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Apuntes de un curso de

INGLÉS

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Unit 1

1.1 Some basic elements of the sentence.

Personal Pronouns

I	:	yo
you	:	tú
he	:	el
she	:	ella
it	:	
we	:	nosotros
you	:	ustedes
they	:	ellos, ellas

Possessive Adjectives

my	:	mi, mis
your	:	tu , tus
his	:	su, sus (de él)
her	:	su, sus (de ella)
its	:	su, sus
our	:	nuestro, a, os, as
your	:	su, sus (de uds.)
their	:	su, sus (de ellos)

Demonstrative Adjectives

This	:	esto, e, a
That	:	eso, e, a aquel, lla
These	:	estos, estas
Those	:	esos, as, aquellos, as.

Articles

a/an	:	un, una
the	:	el, la, los, las

Prepositions

in	:	en	in the classroom
			in the morning
on	:	en	on the desk
			on Monday
at	:	en	at home
			at ten o'clock
near	:	cerca de	
far from	:	lejos de	
etc.			

1.2 Verb to be: am, is, are.

Positive			Negative		
I	am	(I'm)	I	am not	(I'm not)
You	are	(you're)	You	are not	(you aren't)
He	} is	(he's)	He	} is not	(he isn't)
She		(she's)	She		(she isn't)
It		(it's)	It		(it isn't)
We	} are	(we're)	We	} are not	(we aren't)
You		(you're)	You		(you aren't)
They		(they're)	They		(they aren't)

Positive		Question	
I	am	Am	I ?
You	are	Are	you?
He	} is	Is	{ he?
She		{ she?	
It		{ it?	
We	} are	Are	{ we?
You		{ you ?	
They		{ they?	

1.3 Sentence structure.

Subject	Verb	Complement
I	am	a good student
He	isn't	at home now
We	are	in class
She	is working	hard this term
They	aren't resting	now

Examples:

Is this seat free? No, it isn't.
 Are you tired? Yes, I'm exhausted.

Adjectives

big	: grande	small	: pequeño, chico
little	: pequeño, chico	large	: amplio, grande
long	: largo	tall	: alto
short	: bajo, corto	beautiful	: hermoso
nice	: agradable, bonito	pretty	: bonito
good-looking	: buen mozo, atractivo	thin	: delgado
slim	: delgado	fat	: gordo
ugly	: feo	awful	: espantoso
cheap	: barato	expensive	: caro
easy	: fácil	difficult	: difícil
hard	: difícil, duro	intelligent	: inteligente
foolish	: tonto	bored	: aburrido (estar)
boring	: aburrido (ser)	tired	: cansado (estar)
tiring	: cansador (ser)	amused	: entretenido (estar)
amusing	: entretenido (ser)	interested	: interesado (estar)
interesting	: interesante (ser)	bad	: malo
good	: bueno	comfortable	: cómodo
uncomfortable	: incómodo	famous	: famoso
well-known	: muy conocido	unknown	: desconocido
happy	: feliz	unhappy	: infeliz
sad	: triste	angry	: enojado
young	: joven	old	: viejo
busy	: ocupado	free	: libre, desocupado
available	: disponible, desocupado	hungry	: hambriento
thirsty	: sediento (sed)	hot	: acalorado, calor
cold	: frío	sleepy	: somnoliento (sueño)
lucky	: afortunado (suerte)	patient	: paciente
afraid of	: miedo a, de	right	: correcto (razón)
wrong	: incorrecto, equivocado	careful	: cuidadoso
careless	: descuidado	married	: casado
single	: soltero	divorced	: divorciado
widowed	: viudo	worried	: preocupado
lazy	: flojo	hardworking	: trabajador
funny	: divertido	healthy	: sano, saludable
sick	: enfermo	ill	: enfermo (grave)
private	: particular, privado	public	: público
clean	: limpio	dirty	: sucio
quiet	: tranquilo	noisy	: ruidoso
fast	: rápido	slow	: lento

cloudy	:	nublado	rainy	:	lluvioso
windy	:	ventoso	clear	:	despejado
dark	:	oscuro	sunny	:	soleado
late	:	tarde	early	:	temprano
useful	:	útil	useless	:	inútil
responsible	:	responsable	narrow	:	angosto
wide	:	ancho	closed	:	cerrado
open	:	abierto	dangerous	:	peligroso
safe	:	seguro	asleep	:	dormido
awake	:	despierto	rich	:	rico
poor	:	pobre	important	:	importante
first	:	primero	second	:	segundo
third	:	tercero	in a hurry	:	apurado
in love with	:	enamorado de	on time	:	a tiempo

1.4 Exercises.

CONTINUE TALKING ABOUT THE SUBJECT.

Example: Mr. Johnson is an architect. _____ married

1. Peter is ten and Alice is seven. _____ brother and sister.
2. Today isn't Sunday. _____ Tuesday.
3. This street is wide but _____ crowded in the morning.
4. Your books aren't on the table, _____ on the floor.
5. You and I are in class. _____ in room four.
6. Ellen is very pretty. Unfortunately, _____ married.
7. The weather is warm because _____ spring.

FILL IN WITH AM IS ARE:

1. All my pens _____ in my pencil box.
2. Tom _____ in a hurry.
3. Your house _____ very pretty.
4. Her dogs _____ beautiful.
5. I _____ not an engineer.

6. All our classes _____ interesting.
7. He and She _____ married to each other.
8. Your sister _____ a nice girl.
9. I _____ not tired. _____ you?
10. That building _____ one thousand years old.

A, AN or X ?

1. That restaurant is _____ expensive.
2. These are _____ interesting books.
3. John is _____ attractive boy.
4. You're _____ hour and _____ half late.
5. She isn't wearing _____ uniform.
6. That man is _____ widower and he is _____ honorable person.
7. That lady is _____ housewife and her husband is _____ actor.
8. This is _____ special occasion.
9. Are you in _____ hurry?
10. They are _____ nice boys.

RE-WRITE BY USING AN ADJECTIVE AND THE ARTICLE IF NECESSARY. USE DIFFERENT ADJECTIVES EACH TIME.

1. It is a day. _____
2. Is he an engineer? _____ ?
3. Are Bob and Sue friends? _____ ?
4. Jane isn't an actress. _____
5. Is it a present? _____ ?
6. Those are your shoes. _____

WRITE THESE SENTENCES IN THE CORRECT ORDER. DO NOT ADD ANY WORD.

