

## ||1.1 Estructura de las oraciones en Inglés

Guía o Leyenda:

**Yellow, bold** = subject; **Amarillo, en negrita** = sujeto;  
green underline = verb; verbo subrayado = verbo;  
*blue, italics* = Predicate; *azul cursiva* = Predicado.

**Subject:** A person, animal, place, thing, or concept that does an action. Determine the subject in a sentence by asking the question “Who or what?”

- **I** like spaghetti.
- **He** reads many books.

**Verb:** Expresses what the person, animal, place, thing, or concept does. Determine the verb in a sentence by asking the question “What was the action or what happened?”

- I like spaghetti.
- He reads many books.
- The movie is good.

(Otra forma de ver el verbo puede ser decir que el verbo vincula o relaciona al **sujeto** con el **predicado**, en este último caso de ejemplo, el **verbo** “to be” [is] relaciona a la película con “ser buena”).

**NOTA:** el **predicado**, es todo lo demás en una oración, puede ser largo o corto pero mínimo va a tener un objeto o tema que recibe la acción, o sobre la que se ejerce el verbo.

**Object:** A person, animal, place, thing, or concept that receives the action. Determine the object in a sentence by asking the question “The subject did what?” or “To whom?/For whom?”

- I like *spaghetti*.
- He reads *many books*.

## 1.2 Tiempos verbales (Verb tenses)

### Present simple

Affirmative: **Subject** + **Verb** + **Predicate**

Negative: Subject + Don't (or doesn't) + Verb + Predicate

Ej: **He** doesn't **read** **many books**.

Questions:

**1** (si la oración es con el verbo "to be") Verb "to be" + Subject + Predicate + ?

**Ejemplo de 1:** **Is** **the movie** **good**?

**2** (si la pregunta es con cualquier otro verbo): Do (or Does) + Subject + Verb + Predicate

**Ejemplo de 2:** Does **he** **read** **many books**?

**Notas** sobre la tercera persona del singular del "present simple"

En la tercera persona del singular, el verbo siempre termina en **-s**:

he **wants**, she **needs**, it **gives**, she **thinks**.

Para las formas negativa e interrogativa, se emplea DOES (= tercera persona del auxiliar 'DO') + el infinitivo del verbo.

Ejemplo: Does **he** **want** **strawberries**? He doesn't want vanilla.

Verbos que terminan en -y : en la tercera persona del singular, se cambia la -y por -ies:

fly --> flies, cry --> cries

Excepción: cuando una vocal precede a la -y:

play --> plays, pray --> prays

Añadimos -es a los verbos que terminan en: -ss, -x, -sh, -ch:

he **passes**, she **catches**, he **fixes**, it **pushes**

Ejemplos

**He goes** **to school** every morning.

he **doesn't** go to school every morning.

She **understands** English.

It mixes the sand and the water.

He **tries** very hard.

Does he try very hard?

He doesn't try very hard

he does not try very hard.

She enjoys playing the piano.

## Past simple

Affirmative: **Subject** + **Verb (in past tense)** + **Predicate**

*I swam in the pool*

Negative: Subject + didn't + Verb + Predicate

Ej: **He** didn't **read** **many books**.

I didn't swim in the pool.

my neighbour is having a party

He had a party

He was having a party.

negative:

He wasn't having a party.

My neighbour didn't have a party.

Questions:

**1** (si la oración es con el verbo "to be"): Verb "to be" + Subject + Predicate + ?

**Ejemplo de 1:** **Was** **the movie** **good**?

was it good?

**Verbo "to have" (es otra excepción, y es usado en los tiempos perfectos)**

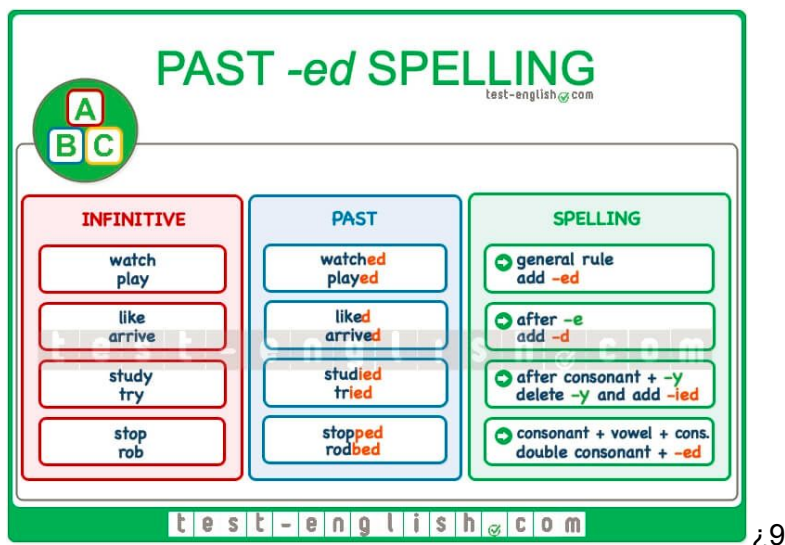
**2** (si la pregunta es con cualquier otro verbo): Did + Subject + Verb + Predicate + ?

**Ejemplo de 2:** Did **he** **read** **many books**?

Importante:

**Revisar listas de verbos irregulares para la conjugación en el pasado**, y así recordar cuáles son irregulares.

Ya que los regulares son los que se les agrega "-ed, "-d" o "-ied", dependiendo del verbo, ver imagen.



Explicación de la imagen:

la regla general es agregar “-ed” al final el verbo regular para que esté en pasado, que es la primera barra del cuadro, digamos los verbos “normales”.

Si el verbo ya termina en “-e”, solo se pone la “-d” entonces (segunda barra del cuadro).

Si el verbo termina en “-y” después de una consonante, esto se cambia por “-ied” (tercera barra).

Si el verbo termina en “consonante + vocal + consonante”, se duplica la última consonante y ahí es que se pone el “-ed”.

**Nota:** Acá hay una explicación que me gustó de este tema:

For regular verbs ending in a **consonant + vowel + consonant**, double the final consonant before adding “-ed”.

base form	simple past
dam	dammed
beg	begged
plan	planned
strip	stripped

En inglés americano, cuando el verbo regular tiene más de una sílaba, y la última sílaba es la que tiene el énfasis (para nosotros el acento), la consonante final también se duplica

<b>base form</b>	<b>simple past</b>	<b>incorrect</b>
de <u>fe</u> r	deferred	<del>defered</del>
re <u>g</u> ret	regretted	<del>regreted</del>
re <u>sh</u> ip	reshipped	<del>reshiped</del>
com <u>p</u> el	compelled	<del>compeled</del>

Ahora, en otros verbos donde el énfasis o acento no está en la última sílaba, la consonante no va doble.

<b>base form</b>	<b>simple past</b>	<b>incorrect</b>
orbit	orbited	<del>orbitted</del>
listen	listened	<del>listenned</del>
travel	traveled travelt	<del>travelled</del>
consider	considered	<del>considerred</del>

Cuadro de verbos irregulares, ir repasando:

# IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	past simple	past participle	Infinitive	past simple	past participle	Infinitive	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been	grow	grew	grown	set	set	set
beat	beat	beaten	hang	hung	hung	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
become	became	become	have	had	had	shake	shook	shaken
begin	began	begun	hear	heard	heard	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	hide	hid	hidden	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	hit	hit	hit	show	showed	shown/showed
break	broke	broken	hold	held	held	shrink	shrank	shrunk
bring	brought	brought	hurt	hurt	hurt	shut	shut	shut
build	built	built	keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
buy	bought	bought	know	knew	known	sink	sank	sunk
catch	caught	caught	lay	laid	laid	sit	sat	sat
choose	chose	chosen	lead	led	led	sleep	slept	slept
come	came	come	leave	left	left	smell	smelt	smelt
cost	cost	cost	lend	lent	lent	speak	spoke	spoken
cut	cut	cut	let	let	let	spend	spent	spent
do	did	done	lie	lay	lain	spread	spread	spread
draw	drew	drawn	light	lit	lit	stand	stood	stood
dream	dreamt (-ed)	dreamt (-ed)	lose	lost	lost	steal	stole	stolen
drink	drank	drunk	make	made	made	stick	stuck	stuck
drive	drove	driven	mean	meant	meant	strike	struck	struck
eat	ate	eaten	meet	met	met	swim	swam	swum
fall	fell	fallen	pay	paid	paid	swing	swung	swung
feed	fed	fed	put	put	put	take	took	taken
feel	felt	felt	read	read [red]*	read [red]*	teach	taught	taught
fight	fought	fought	ride	rode	ridden	tear	tore	torn
find	found	found	ring	rang	rung	tell	told	told
fly	flew	flown	rise	rose	risen	think	thought	thought
forget	forgot	forgotten	run	ran	run	throw	threw	thrown
forgive	forgave	forgiven	say	said	said	understand	understood	understood
freeze	froze	frozen	see	saw	seen	wake	woke	woken
get	got	got	seek	sought	sought	wear	wore	worn
give	gave	given	sell	sold	sold	win	won	won
go	went	gone	send	sent	sent	write	wrote	written

