

5 GRADERS ENGLISH ACTIVITIES UNIT 7 (2)



Hello everybody! I hope things are going very well with you and your family these days!! I'm pretty sure that all of you are making a great effort in order to get the best result in everything you have been doing. I congratulate you on your wonderful work.

Now, it is time to continue working on Unit 7. In this task, you are going to learn some new vocabulary (**phrasal verbs to describe a trip**) and the most important characteristics about a new verb tense, **FUTURE – WILL / WON'T** (FUTURE FACT).

Let's begin with the vocabulary: **PHRASAL VERBS TO DESCRIBE A TRIP.**

WHAT ARE PHRASAL VERBS?

A phrasal verb is the combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories – a verb and a particle, such as an adverb or a preposition – to form a single semantic unit.

Un phrasal verb es la combinación de dos o tres palabras de diferentes categorías gramaticales – un verbo y una partícula, como un adverbio o una preposición – para formar una única unidad semántica (con significado propio).

Examples:

Get + up ⇨ levantarse. *I always get up at seven o'clock.*

Sit + down ⇨ sentarse. *Sit down, please!*

Take + care + of ⇨ cuidar. *My mum always takes care of me.*

Throw + away ⇨ tirar. *I had to throw away a lot of old books that nobody wanted.*

Phrasal verbs cannot be understood based upon the meanings of the individual parts alone, but must be taken as a whole.

Los phrasal verbs no pueden ser entendidos teniendo en cuenta el significado de cada una de las partes, sino que debe entenderse como un conjunto. El significado de uno u otro va a depender de la combinación de las palabras que forman ese phrasal verb.

Example:

Get ⇨ conseguir, obtener.

⇨ Get + up ⇨ levantarse.

I had to get up early today for a meeting at 7.00 AM.

⇨ Get + in ⇨ montarse en un coche, llegar a casa, entrar en un lugar, etc.

I opened the door and got in.

⇨ Get + out ⇨ salir, escapar, ¡fuera de aquí!, etc.

We got out just as the building was about to burst into flames.

Get out and leave me alone!

⇒ Get + off ⇒ bajarse de (un tren, un autobús...).

Take the subway and get off at Union Station.

Now, it's your turn. Here you have the **activities** you have to do:

CLASS BOOK, LESSON 5, PAGE 70, ACTIVITY2



We have to continue making our vocabulary list.

Open the back part (parte trasera) of your notebook and copy the following words making a list.



✚ **Look forward to** ⇒ esperar algo con muchas ganas.
*We **look forward to** our summer holiday every year.*

✚ **Get on** ⇒ subirse (a un barco, tren, avión, autobús...).
*The next person who **gets on** the bus will have to stand because there are no seats left.*

- ✚ **Get off** ⇒ bajarse de (un barco, tren, avión, autobús...).
*Take the subway and **get off** at Union Station.*

- ✚ **Set off** ⇒ comenzar, salir de viaje.
*We will have to **set off** very early to avoid the rush-hour traffic.*

- ✚ **Get on with** ⇒ llevarse bien con alguien.
*My sister-in-law **gets on with** her friends.*

- ✚ **Run out of** ⇒ agotarse.
*We do need to go shopping as we have **run out of** milk.*

- ✚ **Fall out with** ⇒ enemistarse con alguien, pelearse con alguien.
*If you do not stop gossiping, all your friends are going to **fall out with** you.*


- ✚ **Look after** ⇒ cuidar de.
*Who will **look after** the children while we are away?
My sister **looks after** her pets.*

- ✚ **Put up** ⇒ montar, colgar.
*He **put up** a picture for visitors to see.*

- ✚ **Make up** ⇒ inventar.
*You should be a writer; you **make up** such interesting stories.*

- ✚ **Put out** ⇒ apagar (el fuego).
*Quickly! Someone please **put out** the fire!*


- ✚ **Do up** ⇒ abrochar.
*Come on honey, let grandma **do up** your coat.*

If you want, you can [listen to the audio](#) ( 27 Audio Track) and check how the words are pronounced. The audio is in the attached file “27 Audio Track”. Then, you can [repeat](#) the words.

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 5, PAGE 68, ACTIVITY 2



Here you have a listening activity. You need the following attached file:

 30 Audio Track

You are going to hear Billy talking about his school camping trip. Play the recording, pausing if necessary, to listen and number the pictures in the order that Billy mentions them.