1. workers – aren't – responsible – they

2. book – amusing – a – very – it – is

3. in – teacher – her – is – office – the?

4. film – the – is – Lord – Rings – the – of – good – a

5. expensive – a – this – is – hotel – very – not

FILL IN WITH THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE UNDERLINED WORD(S).

1. Santiago is a crowded city and _____ streets are very polluted.

2. The Joneses are friendly; _____ house is red and white.

3. Ms. Jenkins is at the park with _____ children.

4. This dictionary is big and _____ covers are strong.

5. David is alone; _____ parents are abroad.

6. We are worried because _____ mother is sick.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. Janet y sus amigos están en la casa de ella.

2. El Sr. Jackson y su señora son abogados. Su oficina queda en el centro.

3. Esta no es la sala de nosotros. Nuestra sala está allá.

4. Los libros de él no están en el suelo.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Is Allan hungry? (sleepy) _____

2. Is Ellen old? (seventeen) _____
3. Are you afraid of ghosts? (black cats) _____
4. Is your dog thirsty? (hungry) _____
5. Two plus two is five. Am I right? (wrong) _____
6. Are you patient? (nervous) _____

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH:

1. (a) ¿Tienes hambre? _____
(b) No, pero estoy muy cansada. _____
2. El papá de ellos no tiene mucha suerte pero es feliz.

3. Nuestros amigos no tienen mucho cuidado con sus cosas.

4. (a) ¿Tu hermano tiene veinte años? _____
(b) No, tiene veintitrés. _____
5. (a) ¿Hace calor en Santiago en Junio?
(b) No. Hace frío. _____

Unit 2

2.1 Prepositions.

In	:	en
on	:	en
at	:	en
behind	:	detrás de
in front of	:	delante de
between	:	entre (dos)
among	:	entre (varios)
next to	:	junto a, al lado de
near	:	cerca de
far from	:	lejos de
under	:	debajo de

2.2 Some uses of in.

inside

in the box
in the bag
in the wallet
in her purse
in my pocket
in the house
in my hand
in bed
in the corner

parts of a building

in the kitchen
in the room
in the classroom
in the office
in the garden

a town, country or area

in the north
 in the south
 in the second region
 in England
 in Osorno

**a book, magazine,
a newspaper etc.**

in this novel
 in that magazine
 in the newspaper
 in your notebook
 in the news

parts of the day

in the morning
 in the afternoon
 in the evening
 (but: at night)

months and seasons

in January
 in (the) summer
 in (the) spring

dressed

the woman in red
 the boy in green

the girl in jeans

transportation

in { the car
 the taxi

by { bus
 airplane
 train
 ship
 bicycle

others

in class
 in two hours
 in fashion
 in the sun
 in the street
 in time

in a hurry
 in the mood
 in a good/bad mood
 in love

2.3 Some uses of on.**touching a surface**

on the table
 on the floor
 on the second floor
 on the wall
 on my lap
 on my shoulders

days and dates

on Sunday
 on Friday morning
 on January 1st.
 on July 10th.
 on Christmas day
 on Thanksgiving day

streets and avenues

on Broadway Avenue
 on the Highway
 on the corner of Kent and Oak Street

transportation

on the bus	on that train
on the plane	on the ship
on a horse	on a bicycle
(and . . . on foot)	

others

on fire	the radio is on/off
on the telephone	on time
on the radio	on vacation
on television	on channel 36
on business	on my way

2.4 Some uses of at.**a point in time**

at three o'clock
 at noon
 at sunset
 at night
 at lunch/dinner time
 at this/that time
 at this/that moment

addresses

at 456 Oxford Street
 at 705 Central Park Avenue

others

at the beginning
 at the end
 at once
 at last
 at present
 at the end
 at the corner

places

at school
 at home
 at work
 at the university
 at the bank
 at the doctor's
 at Carla's
 at the bus stop
 at the corner
 at the door
 at the table
 at the board
 at the window
 at the desk
 at the airport
 at the cinema
 at the restaurant
 at the hotel
 at the gym
 at the stadium

omission

abroad	:	en el extranjero
downtown	:	en el centro
next class	:	la próxima clase
last week	:	la semana pasada
upstairs	:	(en el piso de) arriba
downstairs	:	(en el piso de) abajo

2.5 Question words.

When	?	:	Cuándo	?
Where	?	:	Dónde	?
What	?	:	Qué	?
What time	?	:	(a) Qué hora	?
What color	?	:	(de)Qué color	?
How	?	:	Cómo	?
How old	?	:	Qué edad / cuántos años	?
How far	?	:	A qué distancia	?
How much	?	:	Cuánto cuesta(n)/vale(n)	?
Why	?	:	Por qué	?
Who	?	:	Quién	?
Whose	?	:	De quién (pertenencia)	?

2.6 Possessive pronouns.

Mine	:	ex:	that book is mine.
Yours	:	ex:	The guitar is yours.
His	:	ex:	Those pens are his.
Hers	:	ex:	These notes are hers.
Its			
Ours	:	ex:	The decision is ours.
Yours	:	ex:	Your life is yours.
Theirs	:	ex:	That piece of land is theirs.

2.7 The genitive case: '(s).

Tom's dog.
 James's friends.
 The children's books.
 My sisters' friends.
 Peter and Jason's father.
 The dog's tail.
 Sunday's newspaper.

2.8 Exercises.

COMPLETE WITH IN-ON-AT or X

1. Their coffee break is _____ 9:45 _____ the morning.
2. That bank is _____ Kingston Avenue.
3. We are _____ classroom 4 _____ the first floor.¹
4. The meeting is _____ next Monday _____ nine sharp.
5. What time are you _____ home?
6. Carmen is not _____ Chile. She is _____ abroad.
7. Mother isn't _____ the kitchen; she is _____ upstairs.
8. The party is _____ Paula's _____ Friday night.
9. The weather is warm _____ Santiago _____ September.
10. The bank is _____ the corner of Madison and Broadway.
11. Her children are _____ school _____ this time.
12. Are all the passengers _____ the plane?
13. We are always _____ time for class.
14. Is Oxford _____ England or _____ the United States?
15. There is a man _____ the door.

WRITE THE CORRESPONDING QUESTIONS:

1. _____?
That jacket is \$200.
2. _____?
Those things over there are tea cups.
3. _____?
We are sleepy because it's late.
4. _____?
Their puppy is two months old.

¹American English: first floor. British English: ground floor.

5. _____?

My birthday is in July.