## Estructura de las oraciones en Inglés (continuación)

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**Orange** = Prepositional phrase; **Naranja** = frase preposicional

**Prepositional Phrase:** A phrase that begins with a preposition (for example, in, at, for, behind, until, after, of, during) and modifies a word in the sentence. A prepositional phrase answers one of many questions. Here are a few examples: "Where? When? In what way?"

- I like spaghetti **for dinner**.
- He reads many books **in the library**.

Artículo determinativo: The = el, los, la, las

The Avengers, The president , the rose, the stars.

"Of" es [De]

“For” es [para]

Examples:

The house of games

This gift is for you.

It is for you. It's for you.

Demostrativos “ceranos”

This	These
Este o esto	estos, estas, etc

Demostrativos “lejanos”

That	Those
eso ese esa	esos esas

my girlfriend arrives here tonight at 4 am coming from Miami

I will have an interview tomorrow for a job as an administrative assistant.

“As” or “Like”.

the house of games

the Games’ house

ivan’s dog.

she brought me a jacket as a present

today we went shopping for food.

i didn't let them know.

subject verb predicate

objeto directo y el objeto indirecto

**This, That, These, Those** are called **demonstratives** and they are used to show the relative distance between the speaker and the noun.

## Demonstrative Pronouns

We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) to refer to something that is **here / near**.

**Examples:**

- **This** is my car. (singular)
- **These** are our children. (plural)

We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to refer to something that is **there / far**.

### Examples:

- **That** is our house. (singular)
- **Those** are my shoes. (plural)

Note that the verb changes (i.e. singular / plural) depending on the pronoun that you use.

You can also use Demonstrative Pronouns by themselves:

- Did you do **that**?
- I'd like to buy **these**?
- Which of **those** would you like?

Examples of “f” to “ves”:

yourself yourselves

myself ourselves

wolf wolves

NOUN [NAUN]

## Demonstrative Adjectives

You can also use demonstratives before a noun. These are called demonstrative adjectives.

The Demonstrative Adjective needs to agree (= be the same form) as the noun.

### Examples of demonstrative adjectives:

- **This** party is boring. (singular)
- **That** city is busy. (singular)
- **These** chocolates are delicious. (plural)
- **Those** flowers are beautiful. (plural)

## Summary - What is the difference between Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns?

Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns use the same words. The easiest way to know that difference is that Demonstrative Adjectives are always before a noun while Demonstrative Pronouns are before a verb or by themselves.

- **This** book is old. (Demonstrative Adjective + Noun)
- **This** is new. (Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb)
- Did you like **that**? (Demonstrative Pronoun by itself)



Everything else is the same. For example, both Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns use the word **THIS** (singular) to talk about something that is close to you and the plural of **THIS** is **THESE**.

I went to the salsa class, I went there in my bicycle, i ran with Nancy in the park  
I cooked fish and rice , and I studied something.

I studied some

What were you studying?  
i studied how to play the guitar  
i studied playing the guitar

I think you're right in that / I think you are right that

## **Present vs. Past (es distancia pero en términos de tiempo)**

If an action is **near in time** we tend to use **this / these**.

If an action has **finished** or is **in the past** we use **that / those**.

[Nota: toes = dedos de los pies].

### **Examples:**

- **This** is a good meal. (at the time of eating)
- **Those** girls we met last night were silly. (an event that happened in the past).

## **This is (para presentar a alguien)**

The expression "**this is**" is commonly used when you talk on the phone or you introduce people.

### **Examples:**

- "Hello, **this is** Peter."
- Carol, **this is** my friend Simon. Simon, **this is** Carol.

Recently, meaning today, a technician, a person who fixes things, came over to our house and installed the cable for the TV, and he repaired the landline, the landline is an old phone, it is not a cellphone, not a smartphone , it's a phone that comes with a wire and is connected to the machine.

fix =arreglar

Soon, I am going to go to the store to buy paint, to paint the living room because that is something people tend to do when the holidays are near.

I am happy because I am learning English with my friend through the webcam. It is important for life and to look for jobs. I hope I learn fast but I don't think so, but it is ok.

Sam gave his girlfriend a rose, and his mom told them not to forget the nice details after their marriage.

The son of Sam visited the horses, and he talked with a girl.

Sam gave a rose to his girlfriend, and his mom told them not to forget the nice details after their wedding.

Sam's son visited the horses, and he talked to a girl.

pronom. personal	obj dirigido a (to)	pronom. de posesión	pronom pos final
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he she it	him her it	his her its	his hers its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	thiers

note:

shappender = sacapuntas

Adverbios: transformar adjetivos en palabra que termina en "mente"

Adverbs: transform adjectives in words that end in "ly"

adv. de tiempo, ejem: recently, quickly, lately,

adv. de lugar ejem: lastly, firstly, secondly,

Source: <http://www.mansioningles.com/gram29.htm>

easily

easy [isi] / easily [isily]

Today I woke up at 10 o'clock, I went to the park to run with Nancy, I studied English, I talked with my father and I read the book by Deepra Chopra. I cooked a salad I tossed a salad.

04/11/20

I couldn't sleep last night, because my stomach hurt. "stomach ache" I  
today I felt bad, but I went to the park to take in the sun.  
I looked for work and sent CVs.  
I'm so tired, I want a good sleep tonight.  
I want a good night's sleep.  
i want to sleep well tonight.

I'll wait for 10:45  
i'll be waiting for 1045

I **blew** the candle  
I **broke** up with my girlfriend,  
martha **brought** cake  
I **built** the house  
i **bought** a car  
i **caught** a ball  
I **chose** what I ate / I chose something to eat  
I **came** for me.  
The **water** cost 1 dollar.  
I **cut** the paper.  
I **did** some running.  
I **drew** the dog.  
I **dreamt** that I went to La Guaira.  
I **drank** whiskey with my friends.  
Josu **drove** to my house  
I **ate** pasta  
I **fell** to the floor. I **fell** in a hole with the bike.  
the mother **fed** the baby.  
I **felt** so tired  
he **fought** with your parents (los papás tuyos). he fought with his parents (los de él).  
I **found** my telephone.  
She **flew** to her house.  
I **forgot** the keys.  
I **forgave** you  
I **froze** the beer.  
they **got** the license  
I **got** an English class.  
I **gave** my love to him  
I **gave** him my love  
I **went** today to the mall.  
Manuel **grew** up fast.  
I **hung** my clothes.  
I **had** one dog.

Dana **heard** that her mom wants to go to the park.  
my brother **hid** my glasses  
I **hit** my forehead against the window.  
I **held** a glass.      hold = agarrar / sostener  
Josu **hurt** me.  
She **kept** the secret.  
I **knew** that she is your girlfriend.  
she **laid** in the bed.  
Marcos **led** the army.    lead = dirigir  
I **left** my country.  
I **lent** my computer to you. / I lent you my computer.  
I **lit** the candle.  
I **lost** my shoes.  
I **made** a mess. Nota: I baked a cake.  
I **meant** to tell you that I lost my wallet.  
I **met** your son.  
We **paid** your food.  
You **put** the glass on the table.  
I **read** a book by Deepak Chopra  
I **rode** the bike  
My doorbell **rang**.  
I **rose up** in the morning.  
I **ran on** Wednesday.  
I **said** no.  
I **saw** the people, // I watched the movie.  
Marcos **sought** your shoes.  
I **sold** my shoes.  
I **sent** one letter.  
I **set** the house.  
Marta **sewed** your pants.  
Marcos **shook** the chocolate cake.  
Josu **shone** at the competition.  
You **shot** me.  
I **showed** the car  
My **pants** shrank  
**The window shut suddenly.    shut up!**  
Valeria **sang** in the bar.  
The Titanic **sank** in the ocean.  
I **sat** in the street  
I **slept** very badly.  
I **smelt** a rose.  
Edgar **spoke** at the university.  
I **spent** money on my bicycle.  
I **spread** marmalade in my bread for breakfast.

