**UNIT 1**

**What’s your name?**

**- Say hello and make introductions**

**- Say goodbye and exchange contact information**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**My, you, his, her**

What’s **your** name?

**My** name’s Carlos.

What’s **his** name?

**His** name’s Joshua.

What’s **her** name?

**Her** name’s Isabella.

What’**s** = What **is**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**My, you, his, her**

- Use his with males and her with females: **His** name is Travis. (NOT: Her name is Travis.) **Her** name is Nicole. (NOT: His name is Nicole)

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**The verb be**

**I’m** Lena Garza.

**You’re** in my class.

**She’s** over there. (**Andrea is** over there.)

**He’s** in our class. (**Ben is** in our class.)

**It’s** Garza. (**My last name is** Garza.)

**Are you** Andrea Clark?

Yes, **I am**.

No, **I’m not**.

How **are you**?

**I’m** fine, thanks.

I**’m** = I am

You**’re** = You are

He**’s** = He is

She**’s** = She is

It**’s** = It is

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**The verb be**

- In questions, the verb be comes before the noun or pronoun: **Are you** Joshua Brown? **Is he** in our English class? **Is she** the teacher?

- Don’t use contractions in short answers with Yes: Are you in my class? Yes, **I am**. NOT: Yes, I’m.

**UNIT 2**

**Where are my keys?**

**- Identify and discuss personal and classroom objects**

**- Discuss the location of item**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**This/these, it/they; plurals**

**This is a** laptop.

**These are** laptop**s**.

What**’s this**?

**It’s a** flash drive.

What **are these**?

**They’re** flash drive**s**.

It**’s** = It is

They**’re** = They are

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**This/these, it/they; plurals**

Don’t use a contraction with What + are: **What** are these? (NOT: What’re these)

Use this with singular nouns: **This** is a laptop. Use these with plural nouns. **These** are flash drives.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Yes/No and where questions with be**

**Is this** your wallet?

Yes, **it is**. / No, **it’s not**.

**Are these** your keys?

Yes, **they are**. / No, **they’re not**.

**Where’s** your wallet?

**It’s** in my pocket.

**Where are** my keys?

**They’re** on the table.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Yes/No and where questions with be**

In questions with where, the verb comes after Where: **Where** is my credit card? (NOT: Where my credit card is?) **Where** are my sunglasses? (NOT: Where my sunglasses are?)

**UNIT 3**

**Where are you from?**

**- Discuss cities, countries, nationalities, and languages**

**- Discuss people’s appearances, personalities, and ages**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Negative statements and yes/no questions with be**

**I’m not** from Rio.

**Are you** from Sao Paulo?

Yes, I **am.** /No, **I’m not.**

**You’re** not late.

**Am I** early?

Yes, **you are**. / No, **you’re not**.

**She’s not** from Japan.

**Is she** from the U.S.?

Yes, **she is**. / No, **she’s not**.

**He’s not** from Chile.

**Is he** from Mexico?

Yes, **he is**. / No, **he’s not**.

**It’s not** English.

**Is it** French?

Yes, **it is**. / No, **it’s not**.

**We’re not** from China.

**Are you** from South Korea?

Yes, **we are**. / No, **we’re not**.

**You’re not** early.

**Are we** late?

Yes, **you are**. / No, **you’re not**.

**They’re not** in India.

Are they in Egypt?

Yes, **they are.** / No, **they’re not**.

We’**re** = we are

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Negative statements and yes/no questions with be**

Use be + not to form negative statements: Ana **isn’t** a student. (NOT: Ana no is a student)

You is a singular and a plural pronoun: Are **you** from Rio? Yes, **I** am. Yes, **we** are.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Wh-questions with be**

**What’s your name?**

My name is Sophia.

**Where are you from?**

I’m from Canada

**How are you today?**

I’m fine, thanks.

**Who’s that?**

She’s my sister.

**How old is she?**

She’s twenty-eight.

