

ENGLISH 3

Y. LIRIO ENGLISH LEARNING SYSTEM



LESSON ONE

THE ALPHABET

A

C

E

G

I

K

M

O

Q

S

U

W

Y

B

D

F

H

J

L

N

P

R

T

V

X

Z

三



LESSON THIRTEEN

VOCABULARY

PROFESSIONS

Astronaut =	Astronauta	Pilot =	Piloto
Engineer =	Ingeniero	Secretary =	Vendedor <i>Secretaria</i>
Cashier =	Cajero	Dentist =	Dentista
Doctor =	Doctor	Librarian =	Bibliotecaria
Nurse =	Enfermera	Lawyer =	Abogado
Teacher =	Profesora	Student =	Estudiantes
Waiter / Waitress =	Camarero/ra	Accountant =	Contador
Actor =	Actor	Actress =	Actriz
Clerk =	Dependiente	Janitor =	Conserje
Journalist =	Periodista	Reporter =	Reportero
Interviewer =	Entrevistador	Singer =	Cantante
Architect =	Arquitecto	Dress maker =	Diseñador
Tailor =	Sastre	Farmer =	Agricultor
Beautician =	Peluquero	Housewife =	Ama de casa
Hairstylist =	Peluqueria	Maid =	Criada
Brick worker =	Albañil	Banker =	Banquero
Woodworker =	Ebanista	Photographer =	Fotógrafo
Carpenter =	Carpintero	Bus driver =	Chofer de autobús
Mail carrier / (Postman) =	<i>mailman</i>	Cartero	
Salesperson-Salesman/ =		Secretaria / <i>vendedora</i>	<i>vendedora</i>
Saleswoman-Salespeople =		Vendedora	
Ambulance driver =		Chofer de ambulancia	
Firefighter (Fireman) =		Bombero	
Police Officer =		Oficial de policia	
Policeman/Policewoman =		Policia	
Businessman/Businesswoman =		= Comerciante	
Businesspeople =		= Gente de negocios	
T.V. Producer		= Productor de Televisión	

Transporter = camillero



ADJECTIVES.-

Hungry	=	Hambre	Tall	=	Alto
Mad	=	Molesto, loco	Mean	=	Furioso
Fat	=	Gordo	Cold	=	Frio
Thirsty	=	Sed	Short	=	Corto
Crazy	=	Loco	Hot	=	Caliente
Fun	=	Divertido	Cool	=	Fresco
Round	=	Redondo	Wide	=	Ancho
Narrow	=	Estrecho	Bored	=	Aburrido
Rectangular	=	Rectangular	Weak	=	Debil
New	=	Nuevo	Cloudy	=	Nublado
Old	=	Viejo	Heavy	=	Pesado
Light	=	Claro, ligero	Small	=	Pequeno
Little	=	Pequeño	Clean	=	Limpio
Curly	=	Rizado	Rainy	=	Lluvioso
Sleepy	=	Sueño	Young	=	Joven
Angry	=	Molesto	Happy	=	Feliz
Sad	=	Triste	Healthy	=	Sadulable
Dry	=	Seco	Bad	=	Malo
Beautiful	=	Bonito	Pretty	=	Lindo
Shy	=	Tímido	Tough	=	Brusco/Rudo
Lovely	=	Amoroso	Pig	=	Asqueroso

Rich	=	Rico	Hard working	= Trabajador
Wet	=	Mojado	Blush	= Sonrojado
Great	=	Grandioso	Foolish	= Tonto
Full	=	Lleno	Empty	= Vacío
Thick	=	Grueso	Skinny	= Delgado
Upset	=	Molesto, obsesionado	Selfish	= Egoista
Windy	=	Vientoso	Square	= Cuadrado
Strong	=	Fuerte	Big	= Grande
Dirty	=	Sucio	Thin	= Delgado
Sunny	=	Soleado	Straight	= Recto
Afraid	=	Miedo/asustado	Sick	= Enfermo
Good	=	Bueno	Sad	= Triste
Handsome	=	Buenmozo	Proud	= Orgulloso
Lazy	=	Holgazán	Bald	= Calvo
Funny	=	Gracioso	Silly	= tonto
Warm	=	Tibio	Poor	= Pobre
Tired	=	Cansado	Exhausted	= Exhausto
Excited	=	Emocionado, excitado	Ashamed	= Avergonzado
Chubby	=	Gordito	Scared	= Asustado, miedo
Shiny	=	Brillante	Sophisticated	= Sofisticado
Catchy	=	Pegajoso	Awful	= Horrible
Kind	=	Amable, blondadoso	Stupid	= Estúpido
Huge	=	Enorme	Flat	= Plano
Slow	=	Lento	Arrogant	= Arrogante
Normal	=	Normal	Abnormal	= Anormal

Special person = Personas Anormales

Busy = Ocupado
Hot = Caliente
Fresh = Fresco
Polite = Educado
Fast = Rápido
Unhappy = Infeliz



Spicy = Picante
Oily = Graso
Dangerous = Peligroso
Idiot = Idiota
Pathetic = Patético
Disgusting = Desagradable

Awesome = Maravilloso
Chile = Chiles
Fantastic = Fantástico

PARTS OF THE BODY

Head = Cabeza	Hair = Cabello
Eyelashes = Pestaña	Eyes = Ojos
Mouth = Boca	Tongue = Lengua
Chin = Barbillia	Cheek = Mejilla
Throat = Gárganta	Shoulders = Hombros
Nipple = Pezón	Chest = Pecho
Belly = Barriga	Waist = Cintura
Fingers = Dedos	Lungs = Pulmón
Liver = Hígado	Pancreas = Pancreas
Bellybutton = Ombligo	Burnsides = Patillas
Intestine = Intestino	Scalp = Cuero cabelludo
Bone = Hueso	Skin = Piel
Eyeball = Globo ocular	Ass = Ano
Underarms = Axilas	Cheekbone = Pómulo
Wrist = Muñeca	Eyelid = Párpado

Beard	=	Barba	Elbow.	=	Codo
Jaw	=	Mandíbula	Dark circle	=	Ojera
Forehead	=	Frente	Eyebrows	=	cejas
Nose	=	Nariz	Lips	=	Labios
Tooth	=	Diente	Teeth	=	Dientes
Ears	=	Orejas, oídos	Hips	=	Caderas
Breast	=	Pecho mujer	Teats	=	Tetas
Legs	=	Piernas	Stomach	=	Estómago
Nails	=	Uñas	Thigh	=	Muslo
Foot	=	Pie	Feet	=	Pies
Arms	=	Brazo	Hands	=	Manos
Toes	=	Dedos de pie	Neck	=	Cuello
Blood	=	Sangre	Vain	=	Vena
Heart	=	Corazón	Freckles	=	Peca
Muscle	=	Músculo	Kidney	=	Riñón
Heartbeats	=	Latidos	Back	=	Espalda
Moustache	=	Bigote	Knuckles	=	Nudillos
Knee	=	Rodilla	Ankle	=	Tobillos
Buttock	=	Nalga	Thumb	=	Dedo pulgar
Sole	=	Planta pie	Palm	=	Palma mano
Face	=	Cara	Bladder	=	Vejiga
Back Spine	=	Espina dorsal	Back Bone	=	Columna vertebral
Tear	=	Lágrima	Vesicle	=	Vesícula
Ovary	=	Ovario	Vagina	=	Vagina
Penis	=	Pene	Bone Marrow	=	Médula ósea

Vesicle = Vesícula
Vagina = Vagina

Bone Marrow = Médula ósea

Gall bladder → Vesícula



VOCABULARY

Wind	= Viento	Sun	= Sol
Summer	= Verano	Fall	= Otoño
Wrong	= Equivocado, mal	Swelled	= Hinchado
Broken	= Roto	A Headache	= Dolor de cabeza
Heartbeats	= Latidos	Pain	= Dolor
Spring	= Primavera	Winter	= Invierno
From	= Desde	Weather	= Clima
Deaf	= Sordo	Spoiled	= Estropear, malcriado
Mute	= Mudo	Blind	= Ciego
Painful	= Doloroso	Hurt	= Doler
A Wound	= Herida	Foggy	= Nebuloso
Cheap	= barato	Expensive	= Caro
A Tooth pain	= Dolor de dientes		
A sore throat	= Dolor de garganta		
A Backache	= Dolor de espalda		
Handicapped	= Incapacitado		
At all	= en lo absoluto		



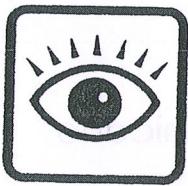
NATIONALITIES

German	=	Alemán	Dominican	=	Dominicano
American	=	Americano	Paraguayan	=	Paraguayo
Japanese	=	Japonés	Puertorrican	=	Puertoriqueño
Spanish	=	Español	Argentinean	=	Argentino
Brazilian	=	Brasileño	Colombian	=	Colombiano
British	=	Británico	Swiss	=	Suizo
Italian	=	Italiano	Canadian	=	Canadiense
Jamaican	=	Jamaiquino	Mexican	=	Mexicano
Chinese	=	Chino	Cuban	=	Cubano



VERBS

	<u>PRESENT</u>		<u>PAST</u>	
To Cry			Cried	(id)
Smile			miled	(d)
Hurt			Hurt	
Clap			Clapped	(t)
Laugh			Laughed	(t)
Blow			Blew	
Snow			Snowed	(id)
Rain			Rained	(ed)
Shine			hone	
Sing			Sang	



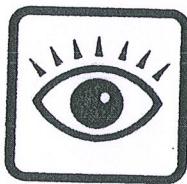
TO BE (Ser, estar, tener de sensación (no de dolor))

SIMPLE PRESENT

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
You are
They are

CONTRACTIONS

I'm
You're
He's
She's
It's
We're
You're
They're



AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

Pronoun + verb to be + complement

- 1.- I am a doctor.
- 2.- She is hungry.
- 3.- He's an engineer.
- 4.- They are tall.
- 5.- We're nurses.
- 6.- You are from the Dominican Republic, you're Dominican.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell affirmative sentences in class.



