

WORKSHEET UNIT 3 - 9TH GRADE.

Section I Vocabulary: Write the correct concept for each definition. Use the concepts from the box below.

Ambitious	arrogant	confident	creative	enthusiastic	flexible	hard working
honest	lazy	organized	outgoing	patient	selfish	stubborn

1) _____ someone who only thinks of their own advantage.
 2) _____ someone who shows security and believe in himself/herself.
 3) _____ someone who is friendly and energetic and finding easy to be with others.
 4) _____ someone who is able to change or be changed easily according to the situations.
 5) _____ someone who is determined to do what he or she wants, in the way they want to.
 6) _____ someone who is not willing to work or give any effort.
 7) _____ someone who has a strong will to be successful.
 8) _____ someone who tends to work with energy and commitment.
 9) _____ someone who has an exaggerating sense of one’s own importance abilities.

II complete the sentences using the correct adjectives from the vocabulary personality adjectives.

- 1) Leonardo Da Vince is one of the most _____ artists of all times.
 2) Lucy is waiting for a long time without any complain. She is pretty _____.
 3) He accepts all the blame for his mistakes. He didn’t blame anyone else. He is a _____ person.
 4) They think that nobody can do anything better than them. They are so _____.
 5) She is working for a long time in this project, and she won’t stop until she finishes she said. She is _____ to accomplish her dreams.
 6) You should work hard; you should give the best effort to accomplish your dreams. You aren’t a _____ person that is your problem.
 7) He has slept all day. Did he finish his job? It is a joke! He didn’t even start. He is so _____.
 8) I love my grandma, she is so _____. She always keeps everything in their place.
 9) First, she wants to invest in the stock market. But later she realizes that making our own business would be better. I was lucky that she is a _____ person.

Word Search.

III. Find 7 hidden words from the vocabulary personality adjectives. Words go:

→ ↓ ←

S	T	U	B	B	O	R	N	I	I	H	B	I	R	Q
H	I	A	R	O	C	O	U	T	G	O	I	N	G	Y
Q	E	D	O	E	F	I	F	U	R	I	P	Z	B	Y
S	L	U	G	T	C	I	B	T	Y	J	C	Z	B	R
E	C	Z	I	H	D	W	A	L	L	A	Z	Y	I	F
L	Q	C	W	Z	S	W	R	B	Q	H	V	X	B	Y
F	G	C	R	F	L	U	R	E	N	M	G	N	U	N
I	Q	Q	Z	Y	W	Q	O	B	T	Q	U	P	R	L
S	X	M	J	Y	K	P	G	A	C	U	M	X	Z	Z
H	K	G	N	E	U	D	A	V	T	C	R	K	E	K
A	Y	A	R	J	X	E	N	T	V	P	I	W	S	D
J	Q	D	J	A	J	W	T	E	E	A	A	X	C	S
I	G	T	N	E	D	I	F	N	O	C	D	I	F	D
A	P	B	E	I	X	T	R	T	L	U	D	C	X	M
C	H	I	E	N	T	H	U	S	I	A	S	T	I	C

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____
 7 _____

Be going To.

“BE GOING TO” is a grammatical structure to express future tense in English.

We use “be going to”

- To talk about people intentions. Example: —> She is going to become an artist.
- To talk about things that people have decided to do in the future. Example: —> We are going to Valparaiso next month.
- To make predictions based on evidence in affirmative or negative way. (Something tells us what is going to happen? . Example: —> look at those clouds. It is going to rain.

Affirmative Sentences	
Full form	short form
I am going to make a movie. You are going to start a business. He is going to study French. She is going to be a doctor. It is going to rain tonight We are going to move to Australia. You are going to get married tomorrow. They are going to sleep.	I’m going to make a movie. You’re going to start a business. He’s going to study French. She’s going to be a doctor. It’s going to rain tonight. We’re going to move to Australia. You’re going to get married tomorrow. They’re going to sleep.

