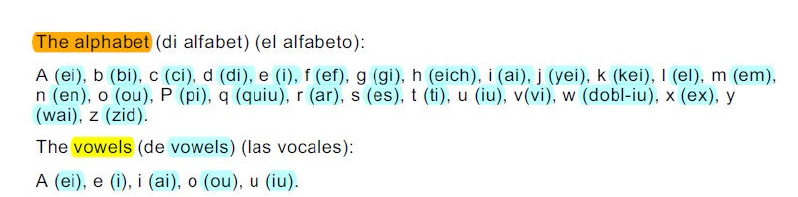
**Dvd 1** .- To be // Countries and nationalities.

Question Words,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-Xe_u1K6ZkZA/T2M3gE13CwI/AAAAAAAAALU/YsXhUuQU8Qc/s1600/chuinterro.gif> | <http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-FjEMBbYL4dA/T2M3grGT8YI/AAAAAAAAALc/YxZRRp3_aX0/s1600/chuinterro1.gif> |
| **What (wot) -> Que, cual**  **What time -> A que hora**  **What For = For What-> Para que** | **Where (wear) -> Donde, hacia donde**  **Where from-> Desde donde**  **Where to -> Hasta donde**  **When (wen)-> Cuando**  **When ….. for?-> Para cuando** |

The Alphabet



H -> (eich) // J -> (yei) // K -> (kei) // Q -> (quiu) // X -> (ex) // Y -> (wai) // Z -> (zid)

Possesive Adjectives

Preposition: **on**, **under**, **in**, **out of**, **through**, **next to**, **near**, **in front of**, **behind**, **between**.

Telling de time/ digital time

**Prepositions / Preposiciones:**

In -> en / dentro de

At -> en

By -> en

From -> de / desde

To -> a / hasta

On -> en / sobre / encima

Under -> debajo de

Near -> cerca de

In front of -> delante de

Behind -> detras de

With -> con

Without -> sin

Between -> entre

Opposite -> enfrente de

For -> para

Next to -> junto a

A bit /abit/-> un poco

A lot // -> mucho

Ago /agou/ -> hace

Although /ool-ddpi/->aunque

Instead /instet/->en lugar de eso

Even /ivan/-> incluso

As far as /asfaras/ -> hasta

So far /soufaa/-> hasta ahora

So /sou/ -> asi que

Suddenly /sandali/-> de repente

However /haueva/-> no obstante

Perhaps /pahaps/-> quizás

What /uot/-> lo que

Happen /hapan/-> ocurrir, suceder

Unless /an’les/->a menos que, si no, a no ser que

Still /stil/-> aun, todavía

Unlikely to /anlaikili tu/-> es improbable

Enough /inaff/ -> suficiente, bastante

Maybe /meibi/ -> quizas

Suddenly /sadanli/ -> de repente

It doesn’t matter /it dasant mata/-> no importa

Already // -> ya

Yet // -> ya, todavia, aun

worth -> valer

Share (sear) -> compartir, porcion

[I would (I'd) - We would (We´d)](http://forum.wordreference.com/threads/I-would-Id-We-would-We%c2%b4d.997109/)

Let’s -> let us

He’ll -> He will

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-M86domkTDIg/T2M3cr2pshI/AAAAAAAAAK8/HkaQEu55jXY/s1600/chuartiaan.gif> | <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-cSBbgIRH9G8/T2M3me2dLUI/AAAAAAAAAMM/YjjlMOlaxpQ/s1600/the.gif> |

