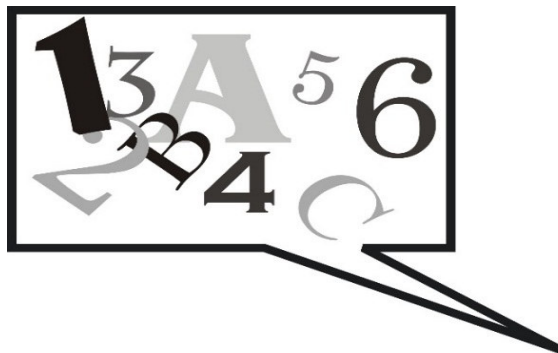


WELCOME TO ENGLISH REALLY COURSE

FIRST BOOK



We are going to learn the alphabet and the cardinal numbers

There are 26 letters in the American Alphabet

ALPHABET

A: (ey)	H: (eich)	O: (ou)
B: (bi)	I: (ay)	P: (pi)
C: (ci)	J: (yei)	Q: (kiu)
D: (di)	K: (key)	R: (ar)
E: (i)	L: (el)	S: (es)
F: (ef)	M: (em)	T: (ti)
G: (yi)	N: (en)	U: (iu)

VOWELS

A: (ey)
E: (i)
I: (ay)
O: (ou)
U: (iu)

CARDINAL NUMBERS

0. zero (tziro, ou)	20. twenty (tuenti, tueni)
1. one (uán)	21. twenty one (tuenti uán)
2. two (tú)	22. twenty two (tuenti tú)
3. three (thri)	23. twenty three (tuenti thri)
4. four (four)	etc...
5. five (faiv)	30. thirty (thirty, therey)
6. six (sixs)	40. forty (forty, fori)
7. seven (seven)	50. fifty (fifti)
8. eight (eith)	60. sixty (sixti)
9. nine (nain)	70. seventy (seventi)
10. ten (ten)	80. eighty (eiti, eiri)
11. eleven (ileven)	90. ninety (naity, nairi)
12. twelve (twelf)	100. one hundred (uán jandred)
13. thirteen (thirtin)	101. one hundred one (uán jandred uán)
14. fourteen (fóurtin)	200. two hundred (tú jandred)
15. fifteen (fiftin)	1000. one thousand (uán thzauzand)
16. sixteen (síxtin)	1001. one thousand one (uán thzauzand uán)
17. seventeen (séventin)	2000. two thousand (tú thzauzand)
18. eighteen (eítin)	1000 000. one million (uán mílion)
19. nineteen (náintin)	1000 000 000. one billion (uán bílion)

LESSON ONE

Main Verbs

to be = ser / estar

to do = hacer

to have = tener / haber

can = poder (auxiliar)

1.- Personal Pronouns

1.- **I** (ay) = yo

2.- **You** (iu) = tú

3.- **You**(iu) - Ud.

4.- **He** (ji) = él

5.- **She** (shi) = ella

6.- **It** (iet) = animal o cosa (el o ella)

7.- **We** (ui) = nosotros

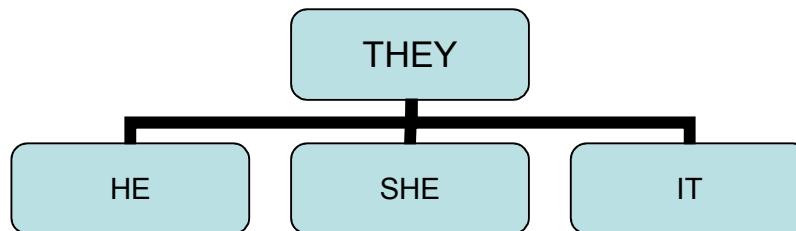
8.- **You** (iu) = ustedes

9.- **They** (tzhey) = ellos (personas)

10.- **They** (tzhey) = ellas (personas)

11.- **They** (tzhey) = ellos/ellas

12.- **They** (tzhey) = (animales o cosas)



EL TIEMPO PRESENTE DEL VERBO "BE"

Los infinitivos en inglés se forman colocando la partícula to antes del verbo. Así to be forma un infinitivo con la partícula to antes del verbo be. Los infinitivos en castellano se forman con las terminaciones ar,er,ir. To be equivale a ser (terminación er) o estar (terminación ar) En inglés no se puede sobreentender el pronombre como en castellano. Siempre hay que expresarlo

Be - afirmativo

I am (yo) soy, estoy

you are (tú) eres, estás

you are (Ud.) es, está

he is (él) es, está

she is (ella) es, está

it is (cosa) es, está

we are (nosotros) somos estamos

you are (uds.) son, están

they are (ellos) son, están

they are (ellas) son, están

they are (cosas) son, están

EJERCICIO 1**Traduzca las siguientes frases.**

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1.-yo soy | 16.- estamos |
| 2.-tú eres | 17.-Uds. Están |
| 3.-Ud. es | 18.-ellos están |
| 4.-él es | 19.-ellas están |
| 5.-ella es | 20.-eres |
| 6.-es (cosa) | 21.-él está |
| 7.-nosotros somos | 22.-soy |
| 8.-Uds. Son | 23.-ellos son |
| 9.-ellos son | 24.-ella está |
| 10.-ellas son | 25.-nosotros estamos |
| 11.-yo estoy | 26.-es (cosa) |
| 12.-tú estás | 27.-tú estás |
| 13.-Ud. Está | 28.-nosotros somos |
| 14.-él está | 29.-Uds. Están |
| 15.-ella está | 30.-están (cosas) |

EL USO DE LA PARTÍCULA NOT

La palabra **not** se usa en inglés para negar con verbos, en general se coloca inmediatamente después del verbo. En las frases **I am not, he is not, they are not, we are not**, noté que el verbo y la partícula **not** se escriben como dos palabras separadas. Esto es muy común en el inglés escrito. En conversación, sin embargo, el verbo y la partícula **not** se juntan para formar una contracción, la que se usa con gran frecuencia y casi sin excepción. En la primera persona del singular la contracción es **I'm not**. La contracción de **is not** es la palabra **isn't** y de **are not** es la palabra **aren't**.

Be - negativo

I'm not (yo) no soy, no estoy
you aren't (tú) no eres no estás
you aren't (Ud.) no es, no está
he isn't (él) no es, no está
she isn't (ella) no es, no está
it isn't (cosa) no es, no está
we aren't (nosotros) no somos, no estamos
you aren't (Uds.) no son, no están
they aren't (ellos) no son ,no están
they aren't (ellas) no son ,no están
they aren't (cosas) no son ,no están

EJERCICIO 2**Traduzca las sig. Frases:**

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1.- no soy | 9.-ellos no son |
| 2.-tú no eres | 10.-ellas no son |
| 3.-Ud. No es | 11.-yo no estoy |
| 4.-él no es | 12.-tú no estás |
| 5.-ella no es | 13.-Ud. No está |
| 6.-no es(cosa) | 14.-él no está |
| 7.-no somos | 15.-ella no está |
| 8.-Uds. No son | 16.-no está(cosa) |

- 17.-nosotros no estamos
- 18.-Uds. No están
- 19.-ellos no están
- 20.-ellas no están
- 21.-tú no eres
- 22.-él no es
- 23.-ellas no están

- 24.-yo no estoy
- 25.-Uds. No están
- 26.-ella no es
- 27.-yo no estoy
- 28.-Ud. No está
- 29.-tú no estás
- 30.él no está

EJERCICIO 3

Cambie al negativo

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1.-he is | 9.-you are |
| 2.-we are | 10.-we are |
| 3.-they are | 11.-he is |
| 4.-I am | 12.-they are |
| 5.-she is | 13.-she is |
| 6.-you are | 14.-I am |
| 7.-I am | 15.-it is |
| 8.-it is | 16.-we are |

Be - Interrogativo

La forma interrogativa del verbo **Be** se forma colocando el verbo antes del sustantivo o pronombre.

- am I?** ¿soy yo? ¿estoy yo?
- are you?** ¿eres tú? ¿estás tú?
- are you?** ¿es Ud.? ¿está Ud.?
- is he?** ¿es él? ¿está él?
- is she?** ¿es ella? ¿está ella?
- is it?** ¿es?(cosa) ¿está?(cosa)
- are we?** ¿somos nosotros? ¿estamos nosotros?
- are you?** ¿son Uds.? ¿están Uds.?
- are they?** ¿son ellos? ¿Están ellos?
- are they?** ¿son ellas? ¿Están ellas?
- are they?** ¿son?(cosas) ¿Están?(cosas)

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las sig. Frases.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1.-¿soy? | 13.-¿está ud.? |
| 2.-¿eres? | 14.-¿está él? |
| 3.-¿es ud.? | 15.-¿está ella? |
| 4.-¿es él? | 16.-¿está?(cosa) |
| 5.-¿es ella? | 17.-¿estamos? |
| 6.- ¿es? (cosa) | 18.-¿están uds.? |
| 7.-¿somos? | 19.-¿están ellos? |
| 8.-¿son uds.? | 20.-¿están ellas? |
| 9.-¿son ellos? | 21.-¿eres? |
| 10.-¿son ellas? | 22.-¿está él? |
| 11.-¿estoy? | 23.-¿son ellos? |
| 12.-¿estás? | 24.-¿es ella? |

- 25.-¿somos?
26.-¿están uds.?
27.-¿soy?

- 28.-¿es ud.?
29.-¿estoy?
30.-¿estás?

EJERCICIO 5

Cambie al negativo y al interrogativo

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1.-he is | 9.-you are |
| 2.-we are | 10.-we are |
| 3.-they are | 11.-he is |
| 4.-I am | 12.-they are |
| 5.-she is | 13.-she is |
| 6.-you are | 14.-I am |
| 7.-I am | 15.-it is |
| 8.-it is | 16.-he is |

Be - interrogativo negativo

La forma interrogativa negativa del verbo be se forma colocando la contracción del negativo antes del sustantivo o pronombre. Fijése que en la primera persona singular no es posible ninguna contracción con **am** y **not**.

- am I not?** ¿no soy yo? ¿no estoy yo?
aren't you? ¿no eres tú? ¿no estas tú?
aren't you? ¿no es ud.? ¿no está ud.
isn't he? ¿no es él? ¿no está él?
isn't she? ¿no es ella? ¿no está ella?
isn't it? ¿no es?(cosa) ¿no esta?(cosa)
aren't we? ¿no somos nosotros?
aren't you? ¿no son uds.? ¿no están uds.?
aren't they ¿no son ? ¿no están?
aren't they ¿no son ? ¿no están ?
aren't they ¿no son? ¿no están?
aren't they (cosas) ¿no son? ¿no están?

EJERCICIO 6

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ¿no soy yo? | 15. ¿no está ella? |
| 2. ¿no eres tú? | 16. ¿no está? (cosa) |
| 3. ¿no es Ud.? | 17. ¿no estamos nosotros? |
| 4. ¿no es él? | 18. ¿no están Uds.? |
| 5. ¿no es ella? | 19. ¿no están ellos? |
| 6. ¿no es? (cosa) | 20. ¿no están ellas? |
| 7. ¿no somos nosotros? | 21. ¿no está él? |
| 8. ¿no son Uds.? | 22. ¿no son? (cosas) |
| 9. ¿no son ellos? | 23. ¿no es ella? |
| 10. ¿no son ellas? | 24. ¿no somos? |
| 11. ¿no estoy yo? | 25. ¿no están Uds.? |
| 12. ¿no estás tú? | 26. ¿no soy yo? |
| 13. ¿no está Ud.? | 27. ¿no están? |
| 14. ¿no está él? | 28. ¿no está él? |

29. ¿no estoy yo?

30. ¿no estás?

EJERCICIO 7***Cambie al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.***

1. he is

2. we are

3. they are

4. I am

5. she is

6. you are

7. I am

8. it is

9. you are

10. we are

11. he is

12. they are

13. she is

14. I am

15. it is

16. we are

EJERCICIO 8***Traduzca las siguientes frases.***

1. él es

2. él no es

3. ¿es él?

4. ¿no es él?

5. tú estás

6. tú no estás

7. ¿estás tú?

8. ¿no estás?

9. somos

10. nosotros no somos

11. ¿somos nosotros?

12. ¿no somos nosotros?

13. ellos están

14. ellos no están

15. ¿están ellos?

16. ¿no están ellos?

17. yo soy

18. yo no soy

19. ¿soy yo?

20. ¿no soy yo?

21. es (cosa)

22. no es (cosa)

23. ¿es? (cosa)

24. ¿no es? (cosa)

25. ella está

26. ella no está

27. ¿está ella?

28. ¿no está ella?

29. son (cosas)

30. no son (cosas)

31. ¿son? (cosas)

32. ¿no son? (cosas)

LESSON TWO



COLORS:

pink = rosa	(pink)	brown = café	(braun)
yellow = amarillo	(ielou)	Light blue = azul cielo	(lait blu)
blue = azul	(blu)	orange = naranja	(oranch)
green = verde	(grin)	red = rojo	(red)
gray = gris	(grey)	white = blanco	(uait)
purple = morado	(parpl)	black = negro	(black)

VOCABULARY

- the** = el, la, los, las
- yes** = sí
- boy** = muchacho, niño
- girl** = muchacha, niña
- man** = hombre, señor
- woman** = mujer, señorita, señora
- house** = casa
- car** = coche
- big** = grande
- little** = pequeño, chico
small = pequeño, chico
- old** = viejo , grande (edad)
- young** = joven
- new** = nuevo
- red** = rojo
- green** = verde
- American** = americano
- Mexican** = mexicano
- where** = dónde
- apple** = manzana
- sweet** = (adj.) dulce
- desk** = escritorio
- brown** = café

MODISMOS

- hello** = hola
- good-bye** = adiós
- good morning** = buenos días
- good afternoon** = buenas tardes
- good evening** = (*para saludar*) buenas noches cuando llegas
- good night** = (*para despedirse*) buenas noches
- the young man (boy)** = el joven
the young woman (girl) = la joven
- the old man** = el anciano
the old woman = la anciana

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca la siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I am Mexican | 7. They are American |
| 2. You are American | 8. I'm not Mexican |
| 3. He is old | 9. You aren't American |
| 4. She is young | 10. He isn't old |
| 5. It is new | 11. She isn't young |
| 6. We are Mexican | 12. It isn't new |
| 13. We aren't Mexican | 19. Isn't he young? |
| 14. They aren't American | 20. Are they old? |
| 15. Where are they? | 21. Are you American? |
| 16. Where is she? | 22. Where are they? |
| 17. Are you Mexican? | 23. They are red |
| 18. Aren't you American? | 24. Aren't they sweet? |

**LAS CONTRACCIONES AFIRMATIVAS
CON LOS PRONOMBRES**

Fíjese en las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres, estas solamente se pueden usar cuando el verbo se complementa. En oraciones negativas las contracciones se pueden usar haya o no haya complemento.

I'm Mexican. Soy mexicano
You're American. Eres americano
You're young. Ud. es joven
He's old. El es viejo
She's little. Ella es pequeña
It's sweet. Está dulce
We're American. Somos americanos
You're Mexican. Uds. son mexicanos
They're boys. Son muchachos
They're girls. Son muchachas
They're big. Están grandes.

LA POSICIÓN DE LOS ADJETIVOS EN INGLÉS

En inglés se colocan los adjetivos antes de los sustantivos, los adjetivos en inglés nunca cambian de forma, no tienen ni singular ni plural, ni son masculinos ni femeninos como en castellano. Estudie Ud. las siguientes frases. Fíjese en la posición de los adjetivos **red**, **big**, **little** en las expresiones, así como también que no cambian de forma. Puesto que el artículo **the** es adjetivo, tampoco sufre cambio.

the big house. La casa grande
the big houses. Las casas grandes
the red car. El carro rojo
the red cars. Los carros rojos
the little girl. La muchacha pequeña
the little boys. Los muchachos pequeños

EJERCICIO 2**Traduzca al inglés.**

1. el anciano
2. la manzana grande
3. los escritorios nuevos
4. el joven
5. el coche pequeño
6. el coche viejo
7. la joven
8. el señor
- 9.- La señorita

Traduzca al castellano

1. The new car is red
2. The old car is green
3. Where are the little girls?
4. The apple is sweet
5. Where is the young woman?
6. Where are the small cars?

EJERCICIO 3**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.**

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. He's young | 5. You're Mexican |
| 2. It's new | 6. We're little |
| 3. She's old | 7. I'm young |
| 4. They're big | 8. It's sweet |

EJERCICIO 4**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The desk is brown | 5. The girl is Mexican |
| 2. The cars are new | 6. The cars are old |
| 3. The woman is old | 7. The Mexican girls are little |
| 4. The apples are red | 8. The house is big. |

EJERCICIO 5**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The young man is big | 6. The small houses are old. |
| 2. The new cars are red | 7. The American girls are young |
| 3. The little house is green | 8. The big desk is old. |
| 4. The Mexican boy is big | 9. The red apple is sweet |
| 5. The American girl is little | |

EJERCICIO 6**Llene los espacios con is o are, según el caso y traduzca**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The apples _____ small. | 6. The girls _____ little. |
| 2. The girls _____ Mexican. | 7. It _____ red. |
| 3. He _____ young. | 8. They _____ young girls. |
| 4. The new cars _____ green . | 9. The big cars _____ red. |
| 5. We _____ American boys. | 10. The Mexican man _____ old. |

EJERCICIO 7**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.**

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. The boy is little. | 5. Where's the boy? |
| 2. The boy isn't little. | 6. The boys are young. |
| 3. Is the boy little? | 7. The boys aren't young. |
| 4. Isn't the boy little? | 8. Are the boys young? |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. Aren't the boys young? | 16. The big house isn't new. |
| 10. The man is American. | 17. Is the big house new? |
| 11. The man isn't American. | 18. Isn't the big house new? |
| 12. Is the man American? | 19. It's brown. |
| 13. Isn't the man American? | 20. It isn't brown. |
| 14. Where is the man? | 21. Is it brown? |
| 15. The big house is new. | 22. Isn't it brown? |

EJERCICIO 8**Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.**

- The brown desk is new.
- The American girls aren't little.
- Is the new car red?
- No, the new car isn't red. It's green
- Where is the little boy?
- Isn't the young woman Mexican?
- Are the houses big? Yes, they're big
- They aren't little boys. They're young girls
- Where are the American girls?
- Aren't the apples sweet?

EJERCICIO 9**Escriba en inglés**

- ¿Es Ud. Mexicano?
- No, no soy mexicano. Soy americano.
- Los muchachos son jóvenes
- Las muchachas grandes no son mexicanas .
- Las casas son rojas.
- ¿Dónde está el muchacho pequeño?
- ¿No es rojo el coche nuevo?
- Sí, el coche nuevo es rojo.
- ¿Dónde están las muchachas americanas?
- Él no es viejo. Es joven

EJERCICIO 10**It is red** - es rojo (a) (cosa)**It isn't red** - no es rojo (a)**Is it red?** - ¿es rojo (a)?**Isn't it red ?** - ¿no es rojo (a)?**It's yellow** - es amarillo**It isn't yellow** - no es amarillo**Is it yellow?** - ¿Es amarillo?**Isn't it yellow?** - ¿no es amarillo?

LESSON THREE



VOCABULARY

SEASONS

1. **Spring** - primavera (Spring)
2. **Summer** - verano (Summer)
3. **Autumn** - otoño (Autumn)
4. **Winter** - invierno (Winter)
5. **Weather** - clima, tiempo (Weather)
6. **To go** - ir
7. **To come** - venir, llegar
8. **To work** - trabajar
9. **a, an** - un, una
10. **and** - y, e
11. **to** - a
12. **in** - en, dentro de
13. **with** - con
14. **my** - mi, mis

15. **too** - también
16. **here** - acá, aquí
17. **table** - mesa
18. **telephone** - teléfono
phone - teléfono
19. **office** - oficina
20. **school** - escuela
21. **movie** - película
22. **father** - padre, papá
23. **mother** - madre, mamá
24. **brother** - hermano
25. **sister** - hermana
26. **Spanish** - español
27. **teacher** - profesor

MODISMOS

1. **Mr. Hunt** - el Sr. Hunt
2. **Mrs. Hunt** - la Sra. Hunt
3. **Miss Hunt** - la Srta. Hunt
4. **Mr. And Mrs. Hunt** - los Sres. Hunt
(Mr, Mrs, Miss se emplean solamente con los apellidos el artículo no se usa con estas palabras)
5. **He goes to the movies** - Él va al cine
6. **every day** - todos los días
7. **thank you** - gracias
8. **you're welcome** - de nada, por nada

EJERCICIO 1

traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I'm in the office.
2. Am I in the office?
3. I'm not in the office.
4. Am I not in the office?
5. He's my brother.
6. The boy is American.
7. John isn't American.
8. Is John American?
9. She's Mexican
10. She isn't Mexican.
11. My father is here
12. My father isn't here

13. Is Mary here?
14. Isn't Mary here?

15. Where is Mary?
16. She's here.

LOS ARTÍCULOS A y AN

El artículo **a** se emplea antes de palabras que empiezan con sonido de consonante.

El artículo **an** se emplea antes de palabras que empiezan con sonido de vocal.

ejemplos: **an American girl, an office, a boy, a Mexican man**

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con a o an y traduzca

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ big desk | 5.- _____ new office |
| 2.- _____ red apple | 6.- _____ office |
| 3.- _____ Mexican woman | 7.- _____ old car |
| 4.- _____ American woman | 8.- _____ young boy |

LOS COMPLEMENTOS CON EL ARTÍCULO INDEFINIDO

En inglés, los complementos en singular que se pueden contar llevan el artículo indefinido antes del sustantivo. Los complementos en plural no van precedidos de artículo indefinido.

He's a little boy	él es muchachito
I'm a teacher.	soy profesor
It's a big car.	es coche grande
pero: It's water.(No se puede contar el agua)	es agua
They're little boys	son muchachitos
We're teachers	somos profesores
They're big cars	son coches grandes

EJERCICIO 3

Traduzca al inglés.

1. Es coche grande.
2. ¿Es casa chica?
3. Ella no es muchacha joven.
4. ¿Es escuela grande?
5. Soy profesor.
6. Somos profesores.
7. Es coche nuevo.
8. ¿No es muchacho chico?
9. No son muchachos chicos.
10. Es padre.

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. young girl is here.
2. She's a young girl.
3. John is an American boy.
4. An American boy is here.

5. Mr. Green is a young man.
6. Mr. Smith is an old man.
7. He's a Mexican boy.
8. An apple is red.
9. A big table is in the house.
10. An American woman is in the office.

EL TIEMPO PRESENTE

Para conjugar cualquier verbo en el afirmativo del presente (excepto **be** y **have**), se quita la partícula **to** del infinitivo y se antepone el pronombre. Con los pronombres de la tercera persona del singular o sea **he, she, it**, y con un sustantivo usado en singular como boy, girl, house, siempre se añade una **s** al verbo.

Este tiempo se usa para representar acción habitual o un estado o un hecho.

I come -	(yo) vengo.	we come -	(nosotros) venimos
you come -	(tu) vienes.	you come -	(Uds.)vienen
you come -	(Ud.) viene.	they come -	(ellos)vienen
he comes -	(el) viene.	they come -	(ellas)vienen
she comes -	(ella) viene.	they come -	(cosas)vienen
it comes -	(cosa) viene.		

TO THE TEACHER

The exercises in each lesson marked *práctica verbal* are to be used as a verb conjugation study. Each exercise of this type will consist of a group of short sentences that will a model for all the verb tenses and constructions with which the students have becomeserve familiar. The sentences should be 1) translated into Spanish so the student will know exactly what he is repeating in English; 2) read in english one at a time by the teacher with emphasis placed on pronunciation and repeated in chorus by the students; 3) read in chorus by the students until they have mastered the verb tenses, construction, and word order.

EJERCICIO 5

Práctica verbal

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I go to school. | 10. My sister goes to school. |
| 2. You go to school. | 11. Mr. Hunt goes to school. |
| 3. He goes to school. | 12. Miss Hunt goes to school. |
| 4. She goes to school. | 13. John and I go to school. |
| 5. John goes to school. | 14. Mrs. Hunt and I go to school. |
| 6. We go to school. | 15. John and Mary go to school. |
| 7. You go to school. | 16. The boys go to school. |
| 8. They go to school. | 17. The girls go to school too. |
| 9. Robert goes to school. | 18. My brothers go to school too. |

EJERCICIO 6

Práctica verbal repita el ejercicio 5, usando los verbos come (to school) y work (in an office).

LAS PREPOSICIONES TO y IN

La preposición **to** (a) se usa después de verbos que indican movimiento. La preposición **in** (en , dentro de) quiere decir dentro de cierto lugar. Estudie las siguientes frases:

to school, to the office, to the movies, in the office, in the house, in school

EJERCICIO 7

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. John goes (a) _____ school. | 6. Mary is (en)_____ school. |
| 2. Robert is (en)_____ the house. | 7. The boys are (en)_____ the car. |
| 3. The table is (en)_____ the office. | 8. My sister is (en)_____ the house. |
| 4. My mother goes (a)_____ the office. | 9. My brother goes (a)_____ the movies every day. |
| 5. John comes (a)_____ the office with Mr. Brown. | 10. My brothers are (en)_____ the office. |

EJERCICIO 8

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones

1. John and Robert go to school with Mary.
2. He works in a big office.
3. Mr. And Mrs. Hunt come to the office.
4. My mother works in the house.
5. My sister works in the house too.
6. My father is American, and my mother is Mexican.
7. Are the apples sweet?
8. No, the desk isn't new.
9. Where are the American boys and girls?
10. The American girls are with my sister.
11. Isn't Robert with my sister too?
12. Mary is a little girl, and John is a little boy.

EJERCICIO 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. Mi hermano pequeño va a la escuela.
2. Mi hermana va a la escuela todos los días
3. ¿Es Ud. Mexicano? Si, yo soy mexicano.
4. ¿Estan las muchachas con roberto?No, estan en la casa.
5. Juan esta con mi mamá también.
6. Mis hermanos no son pequeños.Son grandes.
7. Mis hermanos trabajan en una oficina y mi padre trabaja en una oficina también.
8. ¿Dónde estan los muchachos americanos?
9. La Srita. Davis no está en la escuela.
10. El Sr. Hunt va al cine. La Sra. Hunt va al cine también.

EJERCICIO 10

Dictado.

1. Robert is here too.
2. My father comes to the office every day.
3. My father and mother are here.
4. Where are the mexican boys?

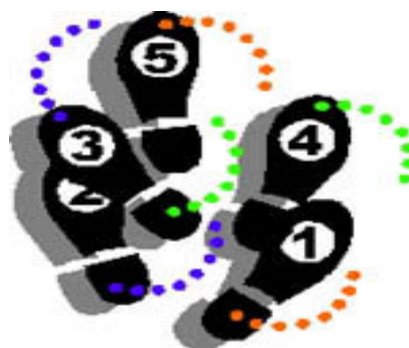
5. Aren't you Mexican? No, I'm American.
6. Miss Taylor works in a big office
7. John goes to school in a car.
8. We go to school too.
9. My sisters go to the movies every day.
10. Is the man here?

EJERCICIO 11

Conversación Conteste cada pregunta en afirmativo y en negativo.

1. Are you Mexican?
2. Isn't the boy here?
3. Are the girls in the house?
4. Aren't the boys brothers?
5. Is the boy little?
6. Is Robert an American?
7. Are the boys in the car?
8. Isn't the little boy Mexican?
9. Aren't the girls with John?
10. Are they sisters?
11. Are they brothers?
12. Is the man American?
13. Isn't Robert with Miss Hunt?
14. Is Mary with miss Hunt?
15. Is John a big boy?

LESSON FOUR



VOCABULARY

ORDINAL NUMBERS:

1.-First	primero	(First)	17.-at	en, lugar determinado
2.-Second	segundo	(Second)	18.-from	de, procedencia u origen
3.-Third	tercero	(Third)	19.-this	este, esta, esto
4.-Fourth	cuarto	(Fourth)	20.-this one	éste, ésta
5.-Fifth	quinto	(Fifth)	21.-these	estos, estas; éstos éstas
6.-Sixth	sexto	(Sixth)	22.-how	cómo
7.-Seventh	séptimo	(Seventh)	23.-how many	cuántos
8.-Eighth	octavo	(Eighth)	24.-good	bueno
9.-Ninth	noveno	(Ninth)	25.-well	bién
10.-Tenth	décimo	(Tenth)	26.-book	libro
11.-to read	leer.		27.-notebook	cuaderno
12.-to say	decir.		28.-pencil	lápiz
13.-to write	escribir.		29.-pen	pluma
14.-to use	usar.		30.-letter	carta; letra
15.-to take	llevar, tomar.		31.-there is, there are	hay
16.-on	en, sobre.		is there?, are there?	¿hay?
			32.-one(1),two(2),three(3) four(4), five(5)	

MODISMOS

1.-How are you?	¿Cómo está usted?
fine, thank you.	bién, gracias.
2.-What's your name?	¿Cómo se llama?
My name is John.	me llamo Juan.
3.-first name	nombre de pila
4.-last name	apellido
5.-He's at home.	él está en casa

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.- where are you? | 9.-is Mary in school? |
| 2.-how are you? | 10.-isn't Mary in school? |
| 3.-he's at home. | 11.-you're an American. |
| 4.-he isn't at home. | 12.-you aren't an American. |
| 5.-is she at home? | 13.-are they Americans? |
| 6.-isn't she at home? | 14.-aren't they Americans? |
| 7.-we're in school. | 15.-where's the car? |
| 8.-we aren't in school | 16.-where are the notebooks? |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 17.-the boys go to school. | 22.-my sister goes to school. |
| 18.-the girls go to school too. | 23.-they come to school. |
| 19.-where is the telephone? | 24.-I come to school too. |
| 20.-it's in the office. | 25.-Mr. Hunt works in an office. |
| 21.-Robert goes to school. | |

LAS PREPOSICIONES ON,AT,FROM

La preposición **on** (en, sobre) indica estar sobre una superficie.

La preposición **at** (en) indica un lugar determinado.

La preposición **from** (de) indica procedencia u origen

Estudie las frases: **on the table, on the desk, on Reforma, at the movies, at home, at school, at 5 Reforma, from the office, from home, from school, from the movies.**

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- 1.-My father is (en)_____home.
- 2.-My little brothers are (en)_____ school.
- 3.-My father works (en)_____ an office.
- 4.-My sister comes (de)_____school.
- 5.-The letter is (sobre)_____the table.
- 6.-The pencil is (en)_____the notebook.
- 7.-John is (en)_____the movies.
- 8.-I come (de)_____home.
- 9.-My sister goes (a)_____school.
- 10.-This pen is (sobre)_____the desk.
- 11.-I work (en)_____insurgentes.
- 12.-I work (en)_____4 insurgentes.

EJERCICIO 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.The table is green. | 6. My brothers are at school. |
| 2. My first name is John. | 7. The girl is in the house |
| 3. My last name is Hunt. | 8. A man is in the office. |
| 4. The woman is in the house. | 9. A book is on the desk. |
| 5. My father is in the office. | 10. My sisters are at the movies. |

HAY --- THERE IS (THERE'S) y THERE ARE

Hay equivale a **there is** (there's) o **there are**. **There is (there's)** es singular y **there are** es plural. **Is there** y **Are there** son las formas interrogativas. **There isn't** y **there aren't** son las formas negativas.

EJERCICIO 4

Llene los espacios con there is (there's) o there are, is there o are there, there isn't o there aren't y traduzca.

1. _____an apple on the desk.
2. _____two boys with my brothers.
3. How many girls _____ in the house?
4. _____an American woman here.
5. _____ (negativo) two green pencils.

6. How many green pencils _____?
7. How many green pens _____ on the table?
8. _____ (negativo) a telephone in the office.
9. _____ four red pencils and five green pens.
10. _____ three boys and two girls.

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. There's a boy here.
2. There isn't a boy here.
3. Is there a girl here?
4. Isn't there a girl here?
5. There are three books here.
6. How many books are there?
7. There aren't five notebooks here.
8. Is there a pencil on the desk?

THIS , THIS ONE y THESE

Se emplea el adjetivo **this (este, esta)** con sustantivo en singular y el pronombre **this one (éste, ésta)** al referirse a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobre entendido.

La palabra **these (estos, estas; éstos, éstas)** se emplea, tanto en inglés como en castellano con o sin sustantivo.

This book is red and **this one** is green.

Este libro es rojo y **éste** es verde

These books are red and **these** are green

Estos libros son rojos y **éstos** son verdes

EJERCICIO 6

Llene los espacios con this, this one (singular) o these (plural) y traduzca.

1. _____ man is my father.
2. _____ boys are my brothers.
3. _____ girls go to school.
4. _____ boys use _____ book. I use _____ too.
5. _____ girl isn't my sister.
6. _____ pencil is red, and _____ is green.
7. John takes _____ red books to school. I take _____.
8. I use _____ pencils in the office.
9. _____ boys are good _____ isn't.
10. _____ woman reads _____ good books.

EJERCICIO 7

Práctica verbal

1. I read a book.
2. You read a book.
3. He reads a book.
4. John reads a letter.
5. The boy reads too.
6. Miss Hunt reads too.
7. Robert reads too.
8. He reads at home.
9. She reads at home.
10. They read at home.
11. I read in school.
12. John reads in school.
13. This boy reads.
14. This boy reads too.
15. These boys read.
16. These boys read too.

17. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt read.
18. Miss Taylor reads too.

19. John and Robert read.
20. My brother reads too.

EJERCICIO 8

Práctica verbal.

Repita el ejercicio 7 usando las formas de los verbos **write**(a letter) ,**say** (this) , **use** (a notebook) , **take** (this book).

EJERCICIO 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. There are five boys and four girls in this school.
2. Robert takes two books to school.
3. Sara is my first name. My last name is Taylor.
4. Mrs. Taylor says, "How are you?"
5. How many letters are there on this table?
6. There aren't two notebooks here.
7. There isn't a telephone in the office.
8. Aren't there boys in this school?
9. "Thank you," says John. "You're welcome" say Robert and Mary.
10. We use books and pencils at school, and they use pencils and pens at the office.

EJERCICIO 10

Escriba en inglés.

1. Este señor lee un buen libro.
2. ¿Cuántos cuadernos hay en el escritorio?
3. Yo llevo mi libro a la escuela todos los días.
4. Estas muchachas usan cuadernos, lápices y plumas en la oficina.
5. Me llamo Henry Brown
6. ¿Cómo está Ud.? Bien, gracias.
7. Hay una señorita americana aquí.
8. Hay tres teléfonos en la oficina.
9. ¿Hay dos cartas sobre la mesa?
10. Mi apellido es Johnson.

EJERCICIO 11.

Dictado

1. "How are you?" Says Mary.
2. "Fine, thank you," say John and Robert.
3. There aren't four boys in the house.
4. How many telephones are there in the office?
5. This boy takes a book to school.
6. These girls go to school in a car.
7. How many girls work in the office?
8. My name is Robert Brown.
9. Isn't there a pencil in this notebook?
10. Aren't there three notebooks on the desk?

EJERCICIO 12

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. How are you?
2. What's your name?
3. How many pencils are there on the desk?
4. How many phones are there in the office?

EJERCICIO 13

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.

5. Is there a notebook on the desk?
6. Aren't there Mexican boys here?
7. Aren't there girls in school?
8. Aren't there desks in the office?
9. Is there an American boy here?
10. Are there American girls here?
11. Are you from Mexico?
12. Are the girls at home?
13. Is this book red?
14. Is this one green?
15. Are these cars American?