2 Listen and number the pictures in order.



If you have problems while listening to the audio, here you have the transcript:


Transcript

We had a great trip. Tim, Matt and I travelled to the forest by bus. At school, we said goodbye to everyone and we all got on the bus. We got off the bus at the start of the Forest Trail. We put up our tent and we walked through the forest. At night, we slept in the tent. We made up ghost stories – very scary! In the morning we came back on the bus. We had fun on the bus – we sang lots of songs. We got home at lunchtime, and when I got off the bus, Mum and Dad were there to meet me!

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 5, PAGE 68, ACTIVITY 3

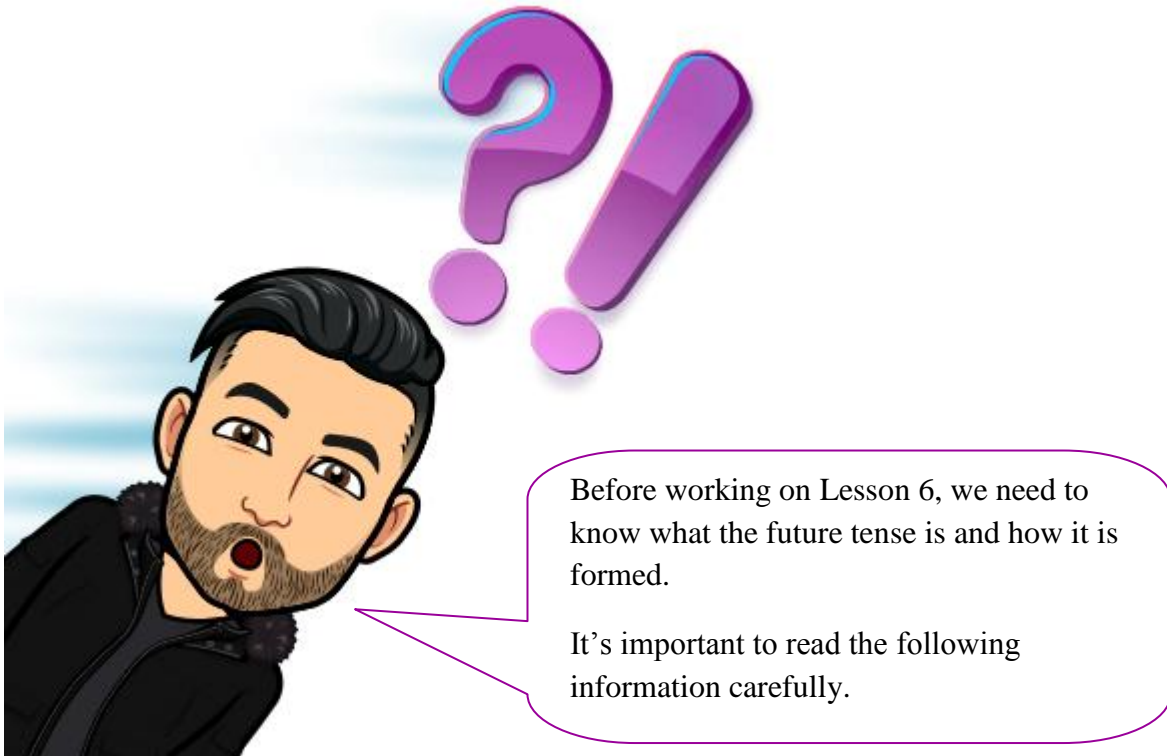


Here you have another listening activity. You need the same attached file:

 30 Audio Track

3 Complete the sentences. Listen and check.

We (1) _____ goodbye and we all (2) _____ the bus. We (3) _____ the bus at the start of the Forest Trail. We (4) _____ our tent. At night, we (5) _____ in the tent. We (6) _____ ghost stories. We came back the next day. When I (7) _____ the bus, Mum and Dad (8) _____ there to meet me!



WILL / WON'T

WHAT IS THE FUTURE TENSE?

THE FUTURE: WILL / WON'T

We normally use will to speak about the future. It is always combined with another verb.

Normalmente usamos la palabra (auxiliary) "will" para hablar sobre el futuro. Siempre se combina con otro verbo.

Since will is classified as a modal verb (like can, could, should...) it has the same characteristics:

- 1. It does not change in the third person singular (he, she, it).**
- 2. It is always combined with another verb in the base form (without 'to').**
- 3. We don't use it with 'Do' in questions or negatives.**

Ya que will es clasificado como un verbo modal (como can, could, should...), tiene las mismas características:

- 1. No cambia en la tercera persona del singular (she, he, it).*
- 2. Siempre se combina con otro verbo en infinitivo sin el 'to'.*
- 3. No lo usamos con 'Do' en preguntas y oraciones negativas.*

Examples:

-I will go to the cinema tonight.

