



Cuadernillo

Nivel Básico

CIP

Alphabet and Personal Information. Listen and Repeat

Aa ei	Bb bi	Cc ci	Dd di	Ee i	Ff ef	Gg yi	Hh eich	Ii ai	Jj yei
Kk kei	Ll el	Mm em	Nn en	Oo ou	Pi pi	Qq kiu	Rr ar	Ss es	Tt ti
Uu iu	Vv vi	Ww dobliu	Xx ex	Yy uai	Zz zzi				

LOOK AT THE CHART AND SAY EACH LETTER

m	o	m	u	g	p	i	p	e	z
o	g	o	w	n	e	c	a	s	i
n	l	i	n	e	a	a	r	e	p
t	a	u	n	t	r	r	k	e	x
h	e	e	l	e	p	h	a	n	t

A: Disculpe. ¿Cómo se deletrea Casa?

B: House H-o-u-s-e

A: Disculpe. ¿Cómo se deletrea inglés?

B: English E-n-g-l-i-s-h

Personal information

Let's check some common questions.

1	What's your full name?
2	What's your first name?
3	What's your last name?
4	What's your surname?
5	Do you have a middle name?
6	What's your middle name?
7	How old are you?
8	When is your birthday?
9	What's your date of birth?
10	Where are you from?
11	Where do you live?
12	What's your address?
13	What's your phone number?
14	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
15	Are you married?
16	Do you have any children?
17	What do you do / what do you do for a living?
18	Where do you work?
19	Do you have any allergies?
20	What do you like to do in your free time?

Reading Time

Hi, my name is Antonio. It's not Anthony. Please, call me Tony. My last name is Galimberti. My phone number is 990-319-793. My email address is free.elc.resources@gmail.com Now, let me tell you about my favorites. I like animation. My favorite movie is Toy Story. My favorite actor is Brad Pitt. I like cumbia and pop. My favorite singer is Michael Jackson, but my favorite song is Baby come Back, by Player. I am from Peru and I love Peruvian food. My favorite Peruvian dish is ceviche. I don't have a favorite Peruvian restaurant. My favorite sport is soccer, but I don't have a favorite soccer player. What about you?

Practice these conversations

A: ¿Disculpa cuál es tu nombre completo?

B: Mi nombre completo es _____

A: ¿Cómo deletreas tu primer nombre?

B: _____

A: ¿Cómo deletreas tu apellido?

B: _____

A: ¿Disculpa cuál es tu nombre completo?

B: Mi nombre completo es _____

A: ¿Cuántos años tienes?

B: Tengo _____

A: ¿Dónde vives?

B: Yo vivo en _____

A: Disculpa. ¿A qué te dedicas?

B: Soy _____

A: ¿Dónde trabajas?

B: Trabajo en _____

A: ¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre?

B: Me gusta _____

A: Hola. Buenos días.

B: Hola. Buenos días. ¿Cuál es su nombre?

A: Mi nombre es _____

B: ¿Cuál es su número de teléfono?

A: Mi número es _____

B: Gracias.



VERBS = VERBOS

IPA=INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

2 TIPOS DE VERBOS

ED

PLAY**ED** STUDIE**D** INTENDE**D** ERASE**D**

PRONUNCIACIÓN **ED** DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES EN PASADO Y PASADO PARTICIPIO

T	ED	D
WALKED HELPED MISSED FIXED WASHED WATCHED CHANGED SI LOS VERBOS EN SU PRESENTE SIMPLE TERMINAN EN K, P, S, SH, X, CH, GE EL SONIDO DE ED EN TIEMPOS PASADO SIMPLE Y PASADO PARTICIPIO SERA UN SONIDO DE EXTRA T	INTENDED AC/CEPTED SI LOS VERBOS EN SU PRESENTE SIMPLE TERMINAN EN T, D EL SONIDO DE ED EN TIEMPOS PASADO SIMPLE Y PASADO PARTICIPIO SERA UN SONIDO ED	REST OF THE ALPHABET A CLIMBED C LOVED F BELONGED I J FILLED WARMED LISTENED O Q REMEMBERED V FOLLOWED ENJOYED Z D

PRACTICE THE – ED – SOUND

	PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
1	open	/əʊpən/	opened		opened	opening	abrir
	accept	/əksept/	accepted		accepted	accepting	aceptar
	love	/lʌv/	loved		loved	loving	amar
	learn	/lɜ:n/	learned		learned	learning	aprender
	hurry	/hʌri/	hurried		hurried	hurrying	apresurarse
	dare	/der/	dared		dared	daring	atreverse
	help	/help/	helped		helped	helping	ayudar
	dance	/dæns/	danced		danced	dancing	bailar
	erase	/ɪreɪs/	erased		erased	erasing	borrar
	change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	changed		changed	changing	cambiar
2	walk	/wɒk/	walked		walked	walking	caminar
	close	/klaʊs/	closed		closed	closing	cerrar
	date	/deɪt/	dated		dated	dating	citar
	cook	/kʊk/	cooked		cooked	cooking	cocinar
	consider	/kənsɪdə/	considered		considered	considering	considerar
	count	/kaʊnt/	counted		counted	counting	contar
	answer	/ænsə/	answered		answered	answering	contestar
	wish	/wɪʃ/	wished		wished	wishing	desear
	start	/stɑ:t/	started		started	starting	empezar
	push	/pʊʃ/	pushed		pushed	pushing	empujar
3	deliver	/dɪlɪvə/	delivered		delivered	delivering	entregar
	listen	/lɪsən/	listened		listened	listening	escuchar
	expect	/ɪkspekt/	expected		expected	expecting	esperar
	wait	/weɪt/	waited		waited	waiting	esperar
	study	/stʌdi/	studied		studied	studying	estudiar
	miss	/mɪs/	missed		missed	missing	extrañar
	smoke	/smʊk/	smoked		smoked	smoking	fumar
	enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	enjoyed		enjoyed	enjoying	gozar
	like	/laɪk/	liked		liked	liking	gustar
	talk	/tɒk/	talked		talked	talking	hablar
4	intend	/ɪntend/	intended		intended	intending	intentar
	play	/pleɪ/	played		played	playing	jugar
	wash	/wɒʃ/	washed		washed	washing	lavar
	clean	/kli:n/	cleaned		cleaned	cleaning	limpiar

Present Progressive

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Verb BE (am,is,are)	Verb / ing (ando-endo)	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Time Expressions

Today _____ Right now _____ at the moment _____
 These days _____ Now _____ Nowadays _____
 This week _____ Constantly _____ Always _____

Reading Time

I'm sitting in the living room, eating an ice-cream, Alice and Paul are watching the Home Alone movie and Tom is in the park. He's playing with a friend. Peter is listening to the radio and reading. We're having a fantastic holiday. Today is Christmas and we are having fun. My mother is cooking pozole and tostadas. My cousins are playing in the garden. My uncles and my aunts are dancing salsa and cumbias.

TIME TO PRACTICE (What are you doing?)

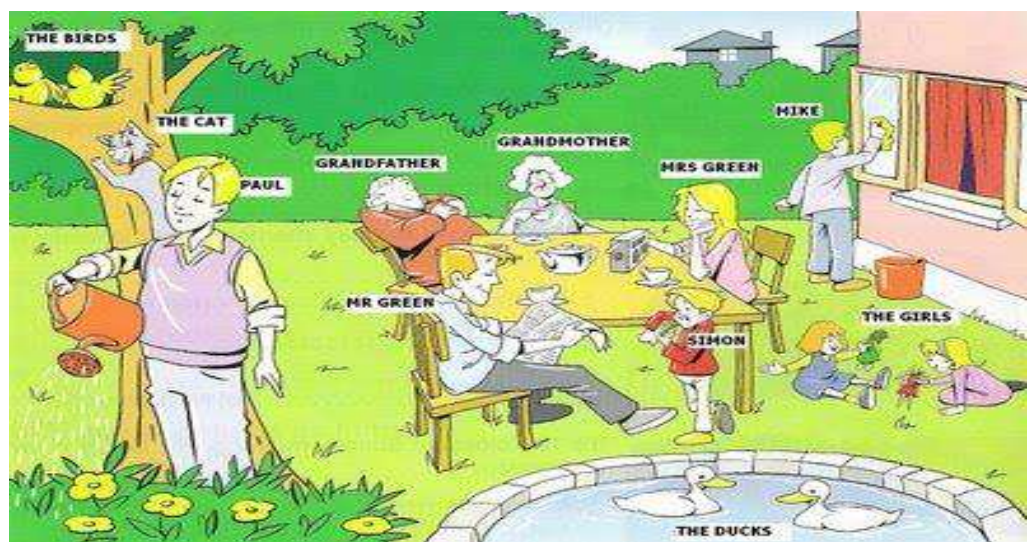
A: Hola. Buenas tardes ¿Qué estás haciendo?

B: Estoy abriendo la puerta.

A: Buenos días. ¿Qué estás haciendo?

B: Estoy bailando cumbias.

sing
climb
water
take a nap
drink
listen to
clean
read
play
eat
swim



Present Progressive

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Verb BE (am,is,are)	not	Verb / ing	Complement
I You He She It We You They				

Dictation:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Practice:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Contractions:

I am not	I`m not	I ain't
You are not	You`re not	You aren't
He is not	He`s not	He isn't
She is not	She`s not	She isn't
It is not	It`s not	It isn't
We are not	We`re not	We aren't
They are not	They`re not	They aren't

Complete the following sentences using the negative form. **Use the Contractions.**

1. I _____ working today.
2. She _____ wearing glasses.
3. They _____ eating soup.
4. She _____ going home.
5. We _____ playing the piano.
6. It _____ raining now.
7. The dog _____ barking at me.
8. The girls _____ sleeping.
9. We _____ taking photos.
10. I _____ studying Spanish.

Reading Time

In my house my mom isn't watching TV. My father isn't sleeping he is working on the computer. My brother Samuel isn't playing video games he is doing the homework. My sister Rosy isn't cooking, she is eating pizza and drinking soda. I'm not using my computer I'm using my tablet. My dogs aren't barking they are playing in the back yard.

Present Progressive

Explanation

Question Structure

Verb BE (am,is,are)	Personal Pronoun	Verb / ing	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Change the following sentences into a **question** form and answer them with a **short answer**.

- ✕ 1. I am reading a book. Are you reading a book? No, I am not.
- 😊 2. You are learning English. _____
- ✕ 3. He is opening the door. _____
- ✕ 4. She is walking in the park. _____
- 😊 5. It is flying inside the house. _____
- 😊 6. We are cooking dinner. _____
- ✕ 7. They are pushing the table. _____
- 😊 8. They are drinking water. _____
- 😊 9. Susana is listening to music. _____
- ✕ 10. Pedro and Jose are studying math. _____

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS

1. Is the sun shining? Yes, it is.
2. Are you painting the house? Yes, I am.
3. Am I studying English? No, I am not.
4. Are we buying food? Yes, we are.
5. Are the children playing? No, they are not.
6. Is Nora running? No, she is not.
7. Are they coming soon? Yes, they are.
8. Am I cutting the tree? Yes, I am.
9. Is my brother watching TV? No, he is not.
10. Is it raining now? No, it is not.

READ AND ANSWER WITH SHORT AND LONG ANSWERS

1. Are you learning English in CIP? _____
2. Are you 18 years old? _____
3. Are you paying attention to the class? _____
4. Are you using your cellphone or your computer for the class? _____
5. Are you practicing your verbs and vocabulary daily? _____

Present Progressive

Explanation

WH-Question Structure

WH Question	Verb BE (am,is,are)	Personal Pronoun	Verb / ing	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

With the following words make the right question and conjugate the main verb correctly.

What do you need to add?

1. What/do/you What are you doing?
2. Why/laugh at/the girl _____
3. Where/sleep/the cat _____
4. Who/talk to/you _____
5. When/come/they _____
6. How/travel/you _____
7. How many cakes/eat/she _____
8. What/read/I _____
9. Where/stay /tonight/Sarai _____
10. How much soda/drink/you _____

LOOK AT THE PICTURES. MAKE QUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM.

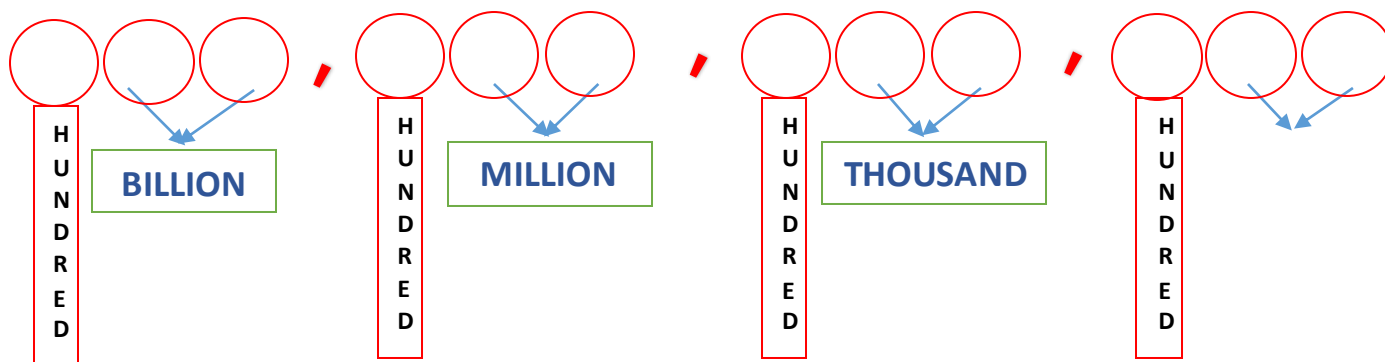


1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Cardinal Numbers.

0	Zero/oh						
1	one	10	Ten	100	one hundred	1000	one thousand
2	two	20	twenty	200	two hundred	2000	two thousand
3	three	30	Thirty	300	three hundred	3000	three thousand
4	four	40	Forty	400	four hundred	4000	four thousand
5	five	50	Fifty	500	five hundred	5000	five thousand
6	six	60	Sixty	600	six hundred	6000	six thousand
7	seven	70	seventy	700	seven hundred	7000	seven thousand
8	eight	80	Eighty	800	eight hundred	8000	eight thousand
9	nine	90	Ninety	900	nine hundred	9000	nine thousand

11	eleven
12	twelve
13	thir teen
14	four teen
15	fif teen
16	six teen
17	sevent teen
18	eight teen
19	ninete teen



1	9	2	5	4	6	3	6	2	7	8	3
H	BILLION		H	MILLION		H	THOUSAND		H		
2	3	5	7	5	5	4	5	8	9	1	2
			8	9	9	4	4	2	3	2	3
						6	7	7	8	8	9
									3	2	2
1	0	9	8	7	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
			9	0	8	8	3	0	2	0	1

One hundred **ninety-two billion**, five hundred **forty-six million**, three hundred **sixty-two thousand**, seven hundred and **eighty-three**.

Write in English

1. Estoy comprando 12,789 libretas para los alumnos.

2. Ella está vendiendo 123,675 lápices azules.

3. Nosotros estamos lavando 54,365 vasos.

4. Mi jefe está ordenando 987 bolsas en internet.

5. Tus papás están contando 77,321 pelotas.

BASIC MATH

Practice the Symbols and the numbers. Read them aloud.

+ Plus	- Minus	/ Divided by	X times	= equal
ADDITION	SUBTRACTION	DIVISION	MULTIPLICATION	SOLVE

$$35+65-89 \times 16-35$$

$$66/6+22-78+33/2 \times 798$$

$$90/20+45-875 \times 121$$

$$99-856-650 \times 25/10$$

$$1945/67 \times 15 / 13$$

Ordinal Numbers



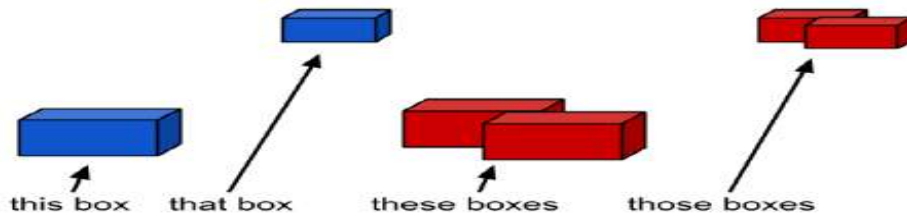
		10°	Tenth	10°	tenth
1°	first	11°	eleventh	20°	Twentieth/twenty
2°	second	12°	Twelfth	30°	Thirtieth/thirty
3°	third	13°	thirteenth	40°	Fortieth/forty
4°	fourth	14°	fourteenth	50°	Fiftieth/fifty
5°	fifth	15°	fifteenth	60°	Sixtieth/sixty
6°	sixth	16°	sixteenth	70°	Seventieth/seventy
7°	seventh	17	seventeenth	80°	Eightieth/eighty
8°	eighth	18°	eighteenth	90°	Ninetieth/ninety
9°	ninth	19°	nineteenth	100°	one hundredth

Write the next sentences in English

1. Primero de mayo _____
2. El 30 de junio tengo una llamada importante. _____
3. Hoy es mi quinto aniversario _____
4. El primer lugar _____
5. El décimo tercer auto _____
6. El lunes es mi fiesta _____
7. El lunes 20 es mi cumpleaños _____
8. El sábado 23 es la junta _____
9. El jueves 31 de enero es mi graduación _____
10. Nací en 1987 _____
11. Ellas nacieron en 1999 _____
12. Mi cumpleaños es el _____
13. La fecha de hoy es _____
14. Hoy es lunes 22 de agosto _____
15. Ayer fue domingo 21 de agosto _____
16. Mañana será martes 23 de agosto _____

This, That, These, Those.

Demonstratives: this, that, these, those



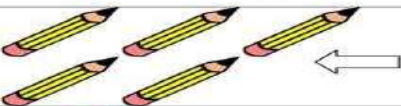
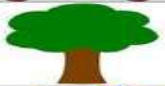
Explanation

Singular	Cerca	This	
Plural	Cerca	These	
Singular	Lejos	That	
Plural	Lejos	Those	

Write the next sentences in English.

1. **Esta** es una pluma roja _____
2. **Ese** es mi carro negro _____
3. **Estos** son mis dulces _____
4. **Esos** son mis perros. _____
5. **Esos** niños están caminando _____
6. **Este** cachorro está cerrando la puerta _____
7. **Esas** mujeres están cocinando _____
8. **Estas** flores son hermosas _____
11. **Aquella** silla es grande _____
12. **Aquellos** libros son pesados _____
- 13 **Esa mujer** es casada _____

Complete the questions.

this	that	these	those
			What is ?
			What is ?
			What are ?
			What are ?
			What are ?
			What is ?
			What are ?
			What is ?
			What are ?

Write in English.

¿Qué es esto?	
Este es un celular.	
¿Qué es eso?	
Esa es una estrella.	
¿Qué son estos?	
Estas son 123 pulseras.	
¿Qué son esos?	
Son 567 lápices.	
Esa es una mesa grande.	
Esas son 12,345 puertas.	
Estas son 25 computadoras.	
Esta es una cama.	
Esos son 789 libros.	
Aquella es una toalla.	
Aquellos son 89 marcadores.	
Ese es un cuaderno pequeño	

Possessive Adjectives

Explanation

Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	my mi, mis
You (tú,usted)	your tu, tus, su, sus
He	his su, sus
She	her su, sus
it	its su, sus
We	our nuestra, nuestras
You (ustedes)	your sus
They	their su, sus

(This is Lupita's bag)

(My father's car)

(Carlos' house)

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I	→	MY
YOU	→	YOUR
HE	→	HIS
SHE	→	HER
IT	→	ITS
WE	→	OUR
YOU	→	YOUR
THEY	→	THEIR



I'M PLAYING WITH **MY** BALL.
 YOU ARE TALKING TO **YOUR** BROTHER.
 HE IS DOING **HIS** HOMEWORK.
 SHE IS RIDING **HER** BIKE.
 WHERE IS THE PLANT? **IT'S** IN **ITS** POT.
 WE LOVE **OUR** PARENTS.
 ARE **YOU** CLEANING **YOUR** CAR?
THEY ARE PAINTING **THEIR** BEDROOM.

Write in English.

1. La casa de (ella) es roja.
2. Sus apellidos de (ellos) son Ramírez.
3. Ella está limpiando (tu) casa.
4. Mi hermano está lavando (su) carro.
5. Mi hermana está haciendo (su) tarea.
6. Estoy practicando (mis) verbos todas las noches.
7. Ella está cerrando las ventanas de (tu) casa.
8. El carro de María es viejo.
9. Esa planta es de mi mamá.
10. Ese niño está comiendo nuestras galletas.

Reading time

Hello, I'm Selene and this is **my** house. This is **my** sister's room. **Her** favorite colors are orange and purple. Yuck! **My** room is very different. **My** favorite colors are white, pink and red. **Our** living room is small, but **our** TV is really big. My parents' bedroom is big too. This is **their** balcony. That's **our** dog Duke. It's tail is short and **its** furs gold and white. My brother is very lucky. What about yours?