6. _____?

Her office is ten blocks from here.

7. _____?

His wife is a lawyer.

8. _____?

Your socks are under your bed.

9. _____?

No, I'm not very worried.

10. _____?

The bank is in front of the supermarket.

11. _____?

Magnum is a private investigator.

12. _____?

It's a quarter to one now.

13. _____?

His new sweat shirt is red and white.

14. _____?

Your project is perfect.

15. _____?

Their sister is a fashion designer.

16. _____?

She is upset because he is late for lunch.

FILL IN WITH THE CORRESPONDING QUESTION WORD.

1. _____ is the station from here?

It's ten minutes by bus.

2. _____ are your mother's eyes?

They're brown.

3. _____ are you so happy?

Because I'm in love.

4. _____ the next show?

It's at 9:45.

5. _____ are those boys?

They're my brothers.

6. _____ are those sneakers?

They are \$29.

7. _____ is her husband?

He is an expert in electronics.

8. _____ is in the kitchen?

The boys are there.

TRANSLATE

1. (a) ¿Dónde está el paradero?

_____?

(b) Está cerca de aquí. Está en la esquina de Norton y Fresh.

_____.

2. (a) ¿A qué hora es su clase (de ella)?

_____?

(b) Es a las 11 de la mañana.

_____.

3. ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

_____?

Es el 31 de marzo.

_____.

(a) ¿Qué hora es? Tengo hambre. _____

5. ¿Dónde están tus hermanos a esta hora? ¿Están en el colegio?

_____?

6. (a) ¿A qué hora estás en la casa?

_____.

(b) Después de la 7:00 p.m.

_____.

7. (a) Mis apuntes no están en el cajón. ¿Dónde están?
_____?
- (b) ¡Mira! Están en el suelo, debajo de tu escritorio.

8. (a) ¿Por qué estás preocupado?
_____?
- (b) No estoy preocupado, tengo hambre y sueño.
_____?

PROVIDE THE CORRESPONDING QUESTION TAG.

1. This is a nice sweater, _____?
2. Your boots aren't too dirty, _____?
3. Your mother is a teacher, _____?
4. The students are very busy, _____?
5. I'm not late, _____?
6. The Gibsons are at home, _____?
7. The bus stop is far _____?
8. These grapes aren't very sweet, _____?
9. It's hot today, _____?
10. Unfortunately, we aren't on vacation, _____?
11. Your phone number is 246-3123, _____?
12. I'm not wrong, _____?

EXPRESS CORRECTLY USING THE '(S)

example: This is the book of John. This is John's book.

1. The new dress of Lucille is very elegant.

2. This is the toilet of the men, and that is the toilet of the women.

3. The classroom of those students is upstairs.

4. The meeting of the students is very important.

5. The wife of James is a nurse.

6. The bicycle of the brother of Alice is good.

7. The house of Jenny and Pat is far away.

8. The tail of that dog is cute.

9. I'm the mother of Jason and Sam.

10. The office of my boss isn't very big.

TRANSLATE

1. La reunión de alumnos es a las 7:00, ¿verdad?

2. Las pruebas de los alumnos de Mr. Collins están muy buenas, ¿cierto?

3. Esa es la oficina del jefe de ellas.

4. Mi diccionario está al lado del de Jim.

5. ¿Cuándo es el cumpleaños de tu papá?

6. ¿Cómo se llama tu tío?

7. ¿Alo? ¿Dónde estás? -Estamos donde Felipe.

8. ¿Cómo se llama el hermano de la amiga de tu polola?

9. El hermano de Michael Jackson no es blanco, ¿verdad?

10. El diario del domingo es interesante y entretenido, ¿cierto?

AVOID REPETITION. REPHRASE USING POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. These shoes are my shoes.

2. Those pencils aren't her pencils.

3. These notes aren't your notes. Where are my notes?

4. Their project is very good, but your project is excellent, isn't it?

5. These gloves aren't my gloves. Are they your gloves?

6. Her brother is sixteen. How old is your brother?

7. His house is near here. My house is far. What about your house?

8. John's dad is an accountant. What's your dad?

WRITE WHOSE QUESTIONS.

1. _____?
That jacket is mine.
2. _____?
This is my brother's car.
3. _____?
This new computer is Peter's.
4. _____?
Katty's toys are under her bed.
5. _____?
This dictionary is yours.
6. _____?
That's the dog's ball.
7. _____?
They are the teacher's documents.
8. _____?
These potato chips are ours.

TRANSLATE

1. Mi oficina queda cerca del centro. ¿A qué distancia queda la tuya?

La mía queda a media hora en metro.

2. Hay unos apuntes debajo de la mesa. ¿De quién son? ¿Son tuyos?

No. Son de Jackie.

3. ¿Por qué estás tan pálida? ¿Tienes frío?

No, me da miedo la oscuridad.

4. Este sandwich está exquisito. ¿Cómo está el tuyo John? ¿Jenny, no tienes hambre?

5. La casa de la esquina es super vieja; pero es interesante, ¿no?

6. ¿Cuánto valen esos C.Ds? No son muy caros, ¿verdad?

No mucho. Valen sólo \$15.

Unit 3

3.1 Some regular verbs.

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Spanish
answer	answered	answered	: contestar, responder
ask	asked	asked	: preguntar, pedir
call	called	called	: llamar
close	closed	closed	: cerrar
cook	cooked	cooked	: cocinar
cry	cried	cried	: llorar
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed	: disfrutar
finish	finished	finished	: terminar
hate	hated	hated	: odiar, disgustar
invite	invited	invited	: invitar
laugh	laughed	laughed	: reír
learn	learned/learnt	learn/learnt	: aprender
like	liked	liked	: gustar
listen	listened	listened	: escuchar
live	lived	lived	: vivir
look	looked	looked	: mirar
love	loved	loved	: amar, encantar
marry sb.	married	married	: casarse con alguien
miss	missed	missed	: echar de menos, extrañar, perder
need	needed	needed	: necesitar
open	opened	opened	: abrir
play	played	played	: jugar, tocar (piano)
pronounce	pronounced	pronounced	: pronunciar
rain	rained	rained	: llover
snow	snowed	snowed	: nevar
show	showed	showed	: mostrar
smell	smelled	smelled	: oler