PRACTICE III

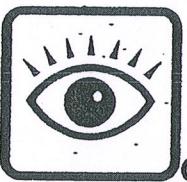
Write your own affirmative sentences. Translate them into Spanish.

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

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

PRONOUN + TO BE + NOT + COMPLEMENT.

- 1.- Mary's not thirsty.
- 2.- Tina isn't happy.
- 3.- You and I are not doctors.
- 4.- You're not Dominican.
- 5.- I'm not cold.
- 6.- They aren't good architects.



CONTRACTIONS

Is not = Isn't Is = 's
Are not = Aren't



PRACTICE I

Translate the negative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

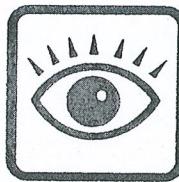
Students should tell negative sentences in class.



PRACTICE III

Write your own negative sentences.

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



ASKING QUESTIONS

Yes/No Questions

Verb To Be + Pronouns + Complement

- 1.- Are you a student?
- 2.- Is she an actress?
- 3.- Am I short?
- 4.- Are you cold?
- 5.- Are they sick?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Yes, She is.

No, She isn't.

Yes, They are.

No, They aren't.



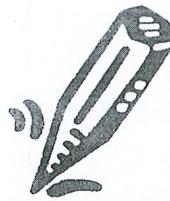
PRACTICE I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

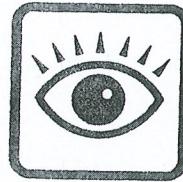
Students should ask yes or no questions to each others and answer them with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own yes/no questions with short answers. Translate them into Spanish.

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



INFORMATION QUESTIONS

Interrogative word + To be + Pronoun + Complement + ?

- 1.- **What's your name?**
My name's Yokasta.
- 2.- **How old are you?**
I'm 28 years old.
- 3.- **Where are the children?**
They're out of the city.

4.- Who is it?
It's me.

5.- When is Tom here?
At 3 o' clock everyday.

PRACTICE I

Translate the questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask information questions with complement to each others in class.



PRACTICE III

Write your own information questions. Translate them into Spanish.

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



PRACTICE IV

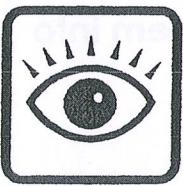
Ask similar questions, using different adjectives and write 5 questions.

Example:

How sad are you? = Qué tan triste estás?

- A.- Not very sad.
- B.- Very sad.
- C.- I'm not sad at all.
- D.- Not at all.

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



OTHER QUESTIONS:

- 1.- a) What do you do? (For living) = De qué tú vives?
b) I'm a teacher.

- 2.- a) What does Linda do? (For living)
b) She's a nurse.

PRACTICE IV

Ask questions aloud about people's jobs.

PRACTICE V

Write questions similar to the ones in the examples above. Translate them into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE VI

Ask questions aloud as in the following examples use different parts of the body.

EXAMPLES:

- 1.- a) What's wrong? = Qué te pasa?
b) My stomach hurts.
- 2.- a) What's wrong?
b) My feet are swelled.
- 3.- a) What's wrong?
b) My arm is broken.
- 4.- a) What's wrong?
b) My hair is too dirty.
- 5.- a) What's wrong with your leg?
b) I have a pain in my leg.

PRACTICE VII

Write questions similar to the ones in the examples above. Translate them into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE VIII

Ask questions aloud as in the example, use seasons of the year.

Example:

1- What's the weather like in the summer? = Cómo es la temperatura en el verano?

It's hot. = Hace calor.

2- What's the weather like (out)? = Cómo está la temperatura?

It's cold. = Hace frío.

PRACTICE IX

Write questions similar to the ones in the examples above. Translate them into Spanish.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

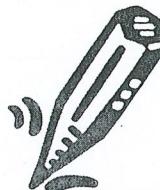


PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



Up	=	Arriba	Behind	=	Detrás
In Back of	=	Detrás de	Under	=	Debajo
In front of	=	En frente de	Far away	=	Lejos
Between	=	Entre	On	=	Sobre
Far	=	Lejos	Above	=	Por encima
Near	=	Cerca	In	=	Dentro
Next to	=	Al lado de	Close to	=	Cerca de
Away from	=	Lejos de	Over	=	Por encima
Beside	=	Al lado de	Below	=	Debajo

Among = Entre



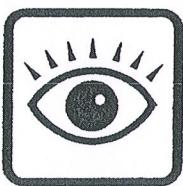
PRACTICE X

Write questions similar to the ones in the example. Translate them into Spanish.

EXAMPLE:

Where's the bank? It's next to the store.

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



LEARN TO TELL THE TIME

LET'S TELL THE TIME

WHAT TIME IS IT?

- 2:10 a) It's two ten
b) It's ten after (past) two
c) It's ten minutes past (after) two
- 7:50 a) It's seven fifty
b) It's ten to (before) eight
- 5:15 a) It's five fifteen
b) It's a quarter past five
- 3:00 a) It's three o'clock
b) It's five o'clock
- 4:30 a) It's four thirty
b) It's half past four
- 8:20 a) It's eight-twenty
b) It's twenty past eight
- 6:45 a) It's six forty five
b) It's a quarter to seven
- 12:00 a) It's midnight
b) It's noon

PRACTICE VII

Students should tell in class what they do at different times during the day.

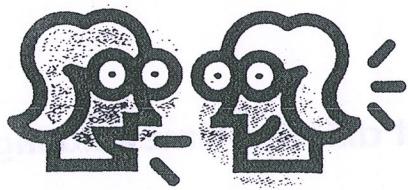
PRACTICE VIII

The teacher should bring a clock to class to practice telling the time.



VOCABULARY

Birthday	=	Cumpleaños	Birthday cake	=	Biscocho
Ourselves	=	Nosotros mismos	In front of	=	En frente de
Invitation	=	Invitacion	All of	=	Todo
Almost	=	Casi	Excited	=	Emocionada
Part of	=	Parte de	Open bar	=	Bar abierto
Snack	=	Picadera			
Let's tell the Time	=		Vamos a decirle la hora		
A little get together	=		Un cancito		



CONVERSATION

Juliet: Hi Gina! How are you?

Gina: Fine, How are you?

Juliet: I'm very excited, tomorrow is my birthday
And I will make a little get together with my
Friends. Do you want to come?

Gina: Of course, I do. Where will you meet your
Friends?

Juliet: We'll have part of a bar for ourselves.
We'll also have a birthday cake, some snacks
and it will be open bar for three hours.

Gina: How nice! What's the name of the bar?

Juliet: Snack Bar. It's next to Casa Ivelisse and
almost in front of Steak House. It's in Plaza
Rebeca.

Gina: Now I know where it is. See you there!
What time will you be there?

Juliet: At nine o' clock. See you there!

Gina: Bye Juliet, and thank you for the invitation.

Juliet: See you!

Translate the conversation into Spanish.

Juliet: _____

Gina: _____

Juliet: _____

Translate into English.

1. ¿Qué hora es? _____

2. Son las 3:00 p.m. _____

3. Tim está triste. _____

4. Tendré una fiesta para mi cumpleaños. _____

5. ¿A qué hora estarás allá? _____

6. María es una buena estudiante. _____

7. No estamos tristes. _____

8. Ellos no están enojados. _____

9. ¿Tienes hambre? _____

10. Tengo dolor de cabeza.

11. ¿Cuántos años tienes?

12. Tengo 17 años.

13. De qué vive Mary?

14. Ella es secretaria.

15. ¿Qué tan feliz estás?

16. No muy feliz.

17. No estoy feliz en lo absoluto.

18. ¿A qué hora vas al cine?

19. Hace frío.

20. ¿Cómo está la temperatura?

21. Está nublado.

LESSON FOURTEEN



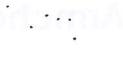
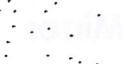
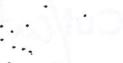
VOCABULARY

Cute	=	Gracioso	So much	=	Muchísimo
Lonely	=	Solo (<i>solo</i>)	Furniture	=	Muebles
Living room	=	Sala	Kitchen	=	Cocina
Porch	=	Terraza	Cost	=	Costo
T.V.	=	Televisión	Bedroom	=	Dormitorio
Bed	=	Cama	Wear/wore=	Usar(vestir)	
<i>Cut/cut</i>	=	Cortar	Dining room	=	Comedor
Mirror	=	Espejo	Bathroom	=	Baño
Tub	=	Bañera	Showe	=	Ducha
Armchair	<i>er</i>	Butaca	Downstairs	=	abajo
Yard	=	Patio	Garden	=	Jardín
Fan	=	Abanico	Radio	=	Radio
Ladder	=	Escaleras	Stove	=	Estufa
Brand new	=	Nuevecito	Escalator	=	Escalera eléctrica
Back yard	=	Patio	Elevator	=	Elevador
<i>Bring/brought</i>		Traer	Throw/threw	=	Tirar
Fridge	=	Refrigerador	Curtains	=	Cortinas
Drawer	<i>o</i>	Gabeta	Parking lot	=	Parqueo

Closet	=	Armario	Walking closet	= closet vestidor
Shoes	=	Zapatos	Table	= Mesa
Chair	=	Silla	Turn	= Doblar
To borrow /ed	=	Prestar	Couch	= Sillón
Garage	=	Garaje	Lend	= Prestar
Spend/spent	=	Gastar	Lamp	= Lámpara
Rug	=	Alfombra	Dresser	= Tocador
Night table	=	Mesita de noche	Carpet	= Alfombra
Sink	=	Lavamanos	Toilet	= Inodoro
Rocking chair	=	Mecedora	Stairs	= Escaleras
Rocker	=	Mecedora	Dryer	= Secadora
Upstairs	=	Arriba	Hall	= Pasillo
Courtesy	=	Cortesia	Furnished	= Amueblado
Refrigerator	=	Refrigerador	Oven	= Horno
Freezer	=	Congelador	Lobby	= Recibidor
Balcony	=	Balcón	Patio	= Patio
Bone	=	Hueso	Garbage	= Basura
Apple	=	Manzana	Tree	= Arbol
Cabinets	=	Gabinetes	Sofa	= Sofá
<i>lr</i> Air conditioner	=	Aire acondicionado		

Washing machine = Lavadora

Dish washer = Lava platos





PERSONAL PRONOUNS

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

My
Your
His
Her
Its
Our
Your
Their

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Mine
Yours
His
Hers
Its
Ours
Yours
Theirs

EXAMPLES:

- 1 **I have a new car.**
 - My car is new.
 - The new car is mine.