Describing People and things. (be)

Explanation

Present of Be

Personal Pronoun	Verb BE (am,is,are)	Adjective / Noun	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

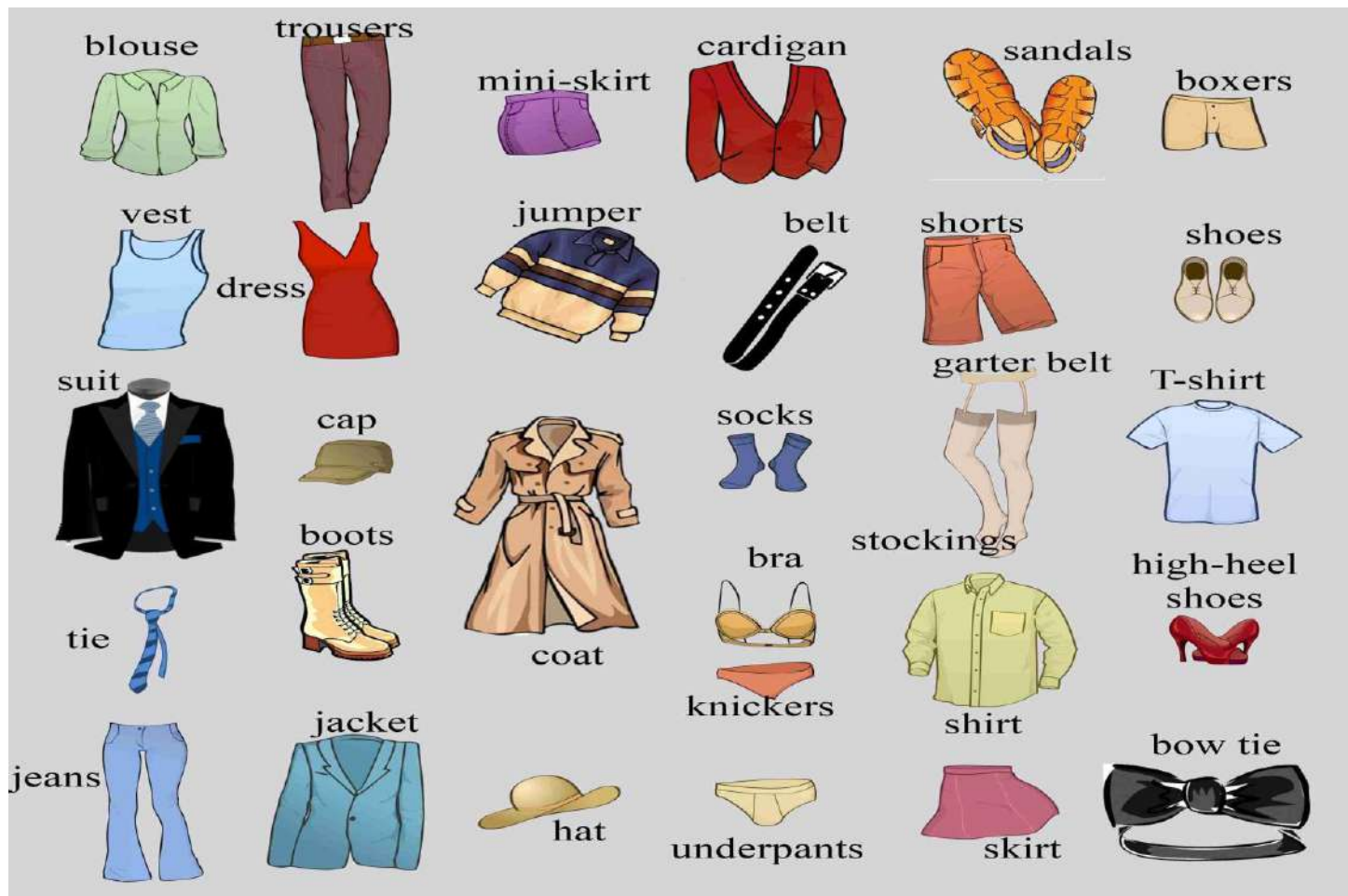
3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____





What's your personality?

curious / nosy clever smart shy talkative greedy friendly nice kind touchy

lazy messy / untidy

selfish tidy

hard-working musical

talented absent-minded grumpy silly funny smiling sporty mean

ADJECTIVES

correspond à quel dessin.

absent-minded	musical	selfish	talented
curious / nosy	sporty	funny	shy
friendly / nice / kind	touchy	greedy	messy
clever / smart	grumpy	tidy	hard-working
silly	smiling	talkative	mean
			lazy

Describing People and things. (have/has)

Explanation

Present verb (have / has)

Personal Pronoun	Verb have/has	Adjective / Noun	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Practice:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Dark Blue
Light Green
Brown

} eyes

Curly Black
Straight Blond
Wavy Brown

} hair

Write about you. Describe yourself.

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND DESCRIBE THEM.

FOR CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES USE THE VERB

WEAR / WORE / WORN / WEARING

She is wearing



EXTRA PRACTICE LOOK AND PLAY

GUESS WHO????



WHO IS THIS



GUESS THE CELEBRITY IN 10 SECONDS

Object Pronouns

Explanation

Personal Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me me
You	you te
He	him lo
She	her la
It	it lo,la
We	us nos
You	you se
They	them los,las

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

IMPERATIVE FORM USING THE OBJECT PRONOUNS		
SPANISH	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
1. Ábrelo	Open it.	Don't open it.
2. Acéptanos		
3. ámala		
4. Apréndelo		
5. Ayúdanos		
6. Bórralos		
7. Cámbialas		
8. Ciérralo		
9. Cocínalos		
10. Contéstale		
11. Empújame		
12. Detenme		

- 1) Do you like **James**? Yes, I like _____
- 2) Do you like your **neighbors**? Yes, I like _____
- 3) Do you like **me**? Yes, I like _____
- 4) Do you like **Juana**? Yes, I like _____
- 5) Do you like **English**? Yes, I like _____
- 6) Do you like **movies**? Yes, I like _____
- 7) Do your friends like **you**? Yes, they like _____
- 8) Do you like your new **car**? Yes, I like _____
- 9) Does Anna like **you and me**? Yes, she likes _____
- 10) Does your dog like **you**? Yes, he likes _____

1. **I**'m hungry. The rice is for _____
2. **You** are hungry. The apple is for _____
3. **David** is hungry. The fish is for _____
4. **Sandra** is hungry. The peanuts are for _____
5. **The mouse** is hungry. The cheese is for _____
6. **We** are hungry. The pizza is for _____
7. **You** are hungry. The soup is for _____
8. **The children** are hungry. The cake is for _____

Possessive Pronouns

Explanat

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns
I	mine mío
You	yours tuyo
He	his suyo
She	hers suyo
It	its suyo
We	ours nuestros
You	yours suyos
they	theirs suyos

Dictation:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Practice:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

CHOOSE THE RIGHT POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1. I have a new purse. It is _____
2. She has a new dog. It is _____
3. They have new pillows. They are _____
4. He has a new apartment. It is _____
5. We have new sandals. They are _____
6. You have a new piggy bank. It is _____
7. The dog has a new toy. It is _____
8. The dresses belong to Monica. They are _____
9. That house belongs to my brother. It is _____
10. I have a new cellphone. It is _____

THE USE OF WHOSE ????

Usamos **WHOSE** (de quien / cuyo) para encontrar a que persona le pertenece algo.

Example:

Whose car is this?

Whose notebooks are those?

The girl whose bag is red is looking for you.

READ AND WRITE IN ENGLISH.

1. ¿De quién es este libro? _____
2. ¿De quién son estos lápices? _____
3. ¿De quién esa cartera? _____
4. ¿De quién son esos paquetes? _____
5. El chico cuya mochila es negra está esperando afuera. _____

Reading time

The boy is saying, this is **my** car. **His** sister is saying, it's **your** car, but it's **my** doll. Use that doll over there. It's **yours**. The brother is saying, **mine** is small. He's not a good driver.

The girl is saying, Okay. Put **yours** next to **mine**. They are riding together.

Their mom is asking. **whose** car is that? The kids are looking at the two dolls and they are laughing. It's not **ours**. It's **theirs**.

Past Progressive

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	VERB BE was/were	Verb / ing	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

TIME EXPRESSIONS

A week ago _____ last night _____
 two hours ago _____ few minutes ago _____
 a weekend ago _____ three months ago _____
 last month _____ last year _____
 last week _____ last Monday _____
 last summer (spring/winter(**autumn/fall**)) _____
 last weekend _____ last December _____

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- I _____ a movie. (**watch**)
- My father _____ a shower. (**take**)
- You _____ English. (**learn**)
- The birds _____ seeds. (**eat**)
- Sara _____ tennis. (**play**)
- The ducks _____ in the lake. (**swim**)
- It _____ two days ago. (**rain**)
- We _____ to music. (**listen**)
- A butterfly _____ in the garden. (**fly**)
- Carol and Jim _____ cha-cha-cha. (**dance**)

Reading time

One-day last summer I was taking a week vacation in Acapulco; the sun was shining, the birds were singing, my sister was drinking. I was swimming in the hotel's pool. At night my sister and I went out and we were dancing at the disco all night; it was very fun.

Yesterday we were.....

Look at the picture
and say



Past Progressive

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	VERB BE wasn't/weren't	Verb / ing	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Read and write in English.

1. Julia no estaba durmiendo toda la noche.

2. Ustedes no estaban estudiando ciencias.

3. Luis no estaba leyendo esa revista.

4. Yo no estaba trabajando el fin de semana pasado.

5. Ellos no estaban comiendo chocolates y dulces.

6. Él no estaba usando el internet.

7. Nosotros no estábamos cocinando el almuerzo.

8. Mi papá no estaba viajando a Londres.

9. Los niños no estaban jugando con esas pelotas de béisbol.

10. Él bebé no estuvo llorando toda la noche.

TIME TO PRACTICE



Jump



Sing



Study



Eat



Dance



Cry



Kneel



Swim

Action Verbs



Punch



Think



Read



Pull



Sit down



Wave



Drink



Cook

Past Progressive

Explanation

Question Structure

VERB BE was/were	Personal Pronoun	Verb / ing	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

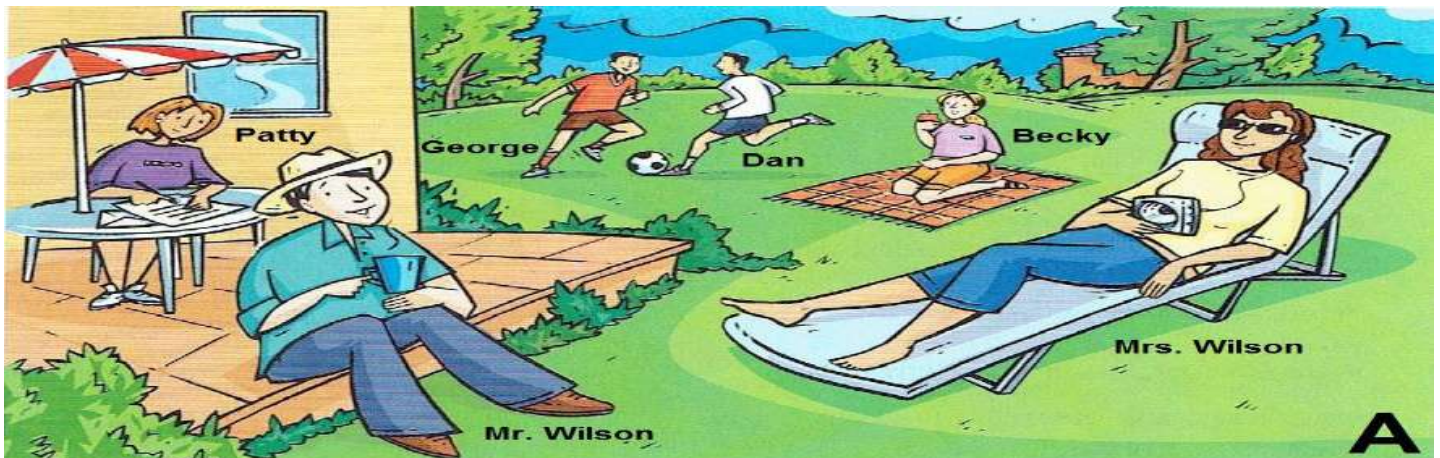
 2. _____

 3. _____

Write questions with the following words. And answer the questions.

1. (Sarai/work/at Bimbo) **Yes**
Was Sarai working at Bimbo? Yes, she was.
2. (Mario and Laura / clean / the office) **No**
3. (you / pay / the rent) **No**
4. (they / camp / last summer) **Yes**
5. (the coffee maker / work / yesterday) **Yes**

LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER



1. Was Mr. Wilson watching TV? _____
2. Were George and Dan playing video games?

3. Was Patty writing a letter? _____
4. Was Mrs. Wilson sleeping? _____
5. Was Becky eating a slice of pizza? _____
6. Was it raining yesterday? _____
7. Were they having a party? _____

Past Progressive

Explanation

WH-Question Structure

WH Question	VERB BE was/were	Personal Pronoun	Verb / ing	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1. Ustedes estaban trabajando anoche. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Where _____	2. Él estaba corriendo en el parque. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ What _____
3. Yo estaba viendo mi telenovela. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____	4. Nosotros estábamos durmiendo en el piso. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____
5. Dennis estaba escuchando música. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ What (do) _____	6. El chofer estaba lavando el carro. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND PRACTICE WITH YOUR CLASSMATES.

1. What were you doing five hours ago?

2. Were you watching TV last night?

3. What was our teacher saying a few minutes ago?

4. What were you doing at noon yesterday?

5. What were you doing last weekend?

6. What were you eating this morning?

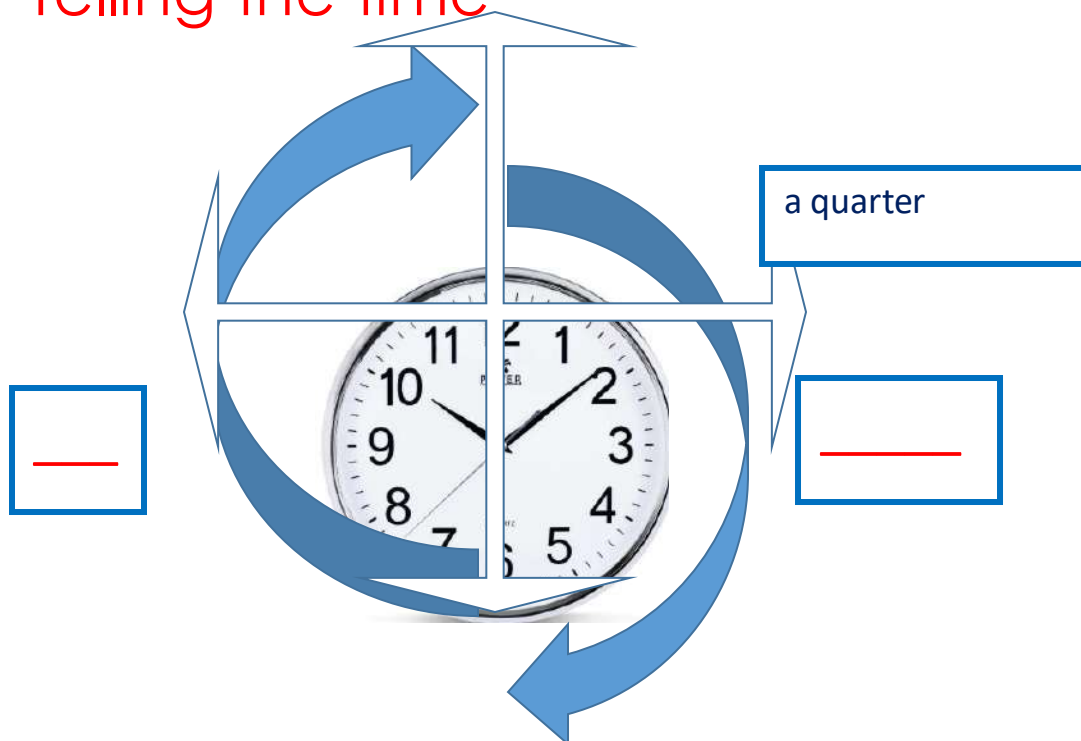
7. When was the last time that you were cooking?

8. What were you cooking yesterday for dinner?

9. Where were you working 2 years ago?

10. What were you studying 2 years ago?

Telling the time



What time is it?

It's eight **after/past** ten

(o'clock) Solo hablo de horas en punto.

1:00 It's one o'clock	7:00
2:00	8:00

(oh) (minute 1 to 9)

1:02 It's one oh two	7:09
5:05	6:03

(past / after)

3:10 It's three ten. / It's ten past three It's ten after three	4:22
8:18	2:27

(a quarter past/after)

5:15 It's five-fifteen / It's a quarter past five It's a quarter after five	9:15
7:15	12:15

(half past)

3:30 It's three-thirty / It's half past three	11:30
6:30	8:30

(a quarter to/before)

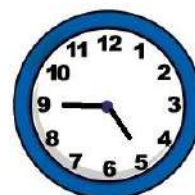
4:45 It's four forty-five / It's a quarter to five It's a quarter before five	9:45
2:45	6:45

(to / before)

11:35 It's eleven thirty-five / It's twenty-five to twelve / It's twenty-five before twelve	1:49
8:39	12:55

WRITE IN ENGLISH**at = a las**

Ella está trabajando a las 3:00 en punto.	
Él estaba desayunando a las 8:30 .	
Ellos están limpiando a las 5:45 .	
Estoy vendiendo manzanas a las 12:15 .	
Ellos no estaban cocinando a las 9:09 .	
Raúl no está manejando a las 11:10 .	
Estas cerrando a las 5 en punto?	
Esta tu mamá durmiendo a las 9:30 ?	
Están Juan y Paco tomando clases a las 7:25 ?	



As, as. Tan.....como

Comparativo de Igualdad



as		as	
tan	(Adjective)	como	Significado
as	happy	as	→ tan feliz como
as	thin	as	
as	big	as	
as	beautiful	as	

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Complete the activity using (as.....as) and (verb to be) where is necessary.

1. The blue car is as fast as the red car. (fast)
2. Paco _____ Federico. (not/tall)
3. The violin _____ the cello. (not/low)
4. This copy _____ the other one. (bad)
5. Oliver _____ Pedro. (optimistic)

as.....as / not as.....as

1.  ugly  _____
2. _____  dry 
3.  strong  _____
4. _____  bright 
5.  expensive  _____
6. _____  dirty 
7.  busy  _____
8. _____  fat 
9.  hungry  _____
10. _____  proud 
11.  brave  _____

Comparative Form

Explanation

Explanation

5 RULES FOR THE COMPARATIVE FORM

1. A los adjetivos de una silaba se les agrega **"er"** para indicar mas.
Taller **than** **small** **fast**
2. Si el adjetivo es de mas de dos silabas se agrega **"more"** antes del adjetivo.
intelligent **difficult** **expensive**
3. Si el adjetivo termina en **"y"** esta se quita y se agrega **"ier"**.
ugly **happy** **easy**
4. Si el adjetivo tiene **consonante-vocal-consonante**, la ultima consonante se escribe doble y se aumenta **"er"**.
big **hot** **fat**
5. Tenemos adjetivos irregulares, no hay regla solo memorizarlos.
good **bad** **far**
fun

Dictation:

1. Mi hermano es **más** alto **que** tu primo.

2. Esa casa roja es más cara que el departamento azul.

3. José es más loco que Pepe.

4. Chihuahua es más grande que Aguascalientes.

5. Juan Carlos es mejor que Roberto.

Write the Comparative form to the following adjectives.

small		empty		cheap	
ugly		hot		thin	
difficult		sad		fat	
beautiful		deep		bad	
fun		sweet		soft	
happy		healthy		cold	
far		dry		high	
dangerous		rich		good	

Complete the next sentences.

1. My house is _____ **than** yours. **(big)**
2. Your grade is _____ **than** mine. **(bad)**
3. The Pacific Ocean is _____ **than** the Arctic Ocean. **(deep)**
4. You are _____ **than** Juan. **(polite)**
5. My brother is _____ **than** I am. **(tall)**
6. A Rose is _____ **than** a daisy. **(beautiful)**
7. The earth is _____ **than** the moon. **(large)**
8. The blue car is _____ **than** the black car. **(nice)**
9. This exercise is _____ **than** that one. **(boring)**
10. Susan's hair is _____ **than** my hair. **(long)**

Superlative Form

Explanation

Explanation

5 RULES FOR THE SUPERLATIVE FORM

1. A los adjetivos de una sílaba se les agrega **"est"** para indicar más.
The shortest **nice** **brav**
2. Si el adjetivo es de más de dos sílabas se agrega **"most"** antes del adjetivo.
difficult **dangerous** **beautiful**
3. Si el adjetivo termina en **"y"** esta se quita y se agrega **"iest"**.
pretty **dry** **easy**
4. Si el adjetivo tiene **consonante-vocal-consonante**, la última consonante se escribe doble y se aumenta **"est"**.
hot **big** **fat**
5. Tenemos adjetivos irregulares, no hay regla solo memorizarlos.
good **bad** **far**

Dictation:

1. María es la persona más linda en la clase.

2. Rosa y Susana son las mujeres más hermosas en el gimnasio.

3. Ese ejercicio es el más fácil.

4. Chihuahua es el estado más caliente.

5. Esos niños son los mejores en su clase.

Write the Comparative form to the following adjectives.

big		safe		old	
fast		clean		simple	
full		near		weak	
different		slow		tall	
dirty		empty		thick	
polite		soft		cool	
hard		light		wet	
expensive		low		angry	

Complete the next sentences.