I **spread** happiness.  
I **stood** up all day.  
I **stole** a car. pero en personas: I mugged someone.  
Rocky **stuck** a paper sheet.  
Marco **struck** the ball.  
I **swum** in the beach  
I **took** my mat for the class.  
Otero **taught** your children.  
They **tore** the paper.  
Nakary **told** me to buy the milk.  
I **thought** about your family.  
I **understood** the English class today.  
Nancy **woke** up quickly.  
I **wore** the jacket.  
I **won** the giftcard.  
I **wrote** my first book.

El verbo en forma pasada "got to" muchas veces se usa para reemplazar el "have to" en una oración en presente , es decir => Got = have

I have to leave at 9 o'clock

I got to leave at 9 o'clock

Today I went to the food court. I bought an apple with bananas and avocados.

I washed my clothes = I did the laundry.

Yesterday I did a massage. I cooked my meal.

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## QUESTIONS

### Wh-Questions

As you can understand from its name, most of them start with a question word such as:

What / Where / Why / Who / Whose / When / Which

### Wh-questions

### Answers

What is your name?      my name is veronica

When did you come?    I came three weeks ago.

Who is your teacher?                      My teacher is fernando.

Whose book is that?      **The book is josue's.** / The book is his.  
Si dices "the book is of josue" estás diciendo que es sobre él.

Note: there are other question words that don't start with "wh" as well.

How / how many / how often / how far / how much / how long / how old etc.

Examples:

How are you?

How old are you? I'm 25 years.old.

How much is it?      it 's 20 dollars.

Who do you think it is? I think it's pedro.

### Tag questions (disjunctive or tail questions)

They are mini-questions asked at the end of a statement to confirm it.

Examples:

You love her, don't you?    yes i do // no, i don't.

She has seen it, hasn't she? Yes, she has seen it. // No , she hasn't it.  
Yes i've seen it. == yes i have seen it.

Nobody knew the answer, did they? yes they did // no, they didn't.

Let's go, shall we? yes let's go, // no let's not.  
yes, we shall. /// no, we shall not.

question, is it not?

## Apostrophe Rules with Exercises

**There are three main uses of apostrophes ('):**

**1. Contracted words:**

Apostrophe marks dropped letters.

mustn't-must not / what's-what is **his** thought about it?  
what's he thought about it?

## **2.Possession:**

Daniel's money / Nora's son  
The car's color / Bicycle's tire

## **3. Plurals of "non-words":**

I only get A's and B's.  
Number 7's are the best.

# **Word + Apostrophe + S ('s)**

## **1. Contraction of "is"**

With pronouns, nouns, question words or words like "there" and "here".

There's my best friend. (There is)  
Here's Jack. (Here is)  
He's my father. (He is)  
When's your birthday? (When is)  
How's your sister?(How is)  
Andre's studying. (Andre is)

## **2. Contraction of "has"**

With pronouns, question words, nouns:

I've got homework to do.  
Selena's got homework to do. (Selena has got)  
What's happened? (What has)  
Frank's had an accident. (Frank has had an accident)  
It's been a long time since I last saw you.(It has been)

## **3. Possession**

The book's cover is torn (The cover of the book).  
Her daughter's name is Lisa.  
My friend's car is red. (The car of my friend).  
My friends' car is red. (The car of my friends, plural).

## **SOME:**

It is used in affirmative sentences.

Sometimes it is also used in questions. (Who wants some tea?)

## **ANY**

It is used in questions and negative sentences.

### **IN AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES**

some + uncountable  
nouns

SOME          milk  
                  sugar

some + plural  
nouns

SOME

### **IN QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES**

any + uncountable nouns

ANY          water  
                  pasta

any + plural nouns

ANY          clothes  
                  cups

## **Examples**

There are some chairs outside.

There is some juice in the fridge.

There aren't any peaches.

There isn't any chocolate. there aren't plenty of chocolates

Are there any apples?

Is there any butter?

## **MUCH**



We use much with uncountable nouns. It is used in questions and negative forms.

Is there much water in your glass?

There isn't much milk in the bottle.     /// bol = bowl

## MANY

We use many with countable nouns. We usually use it in questions and negative forms.

Are there many horses in the field?

There aren't many tomatoes in the bowl.

## A LOT OF

We use "a lot of" with countable and uncountable nouns. It is used in affirmative and negative sentences.

There are a lot of eggs in the fridge.

There is a lot of milk in the pitcher.

There is lots of milk in the pitcher.

**Note:** We can use 'lots of' instead of 'a lot of', there is no difference.

Para preguntar:

<b>HOW MANY?</b>	countable plural nouns	How many books?
		How many chairs?
		How many ideas?
<b>HOW MUCH?</b>	uncountable nouns	How much time?
		How much sugar?
		How much
		water?

## Examples

- a. How many bananas are there in the basket?
- b. How many days are there in a year?
- c. How much honey is there in the cup?

Today my day was very good, because my friends visited my house, her name is Marta, we ate pasta with eggplants that Nancy cooked. We drank the wine and ate chocolate. Then, I studied programming and this was my second class. Then, while I waited for English class with you, I cleaned my bicycle shoes because tomorrow I'm going to ride in the morning. Maybe I'm going with Nancy. What else?... ummm Lately I've been studying a lot.

I'm not studying much.  
Studying much?

## Auxiliary Verbs / Helping Verbs

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An Auxiliary verb, also called a helping verb, has no meaning on its own but helps the main verb in a functional and grammatical way.

Most common auxiliary verbs are: To be, have, do, will.

	present	past	past participle
to be	am is are	Was / were	Been (estado / sido)

### TO BE

#### In Progressive (Continuous) tenses:

We **are** watching TV in our room right now. (present progressive)

Sally **was** shopping when I saw her. (past progressive)

They have **been** running for an hour. (present perfect progressive)

We had **been** sleeping for an hour when the fire alarm rang. (past perfect progressive)

**Note:** we always use the "-ing" form of the main verb following the auxiliary verb.

## In Passive Voice

Example:

The window **is** broken.

The bridge **was** built.    fridge = nevera    bridge = puente

The new program has **been** declared. = ha sido declarado

The program is **being** declared. (presente continuo) = está siendo declarado.

It should **be** renovated.

Your assignment must **be** finished by tomorrow.

## QUESTIONS

What is your name? (bien)    != what your name is? (mal)

We **are** watching TV in our room +] are we watching TV in our room?

Do you want to drink a cup of coffee with me? = are we drinking a cup of coffee?

## Have

In Compound Tenses:

They **have** cleared all the evidence.

Nobody **has** seen anything.

She **has** been singing.

We **had** arranged everything.

Nothing **has** been done about the incident.

I **have** had money = Yo he tenido dinero.

## QUESTIONS

**Have** you had any money?

**Has** she been singing?

## DO

### In Negatives

I don't like horror films.

John didn't participate in our club.  
John doesn't participate in our club.

### In Questions

Does your brother know Spanish?  
Did you attend the course yesterday?

### In emphasis

I **do** want to marry you.  
I **do** want to marry you.  
I **do** want you to wash the dishes.

**Note:** these three auxiliary verbs (be, do and have) can also be used as full verbs, so pay attention to the words coming after them to distinguish between the two uses.

I **am** so exhausted today.

"To be" is the main verb of the sentence here as it isn't followed by a full verb.

Both the verb "have" (indicates possession) and "to be" are full verbs in this sentence.

I **have** a car and it **is** so expensive.

Can you **do** me a favor please?

**Did** you do the Favor? Could you **do** me the favor?

I **am** doing my best to pass my class.