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Spanish
smile	smiled	smiled	: sonreír
start	started	started	: comenzar
stay	stayed	stayed	: permanecer, quedarse
study	studied	studied	: estudiar
talk	talked	talked	: conversar
taste	tasted	tasted	: gustar, tener gusto
translate	translated	translated	: traducir
travel	traveled	traveled	: viajar
type	typed	typed	: escribir a máquina
use	used	used	: usar, utilizar
visit	visited	visited	: visitar
wait	waited	waited	: esperar
walk	walked	walked	: caminar
wash	washed	washed	: lavar
work	worked	worked	: trabajar

3.2 Some irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Spanish
be	was/were	been	: ser, estar
begin	began	begun	: comenzar
bring	brought	brought	: traer
buy	bought	bought	: comprar
come	came	come	: venir
cut	cut	cut	: cortar
do	did	done	: hacer
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	: soñar
drink	drank	drunk	: beber
drive	drove	driven	: conducir, manejar
eat	ate	eaten	: comer
fall	fell	fallen	: caer
feel	felt	felt	: sentir
get	got	got/gotten	: obtener, conseguir (entre otros)
go	went	gone	: ir
have	had	had	: tener, servirse
hear	heard	heard	: oír
know	knew	known	: saber, conocer
leave	left	left	: irse, dejar, abandonar
lose	lost	lost	: perder
make	made	made	: hacer, confeccionar

Infinitive	Past	Past participle	Spanish
meet	met	met	: conocer, reunirse
pay	paid	paid	: pagar
read	read	read	: leer
ring	rang	rung	: sonar (teléfono, timbre)
run	ran	run	: correr
see	saw	seen	: ver
sell	sold	sold	: vender
sit	sat	sat	: sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	: dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	: hablar
stand	stood	stood	: pararse
swim	swam	swum	: nadar
take	took	taken	: tomar
teach	taught	taught	: enseñar
wake up	woke up	waken up	: despertar
wear	wore	worn	: vestir, usar
write	wrote	written	: escribir

3.3 Verbs + Prepositions.

NOTE : sth = something
sb = somebody

listen to sb/sth	: escuchar a alguien/algo
wait for sth/sb	: esperar algo/a alguien
laugh at sth/sb	: reirse de
talk to sb	: hablar con
talk about sb/sth	: hablar de/acerca de
look at sth/sb	: mirar algo/alguien
look for sth/sb	: buscar
look after sb/sth	: cuidar
ask for sth	: pedir algo
ask sb for sth	: pedirle algo a alguien
think about-of sth/sb	: pensar en
shout at sb	: gritarle a

3.4 Verbs without Preposition.

visit sb/sth	:	visitar
invite sb	:	invitar a alguien
call sb	:	llamar
ask sb	:	preguntar a alguien
help sb	:	ayudar a alguien
tell sb	:	contar a alguien

3.5 Present Continuous.

TO BE + ING

It is used to express an action that takes place in the moment of speaking.

Examples: We are studying English **now**.
The students aren't watching T.V. **now**

3.6 Exercises.

TRANSFORM INTO NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE:

1. That girl is eating a big ham and cheese sandwich.

2. The new student is working very hard.

3. The children are playing soccer.

4. We're listening to the radio.

5. It is raining very hard.

6. She is wearing a yellow jacket.

COMPLETE WITH THE VERB IN -ING

1. The children are _____ (have) lunch.
2. The students are _____ (pay) attention.
3. Bob is _____ (live) in Los Angeles and he is _____ (study) there too.
4. I'm _____ (cook) my lunch. What are you _____ (do)?
5. The dog is _____ (run) and _____ (play) with the boys.
6. We aren't _____ (listen) to music at the moment. We are _____ (work) now.
7. David is _____ (write) a letter to his girlfriend Terri.
8. Hurry up ! The train is _____ (leave).
9. Those girls are _____ (wait) for the bus.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE MOMENT?

1. We – read – the newspaper.

2. I – learn – English.

3. My classmates – watch – TV.

4. We – do – exercises in class.

5. Our teacher – drink – coffee.

6. It – rain – in the south.

7. I – practise – my pronunciation.

8. We – write – in our notebooks.

COMPLETE WITH THE ING FORM OF ONE OF THE VERBS GIVEN:
TAKE-BUILD-GET UP-RAIN-COME-HAVE-WEAR-COOK-STAND

1. (a) They _____ a new hotel downtown, aren't they?
(b) You _____ on my foot.
(c) Oh, I'm sorry.

2. Mary is in the kitchen. She _____ a delicious cake.

3. Hurry up! The bus _____ .

4. My sister _____ breakfast, my brother _____ a shower and I'm

5. They _____ raincoats and umbrellas because it _____ .

WRITE THE QUESTION.

1. _____ (you – watch television?)
No, I'm not. I'm cooking in the kitchen.

2. _____ (Mrs. Kent's children – play?)
No, they aren't. They are asleep.

3. _____ (What – you – do?)
I'm preparing a report.

4. _____ (that clock – work?)
No, it isn't. It's broken.

5. _____ (Why – you – run?)
Because I'm in a hurry.

6. _____ (What – Rod – do?)
He's swimming in the sea.

7. _____ (Why – you – cry?)
Because this movie is very sad.

8. _____ (Whose shoes – Penny – wear?)
She's wearing Annie's.
9. _____ (What – he – read?)
He's reading East of Eden.
10. _____ (Who – Paul – wait for – at – the
corner?)
He is waiting for his fiancée.

GIVE A SHORT AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE ANSWER AND ADD INFORMATION USING THE **PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR THE SIMPLE PRESENT OF TO BE**.

1. Are you feeling well?

2. Is it raining?

3. Are we all watching television?

4. Is your teacher singing?

5. Are you eating?

6. Is your classmate laughing?

7. Is the sun shining?

8. Am I wearing yellow shoes?

9. Is the secretary typing a paper?

10. Are the girls going out tonight?

TRANSLATE

1. (a) ¿Qué están haciendo aquí?

- (b) Estamos esperando a nuestras compañeras.

2. (a) ¿A dónde vas?

- (b) Voy para arriba, porque la biblioteca está en el cuarto piso.

3. (a) ¿Qué está comiendo tu hermano?

- (b) Está comiendo pollo con papas fritas.

4. (a) Profe, ¿El ejercicio de quién está revisando?

- (b) Estoy revisando el suyo y está muy bueno.

5. (a) ¿Dónde está tu perrito?

- (b) Está en el parque muy contento porque está jugando con los niños.

6. (a) ¿Qué está escribiendo la profesora en el pizarrón?

- (b) Está escribiendo las respuestas correctas.