Yo iré al cine esta noche.

-He will play tennis tomorrow.

Él jugará al tenis mañana.

-She will be happy with her exam results.

Ella estará contenta con los resultados de sus exámenes.

-They will take the bus to the South next week.

Ellos cogerán el autobús hacia el sur la próxima semana.

HOW IS THE FUTURE TENSE FORMED?

The future tense is formed by using the auxiliary verb *WILL* and the INFINITIVE WITHOUT 'TO' of the main ver. Let's begin with **WILL**:

El futuro se forma usando el verbo auxiliary WILL y el verbo principal en infinitivo sin 'to'. Comenzamos a conjugar el verbo auxiliar WILL:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Affirmative	Affirmative (contraction)
I will	I'll
You will	You'll
She will	She'll
He will	He'll
It will	It'll
We will	We'll
You will	You'll
They will	They'll

NEGATIVE FORM

Negative	Negative (contraction)
I will not	I won't
You will not	You won't
She will not	She won't
He will not	He won't
It will not	It won't
We will not	We won't
You will not	You won't
They will not	They won't

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Affirmative question	Negative question
Will I?	Won't I?
Will you?	Won't you?
Will she?	Won't she?
Will he?	Won't he?
Will it?	Won't it?
Will we?	Won't we?
Will you?	Won't you?
Will they?	Won't they?



Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative Negative
I will come.	I will not come.	Will I come in?	Won't I come in?
You will come.	You will not come.	Will you come in?	Won't you come in?
He will come.	He will not come.	Will he come in?	Won't he come in?
She will come.	She will not come.	Will she come in?	Won't she come in?
It will come.	It will not come.	Will it come in?	Won't it come in?
We will come.	We will not come.	Will we come in?	Won't we come in?
You will come.	You will not come.	Will you come in?	Won't you come in?
They will come.	They will not come.	Will they come in?	Won't they come in?

FUTURE TENSE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

SUBJECT + WILL ('LL) + INFINITIVE + COMPLEMENTS

Examples:

-I will study for my English exam.

Yo estudiaré para mi examen de inglés. Para formar la oración en futuro tenemos que poner WILL, no importa cuál sea el sujeto, y el verbo principal en INFINITIVO sin to.

-I'll listen to you.

Te escucharé.

-Space travellers will practise techniques used by pilots.

Los viajeros del espacio practicarán técnicas usadas por los pilotos.

-She'll play tennis tomorrow.

Ella jugará al tenis mañana.

-The passengers will have to stay in their seats.

Los pasajeros tendrán que estar en sus asientos.

-If you study, you will pass the exam (Conditional).

Si tú estudias, aprobarás el examen.

NEGATIVE FORM

SUBJECT + WILL NOT (WON'T) + INFINITIVE + COMPLEMENT

Examples:

-The space holidays won't be expensive.

Las vacaciones en el espacio no serán caras. Para formar la oración en negativa tenemos que poner WON'T, no importa cuál sea el sujeto, y el verbo principal en INFINITIVO sin to.

-I won't tell anyone your secret.

No le contaré a nadie tu secreto.

-We won't forget your birthday.

Nosotros no olvidaremos tu cumpleaños.

-He won't pass the test. He hasn't studied at all.

Él no aprobará el test. Él no ha estudiado lo más mínimo.

INTERROGATIVE FORM

WILL + SUBJECT + INFINITIVE + COMPLEMENTS +?

WH- + WILL + SUBJECT + INFINITIVE + COMPLEMENTS +?

What...?
When...?
Where...?
How...?
Which + noun...?
Who...?

Examples:

-Will you study for your English exam?

¿Estudiarás para tu examen de inglés?

-What will you do when you finish school?

¿Qué harás cuando termines el colegio?

-Will she be here tomorrow?

¿Ella estará aquí mañana?

-Will they win the cup?

¿Ganarán ellos la copa?

-Which TV series will you watch next week?

¿Qué serie de televisión verás la semana que viene?

INTERROGATIVE FORM. SHORT ANSWERS

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

Examples:

A: Will they win the cup?

B: Yes, they will. / No, they won't.

A: Will she get angry?