The verb "do" is the main verb in this sentence; however, "to be" is an auxiliary verb as it is followed by the main verb (doing).

## WILL

Can only be used as an auxiliary verb:

I **will** help you with the chores.  
They **won't** come today. they **will not** come

## Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Most common ones are:

Can / could / may / might / shall / should / must / ought to / had better  
poder / poder y sugerencias / deber/ deber-Obligaciones/ poder muchas veces en  
pasado o "más te vale"

Examples:

I **cannot** talk to you right now. (can't)

You **had better** finish your homework before your father arrives.

We **must** obey the traffic rules.

I think you **should** take an aspirin.

He **might** be in his office.

**Could** you open the door for me, please?

## Must vs. Have To / Has To

---

**Must and have to express obligation or necessity:**

The main differences between "must" and "have to" are:

**Must** means "really should or else it will be bad for you", it expresses an obligation forced by the speaker.

**"Have / Has to"** express general obligations. When we are talking about another person's obligation we use "have to", too. We use "have to" when the obligation comes from outside.

## Examples Sentences

Teacher : You must listen to me carefully.

Father : You must stop smoking.

You have to put on a uniform at school.  
 She has to buy a new dictionary for school.  
 You have to give your report by 5 p.m. tomorrow.  
 They have to wake up early in the morning.

## MUST

plus = +

? = question mark

### Affirmative Form

Subject + must + verb + complement

You must come home before 8 o'clock.

### Negative Form

Subject + mustn't + verb + complement

You mustn't come home before 8 o'clock.

### Question Form

Must + subject + verb + complement ?

Must you come home before 8 o'clock?

### Negative Question Form

Mustn't + subject + verb + complement ?

Mustn't you come home before 8 o'clock?

## HAVE TO / HAS TO

### Affirmative Form

Subject + has to / have to + verb + complement

He has to take his medicine.

### Negative Form

Subject + don't have to / doesn't have to + verb + complement.

He doesn't have to take his medicine.

**Question Form** Does / Do + subject + have to + verb + complement ?

Does he have to take his medicine?

**Negative Question** Doesn't / Don't + subject + have to + verb + complement ?

Doesn't he have to take his medicine?

### Notes:

When we say he doesn't have to take his medicine, we mean that he is not obligated to take his medicine. (Lack of necessity)

We say he mustn't take his medicine to give it a "negative obligation" meaning.

Must is only used in present and future meanings. "Have to" can be used in any tenses.

Must also has a probability meaning. *ass = culo o mula.*

He missed the class for the first time, he must be sick.

What type of meat was it?

beef is cow meat. = *res es carne de vaca.*

i ate stewed beef.

I went to the supermarket. I was going to supermarket and i fell.

When I was going to supermarket, I fell.

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i
a	bee	cee	dee	e	ef	gee	(h)aitch	i
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ɛf]	[dʒi:]	[(h)eɪtʃ]	[aɪ]
J j	K k	L l	M m	N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r
jay	kay	el	em	en	o	pee	cue	ar
[dʒeɪ]	[keɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]	[ɛn]	[ou]	[pi:]	[kju:]	[ɑ:/ɑr]
S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z	
ess	tee	u	vee	double-u	ex	wy(e)	zed/zee	
[ɛs]	[ti:]	[ju:]	[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəlju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zɛd/zi:]	

## IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet)

VOWELS	monophthongs				diphthongs			
	ɪ: sheep	ɪ ship	ʊ good	u: shoot	ɪə here	eɪ wait		
	e bed	ə teacher	ɜ: bird	ɔ: door	ʊə tourist	ɔɪ boy	əʊ show	
	æ cat	ʌ up	ɑ: far	ɒ on	eə hair	aɪ my	aʊ cow	
CONSONANTS	p pea	b boat	t tea	d dog	tʃ cheese	dʒ June	k car	g go
	f fly	v video	θ think	ð this	s see	z zoo	ʃ shall	ʒ television
	m man	n now	ŋ sing	h hat	l love	r red	w wet	j yes

lie lay lain

lay laid laid

i can't stand this.

### Days, months, seasons and directions

Asegurarnos de que si sabes decir y escribir los días de la semana, los meses, estaciones y direcciones.

Los escribes tú y los pronuncias, yo te escucho.

Monday	tomorrow is monday,
Tuesday	the day after tomorrow is tuesday.
Wednesday	Wednesday is in 3 days.
Thursday	
Friday	the day before yesterday.
Saturday	Yesterday
Sunday	Today

next week = la semana que viene.

last week = la semana pasada



last night = yesterday night = anoche.  
the fortnight = hace quince noches. (2 sems)  
antenoche = the night before last

	The seasons
January	Dec - March: Summer.
February	April - June: Fall (Autumn)
March	July - Sept: Winter
April	Sept - Nov: Spring
May	
June	Directions
July	North: norte
August	East: este
September	South: sur
October	West: oeste
November	northeast: noreste
December	Southern: austral o "lo más al sur"

### **The Use of "A" and "an"**

**"A" before a word which begins with a consonant sound.**

a man	a movie	a school	a city
a pen	a star	a shoe	a teacher
a boy	a student	a bottle	a website

**Use 'AN' before a word which begins with a vowel sound**

an umbrella	an American	an ice-cream
an elephant	an automobile	an ambulance
an actor	an airplane	an offer
an emergency	an ant	an equipment

**Attention:** Note that the pronunciation is what matters when choosing between a & an.

**Examples:**

an honor (h is silent)  
an hour

a university (a before the 'y' sound)  
a unit

## Subject Verb Agreement

A singular subject must always be matched with a singular verb, and a plural subject must always be matched with a plural verb. See details below for subject-verb-agreement rules with examples.

The verb is affected only when in **PRESENT** tense, for the **THIRD** person.

Conjugate "learn"

I learn

he learns

She learns

conjugate "study"

I study

He studies

She studies

### Exceptions:

Example: Say

he says

conjugate "catch"

I catch

He catches

She catches

### Fix = fixes

fuzz = fuzzes

## Forming Plurals

**Nouns ending with s, ss, z, zz, x, ch, sh, and tch are made plural by adding "es" to the singular form:**

wish - wishes

watch - watches

fox - foxes

bus - buses

**Most of the nouns are made plural by adding an 's':**

pen - pens

pencil - pencils  
book - books  
file - files

**If a noun's singular form ends with a consonant plus “y”, you must change the “y” to “i” and then add "es":**

baby - babies  
candy - candies      Candy = caramelo // candle = vela  
sky - skies  
spy - spies              spy = espía

**Attention:** Proper nouns (nombres propios) are exceptions to the rule.  
the Wendys (not Wendies)  
the Kennedys (not Kennedies)

**Some Irregular Plural Forms:**

man - men  
woman - women  
foot - feet  
tooth - teeth  
child - children  
medium- media

the women's vote

accurate = preciso / exacto  
inaccurately = inexactamente

Read this and translate it:  
The media are presenting the story inaccurately.  
Women are usually more sensitive than men.

Entender al Leer

**Read the passages and choose the correct options according to the readings.**  
First exercise.

One of my favorite vacation places is Mexico. I really like the weather there because it never gets cold. The people are very nice too. They never laugh at my bad Spanish. The food is really good. Mexico City is a very interesting place to visit. It has some great museums and lots of fascinating old buildings. The hotels are too expensive to stay but there are more affordable options. For example, you can stay

at one of the beach resorts like Acapulco. If you are planning to visit Mexico, you should definitely see the Mayan temples near Merida.

water = agua // weather = clima

1.

Sam likes warm weather

Sam doesn't like warm weather at all

Sam hates warm weather

Sam likes cold weather

2.

His Spanish is very good

He speaks Spanish very well

He is Spanish

He doesn't speak Spanish very well

3.

There's a lot to see and do in Mexico

There aren't a lot of beautiful places in Mexico

Mexico is a dirty place

Tourists never come to Mexico

4.

Hotels are very cheap in Mexico

The hotels aren't comfortable there

Hotels are all poor in Mexico

The hotels in Mexico are pretty expensive

### Second Exercise

Last summer, we decided to spend our vacation at the beach because the weather was very hot in the mountains. The travel agent said that traveling by bus was the cheapest way, but we went by plane because it was faster. We wanted to have more time to spend at the beach. The weather was beautiful and we had a great time.