**What’s she like?**

She’s very nice.

**Who are they?**

They’re my classmates.

**Where are they from?**

They’re from San Francisco.

**What’s San Francisco like?**

It’s very beautiful.

Who’**s =** Who **is**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Wh-questions with be**

Use what to ask about things. Use where to ask about places. Use who to ask about people. Use What is/are . . . like? To ask for a description.

Use how to ask for a description: **How are** you today? Use how old to ask about age: **How old** is he?

In answers about age, you can use only the number or the number + years old: He’s **18**. OR He’s **18 years old**. (NOT: He has 18 years.)

**UNIT 4**

**Is this coat yours?**

**- Discuss work and free-time clothes; colors**

**- Discuss the weather and what people are wearing**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Possessives**

**Adjectives**

These are **my** shoes.

These are **your** shoes.

These are **his** shoes.

These are **her** shoes.

These are **our** shoes.

These are **their** shoes.

**Pronouns**

These shoes are **mine**.

These shoes are **yours**.

These shoes are **his**.

These shoes are **hers**.

These shoes are **ours**.

These shoes are **theirs**.

**Names**

**Jack’s** tie. S = /S/

**Taylor’s** shoes. S = /Z/

**Alex’s** coat. S = /IZ/

**Whose** tie is this? It’s **Greg’s.**

**Whose** shoes are these? They’re **Taylor’s**.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Possessives**

The noun comes after a possessive adjective: This is **my** T-shirt.

Don’t include the noun after a possessive pronoun: This T-shirt is **mine**.

Whose can be used with singular and plural nouns: **Whose** scarf is this? **Whose** sneakers are these?

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Present continuous statements; conjunctions**

I**’m wearing shoes.**

I**’m not wearing shoes.**

You**’re wearing shoes.**

You**’re not wearing shoes.**

You **aren’t wearing shoes.**

She**’s wearing shoes.**

She**’s not, wearing shoes.**

She **isn’t wearing boots.**

We’**re** **wearing shoes.**

We’**re not** **wearing shoes.**

We **aren’t wearing shoes.**

They’**re** **wearing shoes.**

They’**re not** **wearing shoes.**

They **aren’t wearing shoes.**

It**’s snowing.**

It**’s not snowing.**

It **isn’t raining.**

**Conjunctions**

It’s snowing, **and** it’s windy.

It’s sunny, **but** it’s cold.

It’s windy, **so** it’s very cold.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Present continuous statements; conjunctions**

- The present continuous is the present of be + verb + -ing: It’**s raining**. She’**s wearing** a raincoat.

- The two negative contractions mean the same: **He’s not**/**He isn’t** wearing a coat. We’re not/We aren’t wearing gloves.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Present continuous yes/no questions**

**Are** you **wearing** gloves?

Yes, I **am**.

No, I’**m not**.

**Is** she **wearing** boots?

Yes, she **is**.

No, she’**s not**./No, she **isn’t**.

**Are** they **wearing** sunglasses?

Yes, they **are**.

No, they’**re not**./No, they **aren’t**.

**adjective + noun**

My suit is **black**.

I’m wearing **a black suit**.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Present continuous yes/no questions; adjective + noun**

- In questions, the present continuous is be + subject + verb + -ing: I**s** it **raining**? **Are** you **wearing** a raincoat?

- Adjectives can come before nouns or after the verb be: He’s wearing **a blue hat**. His hat **is blue**.

- Adjectives don’t have a plural form: a **green hat**; two **green hats**.

**UNIT 5**

**What time is it?**

**- Discuss cities and time zones**

**- Discuss people’s activities**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**What time is it?**

It’s two **o’clock**.

It’s two-thirty.

It’s two-oh-five.

It’s five **after** two.

It’s two-forty.

It’s twenty **to** three.

It’s two-fifteen.

It’s **a quarter after** two**.**

It’s two forty-five.