- 2 **You have a brand new TV.**
 - Your TV is brand new.
 - The brand new TV is yours.



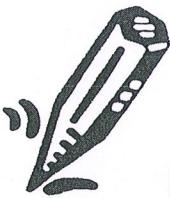
PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

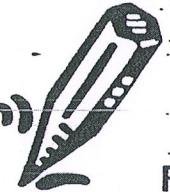
Students should practice aloud similar exercises in class.



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using possessive adjective. Translate them into Spanish.

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



PRACTICE IV

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun.

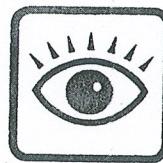
- 1.- Linda has an umbrella. _____ umbrella is red.
- 2.- Tim doesn't have a car. That car is _____. (I)
- 3.- Will you please tell them not to bring _____ dog to class?.
- 4.- Could we borrow _____ (you) beach house to take our aunt there?.
- 5.- Don't throw that bone to the garbage. It's _____. (The dog).

PRACTICE III

Students should talk about their family using possessive pronouns.

EXAMPLE:

Roberto Rodríguez is my brother. He's 20 years old. He studies at the university. He wants to be a doctor. He has a girlfriend. His girlfriend studies Medicine too. Her name is Susan.



POSSESSIVE NOUN

'S'

'S'

- 1.- Linda's car is old.
-El carro de Linda es viejo.
- 2.- Peter's parents are old.
-Los padres de Peter son viejos.
- 3.- My parents' house is big.
-La casa de mis padres es grande.
- 4.- Linda and Tom's daughter is cute.
-La hija de Linda y Tom es graciosa.

PRACTICE I

Students should tell sentences using possessive adjectives.



PRACTICE II

Write your own sentences using possessive nouns. Translate them into Spanish.

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



WHICH = **CUAL – CUALES**

1.- Which books did you read?

- I read the history ones.

2.- Which shoes would you like to buy?

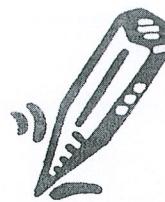
- I'd like to buy the Spanish ones.

3.- Which flowers were left in Miami?

- The cheap ones.

4.- Which flowers stayed in Miami?

- The ones from Holland.



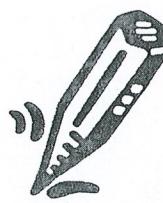
PRACTICE I

Translate the questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions aloud using Which.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions using which. Translate them into Spanish.

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



WHOSE

= De quién, de quienes

1.- Whose dog is that?

- It's Mrs. Brown's.

2.- Whose kite did you borrow?

- I borrowed Tim's.

3.- Whose dress will you wear?

- I'll wear mine.

4.- Whose flowers stayed in Miami?

- Edgar's.



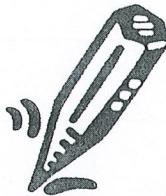
PRACTICE I

Translate the questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions aloud using Whose.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions using whose. Translate them into Spanish.

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



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

Myself = Yo mismo (a)
Yourself
 Himself
 Herself
 Itself
 Ourselves
 Yourselves
 Themselves

EXAMPLES:

- 1.- I cut my hair myself.
- 2.- They learn English by themselves.
- 3.- Tim always talks to himself.
- 4.- He said he could do it himself.
- 5.- She needs to check out herself.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences in class using reflexive pronouns.



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using reflexive pronouns. Translate them into Spanish.

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



PRACTICE IV

Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1.- I did my homework _____.
- 2.- She drove _____ to the beach.
- 3.- Fred learned Italian by _____.
- 4.- Our parents built their house _____.
- 5.- You need to clean your houses _____.



THERE IS / THERE ARE = HAY
S P

EXAMPLES:

- 1.- There's a toilet in the bathroom.
- 2.- There isn't a sink in the living room.
- 3.- Is there a bed in the bedroom?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, there is.

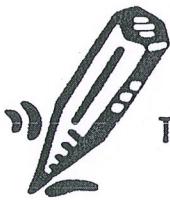
No, there isn't.

- 1.- There are trees in the yard.
- 2.- There aren't any apple trees in the yard.
- 3.- Are there any curtains in the living room?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Student should Ask questions using There is and There are, also should tell affirmative and negative sentences in class, as in the examples.



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using there are and there is. Translate them into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE IV

Write your own negative sentences using there are and there is. Translate them into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE V

Write your own questions using there are and there is. Translate them into Spanish.

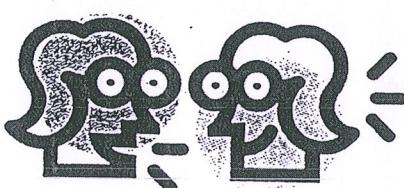
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



VOCABULARY

Comfortable = Confortable	Expensive =	Caro
Lately = Ultimamente	Less =	Menos
Show = Mostrar	Besides =	Además
Date = Fecha, cita amorosa	To rather =	Preferir
Uncomfortable = Incómodo	The rent =	La renta
Neighborhood = Vecindario	Highway =	Autopista
Kind = Clase	Own =	Propio
To be late = Estar tarde	Another =	Otro
Difficult = Difícil	Appointment =	Cita
Inconvenient = Inconveniente	Benefit =	Beneficio
Kick = Patada, patear	At least =	Por lo menos
Room = Cuarto	To rent =	Rentar
To be finished = Terminar	To be on time =	Estar a tiempo

- To hope so=** Esperar eso **To find out =** Enterarse
As soon as =Tan pronto como **Around=** alrededor de
- They're constructing =** Están construyendo
- To be expecting =** Estar esperando
- You got to be kidding=** Tu debes estar bromeando
- Nice meeting you =** Encantado de conocerle
- A two floor house =** Casa de 2 niveles
- Make yourself at home=** Sientete como en tu casa
- Real Estate Agency =** Agencia de bienes y raíces
- Real Estate Agent =** Agente de bienes y raíces
- Traffic jam =** Tapón, entaponamiento
- To be going up and down the stairs =** Subir y bajar las escaleras



CONVERSATION

AT THE REAL ESTATE OFFICE

Real Estate agent: Good afternoon, please come in and sit down. Make yourself at home.

Mr. González: Thank you, I'm sorry I'm late, but there's a traffic jam. It's really impossible to be on time in this city.

- Real Estate agent:** Yes, there are many cars around and besides that, all the new highways they're constructing. I hope all the inconveniences we have now will be for our own benefit when they're finished.
- Mr. González:** Let's hope so. Well I made an appointment with you because I need to rent a house.
- Real Estate agent:** What kind of house would you like to rent?
- Mr. González:** We need four bedrooms, at least three bathrooms, a living room, a dining room, a garage with room for three cars, a big yard and a kitchen of course.
- Real Estate agent:** Would you like a two floor house?
- Mr. González:** Not really-We'd rather have just one floor. It's a little uncomfortable to be going up and down the stairs.
- Real Estate agent:** Well, I think we have the right house for your family. It's in a very nice neighborhood, you will like it, you'll love it.
- Mr. González:** How much will the rent be?
- Real Estate agent:** Not much. Just fifteen thousand pesos.

Mr. González:

Fifteen thousand pesos? You got
To be kidding. That's too expensive. We
can't afford that.

Real Estate agent:

Don't worry, we'll show you
another one, less expensive of
course. We'll let you know as
soon as we find out.

Mr. González:

All right. I'll be expecting your
call. Here are my phone numbers,
Please call me as soon as possible.
See you and thanks for everything.

Real Estate agent:

Thanks for coming Mr. González.
Nice meeting you.

Mr. González:

Nice meeting you, too. Good bye.

Translate the conversation into Spanish.

Real Estate agent:

Quisiera una casa grande y moderna.

Un jardín grande con un estanque.

Un garaje para el coche y para la moto.

Un cuarto para los invitados.

Real Estate agent:

Quisiera una casa grande y moderna.

Un jardín grande con un estanque.

Un garaje para el coche y para la moto.

Un cuarto para los invitados.

Un cuarto para los invitados.

Un cuarto para los invitados.

Mr. González:

Real Estate agent:

Mr. González:

Real Estate agent:

Mr. González:

Real Estate agent:

Mr. González:

Real Estate agent:

Mr. González:

Real Estate agent:

Mr. González:

Real Estate agent:

Mr. González:

PRACTICE X

Students should tell in class what kind of house they need for their family.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. Nos fuimos a Brasil por nuestra propia cuenta.

2. Ironelys hizo su trabajo solita.

3. Yo misma me hice el vestido.

4. Ellos pudieron aprender Inglés solos.

5. Yo mismo lo traje.

6. Hay un tapón enorme todos los días.

7. Estaré esperando su llamada.

8. Ven conmigo.

9. Nosotros te esperamos.

10. Yo hablo con ella todos los días.

11. El hueso es para el (Perro)

12. Por favor danos el dinero.

13. Nosotros los llamamos a ustedes.

14. Ella trabaja con ellos.

15. Ese libro es mío.

16. Esos zapatos son tuyos.



17. Este carro es suyo (De Lanny).

18. Estas pelotas son tuyas (De tu Hijo).

19. Esta comida es suya (Del Perro).

20. Esta casa es nuestra.

21. Ese apartamento es de ustedes.

22. El carro de Linda es nuevo.

23. La Jipeta de mi esposa es Azul.

24. La Mamá de Mary y Susana está aquí.

25. La profesora de los niños es buena.

26. La escuela de los estudiantes es grande.

27. No hay dinero.

28. Hay muchos niños aquí.

29. Hay agua para todo el mundo.

30. ¿Hay ensalada? Si.

31. ¿Hay muchos libros en la escuela? No.