**By the way** -> por cierto

**Led** -> conducir, llevar, dirigir / **led by** -> dirigido por

**Through** -> mediante, a traves de, por

**Guy** -> chico, tipo, tio, cuerda/ verb: parodiar, ridiculizar

**Puppy** -> perrito, cachorro, mocoso

**Glad** -> alegre, bueno, contento

**Smash** -> aplastar, rotura, choque, accidente/ verb: aplastar, romper, destruir

**Smashing** -> imponente, bárbaro

**Relatives** -> parientes, familiares

**Folk** -> gente, pueblo, nación

**Cool** -> guay, fresco, frio, interesante / verb: enfriar, refrescar

**there's work in the kichen for everyone** -> Hay trabajo en la cocina para todos

**Proud** -> orgulloso

**I’m proud for you**-> Estoy orgulloso de ti

**I'm on the market** -> Estoy en el mercado

**Announcement**-> anuncio, comunicación, aviso

**Ad** -> anuncio

**life-saver** -> salvador de vidas

**hand** -> mano, manecilla / verb: entregar, dar

**book** -> libro, cartilla, carnet, talonario/ verb: reservar, anotar, contratar, fichar

**I'll book it** -> lo voy a reservar

**Godmother** -> madrina

Scope -> ámbito, alcance

Score -> puntuación Verb: calificar, resultado

**Dvd 2** .- Simple present, , There is a…(singular) and there are some …(plural), Frequence advers: Subject + F.A. + Verb :EXCEPTION: Subject + to be + F.A.:**Every Day**, **Simple**, **Never**, **Often**(a menudo, con frecuencia), **SomeTime** (occasionally), **Always**, **Usually**, **Rarely**(Seldon) //. “**Enough**”( it’s not sufficient) and “**Too**”-> Uncountable: **too much** + noun (it’s sufficient) countable: **too many** + noun and **too** + adjective (too full, too expensive), they are the opposite at enough, “**So**” whent you want to emphasize something (you are so intelligent). PRESENT SIMPLE: Question form, Negative form Some and Any,. Making suggestions.

***There is a…(singular) and there are some …(plural)***

*Countable*

Singular verb: **A/an**

* There is a cd / Is there a cd? / there isn’t a cd

Plural verb: **Some/Any**

* Forma Positiva: **Some:** There are some cd’s
* Forma negativa e interrogativa: **Any:** Are there any cd’s? / There aren’t any cd’s

*Uncountable*

Singular verb: **Some/Any**

* Forma Positiva: **Some:** There is some sugar
* Forma negativa e interrogativa: **Any**: There isn’t any sugar / Is there any sugar

Plural verb:

* Como son incontables no tienen plural

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [Resultado de imagen](https://www.google.es/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=imgres&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjqzfPVrZDWAhXMhRoKHYdmDaUQjRwIBw&url=http://www.aprenderinglesfacil.es/2008/03/adjetivos-demostrativos-this-that-these.html&psig=AFQjCNHatqSKCy4iGILtVwMlEsfe0QTMBA&ust=1504780322004974) | <http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-wJ0J4Zi_bTo/T2M3e9_v2TI/AAAAAAAAALM/DeC5jpNKVUg/s1600/chudemostrativos.gif> |

***Frequence advers: Subject + F.A. + Verb :EXCEPTION: Subject + to be + F.A.:***

**Every Day**, **Simple**, **Never**, **Often**(a menudo, con frecuencia), **SomeTime** (occasionally), **Always**, **Usually**, **Rarely**(Seldon)

We usually use then with the simple present tense and they describe how many times you do actions. Talk about activities or routines wich take place on regular basic

Frequence advers: **Subject + F.A. + Verb**

I never go out

You usually arrive late

She rarely plays tennis

It often rains in England

You occasionally drink tea

EXCEPTION: **Subject + to be + F.A.:**

He isn’t often late

We’re sometime in a Harry

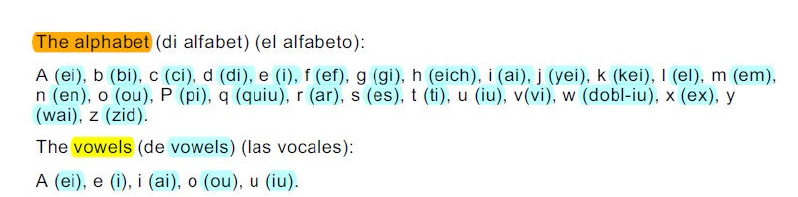
“**Enough**” suficiente(sufficient) and “**Too**”->

Uncountable: **too much** + noun (it’s sufficient)

countable: **too many** + noun and **too** + adjective (too full, too expensive), they are the opposite at enough,

“**So**” whent you want to emphasize something (you are so intelligent).

The Alphabet



H -> (eich) // J -> (yei) // K -> (kei) // Q -> (quiu) // X -> (ex) // Y -> (wai) // Z -> (zid)

**Supplies** -> suministros, municiones

**By the way** -> por cierto

**I’m afraid** -> me temo que

**Afraid** -> asustado, temeroso

**No at all** -> en absoluto

**Neighbour** ->vecino, prójimo

**Not in traffic jams** -> No en atascos de tráfico

**Jams** -> enjambres, mermeladas

**Bet** -> apuesta, poner

**I bet you** -> te apuesto

**Attend** -> asistir

**Seldom** -> raramente, muy pocas veces

**Often** -> a menudo, con frecuencia

**Proofs** -> pruebas

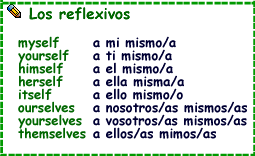
**Bench** -> banco, tribunal, escaño

**Beside** -> junto a, al lado de, además de

**Habit** -> habito, costumbre, maña

**Entire** -> completo, todo, entero

**Mad** -> enojado, furioso, loco, demente

[](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-OLBD5CYvV0U/T2M3kLU3wQI/AAAAAAAAAL8/GQP5YZAlhqU/s1600/chureflex.gif)