It’s **a quarter to** three**.**

**Is it A.M OR P.M.?**

It’s six (o’clock) **in the morning.** /It’s 6:00 A.M.

It’s twelve (o’clock). / It’s 12:00 PM. / It’s **noon**.

It’s four (o’clock) **in the afternoon**.

It’s 4:00 P.M.

It’s six (o’clock) **in the evening**.

It’s 6:00 P.M.

It’s nine (o’clock) **at night**.

It’s 9:00 P.M.

It’s twelve (o´clock) **at night**.

It’s 12:00 A.M.

**It’s midnight**.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**What time is it? / Is it A.M OR P.M.?**

Remember: You can say times different ways: 1:15 = one-fifteen OR a quarter after one.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Present continuous Wh-questions**

**What’s** Daniel **doing?**

He’**s sleeping** right now.

**What’s** Leticia **doing?**

It’s 6:00 A.M., so she’**s getting up**.

**What are** Lya and Ering **doing**?

**They’re having** breakfast.

**What’s** Tiago **doing**?

He’**s going** to work?

**What are** Kim and Paul **doing**?

It’s noon, so they’**re eating** lunch.

**What’s** Amina **doing**?

She’**s working**.

**What’s** Tamara **doing**?

She’**s eating** dinner right now.

**What’s** Kento **doing**?

He’**s checking** his messages.

What are you doing?

I’**m** . . .

**Spelling**

Sleep – sleeping

Get – getting (+ t)

Have – having (- e)

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Present continuous Wh-questions**

- Use the present continuous to talk about actions that are happening right now: What **are** you **doing**? I'**m talking** to you!

- In questions, the be verb comes after the question word: What **are you** doing?

- To form the continuous of verbs ending in -e, drop the e and add -ing: have → having.

- For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -ing: get → getting.

**UNIT 6**

**I ride my bike to school.**

**- Discuss transportation and family**

**- Discuss daily and weekly routines**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple present statements**

I **walk** to school.

You **ride** your bike to school.

He **works** near here.

She **takes** the bus to work.

We **live** with our parents.

They **use** public transportation.

I **don’t live** far from here.

You **don’t live** near here.

He **doesn’t work** downtown.

She **doesn’t drive** to work.

We **don’t live** alone.

They **don’t need** a car.

do**n’t** = do not

does**n’t** = does not

**Verbs endings: he, she, it**

Walk – walk**s**

Ride – ride**s**

Study – stud**ies**

Watch - watch**es**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple present statements with irregular verbs**

**I/you/we/they**

I **have** a bike.

We **do** our homework every day.

My parents **go** to work by train.

**He/she/it**

My mother **has** a car.

My father **does** a lot of work at home.

The train **goes** downtown.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple present statements and Simple present statements with irregular verbs**

In affirmative statements, verbs with he/she/it end in – s: He/She **walks** to school. BUT I/You/We/They **walk** to school.

In negative statements, use doesn’t with he/she/it and don’t with all the others: He/She/It **doesn’t** live here. I/You/We/They **don’t** live here.

Don’t add -s to the verb: She **doesn’t** live here. (NOT: She doesn’t lives here.)

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple present questions**

**Do** you **get up** early on Sundays?

No, I **get up** late.

**What time do** you **get up**?

At noon.

**Does** he **eat** breakfast at seven o’clock?

No, he **eats** breakfast at seven-thirty.

**What time does** she have dinner?

At eight o’clock.

**Do** they **take** a taxi to class?

No, they **take** the bus.

**When do** they **take** the subway?

On Mondays and Wednesdays.

**Time expressions**

early

late

every day

at 9:00

at noon/midnight

at night

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

on Sundays

on weekdays

on weekends

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple present questions**

In questions, use does with he/she/it and do with all the others: **Does** he/she/it get up early? **Do** I/you/we/they get up early?

Don’t add -s to verb: Does she **live** alone? (NOT: Does she lives alone?)