1-The Nile is **the** _____ river. (long)

2-Cheetahs are **the** _____ animals. (fast)

3-Sharks are **the** _____ animals. (dangerous)

4-Chihuahuas are **the** _____ dogs. (small)

5-A "10" exam result is **the** _____ result. (good)

6-Madrid is **the** _____ city in Spain. (big)

7-Dolphins are **the** _____ animals. (intelligent)

8-The Rolls Royce is **the** _____ car. (expensive)

9-The teacher is **the** _____ person in the class. (old)

10-Champagne is **the** _____ drink. (expensive)

Simple Future Will

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Auxiliary WILL	Verb in Simple Form	Complement
I You He'll She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

CHOOSE THE CORRECT VERB AND COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING SIMPLE FUTURE.

be	buy	drink	go	love	pass	rain	send	wear	win
----	-----	-------	----	------	------	------	------	------	-----

- I **will love** you forever.
- You _____ a tie.
- He _____ green tea.
- She _____ the test.
- It _____ tonight.
- We _____ an email.
- You _____ the food.
- They _____ the match.
- This girl _____ a pilot.
- My parents _____ to Africa.

Reading time

What will I do next weekend?

Well, **I'm** not sure. But I think **I'll** probably stay at home all day on Saturday and **I'll** clean my apartment. On Sunday **I'll** meet two or three friends at a restaurant at eight o'clock and **we'll** have breakfast. After that, **we'll** go window shopping at a mall. At noon, **we'll** have lunch. **We'll** eat at an Italian restaurant. I love Italian food! And then **we'll** visit a museum. **We'll** have a good time!

Look and Say



Simple Future will / won't

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Auxiliary WILL NOT // WON'T	Verb in Simple Form	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES IN NEGATIVE FORM

1. He _____ to come with me. (*not / agree*)
2. Jessica _____ to the cinema with us because she is ill. (*not / go*)
3. My mother _____ happy when she **finds out** the truth. (*not / be*)
4. They _____ the dishes later. (*not / wash*)
5. He _____ here in 3 years. (*not / be*)
6. The apes _____ bananas this week. (*not / eat*)

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND WRITE A TRUE SENTENCE.



1. Susana won't play the guitar. **She will play the drums.**
2. Carlos won't lift boxes. _____
3. Pedro won't do his homework with a tablet. _____
4. Max won't work in the office. _____
5. Cecilia won't write poems. _____
6. Pablo won't take picture. _____
7. That man won't deposit money in the bank. _____
8. Beto won't brush his hair. _____
9. Raúl won't paint an elephant. _____
10. Mario won't sleep on his bed. _____

Simple Future Will

Explanation

Question Structure

Auxiliary Will	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Unscramble the sentences on the first line and write Yes/No answer.

1. be / will / you / at 7 a.m. / for the meeting? 😊

2. us? / will / go / you / with ☹️

3. we / travel / by car? / will ☹️

4. rain / will / tomorrow? / it 😊

5. sell / your house? / will you 😊

6. bring / the cake / your mom / will / for the party? ☹️

7. this weekend? / will / work / he 😊

8. come / you / early? / will ☹️

9. for us? / dinner / you / make / will 😊

10. tonight? / it / will / snow ☹️

Answer the following questions

1. Will you study your verbs and vocabulary today after class? _____

2. Will you watch soap operas today? _____

3. Will you eat healthy food tomorrow? _____

4. Will you go out with your friends next weekend? _____

5. Will it rain today? _____

6. Will you be 25 next year? _____ I will be _____

7. Will you cook tomorrow? _____ I will cook _____

8. Will you be a doctor? _____ I will be _____

9. Will you have a birthday party next year? _____

10. Will it be sunny today? _____

Simple Future Will

Explanation

WH- Question Structure

WH Question	Auxiliary Will	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

READ THE TEXT ALOUD

READ AGAIN AND ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE

Hello, I am Joy from South Division High School. Today I want to talk about my future predictions. I hope I will go to a good University. I love English very much; I think I will be an English teacher after I graduate from the University. I will do my best to teach English perfectly to my students. I don't like my city, for this reason; I won't live in Canterbury, I am from Paris, so I will live in France. I guess. I will get marry in my forties and have 3 children. I will be a wonderful mom, I hope. I will spend great time with my children and try to ensure all the opportunities for them. Since I love working too much, I won't get retired before my sixty. I hope I will settle in a village with my husband after I get retired and live there till I die.

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Joy will be an English teacher. | True | False |
| 2. She loves the city where she lives. | True | False |
| 3. She won't get married. | True | False |
| 4. She will have three children. | True | False |
| 5. She will get retired before she is sixty. | True | False |
| 6. She will live in a city after she gets retired. | True | False |
| 7. She will live in Germany in the future. | True | False |

1. Ustedes llegarán a tiempo. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	2. Ella bailará contigo en la graduación. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____
3. Yo entregaré el dinero mañana. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	4. Nosotros trabajaremos mañana. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____
5. Juan comprará un carro nuevo. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	6. Pedro y Rosa comerán pollo hoy. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____

A: Hola. Buenas tardes ¿Qué harás después de clase hoy?

B: trabajaré en mi nuevo proyecto

A: Hola. ¿Dónde festejarás Navidad?

B: Yo y mi familia iremos a casa de mis abuelos en Tabasco y tú.

Idiomatic Future (Going to)

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	VERB BE (am, is, are)	GOING TO	Verb in Simple Form	Complement
I You He She It We You They				

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE IDIOMATIC FUTURE.

1. I _____ sleep on your bed.
2. You _____ win the game.
3. He _____ take a shower.
4. She _____ play golf with her friends.
5. It _____ rain.
6. We _____ travel next vacation.
7. You _____ eat vegetables this week.
8. They _____ work all weekend.
9. The cat _____ drink milk.
10. The girls _____ go to the dentist.

READ ALOUD AND PRACTICE AGAIN AND AGAIN

Hannah Montana is a famous actress. She is from United States of America and she is beautiful. Hannah is planning to travel to Cuzco in Peru, she **is going to** travel next Friday and she **is going to** stay in Peru for three weeks. She **is going to** visit Machu Picchu. She **is going to** learn about Peru's culture. She **is going to** eat a delicious Cuzco a traditional food. Hannah has friends in Lima; so after Cuzco, she **is going to** visit her friends and they **are going to** prepare a big welcome party for Hannah, also they **are going to** buy a lot of presents for her. After a week, she **is going to** have a lot of pictures and she **is going to** buy some souvenirs and she **is going to** go back to USA.

LOOK AND SAY IN ENGLISH



Ski
Climb
Go scuba diving
Skate
Hike
Go fishing
Go camping
Ride a horse
Ride a bike
Skateboard
Go sailing

Idiomatic Future (Going to)

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	VERB BE (am, is, are)	not	going to	Verb in Simple Form	Complement
I You He She It We You They					

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND MATCH. THEN SAY SENTENCES IN NEGATIVE FORM USING THE IDIOMATIC FUTURE.



☐ play cards
☐ listen to music



☐ do homework
☐ go home



☐ play basketball
☐ jump rope



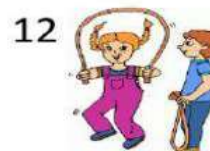
☐ play football
☐ sing



☐ eat
☐ read



☐ dance
☐ drink



☐ play tennis

Idiomatic Future (Going to)

Explanation

Question Structure

VERB BE (am, is, are)	Personal Pronoun	GOING TO	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they				?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

READ AND WRITE IN ENGLISH

1. ¿Voy a verte mañana?

2. ¿Van ellos a comer fuera esta noche?

3. ¿Va ella a esperarme después del espectáculo?

4. ¿Va a llover hoy?

5. ¿Vamos a quedarnos en casa en la noche?

6. ¿Va Jane a comenzar su nuevo trabajo la próxima semana?)

7. ¿Va a ser un día fresco?

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

drink	take	work	check	pay	read	bake	eat	be	visit
-------	------	------	-------	-----	------	------	-----	----	-------

1. _____ you going to _____ the newspaper?

2. _____ Maria going to _____ cranberry juice?

3. _____ your dad going to _____ in the farm tomorrow morning?

4. _____ your dogs going to _____ those bones?

5. _____ your mom going to _____ your grandmother?

6. _____ the doctor going to _____ his temperature?

7. _____ you going to _____ more cookies?

8. _____ she going to _____ the rent this week?

9. _____ your brother going to _____ a shower?

10. _____ you going to _____ happy?

Idiomatic Future (Going to)

Explanation

WH- Question Structure

WH Question	Verb To be	Personal Pronoun	GOING TO	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they				?

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

READ AND WRITE IN ENGLISH

1. Ustedes van a vender su casa. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ What _____	2. Mi jefa va a incrementarme mis actividades. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ What _____
3. Yo voy a agregar más azúcar a mi café. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____	4. Nosotros vamos a calentar nuestra cena. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____
5. Pablo va a alcanzar sus metas. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____	6. Tu música va a ser un gran éxito. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What are you going to do after class?
2. What time are you going to go to bed tonight?
3. What time are you going to get up tomorrow morning?
4. What are you going to do tomorrow morning?
5. What are you going to watch on TV tonight?
6. What are you going to eat for dinner today?
7. When are you going to get your next haircut?
8. What are you going to buy next time you go shopping?
9. What are you going to do for fun next weekend?
10. What are you going to do on your next holidays?

Simple Present

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form (3rd person "s", "es")	Complement
I You He She It We You They		

- Solo en este tiempo y solo en su forma afirmativa agregaremos una "s" o "es" a los verbos a las terceras personas siguiendo las siguientes reglas.

- Se agrega a los verbos **"s"** a las terceras personas (HE,SHE,IT).

eat run read

- Si el verbo termina en **"o"** se agrega **"es"**

go do

- Si el verbo termina en sonidos **"s"** como **"s, ss, sh, ch, x, z"** se aumenta **"es"**

miss wash watch fix buzz

- Si el verbo termina en **"y"** y le antecede una vocal solo se agrega **"s"** pero si le antecede una consonante se quita la **"y"** y se escribe **"ies"**

play cry buy study

- Irregular verb

have

Write the third person singular of the following verbs.

guess		bark		mop	
have		go on		try	
reach		squeeze		spell	
charge		flush		spill	
increase		fry		kiss	
interview		delay		carry	
wrap		dry		pay	
burp		scratch		buy	

Dictation:

1.	
2.	
3.	

Practice:

1.	
2.	
3.	

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Peter and his friends to school by bus. (go)
- Elephants leaves and grass. (eat)
- David's father in a hospital. (work)
- The bank at 9:30 and at 4:30. (open / close)
- Tom and Jim football every day after school. (play)
- Mr. Jones is a teacher. He History. (teach)
- Our lessons at 9:00 and at 3:30. (start / finish)

Simple Present

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	don't doesn't	Verb in Simple Form	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Circle doesn't or don't to complete each sentence.

1. An astronaut on the International Space Station **doesn't / don't** have a lot of free time.
2. Astronauts **doesn't / don't** work all day on Saturday.
3. An astronaut **doesn't / don't** have the same schedule every day.
4. We **doesn't / don't** work on weekends.
5. I **doesn't / don't** work in an office.
6. My office **doesn't / don't** have a window.
7. She **doesn't / don't** travel for her job.
8. You **doesn't / don't** have a busy schedule.

Change each affirmative statement to a negative statement.

1. My brother has a job. **My brother doesn't have a job.**
2. I drive to work. _____
3. Pilots fix planes. _____
4. Our teacher does homework. _____
5. I go to the gym in the morning. _____
6. We have class on Sunday. _____
7. You teach biology. _____
8. We have an exam on Saturday night. _____

READING

Life on the Space Station. Astronauts on the International Space Station have a busy schedule. Every day they wake up at 7:00. From 7:00 to 8:00, they get ready and eat breakfast. At 8:00 in the morning, they call Ground Control 2 in their countries. After they talk to Ground Control, their workday begins. The astronauts **don't** do the same thing every day. Their schedules change every week. The astronauts **don't** work all the time. Each day they exercise for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon. After dinner, they have free time. Then, it's time to go to sleep. Sometimes this isn't easy because the sun rises and sets 16 times each day on the space station. The astronauts work **doesn't** end on Friday. They work a half day on Saturday and all day on Sunday. Astronauts are very busy people.

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Son palabras que indican con (que) frecuencia se realizan las acciones indicadas por el verbo.
Estas van antes del verbo principal y después de las formas del verbo to (be) **I am always happy.**

100% ALWAYS = SIEMPRE

90% USUALLY = USUALMENTE

80% NORMALLY / GENERALLY = NORMALMENTE / GENERALMENTE

70% OFTEN / FREQUENTLY = A MENUDO / FRECUENTEMENTE

50% SOMETIMES = ALGUNAS VECES

30% OCCASIONALLY = OCASIONALMENTE

10% SELDOM / RARELY = RARA VEZ

5% HARDLY EVER = DIFÍCILMENTE

0 % NEVER = NUNCA

Time Expressions (frequency)

Everyday_____

daily_____

recently_____

Every week_____

weekly_____

once a _____ at _____

Monthly _____

twice a _____

Every Year_____

Annually _____ in the _____

Re-write the sentences using the frequency adverbs in the correct place.

1. You are late (always) _____
2. She has breakfast in the kitchen (usually) _____
3. They go to the cinema on Saturdays (often) _____
4. Susan is on time (never) _____
5. Helen goes to school by bus (sometimes) _____
6. We stay at home on Saturday evening (never) _____
7. Raul calls me on weekends (often) _____
8. Karla eats lunch alone (never) _____
9. My father drinks beer (hardly ever) _____
10. I eat fish (rarely) _____

Still, anymore

Still (+) _____ Anymore (-) _____

Notes:

Read and write in English

1. Aun vivimos en Estados Unidos.

2. Juan aun le gusta ir a ese restaurante.

3. Nosotros aún estamos intentando aprender cómo usar esta computadora.

4. Ellos aun beben leche en biberón.

5. Aun quiero ver esa película.

6. Ya no quiero ir a ese lugar.

7. Ya no necesitamos tu ayuda.

8. Ella ya no está interesada en él.

9. Ya no compraré en esa tienda.

10. El ya no quiere trabajar en esa compañía.

We **don't** talk **anymore**

We don't talk anymore

We don't talk anymore

Like we used to do

We don't love anymore

What was all of it for?

Oh, we don't talk anymore

Like we used to do



Who is she?

She is a.....

Simple Present

Explanation

WH-Question Structure

Do Does	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Choose Do or Does / and / Write Yes or No Short Answer.

- Do / Does you drink coffee? **Y**_____
- Do / Does he play tennis? **Y**_____
- Do / Does they cook every day? **N**_____
- Do / Does she sing at school? **Y**_____
- Do / Does they live in Chihuahua? **N**_____
- Do / Does he ride a bike? **N**_____
- Do / Does you drive a car? **Y**_____
- Do / Does she like apples? **Y**_____
- Do / Does you read books? **N**_____
- Do / Does he write books? **Y**_____
- Do / Does they write letters? **N**_____
- Do / Does you use a computer? **Y**_____
- Do / Does she fly by plane? **Y**_____
- Do / Does you live near the river? **N**_____
- Do / Does he like animals? **N**_____
- Do / Does she eat meat? **Y**_____
- Do / Does they bake cakes? **N**_____
- Do / Does you visit your grandma? **Y**_____
- Do / Does Juan ride a horse? **N**_____
- Do / Does your doctor work at night? **Y**_____
- Do / Does you play videogames? **N**_____
- Do / Does Susana and Pedro live together? **Y**_____

Simple Present

Explanation

WH-Question Structure

WH Questions	Do Does	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much time How many tacos		I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Answer the following questions. Write long answers using the affirmative or negative form.

1. What time do you get up on weekdays? _____
2. Where do you eat lunch? _____
3. What do you do on weekends? _____
4. Where do you go shopping? _____
5. What books or magazines do you read? _____
6. What TV programs do you watch? _____
7. Why do you study English in CIP? _____
8. How do you relax in the evenings? _____
9. What kind of music do you like? _____
10. Do you have any brothers or sisters? _____

READ, COMPLETE AND WRITE IN ENGLISH

1. Yo vivo en _____. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Where _____	2. Yo trabajo y estudio en _____. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Where _____
3. Ella maneja su propio auto. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____	4. El hace ejercicio todos los días. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____
5. Ellas comen comida saludable. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____	6. Ellos juegan tenis los fines de semana. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____

Simple Past

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Past Form	Complement
I You He She It We You They		

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Write the past of the following verbs (**regular/irregular**)

learn	drink	help	eat	deliver	go	study
buy	climb	read	travel	arrive	cut	sing
play	know	stop	find	want	have	talk

Complete the sentences.

Use the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My dog _____ on my bed last night. (**sleep**)
2. Our English course _____ three months ago. (**begin**)
3. The students _____ an exam yesterday. (**take**)
4. Mark _____ for my meal in the restaurant. (**pay**)
5. You _____ my cell phone. (**break**)
6. We _____ to Canada last year. (**go**)
7. Mary _____ her new dress at the party. (**wear**)
8. I _____ an interesting book last week. (**read**)
9. You _____ to Australia last month. (**arrive**)
10. My mom _____ Russian at the University. (**study**)



What did Alfredo do yesterday?

Simple Past

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	did	not	Verb in Simple Form	Complement
I You He She It We You They				

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Write the sentences below in their negative form.

1. He went to school yesterday.

2. My sister played basketball with her friends.

3. They ate lunch at the cafeteria.

4. I read the newspaper on the train.

5. It rained last week.

6. I felt sick, so I saw a doctor.

7. Thomas had a good time at the party.

8. Susan liked the movie.

9. I saw you at the mall on Saturday.

10. My wife bought a new hat this morning.

Read and write in English. Practice the use of the Simple past and Object Pronouns.

Yo no fuí contigo.	El no la vendió.
Nosotros no los compramos.	Usted no lo organizó.
Mary no vino con ella.	No me llamaste.
Él no se lo comió.	Mis padres no lo trajeron.
Ellos no caminaron con ella	El perro no la mordió
El presidente no lo explico	Los estudiantes no lo pasaron

Simple Past

Explanation

Question Structure

Did	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1.

2.

3.

Practice:

1.

2.

3.

Write the words below in the correct order. Then, ask your questions to a classmate!

1. night / you / watch / Did / TV / last / ?

2. you / get / up / this / morning / at / 8 am / Did / ?

3. holiday / travel / you / on / Did / your / last / ?

4. yesterday / it / rain / Did / ?

5. work / last / Did / weekend / Dad / your / ?

6. you / study / for / exam / Did / last / our / ?

7. Harry Potter / Did / see / movies / you / the / ?

8. Celebrate / you / last / birthday / Did / family / your / with / your / ?

9. you / Did / when / a child / you / cartoons / watch / were / ?

10. meet / you / Did / person / a famous / ?

Read and answer.

Yesterday Debbie had a job interview. She went downtown to the company. The interview was for an accounting job. Debbie graduated university 3 months ago.

Her interview was at 10:00 am. She woke up at 7:00 am and left her house before 8:00 am. She waited for the bus, but it was late. She was very worried because she did not want to be late for the interview. She tried to phone the company to warn them, but her phone battery was dead.

When the bus arrived, it was almost 9:00 am. Then the bus was slow because there were many other cars. The bus finally arrived at Debbie's stop at 9:45 am.

Debbie ran from the bus stop to the office building. When she entered she saw a sign that said the company was on the 24th floor. The elevator ride took almost 5 minutes because many people stopped at different floors.

When Debbie arrived at reception, it was 9:58. She was in time!

"I am here to see Mrs. Lewis" said Debbie.

The receptionist checked her book and replied:

"She is not here today. What is your name please?"

"My name is Debbie Gregson."

"Sorry Debbie, but your appointment is tomorrow."

Debbie checked her agenda. It was true. She was there on the wrong day!

1. Did Debbie have a job interview? _____
2. Did Debbie graduated 3 years ago? _____
3. Did Debbie wake up at 7 am? _____
4. Did Debbie arrive on time? _____
5. Did Debbie talk to Mrs. Lewis? _____

Simple Past

Explanation

WH-Question Structure

WH Questions	did	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Form	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Write the question for the following answers. Then practice with a classmate.

1. Where did you go last weekend?

I went to a park with my friends.

2. _____

We studied in the UNAM University.

3. _____

No, I didn't send the information yesterday.

4. _____

Sam washed the car because it was dirty.

5. _____

They came to school by bus.

6. _____

The party started at 8 o'clock pm.

7. _____

I bought it at Sears

8. _____

I went home, I was so tired.

9. _____

I saw a ghost. It was scary!!!!

10. _____

She cleaned the kitchen and the bathroom.

1. Ustedes tuvieron mucho work. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____	2. Ella empujo la puerta muy fuerte. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____
3. Yo sostuve los paquetes con mis manos. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ What _____	4. Nosotros trajimos más comida. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ What _____
5. El chofer vino temprano ayer. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ When _____	6. Mis hermanas usaron vestidos rojos. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ Why _____

Simple Present Perfect

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	have / has	Verb in Past Participle	Complement
I You He She It We You They			

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Complete the sentences using the auxiliary (have / has)

1. I _____ lived in the United States **for** 10 years.
2. You _____ worked in this company **since** 2000.
3. He _____ had a lot of money but he lost it.
4. She _____ brought all the information that we need.
5. The dog _____ eaten bones all its life.
6. We _____ taken these vitamins **since** we were children.
7. They _____ bought a car every five years.
8. My family _____ changed of address many times.
9. The students _____ failed their exams.
10. It _____ rained all night.

These sentences are in Simple Past Tense. Now change them to the Present Perfect Tense.