5. We decided to go to the beach because ----.

it was cheaper than going to the mountains

the travel agent said that it was the cheapest

of the hot weather in the mountains

we wanted to spend time at the beach

6. The bus was the ---- way to travel.

best  
easiest  
cheapest  
slowest

7. Traveling by plane was ---- than by bus.

more fun  
cheaper  
expensive  
faster

8. We ---- our vacation.

hated  
didn't like  
enjoyed  
regretted

9. We had very ---- weather during our vacation.

good  
freezing  
terrible  
cold

## Prepositions Charts

---

**Prepositions** are words which show the relationship between a noun or a pronoun object and some other words in the sentence. They are always followed by nouns or pronouns. They are called "the biggest little words" in English because they have very important functions.

### Three Groups of Prepositions:

- a. Prepositions of place, position and direction.
- b. Prepositions of time.
- c. Prepositions for other relationships.

## SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS

PLACE	POSITION	DIRECTION	TIME	OTHER
above	bey <u>o</u> nd	on	after	exce <u>p</u> t
across	by	opposite	before	as
along	down	out (of)	at	like
among	from	outside	by	about
at	in	over	for	with
away from	in front of	around	during	without
behind	inside	through	from	by
below	into	to	in	for
beside	near	towards		
between	off	backwards		
		under		
		up		

john works as a bartender

as soon as you can = asap = tan rápido como puedas.

i'm inside of the theater.

i'm into the theater.

Although prepositions are hard to generalize with separate rules, there is one simple rule about them. And, unlike most rules, this rule has no exceptions.

### Rule:

**They are always followed by a "noun", never followed by a verb.**

By "noun" we include:

- **Noun** (dog, money, love)
- **Proper Noun (name)** (London, Mary)
- **Pronoun** (you, him, us)
- **Noun Group** (my first car)
- **Gerund** (swimming)

If we want to follow with a verb, we must use the "-ing" form which is really a gerund or verb in noun form.

Subject + Verb	Preposition	"noun"
The pen is	on	the table.
He lives	in	England.

Henry is looking	for	you.
The newspaper is	under	your green book.
Pascal is used	to	English people.
She isn't used	to	working.
We ate	before	coming.

## Prepositions of Time / Place at, in, on

- **At** for a PRECISE TIME
- **In** for MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS
- **On** for DAYS and Dates

<b>At</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>On</b>
At 4:30 pm	in March	on Monday
At 3 o'clock	In Winter	On March 6th
At noon	In the summer	On 22 Dec.2012
At dinnertime	In 1990	On Christmas Day
At bedtime	In the next century	On your birthday
At the moment	In the future	On New Year's Eve

Notice that the use of the prepositions of time **in** and **on** in these common expressions:

- **In** the morning / **On** Monday morning
- **In** the mornings / **On** Sunday mornings
- **In** the afternoon(s) / **On** Sunday afternoons
- **In** the evening(s) / **On** Friday evenings

When we say **next, last, this, every** we do not use **at, in, on**.

I went to New York last June (**not in last** June)

She is coming back next Monday. (**not on next** Monday)

I go home every Easter. (**not at every** Easter)

We'll call you this afternoon. (**not in this** afternoon)

## Place: at, in, on

In General:

- **At** for a POINT (dog, money, love)
- **In** for an ENCLOSED SPACE
- **On** for a SURFACE

<b>At</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>On</b>
At the bus stop	In London	On the wall
At the corner	In the garden	On the ceiling
At the <u>e</u> ntrance	In a box	On the floor
At the crossroads	In a building	On the carpet
At the top of the page	In a car	On a page

### Some other common uses of at / on / in

<b>At</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>On</b>
At home	In a car	On a bus
At work	In a taxi	On a train
At school	In a helicopter	On a plane
At university	In an elevator	On a bicycle
At the top	In the sky	On the radio
At the bottom	In the street	On the left



At the side	In a row	On a horse
At reception	In a boat	On a boat

Notice how we can use “on a boat” or “in a boat” depending on the type and the size of the particular boat/ship (not important right now).

## Single Word Prepositions

about	as	despite	of	toward
above	at	during	off	under
across	before	for	on	underneath
after	behind	from	onto	until // till
against	beneath	in	over	up
along	beside	into	through	upon
among	between	like	to	with
around	by	near	together	within

## Multiple Word Prepositions

according to	because of	contrary to	except for
in addition to	in spite of	on account of	with regard to

## More Prepositions Uses

Prepositions	use	Example
during	while in	during the movie, during the flight, during my stay
for		for two days, for an hour
from / to		from Saturday to Monday, from 5 to 9
between	the time period from one to another	between 1986 and 2012, between Saturday and Monday

until/till	before a certain time	until/till Sunday, 5 o'clock
by	at the least	by Tuesday, by next month, by tomorrow
to	movement towards	to school, to work, to the station
into	movement towards inside something	into the cinema, into the car
out of	to leave a place/a thing	out of the theater, out of the car
by	near/next to/beside	stand by me, by the lake
through		through the tunnel, through the room
across	opposite ends	across the river, across the street
against		against the wall, against the door
into	movement towards inside something	into the cinema, into the car

### Exercises with Prepositions

#### Prepositions of Movement

Use the prepositions and adverbs in brackets to complete the sentences

1. He ran round the corner, across the road to the other side, down the street. (across / down / round)
2. We sat at the front of the cinema but not right in the front row. (at / in)
3. Jill sat in the front next to the taxi driver and I sat behind her. (behind / next to)
4. While I was riding down the mountain, I fell off my bike. (off / down)
5. Someone pushed me into the lake while I was standing on the bank. (on / into)
6. We'll need a boat to get across the river which runs through the town. (across / through)
7. I thought someone was standing behind me but I didn't dare to turn round. (round / behind)

8. I was walking along the street and a friend of mine walked right past me and never said hello. (past / along)

## Confusing Pairs of Prepositions

Use the prepositions and adverbs in the list to complete the sentences

above -por encima // below -de bajo // as // among -entre // towards -hacia // opposite -opuesto // over // under // like // between // away from -lejos de // in front of

1. Everybody on the staff is under suspicion. The chances are that even the boss might be the murderer.
2. He held a handkerchief in front of his face.
3. They discussed the matter over a cup of tea.
4. They all left the gambling house when the deal was over.
5. Jack cannot drink in a pub because he's under age.
6. Our village is several metres below sea-level so it is frequently flooded.
7. When Charles went to Malaga he stayed in the same hotel as I did.
8. Tom behaves like a child when it comes to eating sweets.
9. There were such nice pullovers that it was really hard to choose among them.
10. We used to live in a little hut above the trees.
11. I suddenly spotted a young boy standing between the two posts.
12. On realizing that his wife was still inside, the man started to run towards the burning house.
13. The girl began to run to get away from the angry cloud of bees.

14. In order not to get a deep suntan he preferred to sit \_among\_ us.

15. When I saw her sitting by the lake I began walking \_away from \_ her.

16. She sat \_in front of\_ me during the whole meeting, so I couldn't help looking at her face.

17. I used to have an irresistible habit of putting pins on the seats of students sitting \_\_\_\_\_ opposite\_\_\_\_\_ me in the class.

06-12-20

I rode my bike, this week I rode 100 kilometres.

I played the guitar, and I finished a song named "Romance Anónimo".

I worked doing massage in the Spa and at home.

i did massages at the Spa and home

I worked with the massages..

I made hallacas and bollitos, we bought everything in the popular market here in Santiago.

I studied programming on monday, wednesday and friday.

Today I watched a music program.

flexbox is the name of it.

what is flexbox?

it is a way to make things, in this case a webpage, flexible or adaptable to different screen sizes. basically that's it.

how is she?

there's no specific reason.

What is going to be the result of the Lotto tomorrow? now that you are a witch

I wrote to Kevin through WA this week.

Valeria is now a Mom.

that's crazy. = that's nuts.

you're right or that's right.

- what do you suggest?
- + I was telling you to have the second class on tuesdays, if you want to, I don't have any problem one way or the other.
- I agree.

it 's agreed.

What homework do I have?

pronom. personal	obj dirigido a (to)	pronom. de posesión	pronom pos final
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he she it	him her it	his her its	his hers its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	thiers

my son

son of mine.

our salary      the salary of ours.

### Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences.

1. We all told the boss that we wanted to have --**our**-- salaries paid in advance but he just ignored -**us**--.

- A) ours / it
- B) his / we
- C) their / our
- D) we / his
- E) our / us**

2. When the man asked me how I had got -**his**--- address, I told him that I was given it by a relative of --**his**--.

- A) my / me
- B) his / his**
- C) mine / his
- D) his / him
- E) him / him

it seems = parece

3. Although - **no one**- in the room seemed to follow ---**anything**- said by the speaker, he never intended to simplify his language.

- A) no one / anything
- B) anybody / anything
- C) nobody / nothing
- D) anyone / nothing
- E) someone / something

4. I hope you will enjoy --**yourself**-- at the reunion party this weekend because I won't be able to be there --**myself**--.

- A) you / myself
- B) yourself / mine
- C) yours / oneself
- D) yourself / myself
- E) you / me

5. We decided to do all the cooking --**by ourselves**-- instead of hiring a catering company for the party.

- A) of our own
- B) oneself
- C) by ourselves
- D) ours
- E) each other

6. Thousands of children nowadays prefer doing --**their**-- homework with a background of pop-music instead of doing -- **it**-- in a quiet room.

- A) theirs / them
- B) his / its
- C) them / it's
- D) they / them
- E) their / it

7. You and --**your**-- brother need to take time to prepare --**yourselves**-- for the long journey which will start next month.

- A) his / yourself
- B) yours / ourselves
- C) their / you
- D) your / yourselves
- E) her / by themselves

8. The kids watched each gesture of --**hers**- as if their mother were a stranger. the kids watched each of her gestures.

- A) them
- B) hers
- C) him
- D) her
- E) himself

9. Trademarks enable a company to distinguish --**its**-- products from --**those**-- of another company.

- A) their / it
- B) it / that
- C) our / this
- D) **its / those**
- E) my / these

10. ---- cannot see through translucent materials, but light can pass through ----.

- A) We / it
- B) Anything / their
- C) **One / them**
- D) No one / its
- E) Everyone / their

Complete the following questions with **Who, Which, Where, What, Whose(de quien)**.

1. Who is your boss? Mr. Derek.
2. Which one is your car? The blue one.
3. Where is the teacher? In the yard.
4. What are you watching? An old TV show.
5. Whose car is red? Nora's.
6. What is your name? Brian.
7. What time are you coming? At 5 o'clock.
8. Where are you going? To the seaside.
9. Who is that boy? My son.
10. Where is my book? It's in the second drawer.
11. Whose dictionary is this? It's mine.

Choose **how much** or **how many** to complete the sentences correctly.

1. How many apples have you got?
2. How many bread have we got?
3. How many chairs do you need for the party?
4. How much water do you drink in a day?
5. How much sugar did you put in your coffee?
6. How many bottles of orange juice do we have?
7. How many seasons are there in a year?
8. How many students are there in your class?
9. How many cars are there in the garage?
10. How many people can fit in the lift?
11. How much meat do we need for the barbecue tonight?
12. How much rain do you get every year?
13. How many teachers do you have in your school?
14. How many applicants are there for the vacant position?
15. How much milk does a baby need daily?



Today is Thursday. My day was amazing because I went to park in the mountains. I walked with more two people to the mountains, we did seven kms. I liked it!

My week was good, but since today Chile will be in quarantine only weekends. But, It is necessary to be better. I'm late with tasks, I will have to study a lot on the weekend.

My course is intensive, I accumulate a lot of information that takes me time to process.

chores = labores del hogar

task = tareas (es más laboral)

near to my house

It has paths that go up the mountain, it's good for the bicycles because I have to strain myself (to go up). it makes me put in the effort. It's good to go and do trekking. It makes me work out my legs.

Subject or noun: workout = ejercicio

phrasal verb: to work out = to exercise = ejercitarse

do you have anything to say? he didn't say anything.

**Read the letter and answer the follow up questions according to the reading.**

Dear Marcos,

Hi, my name is Rebecca and I am your new pen pal. I'm ten years old, and I live in Barcelona, Spain. I go to the 4th grade in Saint Michael Elementary School. On weekdays, I get up at 6 o'clock. School starts at 7:30 in the morning. I have my lunch at the school cafeteria and I usually leave around 3:30 in the afternoon. I am good at math, I also like history and geography but my favorite subject is science. I like playing basketball and soccer. I also play tennis, and I like swimming. On the weekends, I go to the movie theater with

my friends. We like action movies. I usually go to church with my parents on Sundays.

Please write and tell me about you and your life. What's your family like? What do you like doing in your spare time?

I hope to hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Rebecca

1. Which statement is correct?

A) Rebecca usually practices the drums on weekdays.

**B) Rebecca is interested in Science.**

C) Rebecca has got a music group at school.

D) Rebecca and his friends like watching thrillers.

2. **Which one** of the following questions you cannot answer?

A) What time does Rebecca get up on weekdays?

B) Which school subjects does Rebecca like?

**C) What music types does Rebecca like?**

D) Where does Rebecca eat her lunch?

3. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

**A) Rebecca likes playing badminton.**

B) Rebecca usually goes to the movie theater on the weekends.

C) Rebecca is interested in History and Geography.

D) Rebecca wants to be in contact with Marcos.

adverbios son para los verbos

Adjetivos son para los sustantivo subject

**Complete each sentence using the words from the table in the correct adjective or adverb forms.**

**careful   complete   continuous   financial   fluent**

**happy   nervous   perfect   quick   special**

1. Our holiday was too short. The time passed very **\_quickly\_**.
2. Tom doesn't take risks when he's driving. He's always **\_careful\_**.
3. Sally works **\_continuously\_**. She never seems to stop.
4. Alice and Stan are very **\_happily\_** married.
5. Monica's English is very **\_fluent\_** although she makes a lot of mistakes.
6. I cooked this meal **\_\_\_\_\_ specially \_\_\_\_\_** for you, so I hope you like it.
7. Everything was very quiet. There was **\_complete\_** silence.
8. I tried on the shoes and they fitted me **\_\_\_\_\_ perfectly \_\_\_\_\_**
9. Do you usually feel **nervous** before examinations?
10. I'd like to buy a car but it's **\_financially\_** impossible for me at the moment.

I've had an allergy in my face for a week  
what are you allergic to? Today i'm better but I still have an allergy.

The allergy hasn't left me yet.

I don't know why i have an allergy

I took loratadine for one day but it didn't work.

The next day, I slept all day because I took loratadine, so I didn't take any more loratadine because it makes me sleepy.

I put coconut oil on my face, just that.

and does that help? Yes because the coconut oil is a moisturizer and kills bacteria. (or anti bacterial) And I think it's

That's why I studied cosmetology, that's why I know this word.

## **December 23th**

# **Also / Too / Either**

---

**Also and too are used in affirmative sentences.**

Mrs. Rogala is an English teacher. Mr. Barber is also a teacher.  
Henry is a student. Alicia is a student, too.

**Either is used in negative sentences.**

I don't like video games.

Sofia doesn't like video games, either.

"me neither", or "me either".

## More Examples

1. My car isn't fast. - His car isn't fast, either.
2. They go to Hawaii in the summer. - We also go to Hawaii in the summer.
3. Carla is a smart woman. - I am a smart woman, too.
4. Juan has got a new barbecue. Victor has also got a new barbecue.
5. The teachers aren't at school. - The students aren't at school, either.

## Quick Exercise

### A. Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative.

1. Gaby has a diamond ring. Maria also has a diamond ring.  
Gaby doesn't have a diamond ring, Maria doesn't have a diamond ring, either.
2. Mr. Gerard is from England. Mr. Terry is from England, too.  
.Mr. Gerard isn't from England. Mr. Terry isn't from England, either.

### B. Change the following sentences from negative to affirmative.

1. Pam cannot swim. Brian can't swim either.  
. Pam can swim, Brian can swim, too.
2. Coffee isn't my favorite drink. Coffee isn't his favorite drink, either.  
. Coffee is my favorite drink, Coffee also is his favorite.

### Complete the following sentences with **also / too or either**.

1. I don't like cold climates. I don't think you like it **\_either\_**
2. My friends are going to college next year. I am **\_also\_** going to college next year.
3. My wife is a diligent engineer. I am a diligent engineer **\_too\_**.