7. (a) Esos niños están celebrando el cumpleaños de Christian, ¿verdad?

- (b) Sí, y lo están pasando super bien.

8. (a) ¿Por qué estás usando bufanda? No hace frío.

- (b) ¿No? bueno, yo tengo frío.

Unit 4

4.1 The simple present.

Affirmative	S	(F.A.)	present	complement
	I	always	do	my work
	you		sing	very well
	he	never	watches	television
	she		works	in a restaurant
	It	usually	rains	a lot in that city
	we		call	them up
	you	seldom	attend	classes on Saturday
	they		live	far from here

negative	s	auxiliary do/does not	infinitive	complement
	I	don't (do not)	work	on Saturday
	you	don't	need	an umbrella
	he	doesn't (does not)	have	much common sense
	she	doesn't	like	that kind of music
	It	doesn't	rain	much
	we	don't usually	listen	to jerk conversation
	you	don't	come	on foot
	they	don't	have	any interest, do they?

interrogative	Q.W.	auxiliary do/does	s	infinitive	complement
		do	I	need	a dictionary?
		do	you	like	sugar in your tea?
		does	he	have	any brothers?
		does	she	live	alone?
		does	it	hurt?	
		do	we	have	a hammer at home?
		do	they	play	soccer well?
	Where	do	you	spend	your vacation?
	Why	does	she	arrive	late?
	How much	do	these shoes	cost?	
	Where	does	their sister	work?	
	Who	do	they	live with?	

4.2 Short answers and tags.

Examples: Do you like bananas?
Yes, I **do**.
Does she play tennis?
No, she **doesn't**.
Does she buy the paper everyday?
Yes, she **does**.
Do the girls cook?
No, they **don't**. Their mother **does**.

- Those students don't work very hard, **do they?**
- Their father doesn't like pop music, **does he?**
- Mary doesn't have a car, **does she?**
- You live in an apartment, **don't you?**
- She dances very well, **doesn't she?**
- That exercise has a lot of mistakes, **doesn't it?**

4.3 Frequency adverbs, expressions and other time expressions.

always	:	siempre
almost always	:	casi siempre
very often	:	muy a menudo, muy seguido
often	:	a menudo, seguido
usually	:	usualmente
frequently	:	frecuentemente, con frecuencia
generally	:	generalmente
sometimes	:	algunas veces, a veces
seldom	:	rara vez, no muy seguido
rarely	:	rara vez, no muy seguido
hardly ever	:	casi nunca
almost never	:	casi nunca
never	:	nunca

every	{	day	:	todos	{	los días
	{	week	:		{	las semanas
	{	year	:		{	los años
	{	Saturday	:		{	los sábados
	{	summer	:		{	los veranos

once a week	:	una vez a la semana
twice a month	:	dos veces al mes
three times a day	:	tres veces al día
every toher day	:	día por medio
from nine to four	:	de nueve a cuatro
on Monday(s)	:	el (los) lunes
on weekends	:	los fines de semana
in (the) summer	:	en el verano

Still: todavía, aún.

- She still loves him.
- We still live in that house.
- Sam still works for that company, doesn't he?

Not ... anymore: **ya no, no más.**

- She doesn't love him anymore.
- We don't live in that house anymore.
- Sam doesn't work for that company anymore, does he?

4.4 Questions to ask about frequency.

How often ...?: **¿Con qué frecuencia? o ¿Cada cuánto tiempo?**

- How often do they go to the cinema?
They go there twice a week.
- How often does their grandmother visit them?
She seldom visits them because she lives far away.
- How often do you have tests?
We have tests every two weeks.

...ever...?: **¿Alguna vez?**

- Do you ever watch television?
Yes, I do. I watch TV everyday.
- Does your boss ever arrive late?
No, he doesn't. He never arrives late.
- Does their friend ever cook?
No, she doesn't. She always eats fast food.

4.5 Exercises.

Read the following and translate it orally, into Spanish.

Mr. Rogers is a taxi driver. He works long hours. He generally gets up at six or six thirty in the morning; then he has a shower, he drinks a cup of coffee and he leaves home at about seven. He doesn't get back home until eight thirty in the evening. He drives long hours, doesn't he?. Fortunately, he enjoys his job very much and he gets enough money.

He has two boys. They are eight and ten. They attend school in the morning and they go home for lunch. After lunch, they take a rest and then they do their homework. They are very good students and they always get very good grades. Their mother helps them with their duties and then the boys see some cartoons, but Mrs. Rogers doesn't let them watch television after seven, because she doesn't like the programs that they show at that time. She thinks that they aren't good for children. She is right, isn't she?

What tense did we use to describe personal opinions, likes, routine and daily activities?

Write complete AFFIRMATIVE sentences using the information given.

Example: Mandy–come–school–bus

Mandy comes to school by bus.

1. I–like–cinema.

2. They–watch–television–night.

3. Tommy–play–soccer–friends.

4. He and I–listen–radio–everyday.

5. We–cut–grass–twice a month.

6. He–like–read–science fiction–books.

7. I–want–piece–that pie.

Fill in with DO or DOES.

1. (a) _____ Nick and Jenny get up early?

(b) Nick _____ , but Jenny _____ n't.

2. (a) _____ lessons start at two here?

(b) No, they _____ n't.

3. _____ you like to live in the city?

4. The little girl _____ n't like dogs, _____ she?
5. His children _____ n't watch movies after seven, _____ they?
6. (a) _____ his sons play tennis?
 (b) Yes, they _____ and they play very well.
7. Their mother _____ n't teach French. What language _____ she teach?
8. You're wrong. Peanuts _____ n't grow in trees.
9. This pen isn't mine. I _____ n't have any red pen because I _____ not like them.
10. (a) _____ Their mother work in a bank?
 (b) No, She _____ n't.
 (a) Where _____ she work? _____ you know?
 (b) Yes, I _____ . She works in a hospital.

Change the following sentences into negative.

1. Tom attends classes on Saturday.

2. I write postcards very often.

3. Samantha helps her classmates with work.

4. My brother's daughter likes to eat vegetables.

5. I have money.

6. He gets up at six on Saturday morning.

7. They live near here.

8. Their sister has three children.

Write complete interrogative sentences.

1. He-lives-parents.

?

2. You-study-alone.

?

3. They-do-homework-everyday.

?

4. What time-you-have-lunch-weekdays?

?

5. When-you-have-another-test?

?

6. How far-he-live-here?

?