1. I saw a penguin. **I have seen a penguin.**
2. They had breakfast. _____
3. She finished her homework. _____
4. We met the President. _____
5. Robert visited Vancouver. _____
6. That boy read this fantastic book. _____
7. You watched the horror movie. _____
8. My parents went to New York. _____
9. Our kids played soccer. _____
10. Those children ate fondant cake. _____

Simple Present Perfect

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	have has	not	Verb in Past Participle	Complement
I You He She It We You They				

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Write in **negative** form the following sentences. Present Perfect Tense.

1. I _____ **(study)** French.
2. She _____ **(eat)** octopus.
3. They _____ **(be)** in Scotland.
4. We _____ **(read)** that book.
5. He _____ **(live)** here **for** three years.
6. You _____ **(know)** David **for** ten years.
7. We _____ **(be)** here **for** two weeks.
8. I _____ **(lose)** my keys.
9. He _____ **(drink)** too much coffee.
10. They _____ **(miss)** the train.
11. We _____ **(be)** in Paris.
12. She _____ **(see)** "The Lord of the Rings".
13. He _____ **(meet)** my mother.
14. They _____ **(visit)** St. Paul's.
15. I _____ **(talk)** to him **for** three months.
16. You _____ **(study)** French **for** ten years.
17. They _____ **(be)** in London **for** six months.
18. He _____ **(hurt)** his leg.
19. She _____ **(leave)** her phone in a taxi.
20. We _____ **(lose)** our tickets.

Already



Explanation

Dictation:

Example:

Ya he terminado mi tarea.

I have already finished my homework. // I've already finished my homework.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Yet

Explanation

Dictation:

Example:

Aún no he terminado mi tarea. // Todavía no he terminado mi tarea.

I haven't finished my homework yet.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Simple Present Perfect

Explanation

Question Structure

Have/ Has	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Past Participle	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Read and complete the questions.

1. _____ you _____ a good relationship with your children? *(build)*
2. _____ she _____ her 8 hours? *(sleep)*
3. _____ he _____ English during the class? *(speak)*
4. _____ María _____ chamomile tea for her stomach? *(drink)*
5. _____ your dogs _____ all night? *(bark)*
6. _____ we _____ about your food? *(complain)*
7. _____ you _____ your wallet? *(find)*
8. _____ Sarah _____ a doctor? *(become)*
9. _____ your uncle _____ all the way to Cd. Juárez? *(drive)*
10. _____ your cousins _____ in a competition? *(swim)*

Read the questions and answer with short and long answer.

1. Have you ever forgotten your keys in the car? _____
2. Have you lived in another country? _____
3. Have you eaten snake? _____
4. Have you read a Harry Potter book? _____
5. Have you ever found money on the street? _____
6. Have you ever worked in a farm? _____
7. Have you taken a computer course? _____
8. Have you ridden a motorcycle? _____
9. Have you practiced a sport? _____
10. Have you met a famous person? _____

Simple Present Perfect

Explanation

Wh-Question Structure

WH Question	have / has	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Past Participle	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they			?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

7. Ustedes han perdido la carrera. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	8. Él ha prestado dinero a su amigo. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____
9. Yo he roto la ventana. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	10. Nosotros hemos sentido miedo. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____
11. Daniela ha tenido pesadillas últimamente. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	12. El doctor y la enfermera han trabajado en ese hospital. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____

The Old Colonel

I think I **have had** a very interesting life. I'm 73 now and I don't work anymore. I was in the army for 51 years. I retired when I was 69. I **have been** to so many countries that I don't remember all of them. I **have been** to Australia six or seven times and to South Africa three times. I **have also been** once in Russia but I didn't like it at all: too cold for me!

They say that love is the greatest thing and I agree. I **have been** married four times but never for more than five years. I don't think women really understand me!

I **have never been** on television, but I **have been** on the radio once. It was a program about life in the military about twenty years ago, I met the Prime Minister on the same day. Actually, I **have met** a lot of famous people: members of the royal family, famous politicians and also famous cinema and television personalities. I **have never met** the American President though which is a pity.

Because I **have traveled** a lot, I **have seen** a lot of wonderful things and **have also eaten** and drunk some strange foods and drinks. I ate cats and rats in India and drank something called Mirto on a little island in Italy many years ago.

Present Perfect Progressive

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	have has	been	Verb + ing	Complement
I You He She It We You They				

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Make the present perfect continuous affirmative.

1. (I/live here for six years and a half) **I have been living here for six years and a half.**
2. (she/work here for five years) _____
3. (I/study all day) _____
4. (you/eat a lot recently) _____
5. (we/live in London for six months) _____
6. (he/play football so he's tired) _____
7. (they/learn English for two years) _____
8. (she/cook so I'm really hot) _____
9. (she/go to the cinema every weekend for years) _____
10. (it/rain, the pavement is wet) _____
11. (you/sleep for twelve hours) _____

Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Progressive use the verbs in the box.

work	read	play	solve	study	take	wait
-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	-------------

1. Sarah **has been reading** for her students for an hour.
2. They _____ this problem.
3. Jonas _____ English since last year.
4. The children _____ in the yard since eight o'clock.
5. Those men _____ for a long time in that factory.
6. We _____ for Tom for an hour.
7. I _____ medicine since last week.

Present Perfect Progressive

Explanation

Negative Structure

Personal Pronoun	have /has	not	been	Verb + ing	Complement
I You He She It We You They					

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Complete the sentences below using the present perfect progressive in negative form.

1. I _____ my chicken soup before the salad. (eat)
2. You _____ the dog. (feed)
3. Mom _____ us chocolate cookies. (bring)
4. They _____ pictures about animals today. (draw)
5. It _____ now, so we are going out. (rain)
6. The boy _____ with his cars. (play)
7. Tom and Kim _____ their hands. (clap)
8. Leyla _____ English at school today. (teach)
9. We _____ stones on the beach. (collect)
10. You _____ to your grandpa. (talk)

Look at the picture and say a sentence in negative form.

Example: I haven't been waking up early.



wake up



take a bath



do the shopping



do exercise



paint



eat breakfast



vacuum



work



cook



brush my teeth

Present Perfect Progressive

Explanation

Question Structure

Have / Has	Personal Pronoun	been	Verb + ing	Complement	
	I you he she it we you they				?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Time Expressions Review

for _____ Since _____ lately _____ already _____ yet _____
 just _____ today _____ this morning _____ till now _____
 recently _____ still _____ ever _____ never _____ during _____

Read and write in English the following sentences.

	¿Has estado viajando últimamente por trabajo o diversión?
	¿Has estado lavándote las manos muchas veces durante la pandemia?
	¿Ha Javier estado bebiendo mucha agua durante el día?
	¿Ha estado Karla aprendiendo nuevas recetas de comida italiana?
	¿Han estado tus hermanos reparando tu carro?
	¿Has estado memorizando tus verbos y vocabulario todas las semanas?
	¿Has estado trabajando o estudiando desde casa?

Present Perfect Progressive

Explanation

WH-Question Structure

WH Question	Have / Has	Personal Pronoun	been	Verb + ing	Complement	
What Where When Why Who How Which How long How much How many		I you he she it we you they				?

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

1. Ustedes han estado enviándome regalos. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	2. Ella ha estado manejando todo el día. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____
3. Yo he estado nadando en el lago. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	4. Nosotros hemos estado pagando la renta. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____
5. Carlos ha estado golpeando la pared. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____	6. Juana y María han estado pensando en ti. (+) _____ (-) _____ (?) _____ WH-Q _____

Think of the answers to these questions.



How long have you been studying English?

How long have you been living in your house?

Do you do exercise. How long have you been training?



How long have you been working for this company?

You look very tired. Have you been working extra hours?

Have you been taking more courses to get the new promotion?

Reflexive Pronouns

Explanation

PRONOUNS	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
You	yourselves
They	themselves

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

READ AND COMPLETE USING THE REFLEXING PRONOUNS

1. I burned myself Me queme.
2. You cut _____
3. He cooked _____
4. She went _____
5. It eats by _____
6. We live by _____
7. You study by _____
8. They burned _____
9. Juan cut _____
10. Juan and Pablo hurt _____

Complete the story using the reflexive pronouns

himself	herself	ourselves	themselves	myself	itself
---------	---------	-----------	------------	--------	--------

Going to a Movie

On Saturday, my dad took my sister, Sandy, and me to see a movie. We called _____ a cab and took us to the movie theater. We had to wait in line for a few minutes before we could buy our tickets. Then, we headed over the snack counter. I bought _____ some candy. Sandy bought _____ popcorn. My dad bought _____ a soda. We found our seats and sat down to watch the movie. The movie was about an elephant that drove _____ to town in a tiny car! It was so funny that it made us laugh out loud. On the ride home, we said our favorite lines and laughed some more! Sandy and my dad laughed so hard that they made _____ cry.

Future Perfect

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Future Perfect					Simple Present		
Personal Pronoun	will have	Verb Past Participle	Compl.	Connector	Personal Pronoun	VSF 3 RD P. "S-ES"	Complement
I You He She It We You They				by the time when before after			

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Complete the next sentences with your own ideas.

1. You will have finished this book **when** _____
2. She will have cooked dinner **by the time** _____
3. He will have arrived **before** _____
4. We will have met Julie **after** _____
5. It will have stopped raining **by the time** _____
6. They will have left home **by the time** _____
7. She will have graduated **after** _____
8. We will have finished the course **before** _____
9. Juan will have read this book **by the time** _____
10. Sarah will have eaten **by the time** _____

Write sentences using the following information. (Use only the Future perfect part)

1. (she/achieve) _____ **She will have achieved her goals** _____
2. (I/blame) _____
3. (you/develop) _____
4. (they/interview) _____
5. (my sisters/wrap) _____

Read and write in English.

1. Yo no habré terminado mi tarea a tiempo.
2. El no habrá dado su carro a cambio de uno nuevo.
3. Ustedes habrán comprado su carro este mes.
4. Los animales del zoológico habrán sido alimentados para medio día.
5. El juez habrá decidido el castigo correcto para los culpables.
6. Tu no habrás leído el libro para finales de julio.

Past Perfect

Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Past Perfect					Simple Past		
Personal Pronoun	had	Verb Past Participle	Compl.	Connector	Personal Pronoun	Verb Simple Past	Complement
I You He She It We You They				by the time when before after			

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Complete the sentences.

1. I had found her notes after she moved out. (find/move)
2. Sofia _____ her work after she _____ to lunch. (finish/go)
3. The baby _____ before her father _____. (cry/come)
4. The water _____ when you _____ to the kitchen. (boil/go)
5. He _____ by the time I _____ home. (leave/return)
6. They _____ the meal when I _____ home. (eat/come)
7. He _____ the cat after he _____ to run. (see/begin)
8. I _____ never _____ a nice beach before I _____ to Los Cabos. (see/go)
9. I _____ in London, before I _____ back to Mexico. (live/move)
10. She _____ her hands before she _____ dinner. (wash/cook)

Read and write in English.

1. Yo había ido al cine con mis hermanos anoche.
2. Tu habías estudiado inglés hace 2 años.
3. Él no había comido todas sus verduras esta mañana.
4. Verónica no había traído tus libros.
5. Nosotros habíamos entrado a la oficina a tiempo
6. Ellas no habían practicado sus ejercicios.
7. Ellos habían manejado toda la noche sin descanso.
8. El elefante no había bebido agua todo el día.
9. Los leones habían comido 12 kilos de carne ayer.
10. Yo no había descansado ni una hora.

Matriz Afirmativa

SIMPLE		PROGRESSIVE (Be / V-ing)	
PRESENT			
El presente simple se utiliza para hablar de hábitos, rutinas, costumbres, hechos reales y acciones repetitivas.		El presente Progresivo se utiliza para hablar de acciones que se están haciendo en este momento NOW. (estoy/V-ando/endo)	
I	eat	I	am eating
He	eats	She	is eating
We	eat	They	are eating
PAST			
El Pasado Simple nos ayuda a hablar de actividades del pasado que terminaron.		El Pasado Progresivo nos ayuda a hablar de actividades del pasado, pero continuaban. (estaba/ V-ando/endo)	
I	ate	I	was eating
It	ate	He	was eating
You	ate	We	were eating
FUTURE			
El Futuro Simple nos ayuda a hablar de planes futuros con posibilidad de 50% que se realicen. (re,ran,remos)		El Futuro Idiomático nos ayuda a hablar de planes futuros con posibilidad de 100% que se realicen. (voy a)	
I	will eat	I	am going to eat
She	will eat	It	is going to eat
They	will eat	You	are going to eat
PRESENT PERFECT			
El Presente Perfecto nos ayuda a hablar de actividades del pasado donde no es importante el tiempo. Como las experiencias. (he / (ado, ido, to, so, cho)		El Presente Perfecto Progresivo nos ayuda a hablar de actividades que iniciaron en el pasado y siguen hasta el presente. (he/ estado/ V-ando/endo)	
I	have eaten	I	have been eating
He	has eaten	She	has been eating
We	have eaten	They	have been eating
FUTURE PERFECT		PAST PERFECT	
El Futuro Perfecto habla de una acción en el futuro que sucederá antes que otra. (habre)		El Pasado Perfecto habla de una acción pasada que ocurrió antes que otra. (había)	
I	will have eaten	I	had eaten
It	will have eaten	He	had eaten
You	will have eaten	We	had eaten

Matriz Negativa

SIMPLE				PROGRESSIVE (Be / V-ing)			
PRESENT							
I	don't	eat		I	am	not	eating
He	doesn't	eat		She	is	not	eating
We	don't	eat		They	are	not	eating
PAST							
I	didn't	eat		I	was	not	eating
It	didn't	eat		He	was	not	eating
You	didn't	eat		We	were	not	eating
FUTURE							
I	won't	eat		I	am	not	going to eat
She	won't	eat		It	is	not	going to eat
They	won't	eat		You	are	not	going to eat
PRESENT PERFECT							
I	have	not	eaten	I	have	not	been eating
He	has	not	eaten	She	has	not	been eating
We	have	not	eaten	They	have	not	been eating
FUTURE PERFECT				PAST PERFECT			
I	won't	have	eaten	I	had	not	eaten
It	won't	have	eaten	He	had	not	eaten
You	won't	have	eaten	We	had	not	eaten

Matriz Question (Yes/No) Answer

SIMPLE				PROGRESSIVE (Be / V-ing)			
PRESENT							
Do	I	eat	? Yes, I do.	Am	I	eating	? No, I am not.
Does	he	eat	? No, he doesn't.	Is	she	eating	? Yes, she is.
Do	we	eat	? Yes, we do.	Are	they	eating	? No, they aren't
PAST							
Did	I	eat	? No, I didn't.	Was	I	eating	? Yes, I was.
Did	it	eat	? Yes, it did.	Was	he	eating	? No, he wasn't.
Did	you	eat	? No, you didn't.	Were	we	eating	? Yes, we were.
FUTURE							
Will	I	eat	? Yes, I will.	Am	I	going to	eat ? Yes, I am.
Will	she	eat	? No, she won't.	Is	it	going to	eat ? No, it isn't
Will	they	eat	? Yes, they will.	Are	you	going to	eat ? Yes, you are.
PRESENT PERFECT							
Have	I	eaten	? No, I haven't.	Have	I	been eating	? No, I haven't.
Has	he	eaten	? Yes, he has.	Has	she	been eating	? Yes, she has.
Have	we	eaten	? No, we haven't.	Have	they	been eating	? No, they haven't.
FUTURE PERFECT				PAST PERFECT			
Will	I	have	eaten ? Yes, I will.	Had	I	eaten	? Yes, I had.
Will	it	have	eaten ? No, It won't.	Had	he	eaten	? No, I hadn't.
Will	you	have	eaten ? Yes, you will.	Had	we	eaten	? Yes, we had.

Matriz WH-Question (Long) Answer

SIMPLE					PROGRESSIVE (Be / V-ing)						
PRESENT											
What	do	I	eat	?	What	am	I	eating	?		
Why	does	he	eat	?	Why	is	she	eating	?		
Where	do	we	eat	?	Where	are	they	eating	?		
PAST											
What	did	I	eat	?	What	was	I	eating	?		
Why	did	it	eat	?	Why	was	he	eating	?		
Where	did	you	eat	?	Where	were	we	eating	?		
FUTURE											
What	will	I	eat	?	What	am	I	going to	eat	?	
Why	will	she	eat	?	Why	is	it	going to	eat	?	
Where	will	they	eat	?	Where	are	you	going to	eat	?	
PRESENT PERFECT											
What	have	I	eaten	?	What	have	I	been	eating	?	
Why	has	he	eaten	?	Why	has	she	been	eating	?	
Where	have	we	eaten	?	Where	have	they	been	eating	?	
FUTURE PERFECT					PAST PERFECT						
What	will	I	have	eaten	?	What	had	I	eaten	?	
Why	will	it	have	eaten	?	Why	had	he	eaten	?	
Where	will	you	have	eaten	?	Where	had	we	eaten	?	

Get

Explanation:

Get es uno de los 4 verbos que tienen 2 funciones :

Verbo = Conseguir y Auxiliar

En esta ocasión lo vamos a usar como verbo de transición. Cuando se une

Get + (un adjetivo) = Verbo

Get + dirty =

Get + fat =

Get + crazy =

Get + married =

Get + stress =

Get + dark =

Get + thin =

Get + happy =

Get + angry =

get + upset =

SUBJECT	PRIMERA REFERENCIA	ADJETIVE	SUBJECT	PRIMERA REFERENCIA	SEGUNDA REFERENCIA PONER,DAR,QUEDAR, VOLVER, HACER	ADJETIVE
I	GET	MARRIED	I	GET		CRAZY
YO	ME	CASO	YO	ME	PONGO	LOCA
YOU	GET	MARRIED	YOU	GET		CRAZY
TU	TE	CASAS	TU	TE	PONES	LOCA
HE	GETS	MARRIED	HE	GETS		CRAZY
EL	SE	CASA	EL	SE	PONE	LOCO
SHE	GETS	MARRIED	SHE	GETS		CRAZY
ELLA	SE	CASA	ELLA	SE	PONE	LOCA
WE	GET	MARRIED	WE	GET		CRAZY
NOSOTROS	NOS	CASAMOS	NOSOTROS	NOS	PONEMOS	LOCOS
YOU	GET	MARRIED	YOU	GET		CRAZY
USTEDES	SE	CASAN	USTEDES	SE	PONEN	LOCOS
THEY	GET	MARRIED	THEY	GET		CRAZY
ELLOS	SE	CASAN	ELLOS	SE	PONEN	LOCOS

TIEMPOS APRENDIDOS

#	TENSE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
0	PRESENT OF BE (DESCRIPTION)	Yo soy	
1	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	Estoy comiendo	
2	PAST PROGRESSIVE	Yo estaba comiendo	
3	SIMPLE FUTURE	Yo comeré	
4	IDIOMATIC FUTURE	Yo voy a comer	
5	SIMPLE PRESENT	Yo como	
6	SIMPLE PAST	Yo comí	
7	SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT	Yo he comido	
8	PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	Yo he estado comiendo	
9	FUTURE PERFECT	Yo habré comido	
10	PAST PERFECT	Yo había comido	

TIEMPOS APRENDIDOS USANDO “GET” AFIRMATIVO

ELLA / + / CANSAR = tired (get/got/gotten/getting)

#	TENSE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
0	PRESENT OF BE (DESCRIPTION)	Ella está cansada	
1	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	Ella se está cansando	
2	PAST PROGRESSIVE	Ella se estaba cansando	
3	SIMPLE FUTURE	Ella se cansará	
4	IDIOMATIC FUTURE	Ella se va a cansar	
5	SIMPLE PRESENT	Ella se cansa	
6	SIMPLE PAST	Ella se cansó	
7	SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT	Ella se ha cansado	
8	PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	Ella se ha estado cansando	
9	FUTURE PERFECT	Ella se habrá cansado	
10	PAST PERFECT	Ella se había cansado	

TIEMPOS APRENDIDOS USANDO “GET” NEGATIVO

NOSOTROS / - / ENGORDAR / fat

#	TENSE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
0	PRESENT OF BE (DESCRIPTION)		
1	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE		
2	PAST PROGRESSIVE		
3	SIMPLE FUTURE		
4	IDIOMATIC FUTURE		
5	SIMPLE PRESENT		
6	SIMPLE PAST		
7	SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT		
8	PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE		
9	FUTURE PERFECT		
10	PAST PERFECT		

TIEMPOS APRENDIDOS USANDO “GET” QUESTION

EL / ? / LOCO/crazy

#	TENSE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
0	PRESENT OF BE (DESCRIPTION)		
1	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE		
2	PAST PROGRESSIVE		
3	SIMPLE FUTURE		
4	IDIOMATIC FUTURE		
5	SIMPLE PRESENT		
6	SIMPLE PAST		
7	SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT		
8	PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE		
9	FUTURE PERFECT		
10	PAST PERFECT		

TIEMPOS APRENDIDOS USANDO "GET" WH-QUESTION

Why /it / ? /dark/oscuro

#	TENSE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
0	PRESENT OF BE (DESCRIPTION)		
1	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE		
2	PAST PROGRESSIVE		
3	SIMPLE FUTURE		
4	IDIOMATIC FUTURE		
5	SIMPLE PRESENT		
6	SIMPLE PAST		
7	SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT		
8	PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE		
9	FUTURE PERFECT		
10	PAST PERFECT		

Write the next sentences in English using GET

1. Me da hambre _____

2. Me dio hambre _____

3. Me estaba dando hambre _____

4. Me pondré nervioso _____

5. Me había puesto nervioso _____

6. Me estoy volviendo loco _____

7. Me volví loco _____

8. He estado adelgazando _____

9. Ella se está poniendo bonita _____

10. El dólar ha estado encareciéndose _____

OTROS USOS DE “GET”

1. Obtener/conseguir	
¿Dónde conseguiste ese vestido tan bonito?	
2. Comprar	
Lo compré en Sears	
3. Cuando hablamos por teléfono:	
Se ha equivocado de número	
4. Recibir (regalo, una carta, una recompensa, una reprimenda...)	
	I got Yell / don't yell at me
Me regalaron una computadora para mi cumpleaños.	
5. Pagar	
Me pagaron 200 dólares por el piano	
6. Ir a buscar algo y traerlo	
Por favor, anda o vete por mi abrigo.	
7. Arrive (llegar a algún sitio)	
Cuando llegues llámame	
8. Tomar/ + medio de transporte	
La mejor forma de llegar allí es tomando el metro	
9. Agarrar, contagiarse, tener una enfermedad	
Saraí se contagió de varicela de su hermano.	
10. Contestar/atender (teléfono, puerta)	
Está sonando el teléfono. ¿Puedes contestarlo por favor?	