**Dvd 3** .- Modal verb “**CAN**”. Making suggestions: “**Would like**”:1.- Why don’t we go to../ why don’t you take…2.- How about verb+ing..3.- What about verb+ing.. . More about “**some**” and “**any**”.there is an exception: when we use the question form “wold yo like” or “do you want” then we use SOME, not ANY:

OFFERS:

Would you like some lunch?

Would you like some biscuits?

REQUESTS:

Can I have some cheese?

Can we have some wáter, please?

Verb “**Can**”: used for ability, but is used in four different situations: 1.- *ability* / 2.- *simple request*(solicitud): can I have some more pasta? / 3.- *for permission*: can I go to the toilet, please? 4.- *prohibition*: you can’t use my computer. Preferences and Wishes: “Would like + infitive

**Seaside** -> Playa

**Sew** -> coser, encuadernar

**Sung** (to sing)-> cantado

**Hesitate** -> dudar, vacilar

**So far** -> hasta aquí

**So far so good** -> hasta aquí todo bien

**so far so good so what** -> Hasta ahora todo bien así qué

**So far away** -> tan lejos

**Request** -> solicitud

**Great** –> estupendo, gran, magnifico

**Greater** -> mayor

**Do we have any rolls** -> tenemos rollos

**Loaf** -> pan

**Loaf of bread** -> rebanada de pan

**We’re set** ->fueron puestos

**Boar**-> jabalí

**Board** -> tablero

**Leek soup**-> sopa de puerro

**Wise** -> sabio

**Wisdom** -> sabiduria

**Wish/es** -> deseo/os

**Heaven** -> cielo, paraíso.

**Soap** -> jabón

**Soap opera** -> telenovelas

**Lager beer** -> cerveza lager

**Request** -> solicitud, demanda, requerimiento

**Duty** -> deber, obligación, impuesto, arancel

**Snort** -> bufido

**Snor-e/ing** -> ronquido

**Snorkeling** -> bucear

**Dvd 4** .- **Present continuous**: First when we describe something happening right now/Use the PC to speak about what is happening at the present moment in time: We are learning English. Second: We use the PContinuous to describe an action happening around the present/You can also use the PresentC to speak about what is happening around the momento the time: We’re studying English at this monts. Third: We also use the PC for a planned future action, plans and schedules: I’m going to the dentist this afternoon

When a verbs ends in –e drop the final “e”:

Have -> having // live -> living

The verb end with consonant + vowel + consonant:

Stop -> stopping // plot -> plotting

**Shareholders**-> accionista.

**I am going away** -> me voy

**length**, **breadth**, **height** , **weight**-> Longitud, anchura, altura, peso

**Lend** -> prestar, darse

**Head up** -> dirigir, estar a la cabeza de

**Dagger**-> daga, puñal

**Guess** -> Adivinar, pensar, creer, acertar

**Besides** -> además, también, por otra parte, encima

**Plot** -> trama, argumento, grafico, solar. Verb: trazar, conspirar, tramar

**Get** -> obtener, conseguir, lograr

**Mall** -> centro comercial, alameda, paseo

**Duties** -> deberes, obligaciones, impuesto, aranceles

**Throw** -> lanzar, tirar, arrojar, echar

**Sake** -> motivo // sake of -> por el bien de

**Burners** -> quemadores

**Basin** -> cuenca, lavabo

**Sweep** -> barrer, deshollinar

**Dvd 5** .- Verbs “**have**” and “**have got**(describe possession).

**To have:**

To have breakfast // to have luch // to have dinner (8:00+/-)// to have supper (23:00 +/-)

To have a cigarette // to have a cup off coffee // to have a drink

To have a shower // to have a bath // to have a rest // to have a party // to have a fun // to have a good time

**Past tense “to be**”. Instructions and directions using the imperative. Simple past of the verb to BE·(I **was**, you **were**, she/he/it **was**, we/you/thety **were**). The time Word when you use the simple plast tense: **yesterday**, **last**, **ago**, **on** (day), **in** (months), **when.**

