopes she will make a lot of friends at university.
5. She thinks she will travel a bit in the summer with her friends.

Exercicio 13

From: **A**нна

To: Marie

Subject: **M**y future plans

Dear Marie,

How are you? **I** hope you're fine. I'm writing this email because **I** have some big news. **I**'ve decided that I am going to get married next **S**eptember and I want to have children.

Well, that's all my plans. What are your plans for the future?

See you soon.



Love,
Anna