7. How many-apples-that-lady-want?

?

8. Whose-telephone number-you-need?

?

9. How much-water-you-drink-daily?

?

10. Where-this bus-stop?

?

11. How often-snow-town?

?

Answer these questions with a short answer and another containing additional information.

1. Do you like romantic movies?

2. Does your teacher give you much homework?

3. Do you study everyday?

4. Does this building have four floors?

5. Do you go home by subway?

6. Do you want some cherries?

Answer these questions. Give short or complete answers as it corresponds.

1. Where do you live?

2. Do you like to go shopping?

3. How often do you go to the movies?

4. Does it rain much in your hometown?

5. Do you play any sports on weekends?

6. What time do you get up on weekdays?

7. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

8. How many days a week do you attend English classes?

9. Do you have a dictionary?

10. How do you come to the university?

11. What time does your first class begin?

12. Why do you want to learn English?

13. Do you ever try to practice English with your classmates?

Choose one of the verbs to complete sentences in the Simple Present, affirmative or negative. You may use the verb more than once.

work – cost – boil – like – cook – open – be – have – teach – close – speak – wash – drive – go – sell – eat

1. She _____ very clever. She _____ three languages.

2. Banks _____ at nine in the morning and they _____ at two in some countries.

3. We usually _____ lunch at one thirty or two.

4. He _____ films very much and he often _____ to the cinema.

5. They _____ newspapers in that stand, don't they?

6. My friend _____ a nurse. She _____ in a hospital for children.

7. Those T-shirts _____ on sale and they are very inexpensive. They _____ only three dollars.

8. Water _____ at 100°C.

9. He _____ to eat fruit. He always _____ two or three units a day.

10. Mr. Fit _____ home on foot, doesn't he?

11. You _____ a twin sister, don't you?
12. He _____ married, _____ he?
13. Their father _____ Maths and he _____ a very good teacher.

Write the corresponding question.

1. _____
No, their elder brother doesn't work in a bank.
2. _____
We have only one test a month.
3. _____
The train leaves at 6:00 o'clock.
4. _____
No, Sasha and Melissa never eat meat.
5. _____
They go to the theater twice a year.
6. _____
Samantha usually does her homework in the evening.

Translate into English. Be careful with the tenses.

1. (a) ¿Qué hace tu hermana? ¿Trabaja o estudia?

- (b) Trabaja en una tienda en las tardes y estudia en las mañanas.

2. (a) ¿Cuántos hijos tiene la Sra. Allen?

- (b) Tiene dos, creo.

(a) Estás equivocada, porque tiene tres y está esperando el cuarto.

3. (a) ¿Qué haces los fines de semana? ¿Te quedas en la casa o sales con tus amigos?

(b) Los sábados salgo y los domingos me quedo en casa con mi familia. Almorzamos juntos y eso me gusta mucho, porque en la semana todos estamos ocupados y apurados y no tenemos mucho tiempo para conversar.

4. (a) ¿Qué estás haciendo aquí?

(b) Estoy haciendo mis tareas. ¿Quieres trabajar conmigo?

- (a) Si, pero dime, ¿siempre las haces en la cafetería? Yo no puedo trabajar aquí porque hay mucho ruido.

- (b) Yo no tengo problemas con eso, pero si quieres podemos trabajar en la sala.

- (a) Buena idea. Trabajemos allá.

Tell us something about your and your family's daily activities, likes, dislikes and/or opinions.

Unit 5

5.1 Imperatives.

Commands, orders, instructions:

infinitive, will you?	Don't + infinitive.
Come and sit down, please.	Don't chew gum in class.
Stay in the house, will you?	Don't make noise, will you?
Get up.	Don't shout at me, will you?
Mix the butter with the sugar.	Don't walk.
Be quiet, will you?	Don't be lazy.

Invitations, suggestions:

Let's + infinitive.	Let's not +infinitive.
Let's go, shall we?	Let's not go by subway.
Let's study together.	Let's not buy that material.
Let's have lunch at two.	Let's not eat here, shall we?

5.2 Complement/object pronouns.

me	:	me, mí.
you	:	te, tí, le, usted.
him	:	le, él.
her	:	le, ella
it	:	lo, el, la.
us	:	nos, nosotros.
you	:	les, ustedes, las, los.
them	:	les, ellos.

Examples:

- I'm looking at **her**.
- Listen to **me**, please.

- Our friend is waiting for **us** upstairs.
- This present is for **him**.

5.3 Exercises.

Replace the underlined word by the corresponding **complement pronoun**:

1. Luke and Derby are busy. The manager is talking to Luke and Derby.

2. Our teacher is explaining the lesson and we're listening to the teacher.

3. We're checking our exercises. Stan is writing the exercises on the board.

4. The whiteboard is on the wall. Bill is standing in front of the whiteboard.

5. Grandmother's with her grandchildren and she is telling the grandchildren some tales.

6. Are they staying with you and your family?.

7. Is this delicious pizza for you and me?

8. Jack isn't here. Are you waiting for Jack?

9. Your homework is excellent. Why are you doing your homework again?

10. These pictures are wonderful. Show these pictures to your friends.

Translate:

1. Seque al sol. _____
2. No me grites. _____
3. Coma poca sal. _____
4. Apúrense, ¿quieren? _____
5. Hierva por quince minutos. _____
6. No planche. _____
7. Haz todas las tareas. _____
8. No coma en la sala. _____
9. Ayúdame con estas bolsas, ¿ya? _____
10. Lleguen temprano, ¿ya? _____
11. Ven para arriba. _____
12. Préstame tu lápiz rojo, ¿ya? _____
13. Démosles sus notas. _____
14. ¿Salgamos hoy? ¿ya? _____
15. ¿Invitemos a Paul? ¿ya? _____
16. No hagamos este ejercicio. _____
17. No comamos después de las siete, ¿ya? _____
18. Llamemos a Jim. _____
19. Visitémoslas el domingo. _____
20. Comprémosle un vestido. _____
21. No veamos televisión. _____
22. ¿Escuchemos radio? ¿ya? _____
23. Esperémosla aquí. _____
24. No arrendemos este video. _____

Suggest something using an imperative.

1. (a) It's raining.

(b) _____

2. (a) I'm hungry.

(b) _____

3. (a) Mary's alone.

(b) _____

4. (a) I'm not feeling well.

(b) _____

5. (a) It's too hot in here.

(b) _____

6. (a) This exercise is very difficult.