EJERCICIO 14

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. My first book is red.
2. Your second book is green.
3. The third book isn't blue.
4. The second book is on the table.
5. Is your second book on the table?

LESSON FIVE



VOCABULARY

1.-a doll - una muñeca	(a doll)	21.-to help - ayudar
2.-a car - un carro	(a car)	22.-to bring - traer
3.-a truck - un camión	(a trok)	23.-to like - gustar, simpatizar
4.-a train - un tren	(a treín)	24.-can - poder
5.-a ship - un barco	(a ship)	25.-candy - (sing) dulces
6.-an airplane - un avión	(an erpleín)	26.-of - de, de pertenencia
7.-a bowl - un tazón	(a boul)	27.-very - muy
8.-a cup - una taza	(a cap)	28.-many - muchos
9.-a glass - un vaso	(a glass)	29.-some - alguno (a) algunos
10.-a spoon - una cuchara	(a spun)	30.-everything - todo, todas las cosas
11.-a fork - un tenedor	(a fork)	31.-that - ese, esa, eso; aquel, aquella, aquello
12.-a knife - un cuchillo (cubierto)	(a naif)	32.-that one - ése, ésa; aquél, aquélla
13.-a pot - un cazo	(a pot)	33.-those - esos, esas; aquellos, aquellas; ésos, ésas, aquéllos, aquéllas
14.-a napkin - una servilleta	(a napkin)	34.-the United States - (los) Estados Unidos
15.-a ring - un anillo	(a ring)	35.-street - calle
16.-an earring - un arete	(an iring)	36.-city - ciudad
17.-a necklace - un collar	(a nekleis)	37.-park - parque, jardín
18.-a bracelet - un brazaletes	(a brezlet)	38.-dinner - la comida principal
19.-to live - vivir	(to liv)	39.-six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10)
20.-to eat - comer	(to it)	

MODISMOS

1. **Here it is.** Aquí está.
2. **It's very big.** Es muy grande
3. **It's very little.** Es muy pequeño
4. **There's room.** Hay lugar
There's no room. No hay lugar
5. **He's very nice.** Él es muy simpático. (agradable)
6. **The car is very nice.** El coche es muy bonito.
7. **He can read, write, etc.** Él sabe leer, escribir, etc.
8. **all the boys, girls, books, etc.** Todos los muchachos, muchachas, libros, etc.
(**All** nunca se emplea solo. Siempre va seguido de un sustantivo)

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.-There's a doll here. | 5.-Is there a spoon on the table? |
| 2.-There isn't a truck here. | 6.-No, there isn't. |
| 3.-Is there a ship? | 7.-Isn't there a spoon? |
| 4.-How many cups are there? | 8.-No, there are five. |

EJERCICIO 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.-There's a girl here. | 13.-I use this one. |
| 2.-There isn't a boy here. | 14.-He uses that one. |
| 3.-Are there many cars? | 15.-He says this. |
| 4.-How many cars are there? | 16.-He says that. |
| 5.-Is there a telephone here? | 17.-Mr. Martin says yes. |
| 6.-No, there isn't. | 18.-Mrs. Martin says no. |
| 7.-Aren't there ten letters? | 19.-I write every day. |
| 8.-No, there are eight. | 20.-He writes every day too. |
| 9.-How many notebooks are there? | 21.-He reads English. |
| 10.-There are five. | 22.-I read English too. |
| 11.-You write many letters. | 23.-John reads English. |
| 12.-He uses a brown pen. | 24.-Mary reads English too. |

LA PREPOSICIÓN OF

La preposición **of (de)** indica parte de algo o pertenencia.

Estudie estas frases: **some of the boys, many of the girls** .

EJERCICIO 3

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- I live (en) _____ Harvey Street.
- I live (en) _____ a very big city.
- Alice goes (a) _____ the park every day.
- The boys go (a) _____ the movies.
- Some (de) _____ the boys live (en) _____ the city.
- Many (de) _____ the girls live (en) _____ the United States.
- These girls live (en) _____ my street.
- My brother works (en) _____ an office.
- We bring the books (a) _____ school.
- Everything is (en) _____ the table.

EL VERBO LIKE

El verbo **like** se conjuga igual que todos los otros verbos. La forma verbal que se usa después de éste será el infinitivo con la partícula **to**.

Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

I like to help.

you like to read.

he likes to work.

Me gusta ayudar

A tí te gusta leer.

A él le gusta trabajar.

John likes to work.	A Juan le gusta trabajar.
It (animal) likes to eat.	Le gusta comer.
we like to write.	Nos gusta escribir.
you like candy.	A Uds. Les gustan los dulces.
they like the movie.	A ellos les gusta la película.
My brothers like Mary.	A mis hermanos les simpatiza María.

EL AUXILIAR CAN

Un auxiliar es el que se usa con otro verbo para formar tiempos o modos. La forma del verbo que se usa después de **can** siempre es el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**. En oraciones interrogativas el auxiliar siempre se coloca antes del sustantivo o pronombre. La negación del auxiliar **can** es **can not**. En conversación se usa la contracción **can't**. Por ser **can** un auxiliar, la tercera persona singular no termina en s. Estudie las siguientes frases:

I can go	puedo ir.
I can't go	no puedo ir.
You can come	puedes venir.
You can't come	no puedes venir.
He can help	él puede ayudar.
He can't help	él no puede ayudar.

Fíjese en la forma que se usa para construir el interrogativo o interrogativo negativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

	SUSTANTIVO O PRONOMBRE	
AUXILIAR	PRONOMBRE	VERBO
Can ¿Puedo	I (yo)	come? venir?
(where)can ¿(donde)puede	The boy el muchacho	go? ir?
Can't ¿no pueden	They ellos	help? ayudar?

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- I like to go to school.
- You like to come too.
- He likes to help.
- She likes to help too.
- We like to work.
- You like to say that
- They like to read.
- John likes the car.
- My sister likes John.
- My mother likes candy.
- I can go every day.
- I can't go every day.
- Can I go every day?
- Can't I go every day?
- Where can I go?
- You can help Alice.
- You can't help Alice.
- Can you help Alice?
- Can't you help Alice?
- He can eat apples.
- He can't eat apples.
- Can he eat apples?
- How many apples can he eat?
- Can't he eat apples every day?

THAT, THAT ONE Y THOSE.

Se emplea el adjetivo **that** (ese, esa; aquel, aquella) con sustantivo en singular y el pronombre **that one** (**ése, ésa; aquél, aquélla**) al referirse a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. La palabra **those** (**esos, esas; aquellos, aquellas; ésos, ésas; aquéllos, aquéllas**) se emplea en inglés, con o sin sustantivo.

That boy is Mexican and that one is American.

ese muchacho es mexicano y aquél es americano

Those boys are mexican and those are American.

esos muchachos son mexicanos y aquéllos son americanos.

EJERCICIO 5

Llene los espacios con that, that one (singular) o those (plural) y traduzca.

- 1.- _____ girls live in Mexico.
- 2.- _____ Boy lives in the city.
- 3.- _____ man lives at 10 grant street.
- 4.- _____ girls aren't my sisters. _____ is.
- 5.-I like to help _____ girl.
- 6.-You like _____ movie.
- 7.- _____ boys can help Mrs. Grant.
- 8.-Can you go to _____ park?
- 9.-Can't you live on _____ street?
- 10.-He works in _____ city.
- 11.- _____ books are red. _____ is green.

LOS ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés, como otros adjetivos, no son ni singulares ni plurales. Puesto que son adjetivos se colocarán antes de los sustantivos. Aprenda lo siguiente:

my - mi, mis

your - tu, tus

your - su, sus(de Ud. ó de Uds.)

his - su, sus(de él)

her - su, sus(de ella)

its - su (de una cosa)

our - nuestro(s), nuestra(s)

their - su, sus(de ellos o de ellas)

EJERCICIO 6

Llene los espacios con los adjetivos posesivos y traduzca

- 1.-Mother likes (su de ella) _____ new house
- 2.-I bring (mi) _____ book.
- 3.-Robert goes to school with (su de él) _____ brother.
- 4.-They help (su de ellos) _____ mother.
- 5.-We take (nuestros) _____ pencils.
- 6.-You read (su de Ud.) _____ book.
- 7.-John reads (sus de él) _____ letters.
- 8.-I eat (mis) _____ candy.
- 9.-Father likes (su de él) _____ old car.
- 10.-John and Robert go with (su de ellos) _____ mother.

EJERCICIO 7

Práctica verbal amplíe las siguientes formas hasta incluir todas las personas.

- 1.-I live in Mexico
- 2.-I like to live in Mexico.
- 3.-I can live in Mexico.
- 4.-I can't live in Mexico.
- 5.-Can I live in Mexico?
- 6.-Can't I live in Mexico?

EJERCICIO 8

bring (candy), read (English), help (John), write (letters), say (good morning), use (a phone), go (to the movies).

EJERCICIO 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones

- 1.-Her brother likes to live in the United States.
- 2.-Some of the boys go to the park.
- 3.-There are many nice houses in that city.
- 4.-All the girls take their books to school.
- 5.-Our last name is Miller.
- 6.-How many pencils can you bring?
- 7.-Our sisters help our mother in the house.
- 8.-The girls eat dinner with their brothers.
- 9.-We can't take that book. It's very big.
- 10.-There's no room in this car.
- 11.-Her first name is Margaret. Her last name is Wells.
- 12.-He likes to go to the office with his father.
- 13.-One, two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
- 14.-6,2,3,4,10,7,9,5,8,7,2,5,10,4.

EJERCICIO 10

Escriba en inglés.

- 1.-No hay lugar en su (de ellos) casa.
- 2.-Hay un parque en esta ciudad. Es muy grande.
- 3.-A mis hermanos y a mí nos gustan los dulces.
- 4.-Me llamo Pedro. Mí apellido es Daniels.
- 5.- El lleva a todos sus pequeños hermanos a la ciudad.
- 6.-¿Dónde esta el teléfono? Aquí esta.
- 7.-¿Puede Ud. Venir a mi casa con Alicia?
- 8.-A ellos les gusta todo en esa ciudad
- 9.-No podemos leer este libro. Podemos leer aquél.
- 10.-¿No puedes escribir con este lápiz?

EJERCICIO 11***Dictado***

- 1.-We like to go to the movies with our brothers.
- 2.-They live in a nice house in Mexico City.
- 3.-Our last name is Peterson
- 4.-Is there room in his house?
- 5.-All those girls can take their notebooks to school.
- 6.-Can you read all these letters?
- 7.-Father likes to take the boys to school.
- 8.-Her brother lives in that house.
- 9.-My father likes everything.
- 10.-We like to go to the movies with John.

EJERCICIO 12***Conversación conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo***

- 1.-Is there room in the car?
- 2.-Can you take your book to school?
- 3.-Can you use this notebook?
- 4.-Is John in the street?
- 5.-Are your brothers in the United States?
- 6.-Is Mexico city big?
- 7.-Is that one little?
- 8.-Are those cities small?
- 9.-Aren't the boys here?
- 10.-Can you read?
- 11.-Can't Alice write?
- 12.-Can Mary and Alice come to my house?
- 13.-Can all the boys go?
- 14.-Are all the boys in the house?
- 15.-Is everything here?

LESSON SIX



VOCABULARY

1. **a dog** - un perro
2. **a cat** - un gato
3. **a pig** - un cerdo (pequeño)
4. **a bird** - un pájaro
5. **a horse** - un caballo
6. **a cow** - una vaca
7. **a sheep** - una oveja
8. **a flower** - una flor
9. **a plant** - una planta
10. **a strawberry** - una fresa
11. **an orange** - una naranja
12. **an apple** - un manzana
13. **a banana** - un plátano
14. **a pear** - una pera
15. **a lemon** - un limón
16. **a peach** - un durazno
17. **a melon** - un melón
18. **a watermelon** - una sandía
19. **to put** - poner, meter
20. **to wash** - lavar (se)
21. **to wait (for)** - esperar
22. **to study** - estudiar
23. **to learn** - aprender
24. **that** - que
25. **but** - pero, sino
26. **when** - cuándo
27. **why** - por qué
28. **because** - porque
29. **now** - ahora
30. **what** - qué; lo que
31. **early** - temprano
32. **late** - tarde
33. **family** - familia
34. **parents** - padres
35. **child** - niño, niña, hijo, hija
36. **children** - niños, niñas; hijos
37. **garage, garaje** - taller
38. **factory** - fábrica

MODISMOS

1. **Wait for me.** Espéreme Ud.
 2. **I like it.** Me gusta (refiriéndose a una cosa)
 3. **what time.** A qué hora
 4. **too + (adj. o adv.)** = demasiado + (adj. o adv.)
too big, (late) - demasiado grande, (tarde)
 5. **too much (work)** - demasiado (trabajo)
too many (books) - demasiados (libros)
 6. **a lot** - mucho, muchos
a lot of work - mucho trabajo
a lot of books - muchos libros
- (Se emplea of sólo cuando sigue un sustantivo)
7. **very much** - mucho
 8. **What are you waiting for?** - ¿Qué esperas?
 9. **He's eating dinner.** - Él está comiendo (la comida principal)

EJERCICIO 1**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He brings candy every day. | 10. She eats very much. |
| 2. That man likes to bring books. | 11. That girl likes to read everything. |
| 3. That man can bring Mary. | 12. That girl can eat a lot. |
| 4. That man can't bring Mary. | 13. That girl can't eat a lot. |
| 5. We bring the children too. | 14. They come late every day. |
| 6. Mr. Jackson and I bring a lot of apples. | 15. They like to come late every day. |
| 7. Mr. Jackson and I like to bring a lot of apples. | 16. They can come late every day. |
| 8. Mr. Jackson and I can bring a lot of apples. | 17. They can't come late every day. |
| 9. Mr. Jackson and I can't bring a lot of apples. | |

EJERCICIO 2**Llene los espacios con this, this one, these, that, that one, those y traduzca.**

- When can (ese) _____ boy come early?
- (esta) _____ family waits for all children.
- (esos) _____ parents wait for their children.
- Why can't (esa) _____ girl work here?.
- John likes to wash (ese) _____ new car, and Henry likes to wash (éste)_____.
- (estos) _____ children like to go to school.
- Where can I put (estas) _____ tables?
- Why can't you take (este) _____ child and (aquél)_____?
- My father likes (esta) _____ house but my mother likes (ésa)_____.
- Mother says that (esa) _____ house is too little.

EJERCICIO 3**Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del adjetivo posesivo y traduzca.**

- (sus de ellos)_____ children are very little.
- Mr. Jackson washes (su de él)_____ new car.
- (su de ella)_____ brother waits for Mary in the street.
- (mi)_____ father puts the car in the garage.
- (nuestros)_____ children like to study English.
- Can't (su de Ud.)_____ child learn to write?
- (su de él)_____ brother lives in the United States.
- Mrs. Martin takes (sus de ella)_____ children to the park every day.
- "This is (mi)_____ pen," says Miss Jackson.
- (nuestro)_____ last name is Morgan.

LA PALABRA HOME

Home	a casa
at home	en casa
from home	de casa

He comes home every day.

él viene a casa todos los días.

He goes home early.

él va a casa temprano.

He's at home.

él esta en casa.

He works at home.

él trabaja en casa.

He brings his books from home.

él trae sus libros de casa.

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca al inglés.

- 1.-Mi papá viene a casa.
- 2.-Los niños van a casa temprano.
- 3.-Venimos de casa.
- 4.-Me gusta comer en casa
- 5.-Su papá (de ella)trabaja en casa.
- 6.-Mis padres no pueden ir a casa.
- 7.-¿Está en casa tu hermano?
- 8.-Ella puede traer muchos de casa.
- 9.-¿Puedo ir a casa?
- 10.-¿Por qué no puedes ir a casa?

EL GERUNDIO

El gerundio de los verbos se forma agregando **ing** al infinitivo, suprimiendo la partícula **to**. **Going, working, reading, saying** son gerundios con la terminación ing. En castellano esta terminación corresponde a los sufijos ando y iendo

Going	yendo	Reading	leyendo
Working	trabajando	Saying	diciendo

Si el infinitivo termina en **e** se suprime la **e** antes de agregar **ing**.

Ejemplos: **come, coming; write, writing; use, using**. Excepciones: **being, seeing (viendo)**.

Verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar ing. Ejemplo: put, putting.

EJERCICIO 5

Dé el gerundio de los siguientes verbos.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1.- be | 10.-live |
| 2.-go | 11.-eat |
| 3.-come | 12.-help |
| 4.-work | 13.-bring |
| 5.-read | 14.-put |
| 6.-write | 15.-wash |
| 7.-use | 16.-wait (for) |
| 8.-take | 17.-study |
| 9.-say | 18.-learn |

EL TIEMPO PRESENTE PROGRESIVO

Las formas del presente del verbo **be** son **am, is, are**. El presente progresivo se forma con el presente del verbo be (se usa en este caso como auxiliar) y el gerundio. Este tiempo se usa para describir una acción que esta aconteciendo en el momento actual. Compare las formas en inglés y en castellano.

AFIRMATIVO

I'm studying.	estoy estudiando.
He's working.	él está trabajando.
You're reading	tú estás leyendo.

NEGATIVO

I'm not working now.	no estoy trabajando ahora.
You aren't reading.	tú no estás leyendo.
She isn't working now.	ella no está trabajando ahora.

Fíjese en el orden de las palabras en el interrogativo. Al hacer preguntas en inglés, siempre se usa el auxiliar antes del sustantivo o pronombre. En el caso del presente progresivo se usará como auxiliar las formas del verbo be.

INTERROGATIVO

AUXILIAR	SUSTANTIVO	
	PRONOMBRE	VERBO
Are ¿están	they ellos	writing? escribiendo?
(why)are ¿(por qué) están	the boys los muchachos	writing? escribiendo?

INTERROGATIVO NEGATIVO

AUXILIAR	SUSTANTIVO	
	PRONOMBRE	VERBO
Isn't ¿no está	he él	studying? estudiando?
(why)isn't ¿(por qué)no está	john juan	studying? estudiando?
aren't ¿no están	the girls las muchachas	studying? estudiando?

EJERCICIO 6

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones, Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- 1.-I'm taking.
- 2.-You're living.
- 3.-He's putting.
- 4.-Robert is learning.
- 5.-She's studying.
- 6.-Mary is washing.
- 7.-We're working.
- 8.-They're reading.

- 9.-The boys are using.
10.-He's eating candy.

EJERCICIO 7**Práctica verbal.**

- 1.-He's working now.
2.-He isn't working now.
3.-Is he working now?
4.-Isn't he working now?
5.-Where is he working?
6.-Why is he working?
7.-Why isn't he working?
8.-At what time is he working?

EJERCICIO 8

Práctica verbal repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **say (thank you), read (a letter), write (a book), use (the phone), take (his family), live (in the United States), eat (an apple), help (their father), bring (my notebook).**

Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many cuando se posible.

EJERCICIO 9

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del verbo y traduzca.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1.-(put) | my brother is_____the car in the garage. |
| 2.-(work) | that girl is_____in our house |
| 3.-(wait for) | we're_____Mr. Smith. |
| 4.-(live) | are you_____in Mexico city? |
| 5.-(study) | what is Robert_____? |
| 6.-(study) | he's_____English. |
| 7.-(learn) | why are you_____English? |
| 8.-(work) | why aren't you _____in the factory? |
| 9.-(go) | why are all the boys_____home? |
| 10.-(wash) | why is John_____the car? |

EJERCICIO 10**Práctica verbal**

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. He waits for Mary every day. | 10. Why can't he wait for Peter? |
| 2. He likes to wait for Mary. | 11.He's waiting for you. |
| 3. He can wait for Peter. | 12. He isn't waiting for you. |
| 4. He can't wait for Peter. | 13. Is he waiting for you? |
| 5. Can he wait for Peter? | 14. Isn't he waiting for you? |
| 6. Can't he wait for Peter? | 15. Where is he waiting for you? |
| 7. When can he wait for Peter? | 16. Why is he waiting for you? |
| 8. Where can he wait for Peter? | 17. Why isn't he waiting for you? |
| 9. At what time can he wait for Peter? | 18. What is he waiting for? |

EJERCICIO 11***Práctica Verbal.***

Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos: **study (a lot)**, **learn (English)**, **wash (the car)**, **read (a book)**, **put (the notebook here)**, **go (home)**, **come (home)**, **eat (at home)**. Use las palabras interrogativas: what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 12***Lea éstas oraciones y traduzca.***

1. Bill is studying English, but he says he isn't learning very much.
2. Grace is studying English too, and she likes it a lot.
3. What are you waiting for? I'm waiting for my brother
4. Mother says that she likes her house because it isn't too big.
5. John studies Spanish because he likes it.
6. The children wash the car, and John puts the car in the garage.
7. My parents go to work very early, and they come home very late.
8. What time can you wait for me?
9. Wait for me at home
10. These children like to come home late.
11. Why can't you come to my house with your sister?
12. Mr. Miller can't work in the factory because he's very old.
13. What's your name? My first name is George and my last name is Parks.

EJERCICIO 13***Escriba en Inglés.***

1. ¿Por qué estás trabajando en una fábrica?
2. Roberto está metiendo todo en el garage.
3. ¿A dónde vas ahora? Voy a la escuela.
4. ¿Por qué no están ellos viviendo en los Estados Unidos?
5. A Alicia le gusta estudiar inglés.
6. ¿Cuántos libros puedes leer? Puedo leer éste y aquél.
7. ¿Qué esperas? Estoy esperando a los niños.
8. A ellos les gusta mucho el inglés.
9. ¿Hay lugar en este coche y en aquél?
10. ¿Puedes ayudar a tus hermanos?
11. Él está comiendo muchos dulces

EJERCICIO 14***Dictado***

1. My parents are going to the office, I'm going to school.
2. These children like to read their books.
3. Are the children using the phone?
4. He can't write because there isn't a pencil.
5. Wait for me because I'm going with you.
6. What can I take with me to the park?
7. How many books are the children using?
8. Why are you using my pencil?
9. Why aren't the boys helping their parents?
10. What are you saying?

EJERCICIO 15

Conversación. Conteste las preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.

1. Can you read?
2. Can John read?
3. Can you come early?
4. Can't they wash the car?
5. Can my brother wait for you?
6. Can all the boys go home?
7. Can't you learn everything?
8. Is that child Mexican?
9. Is that one American?
10. Are those children from this school?
11. Are these from that school?
12. Aren't you putting the car in the garage?
13. Is John coming?
14. Are you waiting for me?
15. Is that man waiting for you?
16. Are you working in the factory now?
17. Is he working in a factory?
18. Are you going to the factory?
19. Is the car too big?
20. Isn't the house too big?
21. Are there too many?
22. Are there too many cars?
23. Is there too much candy?
24. Are there too many children?
25. Is there too much room?

LESSON SEVEN



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to get up - levantarse | 1. Giraffe (yiraf) - jirafa |
| 2. to wake up - despertarse | 2. Koala (coala) - koala |
| 3. to visit - visitar | 3. Llama (lama) - Llama |
| 4. to teach - enseñar | 4. Cat (caat) - Gato |
| 5. to see - ver | 5. Lion (laion) - Leon |
| 6. for - para, por | 6. Elephant (élefant) - Elefante |
| 7. so - así es que; para que, por lo tanto | 7. Hen (Jen) - Gallina |
| 8. student - alumno | 8. Rabbit (rábit) - Conejo |
| 9. how much - cuánto | 9. Horse (Jors) - Caballo |
| 10. who - quien | 10. Cow (cáu) - Vaca |
| 11. please - por favor | 11. Dog (dog) - perro |
| 12. minute - minuto | 12. 11th - eleventh |
| 13. hour - hora | 13. 12th - twelfth |
| 14. husband - esposo | 14. 13th - thirteenth |
| 15. wife - esposa | 15. 14th - fourteenth |
| wives - esposas | 16. 15th - fifteenth |
| 16. year - año | 17. 16th - sixteenth |
| 17. tomorrow - mañana | 18. 17th - seventeenth |
| 18. eleven (11), twelve (12), | 19. 18th - eighteenth |
| thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) | 20. 19th - nineteenth |
| | 21. 20th - twentieth |

MODISMOS

- they say** - dicen
- to be early** - llegar temprano
 I'm early - llego temprano, llegué temprano (acabando de llegar)
- to be late** - llegar tarde
 I'm late - llego tarde, estoy retrasado, he llegado tarde;
 se me está haciendo tarde; llegué tarde (acabando de llegar)
- in the morning** - en o por la mañana
- just a minute please** - un momento por favor
- It's very early** - es muy temprano
 It's very late - es muy tarde
- so + (adj. o adv.)** - tan (adj. o adv.)
- so much (work)** - tanto (trabajo)
 so many (books) - tantos libros

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. We put the car in the garage | 10. It's working now. |
| 2. We like to put the car in the garage. | 11. Is it working now? |
| 3. We can put the car in the garage. | 12. Isn't it working now? |
| 4. We can't put the car in the garage. | 13. Why isn't it working? |
| 5. Can we put the car in the garage? | 14. There's too much room. |
| 6. Can't we put the car in the garage? | 15. Is there too much room? |
| 7. They're washing everything. | 16. How much room is there? |
| 8. They aren't washing everything. | 17. There isn't too much room. |
| 9. Are they washing everything? | |

LA PREPOSICIÓN FOR

Se emplea la preposición **For** en inglés para expresar duración de tiempo. muchas veces no se emplea el equivalente de for en castellano porque queda sobreentendido en la oración.

He studies for ten minutes.

El estudia diez minutos.

I can work for two hours.

Puedo trabajar dos horas.

We can live in Acapulco for a year.

Podemos vivir en Acapulco por un año.

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- I can read _____ an hour.
- All the students are studying (en) _____ school.
- Are you waiting _____ your husband?
- Some (de) _____ my brothers teach English.
- Who lives (en) _____ 10 Grant Street?
- There are two cars (en) _____ our garage.
- How many notebooks are there (en) _____ the desk?
- Who studies _____ fifteen minutes?
- Charles works _____ two hours.
- Can you go to the United States _____ a year?

EJERCICIO 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del verbo BE y traduzca.

- _____ you living in Mexico now?
- The child _____ waking up.
- George _____ working with his father.
- Mrs. Brown _____ waiting for her husband.
- We _____ putting everything in the house.
- That man _____ teaching Spanish.
- Why _____ you getting up so early?
- Why _____ these girls studying?

9. Who _____ using the phone?

10. What _____ you eating?

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al neg, interr., e interrogativo neg.

1. My husband is getting up.
2. Miss Taylor is teaching English.
3. The children are waking up.
4. Charles is visiting his brother .
5. We're learning English now.
6. That boy is using the phone.
7. The students are eating a lot.
8. That girl is washing.
9. I'm helping.
10. He's waiting for his brother.

EL FUTURO IDIOMÁTICO

El futuro idiomático es una manera idiomática para expresar tiempo en el futuro. El castellano también tiene un futuro idiomático y la formación de los dos es muy parecida. Se necesitan tres cosas para formar este tiempo en inglés: el presente del verbo **Be (am, is, are)**, la palabra **going** y un infinitivo.

Compare el inglés con el castellano. Fíjese en el presente del verbo **Be**, la palabra **Going** y un **infinitivo** en ese orden.

Afirmativo

I'm going to work tomorrow.

He's going to get up early.

They're going to visit their parents.

Voy a trabajar mañana.

Él va a levantarse temprano.

Van a visitar a sus padres.

Negativo

I'm not going to work.

He isn't going to get up early.

We aren't going to teach English.

No voy a trabajar.

Él no va a levantarse temprano.

No vamos a enseñar inglés.

Interrogativo

Fíjese en el orden de las palabras. Siempre se coloca el auxiliar antes del sustantivo o pronombre. En el futuro idiomático el auxiliar es siempre una forma del verbo Be.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Is	he	going to get up?
¿Va	él	a levantarse?
Are	they	going to visit?
¿Van	ellos	a visitar?
(Where) am	I	going to work?
¿(Dónde) voy	yo	a trabajar?

Auxiliar	Interrogativo negativo Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Isn't	he	going to work?
¿No va	él	a trabajar?
Aren't	they	going to visit?
¿No van	ellos	a visitar?
(Why) aren't	they	going to teach?
¿(Por qué?) No van	ellos	a enseñar?

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo, e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I'm going to work. | 6. You're going to teach. |
| 2. You're going to eat. | 7. They're going to wake up. |
| 3. He's going to help. | 8. That boy is going to read. |
| 4. She's going to wash. | 9. This girl is going to go. |
| 5. We're going to study. | 10. These children are going to come. |

EJERCICIO 6

Práctica Verbal.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We're going to take everything. | 6. When are we going to take everything? |
| 2. We aren't going to take everything. | 7. Where are we going to take everything? |
| 3. Are we going to take everything? | 8. What are we going to take? |
| 4. Aren't we going to take everything? | 9. Why are we going to take everything? |
| 5. Why aren't we going to take everything? | |

EJERCICIO 7

Práctica Verbal.

Repita el ejercicio 6, usando los verbos: **see (my wife), be (at home), like (that house), wait (for Robert), come (home), bring (a lot), wash (the children).**

Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabra interrogativas: **what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many, at what time** si es posible.

EJERCICIO 8

Llene los espacios con el infinitivo entre paréntesis y traduzca.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. (to put) | My brother is going _____ the car in the garage. |
| 2. (to work) | That girl is going _____ in our house. |
| 3. (to wait for) | We're going _____ Mr. Smith. |
| 4. (to live) | Are you going _____ in Mexico city? |
| 5. (to study) | What's Robert going _____? |
| 6. (to see) | He's going _____ the new house. |
| 7. (to learn) | Why are you going _____ English? |
| 8. (to work) | Why aren't you going _____ in the garage. |
| 9. (to go) | Where are all the boys going _____? |
| 10. (to be) | Why is John going _____ a teacher? |

EJERCICIO 9

Llene los espacios con el auxiliar correcto de las formas del verbo BE y traduzca.

1. Charles _____going to bring a lot.
2. That girl _____going to wake up early.
3. We _____going to visit Mr. Smith.
4. The teacher _____going to get up.
5. _____you going to teach in Mexico city?
6. What _____Robert going to study?
7. They _____going to see everything.
8. Why _____you going to learn English?
9. Where _____the boys going to go?
10. Why _____Alice going to be a teacher?

EJERCICIO 10

Práctica Verbal.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. They get up early. | 11. Are they getting up now? |
| 2. They like to get up early. | 12. Aren't they getting up now? |
| 3. They can get up early. | 13. Why are they getting up now? |
| 4. They can't get up early. | 14. Why aren't they getting up now? |
| 5. Can they get up early? | 15. They're going to get up late. |
| 6. Can't they get up early? | 16. They aren't going to get up late. |
| 7. Why can't they get up early? | 17. Are they going to get up late? |
| 8. What time can they get up? | 18. Aren't they going to get up late? |
| 9. They're getting up now. | 19. Why are they going to get up late? |
| 10. They aren't getting up now. | 20. Why aren't they going to get up late? |

EJERCICIO 11

Práctica Verbal.

Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos: **teach (English), wake up (early), visit (their parents), work (in a factory), study (Spanish), see (the teachers).**

Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabra interrogativas: **what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many** cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 12

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números

1. They say that that young man is a very good English teacher.
2. I'm waiting for my wife, but she's late.
3. What time are you going to work in the morning?
4. They say that they aren't going to visit their parents tomorrow.
5. Just a minute please. I'm going to help you.
6. Charles is visiting his teacher who lives in the United States.
7. Why are you getting up so early?.
8. I'm late this morning.
9. His sister eats a lot of candy.
10. Twelve, fifteen, ten, eleven, eight, fourteen, thirteen, seven, six, three, nine, five, two, one, four,eleven.

EJERCICIO 13***Escriba en Inglés.***

1. ¿Qué vas a llevar? Voy a llevar todo.
2. Alicia dice que le gusta levantarse temprano.
3. Voy a ver quién está en casa.
4. ¿A qué hora vas a trabajar?
5. Estamos visitando a nuestras padres en los Estados Unidos.
6. Me gustan todos estos (this) dulces.
7. ¿Cuántos profesores hay en la escuela?
8. ¿Viene un coche ahora?
9. Ella llega tarde porque se despierta tarde.
10. ¿Quién va a despertar a Bill en la mañana?

EJERCICIO 14***Dictado***

1. He says that he likes to teach English.
2. Is your brother going to be a teacher?
3. When are you going to learn English?
4. Why are you getting up so early?
5. Why are they going to come home so late?
6. Why are the children going to school so early?
7. There are fifteen boys and girls in that school.
8. I'm waiting for the teacher.
9. She can't come so early.
10. one, six, twelve, fifteen, eleven, seven, thirteen, three, eight, fourteen, four, nine, five, ten, eleven, twelve.

EJERCICIO 15***Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.***

1. How many teachers are there in the school?
2. How many boys are there in the school?
3. How many girls are there in the school?
4. How many children are there in the street?
5. Where are you going? .
6. Where is your brother going?
7. Where is your sister going?

EJERCICIO 16***Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.***

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. Can you wait for me in the morning? | 17. Is that one too small? |
| 9. Are you early? | 18. Are you going to wake up early in the morning? |
| 10. Are you going to get up early? | 19. Aren't we going to work tomorrow? |
| 11. Isn't she going to be a teacher? | 20. Can you see me now? |
| 12. Aren't you visiting your brother in Mexico city? | 21. Is the school too little? |
| 13. Can't they come early in the morning?. | 22. Are there too many phones? |
| 14. Is Henry going to eat here? | 23. Is there too much work? |
| 15. Isn't he taking everything? | 24. Is there a lot of work? |
| 16. Is this one too big? | 25. Is there a lot? |

LESSON EIGHT



VOCABULARY

1. **to speak** - hablar
2. **to walk** - caminar, ir a pie
3. **to run** - Correr
4. **to feel** - sentir(se)
5. **to want** - querer
6. **by** - por
7. **before** - antes de (que)
8. **after** - después de (que)
9. **sick** - enfermo, mal
10. **weak** - débil.
11. **happy** - feliz, contento
12. **sad** - triste.

- 1.- **Pig** (*pig*) - cerdo.
- 2.- **Bear** (*béer*) - oso
- 3.- **Frog** (*frog*) - rana
- 4.- **Monkey** (*monki*) - mono
- 5.- **Bird** (*berd*) - pájaro
- 6.- **Tiger** (*taiguer*) - tigre

MODISMOS

1. **I'm sorry.** Lo siento; Siento que ...
2. **Excuse me, Pardon me.** Con permiso, Disculpeme
3. **That's why,** por eso
4. **surely, certainly** con mucho gusto
5. **There's going to be work.** Va a haber trabajo.
6. **There are going to be children.** Va a haber niños.

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. John and Mary visit their cousin.
2. John and Mary like to visit their cousin.
3. John and Mary can visit their cousin.
4. John and Mary can't visit their cousin.
5. John and Mary are going to see that movie.
6. John and Mary aren't going to see that movie.
7. John and Mary are getting up.
- 8 John and Mary aren't getting up.
9. Are John and Mary getting up?
10. Aren't John and Mary getting up?
11. My grandparents are going to wake up.
12. My grandparents aren't going to wake up.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. Are my grandparents going to wake up? | 17. What time are my grandparents going to wake up? |
| 14. Aren't my grandparents going to wake up? | 18. Mr. Jackson can teach everything. |
| 15. When are my grandparents going to wake up? | 19. Mr. Jackson can't teach well. |
| 16. Why are my grandparents going to wake up? | 20. Can Mr. Jackson teach well? |

LOS DÍAS DE LA SEMANA

Aprenda los días de la semana.