LESSON FIFTEEN

VOCABULARY

Enough	=	Suficiente	To respect /ed	=	Respetar
Nobody	=	Nadie	To be afraid	=	Estar asustado
Choice	=	Elección	Tired	=	Cansado
Building	=	Construcción	Partner	=	socio, pareja
To be allowed	=	Estar permitido	Prom	=	Promoción
Prom party	=	Fiesta promoción	Blanket	=	Manta
All over	=	Por todas partes	Anybody	=	Alguien
On top of	=	Encima de	Homeroom	=	Aula titular
Principal	=	Director de escuela	Main	=	Principal
A bottle of	=	Una botella de	Auditorium	=	Auditorio
Seats	=	Asiento	Everybody	=	Todos
Angry	=	Enfadado	Skip/ed	=	Faltar a, saltar
Thief / Thieves	=	Ladrón	Alive	=	Vivo
Mad	=	Loco, enojado	Meeting	=	Reunión
Hear / Heard	=	Oír	News	=	Noticia
Speech	=	Discurso	Blond	=	Rubio/a
Jail	=	Cárcel	Homesick	=	Nostálgico
Treatment	=	Tratamiento	To Skip school	=	Faltar a clase
It's all over	=	Se acabó	Blondie	=	Rubita
Unable	=	No poder	Kinds	=	Tipos
No matter what	=	No importa que			



VERB TO BE

PAST TENSE

I	Was
You	Were
He	Was
She	Was
It	Was
We	Were
You	Were
They	Were

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

PRONOUN + TO BE + COMPLEMENT

- 1.- I was in the building when the police arrived.
- 2.- They were sick and nobody helped them.
- 3.- It was Lisa's birthday last week.
- 4.- It was your choice to study English.
- 5.- We were at our boss' office when Mary wanted to talk to us.



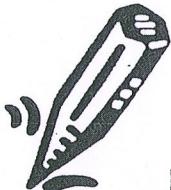
PRACTICE I

Translate the affirmative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should practice saying affirmative sentences to other students using the past tense of the verb To Be.



PRACTICE III

Write your own affirmative sentences using the past tense of the verb To Be. Translate them into Spanish.

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



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

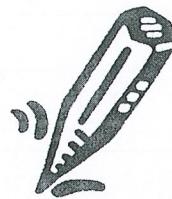
PRONOUN + TO BE + NOT + COMPLEMENT

CONTRACTIONS

Was Not	=	Wasn't
Were Not	=	Weren't

- 1.- We weren't happy with his decision, but we had to respect it.
- 2.- They weren't afraid, they were just tired.
- 3.- My mother's dog wasn't angry at me. It was angry at my sister's son.

- 4.- Tom wasn't at school today. He skipped school this morning.
- 5.- We weren't sure if the thief was still home when we got there.



PRACTICE I

Translate the negative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should practice saying negative sentences to other students using the past tense of the verb To Be.



PRACTICE III

Write your own negative sentences using the past tense of the verb To Be. Translate them into Spanish.

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



YES/NO QUESTIONS AND SHORT ANSWERS

1.- Were you happy in San Francisco?

- Yes, We were.
- No, We weren't.

2.- Was your grandmother alive last year?

- Yes, She was.
- No, She wasn't.

3.- Were They mad at you after the meeting?

- Yes, They were.
- No, They weren't.

4.- Was I your partner at your prom?

- Yes, You were.
- No, You weren't.



PRACTICE I

Translate the yes/no questions into Spanish.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

PRACTICE II

Students should practice asking yes/no questions to other students.



PRACTICE III

Write your own yes/no questions. Answer with a Short Answer.
Translate them into Spanish.

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



INFORMATION QUESTIONS

1.- Where were you last night?

- I was at a restaurant.

2.- When was Mary here?

- She was here two weeks ago.

3.- What was Tim like when he was a child?

- He was blond and fat.

4.- How were they?

- They were fine.

5.- Why were you sad?

- Because I heard a very bad news.



PRACTICE I

Translate the information questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should practice saying information questions to other students.



PRACTICE III

Write your own information questions. Answer them, translate them into Spanish.

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





THERE WAS / THERE WERE

Affirmative Sentences

- 1.- There was a beautiful blanket on that bed when I came last year.
- 2.- There were pictures all over the house at Tim's place.
- 3.- There was an old lady at the bus stop.
- 4.- There were a lot of papers on top of his desk when I visited him.
- 5.- There was nobody there to tell me not to do it.



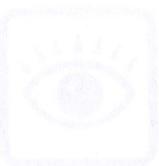
PRACTICE I

Translate the affirmative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences using There was / There were.



PRACTICE III

Write your own affirmative sentences using There was / There were.
Translate them into Spanish.

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



Negative Sentences

- 1.- There wasn't anybody home when we arrived.
- 2.- There weren't any kids allowed to get in.
- 3.- There wasn't enough food for everybody.
- 4.- There weren't enough seats at the auditorium.



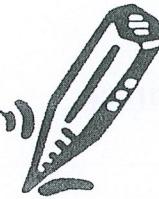
PRACTICE I

Translate the negative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell negative sentences using There was / There were.



PRACTICE III

Write your own negative sentences using There was / There were.
Translate them into Spanish.

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



Yes/No Questions / Short Answers

1.- Was there a bottle of coke in the refrigerator this morning?

- Yes, there was.
- No, there wasn't.

2.- Were there people in the swimming pool after seven?

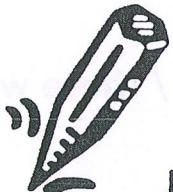
- Yes, there were.
- No, there weren't.

3.- Was there a nice Principal at your school?

- Yes, there was.
- No, there wasn't.

4.- Were there a lot of students in your homeroom?

- Yes, there were.
- No, there weren't.



PRACTICE I

Translate the yes/no questions and short answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask yes/no questions to other students in class using There was / There were.



PRACTICE III

Write your own yes/no questions using There was / There were. Answer them, translate them into Spanish.

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



ORDINAL NUMBERS

- 1st First
- 2nd Second
- 3rd Third
- 4th Fourth
- 5th Fifth
- 6th Sixth
- 7th Seventh
- 8th Eight
- 9th Ninth
- 10th Tenth
- 11th Eleventh
- 12th Twelfth
- 13th Thirteenth
- 14th Fourteenth
- 15th Fifteenth
- 16th Sixteenth
- 17th Seventeenth
- 18th Eighteenth

- 19th Nineteenth
- 20th Twentieth
- 21st Twenty-first
- 22nd Twenty-second
- 23rd Twenty-third
- 24th Twenty-fourth
- 30th Thirtieth
- 40th Fortieth
- 50th Fiftieth
- 60th Sixtieth
- 70th Seventieth
- 80th Eightieth
- 90th Ninetieth
- 100th One Hundredth

PRACTICE IV

Tell similar sentences: Use ordinal numbers.

EXAMPLE:

Today is November 27th.

Susan's birthday is on May 15th.



PRACTICE V

Write your own sentences using ordinal numbers. Translate them into Spanish.

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



Other way of telling cardinal numbers

1900 = One thousand nine hundred
or Nineteen hundred

1200 = One thousand two hundred
or Twelve hundred



FUTURE TENSE

TO BE

I'll be
You'll be
He'll be
She'll be
It'll be
We'll be
You'll be
They'll be

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

Pronoun + Will be + Complement

- 1.- I'll be home at three o' clock.
- 2.- He'll be happy if he sees Mary.
- 3.- They'll be tired tonight.



PRACTICE I

Translate the affirmative sentences into Spanish.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

PRACTICE II

Students should tell affirmative sentences using the verb To be in future tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own affirmative sentences using the verb To be in future tense. Translate them into Spanish.

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



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Pronoun + Will not be (Won't be) + Complement

- 1.- I won't be at the office after five.
- 2.- We won't be sick after we finish the treatment.
- 3.- He won't be homesick if he stays with us.



PRACTICE I

Translate the negative sentences into Spanish.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

PRACTICE II

Students should tell negative sentences using the verb To be in future tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own negative sentences using the verb To be in future tense. Translate them into Spanish.

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



Yes / No Questions- Short Answers

Will + Pronoun + be + Complement

1.- Will you be able to go with me to the beach?

- Yes, I will.
- No, I won't.

2.- Will she be happy at her birthday party?

- Yes, She will.
- No, She won't.

3.- Will they be on time to give out their speech?

- Yes, They will.
- No, They won't.



PRACTICE I

Translate the yes/no questions into Spanish.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

PRACTICE II

Students should ask yes/no questions using the verb To be in future tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own yes/no questions using the verb To be in future tense.
Translate them into Spanish.

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



INFORMATION QUESTIONS

Interrogative word + Will + Pronoun + be + Complement

1.- Who will be with you in Jail?

- My lawyer will be with me.

2.- How will she be there?

- She'll be there no matter what.

3.- Where will they be?

- They'll be at their parents'.

4.- How long will you be there?

- I'll be there for three days.

5.- Why will she be happy?

- 'Cause her boyfriend will visit her tonight.



PRACTICE I

Translate the information questions and answers into Spanish.

1.

2.

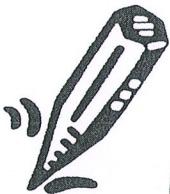
3.

4.

5.

PRACTICE II

Students should tell yes/no questions using the verb To be in future tense.



PRACTICE III

**Write your own yes/no questions using the verb To be in future tense.
Translate them into Spanish.**

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



EXAMPLES

There will be= Habrá, habrán

Affirmative sentence

- 1.- There will be a party tonight.
 - 2.- There will be a lot of students at school tomorrow.

Negative sentences

- 1.- There won't be enough room for everybody at the wedding.
 - 2.- There won't be a new car for you.

Asking questions

- 1.- Will there be food for us?

Yes, there will be.

No, there won't be.

- 2.- Will there be a new English teacher?

Yes, there will be.

No, there won't be.



PRACTICE I

Write affirmative sentences using there will be; translate them into Spanish.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

PRACTICE II

Write yes /no questions using there will be; answer with a short answer; translate them into Spanish.

1.