Write the meaning of GET for each sentence as in the example:

1. She is getting a taxi _____
2. I've got a problem _____
3. Did you get the apples? _____
4. I don't get this verb _____
5. They want to get to the park _____

Memorized the next phrasal verbs:

get up	levantarse	get by	arreglarse (tidy)
get across	atravesar	get down (to)	bajar
get along	llevarse bien	get in	entrar
get away	escapar	get off	bajar
get by	pasar	get on	subir
get through	atravesar, llegar al final	get out of	salir de, liberarse de
get together	reunirse	get into	meterse en, ingresar
get back	volver, regresar, recuperar	get after	ir detrás, perseguir
get ahead	salir adelante, progresar	get around	llegar, viajar, ir a muchos sitios

MODALS

LOS MODALES NOS AYUDAN A CAMBIAR LA FUNCION DE LOS VERBOS

STRUCTURE:

SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB IN SIMPLE FORM	COMPLEMENT
---------	-------	---------------------	------------

PRIMER GRUPO			
CAN		Puedo	de habilidad física o mental
COULD		Pude	en pasado, Podría en futuro (posibilidad normal)
MIGHT		Pude	en pasado, Podría en futuro (posibilidad pequeña)
MAY		Puedo	de permiso / posibilidad
(BE) ABLE TO		Puedo	es igual que CAN más formal
SEGUNDO GRUPO			
WILL		planes futuros 50%	de posibilidad, (re,ras,ra,ra,ra,remos,ran,ran)
SHALL		Es igual que WILL	es una forma Antigua (en negativo y pregunta solo con I y We)
(BE) GOING TO		Planes futuros 100%	de posibilidad (conjugaciones VA A)
TERCER GRUPO			
MUST		Debo	de (seguir reglamentos/en negativo son prohibiciones)
SHOULD		Deberia	(consejos, sugerencias, recomendaciones)
OUGHT TO		Deberia	(acciones que tienen que ver con la moral)
HAVE/HAS TO		Tengo que	(responsabilidades)
HAVE/HAS GOT TO		Tengo que	(necesidad inmediata)
CUARTO GRUPO			
WOULD		Sufijo (RIA)	trabajar = trabajaría
USED TO		Solía, Acostumbraba, sufijo (aba)	trabajar = trabajaba
HAD BETTER		Mi mejor opción (I'd better = Yo mejor.....)	
BE SUPPOSED TO		Supuestamente tengo que / Supuestamente debo de	

CAN

Yo puedo bailar salsa.

Ella puede cantar en tu fiesta.

Él no puede lavar el carro hoy.

Ellos no pueden hacer la tarea.

¿Puede Susana llenar estos documentos?

¿Pueden tus papas regresar más tarde?

¿Qué puedes comer con tu dieta?

¿Dónde puedes comprar estas bolsas?

COULD

Yo podría estudiar 2 horas

Héctor podría cocinar hoy.

Nosotros no podríamos construir una casa.

Tu no podrías levantarte temprano.

¿Podrías barrer la cocina por favor?

¿Podría el electricista repararla?

¿Qué podrías regalarle a Sofía?

¿Cuándo podría Benito pagarme?

MIGHT

Yo podría viajar el próximo fin de semana

La maestra podría verte en una hora.

Él no podría comprar más regalos.

Ellos no podrían detenerse en la gasolinera.

¿Podrías llamarme mañana en la mañana?

¿Podrían ustedes traerme más tortillas?

¿Qué podrías donar al orferinato?

¿Dónde podremos estacionar el carro?

MAY

Yo puedo estacionar mi carro aquí.

Tu hermana puede usar mis llaves.

Rodrigo no puede entrar a mi oficina.

Los niños no pueden jugar en mi cuarto.

¿Puedo ir al baño?

¿Puedo usar tus aretes?

¿Qué puedo usar de tus alhajas?

¿Dónde podemos dejar nuestras bolsas?

(BE) ABLE TO

Yo puedo ir contigo.

Ella pudo hacer la tarea ayer.

Él no podrá venir temprano

Ellos no podrán convencerme.

Yo no puedo ir a tu fiesta.

Yo no pude ir a tu fiesta.

Yo no podré ir a tu fiesta.

¿Qué puedo traer para tu fiesta?

SHALL**1. Pedir la opinión de otra persona**

Debes saber que sólo puedes formular una pregunta con *shall* en **primera persona**, es decir, *Shall I?* y *Shall we?*

Oraciones: *She lost the train so, shall we wait for her?* (ella perdió el tren entonces, ¿la esperamos?)

2. Ofrecer tu ayuda

Lo mismo que ocurre en el supuesto anterior, ocurre con este. Debes usar siempre a la **primera persona**.

Oraciones: *Are you lost? Shall we help you?* (¿Estás perdido? ¿Quieres que te ayudemos?)

Nota: este modal es antiguo ya casi No se utiliza.

3. Hacer sugerencias

Lo habitual es que la sugerencia la hagas a alguien. Por lo tanto, generalmente la formularás con ***shall we***.

Oraciones:

- *Shall we start the meeting? We have a lot of work.* (¿Empezamos la reunión? Tenemos mucho trabajo.)

4. Documentos formales

Shall suena un poco anticuado y formal en algunas situaciones, exceptuando en **documentos y notas legales**. En este tipo de elementos puede usarse sin problemas.

Oración:

- *Upon receipt of this notification, the claimant shall provide the requested documentation within 10 days.* (Una vez recibida esta notificación, el demandante deberá aportar la documentación solicitada en un plazo de 10 días.)

WILL**/****(BE) GOING TO**

Yo iré a la farmacia por la medicina.

Yo no traeré a mis amigos mañana.

¿Comerás mole hoy con la familia?

¿Qué estudiarás el próximo año?

Ella va a hablar inglés rápido.

Él no va a llamarte hoy

¿Dónde vamos a ir esta noche?

¿Qué vas a hacer tus próximas vacaciones?

MUST

Yo debo estudiar mis verbos y vocabulario.

Ester debe terminar su tarea antes de salir.

Ellos no deben escuchar pagar tarde.

Mis tíos no deben usar el carro hoy.

¿Debemos alimentar a los animales?

¿Debe Patricia comer en clase?

¿Qué debo comer durante mi dieta?

¿Dónde deben ellas poner sus cosas?

SHOULD

Yo debería cantar hoy, pero estoy enferma.

Ella debería quedarse en casa.

Él no debería ir a trabajar.

Ellos no deberían comer comida chatarra.

¿Deberías ir a la escuela mañana?

¿Debería mi hermana descansar todo el día?

¿Por qué deberíamos ir contigo?

¿Cuándo debería mi papa pagar por todo?

OUGHT TO

Yo debería usar el cinturón de seguridad.

El debería tener su licencia de manejar.

Nosotros no deberíamos decirle mentiras.

Tu no deberías permitir la entrada.

¿Debería ella llamar a la policía?

¿deberías visitar más a tus papás?

Ought you to visit more your parents?*The question form of **ought to** is not very common. It is very formal. We usually use **should** instead.***HAVE / HAS TO (Para los negativos y preguntas usar auxiliares do y does)**

Yo tengo que dormir por lo menos 8 horas.

El gato tiene que beber leche en la mañana.

Él no tiene que trabajar esta tarde.

Mis hermanas no tienen que pedir más información.

¿Tienes que terminar hoy?

¿Tenemos que llenar estos formatos?

¿Dónde tenemos que pedir más información?

¿Cuánto tiempo tenemos que esperar?

HAVE / HAS GOT TO (Para los negativos y preguntas usar auxiliares do y does)

Yo tengo que irme ahora.

Ella tiene que quitarse las zapatillas. Está cansada.

Él no tiene que pagar ahora.

Ellos no tienen que registrarse en el hotel hoy.

¿Qué tenemos que hacer después de esto?

¿Tiene ella que firmar esta hoja?

¿Tenemos que pedir permiso ahorita?

¿Dónde tenemos que sellar este contrato?

USED TO (Para los negativos y preguntas usar auxiliar did)

Yo solía vivir en una casa pequeña.	¿Solías regar tus plantas en las mañanas?
Pamela solía viajar mucho por trabajo.	¿Solía tu padrastro llevarte a la escuela?
Camilo no solía comer verduras.	¿Qué solías comer antes de tu dieta?
Ellos no solían trabajar doble turno.	¿Cuánto solían pagar por la renta de esta casa?

WOULD

Yo te ayudaría, pero no puedo.	¿vendrías conmigo al parque?
Mariana tendría más tiempo después de clases.	¿bailarían ellos con nosotros?
Nosotros no cambiaríamos esa puerta.	¿Cuál te gustaría tener?
Tu y yo no comeríamos esa comida picante.	¿Cuándo regresarías por tu camioneta?

HAD BETTER

Yo mejor trabajo tiempo extra.	Had we better bring cash?
Tu mejor cuenta el dinero dos veces.	Hadn't we better practice more?
Yo mejor no abro la puerta.	What had we better do? <i>(Not common. Just ask "What do we have to do?" or "What should we do?" instead)</i>
Tu mejor no vayas con ellos.	

(BE) SUPPOSED TO

Supuestamente tengo que estudiar hoy.	¿supuestamente tenemos que estar aquí temprano?
Supuestamente debo entregar esta carta.	¿supuestamente tengo que llamarte en 2 días?
Supuestamente Pablo no tiene que trabajar.	¿Por qué supuestamente tengo que tomar esta medicina?
Supuestamente ellos no tienen que ir.	¿Dónde supuestamente ella tiene que vivir después de su divorcio?

Progressive of Modals



Explanation

Affirmative Structure

Personal Pronoun	Modal	be	Verb (ing)	Complement
I You He She It We You They	can could might must (be) going to should have to would used to	be		

Dictation:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

 2. _____

 3. _____

Read and write in English.

1. Yo puedo estar viajando todo el año

2. Ustedes deberían estar visitando a su abuela más seguido.

3. Ellos podrían estar viviendo en Estados Unidos.

4. Yo no estaría volteando todo el tiempo a buscar los verbos si me los supiera.

5. Va a estar lloviendo toda la noche.

6. Yo no puedo estar trapeando todos los días.

7. No deberías estar bebiendo todos los días.

8. Tú no tienes que estar visitándonos diario.

9. Nosotros no debemos estar comiendo comida chatarra.

10. Yo solía estar viajando todo el tiempo cuando era joven.

Polite request



Explanation

Do you mind....? And **Would you mind....?** Are used to ask permission and make polite requests, especially if the speaker does not know the other person well.

They are also used if the speaker is asking for something that he or she feels might be inconvenient for the other person or that the other person might not be expecting.

Te importa si

Do you mind	if	I	VSF	COMPLEMENT	?
Do you mind	if	I	look	around	?
Do you mind	if	I	open	the window	?

No, go ahead

Dictation:

1.	
2.	
3.	

No te molesta

Would you mind	Verb (ing)	COMPLEMENT	?
Would you mind	helping	me in the kitchen	?
Would you mind	making	Some coffee	?

No, not at all.

Dictation:

1.	
2.	
3.	

Tag Question



Explanation

Verdad?

Cierto?

1. Ella está haciendo ejercicio. She is doing exercise. Isn't she? _____	2. Ella estaba corriendo en el parque. _____
3. Ella vendrá hoy. _____	4. Ella va a limpiar su cuarto. _____
5. Ella come verduras todos los días. _____	6. Ella compró los vestidos. _____
7. Ella ha viajado en avión. _____	8. Ella había estudiado inglés. _____
9. Ella puede cocinar hoy. _____	10. Ella podría traer las pizzas. _____
11. Ella debería poner atención. _____	12. Ella haría tu trabajo. _____

Write the tag question to the following sentences.

It is raining, isn't it?	Anna doesn't like me,
Her eyes are green,	I am not the best,
Alan is handsome,	We don't have pens,
They live in Puebla,	Today isn't Monday,
I am the tallest,	Paul can't dance,
We have a fast car,	Sharks don't talk,
She can play chess,	Lucy is never happy,
He has long hair,	His car doesn't start,
I sing very well,	They aren't hungry,
His cat chases birds,	You don't smoke,

Do vs Make



Explanation

The verbs **“make”** and **“do”** are often confused by Spanish-speakers because both words mean **“hacer”**. The verb **“make”** in English is generally used with the meaning of **“create”** while **“do”** is usually used with **activities**. Following is a list of expressions used with make and expressions used with do.

MAKE	MEANING	DO	MEANING
Make a scene		Do the shopping	
Make plans		Do work	
Make an offer		Do homework	
Make a suggestion		Do housework	
Make a decision		Do the cleaning	
Make a bed		Do the dishes	
Make an effort		Do the gardening	
Make an excuse		Do something interesting	
Make a mistake		Do a good job	
Make a noise		Do business	
Make a phone call		Do errands	
Make money		Do a favor	
Make dinner		Do a puzzle	
Make trouble		Do exercise	
Make a list		Do a quiz	
Make a change		Do an assignment	
Make a point of		Do all right	
Make all the difference		Do something over again	
Make the best		Do the right thing	
Make (something) up		Do without	

Select the correct verb.

1. I need to _____ my shopping today.
2. I need to _____ a list of what I have to buy.
3. We will _____ plans for the birthday party.
4. I try not to _____ mistakes on tests.
5. We don't have to _____ a change in our lives.
6. Do you have a phone? _____ I need to _____ a call.
7. My children help me _____ the cleaning.
8. I always _____ a good job on my homework.
9. I always _____ a good job on my homework.
10. I need to go to the supermarket, the bank, and the dry cleaners. I don't like to _____ errands.
11. Will you _____ me a favor?
12. My husband sometimes helps me _____ dinner.
13. I like to _____ puzzles on the weekends.
14. I didn't understand the homework. I have to _____ it over again.
15. I get nervous when I _____ a quiz.
16. My children _____ their beds every morning.
17. I will _____ an effort to finish the work.
18. I am getting fat. I need to _____ exercise.
19. I need to get a job so I can _____ money.
20. She is very jealous. She is always _____ a scene.
21. I need to _____ a decision quickly.
22. We will _____ an offer to buy the house.
23. I don't know what to do. Can you _____ a suggestion?

There Be



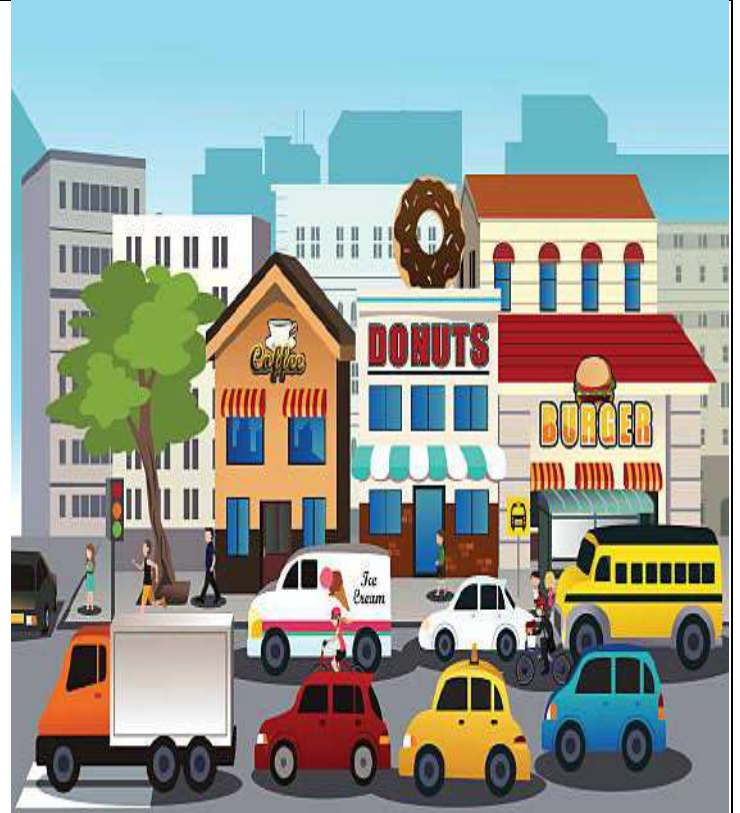
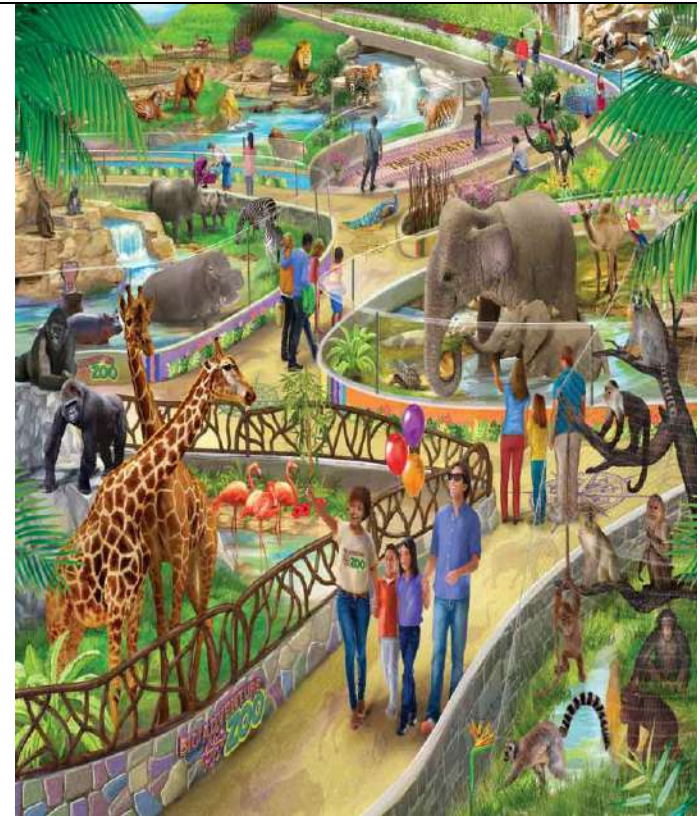
Affirmative

Singular	Present (hay)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Past (hubo/había)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Future (habrá)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Future (va a haber)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Present Perfect (ha habido)	Plural
There There	There There	

Negative

Singular	Present (hay)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Past (hubo/había)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Future (habrá)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Future (va a haber)	Plural
There There	There There	
Singular	Present Perfect (ha habido)	Plural
There There	There There	

Look and practice using there be



As- Like

As Como • Función I work as a slave. My bedroom I use it as an office.	Like Como • Comparación I work like a slave. I am like my father.
---	--

Fill the blanks with **As / Like** as it is required.

1. She sings _____ an angel.
2. I'm much better _____ you can see.
3. My sister is not at all _____ me.
4. My daughter is just _____ my sister.
5. I'm attending the meeting _____ an observer
6. I hope to qualify _____ an engineer.
7. My friend Rob looks _____ John Travolta.
8. There is too much traffic in London _____ in New York.
9. We're late for the train. We'll have to run _____ the wind.
10. I'm your friend and _____ a friend I advise you to think again.
11. I want to join the air force _____ a pilot.
12. We need a stronger leader _____ Winston Churchill.
13. He has gone to our competitors _____ marketing manager.

Until



Explanation

I will _____ **until** _____ I won't _____ **until** _____

1. Yo estudiaré en CIP hasta que hable inglés.

2. Yo comeré hasta las 4pm.

3. Ellos estarán lavando su ropa hasta las dos pm. después de las dos pm. irán al Cine.

4. Luis y Fernanda tomarán agua hasta que lleguen a casa porque olvidaron sus botellas.

5. Ellos se conocerán hasta las 8pm el viernes.

Just (acabo)

Explanation

Sub + Just + VSPast Acabo de limpiar. I just cleaned (American)

Sub + have/has+ just + VPParticiple Acabo de limpiar I've just cleaned (British)

1. Acabo de terminar mi tarea y tú.

2. Ella acaba de comprar su casa.

3. El teléfono acaba de sonar.

4. Acabo de recibir una llamada de tu papa.

5. Acabo de desayunar con mi familia.

6. Ellos acaban de ir a la playa.

Very, So, Quite, Too

(Adverbs of Degree)

Too = imposibilitador

Quite + + + +

So + +

Very +

Enough

I. Write the next sentences in English.

1. Un Ferrari **es demasiado** caro, no lo compraré

2. La taza de té está **tan** caliente

3. La taza de té está **demasiado** caliente, no puedo beberlo.

4. Ese anillo está **demasiado** caro, no puedo comprarlo.

5. Este anillo es **bastante** caro, pero lo compraré.

6. Mario es **suficientemente** inteligente para trabajar aquí.

7. Luis tiene **suficiente** dinero para comprar un carro.

8. Ella no tiene **suficiente** tiempo.

9. Ella es **tan** ocupada que no tiene tiempo para ir al cine.

Use of : me too / so / too



Explanation

A: Me gustan las fresas I like strawberries B: Yo también. 1) me too 2) I do too 3) So do I
A: Ella está viendo una película de terror. B: Ellos también.
A: Yo puedo cantar como los ángeles. B: Ella también.
A: Él debería descansar, él se ve cansado. B: tú también.
A: Estoy haciendo mi tarea. B: yo también.
A: Iré al concierto de Jennifer Lopez. B: Yo también.