Monday - lunes	Friday - viernes
Tuesday - martes	Saturday - sábado
Wednesday - miércoles	Sunday - domingo.
Thursday - jueves	

EL USO DE LAS PREPOSICIONES

En general se usa la preposición **on** antes de los días de la semana.

My father works on Sunday. Mi papá trabaja el domingo.
Are you going to come on Tuesday? ¿Vas a venir el martes?

La preposición **by** se emplea en inglés después de verbos de movimiento con la idea de pasar por o pasar frente a,

Can you come by my house this afternoon? ¿Puede ud. pasar por mi casa esta tarde?
She walks by my house when she goes to school. Ella pasa frente a mi casa cuando va a la escuela.

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- We visit our grandparents _____ Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
- Mr. Johnson goes (frente a) _____ the school when he goes to work.
- Father eats (antes de que) _____ he goes to the office.
- I get up (después de que) _____ he goes to the office.
- I go home (después de) _____ school.
- They help their mother (antes de que) _____ they study.
- We go to the park _____ Sunday.
- John comes (por) _____ my house before he goes to school.
- Can you come to see me _____ Monday?
- Where are you going to be _____ Thursday?
- He walks (frente a) _____ the office.
- They like to walk (en) _____ the park every day.
- Why are you walking (en) _____ the park?
- Many (de) _____ the boys are going to come _____ Friday.
- Is John going to visit his grandmother _____ Tuesday?

LA FORMA POSESIVA

La forma posesiva de un sustantivo que se refiere a una persona o a un animal se forma agregando un apóstrofe y una s. Esta forma posesiva siempre va antes del sustantivo poseído. En el caso de los sustantivos que terminan en s, basta añadir el apóstrofe después de la s.

<i>the boy's book</i>	el libro del muchacho
<i>the boys' books</i>	los libros de los muchachos
<i>the child's pencil</i>	el lápiz del niño
<i>the children's pencil</i>	el lápiz de los niños
<i>John's pen</i>	la pluma de Juan
<i>Charles' house</i>	la casa de Carlos
<i>Mr. White's car</i>	el coche del Sr. White
<i>his father's</i>	el (los) de su padre (de él)

EJERCICIO 3**Traduzca las siguientes frases al inglés.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. el libro de la muchacha | 8. los hermanos de los muchachos |
| 2. el libro de las muchachas | 9. el coche de mi padre |
| 3. la mamá de los niños | 10. el primo de Juan |
| 4. la casa de la Sra. Martin | 11. la casa de la señora |
| 5. la esposa del Sr. Jackson | 12. la de tu hermano |
| 6. el hermano de María | 13. los de mi profesor |
| 7. el hermano de los muchachos | 14. la de Juan |

EJERCICIO 4**Llene los espacios con la forma posesiva del sustantivo indicado.**

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. (grandfather) | We're going to my _____ house. |
| 2. (cousin) | Your _____ car is in our garage. |
| 3. (sister) | Where is her _____ husband? |
| 4. (Mrs. Jackson) | Isn't _____ husband here? |
| 5. (boys) | The _____ notebooks are on the desk. |
| 6. (Charles) | Henry is going with _____ brother. |
| 7. (Mr. Martin) | That woman is _____ wife. |
| 8. (children) | How many of the _____ books can you bring? |
| 9. (girls) | The _____ grandmother is sick. |
| 10. (brother) | My _____ wife says that she feels weak. |
| 11. (wife) | This is your _____ book. |
| 12. (father) | Those are my _____. |

EL VERBO WANT

La forma verbal que se usa después del verbo **want** es el infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Compare con el español. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I want to go. | Quiero ir. |
| He wants to speak to John. | Él quiere hablarle a Juan. |
| They want to go. | Ellos quieren ir. |
| We want to visit our cousins. | Queremos visitar a nuestros primos. |

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- 1.He wants to be a teacher.
- 2.You want to go to the movies.
- 3.He wants to work in a factory.
- 4.She wants to read that book.
- 5.We want to write some letters.
- 6.They want to use their English.
- 7.Robert wants to come early.
- 8.Stella wants to get up early.
- 9.The boys want to work in the yard.

EJERCICIO 6

Práctica verbal

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.We speak English. | 9.We aren't speaking English. |
| 2.We like to speak English. | 10.Are we speaking English? |
| 3.We want to speak English. | 11.Aren't we speaking English? |
| 4.We can speak English. | 12.We're going to speak English. |
| 5.We can't speak English. | 13.We aren't going to speak English. |
| 6.Can we speak English? | 14.Are we going to speak English? |
| 7.Can't we speak English? | 15.Aren't we going to speak English? |
| 8.We're speaking English. | |

EJERCICIO 7

Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 6, usando las formas de los verbos **run (in the yard)**, **walk (home)**, **feel (sad)**. Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo.Use las palabras interrogativas why, why not, what, where, when, how many, how much, what time cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 8

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones y números.

1. I want to go to the office this morning and see his cousin's sister.
2. William says that after he works in the yard he likes to eat.
3. Are you going to visit your grandmother on Saturday before you go to the office?
4. Are you going by your brother's house when you go to work on Tuesday?
5. I feel weak after I work all morning.
6. The children's grandmother wants to bring a lot of apples
7. Fifteen of the twenty boys in that school are studying Spanish.
8. The children can run in the yard, but they can't run in the house.
9. Alice says that she likes to walk to school.
10. We aren't going to be late on Monday.
11. My grandfather's house isn't very big, but it's very nice.
12. Isn't your cousin living with your grandfather and grandmother now?
13. sixteen, nineteen, twenty, eighteen, seventeen, fourteen, fifteen, thirteen, six, four, three, seven, eleven, twelve .
14. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten

EJERCICIO 9***Escriba en inglés.***

1. Lo siento, pero no puedo hablar inglés.
2. Disculpeme por favor. Me siento mal.
3. Ella dice que su hermana habla mucho.
4. Mi abuela no puede correr por eso llega tarde.
5. Vamos a levantarnos temprano el miércoles porque vamos a la escuela.
6. Mi nombre no está en el libro de Juan, está en el de María.
7. Voy a hablar inglés.
8. La niña de la Sra. Johnson está triste porque está enferma.
9. Los padres de mi esposo están muy contentos porque viven en la ciudad.
10. ¿Por qué corres ahora? .
11. Quiero ser profesor.

EJERCICIO 10***Dictado***

1. I'm not going to speak English. I'm going to speak Spanish.
2. Henry's cousin is early, but his brother is late.
3. He wants to go to the movies with me.
4. I'm sick. I can't work.
5. John says that everything is new.
6. What's your brother's name?
7. That boy's name is Bill.
8. My grandparents are very old, but they're very happy.
9. Why aren't the children happy? .
10. eight, five, eleven, thirteen, twelve, twenty, twenty-nine, nineteen, eighteen, twenty-six, twenty-three

EJERCICIO 11***Conversación Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.***

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Can you come on Monday? | 20. Are you going to eat a lot of candy? |
| 2. Can your father come on Saturday? | 21. Are they going to want a lot? |
| 3. Can you come by the house this afternoon? | 22. Is she going to be a teacher? |
| 4. Can I use John's notebook? | 23. Aren't the girls going to wake up? |
| 5. Is he using his brother's book? | 24. Are we going to be late? |
| 6. Is he going to use his sister's pencil? | 25. Are you going to be early? |
| 7. Is he going to walk to school? | |
| 8. Is the boy running? | |
| 9. Is his cousin going to the factory now? . | |
| 10. Is he coming now. ? | |
| 11. Is John's book red? | |
| 12. Is this one your father's? | |
| 13. Isn't that one your brother's? | |
| 14. Are those Mary's? | |
| 15. Is there going to be a lot of work? | |
| 16. Is there going to be a lot? | |
| 17. Are there going to be a lot of children? | |
| 18. Are there going to be a lot? | |
| 19. Are the boys running too much? | |

LESSON NINE



VOCABULARIO

1. **to do** - hacer.
2. **to understand.** - entender
3. **to sit (down)** - sentarse
4. **to know** - saber, conocer
5. **to open** - abrir
6. **around** - alrededor de
7. **slow** - despacio, lento
slowly - lentamente
8. **fast** - rápido, aprisa
9. **wall** - pared
10. **fence** - cerca, barda
11. **door** - puerta
12. **window** - ventana
13. **living room** - sala
14. **chair** - silla
15. **Sofa** - sofá
16. **floor** - piso
17. **rug** - alfombra
18. **homework** - tarea (de escuela)
19. **thirty** (30), **thirty -one** (31), **thirty -two** (32), **forty** (40), **fifty** (50), **sixty** (60), **seventy** (70).

ANIMALS

1. **donky (donki)** - burro
2. **seahorse (sijors)** - caballito de mar)
3. **squid (scuíd)** - calamar
4. **shrimp (shrimp)** - camarón
5. **camel (camel)** - camello
6. **crab (crab)** - cangrejo
7. **kanga roo (caengarú)** - canguro
8. **quail (kuéil)** - codorníz
9. **lamb (lam)** - cordero
10. **dolphin (dólfín)** - delfín

MODISMOS

1. **Please sit down.**
2. **He's sitting (down).**
3. **What time is it?**
4. **It's five (o'clock).**
5. **It's five-thirty.**
6. **It's five-fifteen.**
7. **It's a quarter after five.**
8. **It's twenty (minutes) to five.**
9. **It's a quarter to five.**
10. **It's ten (minutes) after five.**
11. **At five (o'clock).**

Por favor, siéntese.

Él está sentado.

¿Qué hora es?

Son las cinco.

Son las cinco y media

Son las cinco y cuarto.

Son las cinco y cuarto.

Faltan veinte para las cinco.

Falta un cuarto para las cinco.

Son las cinco y diez.

A las cinco.

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Mrs. Carter wants to get up.
2. Mrs. Carter is going to want to get up.
3. Mrs. Carter isn't going to want to get up.
4. Is Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
5. Isn't Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
6. What time is Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 7. Miss Bell wants to speak Spanish. | 14. Mr. Curtis runs fast. |
| 8. Miss Bell likes to speak Spanish. | 15. Mr. Curtis likes to run fast. |
| 9. Miss Bell is speaking Spanish. | 16. Mr. Curtis can run fast. |
| 10. Miss Bell isn't speaking Spanish. | 17. Can Mr. Curtis run fast? |
| 11. Is Miss Bell speaking Spanish? | 18. Can't Mr. Curtis run fast? |
| 12. Isn't Miss Bell speaking Spanish? | 19. Why can't Mr. Curtis run fast? |
| 13. Why isn't Miss Bell speaking Spanish? | 20. When can Mr. Curtis run fast? |

EL PRESENTE DEL VERBO DO

Las formas del verbo **do** significan hacer cuando se usa como verbo principal. En el presente de este verbo la forma **do** se usa para todas las personas menos para la tercera persona singular para ésta se Ejemplos:

I do the work.

Yo hago el trabajo.

He does the work.

Él hace el trabajo.

LOS AUXILIARES DO Y DOES

Do y **does** se usan como auxiliares en preguntas y negaciones con todos los verbos menos con las formas del verbo **be** y otros auxiliares como **can**. En el tiempo presente la forma **do** se usa para todas las personas menos para la tercera persona del singular para esta se usa **does**. Cuando se usa el auxiliar **does** el verbo principal no lleva s como terminación de la tercera persona singular del presente, porque después de un auxiliar en inglés se usa el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**.

La contracción negativa de **do not** es la palabra **don't**, y la contracción negativa de **does not** es la palabra **doesn't**.

AFIRMATIVO

I want	quiero
you want	quieres
you want	Ud. quiere
he wants	él quiere
she wants	ella quiere
it wants	quiere
we want	queremos
you want	Uds. quieren
they want	ellos quieren
they want	ellas quieren

NEGATIVO

I don't want	no quiero
you don't want	no quieres
you don't want	Ud. no quiere
he doesn't want	él no quiere
she doesn't want	ella no quiere
it doesn't want	no quiere
we don't want	no queremos
you don't want	Uds. no quieren
they don't want	ellos no quieren
they don't want	ellas no quieren

INTERROGATIVO

Recuerde el orden de las palabras del interrogativo; auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

do I want?	¿quiero?
do you want?	¿quieres?
do you want?	¿quiere Ud.?
does he want?	¿quiere él?
does she want?	¿quiere ella?
does it want?	¿quiere?
do we want?	¿queremos?

do you want?	¿quieren Ud.?
do they want?	¿quieren ellos?
do they want?	¿quieren ellas?

INTERROGATIVO NEGATIVO

don't I want?	¿no quiero?
don't you want?	¿no quieres?
don't you want?	¿no quiere Ud.?
doesn't he want?	¿no quiere él?
doesn't she want?	¿no quiere ella?
doesn't it want?	¿no quiere?
don't we want?	¿no queremos?
don't you want?	¿no quieren Ud.?
don't they want?	¿no quieren ellos?
don't they want?	¿no quieren ellas?

EJERCICIO 2**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. He lives here. | 5. Where does he live? |
| 2. He doesn't live here | 6. Why does he live here? |
| 3. Does he live here? | 7. Why doesn't he live here? |
| 4. Doesn't he live here? | |

EJERCICIO 3**Práctica Verbal**

Repita el ejercicio 2, Usando formas de los verbos **say** (good afternoon), **take** (his books), **bring** (her cousin), **study** (a lot), **go** (every day), **work** (fast), **get up** (late), **speak** (English), **walk** (home).

Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas: **what**, **where**, **when**, **how many**, **how much**, **why**, **why not**, **what time** cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 4**Llene los espacios con do y does y traduzca.**

- I _____ speak a lot of Spanish. (negativo)
- _____ you speak English? (interrogativo)
- _____ he speak English? (interrogativo negativo)
- _____ your brother get up early? (interrogativo)
- That girl _____ study. (negativo) .
- Mrs. Carter _____ like to teach. (negativo)
- _____ we like to run in the garden? (interrogativo)
- They _____ want to go. (negativo)
- My sister _____ want to run. (negativo)
- _____ John like to walk? (interrogativo negativo)

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. You know that man. | 6. You speak Spanish. |
| 2. He works here. | 7. John lives in Mexico. |
| 3. I open the door. | 8. They read the book. |
| 4. She sits in a chair. | 9. Mrs. Carter uses a pencil. |
| 5. We understand a lot of English. | 10. That boy goes to school. |

EL IMPERATIVO

La forma imperativa de la segunda persona singular **you (tú, Ud.)** y de la segunda persona plural **you (Uds.)** se construye con el infinitivo menos la partícula **to**. No se expresa ningún pronombre. Para el negativo se coloca el auxiliar **don't** antes del infinitivo sin la partícula **to**.

Estudie lo siguiente:

Run	Corre	Corra	Corran
Don't run	No corras	No corra	No corran
Go	Vete	Vaya	Vayan
Don't go	No te vayas	No vaya	No vayan
Eat	Come	Coma	Coman
Don't eat	No comas	No coma	No coman

EJERCICIO 6**Práctica Verbal**

1. Come here. (Ven.)
2. Don't come here. (No vengas.)
3. Come here. (Venga.)
4. Don't come here. (No venga.)
5. Come here. (Vengan.)
6. Don't come here. (No vengán.)

EJERCICIO 7**Práctica Verbal**

Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **help** (John), **wait** (for me), **speak** (fast), **bring** (the car), **work** (every day), **get up** (early), **read** (that book), **use** (his telephone).

EJERCICIO 8**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. He does the homework. | 8. Doesn't he like to do the homework? |
| 2. He doesn't do the homework. | 9. He's doing the homework. |
| 3. Does he do the homework? | 10. He isn't doing the homework. |
| 4. Doesn't he do the homework? | 11. Is he doing the homework? |
| 5. He likes to do the homework. | 12. Isn't he doing the homework? |
| 6. He doesn't like to do the homework. | 13. He's going to do the homework. |
| 7. Does he like to do the homework? | 14. He isn't going to do the homework. |

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 15. Is he going to do the homework? | 19. Can he do the homework? |
| 16. Isn't he going to do the homework? | 20. Can't he do the homework? |
| 17. He can do the homework. | 21. Do the homework. |
| 18. He can't do the homework. | 22. Don't do the homework. |

EJERCICIO 9***Práctica Verbal***

Repita el ejercicio 8, usando formas de los verbos **sit** (here), **open** (the window), **know** (everything), **understand** (Spanish). Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo.

EJERCICIO 10***Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.***

1. She doesn't like to sit in that big chair in the living room.
2. There's a fence around our yard.
3. He's sitting on the sofa with Helen.
4. When I open that window, I can see all the children in the yard.
5. Charles is late because he doesn't like to get up early in the morning.
6. Are they going to put the green rug on the living room floor?
7. I don't know why there are twenty-one doors in this house.
8. Where are you going at six-thirty?
9. Please don't speak so fast.
10. The sofa is too big for the living room.
11. My cousin says that he's going to come at ten-thirty.
12. twenty-five, thirty-five, forty-five, fifty-five, sixty-five, seventy-five, twenty-two, thirty-three, forty-four, sixty-six, seventy-seven.

EJERCICIO 11***Escriba en inglés.***

1. No me gusta esta película.
2. Puedo ver a todos los niños en el patio.
3. ¿Qué hora es? Son las dos y media.
4. Va a venir a las siete y veinticinco.
5. ¿Por qué no viene él temprano? Faltan diez minutos para las nueve.
6. La pluma de esta muchacha no escribe bien.
7. No te sientes en el piso. Siéntate en el sofá.
8. No corras tan rápido. No vamos a llegar tarde.
9. La señorita Harris no quiere lavar las puertas y las ventanas esta mañana.
10. ¿Qué haces ahora? Hago mi tarea.

EJERCICIO 12***Dictado***

1. What time is it?
2. It's three-fifteen.
3. It's twenty minutes to eight.
4. Do you speak English?
5. No, I don't speak English, but I speak Spanish.
6. Do you want to walk around the garden?
7. Please sit down on the sofa. I want to put the books on this chair.

8. I'm going to open the door.
9. How many windows and doors are there in the living room?
10. twenty-seven, thirty-one, forty-nine, fifty-two, sixty-three, seventy-six, twenty-eight, thirty-four, forty-seven, fifty-one

EJERCICIO 13

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. What time is it? | 7. What time do you go home? |
| 2. Where do you live? | 8. What time are you going home? |
| 3. Where does your brother live? | 9. What are they eating? |
| 4. Where does your father work? | 10. What's he going to bring? |
| 5. What time do you go to the factory? | 11. Is it ten - fifteen? |
| 6. What time are you going to the factory? | 12. Do you live in Mexico City? |

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

13. Do you work in a factory?
14. Does your wife work in a factory?
15. Does your husband work a lot?
16. Do you work in an office?
17. Does your sister speak a lot of English?
18. Do you know that man's name?
19. Do you know everything?
20. Do you like to study English?
21. Do you get up early?
22. Do you wake up at seven o'clock?
23. Do you want to wait for me?
24. Isn't there going to be a movie?
25. Aren't there going to be girls?

LESSON TEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to have** - tener, haber
2. **to call** - llamar
3. **to tell** - decir, contar
4. **to think** - pensar, creer
5. **to make** - hacer
6. **if** - si
7. **near** - cerca (de)
8. **clean** - limpio
9. **dirty** - sucio
10. **white** - blanco
11. **blue** - azul
12. **son** - hijo
13. **daughter** - hija
14. **curtain** - cortina
15. **day** - día
16. **week** - semana
17. **month** - mes
18. **eighty** (80), **eighty-one** (81), **eighty-two** (82), **ninety** (90); **one hundred** (100), **two hundred** (200), **three hundred and fifty** (350), **three hundred and fifty-one** (351), **three hundred and fifty-two** (352)

CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES

1. **blazer** - saco
2. **shirt**- camisa (hombre)
3. **sweater** - sueter
4. **shoes** - zapatos
5. **dress** - vestido
6. **blouse** - blusa
7. **t-shirt** - playera
8. **socks** - calcetines (hombre)
9. **belt** - cinturón
10. **skirt** - falda
11. **jacket** - saco corto
12. **shorts** - short (pantaloncillo, pantaloncillo corto)
13. **raincoat** - impermeable
14. **cap** - gorra
15. **pants** - pantalones
16. **stocking** - calcetas o medias (mujer)
17. **umbrella** - paraguas

MODISMOS

1. **How old are you?** ¿Cuántos años tiene?
2. **I'm twenty (years-old).** Tengo veinte (años).
3. **I'm (very) hungry.** Tengo (mucho) hambre.
4. **I'm (very) thirsty.** Tengo (mucho) sed.
5. **I'm (very) cold.** Tengo (mucho) frío.
6. **I'm (very) warm (hot).** Tengo (mucho) calor.
7. **I'm (very) sleepy.** Tengo (mucho) sueño.
8. **I'm (very) afraid.** Tengo (mucho) miedo.
9. **It's (very) cold.** Hace (mucho) frío.
It's (very) warm (hot). Hace (mucho) calor.
10. **I'm going to be twenty (years old).** Voy a cumplir veinte (años).
11. **I'm going to be hungry, thirsty, etc.** Voy a tener hambre, sed, etc.
12. **It's going to be cold, warm.** Va a hacer frío, calor.

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John's cousin understands English. | 13. This boy's sister doesn't know a lot. |
| 2. John's cousin doesn't understand English. | 14. Does this boy's sister know a lot? . |
| 3. Does John's cousin understand English? | 15. Doesn't this boy's sister know a lot? |
| 4. How much English does John's cousin understand? | 16. That man's wife likes to do this. |
| 5. Doesn't John's cousin understand English? | 17. That man's wife doesn't like to do this. |
| 6. Mary's father likes to sit here. | 18. When does that man's wife like to do this? |
| 7. Mary's father doesn't like to sit here. | 19. Doesn't that man's wife like to do this? |
| 8. Does Mary's father like to sit here? | 20. Henry's cousin is going to sit down. |
| 9. Why does Mary's father like to sit here? | 21. Is Henry's cousin going to sit down? |
| 10. Doesn't Mary's father like to sit here? | 22. Isn't Henry's cousin going to sit down? |
| 11. Why doesn't Mary's father like to sit here? | 23. John's brother is opening the door. |
| 12. This boy's sister knows a lot. | |

LA PREPOSICIÓN AT CON TIEMPO Y LUGAR

La preposición **at** se usa para indicar tiempo definido y lugar determinado. Ejemplos:

I eat at two o'clock.

Yo como a las dos.

I live at 269 Madison Street.

Vivo en la calle de Madison 269.

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- We go to school (a) _____ six-fifteen.
- The sofa is (cerca de) _____ the window.
- Do you like to sit (en) _____ the sofa?
- He's sitting (a) _____ the table.
- I'm going to sit (en) _____ this chair.
- The children like to sit (en) _____ the floor.
- I get up (a) _____ seven o' clock in the morning.
- Are you going (a) _____ seven-twenty?
- Mr. Carter goes to the office (a) _____ nine-thirty.
- There are five students (alrededor de) _____ the teacher's desk.
- The garden is (cerca de) _____ the house.
- I go (frente a) _____ your house when I go to school.

TO DO y TO MAKE

Se traducen los infinitivos **to do** y **to make** por hacer, pero hay alguna diferencia en el uso de los dos. En general **make** se emplea para expresar una acción manual, mientras **do** se emplea para expresar una acción mental o en oraciones donde no se define el tipo de acción. Estudie los ejemplos.

- 1. She's making curtains.*** (acción manual)
- 2. He does the homework.*** (acción mental)
- 3. What are you doing?*** (tipo de acción no indicado)
- 4. I want two boys to do this work.*** (tipo de acción no indicado)

EJERCICIO 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos do y make y traduzca.

1. What do you _____ on Sundays?
2. My father is going to _____ a chair.
3. The girls want to _____ some candies this afternoon:
4. What's John _____ in the street?
5. The students are _____ their homework.
6. My mother is _____ a rug.
7. His cousin _____ all the work.
8. When are you going to _____ your English lesson?
9. They _____ cars in that factory.
10. How much work can you _____ in a day?

EL VERBO HAVE (TENER Y HABER)

I have	tengo	it has	tiene
you have	tienes	we have	tenemos
you have	Ud. tiene	you have	Uds. tienen
he has	él tiene	they have	ellos tienen
she has	ella tiene	they have	ellas tienen

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. I have a son.
2. I don't have a son.
3. Do I have a son?
4. Don't I have a son?
5. What do I have?
6. You have a daughter.
7. You don't have a daughter.
8. Do you have a daughter?
9. Don't you have a daughter?
10. He has two sisters.
11. He doesn't have two sisters.
12. Does he have two sisters?
13. Doesn't he have two sisters?
14. It has a big yard.
15. It doesn't have a big yard.
16. Does it have a big yard?
17. Doesn't it have a big yard?
18. Why does it have a big yard?
19. We have our notebooks.
20. We don't have our notebooks.
21. Do we have our notebooks?
22. Don't we have our notebooks?
23. They have too much.
24. They don't have too much.
25. They're going to have too much.
26. Are they going to have too much?
27. Aren't they going to have too much?

EJERCICIO 5

Llene los espacios con have o has.

1. We _____.
2. We don't _____.
3. He _____.
4. He doesn't _____.
5. John _____.
6. John and Mary _____.
7. John and Mary don't _____.
8. John doesn't _____.
9. They _____.

10. Don't we _____?
 11. Doesn't Mary _____?

EJERCICIO 6

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielos al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo

1. John has two brothers.
2. Mr. Carter has two daughters.
3. We have a lot of candy.
4. My cousin has a phone.
5. George's brother has two books.
6. Mary and Bill have two pencils.
7. The windows have white curtains.
8. The children have parents.
9. Virginia has a lot.
10. The room has a red rug
11. This car has everything .

LA EXPRESIÓN IDIOMÁTICA DE NECESIDAD

La manera idiomática de expresar necesidad se forma con el verbo **have**, seguido de un infinitivo con la partícula **to**: Equivale a tener que, seguido de un infinitivo. Compare el inglés con el castellano.

Afirmativo

<i>I have to go.</i>	Tengo que ir.
<i>He has to work.</i>	Él tiene que trabajar.
<i>They have to study.</i>	Ellos tienen que estudiar.

Negativo

<i>We don't have to read.</i>	No tenemos que leer.
<i>You don't have to wait.</i>	No tienes que esperar.
<i>I don't have to come.</i>	No tengo que venir.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras del interrogativo: *auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.*

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Does	he	have to work? Tiene que trabajar él?
Do	we	have to go? Tenemos que ir?
Do	you	have to study? Tienes que estudiar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Doesn't	he	have to work? No tiene que trabajar él?
Don't	we	have to go No tenemos que ir?
Don't	you	have to study? No tienes que estudiar?

EJERCICIO 7**Práctica Verbal**

1. He has to go.
2. He doesn't have to go.
3. Does he have to go?
4. Doesn't he have to go?
5. Where does he have to go?
6. When does he have to go?
7. Why does he have to go?
8. Why doesn't he have to go?
9. At what time does he have to go?

EJERCICIO 8

*Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **work** (late), **speak** (English), **write** (a letter), **wake up** (at eight), **get up** (at seven), **be** (early), **have** (a phone), **live** (In the United States), **study** (very much). Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras Interrogativas *what, when, where, why, why not, how many, how much, what time* cuando sea posible.*

EJERCICIO 9

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo Interrogativo e Interrogativo negativo.

1. Robert has to read his book.
2. All the children have to learn English.
3. We have to get up early.
4. You have to walk to the office.
5. Mary has to wait for me.
6. Mr. Carter has to wash the car.
7. The teacher has to teach English .
8. I have to use the phone.
9. We have to eat dinner.
10. That boy has to wake up.

LA TRADUCCIÓN DE LA PARTÍCULA CASTELLANA 'A '

La preposición **a** en castellano se usa entre el verbo y el complemento cuando el complemento es una persona o animal definido, pero no cuando se trata de un objeto.

He washes his little brother.
He washes the dog.

Él lava a su hermanito.
Él lava al perro.

He washes the car.

Él lava el coche.

En el último ejemplo la preposición **a** no se usa entre el verbo lava y el complemento coche porque coche no es ni persona ni animal. En inglés siempre se suprime esta preposición, cualquiera que sea el complemento, persona, animal u objeto.

EJERCICIO 10

*Traduzca las siguientes oraciones al inglés, No traduzca la preposición **a**.*

1. Yo conozco a éste muchacho.
2. Las muchachas no ayudan mucho a su mamá.
3. Juan visita a su abuela.
4. Él no enseña a los niños.
5. Yo puedo ver a mis padres.
6. Jorge está lavando el coche.
7. El maestro está ayudando a todos los niños.
8. Vamos a visitar a nuestros primos.
9. Yo no voy a despertar a aquellos muchachos.
10. ¿por qué no vas a llamar a esos muchachos?

LA TRADUCCIÓN DE PARA ANTES DE UN INFINITIVO

No se puede usar en inglés la palabra **for** (para) antes de un infinitivo como se usa en castellano.

Ejemplo: Es demasiado tarde para comer.

It's too late to eat.

EJERCICIO 11

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones al inglés.

No traduzca la palabra para antes de un infinitivo.

1. Él tiene todo para hacer la mesa.
2. Él usa su lápiz para escribir.
3. Él es muy pequeño para ir a la escuela.
4. Es demasiado temprano para levantarse.
5. ¿Qué tiene Ud. para comer?
6. Ella va a estudiar para ser maestra.
7. Hace demasiado calor para trabajar.

REGLAS DE ORTOGRAFÍA

Cuando un verbo termina en **y, precedido por una consonante, se cambia la y por i y se le agrega es para formar la tercera persona singular. Ejemplo: He studies.*

Los sustantivos terminados en **y, precedidos por una consonante, forman su plural cambiando la y por i y agregando la terminación es. Ejemplo: city, cities, country, countries, family, families.*

**Recuerde la regla que aprendió en la lección 6. Si el verbo termina en e, se suprime esta antes de agregar ing. Ejemplos: give, giving, come, coming.*

**Verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar ing. Ejemplo: put, putting*

**Esta regla se aplicará también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento.*

Ejemplos: begin (empezar), beginning, pero: open, opening (lleva el acento en la primera sílaba).

EJERCICIO 12***Fíjese en las siguientes palabras.***

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1.cities | 9.living |
| 2.countries | 10.liking |
| 3.families | 11.getting up |
| 4.studies | 12.waking up |
| 5.coming | 13.seeing |
| 6.writing | 14.putting |
| 7.using | 15.running |
| 8.taking | 16.sitting (down) |

EJERCICIO 13***Práctica verbal.***

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1.She calls early. | 18.Why isn't she calling early? |
| 2.She doesn't call early. | 19.She likes to call early. |
| 3.Does she call early? | 20.She doesn't like to call early. |
| 4.Doesn't she call early? | 21.Does she like to call early? |
| 5.Why does she call early? | 22.Doesn't she like to call early? |
| 6.When does she call early? | 23.Why doesn't she like to call early. |
| 7.She's going to call early. | 24.She wants to call early. |
| 8.She isn't going to call early. | 25.She doesn't want to call early. |
| 9.Is she going to call early? | 26.Does she want to call early? |
| 10.Isn't she going to call early? | 27.Doesn't she want to call early? |
| 11.Why is she going to call early? | 28.Why doesn't she want to call early? |
| 12.Why isn't she going to call early? | 29.She can call early. |
| 13.She's calling early. | 30. She can't call early. |
| 14.She isn't calling early. | 31. Can she call early? |
| 15.Is she calling early? | 32. Can't she call early? |
| 16.Isn't she calling early? | 33. Why can't she call early? |
| 17.Why is she calling early? | 34. Why can she call early? |

EJERCICIO 14

Práctica Verbal. Repita el ejercicio 13, usando formas de los verbos **tell** (John), **think** (that), **make** (curtains). Use un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas when, why, why not cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 15***Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones y números.***

- I have to wash the curtains because they're dirty.
- There are blue and white curtains on the windows, and there's a green rug on the floor.
- Mr. Carter's little daughter is going to the United States in a month to study English.
- I'm going to sit near the window where it's warm.
- I'm going to call the boys and see if they're running in the yard.
- Miss Davis says that she has to make curtains for all the windows in her house.
- Do you think that you can make a rug?
- He says he's forty-five years old.
- If you're hungry, why don't you eat?
- The wall is very dirty, so don't sit near it.

11. Don't tell me that you're going to Chicago for a month.
12. Do you know how many months have thirty-one days?
13. fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, eighty-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and seventy-five.

EJERCICIO 16

Escriba en inglés.

1. Abra Ud. las puertas y las ventanas.
2. No abras las cartas.
3. Si no puede Ud. venir el lunes, venga el martes.
4. Hace mucho calor en la sala por eso estoy abriendo las ventanas.
5. Mi hija tiene que estudiar inglés porque ella quiere trabajar en los Estados Unidos.
6. Mi hijo tiene veintiún años y por eso va a Estados Unidos para estudiar.
7. Llame a los niños. Creo que están en el patio.
8. ¿Cuántos niños tiene Ud.?
9. Ella esta haciendo muchas cortinas para usar en su casa.
10. Tengo que trabajar el domingo.

EJERCICIO 17.

Dictado.

1. Is it warm in Acapulco?
2. Yes, it's very warm there.
3. There are seven days in a week and thirty days in a month.
4. Some months have thirty-one days.
5. How many weeks are there in a month?
6. I have to go now. It's three-fifteen.
7. If you can't come on Friday, do you think you can come on Saturday?
8. He doesn't have to work on Tuesday.
9. If you're cold, don't sit near the window.
10. Why are you sleepy?

EJERCICIO 18

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. How old are you? | 7. How old are you going to be? |
| 2. How old is your brother? | 8. What are you doing? |
| 3. How old is your sister? | 9. What are you making? |
| 4. How old is your car? | 10. Does he have to work on Saturday? |
| 5. How many brothers do you have? | 11. Do you have to get up at six? |
| 6. How many sisters do you have? | 12. Do they have to study a lot? |

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 13. Is she cold? | 20. Is John's sister going to be hungry? |
| 14. Is she going to be cold? | 21. Is it cold? |
| 15. Are you sleepy? | 22. Is it going to be cold? |
| 16. Are you going to be sleepy? | 23. Is it hot? |
| 17. Are they afraid? | 24. Is it going to be hot? |
| 18. Are they going to be afraid? | 25. Is there going to be homework? |
| 19. Is John's sister hungry? | |

LESSON ELEVEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to think about** - pensar en
to think of - pensar en
2. **to look (at)** - mirar; fijarse (en)
3. **to clean** - limpiar
4. **to talk** - hablar; platicar
5. **to finish** - acabar, terminar
6. **next** - próximo
7. **next to** - junto a
8. **bad** - malo, mal
9. **every** - cada
10. **uncle** - tío

1. **21st** - twenty first
2. **22nd** - twenty second
3. **23rd** - twenty third
4. **24th** - twenty fourth
5. **30th** thirtieth
6. **40th** fortieth

MODISMOS

1. **I was ten (years old) in June.** Cumplí diez años en junio.
2. **over there.** para allá, hacia allá, por allá
3. **over here.** para acá, hacia acá, por acá
4. **every morning.** todas las mañanas
every afternoon. todas las tardes
every night. todas las noches
5. **next week.** la semana entrante
next month. el mes entrante
next year. el año entrante
6. **What's it made of?** ¿De qué es?
What's the door made of? De qué es la puerta?
It's made of wood, metal, glass, etc. Es de madera, metal, cristal, etc.
7. **I was hungry, thirsty, etc.** Tenía hambre, sed, etc.
8. **It was cold, warm.** Hacía (hizo) frío, calor.