B: Yes, she will. / No, she won't.

WHEN IS THE FUTURE TENSE USED?

The other thing we need to know about the FUTURE tense is when to use it. This tense is used for referring to:

Necesitamos saber cuándo se usa el FUTURO.

We use will in the following circumstances:

Usamos el will en las siguientes circunstancias (ocasiones):

1. To talk about future facts or things we feel are very certain in the future.

Examples:

-People will cycle more often in the future.

-We won't go abroad next year.

1. Para hablar de hechos futuros o cosas que nosotros creemos que serán ciertas en el futuro.

Ejemplos:

-La gente irá en bici con más frecuencia en el futuro.

-Nosotros no iremos al extranjero el próximo año.

2. For things that we decide to do now. (Rapid decisions). This is when you make a decision at that moment, in a spontaneous way.

Examples:

-I'll call a taxi for you.

-I think we will go right now.

-Which one? Um, I will have the chicken sandwich, please.

2. Para cosas que decidimos hacer ahora. (Decisiones rápidas). Cuando tomas una decisión en ese momento, de una forma espontánea.

Ejemplos:

-Llamaré a un taxi para ti.

-Creo que nos iremos ahora mismo.

-¿Cuál de ellos? Hum, tomaré el sandwich de pollo, por favor.

3. When we think or believe something about the future. (Prediction). This can be based on personal judgement or opinion.

Examples:

-The President won't be re-elected at the next election.

-I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.

-I think you'll find the movie interesting.

3. Cuando pensamos o creemos algo sobre el futuro. (Predicciones). Puede estar basado en una opinión o en un juicio personal.

Ejemplos:

-El presidente no volverá a ser reelegido en las próximas elecciones.

-Creo que lloverá más tarde, por lo tanto coge un paraguas.

-Pienso que encontrarás la película interesante.

4. To make an offer, a promise or a threat.

Examples:

- You look tired. I'll finish the dishes for you.**
- I will do my best to help you.**
- If you say anything, I will kill you! (Conditional)**
- Don't worry, I won't tell anyone.**
- I will have it ready by tomorrow.**

Para hacer ofrecimientos, promesas o amenazas.

Ejemplos:

- Te ves cansado. Terminaré los platos por ti.*
- Haré todo lo posible por ayudarte.*
- Si dices algo, ¡te mataré!*
- No te preocupes, no se lo diré a nadie.*
- Lo tendré listo para mañana.*

5. For a habit that is a predictable behavior.

Examples:

- My daughter will fall asleep as soon as she is put into bed.**
- He will give up if he starts losing. He always does that.**

Para hábitos (comportamiento predecible).

- Mi hija se dormirá tan pronto como se acueste.*
- El lo dejará si empieza a perder. Siempre lo hace.*

6. We use won't when someone refuses to do something.

Examples:

- I told him to clean his room but he won't do it.**
- She won't listen to anything I say.**

Usamos el won't cuando alguien rechaza hacer algo.

-Le dije que limpiara su habitación pero nunca lo hará.

-Ella no escuchará nada de lo que diga.

Too much information! I hope
you have understood it!



FUTURE TENSE VIDEOS

I wish the information would be useful for you. You should read it as many times as you need in order to get the general idea paying special attention to the key information in Spanish and the examples given. Here you have some links you may use so as to have a look at some YouTube videos about the Future tense. As the document is in PDF, you have to copy the link and paste it into a browser address bar. Studying English grammar could be very enjoyable!!



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hz4-LkCEHCU>



Future Simple Tense - Will Won't: Creative ESL Whiteboard Animation Video (Fun for the whole class!)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YMKAQUvJH_Q



Future "will" for kids in teaching ESL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RZa8v1O-kW4>



#MarkKulekESL

What Will You Do Today? - Future Will Form (basic conversation practice) | Mark Kulek - ESL

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5GBwv2LH1Uo>




#MarkKulekESL

I Will... - The Future Tense (easy English conversation practice) | Mark Kulek - ESL.

WILL / WON'T – FUTURE FACTS WORKSHEETS




Here you have a worksheet to practise future tense. This is the attached file:

 Future-simple-tense--will---won-t-

WILL – WE WILL ROCK YOU by QUEEN



This is a VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY. The word “will” is the main character in this song! To watch the video, here you have the link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-tJYN-eG1zk>. You can do this activity by hand:

 QUEEN- WE WILL ROCK YOU

Do you prefer to do it online? Follow the link. You know the steps:



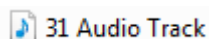
<https://www.liveworksheets.com/pb620622dz>

CLASS BOOK, LESSON 6, PAGE 71, ACTIVITY 2

This is a listening activity. **Read and listen.**

You have to read and understand a story about a Science Museum. Focus on the text and the pictures. The first thing you have to do is to **listen to the story** carefully.