Use in with the morning /the afternoon/the evening. Use at with night: I go to school **in** the afternoon and work **at** night.

Use at with clock times: She gets up **at** 8:00.

Use on with days: He sleeps late **on** weekends. She has class **on** Mondays.

**UNIT 7**

**Does it have a view?**

**- Describe houses and apartments**

**- Discuss furniture and dream homes**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple present short answers**

**Do** you **live** in an apartment?

Yes, I **do.** /No, I **don’t**.

**Do** the bedrooms **have** closets?

Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don’t**.

**Does** Ethan **live** in a house?

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn’t**.

**Does** the house **have** a yard?

Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn’t**.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple present short answers**

Remember: I/You/We/They **do/don’t**. He/She/It **does/doesn’t**.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**There is, there are**

**There’s a** bed in the bedroom.

**There’s no** sofa in the bedroom.

**There isn’t a** table in the kitchen.

**There are some** chairs in the kitchen.

**There are no** chairs in the living room.

**There aren’t any** chairs in the living room.

There’**s** = There is

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**There is, there are**

Use there is with singular nouns: **There’s** a bed. Use there are with plural nouns: **There are** two chairs.

Use some in affirmative statements: There are **some** chairs in the kitchen. Use any in negative statements: There aren’t **any** chairs in the bedroom.

**UNIT 8**

**Where do you work?**

**- Discuss jobs and workplaces using simple present Wh-questions**

**- Discuss opinions about jobs using be + adjective and adjective + noun**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple present Wh-questions**

**Where do** you **work**?

In a hospital.

**What do** you **do**?

I’m a doctor.

**How do** you **like** it?

I really like it.

**Where does** he work?

In a hotel.

**What does** he **do**?

He’s a manager.

**How does** he **like** it?

It’s OK.

**Where do** they **work**?

In an office.

**What do** they **do**?

They ‘re accountants.

**How do** they **like** it?

They hate it.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple present Wh-questions**

Use What to ask about things: **What do** you do? Use Where to ask about places: **Where do** you work? Use How do/does . . . like . . . ? to ask for an opinion: **How does** he **like** his job?

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Placement of adjectives**

**be + adjective**

A doctor’s job **is stressful**.

A firefighter’s job **is dangerous.**

**adjective + noun**

A doctor has **a stressful job.**

A firefighter has **a dangerous job.**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Placement of adjectives**

Adjectives come after the verb be: A doctor's job **is stressful**. Adjectives come before nouns:

A police officer has a **dangerous job**. (NOT: A police officer has a job dangerous:)

Adjectives have the same form with singular or plural nouns: Firefighters and police officers have stressful jobs. (NOT: . . . have stressfuls jobs.)

**UNIT 9**

**I always eat breakfast.**

**- Discuss food**

**- Describe eating habits**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Count and noncount nouns; some and any**

**Count nouns**

**an** egg **-** egg**s**

**a** potato **–** potato**es**

Do we need **any** potatoes?

Yes. Let’s get **some** (potatoes)

No. We don’t need **any** (potatoes)

**Noncount nouns**

bread

lettuce

Do we need **any** lettuce?

Yes. Let’s get **some** (lettuce).

No. We don’t need **any** (lettuce).

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Count and noncount nouns; some and any**

- Count nouns name things you can count: bananas, crackers, carrots. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: **1 orange, 2 oranges**. Noncount nouns name things you can't count: milk, oil, rice.

- Use some in affirmative sentences: We have **some** butter. Use any in negative sentences and questions: We don't have **any** lettuce. Do we have **any** tomatoes?

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Adverbs of frequency**

I **always** eat breakfast.

I **usually** eat breakfast.

I **sometimes** eat breakfast.

I **hardly ever** eat breakfast.

I **never** eat breakfast.

**Sometimes** I eat breakfast.

Do you **ever** have fish for breakfast?

Yes, I **always** do.