11. **aunt** - tía
12. **room** - cuarto
13. **dining room** - comedor
14. **vase** - florero
15. **flower** - flor
16. **money** - dinero
17. **time** - vez; tiempo
18. **first (1st)** - primero, **second (2nd)** - segundo, **third (3rd)** - tercero, **fourth (4th)** - cuarto, **fifth (5th)** - quinto.

7. **50th** fiftieth
8. **60th** sixtieth
9. **70th** seventieth
10. **80th** eightieth
11. **90th** ninetieth
12. **100th** one hundredth

EL TIEMPO PASADO DEL VERBO BE

El pasado de **am** y de **is** es **was**, y el pasado de **are** es **were**. La contracción en negativo de **was not** es la palabra **wasn't** y la contracción en negativo de **were not** es la palabra **weren't**.

Afirmativo

I was estuve, estaba, fuí, era

you were estuviste , estabas, eras, fuiste

you were Ud. Estuvo, estaba, era, Fue

he was él estuvo, estaba, era, fue

she was ella estuvo, estaba, era, fue

it was estuvo, estaba, era, fue

we were estuvimos, estábamos, éramos, fuimos

you were Uds. Estuvieron, estaban, eran, fueron

they were ellos estuvieron, estaban, eran,, fueron

they were ellas estuvieron, estaban, eran,fuerón.

Negativo

I wasn't no estuve, no estaba, no fuí, no era

you weren't no estuviste

you weren't. Ud. no estuvo

he wasn't él no estuvo

she wasn't ella no estuvo

it wasn't no estuvo

we weren't no estuvimos

you weren't Uds. no estuvieron

they weren't ellos no estuvieron

they weren't ellas no estuvieron

Interrogativo

was I? ¿estuve, estaba, fuí, era?

were you? ¿estuviste?

were you? ¿estuvo Ud.?

was he? ¿estuvo él?

was she? ¿estuvo ella?

was it? ¿estuvo?

were we? ¿estuvimos?

were you? ¿estuvieron Uds.?

were they? ¿estuvieron ellos?

were they? ¿estuvieron ellas?

Interrogativo Negativo

wasn't I? ¿no estuve, no estaba, no fuí, no era?

weren't you? ¿no estuviste?

weren't you? ¿no estuvo Ud.?

wasn't he? ¿no estuvo él?

wasn't she? ¿no estuvo ella?

wasn't it? ¿no estuvo?

weren't we? ¿no estuvimos?

weren't you? ¿no estuvieron Uds.?

weren't they? ¿no estuvieron ellos?

weren't they? ¿no estuvieron ellas?

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca los siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I was sick.

2. I wasn't sick.

3. Was I sick?

4. Wasn't I sick?

5. You were sad.

6. You weren't sad.

7. Were you sad?

8. Weren't you sad?

9. He was dirty.

10. He wasn't dirty.

11. Was he dirty?

12. Wasn't he dirty?

13. She was clean.

14. She wasn't clean.

15. Was she clean?

16. Wasn't she clean?

17. We were happy.

18. We weren't happy.

19. Were we happy?

20. Weren't we happy?

21. You were weak.

22. You weren't weak.

23. Were you weak?

24. Weren't you weak?

25. They were late.

26. They weren't late.

27. Were they late?

28. Weren't they late?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 29. It was dirty. | 32. It wasn't clean. |
| 30. She wasn't early. | 33. You weren't there. |
| 31. We were early. | 34. Were they there? |

EJERCICIO 2

Práctica Verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando sustantivos distintos.

EJERCICIO 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo,interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I was here. | 6. You were on the sofa. |
| 2. You were at home. | 7. They were near the chair. |
| 3. He was in the yard. | 8. John was in the garden. |
| 4. She was in the living room. | 9. Mary was in the house. |
| 5. We were there. | 10. John and Mary were there. |

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I'm hungry. | 29. I was hungry. |
| 2. I'm not hungry. | 30. I wasn't hungry. |
| 3. Am I hungry? | 31. Was I hungry? |
| 4. Am I not hungry? | 32. Wasn't I hungry? |
| 5. You're thirsty. | 33. You were thirsty. |
| 6. You aren't thirsty. | 34. You weren't thirsty. |
| 7. Are you thirsty? | 35. Were you thirsty? |
| 8. Aren't you thirsty? | 36. Weren't you thirsty? |
| 9. He's cold. | 37. He was cold. |
| 10. He isn't cold. | 38. He wasn't cold. |
| 11. Is he cold? | 39. Was he cold? |
| 12. Isn't he cold? | 40. Wasn't he cold? |
| 13. She's warm. | 41. She was warm. |
| 14. She isn't warm. | 42. She wasn't warm. |
| 15. Is she warm? | 43. Was she warm? |
| 16. Isn't she warm? | 44. Wasn't she warm? |
| 17. We're sleepy. | 45. We were sleepy. |
| 18. We aren't sleepy. | 46. We weren't sleepy. |
| 19. Are we sleepy? | 47. Were we sleepy? |
| 20. Aren't we sleepy? | 48. Weren't we sleepy? |
| 21. You're afraid. | 49. You were afraid. |
| 22. You aren't afraid. | 50. You weren't afraid. |
| 23. Are you afraid? | 51. Were you afraid? |
| 24. Aren't you afraid? | 52. Weren't you afraid? |
| 25. It's warm. | 53. It was cold. |
| 26. It isn't warm. | 54. It wasn't cold. |
| 27. Is it warm? | 55. Was it cold? |
| 28. Isn't it warm? | 56. Wasn't it cold? |

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y tradúzcalas.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. It's time to eat. | 6. We aren't afraid. |
| 2. What are the vases made of? | 7. They aren't hungry. |
| 3. What's it made of? | 8. My uncle is warm. |
| 4. It isn't cold. | 9. My aunt is thirsty. |
| 5. He isn't sleepy. | 10. My brother is hungry. |

EJERCICIO 6

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- The dining room is (junto a) _____ the living room.
- There's a vase (en) _____ the dining room table.
- There are a lot of flowers (en) _____ the vase.
- Do you live (cerca de) _____ the school?
- I think (en) _____ my family.
- He looks _____ the teacher.
- We're going to Acapulco (por) _____ two weeks.
- I can come (por) _____ his house at twelve-thirty.
- Why are you waiting _____ me?
- There's a wall (alrededor de) _____ our house.
- There aren't classes _____ Sunday.
- I was here (antes que) _____ you.
- We think (en) _____ our children.

LOS MESES

Aprenda los nombres de los meses. Fíjese que se escriben con letra mayúscula.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. January - enero | 4. April - abril |
| 2. February - febrero | 5. May - mayo |
| 3. March - marzo | 6. June - junio |

Cuando no se indica la fecha exacta del mes, se usa la preposición **in**, antes del nombre del mes.

Ejemplos: in January, in March, in June

Cuando se indica la fecha exacta, se usan las preposiciones **on** y **of** con el número ordinal.

Ejemplos: on the 5th of June, on the 1st of January, on the 2nd of March.

EJERCICIO 7

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

- He was here _____ the 3rd _____ April.
- I was in the United States _____ March.
- Are you going to visit me _____ June?
- Are you going to visit me _____ the 4th _____ January?
- There aren't classes _____ the 5th _____ May.
- Mr. Martin doesn't work _____ the 5th _____ February.
- I'm going to Cuernavaca _____ April.
- Were you here _____ June?
- We can't go to school _____ the 1st _____ January.
- Alice was with her mother _____ May.

EJERCICIO 8***Práctica Verbal***

1. He thinks about his family.
2. He doesn't think about his family
3. Does he think about his family?
4. Doesn't he think about his family?
5. When does he think about his family?
6. Why does he think about his family?
7. Why doesn't he think about his family?
8. He's thinking about his brother.
9. He isn't thinking about his brother.
10. Is he thinking about his brother?
11. Isn't he thinking about his brother?
12. Why is he thinking about his brother?
13. He's going to think about his mother.
14. He isn't going to think about his mother.
15. Is he going to think about his mother?
16. Isn't he going to think about his mother?
17. Why is he going to think about his mother?
18. When is he going to think about his mother?
19. He likes to think about that.
20. He doesn't like to think about that.
21. Does he like to think about that?
22. Doesn't he like to think about that?
23. Why does he like to think about that?
24. Why doesn't he like to think about that?
25. He can think about that next year.
26. He can't think about that next year.
27. Can he think about that next year?
28. Can't he think about that next year?
29. When can he think about that?
30. Why can't he think about that next year?
31. He has to think of his parents.
32. He doesn't have to think of his parents.
33. Does he have to think of his parents?
34. Doesn't he have to think of his parents?
35. Why does he have to think of his parents?

EJERCICIO 9***Práctica Verbal.***

Repita el ejercicio 8, usando formas de los verbos **look (at)**, **clean**, **talk**, **finish**, en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas *what*, *when*, *why*, *why not* cuando se posible.

EJERCICIO 10***Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.***

1. I don't like to look at those flowers in that vase.
2. I have to clean all the chairs and the rug and wash the wall.
3. Sit down. I want to talk to you.
4. Frank's uncle lives on the third floor, and his cousin lives on the fifth.
5. Where were you this morning?
6. We have to eat on the second floor because the dining room is there.
7. It was very cold this morning.
8. The dining room table is made of wood, metal, and glass.
9. Who lives on the first floor?
10. The fourth boy is Mr. Jackson's son.
11. I don't have an English book, so I'm going to take one of these.
12. Mr. Jackson lives over there in that big house, but he works over here in this office.
13. Alice visits her aunt and uncle every night.
14. 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 2nd 1st 3rd 5th 1st 2nd 3rd

EJERCICIO 11 *Escriba en inglés.*

1. Los niños de la Sra. Hunt tenían mucha sed.
2. ¿Dónde estuviste a las seis y media?
3. ¿De qué son sus cortinas (de Ud.)?
4. ¿Tiene tiempo de ir conmigo?

5. ¿Dónde estaban todas las cosas?
6. Veo a la hija del Sr. Jackson todas las tardes.
7. Voy a ir a la ciudad de México el martes.
8. Mi primo está sentado junto a mi tía.
9. Yo creo que podemos acabar dentro de una hora.
10. Juan cumplió veinte años el cinco de enero.

EJERCICIO 12

Dictado

1. How old are you? I'm twenty-six.
2. Why do we have to finish so early?
3. I think of you every day.
4. John is going to eat in the dining room when he goes home.
5. What are you doing on the third floor?
6. What's it made of? It's made of wood.
7. Is it time to eat?
8. Why were you in the dining room?
9. Was it time to go to school?
10. Was Mary with John in the yard?

EJERCICIO 13

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Where were you this morning? | 6. What's it made of? |
| 2. Where was your brother? | 7. What were they made of? |
| 3. How old are you? | 8. What's the chair made of? |
| 4. How much money do you have? | 9. What's the vase made of? |
| 5. What time were you there? | 10. What are the doors made of? |

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en el negativo.

11. Were you late?
12. Were you early?
13. Was it time to go?
14. Was it time to eat?
15. Were you there?
16. Was John's cousin there?
17. Were the girls there?
18. Are you going to the United States next week?
19. Is John looking at the teacher?
20. Are you going to clean the living room? .
21. Is he going to finish early?
22. Is she going to finish the work?
23. Are they talking to my mother?
24. Were you hungry?
25. Wasn't it very warm?

LESSON TWELVE



VOCABULARY

1.to ask	preguntar	13.radio	radio
to ask about	preguntar por	14.record player	tocadiscos
2.to answer	contestar	15.light	luz
3.to give	dar; regalar	16.water	agua
4.to turn on	encender	17.gas	gas
5.to turn off	apagar	18.could	podía, pudo
6.last	último	19.ninth(9th)	noveno
7.ready	listo	twelfth(12th)	duodécimo
8.then	entonces; después	fifteenth(15th)	decimoquinto
9.or	o	twentieth (20th)	vigésimo
10.picture	cuadro; película	twenty-first(21st)	vigésimo primero
11.kitchen	cocina		
12.stove	estufa		

MODISMOS

- Turn on the light.** Encienda la luz.
Turn on the record player. Ponga, el tocadiscos.
Turn on the radio. Ponga el radio.
Turn on the TV. Ponga la televisión.
Turn on the water. Abra la llave del agua.
- Turn off the light.** Apague la luz .
Turn off the record player. Pare el tocadiscos.
Turn off the radio. Apague el radio.
Turn off the TV. Apague la televisión.
Turn off the water. Cierre la llave del agua.
- to ask** pedirle (a alguien)
Ask your mother. Pídele a tu mamá.
to ask for. pedir (algo)
Ask for the book. Pide el libro.
to ask someone for something. pedirle a alguien algo
Ask your mother for the book. Pídele el libro a tu mamá.
- Don't tell me.** No me diga.
- What were you doing?** ¿Que estaba haciendo? ¿Que hacía?
- I'm afraid to go, to come, etc.** Tengo miedo de ir, venir; etc.

7. **I'm afraid of John, of the water, etc.** . Le tengo miedo a Juan, al agua, etc.
 8. **on Friday morning.** El Viernes en la mañana
on Monday afternoon. El Lunes en la tarde
on Sunday night. El Domingo en la noche

EJERCICIO 1***Things That You Can Do***

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1.You can see. | 12.You can walk. |
| 2.You can hear. | 13.You can sing. |
| 3.You can smell. | 14.You can yell. |
| 4.You can eat. | 15.You can whistle. |
| 5.You can taste. | 16.You can love. |
| 6.You can feel. | 17.You can hate. |
| 7.You can touch. | 18.You can cry. |
| 8.You can move. | 19.You can think. |
| 9.You can dance. | 20.You can talk. |
| 10.You can smile. | 21.You can run. |
| 11.You can laugh. | |

EJERCICIO 2***NOW ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AFFIRMATIVELY.***

- 1.Can you hear noises?
- 2.Can Danny smell with his nose?
- 3.Can Kim eat an apple?
- 4.Can you taste this fruit?
- 5.Can Dexter feel the texture of this material?
- 6.Can Paul touch things?
- 7.Can Andrea dance rock and roll?
- 8.Can you run fast?
- 9.Can Sophie sing a song?
- 10.Can Gilbert smile?

EJERCICIO 3***Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.***

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Come early. | 14. Don't these boys like to speak English? |
| 2. Don't come too early. | 15. Those children want to finish early. |
| 3. That man is looking at the house. | 16. Those children don't want to finish early. |
| 4. That man isn't looking at the house. | 17. Do those children want to finish early? |
| 5. Is that man looking at the house? | 18. Don't those children want to finish early? |
| 6. Isn't that man looking at the house? | 19. This man can speak Spanish. |
| 7. That girl is going to clean the windows. | 20. This man can't speak Spanish. |
| 8. That girl isn't going to clean the windows. | 21. Can this man speak Spanish? |
| 9. Is that girl going to clean the windows? | 22. Can't this man speak Spanish? |
| 10. Isn't that girl going to clean the windows? | 23. He was here very early. |
| 11. These boys like to speak English. | 24. He wasn't here very early. |
| 12. These boys don't like to speak English. | 25. Was he here very early? |
| 13. Do these boys like to speak English? | 26. Wasn't he here very early? |

27. He's going to be hungry.
 28. She's going to be sleepy.
 29. They're going to be afraid.

30. You're going to be hot.
 31. I'm going to be thirsty.
 32. He's going to be hungry.

EL TIEMPO PASADO PROGRESIVO

El pasado de la forma progresiva se construye con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be (was, were)** y el gerundio (la forma **ing**) del verbo empleado. Este tiempo se usa para expresar una acción continua en el pasado o una acción que se llevaba a cabo mientras otra comenzó. Fíjese en los ejemplos:

What were you doing? I was reading a book. ¿Que hacías? Estaba leyendo un libro.

I was washing the car when my father called me. Lavaba el coche cuando me llamó mi papá.

Afirmativo

<i>I Was working.</i>	Yo estaba trabajando.
<i>He was working.</i>	Él estaba trabajando.
<i>They were working.</i>	Ellos estaban trabajando.

Negativo

<i>I wasn't working.</i>	yo no estaba trabajando.
<i>He wasn't working.</i>	Él no estaba trabajando.
<i>They weren't working.</i>	Ellos no estaban trabajando .

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
was	I	working?
¿estaba	yo	trabajando?
was	John	working?
¿estaba	juan	trabajando?

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
wasn't	she	working?
¿no estaba	ella	trabajando?
weren't	they	working?
¿no estaban	ellos	trabajando?

EJERCICIO 4

Práctica Verbal

- 1.He was cleaning the car.
- 2.He wasn't cleaning the car.
- 3.Was he cleaning the car?
- 4.Wasn't he cleaning the car?
- 5.When was he cleaning the car?
- 6.Why was he cleaning the car?
- 7.Why wasn't he cleaning the car?

EJERCICIO 5

Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 4, usando formas de los verbos think about (of), look (at), finish, speak, make, open, call en oraciones cortas.

Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 6

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- 1.The boys were bringing the radio.
- 2.Helen's father was finishing his work.
- 3.Mrs. Jackson was making curtains.
- 4.George was feeling sick.
- 5.Robert's sisters were getting up.

EL AUXILIAR COULD

Could es el pasado del auxiliar **can**. La contracción en negativo es la palabra couldn't que equivale a could not. La forma del verbo que se usa después del auxiliar could es el infinitivo sin la partícula to. Fíjese en los ejemplos.

Afirmativo

<i>I could go.</i>	Yo pude ir.
<i>He could come.</i>	Él pudo venir.
<i>They could help.</i>	Ellos pudieron ayudar.

Negativo

<i>I couldn't go.</i>	No pude ir.
<i>He couldn't come.</i>	Él no pudo venir.
<i>They couldn't help.</i>	Ellos no pudieron ayudar.

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Interrogativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
could ¿pude	I (yo)	go? ir?
could ¿pudo	John Juan	help? ayudar?
(when) could ¿(cuándo)pudieron	they ellos	help? ayudar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
couldn't ¿no pude	I (yo)	go? ir?
couldn't ¿no pudo	John Juan	help? ayudar?

(why) couldn't ¿(por que) no pudieron	they ellos	help? ayudar?
--	---------------	------------------

EJERCICIO 7**Práctica Verbal**

1. You could walk home.
2. You couldn't walk home.
3. Could you walk home?
4. Couldn't you walk home?
5. Why couldn't you walk home?

EJERCICIO 8

*Práctica verbal Repita el ejercicio 7, usando las formas de los verbos **write, learn, bring, understand, go** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.*

EJERCICIO 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. Those boys could read that book.
2. John's father could put the car in the garage.
3. That little girl could wait for her brother.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson could take the children to the country.
5. John and you could teach Spanish.

EJERCICIO 10

*Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Recuerde que no se traduce la partícula **a** entre el verbo y el complemento.*

1. Las muchachas estaban ayudando a su mamá.
2. Pregunte a su papá.
3. Llamen a los niños.
4. Voy a llevar a los niños al cine.

EJERCICIO 11

*Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Recuerde que no se traduce la preposición **para** antes de un infinitivo.*

1. Vengo a la escuela para estudiar inglés.
2. Mis hermanos van a la casa de mi tía para trabajar.
3. El niño estaba estudiando para ser maestro.
4. No pudimos usar estos lápices para escribir.
5. Tenemos que encender la luz para leer.

LOS MESES

Aprenda los nombres de los meses. Fíjese que se escriben con letra mayúscula.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. July Julio | 4. October Octubre |
| 2. August Agosto | 5. November Noviembre |
| 3. September Septiembre | 6. December Diciembre |

EJERCICIO 12

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca. Acuérdesse de la regla que estudió en la lección anterior.

1. It's cold _____ December.
2. It's warm _____ July.
3. We don't go to school _____ the 25th _____ December.
4. We don't have to work _____ the 20th _____ November.
5. What were you doing _____ October?
6. Were you here _____ the 10th _____ August?

EJERCICIO 13**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ask the teacher. | 9. They're asking their father. |
| 2. Don't ask the teacher . | 10. They aren't asking their father. |
| 3. They ask their mother. | 11. Are they asking their father? |
| 4. they don't ask their mother. | 12. Aren't they asking their father? |
| 5. Do they ask their mother? | 13. What are they asking their father? |
| 6. Don't they ask their mother? | 14. Why are they asking their father? |
| 7. Why do they ask their mother? | 15. They were asking their cousins. |
| 8. Why don't they ask their mother? | 16. They weren't asking their cousins. |
| 17. Were they asking their cousins? | 24. They like to ask for candy. |
| 18. Weren't they asking their cousins? | 25. They don't like to ask for candy. |
| 19. Why were they asking their cousins? | 26. They want to ask for candy. |
| 20. They're going to ask for water. | 27. They don't want to ask for candy. |
| 21. They aren't going to ask for water. | 28. They have to ask for the money. |
| 22. Are they going to ask for water? | 29. Do they have to ask for the money? |
| 23. Aren't they going to ask for water? | 30. Don't they have to ask for the money? |

EJERCICIO 14

Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 11, usando las formas de los verbos *ask about*, *ask someone for something*, *answer*, *give*, *turn on*, *turn off*. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas *why* y *why not* cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 15

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. Turn off the water in the kitchen because it's running on the floor.
2. We're going to read first. Then we're going to speak English.
3. I was waiting for you. Why were you late?
4. If you're ready to go, please turn off the light.
5. Please turn on the lights in the dining room because I want to eat.
Then turn on the lights in the living room because I want to read.
6. Were you working at six-thirty this morning?
7. Don't tell me that you aren't going to give me the money.
8. What were you doing in the living room?
9. Why don't you ask your father or your mother if you can eat early?
10. Why couldn't he understand what you were saying? .
11. We weren't hungry, but we were sleepy.

12. We're afraid it's going to be cold in the United States.

13. 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd
23rd 24th 25th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th.

EJERCICIO 16

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Qué estaban haciendo los niños en el patio todas la tardes?

2. ¿Tenías sueño el viernes en la noche?

3. No pongas la televisión porque estoy estudiando.

4. ¿Quién estaba escribiendo una carta en la sala?

5. Voy a venir el domingo 31 de agosto.

6. ¿Cuántos años cumpliste el diecinueve de agosto?

7. Aquella familia vive en el tercer piso. Ésta vive en el primero .

8. Él escribía una carta, y yo leía un libro.

9. ¿Por qué tenías miedo a esa mujer?

10. ¿Por qué no quieres venir para acá?

11. Ella va a pedir un radio a su mamá.

EJERCICIO 17

Dictado

1.-Those blue books are over there on that table.

2.-He was seventeen years old on the 21st of January.

3.-He's going to come on Sunday morning.

4.-Why were you taking the radio to your room?

5.-Why couldn't he live in Mexico City with his mother?

6.-We couldn't go because we were late.

7.-Do you like to answer the teacher in English?

8.-That water in the kitchen is dirty.

9.-Does Mary want to read in the living room?

10.-Do you want to work in the kitchen?

EJERCICIO 18

Conversación Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1.How old were you on the 4th of July?

2.How old is she going to be in June?

3.Where was your brother in September?

4.Why couldn't you go to school on Monday?

5.What's the stove made of?

6.What's the radio made of?

7.Where do you work?

8.What time is it?

9.What were you doing in my room?

10.Where was your brother on Tuesday?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

11.Were you in New York in March?

12.Were you in Mexico City on the 5th of April?

13.Were you in the office at ten o'clock?

14. Were you turning on the record player?
15. Were you turning off the water?
16. Were you afraid of that man?
17. Were you afraid to sit in that chair?
18. Were you afraid to be in the garden?
19. Was he turning on the radio?
20. Could she ask the teacher?
21. Couldn't they ask for water?
22. Could she turn off the radio?
23. Couldn't they answer the teacher?
24. Is there going to be water?
25. Isn't there going to be light?

LESSON THIRTEEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to look (for)** - buscar
2. **to put on** - ponerse
3. **to forget** - olvidar
4. **to sleep** - dormir
5. **to wear** - usar (ropa o joyería), llevar puesto
6. **without** - sin
7. **soon** - pronto
8. **easy** - fácil
9. **hard** - duro; difícil

10. **today** - hoy
11. **friend** - amigo
12. **bedroom** - recámara
13. **bed** - cama
14. **shoes** - zapatos
15. **hat** - sombrero
16. **suit** - traje
17. **dress** - vestido
18. **there was, there were** - había, hubo
was there? were there? - ¿había? ¿hubo?

MODISMOS

1. **When is your birthday?** ¿Cuándo es su cumpleaños?
2. **of course** por supuesto, claro (que)
3. **last week** la semana pasada
last month el mes pasado
last year el año pasado
last night anoche
4. **tonight** esta noche
5. **I put on my hat.** Me pongo el sombrero.
He puts on his suit Él se pone el traje.

(En inglés se emplea el adjetivo posesivo con artículos de vestir)

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I'm afraid to go.
2. I'm not afraid to go.
3. They're afraid to come.
4. They aren't afraid to come.
5. He's afraid of John.
6. He isn't afraid of John.
7. Answer the teacher.
8. Don't answer the teacher.
9. Answer me.
10. Don't answer me.
11. Miss Monroe has to answer.
12. Miss Monroe doesn't have to answer.
13. Does Miss Monroe have to answer?
14. Doesn't Miss Monroe have to answer?
15. When does Miss Monroe have to answer?
16. Miss Monroe was asking for money.
17. Miss Monroe wasn't asking for money.
18. Was Miss Monroe asking for money?
19. Wasn't Miss Monroe asking for money?
20. When was Miss Monroe asking for money?
21. Why was Miss Monroe asking for money?
22. What was Miss Monroe asking for?

HABÍA, HUBO - THERE WAS, THERE WERE

There was y **there were** es el tiempo pasado de **there is** y **there are** . Equivalen estas formas a hubo o había en español. **There was** es singular y **there were** es plural. **Was there** y **were there** son las formas interrogativas, y **there wasn't** y **there weren't** son las formas negativas.

EJERCICIO 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y traduzca.

1. There's a phone in the office.
2. There are four floors in that house.
3. There's a notebook on the desk.
4. How many beds are there in the bedroom?
5. How many of your friends are there in the living room?
6. There are thirty or forty children over there in the street.
7. Is there a chair in your bedroom?
8. Why is there a chair in the kitchen?
9. There are thirty-one days in December.
10. There are two cars in our garage.

EJERCICIO 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. There were a lot of shoes in the bedroom.
2. There were two young American girls here.
3. There was a hat on the sofa.
4. There were two dresses next to the blue suit.
5. There was a man here this morning.
6. There were two cars in the street.

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There was a lot in the yard.
2. There were two boys in the park.
3. Were there too many boys?
4. Wasn't there a suit on the bed?
5. How many dresses were there in the bedroom?
6. Why weren't there five dresses?
7. There weren't two boys with Pete.
8. Were there two or three hats?
9. There was a man with my father.
10. There were two hats and a suit.

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

Aprenda estos adverbios de frecuencia.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. always siempre | 6. sometimes algunas veces, a veces |
| 2. usually usualmente, generalmente | 7. ever alguna vez, a veces |
| 3. often a menudo | 8. never nunca, jamás |
| 4. seldom rara vez | 9. not... ever nunca, jamás |
| 5. rarely rara vez | |

Se colocan los adverbios de frecuencia antes de todos los verbos principales, menos las formas del verbo be. Con formas del verbo be se colocan después, a menos que este tenga auxiliar. El verbo principal es el verbo de la oración, que no es auxiliar.

El adverbio ever no debe emplearse en oraciones afirmativas, teniendo que sustituirse por su equivalente sometimes, o algún otro adverbio, tal como always, usually, often.

Sin embargo, ever puede emplearse en oraciones interrogativas y cuando el verbo está en negativo. Never equivale a ever con el verbo en negativo (not ... ever). Estudie éstas oraciones.

1. He can never come early.
or
He can't ever come early. (never y ever se colocan antes del verbo principal come)
2. He never comes early.
or
He doesn't ever come early .. (never y ever se colocan antes del verbo principal come)
3. He's never early.
or
He isn't ever early. (never y ever se colocan después del verbo is, forma del verbo be)
4. Does he ever come early?
or
Does he sometimes come early? (ever y sometimes se colocan antes del verbo principal come)
5. Doesn't he ever come early? (ever se usa con verbo en, negativo y se coloca antes del verbo principal come)
6. Does he usually come early? (usually se coloca antes del verbo principal come)
7. Doesn't he always come early? (always se coloca antes del verbo principal come)
8. Can't you ever be early? (ever se usa con verbo en negativo y se coloca antes del verbo principal be por llevar auxiliar)

EJERCICIO 5

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (usually) We work on Saturday.
2. (often) They go to the movies on Sunday.
3. (sometimes) John studies in the afternoon.
4. (always) I am late.
5. (seldom) The children speak English.
6. (rarely) I visit my grandmother.
7. (never) Mike eats a lot.
8. (always) That child is sick.
9. (usually) Those curtains are dirty.
10. (often) Mr. Jackson is here.
11. (always) He can't visit his friend.
12. (ever) Is he here at eight o'clock?
13. (sometimes) Are they here at eight o'clock?

14. (ever) He doesn't get up early.
 15. (usually) Do they eat everything?
 16. (always) He can be here at six.

EJERCICIO 6

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo, usando los adverbios de frecuencia.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Do you ever read that book? | 14. Does she usually open the door? |
| 2. Do you ever go to school on Saturday? | 15. Doesn't she usually study her English? |
| 3. Do you ever visit your cousin? | 16. Does he sometimes go with you? |
| 4. Don't you ever eat mangos? | 17. Does he sometimes answer in English? |
| 5. Don't you ever work on Sunday? | 18. Doesn't he sometimes speak Spanish? |
| 6. Don't you ever study your English? | 19. Do you ever go to the movies? |
| 7. Doesn't he ever write letters? | 20. Are you ever sleepy in the afternoon? |
| 8. Does he always take his book? | 21. Do you ever see American movies? |
| 9. Doesn't he always come early? | 22. Don't you ever wear a hat? |
| 10. Do they often eat here? | 23. Is he always in the office at eight o'clock? |
| 11. Do they often write a lot of letters? | 24. Is he always in the garden? |
| 12. Don't they often see their parents? | 25. Isn't he always at the office in the morning? |
| 13. Does she usually study on Monday? | |

EL TIEMPO PASADO DEL FUTURO IDIOMÁTICO

El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático se forma con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be (was, were)**, la palabra **going**, más un infinitivo.

Compare el inglés con el español.

Afirmativo

I was going to work.	Yo iba a trabajar.
He was going to eat.	Él iba a comer.
They were going to come.	Ellos iban a venir.

Negativo

I wasn't going to work	Yo no iba a trabajar.
He wasn't going to eat.	Él no iba a comer.
They weren't going to come.	Ellos no iban a venir.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

		Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Auxiliar			
Was ¿Iba	I yo	going to work? a trabajar	
Was ¿Iba	he él	going to eat? a comer	
(When) were ¿(Cuándo) iban	they ellos	going to come a venir?	

Interrogativo Negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Wasn't ¿No iba	I yo	going to work? a trabajar?
Wasn't ¿No iba	he él	going to eat? a comer?
(Why) weren't (Por qué) no iban	they ellos	going to come? a venir?

EJERCICIO 7**Práctica Verbal**

1. They were going to be ready.
2. They weren't going to be ready.
3. Were they going to be ready?
4. Weren't they going to be ready?
5. When were they going to be ready?
6. Why weren't they going to be ready?

EJERCICIO 8

Práctica Verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando las formas de los verbos get up, wake up, finish, eat, make en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y traduzca.

1. Henry is going to be a doctor.
2. Are you going to look at everything?
3. Aren't you going to look at my new dress?
4. She isn't going to turn off the radio.
5. My sister isn't going to speak English
6. Are you going to sit in that chair?
7. When are they going to bring a lot of books?
8. Alice and Virginia are going to wash their dresses.
9. I'm not going to use my book on Tuesday afternoon.
10. My family isn't going to live in Mexico.

EJERCICIO 10

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. We were going to study last night.
2. His friend was going to open all the doors.
3. She was going to learn the days of the week.
4. Our cousins were going to ask their parents.
5. Mike was going to put his hat in the living room.
6. They were going to visit Texas in October.

EJERCICIO 11***Práctica Verbal***

1. He always looks for pictures.
2. He doesn't always look for pictures.
3. Does he always look for pictures?
4. Doesn't he always look for pictures?
5. Why does he always look for pictures?
6. He's always looking for pictures.
7. He isn't always looking for pictures.
8. Is he always looking for pictures?
9. Isn't he always looking for pictures?
10. He was always looking for pictures.
11. He wasn't always looking for pictures.
12. Was he always looking for pictures?
13. Wasn't he always looking for pictures?
14. Where was he always looking for pictures?
15. Why was he always looking for pictures?
16. He's going to look for the book.
17. He isn't going to look for the book.
18. He's never going to look for the book.
19. He isn't ever going to look for the book.
20. Is he ever going to look for the book?
21. Isn't he ever going to look for the book?
22. Isn't he going to look for the book?
23. He was going to look for his sister.
24. He wasn't going to look for his sister.
25. Was he going to look for his sister?
26. Wasn't he going to look for his sister?
27. Where was he going to look for his sister?
28. Why was he going to look for his sister?
29. He could look for the notebook.
30. He couldn't look for the notebook.
31. Could he look for the notebook?
32. Couldn't he look for the notebook?
33. Where could he look for the notebook?
34. He often likes to look for new friends.
35. He seldom likes to look for new friends.

EJERCICIO 12

Práctica Verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11 usando formas de los verbos put on, forget, sleep, wear en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 13

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Lea los números.

1. I was going to go to the United States last month, but I couldn't because I was sick.
2. Henry thinks English is very hard to learn, but Ann thinks it's easy.
3. Is that my daughter or your daughter with the dirty dress?
4. That's your daughter. My daughter is over here.
5. This little girl is very sad because she has to wear her old dress.
6. The boys are very happy because they don't have to go to school on Friday afternoon and of course, the girls are happy too.
7. We were ready to eat, but we weren't hungry.
8. Why don't you put on your new suit and hat?
9. My friend can't go because he can't walk without his shoes.
10. Today is the last day of the month, and tomorrow is the first day of the new month.
11. They always eat in the dining room. They never eat in the kitchen.
12. Put on your blue suit. Don't put on your green suit because it isn't clean.
13. Where were you looking for your hat? It was in the bedroom.
14. 125, 250, 375, 400, 190, 280, 500, 366, 255, 144, 500, 422, 555, 666, 444, 333, 222, 111, 121.
21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, 33rd, 41st, 42nd, 53rd, 54th, 71st, 62nd.

EJERCICIO 14**Escriba en inglés.**

1. ¿Por qué llevabas tu nuevo traje azul?
2. Había dos camas en la recámara.
3. ¿Qué buscas ahora? Busco mi cuaderno.
4. Por supuesto, voy a estudiar el Lunes en la noche.
5. ¿Hubo un joven en aquel coche?
6. No se te olvide visitar a tu amigo pronto.
7. ¿Por qué nunca estudia él?
8. Rara vez ve aquella mujer a sus tíos (tío y tía).
9. Generalmente no uso sombrero.
10. Todos los niños iban a dormir en aquella cama grande.