**On**: with day or specific dates: *The party was* ***on*** *Friday*

**In**: with specific years or months*: Whe was born* ***in*** *June* ***in*** *1976*

**Last**: with de previous week, month or year: *There were in viena* ***last*** *month*

**When**: with a past time clause: *I was very happy* ***when*** *I was a teenager*

**Ago** : with X days, weeks, months, year before.: *We were at the meeting tres weeks* ***ago****.*

**Yesterday** : with de previus day. *I was at the cinema* ***yesterday****.*

**Bring me to life** -> devuelveme a la vida

**Entire** -> todo, completo

**Afterwards** -> después, mas tarde

**After** -> después, detrás, tras

**Wards** -> sala, púlpito, guarda. Verb: guardar

**Nearby** -> cerca, cercano, próximo

**I mean** -> quiero decir

**I mean it** -> lo digo en serio

**Brick** -> ladrillo

**Plug /in**-> enchufe / enchufar, conectar

**Mixed up** -> mezclado / mezclado, confundido

**I bet you can** -> apuesto que puedes

**In most of** -> en la mayoría de

**Stands** -> posición, postura, puesto Verb : estar, estar de pie, aguantar

**This stands** -> esto esta parado

**This stands for yesterday** -> esto significa por ayer

**Dvd 6** .- **Past tense: regular** (+ ed) or +ied or +d or duplicate the consonant + ed

Pronunciation: (T, D, Id)

Verbs which end in “had” sounds:

Watch, dance, laugh, wash, walk + ed -> t . P.e. Watched -> watcht

Verbs which end in “soft” sounds:

Play, clean, study, close, snow + ed -> d P.e Played -> playd

Verbs which end in “-t” and “-d”:

Want, start, land, Paint + ed -> id P.E. Wanted -> wantid

and irregular verbs:

Buy -> bought Come -> came do -> did drink -> drank

Eat -> ate find->found get-> got give -> gave

Have-> had make->made meet-> met read-> read

Say ->said send-> sent speak->spoke tell->told

Think->thought write->wrote

Negative and interrogative form (**did**/ **didn’t**, the verb “to be” don’t use an auxiliary). Adjectives.

“**Should**” for given advices (Consejos).

I am really tired -> You should go tu bed or you should rest

**Profit** -> lucro, beneficio

**Accounts** -> cuentas

**Profit accounts** -> cuenta de beneficios

**Monthly**-> mensual

**Loss** -> pedidas

**Monthly loss** -> perdida mensual

**Notice** -> darse cuenta, aviso, noticia. Verbs: notar, observar, advertir

**Such a waste of time** -> un desperdicio de tiempo.

**Otherwise** -> de otra manera, por lo demás, si no

**You notice that -OUGHT is pronounced -OT**

**Thank a lot for the tip** on the bookstore-> Muchas gracias por el consejo en la librería

**Tip** -> propina, consejo, chivatazo, soplo

**Afterwards** -> después

**Do you keep** -> conservas

**Do you keep in touch** -> sigues en contacto

**I do mind** -> Si me importa

**What do you care** -> que te importa

**What do you care about it?**-> que te preocupa

**So take care until then** -> Así que cuídate hasta entonces

**Spare** -> de repuesto, libre, disponible

**Spare time** -> tiempo libre

**Applies** -> Se aplica

**Survey** -> encuesta, estudio, reconocimiento. Verbs: estudiar, inspeccionar, reconocer

**Guess** -> adivinar.

**Guest** -> huésped.

**Land** -> tierra, suelo, campo, país Verbs: aterrizar, desembarcar.

**Crowd** -> multitud

**Crowded** -> lleno de gente

**Crown** -> corona

**Crow** -> cuervo

**How many so far?** -> cuantos hasta ahora

**Cheek** ->mejilla

**Cheeky** -> fresco

**Whereas** -> mientras

**Advice** -> consejo

**Quarrel** -> pelea

**Dvd 7.-** Adjetives: The comparatives and superlatives.

The comparative form constructions:

1. One syllable adjetives add **–er** to the end of the adjetive:

Cheap -> cheaper

Small -> smaller

Hot -> hotter

High (alto) -> higher (mas alto, mayor)

The new model is light**er** **than** the old model -> El nuevo modelo es más ligero que el viejo modelo

London is safer than New York -> Londres es mas seguro que New York

1. Three o more syllable adjetive:

Place **more** before the adjetive

Interesting -> more insteresting

Difficult -> more difficult

Expensive -> more expensive

Practical -> more practical.

The new model is **more** difficult **than** the old one.