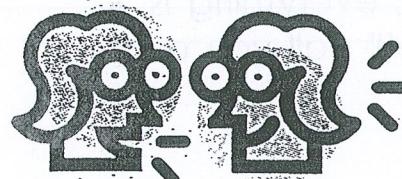
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



VOCABULARY

Noise	=	Ruido	Thank God =	Gracias a Dios
Try / Tried	=	Intentar	Worse =	Peor
Nervous	=	Nervioso	Things =	Cosas
Shaking	=	Temblando	Shoot / Shot =	Disparar
Cut/cut=	Corte, cortar	To be over	=	acabar
Keep	=	Guardar	Calm down	= Calmarse
Gun	=	pistola	Drawer	= Cajón
Working	=	Trabajando	Thief	= Ladrón
Relax =	Relajarse, descansar			

- Unfortunately**= Desafotunadamente
- How many times**= Cuántas veces
- Decide / Decided**= Decidir
- Think / Thought** = Creer, Pensar
- Close / Closed** = Cerca, cerrado
- Telephone Cable** = Cable de Teléfono



CONVERSATION

Police Officer: Were you inside the house when the thief got in?

Woman: Yes, I was officer. I was upstairs in my bedroom. I heard a noise and I tried to go downstairs, but I was very nervous. My legs were shaking, so I decided to go back to my room and call the police.

Police Officer: Was the telephone working?

Woman: Unfortunately it wasn't, the thief cut the cables. I was not able to ask for help. It was then when I thought of my husband's gun. I took it from the drawer where he always keeps it and I waited until the thief came into my room.

Police Officer: Was anybody else home?

Woman:

Thank God nobody was there. Things could be worse. I was very worried 'cause my children were almost back from school. I didn't have much time left. So I had to do it. I closed my eyes and I shot him.

Police Officer:

How many times did you shoot him?

Woman:

I was very nervous. I can't remember.

Police Officer:

Well, Lady calm down, relax now, everything is over. You can go home and we'll call you as soon as we need you.

Woman:

Thank you officer.

Thank you very much.

Translate the conversation

Police Officer:

Woman:

Hod zjotoweb op et hawn i wnei aqet am

Tot jnblota se aqet. An tawt aqet am

erl libo binu mone am aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

Police Officer:

Woman:

erl libo erl tuq aqet. Tawt aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

nerw nerw aqet. Tawt aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

meri ti doof. Tawt aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

erl libo erl tuq aqet. Tawt aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

Police Officer:

Woman:

erl libo erl tuq aqet. Tawt aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

erl libo erl tuq aqet. Tawt aqet op et hawn i wnei aqet

Police Officer:

Woman:

Police Officer:

Woman:

PRACTICE XIII

Tell the teacher what was this conversation about. Use Simple Past Tense.



PRACTICE XIV

Translate into English.

1. Estaré en casa a las 4:00 p.m.

2. No estabas conmigo cuando te necesitaba.

3. Cálmese señora, todo está bien ahora.

4. La madre de mi padre tenía mucho miedo.

5. ¿Estaba él enojado conmigo?

6. ¿Te gustaría estar con él ésta noche?

7. Yo estaba aquí ayer.

8. Ellos tenían mucha hambre.

9. Tú tenías frío.

10. Hacía brisa ayer.

11. Ella estaba feliz, porque su equipo ganó.

12. Yo no tenía sed.

13. Nosotros no estábamos allá.

14. ¿El estaba contigo?

15. ¿Estaban tus hermanos en tu casa?

16. ¿Yo estaba contigo en el colegio?

17. ¿Dónde estabas?

18. ¿Cuándo estaba Mary aquí?

19. ¿Por qué fuiste?

20. ¿Cómo me darías el dinero?

21. ¿Qué quieres?

22. ¿Qué ella hace?

23. ¿Cuál carro tu comprarás?

24. ¿De quiénes son estos zapatos?

25. ¿De quién es esta casa?

26. ¿Cuál vestido puedes prestarme?



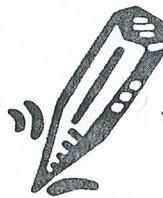
LESSON SIXTEEN

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES + ER + THAN

EXAMPLES.-

- 1.- Tom is taller than Mary.
- 2.- Mary is shorter than Tom.
- 3.- Katyuska is happier than Linda.
- 4.- Tim was sadder than Bill.
- 5.- Water wasn't colder than the juice.
- 6.- Juice is better than coke.



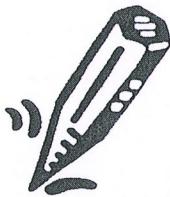
PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences using comparative adjectives.



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using comparative adjectives. Translate them into Spanish.

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



MORE	+	ADJECTIVE	+	THAN
LESS	+	ADJECTIVE	+	THAN

- 1.- Sue's more beautiful than Beth.
- 2.- A BMW is more expensive than a Toyota.
- 3.- Linda's father's more attractive than Mary's.
- 4.- I'm less beautiful than you.
- 5.- A BMW is less expensive than a Castle.
- 6.- Linda's father is less attractive than Mary's.
- 7.- This book is worse than mine.
- 8.- Santiago is farther than Villa Altamaria.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences using comparative adjectives (more and less).



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using comparative adjectives (more and less). Translate them into Spanish.

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



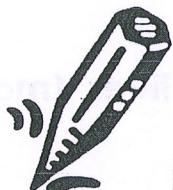
AS + ADJECTIVES
= Tan

+ AS

as

como

- 1.- Linda is as tall as Mary.
- 2.- John's brother is as fat as him.
- 3.- Santo Domingo was as hot as Puerto Rico.
- 4.- My sister isn't as beautiful as my cousin.
- 5.- My steak is as good as yours.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences using comparative adjectives (as- as)



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using comparative adjectives (as - as).
Translate them into Spanish.

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



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

THE + ADJECTIVE + EST

EXAMPLES.-

- 1.- Bob is the tallest boy at school.
- 2.- Susan's the youngest in our family.
- 3.- That book is the best one I read last year.
- 4.- She's the richest woman in the world.
- 5.- Your steak was the worst he brought.
- 6.- Pedernales is the farthest city from Santo Domingo.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences using superlative adjectives.



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using superlative adjectives. Translate them into Spanish.

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



THE MOST + ADJECTIVE
THE LEAST + ADJECTIVE

- 1.- The old Lady is the most intelligent student.
- 2.- She always sits on the most comfortable seat.
- 3.- Pavarotti is the best singer to me.
- 4.- Betty is the worst person you could ever know.
- 5.- Sarah is the least ambitious of us.



PRACTICE I

Translate the sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell sentences using superlative adjectives (most and least).



PRACTICE III

Write your own sentences using superlative adjectives (the most and the least). Translate them into Spanish.

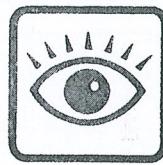
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



VOCABULARY

More	=	Más	Comfortable	=	Cómodo
Thin	=	Delgado	Than	=	que
Intelligent	=	Inteligente	Cheap	=	Barato
Less	=	Menos	Good	=	Bueno
Expensive	=	Caro	The most	=	El más
Necessary	=	Necesario	Bad	=	Malo
The least	=	El menos	Difficult	=	Difícil
Wide	=	Ancho	Ever	=	Nunca
Easy	=	Fácil	Narrow	=	Estrecho
Ambitious	=	Ambicioso	Hard	=	Duro
Very	=	Muy	Rich	=	Rico
Clean	=	Limpio	Tall	=	Alto
Poor	=	Pobre	Dirty	=	Sucio
Short	=	Corto	Fat	=	Gordo

Long	=	Largo	Old	=	Viejo
Young	=	Joven	Sad	=	Triste
New	=	Nuevo	Small	=	Pequeño
Light	=	Claro	Happy	=	Feliz
Dark	=	Oscuro	Heavy	=	Pesado
Large	=	Largo	Big	=	Grande



WHICH

Cuál
Cuáles

WHOSE

De quién
De quiénes

WHO

Quién
Quiénes

1.- Which movie is better?

- The one in Cinema.

2.- Which is the heaviest bed?

- Marco's.

3.- Who is the most intelligent in class?

- Clara is.

4.- Who is the richest woman in here?

- I am.

5.- Whose the most expensive car in town?

- It's Mrs. Brown's.

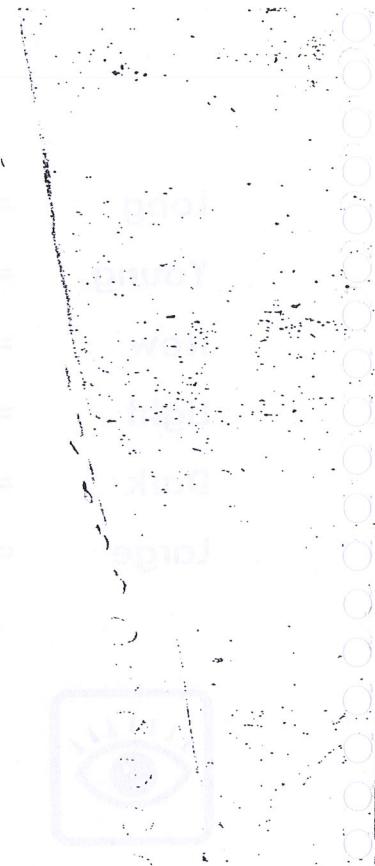
6.- Whose the cheapest dress?

- It's hers.



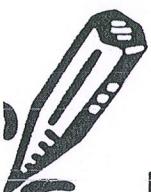
PRACTICE I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.



PRACTICE II

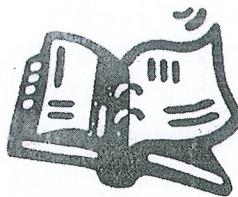
Students should tell questions using which, whose and who.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions using which, whose and who. Translate them into Spanish.

Varied n



VOCABULARY

To Mean = querer decir

To be doing = Estar haciendo

To be on sale = En venta

Price = Precio

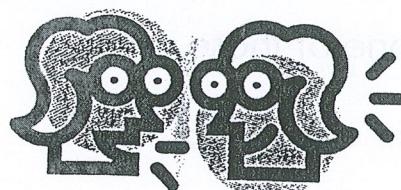
Man = Hombre

Bargaining = comprar en baratillo

How much are they? = Cuánto cuestan

To be out of your mind = estar loco

How much is it? = Cuánto cuesta



CONVERSATION

AT THE STORE.-

Mike: Hi! Joey. What a nice surprise to see you here!