(b) _____

7. (a) My car isn't working well.

(b) _____

Do you know how to cook?. Write your favorite recipe.

Unit 6

Simple Past

INTERROGATIVE:

(QW)+**DID**+ S + **INFINITIVE** + C?

AFFIRMATIVE:

S+Verb in **Past** + C.

NEGATIVE:

S+ **DID NOT** + **INFINITIVE** + C.

Examples:

- **Did** you **have** lunch?
Yes, I **did**. I **had** lunch at two o'clock.
- Where **did** you **go** last night?
We **went** to the movies.
- **Did** she **call** her mother?
No, she **didn't**.
- Sarah and Tom **left** home early today, **didn't** they?

Remember that verb BE does not use auxiliaries but its own conjugated forms

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

Examples:

A: **Were** you at the lecture?

B: Yes, I **was**. Where **were** you?

A: I **wasn't** there because I **was** very busy?

Time expressions:

LAST	{	night week month year summer Tuesday time term winter
------	---	---

... ago = hace, atrás.

Examples:

- a week **ago** = hace una semana.
- long time **ago** = largo tiempo atrás.
- months **ago** = hace meses, meses atrás.

Exercises:

1. Transform into negative:

(a) She studied a lot for that test.

(b) He wrote that wonderful book.

(c) He was a good writer.

(d) The little girl received a lot of gifts on her birthday.

(e) I did my homework better this time.

2. Transform into interrogative.

(a) He tried to understand the message.

(b) The maid opened the door.

(c) David climbed up the mountain.

(d) She left her purse on the bus.

(e) Jack's mother sent him to bed.

3. Ask the corresponding question.

(a) _____
She put all the sandwiches on the table.

(b) _____
Yes, all of us came on time.

(c) _____
We had little time to do the exercises.

(d) _____
Patsy and Linda arrived at 8:10 today.

(e) _____
She answered only one question.

(f) _____
Columbus discovered America more than five hundred years ago.

(g) _____
He bought a delicious red wine.

(h) _____
The C.D. cost only five dollars.

(i) _____
We finished our supper half an hour ago.

4. Translate:

(a) ¿Qué te pasó la clase pasada? No te ví.

(b) No pude venir porque tuve mucho que hacer en la oficina y mi jefe no estaba. Era muy tarde cuando terminé mi trabajo. ¿Hicieron muchos ejercicios?

(c) Sí, hicimos varios? Te los presto?

(d) Sí por favor. ¿Me podrías prestar tu cuaderno hasta el martes?

(e) No estuviste el domingo en tu casa, ¿verdad?

(f) No, fuimos fuera de Santiago con unos amigos. Lo pasamos muy bien. El tiempo estuvo muy bueno.

(g) ¿Qué más hicieron?

(h) Caminamos harto, jugamos futbol, y preparamos un asado. Volvimos tarde en la noche. ¿Y tú que hiciste?

(i) Fuí al cine con una amiga y aunque la película era bien buena, a ella no le gustó mucho. Me fuí a la casa temprano y ví televisión. Un poco fome, ¿verdad?

5. Answer these questions with short or complete answers as it corresponds.

(a) Where were you born?

(b) What time did you get up today?

(c) What did you have for breakfast?

(d) How did you get from your house to this place today?

(e) How long did you have to wait for the bus/ subway etc.?

(f) Were you a good student at school? Did you study hard?

(g) What did you do yesterday after class?

(h) How was the weather last weekend?

Write five lines telling us about your last vacation, weekend, trip or any other past event.

Unit 7

7.1 The Past Continuous

S	WAS/WERE	(not)VERB+ING
They	were	studying
She	wasn't	cooking
Were	you	sleeping?
What was	he	doing?

7.2 Exercises.

Ask the corresponding questions.

1. _____

The policemen were talking to the driver.

2. _____

We were standing there for an hour or more.

3. _____

The Joneses were living abroad for three months.

4. _____

I was working in a bank in 1992.

5. _____

We were having lunch at that time.

6. _____

He was sleeping at that hour because he was really tired.

7. _____

Y was wearing my sister's jacket at the conference.

8. _____

Peter was telling me why he didn't come last class.

9. _____

No, I'm sorry. I wasn't listening to you.

10. _____

Her mother was cleaning her shoes this morning.

7.3 Review of other tenses.

Fill in with **am, is, are, was, were, will, do, does, did, let's, shall**.

1. _____ your father sleeping at that time?
2. _____ you here at 7:00 this morning?
3. Pass me the salt, _____ you?
4. Look! Who _____ that pretty girl over there?
5. I _____ planning to have a party next Saturday. _____ you want to come?
6. It _____ hot in here. _____ open the window?
7. When _____ you born?
8. What _____ your favorite music?
9. _____ I right? – Sorry, I _____ not think so.
10. I _____ not know about the test. Look! The teacher _____ coming there. _____ ask her.
11. What _____ she study?
12. Where _____ your brother work?
13. When _____ you last go to the beach?
14. _____ you call me last night? I _____ at home.

7.4 Exercises:

Choose between am-is-are-was-were (aff. or neg.) to complete the conversation.

1. (a) Please, be quiet. I _____ trying to do this homework and it _____ hard. By the way, where _____ the dictionary?
 (b) It _____ here a while ago, but Jane _____ using it now.
2. (a) What happened here? There _____ a lot of canapes on this tray a moment ago, but now there _____ any.
 (b) I _____ sorry, Claire, but _____ very hungry and those canapes _____ so good!
 (a) Would you like some more?
 (b) No, thanks. I _____ very hungry anymore. But _____ there some more whisky? My glass _____ empty.
 (a) Certainly Bob. I'll bring you some more in a minute. _____ one bottle enough?

7.5 Translate into correct English:

1. El último gran terremoto fue en marzo de 1985, ¿verdad?

2. Pedro estaba en el teléfono, te estaba esperando. Deberías apurarte porque dijo que estaba en un teléfono público.

3. Estuve haciendo mis compras esta mañana. Había unas botas en liquidación pero no eran mi talla . Lo sentí mucho porque hace frío y las necesito.

4. Vi a Freddy como a las tres de la mañana. Venía de una fiesta, parece, porque iba bailando sólo por la calle. Estaba de muy buen humor, pero los vecinos no, porque teníamos mucho sueño y no pudimos dormir más con sus cantos.

5. ¿Por qué estuviste ausente ayer?