THE COMPARATIVE FORM EXCEPTIONS

1. Adjetives ending in –y, remove the y from the adjetive and add –**ier**

Happy -> happier.

Funny -> funnier

Easy -> easier

Heavy -> heavier

I happier than you

His joke was funnier than mine

1. Importan adjetives

Good -> better

Bad -> worse

Far -> farther / further

Walking is better than running

Today the weather is worse than yesterday

THE SUPERLATIVE FORM

1. One sillable adjetives: Adjetive **+ est**

Cheap -> **the** cheap**est**

It’s **the** cheapp**est**, it’s **the** new**est**, it’s **the** quick**est**, it’s **the** smart**es**t bottle-opener in the world

1. Two, trhee or more sillable adjetives: **The most** + adjetive

Interesting -> the most interesting

It’s the most effective

THE SUPERLATIVE FORM EXCEPTIONS

1. Adjetives endding in –y: Essy ->**The** ess**iest**

You’re the funniest roommates

Napoles is the noisiest city in italy

1. IMPORTANT EXCEPTIONS

Good -> The best

Bad -> The worst

Fat -> The fartnest / the furtnest

**Argue** -> discutir, argumentar, razonar, reñir

**Therefore** -> por tanto, por lo tanto, por eso, por consiguiente

**Envy** -> envidia Verb: envidiar

**Tan** -> tostado, color canela, bronceado, Verb: broncearse, broncear, curtir

**I can't make up my mind** -> No puedo decidir

**Mid** -> mente, espiritud, opinión, juicio, opinión, entendimiento, voluntad

**Foolist** -> tonto

**Ashamed** -> avergonzado

**Goer/s** -> caminante, asistentes

**Cork / corkscrew** -> corcho, sacacorchos

**Toast** -> brindi

Lazy -> perezoso

**Dvd 8 .-** Future forms: “**will**” a snap decisions and “going to”a future intention. Question tags.

SNAP DECISIONS WITH WILL:

Positive form: **I’ll (I will) + infinitive**

I’ll try it!

I’ll come back later!

Negative form: **I won’t /uount/(I will not) + infinitive**

I won’t buy it!

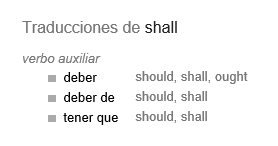
I won’t pay by cash!

Question form: **Shall I + Infinitive**

Shall I do it?

Shall I help you?

**Shall** -> deberá



FUTURE WITH “GOING TO” Speaking about future plans and intentions:

Positive form: **To be + going to + infinitive**

I’m going to have some tea

She’s going to sing well

They’re going to take the tube

Now very often, when your hear this form, you hear a pronunciation like “gonna”:

They gonna take the tuve,

And that’s when we completely contract “They are going to” and it becomes “gonna”.

Negative form: **to be + not + going to + infinivite**.

I’m not going to leave tomorrow

Sometimes you hear “I’m not gonna”, that’s when we speak quickly.

Question form: **to be + subject + going to + infinitive**

How are we going to get there?

How are we gonna get there?

QUESTION TAGS FOR CHECKING CONFIRMATION

Present tenses/positive sentences:

She’s unhappy, isn’t she?

It’s not really a question asking you for information, it’s more a question asking for confirmation where do you agree, and usually the people agree. The answer is:

Yes She is

She’s upset , isn’t she?

It’s rainning, isn’t it?

You live in in Italy, **don’t you? “**You live” is present tense, so we need the auxiliary, which is not the verb “to be”

She likes English, doesn’t she?

SUBJECT AND OBJECT QUESTIONS

1. Here we are asking about the object:

Who do you live with?

Your family (object)

1. Here we are asking for the subject of the actions:

Who lives with you?

My family (subject)

NO AUXILIARY:

Who Works in an office?

Who likes English?

Where you don’t need auxiliaries in the question form when you are asking for the subject

**Sore** -> dolorido, llaga, ulceera

**Throat** -> garganta

**I’m losing** -> Estoy perdiendo

**Badly** ->mal, gravemente, mucho

**Rehearse** -> ensayar, enumerar

**Aside** -> aparte, al lado

**Starve** -> morir de hambre

Upset -> trastorno, vuelco, contratiempo Verb: alterar, perturbar

**Dvd 9.-** How to use de auxiliaries: **do**, **does**, **did**, **is**, **are**.

Ways for asking the permission:

MAY I/we ¿-> formal situations: May I ask a question?

COULD -> neutral situation: Could I use your pone?, please

CAN -> informal situation : Can you pass me the salt, please?

Permission and obligation: “must” or “have to”.