Joey: Hi! Mike. Why are you here?

Mike: What do you mean?

Joey: I mean, what are you doing here?

Mike: I want to buy a shirt and some pairs of pants, too.

Joey: Look at all these shirts. They're nice.

- Mike:** How much are they?
- Joey:** They're on sale. They're just 55 dollars.
- Mike:** Which ones? These ones?
- Joey:** Yes, those ones.
- Mike:** You're out of your mind. They're too expensive. I can't buy a 55 dollar shirt. I need to buy a cheaper one.
- Joey:** Then look at those ones, they're just 15 dollars.
- Mike:** That's a good price, I'll buy one of those.
- Joey:** You won't even look at them! Hey! Man, You really like bargaining.

Translate the conversation into Spanish.

- Mike:** _____
- Joey:** _____
- Mike:** _____

Joey:

Mike:

Joey:

Translate into English.

1. María es más alta que Josefina.

2. José es más viejo que su hermano.

3. Mi carro es mejor que el tuyo.

4. Ese libro es peor que éste.

5. Yo soy más bonita que tú.

6. El tiene menos dinero que yo.

7. María es la más bonita en la familia.

8. José es el más alto.

9. Este es el carro menos caro.

10. Mi esposa es la mejor dentista.

11. Ese es el peor libro que compré.

12. Laura es más rápida que María.

13. Este cuarto es más pequeño que le otro.

14. Mi carro es mejor que el de José.
15. El trabajo de mi esposo es peor que el mío.
16. Mi perro es más inteligente que el gato.
17. Mi casa es más cara que el del vecino.
18. Mis zapatos son menos caros que los de Evelyn.
19. Carlos es el más fuerte de la clase.
20. La profesora es la más bajita en la clase.
21. Esta silla es la más cómoda.
22. Susan es la mejor estudiante.
23. Pedro es el peor amigo que pudieras tener.
24. Linda es tan bonita como Mary.



LESSON SEVENTEEN



VOCABULARY

Adding	=	Añadir	Gin	=	Ginebra
Asking	=	Preguntar	Stop	=	Parada, parar
To be rich	=	Ser rico	Missing	=	Perdido
Decorating	=	Decorando	Dead	=	Muerto
Earning	=	Ganando	Emerging	=	Surgiendo
Expecting	=	Esperando	Madly	=	locamente
Outside	=	Afuera	Growing up	=	Creciendo
Planning	=	Planificando	For long	=	Por mucho tiempo
From nothing	=	De la nada	Otherwise	=	de otro modo
To loose weight	=	perder peso	To be on a diet	=	estar a dieta
Saturday night	=	Sábado en la noche			
To gain weight	=	aumentar de peso			
Considering	=	Tomando en cuenta , considerando			



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

PRONOUN + VERB TO BE (Simple Present Tense) + ING FORM OF THE VERB + COMPLEMENT.-

EXAMPLES.-

- 1.- I'm dancing with Tom right now.
- 2.- You're studying English with me.
- 3.- He's still sleeping.
- 4.- She's swimming every day.
- 5.- We're asking some questions to the teacher about the new lesson.
- 6.- They're sitting next to me.



PRACTICE I

Translate the affirmative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

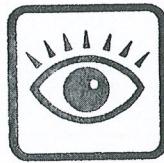
Students should tell affirmative sentences using present progressive tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own affirmative sentences using present progressive tense, translate them into Spanish.

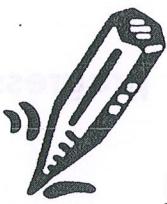
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

PRONOUN + VERB TO BE (Simple Present Tense) + NOT + ING FORM OF THE VERB + COMPLEMENT.-

- 1.- I'm not needing you madly.
- 2.- Mary's business isn't emerging from nothing.
- 3.- We aren't getting a very good deal for December.
- 4.- Tom isn't becoming a giant, he's just growing up.
- 5.- Sue's boyfriend isn't drinking to much Gin, He should stop saying he is.



PRACTICE I

Translate the negative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

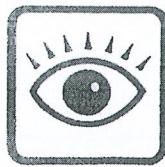
Students should tell negative sentences using present Progressive tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own negative sentences using present progressive tense.
Translate them into Spanish.

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



ASKING QUESTIONS

YES / NO QUESTIONS - SHORT ANSWERS

VERB TO BE + PRONOUN + ING FORM OF THE VERB + COMPLEMENT.-

1.- Are you missing Tom?

- Yes, I am.
- No, I'm not.

2.- Is Linda planning to stay here for long?

- Yes, she is.
- No, she isn't.

3.- Are your parents considering you to go to Europe with them?

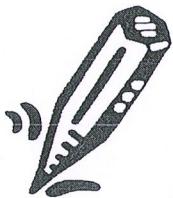
- Yes, They are.
- No, They aren't.

4.- I can't talk to you now, I'm calling up Linda, are you waiting here for a long time?

- Yes, I am.
- No, I'm not.

5.- The Kids' mother's waiting outside, are you expecting her today?

- Yes, I am.
- No, I'm not.



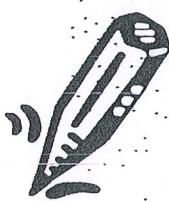
PRACTICE I

Translate the questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions using present progressive tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions using present progressive tense, translate them into Spanish.

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



INFORMATION QUESTIONS AND COMPLEMENT ANSWERS

INTERROGATIVE WORD + VER TO BE + PRONOUN + ING FORM OF THE VERB + THE COMPLEMENT.-

EXAMPLES.-

1.- Who's earning a lot of money at your office?

Mary is.

2.- What are you decorating now?

Right now. I'm decorating my room.

3.- Why are you counting all that money in front of everybody?

'Cause I want them to know that I'm rich.

4.- Where is she asking him to stay?

She's asking him to stay at her mother's.

5.- When are you adding the new guests to the list?

I'm adding them Saturday night.



PRACTICE I

Translate the information questions into Spanish.

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



PRACTICE II

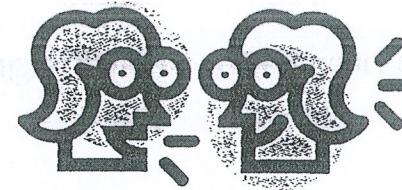
Students should ask information questions using present Progressive tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own information questions using present progressive tense, translate them into Spanish.

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



CONVERSATION

Sandra: (Knock – Knock)

Joan: Who is it?

Sandra: It's Sandra, your next door neighbor.

Joan: Just a minute. I'm taking a shower.

Sandra: It's all right, I can come back later.

Joan: Just wait one more minute, I'm almost finished . Don't leave, please.

Sandra: O key, I'll wait.

Joan: Hi! Sandra, I'm sorry I made you wait, I wasn't expecting you now, you said you were coming tonight.

Sandra: I know, but I changed my mind.

Joan: Why did you change your mind?
Are you dating someone tonight?

Sandra: Not really. To tell you the truth.
I'm decorating my house tomorrow morning,
thought it was better visiting
you now in order to be able to go to bed earlier.

Joan: All right, It's Okey anyway.
Would you like something to drink?

You have here champagne, whisky

ding. A soda will be perfect.

It, I'm not use to see you drinking
thought I misunderstood you. I was

You shouldn't be. You know
matter of having a good sense of humor.

or soda, a diet one of course.

ays trying to loose weight, aren't you?

remind me of that, not now,
please. Not after what I did.

you do?

the cans;

ns of what?

ns of tuna fish.

crazy? Are you sick?

crazy and I'm not sick either. I was
ngry. I was starving.

start controlling yourself,

se you'll look like a monster in such a short

Sandra: _____
Joan: _____

Sandra: _____
Joan: _____

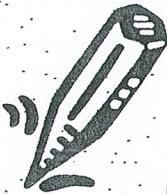
Sandra: _____

PRACTICE IV

Students should ask to each other what their doing tonight.

EXAMPLE.-

- A: What are you doing tonight?
B: I'm helping out my kids with their homework.



PRACTICE V

Translate into English.

1. Me estoy duchando.

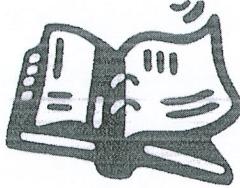
2. Vamos, cuéntamelo.

3. No te enajes conmigo.

4. Tom está bromeando.

5. Qué vas a hacer ésta noche?

6. Voy a bailar.
7. Mi hermano está saliendo con Lucy.
8. Estoy dándole una mano a mi hermana con su tarea.
9. Estoy aumentando de peso.
10. Creo que él está mal interpretando mi posición.
11. No hay ningún mal entendido.
12. Ellas no están teniendo muy buen sentido del humor últimamente.
13. Ella no está creciendo mucho.
14. Yo no me estoy muriendo.
15. Juan no está esperando tu visita hoy.
16. Mi hijo no se está muriendo de hambre en ese país.
17. ¿Estás controlando la situación? Sí
18. ¿El está planificando seguir adelante con eso?
19. ¿Ella se está pareciendo a su mamá?
20. ¿Por qué estás decorando esa habitación?
21. Quién falta?
22. Qué falta?