The audio is:



Focus on the pronunciation while listening to the text. It is important to practise this activity **twice**. The first time, read the text in silence while you listen to the text paying special attention to pronunciation. Secondly, try to read the text aloud and listen to the recording at the same time.

USEFUL VOCABULARY

You can add these words to your vocabulary list.

- + Fewer ⇨ menos de.
- + Be able to ⇨ ser capaz de.
- + Spaceport ⇨ puerto espacial.
- + Buggy ⇨ carrito, calesa.
- + The day before ⇨ el día anterior.
- + Flight ⇨ vuelo.
- + Take off ⇨ despegar.
- + Suit ⇨ traje.
- + Countdown ⇨ cuenta atrás.
- + Speed of sound ⇨ velocidad del sonido.
- + Switch off ⇨ apagar.
- + Engine ⇨ motor, máquina.
- + Float ⇨ flotar.
- + Zero gravity ⇨ gravedad cero.
- + Lounge ⇨ sala.
- + Book ⇨ reservar.
- + Cheap ⇨ barato.
- + Second ⇨ segundo.
- + Get on ⇨ subirse a.
- + Above ⇨ sobre.

Fewer than six hundred people have ever been into space, but in the future more people will be able to travel there. A space holiday will begin with three days of medical checks and training in a spaceport. The travellers will learn about safety and they will practise some techniques used by NASA astronauts.

The day before the space flight, the travellers will get on a special plane, but they won't go into space. They will watch a spaceship take off.

On the day of the flight, the travellers will put on special suits and get on the spaceship. There will be five passengers and two pilots. They will fly to 50,000 feet (15,240 metres). Then they will listen to the countdown

to the speed of sound! After 90 seconds, the pilots will switch off the engine, but the spaceship won't stop. It will continue to climb to 360,000 feet (110 kilometres above the earth).

The passengers will leave their seats. They will be able to float in zero gravity and enjoy views of Earth from large windows for about 4-5 minutes and there will be total silence. They will then return to Earth to their friends and family, who will be waiting in the spaceport lounge.

About 350 people have already booked to go to space, but a seat on a spaceship will cost about US\$200,000, so it won't be a cheap holiday.

CLASS BOOK, LESSON 6, PAGE 71, Act. 4



Read the text again and write *True* or *False*.

In this activity, you have to read the sentences carefully and write *True* or *False* depending on the information provided. I am sure that you will not have problems to understand the sentences.

You can read the text as many times as you need in order to the activity. Then, write *True* or *False* from memory.

4 Read the text again and write *True* or *False*.

- 1 Space travellers will practise techniques used by pilots.
- 2 The day before the space flight they will get on a special plane.
- 3 The travellers will wear ordinary clothes on the space flight.
- 4 Each space flight will have five passengers.
- 5 The passengers will have to stay in their seats.
- 6 The space holidays won't be expensive.

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 6, PAGE 69, Act. 1



Read and write *will* or *won't*.

1 Read and write *will* or *won't*.

- 1 In the future, more people will be able to go on holiday to space.
- 2 When the pilot switches off the engine, the spaceship _____ stop.
- 3 At 360,000 feet (109,728 metres), passengers _____ be able to leave their seats.
- 4 Travelling to space _____ be cheap.

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 6, PAGE 69, Act. 2



Listen and complete the information about the school trip.

The audio is:

32 Audio Track

School trip to the Science Museum

Day: (1) _____ Time: (2) _____

The journey will take (3) _____ minutes. Leave (4) _____ and bags in the cloakroom. You will be in the museum for (5) _____ hours. We will go back to school after (6) _____.

Although I'm sure you'll understand it, you might have problems to catch details. So here you have the transcript:

Transcript

Miss London Friday is our school trip to the Science Museum! I hope you're all looking forward to it! We will set off from school at 8.30 am. It will take about 45 minutes to get there. When we arrive, we will wait at the information desk and I will give out the worksheets. You can leave your coats and bags in the cloakroom – they will look after them for you. You will have two hours to look round the museum before lunch. Make sure you try to answer all the questions on your worksheets. You won't be able to go inside the museum after lunch. After lunch we will go back to school.