EJERCICIO 15**Dictado**

1. Were you visiting your aunt and uncle in Mexico last year?
2. Don't forget to wear your hat because it's very hot.
3. My son puts on his shoes when he gets up.
4. I'm ready, so don't go without me.
5. It isn't easy to walk fast when you're wearing new shoes.
6. We're going to have flowers in our garden very soon.
7. I often go to my uncle's house, but I never see you there.
8. what are you looking for?
9. He says that he rarely gets up before ten o'clock on Sunday.
10. We couldn't go to the movies on Friday because it was very cold.

EJERCICIO 16**Conversación Conteste las siguientes preguntas.**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. What's the house made of? | 7. What time do you go to school? |
| 2. What are the windows made of? | 8. What time do you go to work? |
| 3. What's it made of? | 9. What are you doing? |
| 4. How old were you in April? | 10. What were you doing? |
| 5. When is your birthday? | 11. How many dresses were there in the bedroom? |
| 6. Where do you live? | 12. How many chairs are there in the living room? |

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13. Do you ever like to get up early? | 20. Were there two record players in the house? |
| 14. Do you ever like to get up late? | 21. Are you going to sleep in the bedroom? |
| 15. Does he sometimes want to visit his aunt? | 22. Were you going to sleep in the living room? |
| 16. Does he want to finish his work early? | 23. Is she cleaning the kitchen? |
| 17. Can they usually answer in English? | 24. Was she cleaning the rug? |
| 18. Do you ever go to the movies? | 25. Can they turn on the water? |
| 19. Was there a chair in the dining room? | |

LESSON FOURTEEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to go back, went back** - regresar, regresó (de acá para allá)
2. **to laugh (at), laughed (at)** reírse (de), se rió (de)
3. **to pass, passed** - pasar, pasó
4. **to fix, fixed** - arreglar, arregló
5. **to need, needed** - necesitar
6. **only** - solamente; único
7. **each** - cada
8. **yesterday** - ayer
9. **bathroom** - baño
10. **thing** - cosa
11. **country** - campo; país
12. **store** - tienda
13. **question** - pregunta
14. **lesson** - lección
15. **word** - palabra
16. **people** (plural) - gente
17. **men** - hombres
18. **women** - mujeres

MODISMOS

1. **to ask a question** hacer una pregunta
2. **to watch TV** ver la televisión
3. **what kind?** ¿qué clase?
- What kind of candy do you like?** ¿Qué clase de dulces le gustan?
4. **all kinds** toda clase
- I like all kinds of candy.** Me gusta toda clase de dulces.
5. **in the morning** en la mañana .
6. **in the afternoon** en la tarde
7. **at night** en la noche, de noche
8. **The people are working.** La gente está trabajando.
9. **There was going to be time.** Iba a haber tiempo.

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzcalas siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There was always a car in the garage.
2. Was there always a car in the garage?
3. There were often three women there.
4. Were there often three women there?
5. My cousin wants to look for the book.
6. My cousin doesn't want to look for the book.
7. Does my cousin want to look for the book?
8. Doesn't my cousin want to look for the book?
9. Why doesn't my cousin want to look for the book?
10. The children aren't putting on their shoes.
11. Are the children putting on their shoes?
12. Aren't the children putting on their shoes?
13. My brother was forgetting everything.
14. My brother wasn't forgetting everything.
15. Was my brother forgetting everything?
16. Wasn't my brother forgetting everything?
17. John's friend is going to sleep here.
18. John's friend isn't going to sleep here.
19. Is John's friend going to sleep here?
20. Isn't John's friend going to sleep here?
21. The students want to ask a question.
22. The students don't want to ask a question.
23. Do the students want to ask a question?
24. Don't the students want to ask a question?

EL TIEMPO PASADO DE LOS VERBOS REGULARES

El tiempo pasado en inglés corresponde en castellano al pretérito (miré, miraste, etc.; viví, viviste, etc.) y en ocasiones al copretérito (miraba, mirabas etc.; vivía, vivías etc.)

Se forma el tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares agregando ed al infinitivo sin la partícula to.

Si el verbo termina en e solamente se le agrega d.

Ejemplos: I looked (at) (Yo miré, Yo miraba). He lived (Él vivió, Él vivía).

En el afirmativo del pasado la forma del verbo no sufre ningún cambio. Es igual en todas las personas.

Estudie las siguientes formas.

I worked yo trabajé, trabajaba
you worked tú trabajaste, trabajabas
you worked Ud. trabajó, trabajaba
he worked él trabajó, trabajaba
she worked ella trabajó, trabajaba
it worked trabajó, trabajaba
we worked trabajamos, trabajábamos
you worked Uds. trabajaron, trabajaban
they worked ellos trabajaron, trabajaban

Para la pronunciación de la terminación ed hay tres reglas:

1. Si el infinitivo termina en sonido de d o t, la terminación ed se pronuncia como una sílaba más.

LA PRONUNCIACIÓN DE LA TERMINACIÓN ED

visit	visited	want	wanted
wait (for)	waited (for)	need	needed

incorporando el sonido de la t en la pronunciación de la última sílaba, o cuando el verbo conste de una sola sílaba en esta misma.

laugh (at)	laughed (at)	work	worked
ask	asked	walk	walked
ask (about)	asked (about)	help	helped
like	liked	wash	washed
look (at)	looked (at)	pass	passed
look (for)	looked (for)	finish	finished
talk	talked	fix	fixed

3. En todos los otros casos la terminación ed se pronuncia como **d**, incorporando el sonido de la **d** en la pronunciación de la última sílaba, o cuando el verbo conste de una sola sílaba en esta misma.

answer	answered	open	opened
call	called	turn on	turned on
clean	cleaned	turn off	turned off
learn	learned	study	studied
live	lived	use	used

EJERCICIO 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I asked a lot of questions.
2. You finished at eight-thirty.
3. You fixed the radio.
4. He helped his father.
5. She laughed at the boys.
6. We liked it a lot.
7. They looked at the picture.
8. They passed by my house.
9. I talked to my friend.
10. You worked every afternoon.
11. She washed her dresses at night.
12. He walked home.
13. She visited her friend.
14. We waited every day.
15. You wanted to go home.
16. They answered the phone.
17. I called my sister.
18. You cleaned the kitchen.
19. You learned a lot of Spanish.
20. He lived in the United States.
21. She opened all the windows.
22. We studied everything.
23. You turned on the light.
24. They turned off the radio.
25. I used John's phone.
26. He needed a lot of things.
27. She liked to work.
28. They liked to go.
29. He wanted to come.
30. We wanted to wait.

EJERCICIO 3

Llene los espacios con el tiempo pasado del verbo indicado y traduzca.

1. (ask) We _____ the teacher many questions.
2. (finish) The men _____ their work last night.
3. (laugh at) The children _____ the people in the store.
4. (look at) The women _____ the nice houses on that street.
5. (look for) John _____ his hat in the bedroom.
6. (fix) Mr. Johnson _____ the window in the bathroom.
7. (visit) I _____ Veracruz in January.
8. (wait for) My friend _____ me last night for an hour.
9. (want) Alice _____ to go to the movies.
10. (call) He _____ the boys yesterday.
11. (use) Miss Johnson _____ that book last year.
12. (turn on) We _____ the light at night.
13. (clean) My mother _____ the living room in the afternoon.

14. (open) Mrs. Carter _____ the windows and doors every morning.

15. (study) We _____ English every day.

EL PASADO DE LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES

No hay regla para saber como formar el pasado de los verbos irregulares. Hay que aprender los verbos irregulares de memoria. Tanto para los verbos regulares como para los verbos irregulares no hay ningún cambio en la conjugación del pasado en afirmativo.

Present	Past	Present	Past
am, is, are	was, were	run	ran
bring	brought	say	said
come	came	see	saw
do	did	sit (down)	sat (down)
eat	ate	sleep	slept
feel	felt	speak	spoke
forget	forgot	take	took
get up	got up	teach	taught
give	gave	tell	told
go	went	think	thought
go back	went back	think	thought
have	had	(about, of)	(about, of)
know	knew	understand	understood
make	made	wake up	woke up
put	put	wear	wore
put on	put on	write	wrote
read	read		

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- I was at home.
- I brought it today.
- You came yesterday.
- She ate dinner.
- He felt sick.
- We forgot the money.
- You got up early.
- They gave their word.
- She went to the movies.
- You came on Tuesday.
- He had the money.
- She knew everything.
- We knew that man.
- She made a lot.
- He put on his shoes.
- They read the letter.
- I said that.
- You saw all the men.
- She sat down.
- They slept a lot.
- She spoke English.
- We took the notebooks.
- You taught English.
- I thought about you.
- They understood Spanish.
- He woke up at six-thirty.
- She wore a dress.
- We wrote a book.

EJERCICIO 5**Llene los espacios con el tiempo pasado del verbo indicado**

1. (see) I _____ that movie last week.
2. (bring) The two pictures that my uncle _____ from Mexico are on the wall.
3. (come) My aunt _____ to see me at five o'clock.
4. (eat) The boys _____ in the garden on Friday.
5. (say, feel) Mary _____ that she _____ sick last week.
6. (forget, put) I _____ to give you the money that I _____ on the table.
7. (get up) We _____ late on Sunday.
8. (give) He _____ me money for everything.
9. (go) The Carter family _____ to the United States last month.
10. (have, come) Robert _____ ten suits when he _____ to Mexico the first time.
11. (speak, be) Alice _____ Spanish when she _____ in Mexico.
12. (understand, read) John and Robert _____ every word they _____ in that book.
13. (put on, run) The children _____ their shoes and _____ into the garden.
14. (sleep, wake up) I _____ eight hours last night and _____ at seven-twenty.
15. (think, teach) He _____ of his cousin who _____ English in that school.
16. (make, wear) Mary _____ a new green dress and _____ it to school.
17. (write) Who _____ that letter?
18. (sit down, think) I _____ in that chair near the window and _____ about my work in the office.
19. (know) William _____ all the words.
20. (go back) Mrs. Davis _____ to Monterrey in July.

EJERCICIO 6**Coloque los advverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.**

1. (usually) Do you get up late on Sunday?
2. (sometimes) We went to the movies at night.
3. (seldom) He was late for his English class.
4. (always) They got up late in the morning.
5. (never) I spoke Spanish to my English teacher.
6. (ever) Do you speak Spanish to your teacher? .
7. (sometimes) The children ate a lot.
8. (rarely) They visit their grandfather in the afternoon.
9. (often) They don't wear their new shoes and dresses.
10. (ever) Don't they clean the curtains and the rug?
11. (always) He is sick at night.
12. (ever) Weren't you in New York in January?
13. (never) They can get up before ten o'clock.
14. (often) Couldn't the boys go to the movies?
15. (ever) Do the children wash before they go to school?

EJERCICIO 7**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. He always goes back early. | 6. He went back early. |
| 2. He doesn't always go back early. | 7. He usually went back early. |
| 3. Does he always go back early? | 8. He rarely went back early. |
| 4. Doesn't he always go back early? . | 9. He never went back early. |
| 5. Why does he always go back early? | 10. She's going to go back late. |

11. She isn't going to go back late.
12. Is she going to go back late?
13. Isn't she going to go back late?
14. Why is she going to go back late?
15. They were going to go back at six.
16. They weren't going to go back at six.
17. Were they going to go back at six?
18. Weren't they going to go back at six?
19. Why were they going to go back at six?
20. He can go back home.
21. He can never go back home.
22. He can't ever go back home.
23. Can he ever go back home?
24. Can't he ever go back home?
25. Why can't he ever go back home?
26. He could go back home.
27. He could never go back home.
28. He couldn't ever go back home.
29. Could he ever go back home?
30. Couldn't he ever go back home?
31. Why couldn't he ever go back home?
32. He wants to go back in the morning.
33. He doesn't want to go back in the morning.
34. Does he want to go back in the morning?
35. Doesn't he want to go back in the morning?

EJERCICIO 8

Práctica Verbal .Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **laugh at, pass, need, ask a question, watch TV** en oraciones cortas. Use las palabras interrogativas **when** y **why** y los adjetivos de frecuencia cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y fechas.

1. Only two of the boys needed to bring their books.
2. What kind of dresses were those women looking for?
3. We saw all kinds of shoes, hats, and suits in the window of that store.
4. He wanted to put everything on the table, but he said he couldn't because the table was dirty.
5. I don't want to go back to the United States in December because it's very cold.
6. We laughed at William because he was looking for his hat in the bedroom and it was in the living room.
7. If you aren't sick on Wednesday, are you going to the movies?
8. Each man said, "Thank you and good-bye," when he passed by the woman.
9. He couldn't answer all the questions in English, so he answered some of the questions in Spanish.
10. We knew that the tenth lesson was going to be very hard. That's why we studied for three hours.
11. I had many nice things to give the children all kind of dresses and suits and a book for each one.
12. Was it very cold in New York when you were there?
13. There was no room in the living room, and it was so hot in the dining room that we felt sick.
14. If we put all the things that Mr. Jackson needs on the table, he can fix the bathroom when he comes.
15. Is John's little brother too small to wear this suit that Robert's mother brought?
16. December 3 1920, July 4 1776, January 23 1955, April 1 1938, August 31 1866, June 22 1694, March 25 1559, May 2 1915, November 11 1918, February 15 1886.

on the 15th of september
 on the 30th of january
 on the 12th of october
 on the 31st of july
 on the 7th of may

on the 2nd of april
 on the 1 st of march
 on the 3rd, of november
 on the 13th of september
 on the 21st of june

EJERCICIO 10***Escriba en inglés.***

1. ¿Quién dijo que iba a hacer frío en abril?
2. Teníamos mucha hambre, pero no pudimos comer.
3. El vivió y trabajó diez años en Estados Unidos.
4. Enrique me iba a visitar el quince de septiembre, pero no pudo.
5. ¿Qué hora es? No sé, pero es demasiado tarde para ir al parque.
6. Había toda clase de cosas bonitas en aquella tienda.
7. ¿Qué clase de vestido quiere llevar?
8. Ellos necesitaban diez hombres para hacer todo este trabajo.
9. Si Juan puede arreglar el coche, ¿por qué no podemos ir al cine?
10. Juan no pudo componer el coche. Por eso no pudimos ir al cine.

EJERCICIO 11***Dictado***

1. He fixed that table in the dining room, but we can't use it.
2. I passed by his house, but I couldn't see a light, so I don't think he was at home.
3. The boys laughed at the movie.
4. Miss Nelson went back home on the 4th of July.
5. It was very late. That's why we couldn't go to the movies.
6. If he comes early on Monday, we're going to look for all kinds of shoes.
7. I don't have to take my book because I know all the words in the lesson.
8. Mike said he knew that man when he lived in Texas.
9. The teacher gave each boy a pencil and each girl a pen.
10. Only ten boys could read the lesson because there were only five books.

EJERCICIO 12***Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.***

1. What kind of books do you like to read?
2. Do you like to see all kinds of movies?
3. What's your first name?
4. What's your last name?
5. How old are you?
6. When is your birthday?
7. What day was yesterday?
8. Were you watching TV last night?
9. Do you always watch TV?
10. Does he like to watch TV?
11. How many minutes are there in an hour?
12. How many hours are there in a day?
13. How many days are there in a week?
14. How many days are there in a year?
15. How many weeks are there in a year?
16. How many weeks are there in a month?
17. How many months are there in a year?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

18. Do you go to the movies every day?
19. Do you see your cousin every morning?
20. Do you always bring your books to school?
21. Are you laughing at me?
22. Are they laughing at Mary?
23. Was there going to be time?
24. Were there going to be a lot of people?

EJERCICIO 13***Now answer these questions .***

1. Can you play the flute? (saxophone)
2. Can Jay play the piano? (violin)
3. Can Frank play football? (basketball)
4. Can Phyllis play rugby? (soccer)
5. Can Ronald play volleyball? (tennis)
6. Can Selena speak Russian? (Spanish)
7. Can Diane and Brian speak Japanese? (English)

LESSON FIFTEEN



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to buy, bought - comprar, compró | 12. which - cuál |
| 2. to sell, sold - vender, vendió | 13. breakfast - desayuno |
| 3. to find, found - encontrar, encontró | 14. supper - cena, merienda |
| 4. to begin, began - empezar, empezó | 15. soup - sopa |
| 5. to drink, drank - tomar, tomó; beber, bebió | 16. milk - leche |
| 6. to get, got - conseguir, consiguió | 17. egg - huevo |
| 7. both - los dos; ambos | 18. bread - pan |
| 8. about - como; cerca de; unos; aproximadar | a loaf of bread - un pan (de caja) |
| 9. same - mismo | 19. butter - mantequilla |
| 10. more - más | 20. meat - carne |

MODISMOS

1. **When is your saint's day?** ¿Cuándo es su santo?
2. **What's the matter with John?** ¿Qué pasa con Juan? ¿Qué tiene Juan?
3. **What happened to John?** ¿Qué pasó con Juan? ¿Qué le pasó a Juan?
4. **Will you please...?** ¿(No) me quieres...?
 Will you please give me the book? ¿(No) me quieres dar el libro?
 Will you please do me a favor? ¿(No) me quieres hacer un favor?
5. **The day after tomorrow** pasado mañana
 The day before yesterday anteayer
6. **What did you say?** ¿Cómo dijo?
7. **to eat (have) breakfast** desayunar(se)
8. **to eat (have) dinner** comer (la comida principal)
9. **to eat (have) supper** cenar, merendar

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Laugh. | 11. Helen's sister was going to go back. |
| 2. Don't laugh | 12. Helen's sister wasn't going to go back. |
| 3. His brother seldom laughs. | 13. Was Helen's sister going to go back? |
| 4. His brother rarely laughs. | 14. Wasn't Helen's sister going to go back? |
| 5. Does his brother often laugh? | 15. They have to pass by my house. |
| 6. Doesn't his brother often laugh? | 16. They don't have to pass by my house. |
| 7. His brother is going to fix the lights. | 17. Do they have to pass by my house? |
| 8. His brother isn't going to fix the lights. | 18. Don't they have to pass by my house? |
| 9. Is his brother going to fix the lights? | 19. The boys needed money. |
| 10. Isn't his brother going to fix the lights? | 20. His brother laughed at me. |

EL PASADO DEL VERBO DO

El pasado de las formas del verbo **do** es la palabra **did**. **Did** corresponde al pasado de hacer cuando se usa como verbo principal. Ejemplos:

I did the homework.

Hice la tarea.

We did the homework.

Hicimos la tarea.

EL AUXILIAR DID

Como auxiliar, **did** se usa en preguntas y negaciones en el pasado con todos los verbos menos con las formas del verbo **be** y otros auxiliares como **can** y **could**, **did** sirve para todas las personas y se usa con el infinitivo sin la partícula to. La contracción negativa de **did not** es la palabra **didn't**.

Afirmativo

I wanted yo quise, quería

you wanted quisiste

you wanted Ud. quiso

he wanted él quiso

she wanted ella quiso

it wanted quiso

we wanted quisimos

you wanted Uds. quisieron

they wanted ellos quisieron

Negativo

I didn't want no quise, no quería

you didn't want no quisiste

you didn't want Ud. no quiso

he didn't want el no quiso

she didn't want ella no quiso

it didn't want no quiso

we didn't want no quisimos

you didn't want Uds. no quisieron

they didn't want .ellos no quisieron

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Interrogativo

did I want? ¿quise, quería?

did you want? ¿quisiste?

did you want? ¿quiso Ud?

did he want? ¿quiso él?

did she want? ¿quiso ella?

did it want? ¿quiso?

did we want? ¿quisimos?

did you want? ¿quisieron Uds.?

did they want? ¿quisieron ellos?

Interrogativo Negativ

didn't I want? ¿no quise, no quería?

didn't you want? ¿no quisiste?

didn't you want? ¿no quiso Ud?

didn't he want? ¿no quiso él?

didn't she want? ¿no quiso ella?

didn't it want? ¿no quiso?

didn't we want? ¿no quisimos?

didn't you want? ¿no quisieron Uds.?

didn't they want? ¿no quisieron ellos?

EJERCICIO 2**Práctica Verbal**

1. He brought the books.
2. He didn't bring the books.
3. Did he bring the books?
4. Didn't he bring the books?
5. Why did he bring the books?
6. Why didn't he bring the books?

EJERCICIO 3

*Práctica Verbal. Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos **answer, ask, say, run, speak, go, think, sleep, know** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.*

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al pasado y traduzca.

1. He doesn't say the same thing.
2. Do you talk about your friend's new car?
3. Which boy do you see at the movies?
4. Does he know all the lesson?
5. The boys don't have the same last name.
6. We don't like to get up early.
7. Those girls don't want a lot.
8. They don't wear their hats to the movies.
9. Robert and John don't eat dinner early.
10. Mary and Alice don't think of their parents.

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca éstas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. I worked in the office.
2. He ate the bread.
3. She waited for her mother.
4. We sat in the living room.
5. They taught English.
6. You understood the teacher.
7. Mr. Hunt read the lesson.
8. Mrs. Smith put on her hat.
9. Miss Carson had a new dress.
10. Mary looked at everything.

EL TIEMPO PASADO DE LA EXPRESIÓN IDIOMÁTICA DE NECESIDAD

El pasado de la expresión idiomática de necesidad se forma con **had** (el pasado de **have**), seguido de un infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Equivale al pasado de tener que, seguido de un infinitivo. Compare el inglés con el español.

Afirmativo	<i>I had to go.</i> <i>We had to work.</i>	Tuve, tenía que ir. Tuvimos, teníamos que trabajar.
Negativo	<i>He didn't have to come.</i> <i>They didn't have to speak.</i>	Él no tuvo, tenía que venir. Ellos no tuvieron, tenían que hablar.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Did ¿tenías	you (tu)	Have to work? que trabajar?
Did ¿tuvimos	we (nosotros)	Have to go? que ir?

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o Pronombre	Verbo
Didn't ¿no tenía	Bill Bill	Have to eat? que comer?
Didn't ¿no tuvo	He él	Have to go? que ir?

EJERCICIO 6**Práctica Verbal**

- 1.You had to go.
- 2.You didn't have to go.
- 3.Did you have to go?
- 4.Didn't you have to go?
- 5.Why did you have to go?
- 6.Why didn't you have to go?

EJERCICIO 7

*Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **do**, **come**, **know**, **finish**, **feel**, **give** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.*

EJERCICIO 8

Llene los espacios con los infinitivos indicados y traduzca.

- 1.(to finish) I had _____ my work at five o'clock.
- 2.(to open) He had _____ the door every morning.
- 3.(to make) She had _____ four dresses last week.
- 4.(to look for) We had _____ the money.
- 5.(to help) The boys had _____ the teacher.
- 6.(to turn off) My grandmother had _____ the light at nine o'clock.
- 7.(to sleep) The child had _____ on the hard bed.
- 8.(to study) Those verbs that we had _____ were easy.
- 9.(to read) The girls had _____ the same lesson yesterday.
- 10.(to tell) Mr. Carson had _____ the boys about his work in the office.

EJERCICIO 9

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- 1.They had to live in a small house.
- 2.They had to learn all the hard verbs.
- 3.She had to put on her green dress.
- 4.He had to wear his new suit.
- 5.I had to wash a lot of dresses.
- 6.We had to wake up at six o'clock.
- 7.You had to write a letter to your friend.
- 8.John had to go to the movies on thursday.
- 9.Mrs. Burns had to work every day last week.
- 10.Mr. Burns had to call the children.

EJERCICIO 10**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1.He always buys bread. | 19.Wasn't he going to buy milk? |
| 2.He doesn't always buy bread. | 20.Where was he going to buy milk? |
| 3.Does he always buy bread? | 21.He can usually buy meat. |
| 4.Doesn't he always buy bread? | 22.He can't usually buy meat |
| 5.Why does he always buy bread? | 23.Can he usually buy meat? |
| 6.He sometimes bought bread. | 24.Can't he usually buy meat? |
| 7.He didn't ever buy bread. | 25.Where can he usually buy meat? |
| 8.Did he sometimes buy bread? | 26.He liked to buy candy. |
| 9.Didn't he ever buy bread? | 27.He didn't like to buy candy. |
| 10.How much bread did he buy? | 28.Did he like to buy candy? |
| 11.He's buying milk. | 29.Didn't he like to buy candy? |
| 12.He isn't buying milk. | 30.Where did he like to buy candy? |
| 13.Is he buying milk? | 31.He has to buy a book. |
| 14.Isn't he buying milk? | 32.He doesn't have to buy a book. |
| 15.Where's he buying milk? | 33.Does he have to buy a book? |
| 16.He was going to buy milk. | 34.Doesn't he have to buy a book? |
| 17.He wasn't going to buy milk . | 35.How many books does he have to buy? |
| 18.Was he going to buy milk? | |

EJERCICIO 11

*Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 10 usando formas de los verbos **sell, drink, find, begin, get, eat (have) breakfast, eat (have) dinner, eat (have) supper** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando pueda. Use las palabras interrogativas *what, where, how many, how much* cuando sea posible.*

EJERCICIO 12

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. We bought milk and eggs for breakfast, but we didn't buy bread and butter because we forgot to take all the money.
2. I bought a lot of meat in that store the day before yesterday.
3. Did both boys go to the movies on Sunday afternoon?
4. I sold my old book for \$1.50 (a dollar fifty) and bought a new book for \$2.00 (dollars).
5. She needed more milk for the soup, but she didn't want to buy it in that store.

6. Do you want to buy a loaf of bread?
7. I had to get about twenty Coca-Colas for dinner.
8. Almost all the boys had to buy new shoes before they went to the United States.
9. Didn't Mrs. Carter drink that water that was in the kitchen?
10. Where were you going when I saw you the day before yesterday?
11. We looked for the money that you put on the table in the dining room, but we couldn't find it.
12. Robert didn't get up early this morning because he didn't have to work.
13. I asked the old man what happened, but he said he couldn't tell me.
14. Was the boy's saint's day on Tuesday?
15. You don't have to look for my hat because I found it in the bedroom.
16. Miss Wells began her work at ten o'clock, but she didn't finish before dinner.
17. He didn't have breakfast, so he ate dinner early.
18. You didn't have to eat that meat if you didn't want it.

EJERCICIO 13

Escriba en inglés.

1. Juan dijo que no tenía que trabajar en el día de su santo.
2. ¿Qué pasó con Juan? No sé pero creo que está enfermo.
3. ¿No me quieres encender la luz?
4. ¿Por qué no vino él? Dijo que hoy quería cenar con mi papá.
5. Si él empieza pasado mañana, puede terminar el martes.
6. La Sra. Hall compró huevos, leche, un pan y mantequilla para el desayuno.
7. ¿Que hacías cuando te ví anteayer? Yo me estaba desayunando.
8. Había unos veinticuatro muchachos que no trajeron sus libros a la escuela.
9. Él dijo que podía venir el 16 de septiembre pero que no podía traer a su esposa.
10. No fuí a los Estados Unidos en marzo. Fuí en abril.

EJERCICIO 14

Dictado

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Is your saint's day on the 21st of July? | 8. Did you drink milk when you had breakfast? |
| 2. Is your birthday on the 3rd of February? | 9. He said he didn't have time to study his lesson. |
| 3. What's the matter with that child? | 10. The first lesson was easy, but the second was hard. |
| 4. It's almost time to begin work. | |
| 5. Will you do me a favor and bring me the pencil I put on the kitchen table? | |
| 6. Both of these eggs are bad. | |
| 7. I had to say the same word five times. | |

EJERCICIO 15

Conversación Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. When is your saint's day?
2. When is your birthday?
3. How old are you?
4. What's the matter with you?
5. What happened to you yesterday?

Conteste las preguntas en Afirmativo y en Negativo .

6. Did you ask the teacher?
7. Did you answer the question in English?

8. Did he bring the eggs?
9. Did he sometimes come on the 1st of May?
10. Did she always call her brother?
11. Did she usually clean the bedroom?
12. Did they eat breakfast?
13. Did John eat supper late?
14. Did you finish the book?
15. Did you buy a lot of meat?
16. Did you eat dinner early?
17. Did they go to the movies on Sunday night?
18. Did John get up early?
19. Did Robert give the money to the teacher?
20. Did Mary go back to Monterrey?
21. Did Alice ever help the boys?
22. Did Mr. Jackson and I have the money?
23. Did George and you know the lesson?
24. Did you and Helen laugh at me?
25. Did the boys laugh at me?

EJERCICIO 16

NOW STUDY THESE VERBS.

Dry secar

Brush cepillar

Wake up despertar

Get up levantarse

Shower regadera

Dress vestir

Comb peinar

Eat comer

Go ir

A.- LET'S PRACTICE THESE VERBS.

1. I wake up at 5:45.
2. I get up at 6 o'clock.
3. I brush my teeth at 6:10
4. I shower at 6:15.
5. I dry myself with a towel at 6:25.
6. I get dressed at 6:30.
7. I comb my hair at 6:40
8. I eat breakfast at 6:45.
9. I go to school at 7 o'clock

B.- ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW ACCORDING TO YOUR OWN DAILY SCHEDULE.

1. At what time do you get up?
2. At what time do you wake up?
3. At what time do you shower?
4. At what time do you get dressed?
5. At what time do you comb your hair?
6. At what time do you eat breakfast?
7. At what time do you go to school or work?
8. At what time do you go to sleep?

LESSON SIXTEEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to leave, left.** dejar, dejó; salir (de), salio (de); irse, se fue.
2. **to jump, jumped** saltar saltó
3. **to get angry (at),** enojarse (con) se **got angry (at)** enojó (con)
4. **to get mad (at), got mad (at),** enojarse (con), se enojó (con).
5. **to come back, came back** regresar, regresó (de allá para acá).
6. **to lie down, lay down** recostarse, se recostó; echarse, Se echó
7. **to stand up, stood up,** ponerse de pie, se puso de pie ponerse de pie, se puso de pie.
8. **all that** todo lo que
9. **other, others** otro, otros

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 10.tired | cansado |
| 11.later | más tarde |
| 12.selfish (adj.) | egoísta |
| 13.asleep | dormido |
| 14.comfortable | cómodo |
| 15.chicken | pollo, gallina |
| 16.dog | perro |
| 17.cow | vaca |
| 18.barn | granero |
| 19.manger | pesebre |
| 20.hay | heno |
| 21.place | lugar |
| 22.field | campo |
| 23.story | cuento |

MODISMOS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Lie down. | Recuéstate, Échate. |
| 2. Stand up. | Póngase de pie, Levántese. |
| 3. Get out of here. | Vete de aquí, lárgate de aquí. |
| 4. Leave me alone. | Déjame en paz. |
| 5. I don't care. | No me importa, Me es indiferente |
| 6. He's standing (up). | Él está parado. |
| 7. He's lying down. | Él está recostado. |
| 8. to be mad (at). | estar enojado (con) |
| to be angry (at) | estar enojado (con) |
| 9. She's mad (angry) at me. | Está enojada conmigo. |

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Buy my supper. | 3. Her brother bought my supper. |
| 2. Don't buy my supper. | 4. Her brother didn't buy my supper. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5.His sister had to buy my supper. | 13.When did your sister drink a lot of milk? |
| 6.His sister didn't have to buy my supper. | 14.Their sister wanted a lot. |
| 7.My father sold your car. | 15.Their sister didn't want a lot. |
| 8.My father didn't sell your car. | 16.Did their sister want a lot? |
| 9.Your sister drank a lot of milk. | 17.Didn't their sister want a lot? |
| 10.Your sister didn't drink a lot of milk. | 18.Why didn't their sister want a lot? |
| 11.Did your sister drink a lot of milk? | 19.Our mother had to buy a loaf of bread. |
| 12.Didn't your sister drink a lot of milk? | 20.Our mother didn't have to buy a loaf of bread. |

LOS PRONOMBRES OBJETIVOS

Se colocan los pronombres objetivos después de los verbos y las preposiciones.

Aprenda éstos y fíjese que en el nominativo y el objetivo son iguales los pronombres it y you.

NOMINATIVO

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they.

OBJETIVO

me me
you te, le, lo, la
him le,lo
her le, la
it lo, la
us nos
you les, los, las
them les,los,las

Pronombres Objetivos Usados Después de Verbos

- 1.I saw him.
- 2.He helped you.
- 3.They told you.
- 4.We asked them.
- 5.They called us.
- 6.My sister visited her.
- 7.You took it.
- 8.The teacher answered me.

Pronombres Objetivos Usados Después de Preposiciones

- 1.The child went with her.
- 2.She looked at me.
- 3.They spoke to us.
- 4.We talked to them.
- 5.He gave the money to her.
- 6.The boys laughed at him.
- 7.You looked for it.
- 8.My brother waited for you.

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre entre paréntesis y traduzca.

- 1.Why did you take (he)_____to school so late?
- 2.The teacher read (she)_____a book in English, but she didn't understand (it)_____.
- 3.I gave (you)_____and John the money to buy the bread.
- 4.My brother didn't wait for (he) _____.
- 5.Henry was going to help (they)_____ but he didn't have time.
- 6.He asked (I)_____the time.
- 7.My father said, that he was going to buy that car for (we) _____.
- 8.I'm mad at (he)_____ and he knows (it)_____.
- 9.Please call (I)_____on friday.
- 10.the rug was dirty, so I cleaned (it)_____.
- 11.The boys laughed at (she)_____because she sat down in the water.

- 12.They looked at (we)_____ when they saw (we)_____ but they didn't speak to (we)_____.
- 13.When I saw (you)_____ on the street, you were with (they) _____.
- 14.Don't give (it)_____ to (they)_____; give (it)_____ to (I)_____.
- 15.I waited for (you)_____ for twenty minutes, but you didn't come, so I went with (she)_____.

EJERCICIO 3

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre que corresponde al sustantivo entre paréntesis y traduzca. Ejemplo: He visits (his aunt) every week. He visits her every week.

- 1.I can see (my mother)_____ in the garden.
- 2.He couldn't find (my sister)_____ at the movies.
- 3.John fixed (the car)_____ and put (the car)_____ in the garage.
- 4.I saw (my uncle)_____ yesterday.
- 5.We bought (the chairs)_____ for \$25.00 (dollars).
- 6.Mrs. Carter gave (John)_____ a new hat.
- 7.They looked at (Henry)_____ and (Alice)_____.
- 8.I answered (the teacher)_____ in Spanish.
- 9.Mary gave (the books)_____ to the boys.
- 10.I told (the boys)_____ that I was mad.
- 11.Please don't talk to (John and me)_____ now.
- 12.If you want to wait for (my father and me)_____, we can go with you.
- 13.Mr. Smith put (the cow and the dog)_____ in the barn.
- 14.He got mad at (John)_____, not at (Alice) _____.
- 15.What are the girls going to do with (that dirty dress)_____ ?

LIKE CON LOS SUSTANTIVOS PRONOMBRES OBJETIVOS

El verbo like se conjuga en inglés como cualquier otro verbo. Cuando no está seguido de una forma verbal, lo estará por un sustantivo o pronombre objetivo que se referirá a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Estudie los ejemplos.

I like Mary.

Me gusta María.

You like John.

(a Ud.) Le gusta Juan.

He likes the house.

(a él) Le gusta la casa.

She Likes these boys

(a ella) Le simpatizan estos muchachos.

He likes those girls.

(a él) Le gustan esas muchachas.

We like these dogs.

Nos gustan estos perros.

You like the teachers.

(a uds.) Les simpatizan los profesores.

They like Mexico.

(a ellos, ellas) Les gusta México.

I like her.

Me gusta. (ella a mí)

You like him.

Te gusta.

He likes it

Le gusta. (él a Ud.)

She likes them

Le simpatizan (a ella)

He likes them.

Le simpatizan (a él)

We like them.

Nos gustan (a nosotros)

You like them.