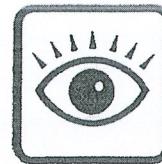


LESSON EIGHTEEN

VOCABULARY

To lie/lied =	Mentir	To be a lier =	Ser un mentiroso
Get-Getting =	Obtener	To show up =	Aparecerse
Nervous =	Nervioso	To show up =	Mostrar
To date/dating =	Salir	Sit/sitting =	Sentarse
Row =	Fila	In a row =	De corrido
Tell/telling =	Decir	Chase/chasing =	Perseguir
The Truth =	La verdad	To give up =	Darse por vencido
True =	Cierto	To give/Giving =	Dar, donar
Chance =	Posibilidad	Right away=	Inmediatamente
Job =	Trabajo	All over =	Por todas partes
Company =	Compañía	Adjective =	Adjetivo
Appropriate =	Apropiado	To dial/Dialing =	Marcar
System=	Sistema	At all =	En todo
Having =	Teniendo	Should =	Deberia
Somebody =	Alguien	To hurt =	Lastimar,doler
To interfere/d=	Intervene ^{IR}	To wish(ed) =	Desear
It is all over =	Se acabó	To solve/d =	Resolver
Invited =	Invitado	Even=	Hasta (tu), empate, ni
Work/working=	Trabajar	Need/needing =	Necesar
To describe/d =	Describir	To go back=	Regresar
To apply for/applying for		=	Solicitar

Fall down/fell down	=	caerse
Complain/complaining	=	Quejarse
Complicate/complicating	=	Complicar
Area code	=	Codigo de area
To find out/found out	=	Averiguar
To arrange/arranging	=	Arreglar
To advertise/advertising	=	Anunciar
To spend/spent	=	Gastar, pasar
To twinkle/twinkling	=	Pestañar
To stare at/staring	=	Fijar la mirada
Manage/managing	=	Administrar
To go steady	=	ser novios
To have seniority	=	Tener antigüedad
To be in the mood of	=	Estar en el animo de
To be one's business	=	Ser asunto de uno
To fall in love	=	Enamorarse
It's not your business	=	No es asunto tuyo
To get nervous/got nervous	=	ponerse nervioso
To appreciate/appreciating	=	Apreciar, Valorar
That's none of your business	=	Eso no es asunto tuyo



Past Progressive Tense

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

Pronoun + Verb to be (past tense) + ing form of the verb complement.

Examples:

1. I was getting nervous when He showed up.
2. Linda's son was dating my daughter last year.
3. My husband and I were watching T.V. yesterday evening.
4. We were sitting on the ~~firs~~ first row at last night show.



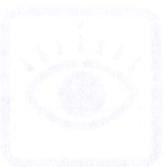
Practice I

Translate the affirmative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell affirmative sentences using past Progressive Tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own affirmative sentences using past progressive Tense.

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



NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Examples:

1. The mosst expensive car wasn't working well when they tried to sell it to me.
2. I wasn't needing money when he asked me if I wanted to borrow some.
3. My husband's friend wasn't complicating the whole situation before telling the truth.
4. The dog wasn't chasing the girl, she fell down.
5. They weren't giving me a chance to do it all over.



PRACTICE ONE



Practice I

Translate the negative sentences into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell negative sentences using past
Progressive Tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own negative sentences using past progressive Tense.

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



YES/NO QUESTIONS

Verb to be + pronoun + ing form of the verb + complement.

Examples:

1. Was I using the appropriate adjective to describe him?

Yes, you were, but he's even worse than that.

2. Was she dialing the correct area code to call him?

No, she wasn't. That's why she couldn't talk to him.

3. Were they appreciating his help before they found out?

They were appreciating his help until they found out he didn't do it to help them at all.

4. Were we arranging the kinds of people to be invited?

No, we weren't. We were just trying not to spend a lot of money.



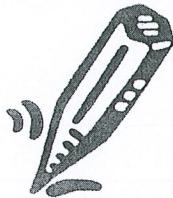
Practice I

Translate the questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions using past progressive Tense.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions using past progressive Tense.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.



INFORMATION QUESTIONS

Examples:

advertising

1. Who was advertising your English learning system on the radio when they called you from Banco de Reservas?

Alfredo Freites was.

2. Why was she twinkling her eyes when he was staring at her?

Because she got nervous.

3. When were they going steady?

Last year.

4. Where were you having seniority?

I was having it at my afternoon job.

5. How was he managing the store?

Everything was in order.



Practice I

Translate the information questions and answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

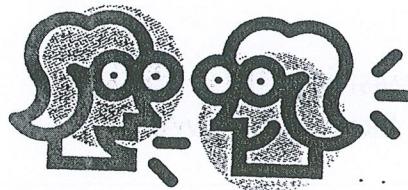
Students should ask information questions using past Progressive Tense, other students should answer the questions.



PRACTICE III

Write your own information questions using past progressive Tense, answer them, Translate them into Spanish.

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



CONVERSATION

- Sue : Hey! Bob, why were you staring at me at the meeting?
- Bob : I wasn't staring at you. I was looking at somebody else.
- Sue : Don't be a lier. I just wanted to know if you are still mad at me.
- Bob : Why should I?
- Sue : I don't know, but you act as if you were mad at me since we stopped going out.

- Bob : That I what?
- Sue : You don't even talk to me.
- Bob : That's you're problem, you're always Complaining about everything.
- Sue : I'm not always complaning. It was you who was interfering in things were none of your business.
- Bob : I think it's better not to continue hurting each other.
- Sue : I think you're right. Would you like to go Back?
- Bob : Of course I do. I was just wishing that. Pick you up at eight o' clock. I love you sweet Heart.
- Sue : I love you, too honey.

Translate the conversation into Spanish.

- Sue : _____
- Bob : _____
- Sue : _____
- Bob : _____
- Sue : _____
- Bod : _____
- Sue : _____

Bob : _____

Sue : _____

Bob : _____

Sue : _____

Bob : _____

Sue : _____

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. Estaba deseando arreglarme contigo.

2. Bob no estaba en el ánimo de seguir discutiendo.

3. Tom y Mary se estaban lastimando cada vez que se veían.

4. Yo no estaba interfiriendo en tu vida.

5. Yo sabía que eso no era asunto mío, por eso yo no estaba dando mi opinión al respecto.

6. ¿ Tú estabas haciendo la cena cuando yo te llamé?

7. ¿ Por qué él te estaba mirando fijamente?

8. Necesito dinero.

9. Ellos no trabajan conmigo.

10. ¿Tú quieres ir mañana?

11. Te ví en el cine ayer.

12. ¿Terminaste?

13. El no me dió la carta.

14. Por favor, abre la puerta.

15. Vamos a un restaurante esta noche.

16. Te llamaré más tarde.

17. El no vendrá temprano.

18. ¿Ayudará María a su hermano?

19. Me gustaría manejar un carro nuevo.

20. Por favor, no te vayas.

21. El no me besaría aquí.

22. No puedo ahora mismo.

23. Yo te estaba viendo.

24. Ella estaba ayudando a su hermano.

25. El no estaba mirándome fijamente.

26. ¿Ustedes se estaban poniendo nerviosos?

27. ¿Tú estabas discutiendo con tu esposo?

28. ¿Por qué el árbol se estaba cayendo?

29. ¿Dónde el estaba solicitando empleo?

30. ¿Quién se estaba quejando sobre esa situación?



LESSON NINETEEN

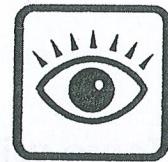
VOCABULARY

Who	= Quién/	Tiny	= Pequeñito
Awaked	= Despierto	Spy	= Espia
Guy	= Tipo	To switch	= Intercambiar
Grandpa	= Abuelito	Grandma	= Abuelita
Delivery man	= Repartidor	Prayer	= Rezo, oracion
To deliver	= Repartir	Handwriting	= Escritura
All of	= Todo de	Maid	= Criada
To clean up	= Limpiar	Mess	= Desorden
Lady	= Señora	Murderer	= Asesino
To help out	= echar una mano	To whisper / ed	= secretar
Church	= Iglesia	Pray	= Rezar
Spelling	= Ortografía	Preacher	= Predicador
Owner	= Dueño	Rest / ed	= Descansar,
Goods	= mercancías	Buddy	= Compinche
To preach	= Predicar	To retouch	= Retorcer
Twisted	= Retorcido	Sharp pain	= Retorcijón
In a short time	= En un Momentito		
All of a sudden	= De repente		



NOTE:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Who | = Quien |
| Who | = Quien no auxiliary is used in present and past tense |
| Who | = A quien, con quien, para quien, por quien auxiliary verb is used in present and past tense and the preposition at the end. |
| Whom | = Quien – al final de la oración y después de la preposición. |



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Asking questions with who

1. **Who needs money?**
Mary does.
2. **Who wants to go?**
We do.
3. **Who has a nice handwriting?**
My father does.
4. **Who do you want to see?**
I want to see Mary.
5. **Who wants to see Mary?**
I do.
6. **Who does she want to talk to?**
To Peter.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions in Simple Present Tense using Who and answer them with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions in Simple Present Tense using Who and answer with a short answer.

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



PAST TENSE

1. Who went to Brazil last year?

Linda and Sue did.

2. Who stayed over your place for the weekend?

My cousin mathew did.

3. Who told you the truth?

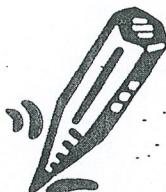
My great grandmother did.

4. Who did you talk to?

I talked to my aunt.

5. Who did you wait for?

I waited for Tom.



Practice I

Translate the questions into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions in Past Tense using Who and answer them with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions in Past Tense using Who, answer them with a short answer, translate them into Spanish.

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



FUTURE TENSE

1. **Who will go with you?**
My sister will.
2. **Who'll you go with?**
I'll go with Linda.
3. **Who will speak English in a short time?**
All of us will.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.



1. _____

2. _____

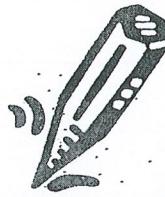
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions in Future Tense using Who, other students should answer with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions in Future Tense using Who, answer them with a short answer, translate them into Spanish.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



CONDITIONAL FUTURE

1. Who'd like to switch information with me?

The British spy would.

2. Who would go out with Andrew?

The Tiny woman would.

3. Who'd pray with me?

Everybody at church would.

4. Who'd you like to have lunch with?

With you.

5. Who would whisper you?

Wilfred would.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

PRACTICE II

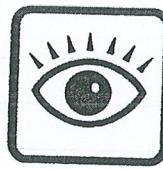
Students should ask questions with Who in Conditional Future Tense other students should answer them with a short answer, .



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions in conditional future tense using Will answer them with a short answer, translate them into Spanish.

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



CAN – COULD

1. **Who can help me out?**
I can.
2. **Who could see the murder?**
The old Lady could.
3. **Who could clean up this mess?**
The maid could.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions with Who ,other students should answer with short answers , Use Can and could.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions with Who ,answer with short answers use Can and could ,translate them into Spanish.