4. I love swimming. My son loves it **\_\_too\_\_**.
5. Today the weather isn't so good. It wasn't really good yesterday **\_\_either\_\_**.
6. I eat a lot more than an average person. My brother **\_\_also\_\_** eats a lot.
7. A bear can run very fast. A tiger runs very fast **\_\_too\_\_**.
8. I am not from Italy. My friend isn't from Italy **\_\_either\_\_**.
9. Paris is a big city. Madrid is **\_\_also\_\_** a big city.
10. French is a difficult language to learn. Latin is a difficult language to learn **\_\_too\_\_**.

Yes, english can be weird, it can be understood through tough thorough thought, though.

**tough(fuerte-difícil-rudo)** /tʌf/ - sounds like **enough(suficiente)**  
The exam was tough!  
[tof]

**though(incluso)** /ðəʊ/ [dhou]  
Even though she wanted to talk about it, she didn't tell anyone the secret.

**through(a través)** /θruː/ [thru]  
Just walk through that door and you'll see it on the right.

**thorough(exhaustivo-detallado)** /ˈθʌrə/ [thorou]- sounds like  
**borough(sectores de ciudad)**

Well done for doing such a thorough job!

**thought (pensado o pensamiento)** /θɔːt/ [thot] - sounds like  
**bought(comprado)**

I thought it was tomorrow!

**READING**  
**Closest in Meaning**

**For these exercises, find the sentence that is closest in meaning to the one given for each question.**

**1. Large cigars have been smoked in Cuba since the sixteenth century, but only a few are manufactured for export.**

- A)** Although large cigars have been smoked since the sixteenth century in Cuba, not many of them are produced for export.
- B)** Cuba has been exporting large cigars to foreign(extranjero) markets since the sixteenth century but nevertheless(sin embargo) only a few people know this fact.
- C)** In the sixteenth century large cigars were produced in Cuba not only for inland use but also for export.
- D)** Cuba has been producing large cigars since the sixteenth century however they are not sold in export.
- E)** Although large cigars have been manufactured in Cuba for a very long time, it was not until the sixteenth century that they were introduced to foreign markets.

**2. I have to say that I have never been as comfortable as my brother when telling people what I think.**

- A)** I have never tried to be as comfortable as my brother in telling people what I think.
- B)** Both my brother and I are comfortable with frankly telling people what they need to know.
- C)** My brother is less comfortable than me in expressing himself and saying what he feels.
- D)** My brother has always been more comfortable than me telling people what he thinks about them.
- E)** I have noticed that my brother has never been comfortable when telling people what he thinks.

**3. From time to time there are things we do even though we think they are wrong.**

- A) Sometimes we might do things that are considered wrong.
- B) We often do things because we think they are the right things to do at the time.
- C) It is not possible to do everything right in life.
- D) We can never be sure if all the things we do are right.
- E) Although we feel that the things we sometimes do are not right, we nevertheless do them.**

**4. Today there is hardly any time for storytelling in homes, whereas it was a lifestyle in the past.**

- A) Unlike in the past, in our modern world, time is the scarcest value however people can still find time for story telling.
- B) Today hardly anyone knows how important storytelling was in the past since everybody is busy with their own lives.
- C) Storytelling, which once was a vital part of life, has become significantly less common in the modern era due to lack of time.**
- D) Although many people can hardly find time for anything other than work, storytelling is still as important as it was in the past.
- E) Nowadays, storytelling has become a very important practice since it gives us ideas about the life in the past.

**5. Sometimes what is best for society is not always good for an individual living in that society.**

- A) From time to time, there is a conflict between the benefits of a society and an individual living in that society.**
- B) Individuals not always seek for the best of the society they live in.
- C) It is impossible for an individual to accept the rules of the society he or she lives in.
- D) What is best for individuals is always suitable for the society they live in.
- E) If everyone acted in his or her own best interest, there wouldn't be any conflict within the society.

## this, these

this /ðɪs/ [dis] - short, relaxed vowel with /s/ at the end

these /ðiːz/ [dhiz] - long, tense vowel with /z/ at the end

Try saying these:

I bought this from Amazon

I bought these from Amazon

This one is great

These ones are great.

**December 27th, Sunday**

## Quantifiers / Determiners

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Quantifiers state precisely or suggest approximately the amount or the number of a noun. (They quantify) They can be grouped by the noun types they quantify. These expressions are mainly “some, any, many, much, a lot of, a little, a few ...etc.

### Some & Any

“Some and any” are determiners and they express an indefinite quantity or number. “Some and Any” are used when it is not easy, necessary or important to say exactly how many / how much we want to mean. They are both used with countable and uncountable nouns.



“Some” is often used in affirmative statements.

**1. SOME + COUNTABLE NOUNS :** In this case, “some” means “ a few”.

There are some students in the class.

There are some mistakes in the list.

## **2. SOME + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

There is some dust on the floor / There is some cheese in the fridge.

fridge = nevera

freezer = congelador

There is some fruit in the basket

## **3. ANY + COUNTABLE NOUNS**

“Any” is often used in negative sentences and questions.

There aren't any skyscrapers in our town.

There are not any empty chairs for the guests.

Are there any doctors in your family?

Yes, there are some doctors in my family.

No, there aren't any doctors in my family.

## **4. ANY + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**

There isn't any milk in the bottle / There isn't any honey at home.

Is there any bread on the table?

Yes, there is some bread on the table.

No, there isn't any bread on the table.

## **NOTE:**

In a negative sentence, we can use “no” in place of “not any”; However, “no” can also be used with countable singular nouns. When “no” is used, the verb is always positive.

There aren't any wild animals in the forest.  
There are no wild animals in the forest.

There isn't any milk at home.  
There is no milk at home.

Some is also used in offers and requests.

Would you like some cake?  
Could you do some typing for me?

## **MUCH / MANY**

Many and Much express a large quantity

### **Examples: (+)**

She has got much influence on you.  
There are many students in the class.

### **Examples: (-)**

There aren't many people in the streets.  
He doesn't have much time.  
There isn't much fun here.

### **Examples: (?)**

Is there much rain in Istanbul?  
Has Eric got much cash?  
Are there many books in your bag?

### **NOTE:**

"too much" and "too many" indicate an excess and are used in affirmative sentences.

There is too much noise in big cities.  
There are too many people at the party.

## HOW MUCH / HOW MANY

We use "How many" with plural nouns.  
We use "How much" with uncountable nouns.

How many eggs?  
How many countries?  
How much flour?  
How much butter?  
How much money?

## A FEW / A LITTLE

### Differences Between A FEW / FEW & A LITTLE / LITTLE

“**A few**” expresses a small quantity.  
“**Few**” implies that something is not many, not enough or almost none. It expresses a negative idea.

I have **a few** close friends in town, and we have a very good time together.

I have **few** friends in town, so I feel lonely from time to time.

“**A little**” expresses a small quantity.  
“**Little**” implies that something is not much, not enough or almost none. It expresses a negative idea.

Let's = let us

We have **a little** milk. Let's make a cake.

We have **little** milk. We can't make a cake.

'Do you speak English?' 'A little.' (So we can talk a bit)

There is **little** sugar in my coffee. Could I have some more?

# A LOT OF

Quantifier "a lot of" is used in all forms.

Instead of **A lot of**, we can use **lots of**.

Lots of is an informal form of a lot of.

## Example sentences:

There are a lot of bus stops in Bornova.

Are there a lot of people in the queue? Yes, there are.

There is a lot of milk in the jug.

Do you know a lot of people there?

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## More on Quantifiers

### 1-Quantifiers Used With Singular Count Nouns

- **Every:** You make me laugh every time you lie.
- **Each:** I will talk to each person individually.
- **Either:** Shevchenko could shoot very well with his either foot.
- **Neither:** He is lucky, neither foot showed anything wrong.