Les gustan. (a ustedes)

They like it.

Les gusta (a ellos)

They like you and Mary.

(a ellos, ellas) Les gusta Ud. Y María.

They like you.

Les gustan (ustedes)

EJERCICIO 4

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre que corresponde al sustantivo entre paréntesis y traduzca

1. I like (this girl) _____ a lot.
2. Do you like (the house) _____ ?
3. He says that he likes (John) _____.
4. I know that he's going to like (the girls) _____.
5. The teacher likes (you and me) _____.
6. Helen said that she liked (Paul and you) _____.
7. Does he like (his new shoes) _____ ?
8. Did you like (that story) _____ ?
9. Do they like (my sister) _____ ?
10. They aren't going to like (these books) _____.
11. They don't have to like (Peter and me) _____.
12. Bill is going to like (your uncle) _____ a lot.
13. Is he going to like (my aunt) _____ too?
14. Do you like (my new car) _____ ?
15. Do they like (the United States) _____ ?

EL IMPERATIVO

Como ya sabe, se forma el imperativo de la segunda persona singular y plural you (tu, ud., uds.) con el infinitivo sin la partícula to, suprimiendo el pronombre. El imperativo con todas las otras personas se forma con la palabra let, seguida del pronombre objetivo o sustantivo y el infinitivo del verbo empleado sin la partícula to.

estudie los siguientes ejemplos y fíjese en las dos formas de la primera persona plural (**let us** y **let's**) y sus traducciones correspondientes

Let me answer.

Que conteste yo, Déjeme contestar.

Answer.

Contesta (tú), Conteste (Ud.).

Let him answer.

Que conteste él, Déjelo contestar.

let John answer.

Que conteste Juan, Deje que Juan conteste.

Let her answer.

Que conteste ella, Déjela contestar.

Let Mary answer.

Que conteste María, deje que María conteste.

Let us answer.

Déjenos contestar.

Let's answer.

Contestemos, Vamos a contestar.

Answer.

Contesten (Uds.)

Let them answer.

Que contesten ellos(ellas) , déjelos (las) contestar.

Let the boys answer

Que contesten los muchachos, deje que contesten los muchachos.

Don't let me answer.

Que no conteste yo, no me deje contestar.

Don't answer.

No contestes, No conteste.

Don't let him answer.

Que no conteste él, No lo dejes contestar,

Don't let John answer.

Que no conteste Juan, No deje que Juan conteste.

Don't let her answer.

Que no conteste ella, No deje que ella conteste.

Don't let Mary answer.

Que no conteste María, No deje que María conteste.

Don't let us answer.

No nos deje contestar.

Let's not answer.	No contestemos, No vayamos a contestar.
Don't answer.	No contesten (Uds.).
Don't let them answer.	Que no contesten ellos (ellas), No los (las) deje que contesten.
Don't let the boys answer.	Que no contesten los muchachos, No deje que los muchachos contesten.

EJERCICIO 5**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones.**

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Déjela venir. | 17. Dejen que vengan mis padres. |
| 2. -No me deje venir | 18. No dejen que vengan mis padres. |
| 3. -Que venga él | 19. Déjeme comer. |
| 4. No lo deje venir. | 20. No me deje comer. |
| 5. Deje venir a mi hermana. | 21. Que coma él. |
| 6. No deje que venga mi hermana. | 22. Que no coma él. |
| 7. Déjela venir. | 23. Deje que el perro coma. |
| 8. No la deje venir. | 24. No deje que el perro coma. |
| 9. Dejen que venga nuestra hermana. | 25. Déjenla comer. |
| 10. No dejen que nuestra hermana venga. | 26. No la dejen comer. |
| 11. Vengamos temprano. | 27. Vamos a comer (comamos). |
| 12. No vengamos temprano. | 28. No comamos. |
| 13. Déjenos venir. | 29. Déjenos comer. |
| 14. No nos deje venir. | 30. No nos deje comer. |
| 15. Que vengan ellos. | 31. No los deje comer. |
| 16. Que no vengan ellos. | |

EL USO DEL GERUNDIO CON PREPOSICIONES

Se usa en castellano un infinitivo después de las preposiciones. En inglés es preciso usar el gerundio (la forma *ing* del verbo). Fíjese:

before going .	antes de ir
without going	sin ir
after coming	después de venir
besides coming.	además de venir

Aprenda. las siguientes preposiciones.

beside	al lado de	behind	detrás de
besides	además de	near	cerca de
far from	lejos de	next to	junto a.
in front of	delante de, enfrente de		

EJERCICIO 6**Llene los espacios con la preposicion correcta y traduzca**

1. My uncle sat (al lado de) _____ my father at the movies.
2. My uncle sat (junto a) _____ my father at the movies.
3. My uncle sat (delante de) _____ my father at the movies.
4. My uncle sat (lejos de) _____ my father at the movies.
5. My uncle sat (cerca de) _____ my father at the movies.
6. My uncle sat (detrás de) _____ my father at the movies.

- 7.(además de trabajar)_____ in an office, I teach English.
- 8.Henry was standing (enfrente de)_____ the house when you came.
- 9.Mary doesn't like to sit (cerca de)_____ the window because it's cold.
- 10.He saw your shoes (detrás de)_____ the sofa.
- 11.(además de)_____ chicken, I ate candy.
- 12.(después de comer)_____ we went to school.
- 13.We live (lejos de)_____ Mexico City.
- 14.Is Cuernavaca(lejos de)_____ Mexico City?
- 15.Please don't stand (al lado de)_____ me.
- 16.Is that your car (enfrente de)_____ the office?
- 17.why are you standing (detrás de)_____ all those people?
- 18.Is there a school (cerca de)_____ your house?
- 19.the barn isn't very (lejos de)_____ the house.
- 20.If you stand (detrás de)_____ him, they can't see you.
- 21.(además de comprar)_____ this green pencil, I bought a red book.
- 22.Come over here and sit (al lado de)_____ me.
- 23.(además de)_____ getting up early, I have to work late at night.
- 24.Put your hat (al lado de)_____ Mary's books.
- 25.She lay down for an hour (antes de lavar)_____ the curtains.

EJERCICIO 7

Práctica verbal

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.They always come back late. | 10.Why did they often come back late? |
| 2.They don't always come back late. | 11.They're going to come back soon. |
| 3.Do they always come back late? | 12.They aren't going to come back soon. |
| 4.Don't they always come back late? | 13.Are they going to come back soon? |
| 5.Why do they always come back late? | 14.Aren't they going to come back soon? |
| 6.They often came back late. | 15.Why aren't they going to come back soon? |
| 7.They didn't often come back late. | 16.They were going to come back soon. |
| 8.Did they often come back late? | 17.They weren't going to come back soon. |
| 9.Didn't they often come back late? | 18.Were they going to come back soon? |
| 19.Weren't they going to come back soon? | 28.Do they want to come back before six? |
| 20.What time were they going to come back? | 29.Don't they want to come back before six? |
| 21.They could come back on Tuesday. | 30.Why don't they want to come back before six? |
| 22.They couldn't come back on Tuesday. | 31.They had to come back last night. |
| 23.Could they come back on Tuesday? | 32.They didn't have to come back last night. |
| 24.Couldn't they come back on Tuesday? | 33.Did they have to come back last night? |
| 25.What time could they come back on Tuesday? | 34.Didn't they have to come back last night? |
| 26.They want to come back before six. | 35.Why didn't they have to come back last night? |
| 27.They don't want to come back before six. | |

EJERCICIO 8

*Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **leave**, **jump**, **get angry (at)**, **get mad (at)**, **be angry (at)**, **be mad (at)**, **come back**, **lie down**, **stand up** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo.*

Use los adverbios de frecuencia y las palabras interrogativas when y what time cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 9**Lea y traduzca.****THE DOG IN THE MANGER**

One warm day a dog was looking for a comfortable place to sleep. He looked in the barn and saw some hay in a cow's manger. The dog knew that the hay was the cow's supper; but he jumped into (al) the manger, lay down on the hay, and was soon asleep.

Sometime later the cow, tired and hungry, came back from the field where she had to work all day. She was thinking of the good supper she was going to find in the manger; but when she saw the dog lying on the hay, she didn't know what to do.

"Wake up", the cow said to the dog. "I worked all day, and I'm very hungry. Let me eat my supper." The dog got angry because the cow woke him up. He stood up in the manger and said to the cow, "Get out of here and leave me alone, I don't care if this is your hay. I'm going to sleep here." . The cow said, "You can't eat my hay, and you don't want me to eat it" Why don't you let others have what you can't use? you're very selfish.

EJERCICIO 10**Escriba en inglés.**

1. ¿Me quieres hacer un favor? Con mucho gusto. ¿Qué puedo hacer?
2. Cuando el profesor dijo -Levántense- todos los muchachos se levantaron.
3. Antes de recostarme, voy a leer como una hora.
4. Vete de aquí y déjame en paz.
5. No me importa. Voy a regresar el lunes.
6. Él se puso tan furioso con aquel perro que quería venderlo.
7. Recuéstate en el piso. No hay lugar en la cama.
8. Ellos tienen toda clase de zapatos aquí. ¿Qué clase va a comprar Ud.?
9. Regresemos temprano porque estoy muy cansado.
10. Lo siento, pero no me puedo sentar junto a Ud. cuando comamos hoy.
11. Después de ir al cine, tomamos nuestra merienda.

EJERCICIO 11**Dictado**

1. I said, "Get out of the house and go to work."
2. Don't get mad at me.
3. Did you leave your car in front of my house last night?
4. Why did he have to come back on Wednesday?
5. He was so sick that he had to lie down.
6. Some of the boys stood up, and the others sat down.
7. Did he leave the other book here for me?
8. Yes, he left it on the table in the living room.
9. Besides putting hay in the barn for the cow, I had to give the dog his meat.
10. Is the field far from here? No, it's behind the barn.

EJERCICIO 12**Conversacion conteste las siguientes preguntas.**

1. When is your saint's day?
2. When is your birthday?
3. How old are you?
4. What's your name?

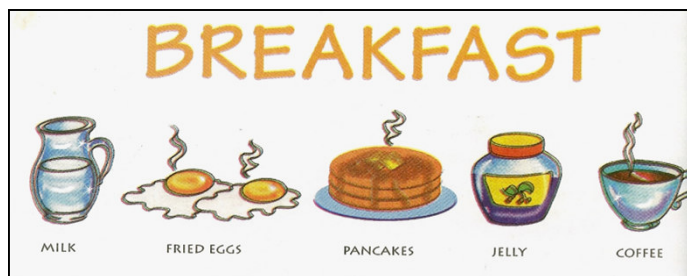
5. What time is it?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

6. Is the barn behind the house?
7. Is the house far from the barn?
8. Is the car in front of the house?
9. Is the store next to the house?
10. Is the store beside the house?
11. Is the store near the house?
12. Did you sit next to John?
13. Did you sit beside John?
14. Did you sit in front of John?
15. Did you sit far from John?
16. Did you sit behind John?
17. Did you sit near John?
18. Did you have two more books besides these?
19. Did the dog jump into (al) the cow's manger?
20. Did the dog lie down?
21. Do you ever get angry?
22. Do you ever get mad?
23. Do you like to stand up?
24. Do you want to sit down?
25. Do you want to lie down?
26. Do you like him?
27. Does he like her?
28. Do you like them?
29. Does she like it?
30. Did you like her very much?
31. Did he like it?
32. Did your mother like him?
33. Did she like the curtains?
34. Did Bob's sister like the movies?
35. Did you like the United States?
36. Was there a lot of time?
37. Weren't there a lot of chickens?
38. Is there going to be a lot of water?
39. Is it going to be cold?
40. Are you going to be thirty-six in October?

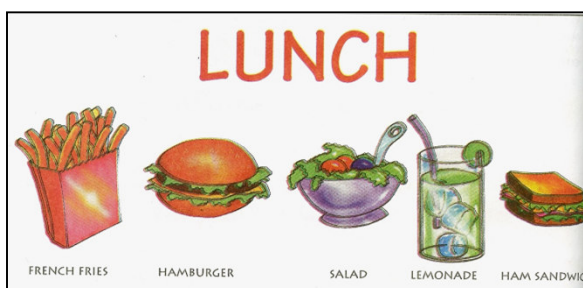
We have three meals everyday: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

BREAKFAST is served in the mornings, It is usually a light meal.



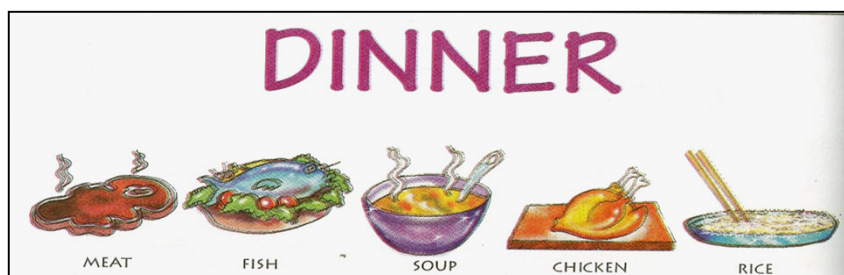
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|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| *FRIED EGGS | *BREAD | *FRUIT JUICE |
| *SCRAMBLED EGGS | *COOKIES | *TEA |
| *CEREAL | *JELLY | *COFFE |
| *PANCAKES | *TOAST | *HAM AND CHEESE OMELETTE |
| *BACON | *MILK | |

LUNCH is served at or after 12 noon. It's a light or heavy meal.



- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| *HAMBURGER | *SOUP | *FRENCH FRIES |
| *HOT DOG | *LEMONADE | *SALAD |
| *FRIED CHICKEN | *DESSERT | *HAM AND CHEESE SANDWICH |

DINNER is served at or after 6 PM. It's a heavy meal.

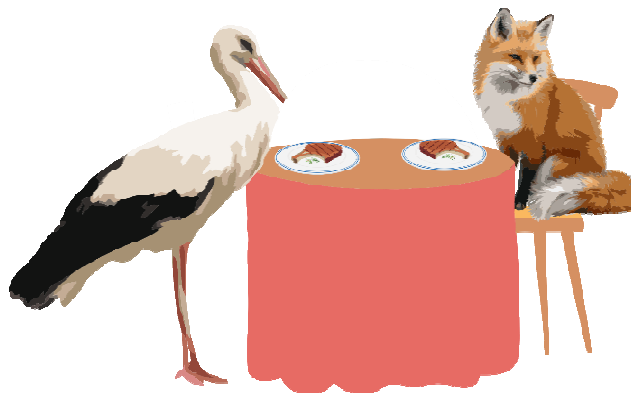


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|------------|----------|---------------|
| *SPAGHETTI | *SALAD | *WINE |
| *MEAT | *DESSERT | *BEER |
| *FISH | *RICE | *LEMONADE |
| *CHICKEN | *PIZZA | *REFRESHMENTS |
| *PORK | | |

Answer these questions.

1. What do you like to eat for breakfast?
2. Do you like your eggs with bacon or ham?
3. Do you prefer cereal or pancakes?
4. Do you prefer orange juice or grapefruit juice?
5. Do you like your coffee with milk?
6. Do you like your coffee with a lot of sugar, a little sugar, or without sugar?
7. What do you like to eat for lunch?
8. Do you like fried chicken or do you prefer a hamburger?
9. Do you like to eat hot dogs?
10. What do you like to drink: soda, water, or lemonade?
11. Do you like to have soup for lunch?
12. Do you like to eat a lot in the evening?
13. Do you prefer a heavy meal or a light meal at lunch time?
14. Do you like pizza for dinner?
15. Do you like to have meat and wine at dinner time?

LESSON SEVENTEEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to invite, invited** - invitar, invitó
2. **to meet, met** - encontrar(se), se encontró (personas por casualidad);
- conocer, conoció (personas (por primera vez))
3. **to set, set** - colocar, colocó
4. **to hear, heard** - oír, oyó
5. **to reply, replied** - contestar, contestó
6. **shallow** - poco profundo; extendido
7. **narrow** - estrecho
8. **tall** - (estatura) alto
9. **long** - largo
10. **interesting** - interesante
11. **fox** - zorro
12. **stork** - cigüeña
13. **plate** - plato
14. **glass** - vaso; vidrio; cristal
15. **mouth** - boca; pico; hocico
16. **bill** - pico
17. **knife** - cuchillo
18. **knives** - cuchillos
19. **fork** - tenedor
20. **spoon** - cuchara

MODISMOS

1. **to set the table, set the table** poner la mesa
2. **Come in.** Pase Ud. (de allá para acá)
Go in. Pase Ud. (de acá para allá)
3. **That's all right.** No tenga cuidado.
4. **It doesn't matter.** No le hace, No importa.
It doesn't make any difference No le hace. No importa.
5. **as far as I know** que yo sepa.
6. **a little (milk)** un poco (de leche)
a few (men) unos cuantos, unos pocos (hombres)
7. **to say good-bye (to)** despedirse (de)
He said good-bye (to her). Se despidió (de ella).
8. **to get to** llegar a
He got to Mexico at six. Llegó a México a las seis.
to get here (there) llegar
He got here (there) early. Llegó temprano.
(Cuando no se indica el lugar a donde se llega, se debe emplear here o there, según el caso.)

EJERCICIO 1**Traduzca estas oraciones y practique leyéndolas.**

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Stand up. | 11. Let us lie down. |
| 2. Don't stand up. | 12. Don't let us lie down. |
| 3. Let me lie down. | 13. Let them lie down. |
| 4. Don't let me lie down. | 14. Don't let them lie down. |
| 5. Let him lie down. | 15. Mr. Flint often gets mad. |
| 6. Don't let him lie down. | 16. Mr. Flint doesn't often get mad. |
| 7. Let her lie down. | 17. Does Mr. Flint often get mad? |
| 8. Don't let her lie down. | 18. Doesn't Mr. Flint often get mad? |
| 9. Let's lie down. | 19. Mr. Flint got mad at me, |
| 10. Let's not lie down. | 20. Mr. Flint didn't get mad at me. |

LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS**Aprenda los pronombres posesivos. No se usa el artículo antes de los pronombres posesivos.**

mine	el mío, la mía, los míos, las mías
yours	el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos, las tuyas
yours	(de Ud.) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
his	(de él) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
hers	(de ella) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
ours	el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
yours	(de Uds.) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
theirs	(de ellos, ellas) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas

EJERCICIO 2**Llene los espacios con el pronombre posesivo que corresponda y traduzca.**

- Henry forgot his hat, so he wore (my hat)_____.
- She has (her book)_____. Why don't you have (your book)_____?
- John found his money, but George can't find (his money)_____.
- Alice has her English lesson in the morning, but we have (our lesson)_____ in the afternoon.
- I gave the money to Mr. Smith because it's (his money)_____.
- This book isn't (my book)_____. It's (her book)_____.
- I saw my mother at the movies, but I didn't see (his mother)_____.
- My car is in the garage. Can we go in (your car)_____.
- That isn't our car. (our car) _____ is green.
- If you can't find your pencil, the girls can give you (their pencil) _____.
- This knife isn't (my knife) _____ It's (his knife) _____.
- I work in my office, and he works in (his office)_____.
- I don't want to read this book. I want to read (her book)_____.
- I have your book, and you have (my book)_____.
- If I can't find my pencil. I'm going to take (their pencil)_____.
- This book isn't (your book)_____. It's (their book)_____.
- She's going to wash her dress. Are you going to wash (your dress)_____ too?
- My children are in the garden, but I don't see (your children)_____.
- I'm going to ask him if he can fix (my radio)_____.
- Do you think he can fix (your radio)_____ too? .
- I turned off all my lights, but I didn't turn off (your lights)_____.

MUCH Y MANY, LITTLE Y FEW**Aprenda estas palabras.**

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
much mucho	many muchos
little poco	few pocos

Se usan las palabras **much** (mucho) y **little** (poco) antes de los sustantivos en singular.

Many (muchos) y **few** (pocos) se usan antes de los sustantivos en plural.

Recuerde el uso de los modismos **too much**, **too many** (pag. 41) y **so much**, **so many** (pag. 51).

EJERCICO 3**Llene los espacios con much, many o little, few.**

1. We don't have (much, many) _____ time.
2. How (much, many) _____ money do you have?
3. How (much, many) _____ children do you have?
4. There isn't (much, many) _____ water in the kitchen.
5. There are (much, many) _____ books on the table.
6. Put a (little, few) _____ more milk in my glass.
7. Only a (little, few) _____ men worked yesterday.
8. There were so (little, few) _____ clean knives and forks in the kitchen that my wife couldn't set the table.
9. Of course my husband is going to give you a (little, few) _____ more time.
10. That school is very big, but they have (little, few) _____ teachers.
11. I came to buy some books. How (much, many) _____ do you have?
12. I can't sleep well at night if I eat too (many, much) _____.
13. We're going to the United States in a (little, few) _____ days.
14. My husband has a (little, few) _____ old suits that he can give you.
15. Some of the boys were speaking English, but (much, many) _____ of them were speaking Spanish.
16. There was only a (little, few) _____ hay in the barn for the cows.
17. Some day, when I have only a (little, few) _____ work, I'm going to finish that book.
18. He didn't go to the movies because there were so (many, much) _____ people there.
19. We did so (many, much) _____ work today that I'm very tired.
20. A (little, few) _____ of the girls wanted to go to the movies, but (many, much) _____ others wanted to go to Mary's house.

TO SAY y TO TELL

Se traducen los infinitivos **to say** y **to tell** por decir, pero hay alguna diferencia en el uso de los dos. Generalmente se usan formas del verbo **tell** cuando sigue un pronombre o un sustantivo o pronombre objetivo. Cuando éstos no siguen, se usan formas del verbo **say**. Si el verbo va seguido de una preposición, también se usan formas del verbo **say**. Cuando uno vaya a citar las palabras exactas de una persona, se usa el verbo **say** solo o seguido de una frase con la preposición **to**. Estudie los ejemplos:

1. I told him that I was going to put the book on the table.
2. He said, "I'm fine."
3. He said to me, "I'm fine."
4. She says that she can't go.
5. Did he tell John that he is sick?

EJERCICIO 4

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos tell y say y traduzca.

1. What did he _____ you?
2. He _____ that he was going to study.
3. Why did Mary _____ that?
4. When they came in, they _____ "Good morning."
5. What are you going _____ your mother?
6. Are you going _____ her that you're sick?
7. No, I'm not going _____ my mother that I'm sick.
8. Why did you _____ me that?
9. We _____ Mary and Alice everything.
10. Don't _____ me.
11. He _____ that he was going _____ my father, but he didn't _____ him.
12. I didn't _____ that I didn't want to go. I _____ that I couldn't go.
13. I don't know why you _____ that.
14. When I see them, I'm going _____ them what you said.
15. What did he _____ you? He _____ us that it was time to eat.
16. I don't want _____ John that he can't go.
17. She only _____ that we needed a telephone.
18. Didn't you _____ us that your name was Robert?
19. We couldn't hear what the teacher was _____.
20. What did you _____?

PREPOSICIONES

until	hasta (empleado con tiempo)
as far as	hasta (empleado con distancia)
above	arriba, (de) arriba de
over	directamente encima de
below	abajo, debajo de
under.	directamente debajo de
close	cerca
close to	cerca de
near	cerca, cerca de
toward	hacia
all over	por todo

EJERCICIO 5

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. I waited for you (hasta) _____ four o'clock, but you didn't come
2. Put your chair (cerca de) _____ mine.
3. They walked (hacia) _____ the city.
4. The light (de arriba de) _____ the table isn't very good.
5. Mr. Rogers lives (abajo de) _____ me on the third floor.
6. We sat very (cerca de) _____ the teacher, but we couldn't hear.
7. I'm not going to go (hasta) _____ tomorrow.
8. They could see the city (abajo de) _____ them.
9. (que yo sepa) _____ I know, he didn't work yesterday.
10. Mother put the picture on the wall (arriba de) _____ the sofa.

11. Fred found his shoes (debajo de) _____ the bed.
12. That dog came (hacia) _____ me, and I was afraid.
13. Henry is going with me (hasta) _____ New York.
14. Good-bye (hasta) _____ Tuesday.
15. Please don't turn on the light (de arriba de) _____ my bed.
16. John put his hat (encima de) _____ the letter.
17. I'm going to wash the wall (debajo de) _____ the window.
18. My book is (debajo de) _____ yours.
19. She lives two floors (abajo de) _____ him.
20. I'm going to put my book (debajo de) _____ yours.
21. Helen walked with them (hasta) _____ the store.
22. The wall (arriba de) _____ that chair is dirty.
23. We live (en) _____ 256 Water Street.
24. The water ran all (por) _____ the floor on Friday afternoon.
25. She said there was a man (debajo de) _____ her bed.

EJERCICIO 6

Práctica Verbal

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We invite her. 2. We don't invite her. 3. Do we invite her? 4. Don't we invite her? 5. Why don't we invite her? 6. We invited you. 7. We didn't invite you. 8. Did we invite you? 9. Didn't we invite you? 10. Why didn't we invite you? 11. We're inviting them. 12. We aren't inviting them. 13. Are we inviting them? 14. Aren't we inviting them? 15. Why are we inviting them? 16. We were going to invite him. 17. We weren't going to invite him. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Were we going to invite him? 19. Weren't we going to invite him? 20. Why weren't we going to invite him? 21. We can invite the girls. 22. We can't invite the girls. 23. Can we invite the girls? 24. Can't we invite the girls? 25. Why can't we invite the girls? 26. We like to invite Mary. 27. We don't like to invite Mary. 28. Do we like to invite Mary? 29. Don't we like to invite Mary? 30. When do we like to invite Mary? 31. We have to invite Bob (Beto). 32. We don't have to invite Bob. 33. Do we have to invite Bob? 34. Don't we have to invite Bob? 35. Why do we have to invite Bob? |
|---|---|

EJERCICIO 7

Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **meet, set, set the table, reply, hear, get to, get here (there), say good-bye (to)** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas *where* y *when* cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 8

Lea y traduzca.

THE FOX AND THE STORK

One day a fox met his friend, the stork. After they talked for a few minutes, the fox asked the stork if she could come to his house on Sunday. Certainly, replied the stork. "I can get there before twelve o'clock." Good, said the fox. "I'm going to invite you to have dinner with me."

On Sunday morning the stork went to the fox's house, when she got there, the fox was setting the table,

"Come in" said the fox "and sit down, dinner is almost ready, we're going to eat in a few minutes." The fox put some flowers in a vase and set the vase on the table. Then he put two shallow plates on the table; and beside each plate he put a knife, a fork, and a spoon. "Now," said the fox, "put your chair close to the table, It's time to eat and dinner is ready, I'm going to bring the soup from the kitchen."

The fox went into the kitchen and came back with the soup, he put some soup in each plate and began to eat, the stork couldn't drink the soup from the shallow plate with her long bill so she was hungry all afternoon.

When the stork said good-bye to the fox, the fox said, "You didn't eat very much, I'm sorry that you didn't like the soup."

"That's all right", answered the stork, "It doesn't matter, It was a very interesting day and I want you to come to my house next Sunday afternoon and have dinner with me."

The next Sunday the fox got to the stork's house at twelve o'clock. When the stork opened the door, she said, "Come in and sit down at the table. Dinner is ready." Then she set two tall, narrow glasses on the table, put some soup in each glass, and set one of the glasses in front of the fox.

The stork put her long bill in the tall glass and drank and drank, but the fox couldn't put his big mouth in the narrow glass, so he was hungry all afternoon. When the fox said good-bye, the stork said, "I see that you ate very little soup. "Do you want to hear that I'm sorry (cuánto lo siento)?" .

EJERCICIO 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. Llegué antes que Ud.
2. Por supuesto este libro es mío.
3. Lo conocí a él en Acapulco el año pasado.
4. ¿Por qué no me dijo que iba a Estados Unidos dentro de (in) unos pocos días?
5. Había poca gente en la calle ayer.
6. ¿No quieres comer un poco?
7. No llevemos mucho dinero con nosotros.
8. Claro que no importa si él regresa.
9. Cuando llegamos a la puerta, él dijo "Pase".
10. Que yo sepa, él no estaba usando el teléfono.

EJERCICIO 10

Dictado

1. Mother is setting the table for breakfast. It's time to eat.
2. We got to school at eight-thirty, but we were late.
3. Did you meet her in Taxco last week?
4. Don't put that spoon in your mouth because it's dirty.
5. Let's not go to the movies tonight. Let's read this interesting book.
6. If he doesn't have too much to do, let him help us.
7. Stand up. I want to see if your dress is too long.
8. Mary doesn't like to live on this narrow street.
9. If you get home on Saturday, come to see me in the afternoon.
10. I know you can't bring the book on Wednesday, but that's all right.

EJERCICIO 11

Conversación *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. When is your saint's day?
2. When is your birthday?
3. What time is it?
4. How old are you?
5. Where do you live?
6. Who set the table?
7. What time did you get to the office?
8. What time did you get home?
9. When did you get here?
10. When can you get there?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

11. Are there many teachers in the school?
12. Is there always money in the house?
13. Is there water in the glass?
14. Do you ever go to the movies on Monday?
15. Do you ever visit Mary on Sunday?
16. Do you ever get up at six o'clock?
17. Do you ever get to the office early?
18. Do you often go to the movies on Saturday?
19. Do you usually go to the movies on Sunday?
20. Did he reply in English?
21. Did she set the glasses on the table?
22. Did she invite you to eat with her?
23. Did he meet you at the movies?
24. Did he get there at twenty minutes after nine?
25. Did they watch TV a lot?

LESSON EIGHTEEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to lose, lost** - perder, perdió
2. **to win, won** - ganar, ganó (de jugar)
3. **to start, started** - empezar, empezó
4. **to close, closed** - cerrar, cerró
5. **to stop, stopped** - detenerse, se detuvo
6. **to listen (to), listened (to)** - escuchar, escuchó
7. **rabbit** - conejo
8. **turtle** - tortuga
9. **animal** - animal
10. **race** - carrera; raza
11. **grass** - pasto
12. **tree** - árbol.
13. **eye** - ojo
14. **cup** - taza
15. **saucer** - plato (de taza)
16. **cake** - pastel
17. **coffee** - café
18. **apple** - manzana

MODISMOS

1. **to go to sleep** dormirse
2. **to go to bed** acostarse, irse a la cama
3. **to get sleepy** entrarle a uno sueño; darle a uno sueño
4. **after a while** después de un rato
5. **What color is it?** ¿De que color es?
It's blue. Es azul.
6. **He went out of town.** El salió de la ciudad.
He's out of town. Él esta fuera de la ciudad.
He was out of town. Él estaba fuera de la ciudad.
7. **He started home.** Él salió para su casa.
8. **I listened to the radio.** Oí el radio.

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Jump over him (bríncalo).
2. Don't jump over him.
3. Let's jump over it.
4. Let's not jump over it.
5. Let him jump over the fence.
6. Don't let him jump over the fence.
7. Let them jump over me.
8. Don't let them jump over me.
9. Those men hear you.
10. Those men don't hear you.
11. Do those men hear you?
12. Don't those men hear you?
13. These women met me yesterday.
14. These women didn't meet me yesterday.
15. Did these women meet me yesterday?
16. Didn't these women meet me yesterday?
17. That girl is going to lie down.
18. That girl isn't going to lie down.
19. Is that girl going to lie down?
20. Isn't that girl going to lie down?

LOS PRONOMBRES Y ADJETIVOS INDEFINIDOS SOME, ANY, NO, NONE

some	algún; alguno(s) a
any	algún; alguno(s)
not...any	no; ninguno; ningún
no	no; ningún
none	ninguno

El empleo de estas palabras en inglés es en varias ocasiones idiomático, y por lo tanto muchas veces no se puede traducir. Es preciso siempre tener presente, tanto en el estudio de estas palabras como en las siguientes, que el inglés no permite doble negación.

SOME

Se emplea la palabra some como adjetivo o pronombre cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración son afirmativos. Como adjetivo, some siempre va acompañado de sustantivo, y como pronombre, siempre se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1.He has some books. Él tiene algunos libros.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2.He has some. Él tiene algunos.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	3.He wants some coffe Él quiere cafe.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	4.He wants some. Él quiere.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	5.Some of the boys ca Algunos de los muchachos vinieron.

ANY y NOT ... ANY

Se emplea la palabra any como adjetivo o pronombre cuando el verbo esta en negativo o cuando la oración esta en interrogativo. Como adjetivo, any siempre va acompañado de un sustantivo, y como pronombre, siempre se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentenido. Acuérdesse Ud. que el inglés no permite doble negación y fijese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo negativo)	1.He doesn't have any book.	Él no tiene ningún libro.
(verbo negativo)	2.He doesn't have any.	Él no tiene.
(verbo negativo)	3.He doesn't want any coffee.	Él no quiere cafe.
(verbo negativo)	4.He doesn't want any.	Él no quiere.
(oración interrogativa)	5.Does he have any books?	¿Tiene algunos libros?
(oración interrogativa)	6. Does he have any?	¿Tiene algunos?

(oración interrogativa) 7. Doesn't he want any coffee? ¿No quiere café?

(oración interrogativa) 8. Doesn't he want any? ¿No quiere?

EJERCICIO 2

Llene los espacios con any o some y traduzca.

1. Is there _____ bread in the kitchen?
2. Yes, there's _____ bread in the kitchen.
3. No, there isn't _____ bread in the kitchen.
4. I'm going to buy _____ for dinner.
5. Do you see _____ people on the street?
6. Yes, I see _____.
7. No, I don't see _____.
8. Did they give you _____ money?
9. No, they didn't give me _____ money.
10. Yes, they gave us _____.

NO y NONE

Se emplean las palabras no y none cuando el verbo está en afirmativo, pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. Siendo un adjetivo no, siempre irá acompañado de un sustantivo; y siendo none un pronombre, no llevará ningún sustantivo, sino que se referirá a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Las palabras no y none equivalen a not... any; la correlación not ... any es mucho más usual.

Recuerde Ud. que el inglés no permite doble negación y fijese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) | 1. He has no book. Él no tiene ningún libro .
(He doesn't have any book.) |
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) | 2. He has none. Él no tiene.
(He doesn't have any.) |
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) | 3. He wants no coffee. Él no quiere café.
(He doesn't want any coffee.) |
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) | 4. He wants none. Él no quiere.
(He doesn't want any.) |
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) | 5. None of the boys c Ninguno de los muchachos vino. |

EJERCICIO 3

Llene los espacios con no o none y traduzca.

1. He says he has _____ book.
2. Did he say he has _____ ?
3. No, he says he has _____.
4. Did he say he had _____ pencil?
5. No, he said he had _____ book.
6. We have _____ books.
7. How much money do you have? I have _____.
8. How much money do you have? I have _____ money.
9. How much time do you have? I have _____.
10. How much time do you have? I have _____ time.

EJERCICIO 4

Llene los espacios con any, some, no, none, y traduzca.

1. Did you see _____ Americans?
2. No, I didn't see _____.
3. I saw _____ in Acapulco. (afirmativo)
4. Didn't you see _____ in the Hotel del Prado?
5. No, I didn't, see _____ in the Hotel del Prado, but I saw _____ on the street.
6. I saw _____ Americans. (negativo)
7. No, I saw _____.
8. Do you have _____ children?
9. No, we have _____.
10. No, we have _____ children.
11. Yes, we have _____ children.
12. No, we don't have _____ children, but they have _____.
13. They have _____ children (afirmativo), but we have _____.
14. We have _____ children (negativo), but they have _____.
15. We don't have _____, but they have _____.
16. Does John have _____ brothers?
17. No, he doesn't have _____ brothers, but I have _____.
18. No, John has _____ brothers, but he has _____ sisters.
19. Do you have _____ sisters?
20. Yes, I have _____ sisters, but _____ brothers.
21. No, I don't have _____ brothers, but I have _____ sisters.
22. No, I have _____ brothers.
23. No, I have _____.
24. I have _____ brothers. (afirmativo)
25. Yes, I have _____.