**Sometimes** I do.

No, I **never** do.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Adverbs of frequency**

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never: She **never eats** breakfast. I **almost always** **have** tea in the morning.

Sometimes can also begin a sentence: **Sometimes** I **eat** broccoli.

**UNIT 10**

**What sports do you like?**

**- Discuss sports to watch and play**

**- Discuss skills, abilities, and talents**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple present Wh-questions**

**What sports do** you play?

I play **soccer and basketball.**

**Who** do you play basketball **with?**

I play **with some friends from work.**

**Where** do you play?

We play **at a gym near the office.**

**How often** do you practice?

We practice **twice a week.**

**When** do you practice?

We practice **on Tuesdays and Thursdays.**

**What time** do you star?

We start **at six in the evening.**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple present Wh-questions**

- Remember: Who = what person; where = what place; how often = what frequency; when = what days; what time = what time of day

- Remember: Use do or does after the question word.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Can for ability**

**I** sing very well**.**

**You** sing very well**.**

She **can** sing very well**.**

He **can’t** sing at all**.**

We **can’t** sing at all**.**

They **can’t** sing at all**.**

**Can** you sing? / Yes, I **can.**

**Can** Ising? / Yes, you **can.**

**Can** she sing?/Yes, she **can.**

**Can he** sing? / No, he **can’t.**

**Can we** sing? / No, we **can’t.**

**Can they** sing? / No, they **can’t.**

What **can** I do?

You **can** sing.

Who **can** sing?

Becky **can.**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Can for ability**

- Use the base form of the verb with can. With third-person singular, don't add an -s to can or to the base form: She **can play** the piano. (NOT: She can plays the piano:)

**UNIT 11**

**I’m going to have a party.**

**- Discuss evening, weekend, and birthday plans**

**- Discuss plans to celebrate holidays, special occasions, and festivals**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**The future with be going to**

**Are** you **going to do** anything this weekend?

Yes, I am. I**’m going to celebrate** my birthday.

No, I’m not. I**’m going to stay** home.

**Is** Rosa **going to cook** dinner for you?

Yes, she is. She**’s going to cook** a special dinner.

No, she’s not. She**’s going to order** takeout.

**Are** your friends **going to be** there?

Yes, they are. They**’re going to stop** by after dinner.

No, they’re not. They**’re going to be** away all weekend.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**The future with be going to**

- Use am/is/are + going to + base form for the future: We'**re going to have** dinner with my parents tonight.

- In questions with be going to, the be verb comes before the subject: **Is he going to buy** me a gift?

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Wh-questions with be going to**

**What are** you **going to do** for Valentine’s Day?

I**’m going to go** to a dance club.

I**’m not going to go** to a restaurant.

**How is** Allie **going to get** to the dance club?

She**’s going to drive.**

She**’s not going to take** the bus.

**Where are** Jim and his girlfriend **going to eat?**

They**’re going to eat** at the Red Rose.

They**’re not going to eat** at Nick’s Café.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Wh-questions with be going to**

Use is in questions with Who as the subject: **Who's** going to be there? (NOT: Who are going to be there?)

**Time expressions**

tonight

tomorrow

tomorrow afternoon

tomorrow night

next week

next month

next summer

next year

**UNIT 12**

**How do you feel?**

**- Discuss the body and common aliments**

**- Discuss common remedies and give health advice**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Have + noun; feel + adjective**

What’s the matter?

What’s wrong?

**I have a stomachache.**

**I have a headache.**

**I have the flu.**

How are you?

How do you feel?

**I feel sick.**

**I feel better.**

**I don’t feel well.**

**Negative adjectives**

horrible

awful

terrible

miserable

**Positive adjectives**

fine

great

terrific

fantastic

**Useful expressions**

That’s good.

I’m glad to hear that.

That’s too bad.