For negative sentences using “be going to”, we just add **not** after the “be” verb.

- Examples: —> I am not going to make a movie. —> You are not going to start a business.
 —> He isn’t going to study French. —> She isn’t going to be a doctor.
 —> We aren’t going to move to Australia. —> They aren’t going to sleep, etc.

To make question, we use “be” as auxiliary verb.

- Examples: —> Are you going to make a movie?
 —> Is she going to be a doctor?
 —> Are we going to move to Australia?



Short answers can be affirmatives o Negatives.

- Affirmative: —> Yes, I am. —> Yes, you are. —> Yes, he is. —> Yes, she is. Etc.
- Negative —> No, I’m not. —> No, you aren’t. —> No, he isn’t. —> No, we aren’t. Etc.

IV Write sentences using “be going to”. Sentences can be: (✓) = affirmative (X) = negative answer (?)=questions

- 1) Alice/take the dog/for a walk (✓)
Alice is going to take the dog for a walk
- 2) Luis/buy/a new car/on /Tuesdays. (✓)

- 3) We/travel to La Serena /next weekend. (X)








- 4) Jimmy/write/a new song. (?)

- 5) They/get/ another job. (✓)








- 6) We/have a text/tomorrow. (?)

- 7) Javier and Erick/go to a space travel. (?)
- 8) You/teach math/ to your sister (✓)
- 9) It/rain this evening. (✗)
- 10) Alexis/get married next year. (?)
- 11) Radiohead and RHCP /to perform next month. (?)
- 12) Quentin Tarantino/make/a new movie/next season. (✓)
- 13) Our cat/eat/that meal. (✗)
- 14) You mother/buy/a new I-phone. (?)
- 15) He/be a police officer. (?)

V By looking at the pictures, write sentences affirmative, negative or questions about what people are going to do according to the actions drawing. Using “be going to”

Amy		Alice and John		it	Mum	
						
1 (✗)	2 (✓)	3 (✓)	4 (?)	5 (✗)	6 (?)	7 (✓)

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____

I	Kevin	Amy	Our horse	You and me	You	They
						
8 (✓)	9 (✗)	10 (✓)	11 (✓)	12 (?)	13 (✗)	14 (✓)

- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____
- 14) _____

VI make questions and short answers for each questions adding “be going to” in the right way. Use the subject in brackets to make the questions. Your answer should be (✓) = affirmative , or (X) = negative

1. Is Morty going to be an astronaut? Yes. he is. (He) (✓)
2. _____ be a mother? _____ (Lucy) (X)
3. _____ graduate this year? _____ (My students) (X)
4. _____ sing for last time? _____ (Ozzy) (✓)
5. _____ play in the band? _____ (anybody) (✓)
6. _____ go to the party? _____ (I) (X)
7. _____ travel to New York? _____ (Emily) (X)
8. _____ work this Summer? _____ (we) (✓)
9. _____ eat now? _____ (Kurt) (X)
10. _____ apply for a job? _____ (they) (✓)
11. _____ buy a new cell phone? _____ (you) (X)
12. _____ break my computer? _____ (Amy) (X)








Verbs + Infinitive / -ing form.

Here we are going to see two groups of verbs:

- The first one: verbs which are following by “to” and another verb in infinitive form.
- Example: —> I **hope** to visit Hawaii.
- The second one: verbs which are following by -ing form of the verb.
- Example: —> She **like** playing going to the cinema.

Verbs	
Verb + infinitive	Verbs + -ing form
I hope to become an engineer.	I love playing video games.
I want to go to Viña del mar	I like traveling.
I’d like to go to college.	I enjoy playing soccer.
	I prefer being at the terrace.
	I don’t mind working hard.
	I hate running.

VII By looking at the pictures, write sentences according to the actions drawing using the verbs and the subjects given in the box below

I/hope	Kevin/like	Amy/want	Charles/don’t mind	We/love	You’d like	They/enjoy
						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____