SOMETHING, ANYTHING, NOT ... ANYTHING, NOTHING

something	algo, alguna cosa
anything	algo, alguna cosa
not ... anything	nada, ninguna cosa
nothing	nada, ninguna cosa

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea something cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo.

Se emplea anything cuando la oración tiene un verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea nothing cuando el verbo es afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo.

Not...anything equivale a nothing; aquél es mucho más, usual.

Recuerde Ud. que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo) | 1. He wants something. Él quiere algo |
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo) | 2. Something happened. Algo pasó |
| (verbo negativo) | 3. He doesn't want anything. No quiere nada |
| (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) | 4. He wants nothing. No quiere nada |

(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)

5. Nothing happened. No pasó nada.
(Nada pasó.)

(oración interrogativa)

6. Does he want any? ¿Quiere algo?

(oración interrogativa)

7. Doesn't he want any? ¿No quiere nada
(algo)?

EJERCICIO 5

llene los espacios con anything, something, nothing y traduzca.

1. They don't have _____.
2. They don't have _____, but I have _____.
3. We have _____.(negativo)
4. She has _____ to do.(negativo)
5. Don't you have _____ to do?
6. No, I don't have _____ to do.
7. I have _____ to do. (negativo)
8. I have _____ to do. (afirmativo)
9. Did he buy _____ in New York?
10. Yes, he bought _____ in New York.
11. No, he didn't buy _____ in New York.
12. No, he bought _____ in New York.
13. Did she see _____ under the bed?
14. Yes, she saw _____ under the bed.
15. No, she didn't see _____ under the bed.
16. No, she saw _____ under the bed.
17. Did you put _____ in your coffee?
18. Yes, I put _____ in my coffee.
19. No, I didn't put _____ in my coffee.
20. No, I put _____ in my coffee.
21. Did you hear _____?
22. No, I didn't hear _____.
23. He said he heard _____.(afirmativo)
24. I don't think he heard _____.
25. He said he heard _____.(negativo)
26. Did you have _____ to eat this morning?
27. No, we didn't have _____ to eat this morning, but we had _____ to eat last night.
28. We had _____ to eat this morning. (negativo)
29. We had _____ to eat last night. (afirmativo)
30. Did she tell you _____?
31. Did she say _____ to you?
32. Yes, she said _____ to me.
33. No, she didn't say _____ to me.
34. No, she said _____ to me.
35. Didn't she say _____ to you?

SOMEBODY(SOMEONE), ANYBODY(ANYONE), NOT... ANYBODY(ANYONE), NOBODY(NO ONE)

somebody (someone)	alguien, alguna persona
anybody (anyone)	alguien, alguna persona
not. .. anybody (anyone)	nadie, ninguna persona
nobody (no one)	nadie, ninguna persona

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea somebody (someone) cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo.

Se emplea anybody (anyone) cuando la oración tiene un verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea nobody (no one) cuando el verbo está en afirmativo, pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. Not ... anybody (anyone) equivale a nobody (no one); aquéllos son mucho más usuales.

Recuerde Ud. que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He saw somebody.	Él vió a alguien.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. Someone called.	Alguien llamó.
(verbo negativo)	3. He didn't see anybody	No vió a nadie.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He saw nobody.	No vió a nadie.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	5. No one came.	Nadie vino. (No vino nadie.)
(oración interrogativa)	6. Did he see anybody?	¿Vió a alguien?
(oración interrogativa)	7. Didn't he see anyone?	¿No vió a nadie (alguien)?
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	8. Somebody said something.	Alguien dijo algo
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	9. Nobody said anything.	Nadie dijo nada.

EJERCICIO 6

Llene los espacios con anybody (anyone), somebody (someone), nobody (no one) y traduzca.

1. Did _____ come this afternoon?
2. Yes, _____ came this afternoon.
3. No, _____ came this afternoon.
4. I didn't see _____.
5. _____ was there (negativo)
6. _____ was there (afirmativo)
7. Wasn't _____ there?
8. No, _____ was there.
9. Don't tell _____.
10. No, I'm not going to tell _____.
11. Did you tell _____ ?
12. No, I told _____.

13. No, I didn't tell _____.
14. You can ask _____.
15. You can't ask _____.
16. Can't you ask _____?
17. Don't ask _____.
18. He's going to visit _____.
19. Is he going to visit _____?
20. No, he isn't going to visit _____.
21. No, he's going to visit _____.
22. We see _____ in the garden. (negativo)
23. We don't see _____ in the garden.
24. We see _____ in the garden. (afirmativo)
25. Can't we see _____ in the garden?
26. Yes, we can see _____ in the garden.
27. They didn't talk to _____.
28. They talked to _____ (negativo)
29. Did they talk to _____?
30. No, they didn't talk to _____.
31. Why didn't they talk to _____?
32. Do you know _____ in Monterrey?
33. Yes, I know _____ there.
34. No, I know _____ in Monterrey.
35. No, I don't know _____ in Monterrey.

SOMEWHERE (SOME PLACE), ANYWHERE (ANY PLACE), NOT ... ANYWHERE (ANY PLACE), NOWHERE (NO PLACE)

somewhere (some place)	alguna parte, algún lado
anywhere (any place)	alguna parte, algún lado
not ... anywhere (any place)	ninguna parte, ningún lado
nowhere (no place)	ninguna parte, ningún lado

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea somewhere (some place) cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo.

Se emplea anywhere (any place) cuando la oración tiene el verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa. Se emplea nowhere (no place) cuando el verbo está afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. Not...anywhere (any place) equivalen a nowhere (no place); aquéllos son mucho

Recuerde Ud. que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He went some place.	Él fue a alguna parte.
(verbo negativo)	2. He didn't go anywhere.	No fue a ningún lado.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	3. He went nowhere	No fue a ningún lado.
(oración interrogativa)	4. Did he go anywhere?	¿Fue a alguna parte?

- (oración interrogativa) 5. Didn't he go anywhere? ¿No fue a ninguna (alguna) parte?
- (verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo) 6. Somebody went some place Alguien fue a alguna parte.
- (verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo) 7. Nobody went anywhere. Nadie fue a ningún lado

EJERCICIO 7

Llene los espacios con anywhere(any place), somewhere(some place), nowhere(no place) y traduzca.

1. Are you going _____?
2. Yes, I'm going _____.
3. No, I'm not going _____.
4. No, I'm going _____
5. He took her _____ yesterday. (afirmativo)
6. Did he take her _____ yesterday?
7. No, he didn't take her _____ yesterday .
8. No, he never takes her _____.
9. Why doesn't he ever take her _____?
10. Take her _____ (afirmativo)
11. Don't take her _____.
12. Never take her _____.
13. He's going to put it _____.
14. He isn't going to put it _____.
15. Is he going to put it _____?
16. Isn't he going to put it _____?
17. Let him go _____ with her.
18. Don't let him go _____ with her.
19. Let's go _____ tonight.
20. Let's not go _____ tonight.
21. Nobody went _____ last night.
22. Bob went _____ last night.
23. Did you go _____ last night?
24. Why didn't you go _____ on Sunday?
25. I didn't go _____ on Sunday, but I went _____ on Saturday.

EVERYTHING, EVERYBODY (EVERYONE), EVERYWHERE (EVERY PLACE)

everything todo, todas las cosas
everybody (everyone) todos, todo el mundo.
everywhere (every place) por, a, en todas partes

Se emplean las palabras everything, everybody (everyone), everywhere (every place) en oraciones afirmativas, negativas, interrogativas o interrogativas negativas.

Las palabras everybody (everyone), everything siempre llevan el verbo en singular.

Estudie las siguientes oraciones.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (afirmativo) | 1. He has everything. | Él tiene todo. |
| (afirmativo) | 2. Everybody is sick. | Todo el mundo está mal. |
| (interrogativo) | 3. Is everyone here? | ¿Están todos? |
| (interrogativo negativo) | 4. Isn't everyone here? | ¿No están todos? |
| (negativo) | 5. He didn't look everywhere. | No buscó por todas partes. |
| (interrogativo) | 6. Did he look everywhere? | ¿Buscó por todas partes? |

EJERCICIO 8

Llene los espacios, con everything, everybody(everyone), everywhere(every place) y traduzca.

1. Do you have (todo) _____?
2. Is (todos) _____ here?
3. (Todo el mundo) _____ wants to go.
4. Did you look (por todas partes) _____?

5. We looked for the children (por todos lados)_____.
6. Did you eat (todo)_____?
7. Is (todos)_____ listening to me?
8. There are grass and trees (por todos lados)_____.
9. My father does (todo) _____.
10. Let's invite (todo el mundo)_____.
11. (Todos)_____ is Sick
12. (Todo) _____ happens to him.
13. We saw Jhon's parents (por todos sitios)_____.
14. The teacher was mad at (todos)_____.
15. Is (todo) _____ ready?
16. (Por todos lados)_____ I look, I see them.
17. (A todos)_____ likes coffe and cake.
18. She sold (todo)_____ in her house
19. They liked to go (a todas partes) _____.
20. (Todo el mundo)_____ is asking the same question.
21. He thinks that (todo)_____ is easy.
22. We were looking for you (por todas partes) _____.
23. How is (todos)_____?
24. He had friends (en todas partes)_____.
25. (Todo el mundo) _____ is doing something.

VERBOS Y PREPOSICIONES

Estudie los siguientes verbos y preposiciones.

1. **To go out** salir.
He went out. Él salió
2. **To go out of** salir de
He went out of the room. Salió del cuarto.
3. **To look out** asomarse
He looked out. Él se asomó.
4. **To look out of** asomarse por
He looked out of the window. Se asomó por la ventana.
5. **To take (something) out** sacar (algo)
He took the flowers out. Sacó las flores.
6. **To take (something) out of** sacar (algo) de
He took the flowers out of the vase. Sacó las flores del florero.
7. **Out of** fuera de
8. **Outside** afuera (de un local), fuera de
9. **Up** arriba; hacia arriba
10. **Down** abajo, hacia abajo

EJERCICIO 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, Interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. He goes out of town every Sunday.
2. He went out of town last week.
3. They go out about nine o'clock.
4. They went out yesterday for an hour.
5. She can look out of the window.

6. She looked out of the door.
7. She's looking out of the window.
8. She was going to look out of the window.
9. You took something out.
10. He took the flowers out of the vase.
11. He was taking the bed out of the bedroom.
12. He's going to take the chair out of the living room.

EJERCICIO 10

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. My husband went (salió de) _____ town yesterday.
2. Do you want to go (salir de) _____ town on your saint's day?
3. He was walking (calle abajo) _____ the street when I saw him.
4. I looked (hacia abajo) _____, but I didn't see anything.
5. He looked (hacia arriba) _____, but he didn't see anybody.
6. Don't look (hacia arriba) _____; look (hacia abajo) _____.
7. Why don't you go (sales de) _____ town next week?
8. They're (fuera de) _____ the city.
9. Tell the child to wait (afuera) _____.
10. The man is waiting (afuera) _____.
11. Come (bájate) _____ from that tree.
12. She was very tired when she came (subió) _____.
13. She looked (se asomó) _____, but she didn't see anything.
14. You can see the school from here if you look (se asoma por) _____ that window.
15. Why did you look (te asomaste) _____?
16. I want to sleep, so please take the children (saca) _____.
17. I'm going to take the glasses (sacar de) _____ the dining room and wash them.
18. How many did you take (sacó) _____?
19. She took the bread (sacó de) _____ the kitchen.
20. I want to take that rug (sacar de) _____ the house.
21. She was sick yesterday and couldn't go (Salir de) _____ her room.
22. I went (salí) _____ with a very nice girl last night.
23. Are you going to go (salir) _____ with her tonight?
24. I see them if I look (me asomo por) _____ the door.
25. Why are you taking your dresses (sacando) _____?
26. If you aren't feeling well, don't go (salgas) _____.
27. Don't be afraid to look (asomarse por) _____ the window.
28. Don't take that chair (saque de) _____ the living room.

EJERCICIO 11

Práctica Verbal

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He always loses them. 2. He doesn't always lose them. 3. Does he always lose them? 4. Doesn't he always lose them? 5. Why does he always lose them? 6. He lost it at school. 7. He didn't lose it at school. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Did he lose it at school? 9. Didn't he lose it at school? 10. How did he lose it at school? 11. He's going to lose everything. 12. He isn't going to lose everything. 13. Is he going to lose everything? 14. Isn't he going to lose everything? 15. How is he going to lose everything? |
|---|--|

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 16. He was losing the race. | 26. He could lose this one. |
| 17. He wasn't losing the race. | 27. He couldn't lose this one. |
| 18. Was he losing the race? | 28. Could he lose this one? |
| 19. Wasn't he losing the race? | 29. Couldn't he lose this one? |
| 20. Why was he losing the race? | 30. Why couldn't he lose this one? |
| 21. He wanted to lose both. | 31. He had to lose it. |
| 22. He didn't want to lose both. | 32. He didn't have to lose it. |
| 23. Did he want to lose both? | 33. Did he have to lose it? |
| 24. Didn't he want to lose both? | 34. Didn't he have to lose it? |
| 25. Why did he want to lose both? | 35. Why did he have to lose it? |

EJERCICIO 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando formas de los verbos **win, start, close, go to sleep, go to bed, stop, listen (to), get sleepy** en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas *how* y *why* cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 13

Lea y traduzca

THE RABBIT AND THE TURTLE

A rabbit was always laughing at a turtle because he couldn't run very fast. The turtle never got mad at the rabbit when the rabbit laughed at him. One day the rabbit said to the turtle, "All the animals here know that you can run very fast, so let's run a race." All the other animals began to laugh at the turtle because they knew that he was very slow, and they thought he was afraid to run a race with the rabbit.

Then the turtle began to get angry. "I'm tired of everyone saying that I'm slow," he said, and if the rabbit wants to run a race, I'm ready.

You can start here, said the fox, "and run as far as that big tree over there in the next field, we're going to be there to meet the one who finishes the race first." "ok", said the turtle. "Let's start the race."

The rabbit started to run very fast, and soon he was so far from the turtle that he couldn't see him." I'm going to stop for a few minutes and wait until the turtle gets here, said the rabbit. So he sat down on the grass under a big tree.

After a while he began to get sleepy; so he lay down on the grass, closed his eyes, and went to sleep. Sometime later the turtle, going very slowly, passed by the tree and saw the rabbit asleep under it.

The rabbit slept and slept. When he woke up, he saw all the animals under the big tree in the next field, and he heard the fox telling the other animals that the turtle won the race. The rabbit ran to the tree, but of course he got there too late. The fox said to him, "You lost the race and the turtle won it".

EJERCICIO 14

Escriba en inglés. Use las palabras *some* y *any* siempre que sea posible.

- ¿Encontraste a alguien en la calle?
- No, no encontré a nadie.
- El me dijo que tenía (algunas) manzanas.
- ¿Les diste a ellos café?
- No, no les dí café.
- ¿Dónde están todos?
- María tiene algo para Ud. pero nada para mí.
- Llegamos a México el 13 de septiembre.
- Si camina Ud. hacia la casa, puede ver la luz en la sala.
- Hoy no tengo nada que hacer, porque ya hice todo ayer.

11. Nadie comió nada.
12. Todos van a ir a alguna parte.

EJERCICIO 15

Dictado

1. His birthday is on the 31st of August, and his saint's day is on the 5th of July.
2. Nobody came to visit me on Sunday.
3. Everybody likes my new blue suit.
4. There wasn't any coffee, so my mother went into the kitchen to make some.
5. Do you ever get sleepy before ten o'clock?
6. I went to bed very early last night, but I didn't go to sleep until eleven-thirty.
7. Don't you see those animals coming toward you?
8. I listened to the radio last night, but after a while I got sleepy.
9. We stopped in front of your house last night and saw you looking out of the window.
10. I'm sorry, but you can't talk to Mr. Carter. He's out of town.

EJERCICIO 16

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What color are your eyes?
2. What color is your dress?
3. What color is your book?

Conteste las preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

4. Did you listen to the radio last night?
5. Did you start home at four-fifteen?
6. Did she go any place last night?
7. Aren't you going anywhere tomorrow?
8. Did you go anywhere last Sunday?
9. Did you look everywhere?
10. Do you ever go any place at night?
11. Don't you ever go anywhere?
12. Do you ever watch TV?
13. Do you have anything to eat?
14. Does he have anything to do?
15. Does she have anything to read?
16. Do you see anybody?
17. Did he buy any?
18. Did she sell any dresses?
19. Did you leave anything on the table?
20. Did she say anything?
21. Did you lose anything?
22. Did you hear anyone?
23. Did he ask anyone?
24. Did she tell anybody?
25. Did you go out of town last week?

LESSON NINETEEN



VOCABULARY

1. **to show, showed** - mostrar, mostró, enseñar, enseñó
2. **to hurry, hurried** - apresurarse, se apresuró
3. **to kill, killed** - matar, mató
4. **to cut, cut** - cortar , cortó
5. **to become, became** - llegar a ser, llegó a ser;
hacerse, se hizo; volverse, se volvió; ponerse, se puso
6. **to love, loved** - amar, amó
7. **as** - mientras; cuando
8. **while** - mientras que
9. **once** - una vez
10. **again** - otra vez
11. **busy** - ocupado
12. **rich** - rico
13. **poor** - pobre
14. **pure** - puro
15. **beautiful** - hermoso, guapo
16. **gold** - oro, de oro
golden - de oro; dorado
17. **goose** - gansa, oca
geese - gansos, ocas
18. **farm** - granja
farmer granjero
19. **food** - alimento, comida
20. **another** - otro
21. **hand** - mano

MODISMOS

1. **to lay eggs, laid eggs** poner huevos, puso huevos
2. **to get rich, got rich**. hacerse rico, se hizo rico
3. **at once**, inmediatamente; de una vez
4. **Hurry (up)** Apresúrese
5. **I'm in a hurry**. Estoy de prisa.
6. **scrambled eggs** - huevos revueltos
fried eggs - huevos fritos
boiled eggs - huevos cocidos
7. **to be about** - tratar de.
What's the book about? ¿De qué trata el libro?
What's it about? ¿De qué trata?
It's about animals. Trata de animales.
8. **not...either** - no...tampoco
I didn't go either. Yo no fui tampoco, Tampoco fui yo.

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Let them win.
2. Don't let them win.
3. What's the story about?

4. The story is about a farmer.
5. The story isn't about a farmer.
6. Is the story about a farmer?
7. Isn't the story about a farmer?
8. What was it about?
9. It was about a poor farmer.
10. It wasn't about a poor farmer.
11. Was it about a poor farmer?
12. Wasn't it about a poor farmer?
13. That goose laid an egg yesterday.
14. That goose didn't lay an egg yesterday.
15. Did that goose lay an egg yesterday?
16. Didn't that goose lay an egg yesterday?
17. He's listening to the radio.
18. He isn't listening to the radio.
19. Is he listening to the radio?
20. Isn't he listening to the radio?

EL EQUIVALENTE DE ¿NO ES VERDAD?

Para traducir las preguntas ¿no es verdad?, ¿verdad?, ¿no?, ¿no es así?, con las que se pide asentimiento o confirmación, se repite el pronombre (o el pronombre correspondiente al sustantivo) y se usa el auxiliar que se emplearía para poner el verbo en negativo.

Si el primer verbo de la oración es afirmativo, el auxiliar en la pregunta corta estará en negativo.

Si el primer verbo es negativo, el auxiliar en la pregunta corta estará en afirmativo.

Estudie los siguientes ejemplos.

1. It's clean, isn't it?
It isn't clean, is it?
2. There's time, isn't there?
There isn't any time, is there?
3. He's eating, isn't he?
He isn't eating, is he?
4. They're going to come, aren't they?
They aren't going to come, are they?
5. You were writing, weren't you?
You weren't writing, were you?
6. I have to eat, don't I?
I don't have to eat, do I?
7. The car works, doesn't it?
The car doesn't work, does it?
8. Henry likes to teach, doesn't he?
Henry doesn't like to teach, does he?
9. John's sister went, didn't she?
John's sister didn't go, did she?
10. Your brother wanted to sleep, didn't he?
Your brother didn't want to sleep, did he?
11. John can win, can't he?
John can't win, can he?

12. Mary and I could study, couldn't we?
Mary and I couldn't study, could we?

EJERCICIO 2**Traduzca las siguientes oraciones.**

1. Tú trabajas en una tienda, ¿verdad?
2. No trabajas en una tienda, ¿verdad?
3. Trabajaste en una tienda, ¿verdad?
4. No trabajaste en una tienda, ¿verdad?
5. Él va a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
6. Él no va a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
7. Él iba a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
8. Él no iba a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
9. Ella está regresando, ¿verdad?
10. Ella no está regresando, ¿verdad?
11. Ella estaba regresando, ¿verdad?
12. Ella no estaba regresando, ¿verdad?
13. Podemos olvidar, ¿verdad?
14. No podemos olvidar, ¿verdad?
15. Pudimos olvidar, ¿verdad?
16. No pudimos olvidar, ¿verdad?
17. A Uds. les gusta oír el radio, ¿verdad?
18. A Uds. no les gusta oír el radio, ¿verdad?
19. A Uds. les gustó oír el radio, ¿verdad?
20. A Uds. no les gustó oír el radio, ¿verdad?
21. Ellos quieren saber, ¿verdad?
22. Ellos no quieren saber, ¿verdad?
23. Ellos quisieron saber, ¿verdad?
24. Ellos no quisieron saber, ¿verdad?
25. Juan tiene que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
26. Juan no tiene que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
27. Juan tuvo que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
28. Juan no tuvo que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
29. María entiende el inglés, ¿verdad?
30. María no entiende el inglés, ¿verdad?
31. María entendió el inglés, ¿verdad?
32. María no entendió el inglés, ¿verdad?
33. Las muchachas se ponen sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
34. Las muchachas no se ponen sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
35. Las muchachas se pusieron sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
36. Las muchachas no se pusieron sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
37. Puedo escribir, ¿verdad?
38. No puedo escribir, ¿verdad?
39. Pude escribir, ¿verdad?
40. No pude escribir, ¿verdad?
41. Alicia y yo ayudamos, ¿verdad?
42. Alicia y yo no ayudamos, ¿verdad?
43. Alicia y yo ayudábamos, ¿verdad?
44. Alicia y yo no ayudábamos, ¿verdad?
45. Ud. y María se lavan, ¿verdad?
46. Ud. y María no se lavan, ¿verdad?
47. Ud. y María se lavaron, ¿verdad?
48. Ud. y María no se lavaron, ¿verdad?
49. Hay un libro, ¿verdad?
50. No hay un libro, ¿verdad?
51. Había dos muchachos, ¿verdad?
52. No había dos muchachos, ¿verdad?

EJERCICIO 3**Llene los espacios con el equivalente correcto de ¿verdad? y traduzca.**

1. It doesn't make any difference, _____?
2. It's time to go, _____?
3. Walter doesn't have anything to do, _____?
4. It was Miss Stewart who turned on the TV, _____?
5. You were waiting for somebody, _____?
6. It's very late, _____?
7. There isn't any room, _____?
8. Mrs. Lane's little boy was seven years old the day before yesterday, _____?
9. That boy's name is Edward, _____?
10. It was very cold last night, _____?
11. You said good-bye to Mr. Burns, _____?
12. He couldn't come at five o'clock either, _____?
13. Sam didn't finish early, _____?
14. Dorothy's birthday is going to be the day after tomorrow, _____?

15. I can visit my grandmother every Thursday, _____?

TO THE TEACHER

Although prepositions will, normally, always govern the objective case, whom should not be used in conversational English as the object of a preposition that ends a sentence. The tendency, when speaking English, is to use the nominative form who to introduce direct and indirect questions. Observe the following sentences.

Who are you going to the movies with? (direct)

Who have you been looking for? (direct)

I asked him who he was talking to. (indirect)

LAS PREPOSICIONES AL FINAL DE LA ORACIÓN

Las preposiciones tales como **at, to, of, for, from, with, about** que se colocan al principio de las preguntas en español, se colocan en inglés al final. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

1. **What's it made of?** ¿De qué es?
2. **What are you laughing at?** ¿De qué te ríes?
3. **Who are you going with?** ¿Con quién vas?
4. **Where did he come from?** ¿De dónde vino el?
5. **What are you looking for?** ¿Qué busca Ud.?
6. **What are they looking at?** ¿Qué ven?
7. **What did you want that for?** ¿Para qué quisiste eso?
8. **What did he go home for?** ¿Para qué fue a casa?

He went home to eat. (Recuérdese que no se usa la palabra for (para) antes de un infinitivo). Pero:
He went home for his book.

(Se puede usar for antes de un sustantivo.).

He went home because (porque) he was sick.

EJERCICIO 4

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Contéstelas. usando el vocabulario que ha visto con anterioridad.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Where are you from? | 18. What were they looking at? |
| 2. What city did you come from? | 19. What is he listening to? |
| 3. What country did your parents come from? | 20. What was he listening to? |
| 4. What state (estado) did your father come from? | 21. Who is she talking to? |
| 5. What do you and your friend talk about? | 22. who was she talking to? |
| 6. What did you talk about? | 23. What are you thinking about? |
| 7. What are you talking about? | 24. What were you thinking of? |
| 8. What were you talking about? | 25. What are you looking for? |
| 9. What are you going to talk about? | 26. What was he looking for? |
| 10. What were you going to talk about? | 27. What are they going to look for? |
| 11. What was the book about? | 28. What were they going to look for? |
| 12. What was the movie about? | 29. What are you working so hard for? |
| 13. What was the lesson about? | 30. What are you taking that book for? |
| 14. What is the conversation about? | 31. Who did he give that to? |
| 15. What are you laughing at? | 32. What did you come so early for? |
| 16. What were you laughing at? | 33. What did you give him the money for? |
| 17. What are they looking at? | 34. What did you say that for? |

35. Who did she go with?
36. Who did he go to the movies with?
37. Who is he going with?
38. Who was he going with?

39. Who is he sitting with?
40. Who was he sitting with?
41. Who is he studying with?
42. Who is he living with?

EJERCICIO 5

Traduzca estas oraciones, colocando la preposición al final de la pregunta.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ¿Para qué quieres eso? | 11. ¿De qué estaban hablando esos hombres? |
| 2. ¿Para qué trajiste tu libro? | 12. ¿De qué trata la carta? |
| 3. ¿Para qué lo vas a usar? | 13. ¿En qué estás pensando? |
| 4. ¿A cuántos profesores vas a buscar? | 14. ¿En qué estaban ellos pensando? |
| 5. ¿De dónde vino su esposa? | 15. ¿De qué se está riendo esa muchacha? |
| 6. ¿De cuál escuela vinieron sus niños? | 16. ¿Qué estás buscando? |
| 7. ¿De dónde vino toda esta agua? | 17. ¿Cuántos vas a buscar? |
| 8. ¿Con quién vino ella? | 18. ¿Para qué necesitas el dinero? |
| 9. ¿Con quién fue ella? | 19. ¿Para qué estás haciendo eso? |
| 10. ¿A quién dió él el dinero? | 20. ¿Para qué estás llevando sombrero? |

PREPOSICIONES

Aprenda esta preposiciones

1. **through** a través de, por
2. **across** al otro lado de
3. **up to** hasta
4. **on the other side of** más allá de, pasando
5. **between** entre
6. **among** entre

Between se usa refiriéndose a dos.

Among se usa refiriéndose a más de dos.

EJERCICIO 6

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. The dog lay down (entre) _____ the trees.
2. The dog ran (entre) _____ the two boys.
3. The dog ran (a través de) _____ the house.
4. The dog ran (hasta) _____ the house.
5. We found the money (entre) _____ those two big chairs.
6. Isn't that man afraid to walk (entre) _____ all those animals?
7. If you walk (por) _____ the garden, you can see my beautiful flowers.
8. We went (por) _____ Chicago when we visited the United States.
9. She can work (hasta) _____ the fifteenth of August.
10. Texas is (al otro lado de) _____ the Rio Grande.
11. How many trees are there (entre) _____ my house and yours?
12. I think you can find your books (entre) _____ mine.
13. What are you walking (por) _____ my bedroom for?
14. The dining room is (entre) _____ the kitchen and the living room.
15. Did you ever live (entre) _____ Americans?
16. Taxco is (más allá de) _____ Cuernavaca.

EJERCICIO 7

Llene los espacios con any, some, no, none y traduzca.

1. There's _____ milk in the house. (negativo)
2. That's why I couldn't drink _____ for breakfast.
3. I didn't drink _____ either.
4. Did you drink _____ ?
5. No, I didn't drink _____ because there was _____ in the house.
6. No, I drank _____ because there wasn't _____ in the house.
7. I am going to buy _____.
8. You can buy _____ at that store.
9. Yes, I think they have _____ in that store.
10. No, they have _____ milk in that store.

EJERCICIO 8

Llene los espacios con anything, something, nothing y traduzca.

1. I'm going to the store. Do you want _____ ?
2. No, I don't want _____, but I think my mother wants _____.
3. She said she didn't want _____.
4. There's _____ (negativo) in the house to eat.
5. Buy _____ for dinner.
6. There's _____ (afirmativo) in the kitchen that we can eat.
7. No, there isn't _____ in the kitchen, and we have _____ (negativo) for dinner.
8. I didn't have _____ to eat for breakfast, but I'm going to have _____ to eat for dinner.
9. Don't you have _____ to do?
10. No, I have _____ to do.

EJERCICIO 9

Llene los espacios con anybody (anyone), somebody (someone), nobody (no one) y traduzca.

1. Did you talk to _____ ?
2. No, there was _____ to talk to.
3. Wasn't there _____ in the living room to talk to?
4. Yes, there was _____ in the living room to talk to, but _____ spoke English.
5. I'm going to invite _____ (afirmativo) that speaks English.
6. Don't invite _____ that can't speak English.
7. _____ (negativo) here can speak English.
8. Then find _____ that can speak English.
9. I know _____ (afirmativo) that can speak English.
10. I don't know _____ that can speak English.

EJERCICIO 10

Llene los espacios con anywhere (any place), somewhere (some place), nowhere (no place) y traduzca.

1. I want to go _____ tomorrow.
2. I don't want to go _____ tomorrow.
3. Do you want to go _____ tomorrow?
4. No, I want to go _____ tomorrow.
5. Nobody wants to go _____ tomorrow.
6. They ate _____ near the office.

7. Did they eat _____ near the office?
8. No, they didn't eat _____ near the office.
9. They ate _____ close to the office.
10. They never like to eat _____ close to the office.

EJERCICIO 11**Llene los espacios y traduzca.**

1. He took (todo) _____.
2. (Todo el mundo) _____ knows him and likes him.
3. There are good and bad people (por todas partes) _____.
4. My parents always let me do (todo) _____.
5. Tell (todos) _____.
6. She taught (en todas partes) _____ in Mexico.
7. (Todo) _____ is going to be ready for tomorrow.
8. They woke up (todos) _____ in the house.
9. We're going to take them (a todos lados) _____.
10. (Todo el mundo) _____ is going to be hungry.

EJERCICIO 12**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. He wants to become a doctor. | 18. Was he going to become a doctor? |
| 2. He doesn't want to become a doctor. | 19. Wasn't he going to become a doctor? |
| 3. Does he want to become a doctor? | 20. Why wasn't he going to become a doctor? |
| 4. Doesn't he want to become a doctor? | 21. He can become a teacher. |
| 5. When does he want to become a doctor? | 22. He can't become a teacher. |
| 6. He became a teacher. | 23. Can he become a teacher? |
| 7. He didn't become a teacher. | 24. Can't he become a teacher? |
| 8. Did he become a teacher? | 25. Why can't he become a teacher? |
| 9. Didn't he become a teacher? | 26. He has to become a farmer. |
| 10. Why didn't he become a teacher? | 27. He doesn't have to become a farmer. |
| 11. He's going to become a farmer. | 28. Does he have to become a farmer? |
| 12. He isn't going to become a farmer. | 29. Doesn't he have to become a farmer? |
| 13. Is he going to become a farmer? | 30. Why does he have to become a farmer? |
| 14. Isn't he going to become a farmer? | 31. He had to become a doctor. |
| 15. When is he going to become a farmer? | 32. He didn't have to become a doctor. |
| 16. He was going to become a doctor. | 33. Did he have to become a doctor? |
| 17. He wasn't going to become a doctor. | 34. Didn't he have to become a doctor? |
| | 35. Why did he have to become a doctor? |

EJERCICIO 13

*Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 12, usando formas de los verbos **hurry**, **show**, **kill**, **get rich**, **cut**, **love**, **lay eggs** en oraciones cortas.*

Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto en cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas why y when cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 14**Lea y traduzca.****THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGG**

Once there was a farmer who lived with his wife on a farm in the country. They had to work hard every

day because they were very poor. Often there wasn't any food in the house to eat. The farmer and his wife had a cow and a goose. The cow gave milk, and the goose laid eggs. Every day the farmer went to the barn to get the egg that the goose laid. Sometimes there was no egg in the barn, so the farmer and his wife had to go to bed hungry. One night when the farmer went to get the egg, he was very happy to find a goose egg of pure gold in the barn.

The farmer took the egg, hurried to the house, and showed it to his wife, saying, "Look. Our goose laid a golden egg. we're going to be rich." . Let me see, said the farmer's wife. She put her hand on the egg and felt it. "It's gold-pure gold," she said. "Now we're never going to go to bed hungry again."

The next day the farmer found another beautiful golden egg in the barn. And the next day and the next the goose laid a golden egg, and the farmer and his wife got very rich. Now they didn't have to work, and there was always food in the house to eat.

As the farmer got rich, he began to think more and more of having all the golden eggs at once. One day he said to his wife, "Let's kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, and then we can have all the eggs at once. I want to be very rich."

All right, answered his wife. "Go get (ve por) the goose." The farmer brought the goose in the house and put her on the table. Then, while his wife helped him, he killed the goose. He cut her open (le abrió) with a knife and found-nothing! They killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

EJERCICIO 15

Escriba en inglés.

1. Apresúrese, estoy de prisa y no puedo esperar.
2. ¿Nunca puedes llegar temprano?
3. El granjero se hizo rico porque tenía una gansa que puso un huevo de oro.
4. ¿Por qué estabas caminando entre estos dos hombres?
5. Llevé algunos huevos cocidos conmigo porque creí que iba a tener hambre.
6. Él le dijo a ella que la quería mucho, ¿verdad?
7. ¿Para qué estás viviendo en México?
8. Si trabajas mucho, te vas a hacer rico dentro de unos pocos años, ¿verdad?
9. ¿Con quién fue al cine?
10. Yo no lo ví en el cine tampoco.

EJERCICIO 16

Dictado

1. He couldn't stop and talk to us because he was in a hurry.
2. What are you wearing your new dress for?
3. Where are your parents from?
4. He said he was from Texas, didn't he?
5. Are you too busy to see me now?
6. Does anyone have any books that I can read?
7. You don't have to work up to four o'clock every day, do you?
8. I didn't see him at the movies either.
9. Go to the store and get some milk while I set the table.
10. As we were leaving, she said, "Please come back again."