I’m sorry to hear that.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Have + noun; feel + adjective**

For most health problems, use a/an: I have **a** cold. I have **an** earache. With flu, use the: I have the flu. (NOT: I have a flu:)

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Imperatives**

**Get** some rest.

**Drink** lots of juice.

**Take** one pill every evening.

**Don’t stay up** late.

**Don’t drink** soda.

**Don’t work** too hard.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Imperatives**

- Use the base form of the verb in affirmative imperatives: **Go** home and **rest**, Ms. Lake.

- Use don't + base form of the verb in negative imperatives. The form doesn't change: **Don't go** to work today, Ms. Lake.

**UNIT 13**

**How do I get there?**

**- Discuss stores, their locations, and things to buy there**

**- Ask for and give directions to various locations**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Prepositions of place**

The department store is **on** Third Avenue.

It’s **on the corner of** Third and Market.

It’s **across from** the park.

It’s **next to** the bank.

The bank is **between** the department store **and** the restaurant.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Prepositions of place**

- Use on with the names of streets and avenues: The bookstore is **on** Center Street. The theater is **on** Park Avenue.

- Across from is another way of saying opposite: The library is **across from** the theater. - The library i**s opposite** the theater.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Directions**

**How do I get to** Rockefeller Center?

**Walk up/Go up** Fith Avenue.

**Turn left on** 49th Street.

It’s **on the right.**

**How can I get to** the New York Public Library?

**Walk down/Go down** Fith Avenue.

**Turn right on** 42nd Street.

It’s **on the left.**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Directions**

- Walk up/Go up mean the same thing. Walk down/Go down also mean the same thing.

**UNIT 14**

**I had a good time.**

**- Discuss past weekend activities**

**- Discuss past vacation activities**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple past statements; regular verbs**

I **stayed** home.

You **watched** a TV show.

She **exercised** on Saturday.

We **studied** English.

They **shopped** for groceries.

I **didn’t stay** home.

You **didn’t watch** a game.

She **didn’t exercise** on Sunday.

We **didn’t study** math.

They **didn’t shop** for clothes.

did**n’t** = did **not**

**Spelling**

stay – stay**ed**

watch – watch**ed**

exercise – exercise**d**

study – stud**ied**

shop - shop**ped**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple past statements; irregular verbs**

I **did** my homework.

I **didn’t do** the laundry**.**

You **got up** at noon.

You **didn’t get up** at 8:00.

She **went** to the bookstore.

She **didn’t go** to the library.

We **met** our classmates.

We **didn’t meet** our teacher.

You **came** home late.

You **didn’t come** home early.

They **had** a barbecue.

They **didn’t have** a picnic.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple past statements; regular verbs and irregular verbs**

- Use simple past verbs to talk about the past. Regular verbs end in -ed: I **watched** TV last night. For verbs ending in -e, add -d: live - lived. For verbs ending in vowel + consonant, double the consonant and add -ed: shop - shopped.

- Use didn't + base form in negative statements. The form doesn't change: He **didn't shop** for groceries yesterday. (NOT: He didn't shopped for groceries yesterday.)

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Simple past yes/no questions**

**Did** you **have** a good summer?

Yes, I **did.** I **had** a great summer.

**Did** you **go** surfing?

No, I **didn’t.** I **went** swimming.

**Did** Martin **like** his vacation?

Yes, he **did.** He **liked** it a lot.

**Did** Martin and his sister **go** to Montreal?

No, they **didn’t.** They **went** to Sydney.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Simple past yes/no questions**

Use did + base form in questions. The form doesn't change: **Did** you **have** fun yesterday? (NOT: Did you had fun yesterday?)

**UNIT 15**

**Where were you born?**

**- Discuss family and personal history**

**- Discuss school experiences and memories**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Past of be**

I **was** born here.

You **were** pretty young.

She **was** seven.

We **were** at the hair salon.

They **were** born in Milan.

were**n’t** = were **not**

I **wasn’t** born in Italy.