MODAL VERBS

PERMISION : CAN + INFINITIVE (whitout “to”)

We can eat bread

PROHIBITION: CAN’T + INFINITIVE (whitout “to”)

We can’t eat bread

MUST + INFINITIVE (whitout “to”)

STRONG OBLIGATION

You must finish the tablest

MUSTN’T + INFINITIVE (whitout “to”)

STRONG PROHIBITION

You mustn’t drink alcohol

DON’T HAVE TO + INFINITIVE (whitout “to”)

OPTIONAL OBLIGATION: It’s not necessary

You don’t have to stay in bed.

Phrases for talking on the telephone:

I’d like to speak to Jhon, please

//May/Could/Can I speak to the managing director?

May is ver polite, could is neutral and can is very informal

// Good morning, could you please put me through to (in English) Mr. Smith, in American: Could you connect me to …?

**Somewhat** -> algo

**Solitude** -> soledad.

**Indeed** -> en efecto, asi es, en realidad

**Instead** -> en lugar, en vez

**I like doing** -> me gusta hacer

**I hate being late** -> odio llegar tarde

**Be late** -> llegar tarde

**I swear to you** // i swear it-> te lo jugo // lo juro

**Strolling** -> vagante

**How about strolling in the park**? -> Que tal si paseamos en el parque

**Mad** -> enojado, loco, furioso.

**Fool** -> tonto, idiota Verb engañar, bromear.

**Scream /Screaming** ->Gritar, chillar/ gritando.

**Screaming and shouting** -> gritando y gritando.

**Fly/ flies** ->volar, mosca.

**Suits** -> trajes Verb convenir, adaptar, acomodar.

**Suits you**-> te acomoda.

**Frog/ froggy**-> rana / franchute

**Engage**/d(to) -> Verb contratar, emplear, acoplar / comprometido, ocupado, prometido

**Gossip** -> chisme, murmuración, cotillear

**Wanna** -> contracción de want to, want a

**Fool** -> tonto

**Where were we**? Donde estábamos?

**Flair** -> instinto

**Avoid** -> Verb evitar, evadir, anular

**Lend** -> Verb prestar, dar, dejar..

**Borrow** -> Verb pedir prestado, tomar prestado

**house-keeper** -> ama de casa

**house-keep** -> mantenimiento de casa

**charming** -> encantador

**Dvd10.- “WILL**” in the future,

*for predictions:*

Tomorrow it’ll (itol) be cold. It won’t(guount) be sunny.

*For snap decisions:*

I’ll buy it.

USES OF “**GOING TO**”

*FUTURE INTENTIONS:*

I’m going to learn Portuguese.

H’s going to make a speech.

*AN INEVITABLE RESULT*

Something you can see is about to happen:

I’m goint to miss my train

Be careful! You’re going to lose de match

The referee’s going to send him off the football pitch ->

**Simple past irregular verbs:** *the question form* **Did**

I **sold (sould)** it yesterday -> When did I **sell** (sell)it?

I **came** (queim) by train -> How did I **come (cam)**?

I **had** (had) a problem -> What problema did you **have (haf)**?

I **said** (set) that yesterday -> What did you **say (sei)**?

I **met** (met) him on Monday -> When did you **meet (mit)** him?

I **bought (bot)** it in the England -> Where did you **buy** (bay) it?

I **found** (faund) it on the bus -> where did you **find** (faind) it?

I **thought** (zot) it was good -> what did you **think** (zink) about it?

I **flew** (flu) by BA -> How did you **fly (flay)**?

I **saw** (sou) the film yesterday -> What did you **see (sii)** ?

I **drank** (drank) some wine -> what did you **drink (drink)** ?

I **took** (tuk) an aspirin -> what did you **take (teik)** ?

The diferent uses of “Like”:

* **What would you like to do?** -> conditional form(would), Would like expresses desires, wishes and wants

*He’d likes to have a long holiday in the sun*

* **What do you like?** -> thoses are general likes, hobbies

*He likes going to the theatre and the cinema.*

* **What does she look like?** We’re talking about somebody’s physical appearance: blonde, big eyes, dark skin

*He’s is dark and handsome*

* **What is he like?** “to be” with like is the general impression about something, general personality, character: p.e. generous, kind, funny,

*He’s easy going and very generous*

***How is he?->*** *means only one thing en English is asking about somebody’s general state of health. How a person is feeling*

*He’s a bit tired. He’s a bit …*

**Past continuous tense:**

It’s used to express an interrupted action, when de action is continuing and is, sometime, interrupter by another action or for example If you were telling a story:

*Positive form:*

He was sleeping when the lion attacked

*Negative form:*

I wasn’t concentrating when I dropped it

*Question form*:

What were you doing when he phoned?