### 2-Quantifiers Used With Plural Count Nouns

- **A Few:** I gave him **a few** candies.
- **Fewer:** **Fewer** shops accept checks nowadays.
- **Many:** They got married **many** years ago.
- **Great Many:** Both sides had **great many** casualties in that war.
- **Several:** **Several** buildings were damaged in the earthquake.
- **A Number of:** **A number of** students failed the class.
- **plenty of:** We have **plenty of** hot dogs, it should be enough.
- **a lot of / lots of:** I've got **a lot of** candies.
- **enough:** We have **enough** hot dogs but we need more buns.
- **any:** Did you buy **any** hot dogs? Yes, five of them.
- **some:** She needs to buy **some** books.

### 3-Quantifiers Used With Non-Count Nouns

- **plenty of:** We have **plenty of** gas, it should be enough.
- **a lot of / lots of:** I've got **a lot of** cash on me.
- **enough:** We have **enough** gas, you don't have to worry.
- **any:** Did you spend **any** cash? No, I didn't spend **any**.
- **some:** She needs **some** fatherly advice.
- **a little:** Give me **a little** money before you go.
- **less / more:** You spend **less** time and lose **more** weight.
- **much:** We don't have so **much** water in the tank.
- **a bit of:** Can I have **a bit of** your chocolate?

**Complete the following exercise with correct quantifiers.**

1-3. We are going to be late. There is too **(much / many)** traffic.

Yeah, the **(amount / number)** of people driving is incredible.

I've never seen this **(much / many)** cars.

4-5. Can you bring soda to the picnic? I don't have **(some / any)**.

Yeah, I think I've got **(some / any)** left over from the party.

6-9. How do you feel about your new job? Do you have as **(much / many)** responsibilities as you used to?

The job is great. I have about the same **(amount / number)** of work to do as before, but I have **(less / fewer)** stress and **(less / fewer)** problems.

10-12. How do you think you did on the test? I think I did **(little / a little)** better than last time, maybe even **(a lot / many)** better.

What about you?

Well, I think I probably made (**few / a few**) mistakes, but I have the feeling I did well overall.

13-18. Mr. President, do you think (**much / many**) of your proposed legislation will be passed by Congress during this session?

Yes I think (**a great deal / a great many**) of our proposals will be approved. We're not taking (**nothing / anything**) for granted, though. We still have (**a great deal of / a great many**) work to do.

The polls say that there's (**little / a little**) support nationwide for your military program. Isn't that going to hurt you?

Not in the long run, no. (**Few / A few**) of the voters actually support the military system the way it is now. I think we will be successful.

## EXTRA

# Homonyms

---

**Homonyms include two sub categories:**

- Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings.
- Homophones are words that sound the same when you pronounce them, but have different meanings.

## Homographs



Bass



Bass



Close



Close



Desert



Desert



Dove



Dove



Present



Present



Content



Content



Does



Does



Lead



Lead



Moped



Moped



Permit



Permit

## Homophones

Accept

Except

One

Won

Allowed

Aloud

Pair

Pear

Bee

Be

Paws

Pause

Cent

Scent / Sent

Right

Write

Cell	Sell	Role	Roll
Dear	Deer	Sail	Sale
Die	Dye	See	Sea
Eight	Ate	Some	Sum
For	Four	Sun	Son
Forth	Fourth	Stayed	Staid
Hangar	Hanger	Stair	Stare
Knot	Not	Stake	Steak
Leak	Leek	Tale	Tail
Made	Maid	Two	To / Too
Mail	Male	Week	Weak
Meet	Meat	Witch	Which
Night	Knight	Whether	Weather
None	Nun	Whine	Wine

## Which is Correct?

My friend and I or my friend and me? The answer is it depends. "My friend and I" would be the subject of the sentence whereas we say "my friend and me" when it is the object.

### For Example:

John is going to meet my family and me today. (as object)

My family and I are going to meet John today. (as subject)

My cousins and I ran into Kate at the mall yesterday.

Kate waited for me and my cousins at the mall yesterday.

To "run into" = encontrarse con alguien (no era el plan).

### Similarly:



Jack's mom is going to pick up *him and me* from school.  
*He and I* are going home with his mom.

**Note:**

My friend and I are getting picked up by his mom.  
Jack, John and I are going to the theater.  
First person singular "I" comes at the end.  
~~I and my friend~~ are getting.

## Quick Exercise

**Complete the sentences with the correct options.**

1. Have they met my mother and (I / me) ?
2. The limousine is going to pick up my friends and (I / me).
3. No. (He / Him) and I are not going to the theater.
4. Can you help (I / me) and my friend with our homework?
5. Your brother and (I / me) are going fishing tomorrow...

## Parts of Speech

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**Parts of speech** also called word classes, it includes nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, function words.

**PART OF  
SPEECH**

**DEFINITION**

**EXAMPLE**

<b>Nouns</b>	Names a person, place or a thing, including feelings, ideas and qualities	women, Anne, London, parts of speech, anger, freedom, weight (= peso)
<b>Common</b>	Names a whole <u>category</u> of people, places or things.	Women, street, car
<b>Proper</b>	Names a <u>particular</u> person, place or a thing	Anne, London, Ford
<b>Pronouns</b>	Used in place of a noun	I, me, her, mine, theirs, who?, that, all, both...
<b>Verbs</b>	Tells what a noun or pronoun is or does.	Jump, look, see, be
<b>Action</b>	Shows physical or mental activity	run, go, think, forget
<b>Linking</b>	Links the subject to a word or phrase that renames and / or describes it	Jessy <b>is</b> the winner. You <b>seem</b> very tired.
<b>Adjectives</b>	Modifies a noun or <u>pronoun</u> : tells what kind, how much, how many, or which one	<b>Two happy little</b> boys with <b>red</b> balloons. <b>That</b> hat is <b>new</b> .
<b>Adverbs</b>	Modifies an action verb, an adjective, or another <u>adverb</u> ; tells where, when, how or to what extent or degree	He is playing <b>outside</b> . We worked <b>quickly</b> . They are leaving <b>soon</b> Micheal is <b>very</b> smart.
<b>Prepositions</b>	Shows the relationship between the noun or <u>pronoun</u> that follows it and some other word in the sentence	The man <b>in</b> the blue car is going <b>to</b> the park. The letter is <b>from</b> him.

<b>Conjunctions</b>	Parts of speech that join words, phrases or clauses	and, for, yet, but, or, nor, so Jason <b>and</b> Eric work together. We were late, <b>so</b> we ate in the car.
<b>Interjections</b>	Expresses surprise or emotion	<b>Oh!</b> The car's on fire! <b>Help!</b>

## Sentence Structure Chart

SENTENCE PART	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
<b>SENTENCE</b>	Expresses a complete thought; needs a subject and a verb; may also need a direct object, an indirect object or a subject complement	Matt fixed the radio. Jeff is happy. Check your backpack. Where did you leave your book?
<b>SUBJECT</b>	Tells who or what is doing the action or spoken about or to	<b>Matt</b> fixed the radio. <b>Jeff</b> is happy. <b>(You)</b> Check your backpack. Where did <b>you</b> leave your book?
<b>VERB</b>	Expresses action or links the subject to a word that identifies or describes the subject; <u>every sentence needs a verb</u>	Matt <b>fixed</b> the radio. Jeff <b>is</b> happy. (You) <b>Check</b> your backpack. Where did you <b>leave</b> your book?

<b>DIRECT OBJECT</b>	Tells who or what receives the action of an action verb	Brian hit <b>the ball</b> to me. I saw <b>Sandra</b> at the mall.
<b>INDIRECT OBJECT</b>	Tells to whom or for whom an action is done	She gave <b>me</b> her paperwork. Sarah left <b>Mary Rose</b> a note.
<b>SUBJECT COMPLEMENT</b>	Follows a linking verb and renames or describes the subject	Anna was <b>our receptionist</b> . Angelina is <b>an English tutor</b> .

sustantivo      Verbo      adverbio   objeto directo   conjunción   adverbio  
preposición   objeto directo  
My uncle and I were living near the apartment complex that quickly grew into a neighbourhood.

apartment complex is "the direct object"  
that is "the conjunction"  
into is a "preposition"

My leg is very painful, I went to exercise on the stairs.

Índice:

Sustantivos

Verbos

Adjetivos

Adverbios

Objetivo directo

conjunción

preposición

we want to travel to the beach tomorrow but we are in quarantine, we cannot travel to other cities. but tomorrow I'll know new information about this.

to find out where to climb walls,  
rafting canoping.