You **weren’t** very old.

She **wasn’t** in college.

We **weren’t** at the café.

They **weren’t** born in Rome.

was**n’t** = was **not**

**Were** you in class yesterday?

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn’t.**

**Was** your first teacher American?

Yes, she **was.** / No, she wasn’t.

**Were** your parents born in the U.S.?

Yes, they **were.** / No, they **weren’t.**

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Past of be**

Present Past

am/is - **was**

are - **were**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Wh-questions with did, was, and were**

Where **did** you **grow up**?

I **grew up** in New York.

What **did** you father **do** there?

He **worked** in a department store.

When **did** you **come** to Los Angeles?

I **came** to Los Angeles in 2008.

Why **did** you **become** a hairstylist?

Because I **needed** the money.

Where **were** you **born**?

I **was born** in Brooklyn.

When **were** you **born**?

I **was born** in 1990.

How old **were** you in 2008?

I **was** eighteen.

What **was** your major in college?

Photography.I **was** a photographer for five years.

**Saying years**

1900 = nineteen hundred

1906 = nineteen oh six

1995 = nineteen ninety-five

2000 = two thousand

2007 = two thousand (and) seven

2015 = two thousand (and) fifteen OR twenty-fifteen

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Wh-questions with did, was, and were**

- Don't use did with the past of be: Where **were** you last Tuesday? (NOT: Where did you were last Tuesday?) Use did in simple past questions with other verbs: Where **did** you **go** last Tuesday?

- Because answers the question Why?

**UNIT 16**

**Can I take a message?**

**- Make phone calls and leave messages**

**- Make, accept, and decline invitations**

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Subject and object pronouns**

**Subjects**

**I** got Nathan’s message.

**You** got Nathan’s message.

**He** got Nathan’s message.

**She** got Nathan’s message.

**We** got Nathan’s message.

**They** got Nathan’s message.

**Objects**

Nathan left **me** a message.

Nathan left **you** a message.

Nathan left **him** a message.

Nathan left **her** a message.

Nathan left **us** a message.

Nathan left **them** a message.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Subject and object pronouns**

Subject pronouns usually come before verbs, and object pronouns go after verbs: **I** saw **him**, but **he** didn't see **me**.

**ENFOQUE GRAMATICAL**

**Invitations; verb + to**

**Do you want to see** a play with me tonight?

Sure. I**’d** really **like to** see a good play.

I**’d like to** (see a play), but I **have to** work late.

I**’d** = I would

**Would you like to go** to an amusement park?

Yes, I**’d love to** (go to an amusement park)!

I**’d like to** (go), but I **need to** study.

**GRAMÁTICA ADICIONAL**

**Invitations; verb + to**

- You can use both Do you want to . . . ? and Would you like to . . . ? to invite a person to do something.

- Don't confuse would like to with like to. Would like to means the same as want to.

- I'd (really) like to and I'd love to both mean the same as I want to.

**Interchange 1**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Statements with be; possessive adjective**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Wh-questions with be**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Yes/No questions and short answers with be**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Simple present Wh-questions and statements**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Time expressions**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Demonstratives; one; ones**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Preferences; comparisons with adjectives**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Simple present questions; short answers**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Would; verb + to + verb**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Present continuous**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Quantifiers**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Adverbs of frequency**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Questions with how; short answers**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Simple past**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Past of be**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**There is, there are; one; any, some**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Quantifiers; how many and how much**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Describing people**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Modifiers with present participles and prepositions**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Present perfect; already, yet**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Present perfect vs. simple past**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**For and since**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Adverbs before adjectives**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Conjunctions**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Modal verbs can and should**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Adjective + infinitive; noun + infinitive**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Modal verbs can, could, and may for requests; suggestions**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**So, too, neither, either**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Modal verbs would and will for requests**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Comparisons with adjectives**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Questions with how**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Future with present continuous and be going to**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Formal and informal messages with tell and ask**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Describing changes**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Verb + infinitive**