Use of : me either / me neither / either / neither

Explanation

A: No me gusta bailar. I don't like to dance B: Yo tampoco. 1) me either / me neither 2) I don't either 3) Neither do I
A: Ella no estaba haciendo la tarea. B: Ellos tampoco.
A: Yo no podría ir al cine. B: El tampoco.
A: Él no puede contestar el teléfono. B: tú tampoco.
A: Yo no voy a pagar extra. B: yo tampoco.
A: Yo no fui a la fiesta de graduación. B: Yo tampoco.

Adjective Clauses (Relative Clauses)



Explanation:

¿Qué es una clausula? Oración que mínimo (sujeto / verbo)

¿Qué es un adjetivo? Una palabra que califica / describe

Clausula independiente: Yo fui ayer al museo.

Clausula dependiente: porque tuve tiempo y me gusto el lugar.

Statement: Yo fui ayer al museo porque tuve tiempo y me gusto el lugar.

Una Clausula Adjetiva me ayuda a dar descripciones más cortas.

Read and write in English.

1. Ecatepec, donde yo vivo, es peligroso y grande.
2. Mi mamá, a quien yo admiro, es una mujer maravillosa e inteligente.
3. El libro el cual está sobre la mesa es mío.
4. Las personas quienes viven en mi casa son mis vecinos.
5. El carro que compre el año pasado es muy bueno.
6. Ese era el parque donde tú y yo nos conocimos.
7. Esa era la razón porque tú la dejaste.
8. No me gusta la gente que grita todo el tiempo.
9. El restaurante, que normalmente abre todas las mañanas. Hoy está cerrada.
10. El carro usado que compró mi hermano la semana pasada. Se averió ayer.

Noun Clauses



¿Qué hora es? Yo no sé qué hora es.

En inglés preguntamos: What time is it?

Y respondemos: **I don't know what time it is.**

En este tema rompemos la forma de pregunta para dar una respuesta afirmativa.

Para esto tenemos que recordar las estructuras en sus 4 formas.

Answer the following question using Noun clauses. Follow the example:

Example: Who is Kim Wright?

(I don't know)

I don't know who is she.

1.- Where was Andrew yesterday?

(I have no idea)

2.- What does Lucy study?

(I'm not sure)

3.- Why is Richard in detention?

(I wouldn't know)

4.- When did Ashley arrive?

(I couldn't tell you)

5.- Who is acting in the theater play?

(I have no idea)

6.- Where will they go on vacation?

(I forgot)

7.- What was the meeting about?

(I can't remember)

8.- Where do they buy their products?

(I don't know)

Adverb Clauses



Explanation:

after	después	before	Antes
as	al	as soon as	Tan pronto como
once	Una vez que	as long as	Siempre y cuando
every time	Cada vez	the first time	La primera vez
because	Porque	now that	Ahora que

Read and write in English.

1. Él llamó después de ella.
2. Ella vio su cara (de él) antes de la fiesta.
3. Al nosotros terminar, nosotros fuimos a casa.
4. Tan pronto que sepamos algo, te diremos.
5. Nosotros vamos a salir a comer una vez que el jefe nos pague.
6. Ustedes pueden quedarse aquí siempre y cuando les guste.
7. Cada vez que él juega, el equipo gana
8. Esta es la primera vez que nosotros comemos en este restaurant.
9. Tenemos que ir por los documentos hoy porque mañana no tendremos tiempo.
10. Ahora que tenemos cable, nosotros no estamos usando el celular.

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite Pronouns	It is used for a	Transición	Indefinite Pronouns	It is used for a	Transición
Someone	Person		Everyone	Person	
Somebody	Person		Everybody	Person	
Somewhere	Place		Everywhere	Place	
Something	thing		Everything	thing	
Anyone	Person		No one	Person	
Anybody	Person		Nobody	Person	
Anywhere	Place		Nowhere	Place	
Anything	thing		Nothing	thing	

- **Some** / somewhere / something / someone / somebody (afirmativas)
- **Any** / anywhere / anyone / anything / anybody (negativas y preguntas) se puede usar en afirmativo si el significado es cualquier.
- **No** / nowhere / nothing / no one / nobody (negative)
- **Every** / everywhere / everything / everyone / everybody (positive)
- **Indefinite pronouns**: llevan reglas de las 3ras personas. En ingles no se puede negar dos veces.

READ AND COMPLETE USING THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- Does _____ want to play tennis this afternoon?
- What's that smell? – I think _____ is burning.
- I asked if _____ wanted ice cream, but _____ did, so I just bought one for myself.
- Did _____ call me while I was out?
- Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you _____ before?
- She left the room without saying _____
- This doesn't look like a very nice restaurant. Can we go _____ else?
- I have _____ more to say to you. Good Bye!
- I have never been _____ more beautiful than Rio de Janeiro.
- It felt strange. I was sure that _____ was looking at me.
- What do you want for dinner? _____ I don't care.

Zero Conditional

Explanation

If	Simple Present			Simple Present		
	Personal Pronoun	VSP 3rd P. "s-es"	Complement	Personal Pronoun	VSP 3rd P. "s-es"	Complement
	I you he she it we you they			I you he she it we you they		

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

MATCH THE CLAUSES BELOW.

1. If I don't water the plants,
2. If she gets sick,
3. If I am late for class,
4. If you add some sugar,
5. If I don't have my glasses,
6. If you want to lose weight,
7. If you drink alcohol,
8. If you ask me,
9. If we cross the street,
10. If they study hard,

- they get good grades in school.
 my teacher gets angry.
 I can't do my homework.
 don't eat junk food.
 don't drive home.
 I answer you.
 they die.
 we always look left and right.
 she goes to the doctor.
 the tea tastes sweet.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WITH YOUR OWN INFORMATION THEN SHARE YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE GROUP

1. What happens if you don't study for an exam?

2. What happens if you eat too much candy?

3. What happens if you are late for your class/work?

4. What happens if you don't eat food for two days?

5. What happens if you fall out of a tree?

6. What happens if you fail an exam?

7. What happens if you get the flu?

8. What happens if you stay awake all night?

First Conditional

Explanation

If	Simple Present			Will			
	Personal Pronoun	VSF 3rd P. "s-es"	Complement	Personal Pronoun	will	VSF	Complement
	I you he she it we you they			I you he she it we you they	will		

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

1. I _____ the room if you _____ the wall. (clean/paint)
2. If the weather _____ good, we _____ go to the beach. (be/go)
3. If you _____ at four, you _____ in New York by ten. (leave/arrive)
4. The cake _____ worse if you _____ more chocolate. (taste/not add)
5. We _____ the match if you _____ with us. (not win/not play)
6. They _____ it as soon as they _____. (do/can)
7. _____ you come if I _____ you? (will or do ?/ invite)
8. My parents _____ angry, if I _____. (be/smoke)
9. _____ you read the book if I _____ it to you? (will or do ? / lend)
10. If you _____ a cake, _____ I have some? (make/ will or do ?)
11. If we _____ now, we _____ before seven. (not start / not finish)
12. I _____ surprised if they _____ married. (be/get)
13. If you _____ more vegetables, you _____ healthy. (not eat/not stay)
14. If we _____ the whales, they _____ extinguished. (not protect/be)
15. The lesson _____ as soon as you _____ ready. (begin/be)

READING: If I rule the world.

Alberto, 17 Colima

If I rule the world, I will erase the borders! We will live in a world without countries. If we don't have any countries, we won't have any wars. If I have enough money, I will spend it on education and new technologies. People will live in a better world if every child can go to university and learn about other cultures and traditions. I will also finance new scientific projects like a journey to Mars!

What about you? What will you do if you rule the world?

Second Conditional

Explanation

If	Simple Past			Could, Might, Would			
	Personal Pronoun	Verb in Simple Past	Complement	Personal Pronoun	could, might or would	VSF	Complement
	I you he she it we you they			I you he she it we you they			

Dictation:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Practice:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

READ AND COMPLETE

1. If Pablo was here, he _____ what to do. (know)
2. I wouldn't work here if I _____ my job. (not enjoy)
3. It's too bad that you don't speak French. If you _____ French, you _____ the job at the hotel. (speak/get)
4. If he _____ the truth, he _____ you. (know/kill)
5. Where would you travel if you _____ rich? (be)
6. I'm sorry, I can't go out. I'd go out if I _____ this terrible headache. (not have)
7. I _____ a cat if I _____ animals. (not have/ not like)
8. If I _____ Japanese, I _____ to find a job in Japan. (learn/try)
9. If he _____ a nice person, he _____ people so badly. (be/not treat)
10. I _____ to that hotel if I _____ you. (not go/be)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING YOUR OWN IDEAS

1. What would you do if you could travel back in time?

2. What would you do if animals could talk?

3. What would you do if you saw a ghost?

4. What would you do if you were the leader of your country?

5. What would you do if you could travel into the future?

6. What would you do if you were the richest person?

7. What would you do if you were in a restaurant and your food had a fly?

8. Where would you go if you could travel anywhere?

9. What would you do if you could be a ghost for one day?

10. What would you do if you could have a robot under your service?

Third Conditional

Explanation

If	Past Perfect				Could, Might, Would + have				
	Personal Pronoun	Had	Verb in Past Participle	Compl	Personal Pronoun	could, might or would	have	Verb in Past Participle	Compl
	I you he she it we you they				I you he she it we you they				

Dictation:

1.

2.

3.

Practice:

1.

2.

3.

WRITE EACH OF THE TWO SENTENCES BELOW AS ONE SENTENCE. USE THE THIRD CONDITIONAL WITH "HAD" OR "HADN'T" + "WOULDN'T HAVE".

1. Sara didn't get up early. She was late for work.
If Sara had gotten up early, she wouldn't have been late for work.
2. We didn't bring our umbrellas. We got wet.

3. Juan didn't study. He failed the test.

4. I rode the bicycle. I fell off.

5. I met him yesterday. I knew his name.

6. The TV was broken. They were bored.

7. Mario sat under a tree. An apple fell on his head.

8. Karina got lost. She cried.

9. Jennifer practiced a lot. She won the contest.

10. The firemen arrived. They put out the fire.

11. That was a funny joke. I laughed.

12. We didn't clean the room. It was messy.

MATCH THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. If I had studied harder, | my teacher wouldn't have shouted at me. |
| 2. If I had done my homework, | I would have passed my exams. |
| 3. She would have passed her exam | he would have gone to the beach. |
| 4. If they had come earlier. | They could have got a seat. |
| 5. If it hadn't rained, | if she had studied more. |
| 6. If you had driven more carefully, | we would have won the game. |
| 7. If you had saved your money, | we could have gone skiing. |
| 8. If we had played a little better, | I would have come. |
| 9. If it had snowed, | you could have bought a new computer. |
| 10. If you had called me, | I would have bought a new car. |
| 11. If I had won the lottery, | you wouldn't have had an accident. |

Subjunctive



EXPLANATION:

It is used for giving suggestions, recommendations, advises and to ask for requests in a very formal way. Like the presidents give their speech. The Subjunctive doesn't have a TENSE. So we don't use any auxiliary to use the NEGATIVE FORM just use NOT.

Chequemos las siguientes conjugaciones de los verbos como lo hacemos en nuestro español con la ayuda del subjuntivo.

		LOVE	DRINK	HAVE	LEARN	PLAY
I	Yo	ame				
You	Tu	ames				
He	El	ame				
She	Ella	ame				
It		ame				
We	Nosotros	amemos				
you	Ustedes	amen				
they	Ellos/ellas	amen				

Verbs	Phrases
Advise	it is essential
Ask	it is imperative
Demand	it is important
Insist	it is critical
Propose	it is necessary
Recommend	It is vital
Request	it is crucial
Suggest	it is desirable

WRITE THE NEXT SENTENCES IN ENGLISH

1. El doctor recomendó que yo beba agua todos los días.
2. Mi papá insiste que mi hermano no vaya al concierto porque es peligroso.
3. Es imperativo que no tiremos basura sobre la calle.
4. Es necesario que ellos sean advertidos de los riesgos.
5. Fue vital que ellos llegaran temprano
6. Es importante que ella no llegue tarde.

Reported Speech

EXPLANATION:

- To report what other person said
- To talk about news

SAY / SAID _____

TELL / TOLD + Object Pronoun

Told me _____

Told you _____

Told her _____

Told him _____

Told us _____

Told them _____

Tense Changes When Using Reported Speech Normally, the tense in reported speech is one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech:

*She said, "I **am** tired." = She said that she **was** tired.*



What did Luisa say?
What did Luisa tell you?

PRESENT of be	PAST of be	PAST PERFECT of be
I am happy	She said that she was happy	She said that she had been happy
SIMPLE PRESENT	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PERFECT
I like apples	She told me that she liked apples	She told me that she had liked apples
PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	PAST PROGRESSIVE	PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
I am cleaning my room		
PAST PROGRESSIVE	PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
I was watching TV	She said	

SIMPLE PAST	PAST PERFECT	PAST PERFECT
CAN	COULD	COULD
WILL	WOULD	WOULD
MAY	MIGHT	MIGHT
HAVE TO	HAD TO	HAD TO
(AM/IS/ARE) GOING TO	(WAS/WERE) GOING TO	
SHOULD	SHOULD	
MUST	MUST	
USED TO	HAD USED TO	

USE THE REPORTED SPEECH ----- He (SAID)

He works in a bank.	He said that he worked in a bank.
1. We went out last night.	
2. I'm coming.	
3. I was waiting for the bus.	
4. I didn't go to the party.	
5. Lucy will come later.	
6. He hasn't eaten breakfast.	
7. I can help you tomorrow.	
8. I don't like chocolate.	
9. You should stay at home and rest.	
10. We have to come early.	

Passive Voice



EXPLANATION:

ACTIVE VOICE: nos ayuda a hablar de la persona que hace la acción. (DOER)

PASSIVE VOICE: nos ayuda a hablar de la acción.

Este tema se utiliza mucho cuando escuchamos o damos las noticias. Donde lo más importante es hablar de la acción.

Para este tema aprenderemos a hacer los cambios de una oración activa a una oración pasiva en todos los tiempos y para esto veremos las siguientes reglas. Vamos a utilizar como ejemplo la siguiente oración.

ACTIVE VOICE: Christopher Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.

America **was discovered** in 1492 **by** Christopher Columbus

1. Encontrar el **verbo principal**.
2. Encontrar el **objeto directo**, generalmente esta después del verbo y puedes preguntar (QUE)
3. Colocar el **objeto directo** a inicio de oración.
4. Escribir el verbo **TO BE** (checar número y tiempo)
5. Escribir el verbo principal en **PASADO PARTICIPIO**.
6. Escribir el complemento
7. Si es necesario usar la palabra **BY** para indicar quien hizo la acción.

WRITE IN ENGLISH THEN CHANGE THE SENTENCES INTO PASSIVE VOICE

1. La maestra está ayudando a los estudiantes.

2. La maestra estaba ayudando al estudiante.

3. La maestra ayudará a los estudiantes.

4. La maestra va a ayudar al estudiante.

5. La maestra ha ayudado a los estudiantes.

6. La maestra ha estado ayudando al estudiante.

7. La maestra ayuda a los estudiantes.

8. La maestra ayudó al estudiante.

9. La maestra no ayudo al estudiante.

10. ¿Ayudo la maestra a los estudiantes?

11. La maestra puede ayudar al estudiante.

12. La maestra podría ayudar a los estudiantes.

13. La maestra debería ayudar a el estudiante.

14. La maestra tiene que ayudar a los estudiantes.

Read and circle if the sentence is (Active or Passive)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1. A comet was seen for a long time. | Active | Passive |
| 2. The work will be finished by two. | Active | Passive |
| 3. Olive oil is made from olives. | Active | Passive |
| 4. Some people were laughing. | Active | Passive |
| 5. The car has been repaired. | Active | Passive |
| 6. Somebody has stolen my bag. | Active | Passive |

Write from an Active sentence to a Passive sentence.

- I was watering the plants. _____
- Pamela will drive the bus. _____
- She is helping my sister. _____
- Cervantes wrote "Don Quijote". _____
- You are going to love her. _____
- Marcos has made a mistake. _____

Use (am / is / are) to complete the Passive Voice sentences.

- Spanish _____ in many countries. (speak)
- The cars _____ by that man. (repair)
- The kitchen _____ every day. (clean)
- Many tools _____ from plastic. (produce)
- Paper _____ from wood. (make)
- I _____ to school by my mother. (drive)
- The cows _____ every morning. (feed)
- The shops _____ by the manager. (close)
- I _____ to the hospital every week. (take)
- The presidents _____ by the people. (elect)

Cause and Effect Connectors



Memorize the cause and effect connectors, then write clauses in the gaps. Use the connectors from each line.

Since	ya que	Ya que el clima está cálido, iré a Cancún.
Due to	debido a	Yo no fui a trabajar debido al tráfico.
because of	a causa de/ por	A causa del ruido de la máquina, ya no puedo oír.
So Then	Entonces	Comenzaré a hacer ejercicio, entonces necesito unos tenis nuevos.
therefore	por lo tanto	Estábamos ahorrando dinero, por lo tanto, podremos comprar esa computadora.
consequently	consecuentemente	Estaba tan cansado de mis dos empleos, consecuentemente dos años después tuve que dejar uno.
so +adj+ that	tan ... que	Carlos es tan inteligente que creó su propia compañía.
such _____ that Un adjetivo y una palabra que de una categoría.	Tan ... que maravillosa mujer wonderful woman	Arturo es un mexicano tan inteligente que creó su propia franquicia.

Contrast Connectors

Connectors	Spanish	Write a clause using contrast connectors
But	pero	Me gustan los chocolates, pero soy alérgica.
*although even though though	aunque	Aunque estoy cansado, quiero seguir trabajando.
nonetheless nevertheless	sin embargo	La película es muy aburrida, sin embargo, tengo que verla para mi clase de historia.

however	de cualquier modo/manera	Ese artículo es realmente caro, de cualquier modo, necesito comprarlo hoy.
in spite of despite	a pesar de	A pesar del tráfico, no llegué tarde a mi trabajo.
while whereas	mientras que	Alex está usando la computadora mientras nosotros estamos estudiando.

Purpose Connectors

All the purpose connectors have the same meaning. They only change in their formality.

Connector	Example
To	I need that information to finish my project
In order to	I need that information in order to finish my project
So as to	I need that information so as to finish my project
So that - modal	I need that information so that I can finish my project
*For	I was writing this letter for you
not to	I was walking with care not to wake you up.
For not	Thanks for not saying anything.

Different Functions for TO and FOR

To	For
Meaning: a/para *indicates movement or transference to + place to + verb in simple form (infinitive) to + someone	Meaning: por/para *Indicates a Reason, an Intention or Benefit for + Reason/Intention/Benefit for + gerund for + someone
1. I go to my office 2. You are in the university to learn 3. He bought a present to you 4. Pete goes to France 5. I came to see you	1. I go to the gym for my health 2. you are in the university for learning 3. He bought a present for you 4. Pete goes to France for practicing French 5. I stopped the car for some coffee

Rewrite the sentences. Look at the example.

1. He opened the window. He wanted to let fresh air in. (in order to)
He opened the window in order to let fresh air in.
2. I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos. (so that)

3. He studied really hard. He wanted to get better grades. (in order to)

4. Javier learns Chinese. His aim is to work in China. (to)

5. I've collected money. I will buy a new car. (so that)

6. Many people left Turkey in 1960s. They wanted to find jobs in Germany. (in order to)

Write in English.

1. Estuve trabajando y ahorrando por mucho tiempo para que tu fueras a la universidad.

2. Este regalo que traje es para ti, quiero que seas feliz.

3. Ellos estaban viviendo con ustedes para ahorrar gastos.

4. La casa nueva es para mi esposa e hijos.

5. Voy a practicar mucho para no perder la competencia.

Condition Connectors

Connector	Translation	Example
Unless	a menos que	Voy a descansar, a menos que haya nuevos cursos.
only if	solo si	Iré al cine solo si termino mi trabajo temprano.
even if	aún si	Aún si me despierto más temprano, no puedo llegar a la escuela temprano.
whether or not	no importando	Iré con mis amigos, no importando que llueva.
otherwise	de otra manera	Siempre desayuno suficiente, de otra manera me da hambre.
else	de otro modo	Mejor apresúrate, de otro modo llegarás tarde.

Coordinating Conjunctions

Connector	Translation	Example
either ... or	ya sea... o	Me gustan ya sea pizza o hamburguesa.
neither, nor	ni... ni	No me gusta ni el pulpo ni el puerco.
not only, but also	no solo, sino también	Me gustan no solo las flores sino también las joyas.
both, ____ and ____	ambos ____ y ____ tanto ____ como	Me gustan ambos , estudiar y aprender. Estaba tanto escuchando música como escribiendo.