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



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE Tense

1. Who are you waiting for?

I'm waiting for my husband's friend.

2. Who's delivering the goods?

The delivery man is.

3. Who am I talking to, please?

You're talking to the company's owner.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

1. _____
-.

2. _____
-.

3. _____
-.

4. _____
-.

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions in present progressive Tense using W, other students should answer with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions with Who using Present Progressive Tense, answer them, translate them into Spanish.

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



PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

1. Who was sitting on the rocking chair this evening?
Grandma was.
2. Who was waiting for you awaked?
Grandpa was.
3. Who were you making business with?
I was making business with the german guy.



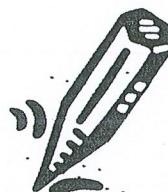
Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should ask questions using Past Progressive Tense, use W other students should answer with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions in Past Progressive Tense using Who,answ them with a short answer.

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

WHOM

Examples:

1. To whom did you give the paper?

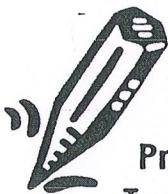
To Mary.

2. With whom will she go?

She'll go with her buddy.

3. For whom could you buy that?

For Beth.



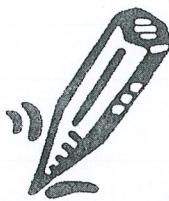
Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

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

PRACTICE II

Students should tell questions in Simple Present Tense using Whom and answer them with a short answer.



PRACTICE III

Write your own questions in Simple Present Tense using Whom, answer them with a short answer, translate them into Spanish.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. ¿Quién conoce a ese tipo?

2. El abuelo me esperó despertado.

3. La mujer diminuta estaba mirándome desde lejos.

4. ¿Con quién te gustaría ir?

5. ¿Con quién quieres estar?

6. ¿Quién irá contigo?

7. ¿A quién estás esperando?

8. ¿Quién estaba estudiando contigo?

9. ¿Quién habla Inglés?

10. ¿Con quién hablas Inglés?

11. ¿Quién va contigo a la escuela?

12. Con quién vas a la escuela?

13. Quién bailó contigo?

14. Con quién bailaste?

15. Quién llamó a Mary?

16. Con quién habló mary?

17. Quién irá a la fiesta?

18. Con quién irás a la fiesta?

19. Con quién te gustaría bailar?

20. A quién le gustaría bailar?

21. Quién puede ayudarnos?

22. Quién podría quedarse aquí?

23. Quién está hablando tan alto?

24. A quién estabas mirando?

USE WHOM

1. ¿A quién le hablarás?
2. ¿Para quién te gustaría comprar ese carro?
3. ¿Para quién estás haciendo ese vestido?
4. ¿Por quién podrías hacer eso?
5. ¿A quién tú estabas ayudando?
6. A quién tú llevas a la escuela todos los días?
7. ¿Para quién Mary cocina todas las noches?
8. ¿A quién ves todos los días?
9. ¿Con quién estás hablando?



LESSON TWENTY

VOCABULARY

Cloth	=	Tela, ropa	Dress	=	Vestido
Socks	=	Calcetín	Suit	=	Traje
Pants	=	Pantalones	Stockings	=	Medias
Watch	=	Reloj	Uniform	=	Uniforme
Pantyhose	=	Medias panty	Chain	=	Cadena
Shirt	=	Camisa	Mittens	=	Guantera
Ring	=	Anillo	Blouse	=	Blusa
Gloves	=	Guantes	Earring	=	Pendiente
Skirt	=	Falda	Hat	=	Sombrero
Bracelet	=	Pulsera	Trousers	=	Pantalones
Scarf	=	Bufanda	Collar	=	Cuello
Necklace	=	Collar	Sleeve	=	Manga
Loose	=	Suelto	Tight	=	Ajustado
Panty	=	Panty	Fancy	=	Lujoso
Brassiere	=	Sostén	Sport	=	Deporte
Support panty	=	Faja	Bra	=	Sujetador
Belt	=	Cinturón	Long	=	Largo
Bag	=	Bolsa	Shorts	=	Pantalones Cortos Bermudas
Purse	=	Bolsa	Silk	=	Seda
Wallet	=	Billetera	Cotton	=	Algodón

Polyester	=	Poliéster	Jacket	=	Chaqueta
Make up	=	Maquillaje	Sweater	=	Suéter
Lipstick	=	Lápiz labios	Cap	=	Gorra
Liner	=	Delineador	Eye shadow	=	Sombra
Blush on	=	Rubor	Glasses	=	Gafas <i>(espesuelas)</i>
Powder	=	Polvo	Sunglasses	=	Gafas de sol
Mask	=	Máscara	Pin	=	Alfiler
Diamond	=	Diamante	Blower	=	Secador de mano
Ruby	=	Rubí	Haircut	=	Corte de pelo
Coat	=	Abrigo	Raincoat	=	Gabardina
Outfit	=	Conjunto	Umbrella	=	Sombrilla
Shoes	=	Zapatos	Sandals	=	Sandalia
Lifesaver	=	Salvavidas	Tennis Shoes	=	Zapatos de tenis
T- Shirt	=	Camiseta	Blanket	=	Manta
Bikinies	=	Bikini	Jewels	=	Joyas
Towel	=	Toalla	Size	=	Talla
Style	=	Estilo	Discount	=	Descuento
Wear/Wore	=	Usar (vestir)	To be Proper	=	Ser correcto
Should	=	Debería	Base	=	Base
Formal	=	Formal	Vest	=	Chaleco
Zafire	=	Zafiro	Emerald	=	Esmeralda
Sheet	=	Hoja (papel), sábana	Back pack	=	Mochila
Slippers	=	Zapatilla	Swimsuit	=	Traje de baño
Gown	=	Bata	Suitcase	=	Maleta
Tie	=	Corbata	Deodorant	=	Desodorante

Luggage	=	Equipaje	Botton	=	Botón
Briefcase	=	Maletín	Brush	=	Cepillo
Hem	=	Ruedo	Soap	=	Jabón
Bath cap	=	Gorro de baño	Bath robe	=	Bata de baño
Toilet	=	Inodoro	Hand	=	Mano
Seatbelt	=	Cinturon de seguridad			
Polo shirt	=	Camiseta de polo			
Bathing suit	=	Traje de baño			
Pillow cover	=	Funda de almohada			
Underwear	=	Ropa interior			

May I help you? = Puedo ayudarlo?

Toothbrush = Cepillo de dientes

Toilet paper = Papel de baño



How Much = Cuánto
How Many = Cuántos

1. **How much money do you need to buy a brand new car?**
 Not Much.

A lot.

2. **How much food did he eat?**

He ate the whole restaurant; he was starving.

3. **How much sand will she need to build the new house?**

Around three full trucks.



Practice III

Write your own questions using how much and how many, answer them, translate them into Spanish.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

4. How many English students do you have?

Just a few.

5. How many babies does she deliver?

Not many, just three.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

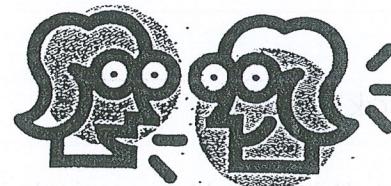
Practice II

Students should ask questions to other students in class using how much, how many.



VOCABULARY

How much is it? = Cuánto cuesta?	Try them on = Probarselos
Dressing room =Camerino	Discount = Descuento
Navy blue = Azul marino	To check = Revisar
To try it on = Probarselo	Where to = Hacia dónde
I'll take it = Me lo llevo	Fitting room = Probador
I'll take them = Me los llevo	The way it looks = Como luce
The way they look = Como lucen	
How much are they? = Cuánto cuestan?	



CONVERSATION

- Saleswomen** :: Good morning, may, I help you?
- Lady** :: Yes, please, I want to buy some cloths.
- Saleswomen** : How about this dress. It has a very good discount today.
- Lady** : Well, I really don't like that style. I think it's too short for me.
- Saleswomen** : We have longer ones too. Let me show you.

Lady : Oh! It's beautiful. Do you have it in navy blue?

Saleswomen : Let me check... Yes we do, here it is.

Lady : But this one's too small, it's a 12.

Saleswomen : What's your size number ma'm?

Lady : 16

Saleswomen : Here you are 16 in navy blue, would you like to try it on?

Lady : Yes, of course-where is the fitting room?

Saleswomen : The fitting room is over there, just let me know if you need any help.

Lady : Thanks.

Saleswomen : Was everything ok?

Lady : Yes, I like the way it looks. How much is it?

Saleswomen : A hundred and fifty dollars.

Lady : I'll take it.

TRANSLATE THE CONVERSATION INTO SPANISH.

Saleswomen : _____

Lady : _____

Saleswomen : _____

Lady : _____

Saleswomen : _____

<PRACTICE II

Students should practice similar conversations in class and should also write what the conversation is about.

1. What's Mary wearing?

She's wearing a red dress.

2. What did you wear to the party?

I wore a black suit.

3. What should we wear tonight?

I think it will be proper to wear formal cloth.



Practice I

Translate the questions and answers into Spanish.

1.

2.

3.

Practice II

Students should ask other students similar questions.



Practice III

Write your own questions using the verb to wear answer them, translate them into Spanish.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. ¿Cuánto vale ese vestido?

2. 100 dólares.

3. ¿Cuánto cuestan esos pantalones?

4. 40 dólares.

5. ¿Qué debo usar para la fiesta?

6. Un vestido formal sería apropiado.

7. ¿Qué tiene puesto tu hija?

8. Tom tenía puesta una camisa azul marina lindísima.

9. Mi talla es 14.

10. Por favor, dígame dónde está el probador.

11. ¿Cuánta azúcar te gusta?

12. ¿Cuánto dinero tu tienes?

13. ¿Cuántos estudiantes tu tenías?

14. ¿Cuántas tazas de café beberás?

15. ¿Cuánto dinero puedes prestarme?

16. ¿Cuántos vestidos pudiste comprar?

17. ¿Cuánto podrías pagar?

18. ¿Cuántas casas ella tiene?

19. ¿Cuánto ella está recibiendo cada mes?

20. Cuántos refrescos estaban ellos comprando?