**Use “*So*” (asi que, asi, tan, tanto) and “*Such*”(tal, semejante, parecido, tanto, tan, que).**

*So + adjetive:*

Tibet is so interesting (extremely interesting)

We were so impressed

The monsteries are so huge -> los monasterios son tan enormes

*Such + adjetive + noun*

Singular

I was such **an** interesting trip

It was such **a** different experience

Plural

They sang with sucha Deep voices

They wore such strange hats

**So we use with adjetives and Such we use with the noun and its adjetive alright**

**Prepositions / Preposiciones:**

In -> en / dentro de

At -> en

By -> en

From -> de / desde

To -> a / hasta

On -> en / sobre / encima

Under -> debajo de

Near -> cerca de

In front of -> delante de

Behind -> detras de

With -> con

Without -> sin

Between -> entre

Opposite -> enfrente de

For -> para

Next to -> junto a

A bit /abit/-> un poco

A lot // -> mucho

Ago /agou/ -> hace

Although /ool-ddpi/->aunque

Instead /instet/->en lugar de eso

Even /ivan/-> incluso

As far as /asfaras/ -> hasta

So far /soufaa/-> hasta ahora

So /sou/ -> asi que

Suddenly /sandali/-> de repente

However /haueva/-> no obstante

Perhaps /pahaps/-> quizás

What /uot/-> lo que

Unless /an’les/->a menos que, si no, a no ser que

Still /stil/-> aun, todavía

Unlikely to /anlaikili tu/-> es improbable

Enough /inaff/ -> suficiente, bastante

Maybe /meibi/ -> quizas

Suddenly /sadanli/ -> de repente

Already // -> ya

Yet // -> ya, todavia, aun

worth -> valer

e.g.-> abreviatura for example.

**Loan**-> préstamo, empréstito **Verb**: prestar

**I’ll lend you** -> te prestare.

**Starve** -> morir de hambre, privar de comida.

**Forecast**-> predicción, pronostico.

**Cold**-> frio.

**Outbreaks of snow**-> brotes de nieve, comienzo

**Remain** -> permanecer, comienzo

**Dull** -> aburrido, sordo, embotado

**Rather** -> mas bien, bastante, algo

**We'll find out** -> lo descubriremos

**Lack** -> falta, ausencia

**you look a little upset** -> te ves un poco molesto

**engged** -> comprometido

**Whether** -> si

**Elated** -> exaltado

I’m elated ->

**Moody** -> temperamental

**Rate** -> tarifa, ritmo, razón, precio

**Quiz**-> examen, acertijo

**Suit** -> traje Verb convenir, adaptar, ajustar, acomodar.

**Care** -> cuidado, atención, asistencia Verb cuidad, atender, preocuparse

**Sudden** -> repentino

**Suddenly** -> repetinamente

**Jug**-> harra Verb enchironar, meter, poner

**Jag**-> punta, pua Verb rasgar

**Spell** ->hechizo, encanto, temporada Verb: deletrear, escribir, significar

Meaningful -> significativo

**Dvd11.-** The modal verbs “can”(to be able to), (to be allowed to), “might” and “must”. The concept of probability and possibility. The grammatical form “use to”.

Obeying-> obedeciendo

**The auxiliary verbs:**

Can -> Poder and Could(culd)-> podria

May (mey) -> Poder, permitir

Might (maigt)-> puede, podría, podrías

Able (eibl) -> capaz, poder

Must (most) -> Deber

Ought to (ougt tu) -> Debi, Debiera, debiste

Should (shuld)-> debería

Had Better (jad beder)-> seria mejor que

Had to-> necesidad en pasado

**Will** (will)-> “-ra” and **Would**(wuld) -> “-ria”

**Shall** (shal) -> “-re”

**Dvd12.-** More about comparative forms: More …. Than(Mas … que), As…. As (Tan…. Como),Less .. than(Menos… que) and comparative /superlatives in adjectives –+er than, more…. than and exception / the ….-+est,the most …..,and exception . The present perfect: (have/has + past participle), about how and when to use it.