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 6, PAGE 69, Act. 3



Order and write Miss London's sentences about the school trip. Listen and check.

3 Order and write Miss London's sentences about the school trip. Listen and check.


1 will / 8.30 am / from / we / school / set off / at

2 will / desk / information / we / at / wait / the

3 give / worksheets / I / out / the / will

4 be able / inside / after / the museum / won't / you / to go / lunch

When you finish writing the sentences, you need to check your answers.
How? You have to listen to the recording again:

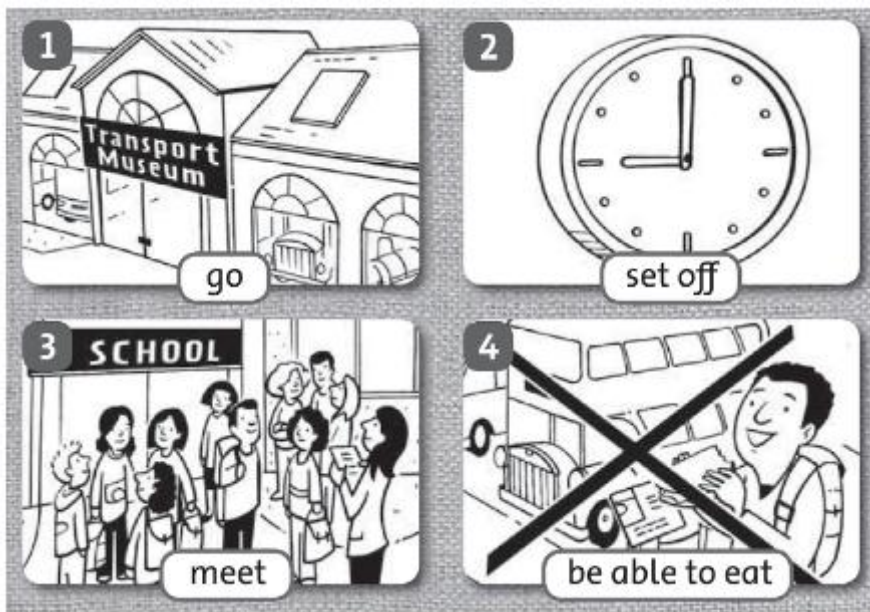
 32 Audio Track

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 6, PAGE 69, Act. 4



Look at the pictures.

Write the information for a school trip to a museum.

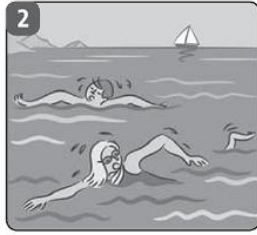
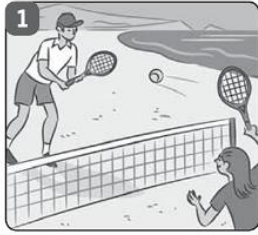


On Monday, you will

ACTIVITY BOOK, LESSON 8, PAGE 70, Act. 3



Look at the pictures and write about what they like doing.




1 *They like playing tennis on the beach.*

2

3

4

You may find the answers for every Class Book and Activity Book activity in the following document:

 [CLASS BOOK - ACTIVITY BOOK ANSWER KEY](#)



INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE FAMILIAS

Estimadas familias.

Continuamos trabajando en la unidad 7. En esta tarea vamos a trabajar la segunda parte de gramática y vocabulario de esta unidad. Es muy importante que lean todo el documento, especialmente la teoría dedicada al futuro ya que la necesitarán para hacer las actividades. Aunque es un documento largo, no son muchas las actividades que tienen que realizar, Recordad que aquellas que contienen el dibujo de la cámara son las que me tenéis que enviar.

A continuación detallo las actividades que tienen que hacer para su posterior envío:

-Lista de vocabulario en el cuaderno de la lección 5 del Class Book.

-Activity Book, página 68, actividades 2 y 3.

-Ficha del will / won't.

-Canción de Queen (voluntaria). Se puede hacer a mano u online a través del link. Ellos ya saben cómo funciona porque ya hicieron así la del Present Perfect.

-Class Book, página 71, actividad 4.

-Activity Book, página 69.

-Activity Book, página 70, actividad 3.

-Respecto a las actividades del Class Book y del Activity Book, adjunto archivo con las soluciones de todas las actividades.

Muchas gracias por vuestra colaboración.

Javi, tutor de 5º.