EJERCICIO 17

Conversación . Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. Where are you from?
2. Where did you come from?

3. What state are you from?
4. Who did you come with?
5. Who are you waiting for?
6. What are you looking at?
7. What are you looking for?
8. What are you laughing at?
9. What are you listening to?
10. What are you putting on?
11. Who are you talking to?
12. What are you talking about?
13. What are you thinking of (about)?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

14. Did they look every where?
15. Did they go any where?
16. Did he ask any questions?
17. Did she take any books?
18. Did they bring any apples?
19. Does he live with anybody?
20. Do you want anything?
21. Do you need anything?
22. Did you go out of town yesterday?
23. Did he go out of town last month?
24. Is he out of town?
25. Was he out of town?

LESSON TWENTY



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to break, broke - romper, rompió | 10. crow - cuervo |
| 2. to try, tried - tratar, trató;
probar, probó - (de intentar) | 11. pitcher - jarra |
| 3. to drop, dropped - tirar, tiró;
caérsele a uno, se le cayó a uno | 12. woods - bosque
forest bosque |
| 4. to pick out, picked out - escoger, escogió | 13. stone - piedra
rock - roca |
| 5. to pick up, picked up - alzar, alzó,
recoger, recogió | 14. way - manera; camino |
| 6. to reach, reached - alcanzar, alcanzó;
llegar, llegó | 15. idea - idea |
| 7. strong - fuerte | 16. top - parte superior; cima |
| 8. short - corto, chaparro | 17. cream - crema |
| 9. black - negro | 18. sugar - azúcar |
| | 19. potatoes - papas |
| | 20. head - cabeza |

MODISMOS

- to give up** darse por vencido
- to get thirsty, hungry, sleepy, etc.** darle a uno sed, hambre, sueño, etc. .
He got thirsty. Le dió sed.
- more than anything else** más que nada, por encima de todo
- There is (are)...left.** Queda(n)..
There's one left. Queda uno.
There are three left. Quedan tres.
- to have ...left** quedársele a uno ...
I have one left. Me queda uno.
He has three left. Le quedan a él tres.
- not...any more, not...any longer** ya no
I don't work here any more. Ya no trabajo aquí.
I don't live in Mexico any longer. Ya no vivo en México.
- plenty (of)** bastante (de sobrar)
I have plenty. Tengo bastante.
I have plenty of time. Tengo bastante tiempo.
(Se emplea of solo cuando sigue un sustantivo.)

8. **enough** suficiente, bastante (de alcanzar)
enough time suficiente tiempo, bastante tiempo
tall enough bastante alto

(Se emplea *enough* antes de los sustantivos y después de los adjetivos y adverbios.)

9. **a great deal** (of) mucho
a lot (of) mucho, muchos **(Estos deben usarse en afirmativo en vez de *much*.**
lots (of) mucho, muchos **también pueden emplearse en negativo e interrogativo)**

(Se emplea *of* solo cuando sigue un sustantivo. *A great deal (of)* se emplea solamente con *o* al referirse a un sustantivo en singular.)

EJERCICIO 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. It's cold, isn't it?
2. It isn't cold, is it?
3. It was warm, wasn't it?
4. It wasn't warm, was it?
5. It's going to be cold, isn't it?
6. It isn't going to be cold is it?
7. It was going to be warm, wasn't it?
8. It wasn't going to be warm, was it?
9. You're hungry aren't you?
10. You aren't hungry, are you?
11. You were hungry weren't you?
12. You weren't hungry, were you?
13. You're going to be hungry, aren't you?
14. You aren't going to be hungry, are you?
15. Where are you coming from?
16. What are you looking at?
17. What were you looking at?

Aprenda estas palabras

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to fill, filled llenar, llenó | 15. auxiliary auxiliar |
| 2. to complete, completed completar, completó | 16. conversation conversación |
| 3. to translate, translated traducir, tradujo | 17. infinitive infinitivo |
| 4. to place, placed colocar, colocó | 18. adjective adjetivo |
| 5. to practice, practiced practicar, practicó | 19. possessive adjective adjetivo posesivo |
| 6. to pronounce, pronounced pronunciar, pronunció | 20. adverb adverbio |
| 7. to change, changed cambiar, cambió | 21. verb verbo |
| 8. to form, formed formar, formó | 22. noun sustantivo |
| 9. to dictate, dictated dictar, dictó | 23. pronoun pronombre |
| 10. sentence oración | 24. objective pronoun pronombre objetivo . |
| 11. phrase frase | 25. possessive pronoun pronombre posesivo . |
| 12. blank espacio | 26. preposition preposición |
| 13. idiom modismo | 27. singular singular |
| 14. vocabulary vocabulario | 28. plural plural |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 29. English inglés | 37. present tense tiempo presente |
| 30. correct correcto | 38. past tense tiempo pasado |
| 31. following siguiente | 39. future tense tiempo futuro |
| 32. number número | 40. adverb of frequency adverbio de frecuencia |
| 33. affirmative afirmativo | 41. homework tarea (de escuela) |
| 34. negative negativo | 42. exercise ejercicio |
| 35. interrogative interrogativo | 43. page página |
| 36. tense tiempo | 44. dictation dictado |

EJERCICIO 2

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. Fill the blanks in the correct preposition and traslate.
2. Pronounce the past tense of these verbs.
3. Study the present tense of these verbs.
4. Read and translate the following sentences.
5. Study these phrases. Change them to the negative, interrogative, and interrogative negative.
6. Write the following sentences in English.
7. Learn the following idioms.
8. In English, adjectives are placed before nouns.
9. English adjectives have no singular or plural.
10. Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb.
11. Learn the objective pronouns.
12. After the auxiliary can, we use the infinitive without to
13. We're going to practice the verbs.
14. We're going to have conversation.
15. I'm going to dictate these sentences.

EJERCICIO 3

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (ever) Didn't they see a goose that laid a golden egg?
2. (seldom) He sleeps for two hours in the afternoon.
3. (always) Could they bring their dog with them?
4. (never) He can find what he's looking for.
5. (ever) Did you see so many people?
6. (usually) Does he bring his wife and family with him?
7. (rarely) I saw him before supper.
8. (sometimes) Why does he wait for her?
9. (always) She was looking at that picture on the wall.
10. (ever) I can't pronounce his name.

EJERCICIO 4

Llene los espacios con la palabra correcta y traduzca. (Recuerde que many y few se emplean antes de los sustantivos en plural y much y little antes de los sustantivos en singular.)

1. (many, much) _____ people had cars, but (few, little) _____ used them every day.
2. How (many, much) _____ apples did you buy?
3. Please give me a (little, few) _____ more coffee.
4. Do you want a (little, few) _____ more sugar and cream?
5. Don't eat (much, many) _____ food before you go to bed.

6. I don't know why you brought so (many, much)_____eggs.
7. Do you have to learn (many, much)_____verbs tomorrow?
8. (few, little)_____children were sick the day before yesterday.
9. I have very (few, little)_____work to do.
10. How (many, much)_____time do you need?

EJERCICIO 5

Llene los espacios con el pronombre posesivo que corresponde a las palabras entre paréntesis y traduzca.

1. I don't like my new suit, but I like (his new suit)_____.
2. He ate his apple, and she ate (her apple)_____.
3. She lost her notebook, so we gave her (our notebook)_____.
4. We wore our hats, and they wore (their hats)_____.
5. This book is (my book)_____.
6. That book is (your book)_____.
7. My saint's day is in June. When is (your saint's day)_____?
8. If you don't have a pen, you can use (my pen)_____.
9. I don't want to use (her book)_____.
10. I want to use (my book)_____.

EJERCICIO 6

Llene los espacios con any, some, no, none y traduzca.

1. Did you find_____potatoes in the kitchen?
2. No, I didn't find_____potatoes, but I found_____bread.
3. Are you looking for_____English teachers now?
4. Yes, I'm looking for_____English teachers, but I don't want _____who aren't American.
5. Are you going to buy_____dresses when you go to the United States?
6. Yes, I'm going to buy_____dresses and_____shoes, but I'm not going to buy hats.
7. I have _____money. (negativo)
8. Did you say that you didn't have_____money?
9. I said that I have_____ (negativo)
10. He took _____money(negativo) He took _____(negativo)

EJERCICIO 7

Llene los espacios con anything, something, nothing y traduzca.

1. Do you want_____for your birthday?
2. No, don't give me_____for my birthday, but you can give me_____for my saint's day.
3. I bought_____for your birthday. (afirmativo)
4. I didn't know that you had enough money to buy_____.
5. There was_____that we could do. (negativo)
6. There was_____that we could do. (afirmativo)
7. They said_____ (negativo)
8. I'm going to tell you_____ (afirmativo)
9. Don't say _____.
- 10 I said_____. (negativo)

EJERCICIO 8

Llene los espacios con anybody (anyone), somebody (someone), nobody (no one) y traduzca.

1. Did _____ call me this afternoon?
2. No, _____ called you this afternoon, but _____ called you this morning.
3. Don't tell _____.
4. _____ called you. (negativo)
5. _____ called you. (afirmativo)
6. I want to talk to _____ about this book.
7. There's _____ here now. (negativo)
8. I'm looking for _____ who can speak English.
9. There's _____ here who can speak English. (negativo)
10. There isn't _____ here who can speak English.

EJERCICIO 9

Llene los espacios con anywhere (any place), somewhere (some place), nowhere (no place) y traduzca.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. John often invited us _____. | 6. Can I buy this _____? |
| 2. John never invited us _____. | 7. I want to lie down _____ and go to sleep. |
| 3. Did John ever invite us _____? | 8. He's always going _____. |
| 4. John rarely invited us _____. | 9. No one went _____ on Friday. |
| 5. Let's invite John _____. | 10. Take me _____ on Sunday. |

EJERCICIO 10

Llene los espacios y traduzca.

1. Did you speak to (todos) _____?
2. The children wanted to break (todo) _____.
3. Are you going to look (por todos lados) _____?
4. (Todo el mundo) _____ put on their hat.
5. Did she drop (todo) _____?
6. It's very hot (por todas partes) _____.
7. (Todos) _____ has to bring something.
8. Did (todos) _____ see (todo) _____?
9. Did they look for him (por todas partes) _____?
10. Is there room for (todos) _____?

EJERCICIO 11

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos say o tell y traduzca.

1. I'm going _____ you something on Sunday afternoon.
2. Don't _____ anything.
3. He _____ me that he couldn't understand what the teacher was _____.
4. I know she understood what I _____ because I _____ her in Spanish.
5. What are you going _____ him?
6. What are you going _____ them?
7. They didn't want _____ good-bye.
8. Please _____ the teacher that I can't come to school today.
9. What's that man _____?
10. He's _____ us that he can't hear.

EJERCICIO 12**Traduzca al español.**

1. How much money do you have left?
2. They had none left.
3. I don't have any left.
4. He has some apples left.
5. Is there a lot of money left?
6. Do you have anything left to eat?
7. Isn't there any food left?
8. How much money did you have left after you bought that suit'?
9. I didn't have any money left after I bought that suit.
10. Is there any time left?

EJERCICIO 13**Traduzca las siguientes preguntas.****Contéstelas en negativo, colocando any more y any longer al final de la oración.****Por regla general se coloca any more y any longer al final de la oración.**

1. Don't you love me any more?
2. Don't you work there any more?
3. Doesn't he live there any more?
4. Doesn't she see him any more?
5. Don't you study English any more?
6. Don't you go to school any longer?
7. Doesn't she teach Spanish any longer?
8. Doesn't she like Mexico any longer?
9. Don't they go to the movies any longer?
10. Don't you write to them any longer?

EJERCICIO 14**Lea los siguientes números y fechas.****one hundred cien**

103	200
105	201
110	211
113	261
150	271

one thousand mil

500	1,000
505	1,003
550	1,005
575	10,000
595	15,000

one million un millón

25,000
50,000
75,000
1,580,000
3,100,000

142nd Street
58th Street
23rd Street
72nd Street
81st Street

1st floor
2nd floor
3rd floor
4th floor
5th floor

6th floor
7th floor
8th floor
9th floor
10th floor

April 17, 1947
May 5, 1842
February 14, 1012
November 3, 1603
July 4, 1776

ORTOGRAFÍA

1. Cuando un verbo termina en y, precedida por una consonante, se cambia la y por i y se le agrega es para formar la tercera persona singular del presente.

Ejemplos: **he studies** pero: **he plays** (precedido por una vocal).

2. Cuando un verbo termina en sonido de s, sh, ch, x, se le agrega es para formar la tercera persona singular. Ejemplos: **kiss** (besar), **kisses**; **wash, washes**; **reach, reaches**; **fix, fixes**.

3: Cuando un verbo termina en y, precedida por una consonante, se cambia por i y se le agrega ed para formar el pasado. Ejemplos: **he hurried**; pero: **he played** (precedido por una vocal).

4. Los sustantivos terminados en y, precedida por una consonante, forman su plural cambiando la y por i y agregando la terminación es. Ejemplos: **city, cities family, families**

5. Los sustantivos terminados en s, sh, ch, x, forman su plural agregando es.

Ejemplos: **dress, dresses fox, foxes**

6. Los sustantivos terminados en efe forman su plural cambiando la f por v y agregando es.

Ejemplos: **wife, wives knife, knives**

Muchos sustantivos terminados en f forman su plural cambiando la f por v y agregando es.

Ejemplo: **loaf, loaves**

7. Si el verbo termina en e, se suprime ésta antes de agregar ing.

Ejemplos: **give, giving, come, coming** .

Verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar ing.

Ejemplos. **put, putting, stop, stopping**.

Esta regla se aplican también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento.

Ejemplo: **begin, beginning** pero: **visit, visiting** (lleva el acento en la primera sílaba).

8. Verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedidos de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar ed.

Ejemplos: **drop, dropped; stop, stopped**

Esta regla se aplicará también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento.

Ejemplos: **refer** (referir), **referred** pero: **visit, visited** (lleva el acento en la primera sílaba).

Todos los verbos regulares que duplican la consonante final para formar el gerundio sufren el mismo cambio en la formación del pasado. Ejemplos: **drop, dropping, dropped, stop, stopping, stopped**.

EJERCICIO 15

Escriba el plural de estos sustantivos.

1. city_____

2. country_____

3. boy_____

4. fox_____

5. family_____

6. birthday_____

7. way_____

8. dress_____

9. day_____

10. wife_____

11. knife_____

12. loaf_____

Escriba la tercera persona singular de estos verbos.

1. study _____
2. try _____
3. play _____
4. buy _____
5. hurry _____

Escriba el pasado de éstos verbos. En algunos se duplica la consonante final antes de agregar ed. En otras se cambia y por i antes de agregar ed. A otras solamente se agrega ed o d.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. drop _____ | 9. play _____ |
| 2. look _____ | 10. listen (to) _____ |
| 3. jump _____ | 11. try _____ |
| 4. pickout _____ | 12. form _____ |
| 5. study _____ | 13. walk _____ |
| 6. live _____ | 14. stop _____ |
| 7. hurry _____ | 15. wait (for) _____ |
| 8. turn off _____ | 16. answer _____ |

Escriba el gerundio de estos verbos. A algunos se le suprime la e, a algunos se le duplica la consonante final, y a otros solamente se le agrega ing.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. run _____ | 11. do _____ |
| 2. be _____ | 12. live _____ |
| 3. play _____ | 13. stop _____ |
| 4. try _____ | 14. go _____ |
| 5. get _____ | 15. have _____ |
| 6. help _____ | 16. sleep _____ |
| 7. drop _____ | 17. give _____ |
| 8. think _____ | 18. reply _____ |
| 9. clean _____ | 19. take _____ |
| 10. turn on _____ | 20. write _____ |

EJERCICIO 16**Práctica Verbal**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I always break the eggs. | 16. I was breaking something. |
| 2. I don't always break the eggs. | 17. I wasn't breaking anything. |
| 3. Do I ever break the eggs? | 18. Was I breaking anything? |
| 4. Don't I ever break the eggs? | 19. Wasn't I breaking anything? |
| 5. Why don't I ever break the eggs? | 20. What was I breaking? |
| 6. I broke the pitcher. | 21. I can break it. |
| 7. I didn't break the pitcher. | 22. I can't break it. |
| 8. Did I break the pitcher? | 23. Can I break it? |
| 9. Didn't I break the pitcher? | 24. Can't I break it? |
| 10. Why didn't I break the pitcher? | 25. Why can't I break it? |
| 11. I'm breaking everything. | 26. I could break these plates. |
| 12. I'm not breaking everything. | 27. I couldn't break these plates. |
| 13. Am I breaking everything? | 28. Could I break these plates? |
| 14. Am I not breaking everything? | 29. Couldn't I break these plates? |
| 15. Why am I breaking everything? | 30. Why couldn't I break these plates? |

31. I like to break them.

32. I don't like to break them.

33. Do I like to break them?

34. Don't I like to break them?

35. Why don't I like to break them?

EJERCICIO 17

Práctica Verbal Repita el ejercicio 16, usando formas de los verbos *try, drop, give up, pick up, pick out, reach, get thirsty (sleepy, hungry, cold, etc.)* en oraciones cortas. Use un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas *why* y *where* cuando sea posible.

EJERCICIO 18

Lea y traduzca.

THE CROW AND THE PITCHER

A crow, walking through the woods on a very hot day, got so thirsty that he wanted a drink of water more than anything else. He was very happy when he found a pitcher under a tree; but, when he looked in the pitcher, he saw that it had only a little water left in it.

He tried to put his head through the mouth of the pitcher and reach the water with his bill, but the mouth was so small that he couldn't put his head through it.

Then the crow tried to break the pitcher, but he wasn't strong enough. "I can reach the water," he said, "but I have to think of a way first."

So the crow sat down and thought. He was almost ready to give up when he had an idea.

There were a lot of little stones around the pitcher, and the crow thought of a way to use these stones to help him get the water.

He picked up a stone in his bill and dropped it into the pitcher. Then he picked up another and another and dropped them into the pitcher.

After a while the water reached the top of the pitcher, and the crow drank all the water.

EJERCICIO 19

Escriba en inglés.

1. A él le gusta dormir más que nada.
2. Les dí a ellos mucho dinero el martes, pero hoy les queda muy poco.
3. Prueba otra vez. No te des por vencido ahora.
4. Ellos trajeron mucha comida y había suficiente para todos.
5. ¿A alguien le dió sed mientras que ellos estaban caminando?
6. Lo siento, pero ya no te quiero.
7. Escogimos muchas cosas para los niños, ¿verdad?
8. Tampoco estudió el hermano de Juan.
9. Le quedan a mi abuelita solamente unos pocos años, y la quiero visitar mas a menudo.
10. Aquella vaca negra no conoce el camino del granero.

EJERCICIO 20

Dictado

1. Do you like a lot of cream and sugar in your coffee?
2. I like plenty of sugar but very little cream.
3. We have a great deal of time. Do you want to go to the movies?
4. No, I don't like the movies any more. I want to sleep for a few minutes if we have enough time left.
5. He tried three times and then gave up.
6. I'm going to take some water because I have an idea that it's going to be very hot.

7. We got so thirsty that we had to drink that dirty water.
8. Don't drop those rocks on the floor.
9. How much money did you have left after you bought your books?
10. Did everybody have enough time to finish?

EJERCICIO 21

Conversación conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. Do you have a great deal of time to study?
2. Do you drink a great deal of water?
3. Does he speak a lot of English?
4. Do you write a lot of letters?
5. Do you drink a lot of coffee?
6. Do you eat lots of candy?
7. Are there lots of factories on this street?
8. Does she have enough money?
9. Is the table big enough?
10. Do you have plenty?
11. Is there plenty of time?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en negativo.

12. Don't you speak English any longer?
13. Don't you live close to the school any longer?
14. Don't you need my book any more?
15. Don't you listen to the radio any more?
16. Don't you help your mother any more?
17. Don't you teach English any more?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo

18. Do you have any bread left?
19. Is there any butter left?
20. Do we have any meat left?
21. Do you see anything?
22. Do you hear anything?
23. Did he go any place?
24. Did you see anybody?
25. Did you visit anybody?

VOCABULARIO

INGLÉS - ESPAÑOL

A

a un, uno, una
about acerca de, de;
 como; aproximadamente
above arriba, (de) arriba de
across al otro lado de
adjective adjetivo
adverb adverbio
affirmative afirmativo
afraid: to be very afraid of
 tener (mucho) miedo a, de
after después (de que)
afternoon tarde
again otra vez, de nuevo
all todo(a, os, as)

almost casi
always siempre
am: I am soy, estoy
American americano
among entre
an un, uno, una
and y
angry enojado
animal animal
another otro
(to) answer contestar
answered
answered
any algún; alguno(s)
not .. any no ... ninguno(s)

anybody alguien; cualquiera
not ... anybody no ... nadie
anyone alguien; cualquiera
not ... anyone no ... nadie
any place alguna parte; cualquier lugar
not ... any place no ... ninguna parte
anything algo; cualquier cosa
not. .. anything no ... nada
anywhere alguna parte; cualquier lugar
not... anywhere no ... ninguna parte
apple manzana
April abril
around alrededor de
as mientras, cuando

(to) ask preguntar:
to ask a question hacer una pregunta;
to ask about preguntar por
asked
asked
(to) ask pedir (a alguien)
asked
asked
(to) ask for pedir (algo)
asked for
asked for
asleep dormido
at a; en
aunt tía
auxiliary auxiliar

B

bad malo
barn granero
bathroom baño
(to) be ser; estar
was, were
been
(to) be about tratar de
was, were about

birthday cumpleaños
black negro
blanks espacios
blue azul
book libro
both ambos
boy muchacho
bread pan; a loaf of

been about	bread un pan (de caja)
beautiful bello, hermoso	(to) break romper
because porque	broke
(to) become llegar a ser, hacerse, volverse, ponerse	broken
became	breakfast desayuno
become	(to) bring traer
bed cama	brought
bedroom recámara	brought
before antes de	brother hermano
(to) begin empezar	brown color café
began	busy ocupado
begun	but pero, sino
behind detrás de	butter mantequilla
beside al lado de	(to) buy comprar
besides además (de)	bought
between entre	bought
big grande; alto	by por, frente a
bill billete; cuenta; pico	

C

cake pastel	(to) close cerrar	conversation conversación
(to) call llamar	closed	(to) correct corregir
called	closed	corrected
called	coffee café	corrected
can poder	cold frío; catarro;	could pudo, podía
candy dulces	I'm (very) cold tengo(mucho) frío	country país, campo
car coche	I have a cold tengo catarro;	cousin primo
chair silla	it's (very) cold hace (mucho) frío	cow vaca
(to) change cambiar	colony colonia	cream crema
changed	(to) come venir	crow cuervo
changed	came	cup taza
child , niño, niña; hijo, hija	come	curtain cortina
children niños, niñas; hijos	(to) come back regresar (de allá pa	(to) cut cortar
city ciudad	came back	cut
clean limpio	come back	cut
(to) clean limpiar	comfortable cómodo	
cleaned	(to) complete completar	
cleaned	completed	
close (to) cerca (de)	completed	

D

daughter hija	doctor doctor
day día;	dog perro
the day after tomorrow pasado mañana;	dollar dólar
the day before yesterday anteayer	door puerta
December diciembre	down abajo

desk escritorio
(to) dictate dictar
dictated
dictated
dining room comedor
dinner comida principal
dirty sucio
(to) do hacer
did
done

dress vestido
(to) drink beber
drank
drunk
(to) drop tirar, caérsele a uno
dropped
dropped

E

each cada
early temprano
easy fácil
(to) eat comer
ate
eaten
egg huevo
eight ocho
eighteen dieciocho
eighty ochenta
eleven once

English inglés
enough suficiente
ever alguna vez, a veces;
not ... ever nunca
every cada
everywhere (every place) por, a, en todas partes
everybody todo el mundo, todos
everything todo, todas las cosas
exercise ejercicio
eye ojo

F

factory fábrica
family familia
far (from) lejos (de)
farm granja
farmer granjero
fast rápido; aprisa
father padre, papá
February febrero
(to) feel sentir
felt
felt
fence cerca, barda
few pocos
field campo
fifteen quince
fifth quinto
fifty cincuenta
(to) fill llenar
filled
filled

(to) find encontrar
found
found
fine bueno, muy bien
(to) finish acabar, terminar
finished
finished
first primero
five cinco
fix arreglar
fixed fixed
floor piso, suelo
flower flor
following siguiente
food alimento
for para, por
forest bosque

(to) forget olvidar
forgot
forgotten
fork tenedor
(to) form formar
formed
formed
four cuatro
fourteen catorce
fourth cuarto
forty cuarenta
fox zorro
Friday viernes
friend amigo
from de

G

garage garaje; taller
garden jardín
gas gas
geese gansos
(to) get conseguir
got
got
(to) get angry (at) enojarse (con)
got angry (at)
got angry (at)
(to) get mad (at) enojarse (con)
got mad (at)
got mad (at)
(to) get rich hacerse rico, enriquecerse
got rich
got rich
(to) get sleepy entrarle a uno sueño
got sleepy
got sleepy
(to) get to llegar a
got to
got to
(to) get here, there llegar
got here, there
got here, there
(to) get thirsty darle a uno sed
got thirsty
got thirsty
(to) get up levantarse
got up
got up
girl muchacha

H

happy feliz, contento
hard duro, difícil; mucho (adv.)
hat sombrero
(to) have tener, haber
had
had
hay heno
he él
head cabeza
(to) hear oír
heard
heard
hello hola

(to) give dar; regalar
gave
given
(to) give up darse por vencido; renunciar
gave up
given up
glass vidrio; cristal; vaso
(to) go ir
went
gone
(to) go back regresar (de acá para allá)
went back
gone back
gold oro; de oro
golden de oro, dorado
good bueno
good-bye adiós
goose gansa, oca
(to) go out salir
went out
gone out
(to) go to bed acostarse
went to bed gone to bed
(to) go to sleep dormirse
went to sleep
gone to sleep
grandfather abuelo
grandmother abuela
grandparents abuelos
green verde

him lo, le (pron. obj.)
his su(s) de él; el suyo, los suyos (de él)
home hogar, casa
homework tarea (de escuela)
hot caliente;
I'm (very) hot tengo (mucho) calor;
It's (very) hot hace (mucho) calor
hotel hotel
hour hora
house casa
how ¿cómo?
how many ¿cuántos?
how much ¿cuánto?

(to) help ayudar
helped
helped
her su(s) de ella;
 la (pron. obj.)
here aquí, aca
hers el suyo, los suyos (de ella)

I

I yo
idea idea
idiom modismo
if si
in en, dentro de
infinitive infinitivo
in front of adelante de, enfrente de
interesting interesante

J

January enero
July julio
June junio
(to) jump saltar , brincar
jumped
jumped

hundred: one hundred cien(to)
hungry: to be (very) hungry tener (much) hambre
(to) hurry apresurarse
hurried
hurried
husband esposo

interrogative interrogativo
into al, en
(to) invite invitar
invited
invited
is es, está
it lo, la (cosa)
its su (cosa)

K

(to)kill matar
killed
killed
kind clase; amable
kitchen cocina
knife cuchillo
knives cuchillos
(to) know saber, conocer
knew
known

L

last último, pasado
last name apellido
last night anoche
last week la semana pasada
(to) laugh (at) reirse (de)
laughed (at)
laughed (at)
(to) lay eggs poner huevos
laid eggs
laid eggs
(to) learn aprender
learned
learned

(to) listen (to) escuchar
listened (to)
listened (to)
little pequeño, chico; poco
(to) live vivir
lived
lived
living room sala
long largo
(to) look (at) mirar; fijarse (en)
looked (at)
looked (at)
(to) look for buscar

(to) leave dejar; salir; marcharse; irse
left
left
(to) let dejar, permitir
let
let
letter carta; letra
(to) lie down recostarse
lay down
lain down
light luz; claro; ligero
(to) like gustar, simpatizar
liked
liked

looked for
looked for
(to) look out (of) asomarse (por)
looked out (of)
looked out (of)
(to) lose perder
lost
lost
(to) love amar, querer
loved
loved

M

mad enojado
(to) make hacer
made
made
man hombre, señor
manger pesebre
many muchos(as)
March marzo
May mayo
me me (pron. obj.)
meat carne
(to) meet encontrar(se) (personas);
 conocer (personas por primera vez)
met
met
men hombres
metal metal
Mexican mexicano

Mexico México
milk leche
million millón (de)
mine el mío, la mía, los míos las mías
minute minuto
Miss señorita (con apellido)
money dinero
month mes
more más
morning mañana
mother madre, mamá
mouth boca; pico; hocico
movie película
movies cine; películas
Mr. señor (con apellido)
Mrs. señora (con apellido)
much mucho(a)
my mi (s)

N

name nombre
narrow estrecho, angosto
near cerca (de)
(to) need necesitar
needed
needed
negative negativo
never nunca, jamás
new nuevo
next próximo
next to junto a

ninety noventa
no no; ningún
nobody nadie, ninguna persona
none ninguno
no one nadie, ninguna persona
no place ninguna parte
not no
notebook cuaderno
nothing nada
noun sustantivo
November noviembre

nice bonito; simpático, agradable
night noche
nine nueve
nineteen diecinueve

now ahora
nowhere ninguna parte
number número

O

objet complemento; objeto
October octubre
of de
office oficina
often a menudo
old viejo, anciano
on en, sobre
once una vez
one uno
only solamente; único
(to) open abrir
opened
opened

or o
other otro
our nuestro (a, os, as)
ours el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
out afuera
out of fuera de
outside afuera, fuera de
over sobre, por, directamente encima de
over here para acá, hacia acá, por acá
over there para allá hacia allá, por allá

P

page página
parents padres
(to) pass pasar
passed
passed
past tense tiempo pasado
pen pluma
pencil lápiz
people gente
phone teléfono
phrase frase
(to) pick out escoger
picked out
picked out
picture cuadro, retrato; película
place lugar

(to) place colocar
placed
placed
plate plato
please por favor
plenty (of) bastante
plural plural
poor pobre
(to) put poner, meter
put
put
(to) put on ponerse
put on
put on
possessive posesivo
potato papa

(to) practice practicar
practiced
practiced
preposition preposición
present tense tiempo presente
pronoun pronombre
pronunciation pronunciación
pure puro

Q

question pregunta

R

rabbit conejo
race carrera; raza
radio radio
rarely rara vez
(to) reach llegar a; alcanzar
reached
reached
(to) read leer

(to) reply contestar
replied
replied
rich rico
rock roca
room cuarto; lugar
(to) run correr
ran

read
read
ready listo
record player tocadiscos
red rojo

run
rug alfombra, tapete

S

sad triste
same mismo
saturday sabado
saucer plato (de taza)
(to) say decir
said
said
school escuela
second segundo
(to) see ver
saw
seen
seldom rara vez
selfish (adj.) egoísta
(to) sell vender
sold
sold
sentence oración
September septiembre
(to) set poner
set
set
(to) set the table poner la mesa
set the table
set the table
seven siete
seventeen diecisiete
some algún, alguno(s)
somebody alguien, alguna persona
someone alguien, alguna persona
some place alguna parte
something algo, alguna cosa
sometimes algunas veces
somewhere alguna parte
son hijo
soon pronto
soup sopa
Spanish español
(to) speak hablar, platicar
spoke

seventy setenta
shallow poco profundo
she ella
shoe zapato
short corto; chaparro
(to) show enseñar; mostrar
showed
showed
sick enfermo
singular singular
sister hermana
(to) sit (down) sentarse
sat (down)
sat (down)
six seis
sixteen dieciséis
sixty sesenta
(to) sleep dormirse
slept
slept
sleepy: to be (very) sleepy tener (mucho) sueño
slow lento, despacio
slowly lentamente
small pequeño, chico
so así es que; para que; por lo tanto; tan
so much tanto
so many tantos
state estado
stone piedra
(to) stop detener(se)
stopped
stopped
store tienda
stork cigüeña
story cuento
stove estufa
street calle
strong fuerte
student alumno, estudiante
(to) study estudiar

spoken
spoon cuchara
(to) stand up pararse
stood up
stood up
(to) start empezar
started
started

studied
studied
sugar azúcar
suit traje
Sunday domingo
supper cena, merienda
sweet dulce

T

table mesa
(to) take llevar, tomar
took
taken
(to) take off quitarse
took off
taken off
(to) take out sacar
took out
taken out
(to) talk hablar; platicar
talked
talked
tall alto
(to) teach enseñar
taught
taught
teacher profesor

that que; lo que, ese, esa;
 aquel, aquella; eso, aquello.
that one ese, esa; aquel, aquella
theirs el suyo, los suyos (de ellos o ellas)
them los, las (pron. obj.)
then entonces; después
there allí, allá
there is (sing.) hay
there are (plural) hay
there was (sing.) había, hubo
there were (plural) había, hubo
these estos, estas; éstos; éstas
they ellos, ellas
thing cosa
(to) think pensar, creer
thought
thought
(to) think about (of) pensar en

T

telephone teléfono
(to) tell decir, contar
told
told
ten diez
thanks gracias
this one éste, ésta
those esos, esas;
 aquellos, aquellas;
 ésos, ésas; aquéllos, aquéllas
thousand mil
three tres
thirteen trece
through por, a través de
Thursday jueves
time tiempo; hora; vez
tired cansado

thought about (of)
thought about (of)
third tercero
thirsty: to be (very) thirsty
 tener (mucho) sed
this este, esta; esto
(to) translate traducir
translated .
translated
tree árbol
(to) try tratar, probar
tried
tried
Tuesday martes
(to) turn off apagar, cerrar, parar
turned off
turned off

to a; hasta
today hoy
tomorrow mañana
tonight esta noche
too también; demasiado
too much demasiado
too many demasiados
top parte superior
toward hacia

(to) turn on poner, encender, prender, abrir
turned on
turned on
turtle tortuga
twelve doce
twenty veinte
two dos
two hundred doscientos

U

uncle tío
under debajo de
(to) understand entender
understood
understood
United States Estados Unidos
until hasta

up arriba,
up to hasta
(to) use usar
used
used
usually usualmente

V

vase florero
very muy
(to) visit visitar
visited
visited
vocabulary vocabulario

W

(to) wait (for) esperar
waited (for)
waited (for)
(to) wake up despertar(se)
woke up
woke up
(to) walk caminar
walked
walked

week semana
well bien
what ¿qué?; lo que
when cuándo
where dónde
which que; ¿cuál?
while rato; mientras que
white blanco
who ¿quién?; ¿quienes?

W

wall pared
(to) want querer
wanted
wanted
I'm (very) warm tengo (mucho) calor
it's (very) warm hace (mucho) calor
(to) wash lavar(se)
washed
washed
(to) watch TV ver televisión
watched TV

whom prep. + quién
why ¿por qué?
wife esposa
(to) win ganar (de jugar)
won
won
window ventana
with con
without sin
woman mujer, señorita, señora
women mujeres

watched TV**water** agua**way** manera, modo**we** nosotros**weak** débil**(to) wear** llevar (ropa o joyería)**wore****worn****Wednesday** miércoles**wood** madera**woods** bosque(s)**word** palabra**(to) work** trabajar**worked****worked****(to) write** escribir**wrote****written**

Y

yard patio; espacio que rodea una casa**year** año**yes** sí**yesterday** ayer**you** tú, Ud., Uds.**young** joven**young man** (el) joven**young woman** (la) joven**your** su(s) de Ud. o de Uds.**yours** el tuyo, la tuya,

los tuyos, las tuyas:

el suyo, la suya,

los suyos, las tuyas (de Ud.o de Uds.)