**Dvd13.-** The present perfect(for: “length of time” or since: “point of time ”), how long ….?ES DESCUANDO …es un periodo de tiempo/~~How many time…? ES CUANTAS VECES..?~~-es una determinada cantidad de tiempo> is a period of time. **Simple past** (on, in, last, when, ago, yesterday – specified time) and **present perfect** (jeany, just, ever,already, never, yet – unspecified time)The **present prefect continuous** (present pefect – mix – present continuous) I have been learning English for years(for, since, how long..). The gerund and infinitive, verbos seguidos de infinitivo (manage, offer, promise, have, arrange-organizar, agree) y verbos seguidos de gerundio (love, imagine, consider, finish)es cuestión de memorizar. The first conditional: IF + PRESENT SIMPLE …..+ FUTURE “WILL…” / IF + PRESENT SIMPLE …..+ MIGHT. Present perfect continuous (present pefect – mix – present continuous) I have been learning English for years(for, since, how long..).

**Dvd14.-** Phrasal verbs: verbs followed by prepositions. The second conditional: “**I were** (I was) you” is probably the only subjunctive form left in English (I was, you were, he/she/it was, we were, you were, they were)/ If I were you, I would .. do this/ go to/... The second conditional normal form: If + past simple + …., .. would + base form of the verb. Some useful lenguaje for solializing

**Dvd15.-** The causative have. How to construct the past perfect tense: tow actions which happened at different times in the past: HAD + past participle + simple past (the auxililiary is the same for all subjects)

**Dvd16.-** The third conditional form: if + past perfect, + would have + past participle. If I hadn’t gone to the party, I would’ve gone to bed early.

First conditional: if I see him, I’ll tell him-> Si lo veo, se lo dire./ Si lo veo, le dire.

Second conditional: If I saw him, I would tell him ->Si lo viera, se lo diría/Si lo viera, le diría.

Third conditional: If I had seen him, I would have told him -> Si lo hubiera visto, se lo/ le habría dicho

The verb “Wish” to express a ***regret*** -> lamentar:

Present Desire: WISH + Simple past tense

I’m overweight: I WISH **I WERE** (i was) THINNER (it’s a example of the subjunctive in English)-> Desearía ser más delgada /Yo deseo Yo era más delgada

Other example: I wish i knew how to cook -> Ojalá supiera cómo cocinar

Past Desire : WISH + Past perfect tense

I didn’t buy that car: I wish (in the present) I’d (had) bought it -> Ojalá lo hubiera comprado

She wishes she hadn’t spend so much money

I wish he’d come to the perfomance

I’d-> could be I would or i had, would never be followed by the past participle, so you can tell if it’s “had”

Trick -> truco, trato, burla, engaño, trampa

Nonsense -> disparates, tontería

Awful -> detestable, horrible, atroz

Stuff -> cosas, materia

Racket > ruido, jaleo, estafa, raqueta

Shines -> brillar, relucir, sacar brillo

Arguing -> discutir, reñir, persuadir

Skill -> habilidad, destreza, maña

Still -> todavía, aun, quieto, inmóvil, sin embargo, con todo

Lose -> perder, extraviar

Amusing -> divertido, gracioso

Behavior -> comportamiento, conducta.

**Dvd17.-** How to position adjectives. Differences between American and British English

The first adjective that we would say is the adjective of opinión: insteresting, boring, fascinating, useful, casual.

Dimension o sice: big, small, thin, thick

Age: new, modern, ancient, old

Shape: square, round, oval

Colour: pink, blue, light Brown

Origen: American, french, english, italian

The material it’s made of: wooden(madera), plastic, woollen(lana)

All adjectives go before noun:

Example: A causual, big, new, square, brow, Italian, cotton bag

**Dvd21.-** How

to be keen on -> Estar interesado en

I'm keen on skiing -> Tengo ganas de esquiar

to be found on -> que se encuentra en

i'm fond of learning English -> Me encanta aprender ingles

chirpy -> alegre

utter -> (Vb) pronunciar // (Adj) total, absoluto, completo

earnest -> serio, formal

fishy -> sospechoso

fool -> (Vb) engañar // (Adj) tonto

understood -> entendido, comprendido

regret -> lamentar, remordimiento

**Dvd22.-** How

raving -> delirante

mad -> enojado, loco

never mind -> no importa

What a pity -> que pena

What a shame -> que lastima

Just as well -> igual de bien

Just as well as -> tan bien como

Well, fancy that -> bien, imagina que

Yo must be joking -> usted debe estar bromeando

Disbelief -> incredulidad

well actually -> bueno en realidad

well actually i’d rather -> bueno, en realidad, prefiero

well actually I'd rather you didn't -> bueno, en realidad, preferiria que no lo hicieras

bound to -> unido a

bound to be ->obligado a ser

bound to happen -> obligado a pasar