Infinitive and Gerunds

Infinitivo: En nuestro español es la terminación (ar, er, ir) en nuestros verbos. En inglés es la unión de to+verb.

to play = jugar to run = correr to laugh= reír

Gerund: En nuestro español es la terminación (ando, endo) en la conjugación de los verbos jugando = playing. Siempre y cuando en inglés tenga un verbo to be I am playing = estoy jugando.

Ahora también aprenderemos que el Gerundio se puede conjugar de una forma infinitiva (ar, er, ir) de las siguientes maneras:

Gerundio es usado como un sustantivo.

Caminar es un buen ejercicio.

Walking is a good exercise.

Jugar tenis es divertido.

No juegues con mis sentimientos.

Ese edificio es enorme.

Gerundio usado como objeto de una preposición.

Nosotros hablamos acerca de ir a Canadá el próximo año.

We talked about going to Canada next year.

Sue está a cargo de organizar la junta. _____

Estoy interesado en aprender más acerca de tu trabajo.

NEGATIVE FORM

We talked about not going to the meeting.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Verbos comúnmente seguidos de un Gerundio.

Enjoy	Finish (get through)	Delay	Mention
Appreciate	Stop	Keep (keep on)	Suggest
Mind	Avoid	Consider	
Quit (give up)	Postpone (put off)	Discuss	

Carlos dejó de fumar.

Carlos quit smoking.

Carlos gave up smoking

Yo disfruto jugar tenis.

El paro de trabajar hace dos horas.

Ella evitará pagar más impuestos.

Verbos comúnmente seguidos de un infinitivo.

Hope to	Promise to	Seem to	Expect to
Plan to	Agree to	Appear to	Would like to
Intend to	Offer to	Pretend to	Want to
Decide to	Refuse to	Ask to	Need to

Yo planeo ir a la graduación de Pablo.

Ella prometió llegar temprano.

Me gustaría trabajar en tu equipo.

Verbos + pro (noun) + infinitivo

Tell someone to	Permit someone to	Ask someone to
Advise someone to	Allow someone to	Expect someone to
Encourage someone to	Warn someone to	Would like someone to
Remind someone to	Require someone to	Want someone to
Invite someone to	Order someone to	Need someone to

Dile a tus hermanos traer más agua.

Recuérdale a tu hijo tomar su medicina 2 veces al día.

Aconseja a tus estudiantes estudiar para su examen final.

Go + Gerundio

Go es seguido por un gerundio en ciertas expresiones idiomáticas para expresar, en la mayoría de veces actividades recreativas.

Go bowling	Go fishing	Go jogging	Go shopping	Go skateboarding
Go camping	Go hiking	Go running	Go skating	Go swimming
Go dancing	Go hunting	Go sailing	Go sledding	Go mountain climbing

Mañana iré a pescar con mis amigos. _____

Ellos van a ir a correr para practicar para el maratón.

A José le gusta ir de cacería los domingos. _____

Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
open	/oʊpən/	opened		opened	opening	abrir
accept	/əksept/	accepted		accepted	accepting	aceptar
love	/lʌv/	loved		loved	loving	amar
learn	/lɜrn/	learned		learned	learning	aprender
hurry	/hʌri/	hurried		hurried	hurrying	apresurarse
dare	/der/	dared		dared	daring	atreverse
help	/help/	helped		helped	helping	ayudar
dance	/dæns/	danced		danced	dancing	bailar
erase	/ɪreɪs/	erased		erased	erasing	borrar
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	changed		changed	changing	cambiar

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Week 1

Useful Expressions

Hello

Hi

Good morning

Good afternoon

Good evening

Good Night

Bye

Good bye

Thank you

Thanks

How are you?

How are you doing?

What's up?

How's it going?

I'm fine

Pretty good

Nice to meet you

Have a good morning

Have a good afternoon

Have a good evening

Have a good night

Have a good day

You too

See you later

See you next week

See you tomorrow

Yes

Yeah

What's the word for in English?

What does mean?

How do you say ?

How do you spell ?

I'm ready

Just a minute

I'm finished

May I go to the bathroom?

Can you help me?

I have a question

Do you have a ?

Can I borrow a ?

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
walk	/wɒk/	walk ed		walk ed	walk ing	caminar
close	/klaʊs/	close d		close d	close ing	cerrar
date	/deɪt/	date d		date d	date ing	citar
cook	/kʊk/	cook ed		cook ed	cook ing	cocinar
consider	/kənsɪdər/	consider ed		consider ed	consider ing	considerar
count	/kaʊnt/	count ed		count ed	count ing	contar
answer	/ænsər/	answer ed		answer ed	answer ing	contestar
wish	/wɪʃ/	wish ed		wish ed	wish ing	desear
start	/stɑrt/	start ed		start ed	start ing	empezar
push	/pʊʃ/	push ed		push ed	push ing	empujar

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Adjective 1

beautiful
big
bitter
dead
deep
dirty
expensive
far
fast
fat
full
glad
good
happy
hard
healthy
heavy
high
hot

ugly
small
sweet
alive
shallow
clean
cheap
near
slow
thin
empty
sad
bad
sorry
soft
sick
light
low
cold

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
deliver	/dɪlɪvər/	deliver ed		deliver ed	deliver ing	entregar
listen	/lɪsən/	listen ed		listen ed	listen ing	escuchar
expect	/ɪkspekt/	expect ed		expect ed	expect ing	esperar
wait	/weɪt/	wait ed		wait ed	wait ing	esperar
study	/stʌdi/	stud ied		stud ied	stud ying	estudiar
miss	/mɪs/	miss ed		miss ed	miss ing	extrañar
smoke	/smoʊk/	smok ed		smok ed	smok ing	fumar
enjoy	/ɪndʒɔɪ/	enjoy ed		enjoy ed	enjoy ing	gozar
like	/laɪk/	lik ed		lik ed	lik ing	gustar
talk	/tɔk/	talk ed		talk ed	talk ing	hablar

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Adjective 2

long
new
polite
rich
right
rough
safe
same
simple
single
strong
tall
thick
true
useful
warm
wet
wide
young

short
old
rude
poor
left
smooth
dangerous
different
complex
married
weak
short
thin
false
useless
cool
dry
narrow
old

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
intend	/ɪntend/	intended		intended	intending	intentar
play	/pleɪ/	played		played	playing	jugar
wash	/wɒʃ/	washed		washed	washing	lavar
clean	/kliːn/	cleaned		cleaned	cleaning	limpiar

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Physical Characteristics

handsome
beautiful
strong
tall
fast
intelligent
hard-working
funny
fun

ugly
weak
short
slow
silly
lazy
boring

happy
young
rich
clean
smooth
expensive
wide
long
large

sad
old
poor
dirty
rough
cheap
narrow
short
small

blue
green
brown
black

eyes

curly
straight
wavy
black
blond
brown

hair

big
small
average

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
arrive	/əraɪv/	arrived		arrived	arriving	llegar
fill	/fɪl/	filled		filled	filling	llenar
rain	/reɪn/	rained		rained	raining	llover
look	/lʊk/	looked		looked	looking	mirar
show	/ʃəʊ/	showed		showed	showing	mostrar
need	/nid/	needed		needed	needing	necesitar
name	/neɪm/	named		named	naming	nombrar
order	/ɔrðə/	ordered		ordered	ordering	ordenar
stop	/stɒp/	stopped		stopped	stopping	parar
stay	/steɪ/	stayed		stayed	staying	permanecer

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**Week 5**

Days & Months

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
belong	/bɪlɒŋ/	belong ed		belong ed	belong ing	pertenecer
plan	/plæn/	plann ed		plann ed	plann ing	planear
plant	/plænt/	plant ed		plant ed	plant ing	plantar
practice	/præktɪs/	practic ed		practic ed	practic ing	practicar
ask	/æsk/	ask ed		ask ed	ask ing	preguntar
want	/wʌnt/	want ed		want ed	want ing	querer
remember	/rɪmɪmbər/	remember ed		remember ed	remember ing	recordar
rent	/rent/	rent ed		rent ed	rent ing	rentar
repeat	/rɪpɪt/	repeat ed		repeat ed	repeat ing	repetir
resist	/rɪzɪst/	resist ed		resist ed	resist ing	resistir

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Human Body 1

arm
body
ear
eye
face
foot /feet
finger
hair
blood
bone
cheek
eyebrow
forehead
eyelash

ankle
back
bladder
brain
calf
chest
chin
dimple
elbow
eyelid
features
fist
freckle

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
jump	/dʒʌmp/	jump ed		jump ed	jump ing	saltar
follow	/fələʊ/	follow ed		follow ed	following	seguir
point	/pɔɪnt/	point ed		point ed	pointing	señalar
end	/end/	end ed		end ed	ending	terminar
finish	/fɪnɪʃ/	finish ed		finish ed	finishing	terminar
work	/wɜrk/	work ed		work ed	working	trabajar
try	/traɪ/	tr ied		tr ied	trying	tratar
climb	/klaɪm/	climb ed		climb ed	climbing	trepar
use	/juz/	us ed		us ed	using	usar
dress	/dres/	dress ed		dress ed	dressing	vestir

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**Week 7**

Human Body 2

hand
head
leg
mouth
neck
nose
stomach
tooth/teeth
heart
knee
shoulder
skin
tongue
hip

jaw
kidney
liver
lung
muscle
skeleton
skin
thigh
thumb
throat
vein
waist
wisdom tooth
wrist

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
travel	/trævəl/	trave ed		trave ed	travel ing	viajar
visit	/vɪzɪt/	visite d		visite d	visit ing	visitar
live	/lɪv/	live d		live d	live ing	vivir
turn	/tɜrn/	turne d		turne d	turn ing	voltear

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Fruits

almond
apple
banana
blackberry
blueberry
cherry
chestnut
coconut
date
fig
grape
grapefruit
hazelnut
lemon

lime
mango
melon
orange
peach
watermelon
peanut
pear
pineapple
plum
raspberry
strawberry
tangerine

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
sweep	/swip/	swept	/swept/	swept	/swept/	sweeping	barrer
drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/	drunk	/drʌŋk/	drinking	beber
ride	/raid/	rode	/rouɪd/	ridden	/rɪdən/	riding	montar
fall	/fɔl/	fell	/fel/	fallen	/fɔlən/	falling	caer
sing	/sɪŋ/	sang	/sæŋ/	sung	/sʌŋ/	singing	cantar
set	/set/	set	/set/	set	/set/	setting	colocar
eat	/it/	ate	/et/	eaten	/itən/	eating	comer
buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɔt/	bought	/bɔt/	buying	comprar
meet	/mit/	met	/met/	met	/met/	meeting	conocer
know	/nou/	knew	/nu/	known	/noun/	knowing	saber

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Week 9

Vegetables

aborigine
garlic
lentils
lettuce
mushroom
onion
pickle
potato
pumpkin
radish
rice
rye
spinach
squash

tomato
watercress
wheat
asparagus
beans
broccoli
brussels sprouts
carrot
cauliflower
celery
corn
cucumber
eggplant

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
get	/get/	got	/gat/	gotten	/gatən/	getting	conseguir
build	/bɪld/	built	/bɪlt/	built	/bɪlt/	building	construir
cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	cutting	cortar
run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/	run	/rʌn/	running	correr
grow-up	/grou-ʌp/	grew-up	/gru-ʌp/	grown-up	/groun-ʌp/	growing-up	crecer
give	/gɪv/	gave	/geɪv/	given	/gɪvən/	giving	dar
tell	/tel/	told	/təʊld/	told	/təʊld/	telling	decir
wake-up	/weɪk-ʌp/	woke-up	/wəʊk-ʌp/	woken-up	/wəʊkən-ʌp/	waking-up	despertar
shoot	/ʃʊt/	shot	/ʃɒt/	shot	/ʃɒt/	shooting	disparar
sleep	/sliːp/	slept	/slept/	slept	/slept/	sleeping	dormir

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Animals 1

Farm Animals:

Bull
Cow
Chicken
Chick
Donkey
Goat
Horse
Pig
Rabbit
Sheep
Turkey

Desert and arctic animals:

Camel
Penguin
Polar bear

Sea Animals:

Crab
Dolphin
Shark
Eel
Gray whale
Jellyfish
Killer whale
Lobster
Manta ray
Octopus
Oyster
Seal
Turtle
Sealion
Squid
Seahorse
Starfish
Angel fish
Seagull

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
begin	/bɪɡɪn/	began	/bɪɡæn/	begun	/bɪɡʌn/	beginning	empezar
find	/faɪnd/	found	/faʊnd/	found	/faʊnd/	finding	encontrar
teach	/ti:tʃ/	taught	/tɔ:t/	taught	/tɔ:t/	teaching	enseñar
write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rouʔ/	written	/rɪtən/	writing	escribir
win	/wɪn/	won	/wʌn/	won	/wʌn/	winning	ganar
keep	/kip/	kept	/kept/	kept	/kept/	keeping	conservar
speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spouk/	spoken	/spoukən/	speaking	hablar
do	/du/	did	/dɪd/	done	/dʌn/	doing	hacer
hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurting	herir
go	/ɡoʊ/	went	/went/	gone	/ɡɒn/	going	ir

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Animals 2

Insects:

Butterfly
Dragonfly
Fly
Grasshopper
Ladybug
Mosquito
Moth
Praying
mantis
Snail
Scorpion
Spider
Wasp
Ant
Bee
Beetle

Forest animals:

Beaver
Bird
Boar
Chameleon
Chipmunk
Deer
Dove
Eagle
Falcon
Geese
Snake
Hawk
Hummingbird
Koala
Mouse

Armadillo
Bat
Bear
Weasel
Moose
Owl
Raccoon
Skunk
Squirrel

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
bend	/bɛnd/	bent	/bent/	bent	/bent/	bending	inclinarse
read	/rid/	read	/red/	read	/red/	reading	leer

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Animals 3

Jungle Animals:

Ape
Baboon
Cobra
Chimpanzee
Gorilla
Panda
Sloth
Parrot
Tiger

House pets:

Goldfish
Hamster
Parrot
Cat
Dog

Swamp animals:

Flamingo
Frog
Hippo
Crocodile
Duck

Savannah animals:

Buffalo
Cheetah
Elephant
Giraffe
Hyena
Kangaroo
Ostrich
Rhino
Zebra
Antelope

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
become	/bɪkʌm/	became	/bɪkeɪm/	become	/bɪkʌm/	becoming	llegar a ser
send	/send/	sent	/sent/	sent	/sent/	sending	mandar
drive	/draɪv/	drove	/droʊv/	driven	/drɪvən/	driving	manejar
swim	/swɪm/	swam	/swæm/	swum	/swʌm/	swimming	nadar
hear	/hɪr/	heard	/hɜrd/	heard	/hɜrd/	hearing	oir
forget	/fəget/	forgot	/fəɡət/	forgotten	/fəɡətən/	forgetting	olvidar
pay	/peɪ/	paid	/peɪd/	paid	/peɪd/	paying	pagar
stand	/stænd/	stood	/stʊd/	stood	/stʊd/	standing	pararse
hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	hitting	pegar
think	/θɪŋk/	thought	/θɔt/	thought	/θɔt/	thinking	pensar

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Clothes 1

baseball cap
belt
beret
bikini
blazer
blouse
boots
bowtie
bra
bracelet
braces
button
cap
cardigan
coat

gloves
diner jacket
dress
dressing-gown
earrings
glasses
socks
stiletto
stockings
suit
suspender
sweatpants
sweatshirt
swimsuit

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
lose	/luz/	lost	/lɒst/	lost	/lɒst/	losing	perder
let	/let/	let	/let/	let	/let/	letting	permitir
put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/	putting	poner
lend	/lend/	lent	/lent/	lent	/lent/	lending	prestar
steal	/stil/	stole	/stəʊl/	stolen	/stəʊlən/	stealing	robar
break	/breɪk/	broke	/brəʊk/	broken	/brəʊkən/	breaking	romper
shake	/ʃeɪk/	shook	/ʃʊk/	shaken	/ʃeɪkən/	shaking	sacudir
leave	/liv/	left	/left/	left	/left/	leaving	salir
sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/	sat	/sæt/	sitting	sentarse
feel	/fil/	felt	/felt/	felt	/felt/	feeling	sentir

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Clothes 2

hat
high heels
jacket
jeans
laces
mini-skirt
necklaces
nightdress
overall
pyjamas
raincoat
ring
sandals
scarf
shirt

shoes
shorts
skirt
slippers
T shirt
tie
tights
trousers
turtleneck
underpants
uniform
waistcoat
watch
wellingtons

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
BE	/bi/	was	/wəz/	been	/bin/	being	ser/estar
am	/æm/	were	/wɜr/				
is	/ɪz/						
are	/ɑr/						
dream	/dri:m/	dreamt	/dremt/	dreamt	/dremt/	dreaming	soñar
hold	/hould/	held	/held/	held	/held/	holding	sostener
have/has	/hæv/hæz/	had	/hæd/	had	/hæd/	having	tener
throw	/θrou/	threw	/θru/	thrown	/θroun/	throwing	tirar/aventar
take	/teɪk/	took	/tuk/	taken	/teɪkən/	taking	tomar
bring	/brɪŋ/	brought	/brɒt/	brought	/brɒt/	bringing	traer

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Places

travel agent's

bank

hypermarket

telephone box

café

butcher's

drugstore

hardware shop

florist's

greengrocer's

jeweler's

baker's

stationer's

bus stop

cake shop

hairdresser's

fish shop

supermarket

record shop

dry cleaner's

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Verbs

PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
wear	/wer/	wore	/wɔr/	worn	/wɔrn/	wearing	usar
sell	/sel/	sold	/sould/	sold	/sould/	selling	vender
come	/kʌm/	came	/keɪm/	come	/kʌm/	coming	venir
see	/si/	saw	/sɔ/	seen	/sin/	seeing	ver
fly	/flaɪ/	flew	/flu/	flown	/floun/	flying	volar

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Directions

How do I get to...?

What's the best way to...?

What's the best way to...?

Where is...?

Go straight on (until you come to)

Turn back. / Go back

Turn left/ right (into... street)

Go along...

Cross...

It's on the left/ right

Take the (first) road on the left/ right

opposite

near

next to

between

at the end (of)

straight

on/at the corner

behind

in front of

traffic lights

sign

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	PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
1	open	/oupan/	opened		opened	opening	abrir
	accept	/əksept/	accepted		accepted	accepting	aceptar
	love	/lʌv/	loved		loved	loving	amar
	learn	/lɜrn/	learned		learned	learning	aprender
	hurry	/hʌri/	hurried		hurried	hurrying	apresurarse
	dare	/der/	dared		dared	daring	atreverse
	help	/help/	helped		helped	helping	ayudar
	dance	/dæns/	danced		danced	dancing	bailar
	erase	/rets/	erased		erased	erasing	borrar
	change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	changed		changed	changing	cambiar
2	walk	/wɒk/	walked		walked	walking	caminar
	close	/klaʊs/	closed		closed	closing	cerrar
	date	/dert/	dated		dated	dating	citar
	cook	/kuk/	cooked		cooked	cooking	cocinar
	consider	/kənsɪdər/	considered		considered	considering	considerar
	count	/kaunt/	counted		counted	counting	contar
	answer	/ænsər/	answered		answered	answering	contestar
	wish	/wɪʃ/	wished		wished	wishing	desear
	start	/stɔrt/	started		started	starting	empezar
	push	/puʃ/	pushed		pushed	pushing	empujar
3	deliver	/dɪlɪvər/	delivered		delivered	delivering	entregar
	listen	/lɪsən/	listened		listened	listening	escuchar
	expect	/ɪkspekt/	expected		expected	expecting	esperar
	wait	/wert/	waited		waited	waiting	esperar
	study	/stʌdi/	studied		studied	studying	estudiar
	miss	/mɪs/	missed		missed	missing	extrañar
	smoke	/smouk/	smoked		smoked	smoking	fumar
	enjoy	/ɪndʒɔɪ/	enjoyed		enjoyed	enjoying	gozar
	like	/laɪk/	liked		liked	liking	gustar
	talk	/tɒk/	talked		talked	talking	hablar
4	intend	/ɪntend/	intended		intended	intending	intentar
	play	/pleɪ/	played		played	playing	jugar
	wash	/wɒʃ/	washed		washed	washing	lavar
	clean	/kliːn/	cleaned		cleaned	cleaning	limpiar

	PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	ENDING	PAST PARTICIPLE	GERUND	SPANISH
5	arrive	/əraɪv/	arrived		arrived	arriving	llegar
	fill	/fɪl/	filled		filled	filling	llenar
	rain	/reɪn/	rained		rained	raining	llover
	look	/lʊk/	looked		looked	looking	mirar
	show	/ʃəʊ/	showed		showed	showing	mostrar
	need	/niːd/	needed		needed	needing	necesitar
	name	/neɪm/	named		named	naming	nombrar
	order	/ɔːdə/	ordered		ordered	ordering	ordenar
	stop	/stɒp/	stopped		stopped	stopping	parar
	stay	/steɪ/	stayed		stayed	staying	permanecer
6	belong	/bɪlɒŋ/	belonged		belonged	belonging	pertenecer
	plan	/plæn/	planned		planned	planning	planear
	plant	/plænt/	planted		planted	planting	plantar
	practice	/præktɪs/	practiced		practiced	practicing	practicar
	ask	/æsk/	asked		asked	asking	preguntar
	want	/wɒnt/	wanted		wanted	wanting	querer
	remember	/rɪmember/	remembered		remembered	remembering	recordar
	rent	/rent/	rented		rented	renting	rentar
	repeat	/rɪpiːt/	repeated		repeated	repeating	repetir
	resist	/rɪzɪst/	resisted		resisted	resisting	resistir
7	jump	/dʒʌmp/	jumped		jumped	jumping	saltar
	follow	/fɒləʊ/	followed		followed	following	seguir
	point	/pɔɪnt/	pointed		pointed	pointing	señalar
	end	/end/	ended		ended	ending	terminar
	finish	/fɪnɪʃ/	finished		finished	finishing	terminar
	work	/wɜːk/	worked		worked	working	trabajar
	try	/traɪ/	tried		tried	trying	tratar
	climb	/klaɪm/	climbed		climbed	climbing	trepar
	use	/juːz/	used		used	using	usar
	dress	/dres/	dressed		dressed	dressing	vestir
8	travel	/trævel/	traveled		traveled	traveling	viajar
	visit	/vɪzɪt/	visited		visited	visiting	visitar
	live	/lɪv/	lived		lived	living	vivir
	turn	/tɜːn/	turned		turned	turning	voltear

	PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
9	sweep	/swip/	swept	/swept/	swept	/swept/	sweeping	barrer
	drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/	drunk	/drʌŋk/	drinking	beber
	ride	/raid/	rode	/roud/	ridden	/rɪdən/	riding	montar
	fall	/fɒl/	fell	/fel/	fallen	/fɒlən/	falling	caer
	sing	/sɪŋ/	sang	/sæŋ/	sung	/sʌŋ/	singing	cantar
	set	/set/	set	/set/	set	/set/	setting	colocar
	eat	/it/	ate	/ert/	eaten	/itən/	eating	comer
	buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɒt/	bought	/bɒt/	buying	comprar
	meet	/mit/	met	/met/	met	/met/	meeting	conocer
	know	/nou/	knew	/nu/	known	/noun/	knowing	saber
10	get	/get/	got	/gɒt/	gotten	/gɒtən/	getting	conseguir
	build	/bɪld/	built	/bɪlt/	built	/bɪlt/	building	construir
	cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	cutting	cortar
	run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/	run	/rʌn/	running	correr
	grow-up	/grou-ʌp/	grew-up	/gru-ʌp/	grown-up	/groun-ʌp/	growing-up	crecer
	give	/grɪv/	gave	/gerv/	given	/grɪvən/	giving	dar
	tell	/tel/	told	/tould/	told	/tould/	telling	decir
	wake-up	/weɪk-ʌp/	woke-up	/wouk-ʌp/	woken-up	/woukən-ʌp/	waking-up	despertar
	shoot	/ʃut/	shot	/ʃɒt/	shot	/ʃɒt/	shooting	disparar
	sleep	/slɪp/	slept	/slept/	slept	/slept/	sleeping	dormir
11	begin	/bɪɡɪn/	began	/bɪɡæn/	begun	/bɪɡən/	beginning	empezar
	find	/faɪnd/	found	/faʊnd/	found	/faʊnd/	finding	encontrar
	teach	/titʃ/	taught	/tɒt/	taught	/tɒt/	teaching	enseñar
	write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rouɪt/	written	/rɪtən/	writing	escribir
	win	/wɪn/	won	/wʌn/	won	/wʌn/	winning	ganar
	keep	/ki:p/	kept	/kept/	kept	/kept/	keeping	conservar
	speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spouk/	spoken	/spoukən/	speaking	hablar
	do	/du/	did	/dɪd/	done	/dʌn/	doing	hacer
	hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurting	herir
	go	/ɡoʊ/	went	/went/	gone	/ɡɒn/	going	ir
12	bend		bent		bent		bending	inclinarse
	read	/rɪd/	read	/red/	read	/red/	reading	leer

	PRESENT TENSE	IPA	PAST TENSE	IPA	PAST PARTICIPLE	IPA	GERUND	SPANISH
13	become	/bɪkəm/	became	/bɪkeɪm/	become	/bɪkəm/	becoming	llegar a ser
	send	/send/	sent	/sent/	sent	/sent/	sending	mandar
	drive	/draɪv/	drove	/draʊv/	driven	/drɪvən/	driving	manejar
	swim	/swɪm/	swam	/swæm/	swum	/swʌm/	swimming	nadar
	hear	/hɪr/	heard	/hɜrd/	heard	/hɜrd/	hearing	oir
	forget	/fəget/	forgot	/fəɡɒt/	forgotten	/fəɡɒtən/	forgetting	olvidar
	pay	/peɪ/	paid	/peɪd/	paid	/peɪd/	paying	pagar
	stand	/stænd/	stood	/stʊd/	stood	/stʊd/	standing	pararse
	hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	hitting	pegar
	think	/θɪŋk/	thought	/θɒt/	thought	/θɒt/	thinking	pensar
14	lose	/luːz/	lost	/lɒst/	lost	/lɒst/	losing	perder
	let	/let/	let	/let/	let	/let/	letting	permitir
	put	/put/	put	/put/	put	/put/	putting	poner
	lend	/lend/	lent	/lent/	lent	/lent/	lending	prestar
	steal	/stil/	stole	/stəʊl/	stolen	/stəʊlən/	stealing	robar
	break	/breɪk/	broke	/brəʊk/	broken	/brəʊkən/	breaking	romper
	shake	/ʃeɪk/	shook	/ʃʊk/	shaken	/ʃeɪkən/	shaking	sacudir
	leave	/liv/	left	/left/	left	/left/	leaving	salir
	sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/	sat	/sæt/	sitting	sentarse
	feel	/fil/	felt	/felt/	felt	/felt/	feeling	sentir
15	BE	/bi/	was	/wɒz/	been	/biːn/	being	ser/estar
	am	/æm/	were	/wɜr/				
	is	/ɪz/						
	are	/ɑr/						
	dream	/driːm/	dreamt	/dremt/	dreamt	/dremt/	dreaming	soñar
	hold	/həʊld/	held	/held/	held	/held/	holding	sostener
	have/has	/hæv/hæz/	had	/hæd/	had	/hæd/	having	tener
	throw	/θrou/	threw	/θru/	thrown	/θroun/	throwing	tirar/aventar
	take	/teɪk/	took	/tuːk/	taken	/teɪkən/	taking	tomar
	bring	/brɪŋ/	brought	/brɒt/	brought	/brɒt/	bringing	traer
16	wear	/wer/	wore	/wor/	worn	/wɔrn/	wearing	usar
	sell	/sel/	sold	/sould/	sold	/sould/	selling	vender
	come	/kʌm/	came	/keɪm/	come	/kʌm/	coming	venir
	see	/si/	saw	/so/	seen	/sin/	seeing	ver
	fly	/flaɪ/	flew	/flu/	flown	/floun/	flying	volar

New Vocabulary used in class



1.	15.
2.	16.
3.	17.
4.	18.
5.	19.
6.	20.
7.	21.
8.	22.
9.	23.
10.	24.
11.	25.
12.	26.
13.	27.
14.	28.

New Vocabulary used in class



29.	43.
30.	44.
31.	45.
32.	46.
33.	47.
34.	48.
35.	49.
36.	50.
37.	51.
38.	52.
39.	53.
40.	54.
41.	55.
42.	56.

REPASOS DE BASICOS

1.	¿Por qué es importante aprender el alfabeto en inglés? Deletreo, personal information
2.	Cuáles son los 3 sonidos de las terminaciones “ed” de los verbos regulares en pasado y pasado participio? k p s sh ch x ge T d, t ED rest of the alphabet D
3.	What’s your full name?
4.	Where do you live?
5.	How old are you?
6.	When is your date of birth?
7.	How old is she?
8.	What do you do for a living?
9.	Yo estoy comiendo.
10.	Ella está comiendo.
11.	Ellos están comiendo.
12.	Yo no estoy comiendo.
13.	Ella no está comiendo.

14.	Ellos no están comiendo.
15.	María está trabajando en el supermercado.
16.	Nosotros estamos mandando información.
17.	Estoy bebiendo café con leche.
18.	La maestra no está enseñando matemáticas.
19.	Los alumnos no están copiando las respuestas.
20.	El perro no está ladrando.
21.	¿Estoy comiendo? Si /no
22.	¿Esta ella comiendo? Si / no
23.	¿Están ellos comiendo? Si / no
24.	¿Qué estoy comiendo?
25.	¿Que esta ella comiendo?
26.	¿Que están ellos comiendo?
27.	Ella está escribiendo un poema con 125 palabras.
28.	Él no está vendiendo esas 2368 canicas.

29.	¿Estas comprando 1,798,234 lápices para esa escuela?
30.	El primero de octubre
31.	El 2 de octubre
32.	El 3 de octubre.
33.	El lunes 25 de octubre 2021.
34.	El jueves 13 de octubre 2021.
35.	Ese color es azul.
36.	Este color es rojo.
37.	Esos lápices son nuevos.
38.	Estos lápices son viejos.
39.	Aquella piscina es grande.
40.	Aquellas niñas están jugando.
41.	(su del perro) – Su casa es grande y nueva.
42.	(su de ella) – Su vestido de boda es hermoso y caro.
43.	(su de ellos) – sus exámenes son fáciles.

44.	Ella es hermosa, delgada y alta.
45.	Soy feliz, bonita e inteligente.
46.	Nosotros somos jóvenes, fuertes y valientes.
47.	Ella tiene ojos azules y cabello rubio.
48.	Yo tengo ojos cafés y cabello rojizo.
49.	Ellas tienen ojos negros y cabello castaño.
50.	Cómprale (a ella) su vestido de graduación.
51.	Ella está cargándolas (las cajas).
52.	Él lo está manejando. (el carro)
53.	Esa casa es mía.
54.	Ese dinero es tuyo.
55.	Estos libros y cuadernos son suyos. (ella)
56.	¿De quién es este carro?
57.	Ella es una doctora muy importante de ese hospital.
58.	Soy el manager de esta tienda.

59.	Ellos son buenos estudiantes.
60.	¿De quién son esas llaves?
61.	Yo estaba comiendo
62.	Ella estaba comiendo
63.	Nosotros estábamos comiendo
64.	Yo no estaba comiendo
65.	Ella no estaba comiendo
66.	Nosotros no estábamos comiendo
67.	¿Estaba yo comiendo? Si / no
68.	¿Estaba ella comiendo? Si / no
69.	¿Estábamos comiendo? Si / no
70.	¿Que estaba yo comiendo?
71.	¿Que estaba ella comiendo?
72.	¿Que estábamos comiendo?
73.	Son las 6:08
74.	Son las 6:15
75.	Son las 6:30

76.	Son las 6:45
77.	Son las 6:22
78.	Son las 6:48
79.	Shakira es tan famosa como Jennifer López.
80.	Patricia es tan paciente como su hermana.
81.	Cambia a comparativo (small, ugly, hot, dangerous, good, bad, old, big, happy, difficult)
82.	Ella es más alta que mi hermana
83.	Yo soy más feliz ahora
84.	La serpiente es más peligrosa que esa araña.
85.	Mi hermano es mejor que tu vecino
86.	México es más grande que Guatemala
87.	Cambia a superlativo (small, ugly, hot, dangerous, good, bad, old, big, happy, difficult)
88.	Yo soy el más inteligente en mi clase de matemáticas.
89.	Ella es la más pequeña de la clase.
90.	Este ejercicio es el más fácil.
91.	Este café es el más caliente.

92.	Los maestros son los mejores.
93.	Yo comeré.
94.	Ella comerá.
95.	Ellos comerán.
96.	Yo no comeré.
97.	Ella no comerá.
98.	Ellos no comerán.
99.	¿Comeré?
100.	¿Comerá ella?
101.	¿Comerán ellos?
102.	¿Que comeré?
103.	¿Que comerá ella?
104.	¿Que comerán ellos?
105.	Yo voy a comer.
106.	Ella va a comer.

107.	Ellos van a comer.
108.	Yo no voy a comer.
109.	Ella no va a comer.
110.	Ellos no van a comer.
111.	¿Voy a comer?
112.	¿Va ella a comer?
113.	¿Van ellos a comer?
114.	¿Que voy a comer?
115.	¿Qué va ella a comer?
116.	¿Que van ellos a comer?
117.	Yo como.
118.	Él come.
119.	Nosotros comemos.
120.	Yo no como.
121.	Él no come.

122.	Nosotros no comemos.
123.	¿Como?
124.	¿Come él?
125.	¿Comemos?
126.	¿Que como?
127.	¿Que come él?
128.	¿Que comemos nosotros?
129.	Ella todavía come verduras.
130.	Ellas todavía trabajan en Bimbo.
131.	Ella ya no come verduras.
132.	Ellas ya no viven aquí.
133.	Yo comí.
134.	Ella comió.
135.	Ellas comieron.
136.	Yo no comí.

137.	Ella no comió.
138.	Ellas no comieron.
139.	¿Comí?
140.	¿Comio ella?
141.	¿Comieron ellas?
142.	¿Que comí?
143.	¿Que comio ella?
144.	¿Que comieron ellas?
145.	Yo he comido
146.	Él ha comido.
147.	Nosotros hemos comido.
148.	Yo no he comido.
149.	Él no ha comido
150.	Nosotros no hemos comido
151.	Yo ya he terminado mi tarea.

152.	Ella todavía no ha comido camarones.
153.	¿He comido?
154.	¿Ha comido él?
155.	¿Han comido ellos?
156.	¿Que he comido?
157.	¿Que ha comido él?
158.	¿Que han comido ellos?
159.	Yo he estado comiendo.
160.	Él ha estado comiendo.
161.	Ellos han estado comiendo.
162.	Yo no he estado comiendo.
163.	Él no ha estado comiendo.
164.	Ellos no han estado comiendo.
165.	¿He estado comiendo?
166.	¿Ha el estado comiendo?

167.	¿Ha ellos estado comiendo?
168.	¿Que he estado comiendo?
169.	¿Que ha el estado comiendo?
170.	¿Que ha ellos estado comiendo?
171.	No he estado comiendo carne por 2 meses.
172.	Ella ha estado viviendo en Canadá desde 2018.
173.	Yo me mire en el espejo.
174.	Él se lastimo.
175.	Ellos se quemaron.
176.	Yo habré comido.
177.	El habrá comido.
178.	Ellos habrán comido.
179.	Yo no habré comido.
180.	El no habrá comido.
181.	Ellos no habrán comido.

182.	¿Habré yo comido?
183.	¿Habrá el comido?
184.	¿Habrá ellos comido?
185.	¿Que habré yo comido?
186.	¿Que habrá el comido?
187.	¿Que habrá ellos comido?
188.	Yo había comido.
189.	Él había comido.
190.	Ellos habían comido.
191.	Yo no había.
192.	Él no había comido.
193.	Ellos no habían comido.
194.	¿Había yo comido?
195.	¿Había el comido?
196.	¿Había ellos comido?

197.	¿Que había yo comido?
198.	¿Que había el comido?
199.	¿Que había ellos comido?
200.	Ellos se ensucian.
201.	Ellos no se ensuciaron.
202.	Ellos se ensuciarán.
203.	Me pagaron 3200 pesos por mi bolsa.
204.	Necesito llegar allá en 2 horas.
205.	A mí nunca me da Dolores de cabeza.
206.	Yo siempre atiendo la puerta.
207.	Necesito ir a traer mi cartera.
208.	Yo me emocione con mi ascenso.
209.	Me regalaron mi primer carro cuando tenía 18 años.
210.	Me estoy enfermando.
211.	Ella se contagió de la gripa la semana pasada.

212.	Yo puedo comer.
213.	Yo podría comer.
214.	Yo podría comer.
215.	¿Puedo comer?
216.	Yo no puedo comer.
217.	Yo comeré.
218.	Yo voy a comer.
219.	¿Comeré?
220.	Yo debo comer.
221.	Yo debería comer.
222.	El debería ayudar a las personas pobres.
223.	Yo tengo que comer.
224.	Yo tengo que comer ahora.
225.	Yo solía comer.
226.	Yo comería.

227.	Yo supuestamente tengo que comer.
228.	Yo mejor como.
229.	Él puede estar comiendo.
230.	Nosotros podríamos estar comiendo.
231.	Ella debería estar descansando.
232.	Ellos tienen que estar estudiando.
233.	¿Te importa si yo cocino hoy?
234.	¿No te molesta traerme pan de la tienda?
235.	El practica tennis. ¿Verdad?
236.	Ellos están estudiando inglés. ¿Verdad?
237.	Tu hermana estaba trabajando en Bimbo. ¿Verdad?
238.	Mi tía vendrá mañana. ¿Verdad?
239.	Tus hijos pueden venir a las clases. ¿Verdad?
240.	No me gusta tender las camas.
241.	La decisión que tomaste fue la mejor.

242.	Hiciste un buen trabajo.
243.	¿Podrías hacerme un favor?
244.	Hay una manzana en la bolsa.
245.	Hay dos personas en el jardín.
246.	Había un gato en el techo anoche
247.	Había cinco perros ladrando.
248.	Habrà una piñata en la fiesta de Pablo.
249.	Habrà dos nuevos cursos este mes.
250.	Va a haber una misa a las 7 pm.
251.	Va a haber tres nuevos profesores.
252.	Ha habido un accidente en frente de nuestra casa.
253.	Ha habido 3 exámenes esta semana.
254.	Ella trabaja como maestra en CIP.
255.	Mi hermano es como tu hermano.
256.	Ellos vendrán hasta mañana después de las 4pm

257.	Hasta que termines de hacer la tarea, podrás salir a jugar con tus amigos.
258.	Acabo de terminar mi proyecto.
259.	Ella acaba de llamarte.
260.	No tengo suficiente harina para hacer el pastel.
261.	El agua está demasiado caliente.
262.	Ellos son bastante altos para este trabajo.
263.	Ese carro es tan caro.
264.	Ella fue al concierto. Juan y Pablo también.
265.	Me gusta jugar tenis. Mis padres también.
266.	No me gusta el aguacate. Yo tampoco.
267.	Ellos no comieron verduras. Tu tampoco.
268.	La casa donde yo vivo es enorme
269.	El 24 de febrero cuando me case fue el día más feliz de mi vida
270.	Yo no sé dónde está trabajando Raúl.
271.	No tengo idea porque ella no puede trabajar aquí.

272.	Te ayudare siempre y cuando me pagues.
273.	Ya que tengo mucho dinero voy a comprar la casa de mi vida.
274.	Yo iré contigo tan pronto como termine mi tarea.
275.	Cualquier persona puede entrar al concierto, es gratis.
276.	Algo se está quemando.
277.	El polvo esta por todos lados.
278.	Nadie usara este salón hasta nuevo aviso.
279.	¿Alguien tiene carro?
280.	Si como fresas, me enfermo.
281.	Si Carlos no estudia, No ira de vacaciones a Cancún.
282.	Si yo fuera tú, le llamaría otra vez hasta que me conteste.
283.	Si yo hubiera llamado a tiempo a la radio, habría ganado el premio.
284.	Es importante que bebamos 2 litros de agua todos los días.
285.	Es esencial que encontremos los documentos antes de mediodía.
286.	Ella dijo que no comería verduras.

287.	La maestra dijo que practicáramos los verbos y el vocabulario por lo menos 15 minutos diarios.
288.	Las mejores películas son producidas en USA.
289.	Ese libro fue escrito por Brian Tracy.
290.	Los clientes has sido atendidos por nuestros asesores.
291.	Ya que tenemos mucho dinero vamos a viajar alrededor del mundo
292.	Debido a el covid tuvimos que trabajar desde casa por varios meses.
293.	Me gustan los chocolates, pero no puedo comerlos, soy alérgica a ellos.
294.	Aunque en este momento no tengo tiempo, voy a ayudarte, solo con una condición.....
295.	Necesito esta área limpia para hacer la fiesta de Raúl.
296.	Tus padres ahorraran dinero para que tu vayas a la Universidad.
297.	Solo si tu cambias tus horarios podremos ir más temprano.
298.	Aun sí yo termino estos ejercicios tengo que seguir practicando.
299.	A mi familia le gusta ir ya sea a Walmart o a Sams.

300.	Yo no bebo ni café ni leche.
301.	Comer verduras es lo mejor.
302.	Estudiar inglés te ayuda a mejorar en muchas maneras.
303.	Estamos interesados en pasar el examen de TOEFL.
304.	Ellos hablaron acerca de desarrollar una nueva vacuna.
305.	Evita hablar de los demás a sus espaldas.
306.	No pares de estudiar inglés hasta certificarte.
307.	Pregunta a otras personas sobre nuestro método.
308.	Yo quiero aprender más expresiones diarias en inglés.
309.	Dile a María que venga por esos documentos. Son urgentes.
310.	Mis padres me aconsejaron estudiar una carrera desde que yo tenía 16 años.
311.	Ellos fueron a pescar la semana pasada al lago.
312.	Ándale. Vamos a nadar el próximo fin de semana.

Congratulations you have completed your Basics.

Te recomendamos seguir utilizando todas las herramientas de CIP, tener un hábito de lectura, estar practicando con películas, audios para ayudar a tu oído, todo es práctica diaria. Repasa tus apuntes y lo más importante sigue incrementando conocimiento de verbos, vocabulario, phrasal verbs y expresiones idiomáticas. Mínimo 15 minutos diarios. Y te aseguramos que tu avance será más rápido y sobretodo fácil.