**Interchange 2**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Past tense**

**Used to**

**Expressions of quantity**

**Indirect questions from Wh-questions**

**Evaluations and comparisons**

**Wish**

**Simple past vs. present perfect**

**Sequence adverbs**

**Future with be going to and will**

**Modals for necessity and suggestion**

**Two-part verbs; will for responding to requests**

**Requests with modals and Would you mind . . . ?**

**Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes**

**Imperatives and infinitives for giving suggestions**

**Relative clauses of time**

**Adverbial clauses of time**

**Time contrasts**

**Conditional sentences with if clauses**

**Gerunds; short responses**

**Clauses with because**

**Passive with by (simple past)**

**Passive without by (simple present)**

**Past continuous vs. simple past**

**Present perfect continuous**

**Participle as adjectives**

**Relative pronouns for people and things**

**Modals and adverbs**

**Permission, obligation, and prohibition**

**Unreal conditional sentences with if clauses**

**Past modals**

**Reported speech: requests**

**Reported speech: statements**

**Interchange 3**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Relative pronouns**

**It clauses + adverbial clauses with when**

**Gerund phrases**

**Comparisons**

**Requests with modals, if clauses, and gerunds**

**Indirect requests**

**Past continuous vs. simple past**

**Past perfect**

**Noun phrases containing relative clauses**

**Expectations**

**Describing problems 1**

**Describing problems 2**

**Passive with prepositions**

**Infinitive clauses and phrases**

**Would rather and would prefer**

**By + gerund to describe how to do things**

**Get or have something done**

**Making suggestions**

**Predicting the future with will**

**Referring to time in the past**

**Time clauses**

**Expressing regret and describing hypothetical situations**

**Describing purposes**

**Giving reasons**

**Past modals for degrees of certainty**

**Past modals for judgments and suggestions**

**The passive to describe process**

**Defining and non-defining relative clauses**

**Giving recommendations and opinions**

**Tag questions for opinions**

**Talking about past accomplishments**

**Describing goals and possible future accomplishments**

**Passages 1**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Verbs followed by gerunds**

**Noun clauses after be**

**Past modals and phrasal modals of obligation**

**Modals with multiple uses**

**Defining and non-defining relative clauses**

**Order of modifiers**

**Connecting contrasting ideas**

**Reduce time clauses**

**Clauses stating reasons and conditions**

**Infinitive and gerund phrases**

**Reported speech**

**Present perfect vs. simple past**

**Present perfect vs. present perfect continuous**

**Adverbs with the simple past and past perfect**

**Passive of present continuous, present perfect, future**

**Negative and tag questions for giving opinions**

**Reduced relative clauses**

**Non-defining relative clauses as sentence modifiers**

**Clauses and phrases showing contrast and exception**

**Past habitual with used to and would**

**Relative clauses and noun clauses**

**Simple and complex indirect questions**

**Present unreal conditional with unless, only if, and even if**

**Wishes and regrets**

**Future perfect and future perfect continuous**

**Mixed conditionals**

**Passages 2**

**GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**Phrasal verbs**

**Gerund and infinitive constructions**

**Review of verb patterns**

**Cleft sentences with what**

**Indefinite and definite articles**

**-ing clauses**

**Reporting clauses**

**Reporting clauses in the passive**

**Sentence adverbs**

**Such . . . that and so . . . that**

**Double comparatives**

**Will and would for habits and general truths**

**Optional and required relative pronouns**

**As if, as thought, as, the way, and like**

**Placement of direct and indirect objects**

**Verbs in the subjunctive**

**Whenever and wherever contrasted with when and where**

**Noun clauses with whoever and whatever**

**Overview of passives**

**Subject-verb agreement with quantifiers**

**Compound adjectives**

**Superlative compound adjectives**

**Subject-verb inversion in conditional sentences**

**Adverb clauses of condition**