6. Cuando llegué a mi casa anoche, me encontré sola. El perro dormía frente a la chimenea y el gato jugaba con una pelotita en el rincón. Mis padres no estaban porque andaban en el supermercado haciendo compras.

7.6 Complete the story with the past tense of the verbs in brackets.

Last year, my husband and I (go)went to a friend's wedding in Italy. We (drive) _____ to Sorrento and then, after the wedding we (do) _____ some sightseeing and we (take)_____ some photographs. It (be)_____ quite hot and we (decide) to go to the beach outside the city. We (change) _____ into our swimsuits and (leave) _____ our clothes, passports and cameras in the car. We (spend)_____ the day on the beach. Then we (go)_____ back to the car at four o'clock but we couldn't find the car!. We (have) nothing except our swimsuits and little money. We (buy)_____ some cheap clothes and (go)_____ to the police station. We (tell)_____ the police what had happened. The (find)_____ the car two days later quite near the beach. Our passports, clothes and even our camewras (be)_____ in the car . There (be) _____ a note that (read)_____ "Thanks for the ride . We (like)_____ your car very much. Ciao"

7.7 There Be: Hay

Countable and uncountable nouns

- **Countable nouns:** Things we can count. We can make them plural.
Boy, girl, book, apples, picture, flower, etc.

Ex.: Two boys, five oranges, some girls, many people.

- **Uncountable nouns:** Things we cannot count. They have no plural. They are always singular.

Water, oil, beer, sugar, fish, chicken, music, information, bread, advice, information, furniture, luggage, baggage, news, permission, traffic, trouble, work, homework, weather, progress, chaos, hair, fish, fruit, paper,

There is (isn't) = singular (There was/ has been/ had been etc.)

There are (aren't) = plural (There were/ have been/ etc)

We use quantifiers to specify quantities.

Enough = suficiente

Ex.: There is enough time.

Several = varios

Ex.: There are several students in the cafeteria.

Some = algunos, algo de

Ex.: There are **some exercises** in that book.

There is **some bread** in that bag.

Any = ¿Algún? ¿Alguno? ¿Algo?

Ex.: Is there **any pet** in your house?

Is there **any fruit** for desert?

Are there **any people** on the second floor?

NOTE: Please note that the words people (gente), vegetables (verdura), and clothes (ropa) are plurals in English.

Not any = ningún, ninguna, nada de.

Ex. There is **not any** homework for tomorrow

There **are not** any fresh vegetables.

No = ningún, nada de:

Ex.: There is **no** money. There are **no** free seats.

Much (mucho, mucha) and **little** (/poco, poca) with uncountable nouns.

Ex.: There isn't much time. There's little milk in the fridge.

Many (muchos, muchas) **Few** (pocos, pocas). With countable nouns.

Ex.: There are many new students this year. There are few girls in that class.

A lot (of) : muchos, muchas, mucho, mucha, un montón de, harto etc. Countable and uncountable nouns.

Ex.: There's a lot of pollution in Santiago. There are a lot of cars.

HOW MUCH.....? ¿Cuánto, cuánta...? How much money is there?

HOW MANY.....? ¿Cuántos, cuántas? How many boys are there in your class?

7.8 Exercises

1. Fill in with:

(a) MUCH or MANY

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. _____ | people | 6. _____ | furniture |
| 2. _____ | beer | 7. _____ | news |
| 3. _____ | students | 8. _____ | questions |
| 4. _____ | pens | 9. _____ | clothes |
| 5. _____ | information | 10. _____ | newspapers |

(b) FEW or LITTLE

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | coffee | 6. _____ | money |
| 2. _____ | bananas | 7. _____ | doubts |
| 3. _____ | transportation | 8. _____ | buses |
| 4. _____ | time | 9. _____ | homework |
| 5. _____ | visitors | 10. _____ | oranges. |

2. Transform into interrogative and negative.

Example : There's a lot of fruit in the refrigerator:

Is there *any* fruit ...?

There isn't *any* fruit ... or There is *no* fruit ...

(a) There are a lot of people on that train.

(b) There is a lot of information in the paper today.

(c) There is a lot of bread in the bag.

(d) There are a lot of students in class.

3. Make the corresponding question:

(a) There is only one banana.

(b) There are around three bottles of milk

(c) There are many students in class today.

(d) There is a kilo of meat in the refrigerator.

(e) There is no butter.

4. Translate:

(a) No tengo tiempo. Hay demasiadas cosas que hacer para la próxima semana.

(b) Hay sólo una prueba. No tenemos que estudiar mucho.

(c) i. ¿Cuántas personas hay en la sala?

ii. Hay muy pocas. ¿Habrá clases?

(d) Va a haber una gran fiesta en la FECH el próximo mes. ¿Sabes algo?

(e) Hay muy poco pan. Tenemos que comprar. ¿Vamos al super mercado?

(f) Quiero hacer un tutti fruti. ¿Cuánta fruta hay? Parece que no hay mucha.

(g) Hubo mucha gente en la fiesta el sábado pasado. Había como 40 personas.

(h) Siempre ha habido muchos accidentes en feriados largos.

Unit 8

8.1 Modals

Can	:	Know how to, strong possibility, capacity.
could	:	Requests, past of can.
May	:	Permission, probability.
Might	:	Remote probability.
Must	:	Obligation, deduction, strong advice.
Mustn't	:	Prohibition.
Shall	:	Suggestion, invitation.
Should	:	Advice, suggestion.
Needn't	:	Absence of obligation or necessity.

Examples:

Our brother **can** swim very well.

She **can't** run very fast, **Can** she?

May I open the window?

I'm sorry, but you **may** not go out tonight.

Could you do me a favour?

I'm not very sure, but there **might** not be classes next week.

You **must** bring your homework next class.

Look at his car! It **must** cost a fortune.

Students **mustn't** cheat on exams.

Shall we go to the cinema?

Shall I bring you a cup of coffee?

You look sick. You **should** see a doctor.

Girls **shouldn't** go out alone at night. It's very dangerous.

You **needn't** bring anything for the party. We have enough of everything.

8.2 Exercises.

Write three things that you **can** do and three things you **can't** do.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Turn the following imperatives into polite requests using **could**.

1. Turn on the air conditioner.

2. Repeat the question, please.

3. Tell me your name.

4. Spell that word.

5. Bring us some more coffee.

Ask polite-formal questions in the following situations.

1. You're in class. You're hot. You want to open the window.

2. You're at the bank. Your pen isn't working. You want to use the cashier's pen.

3. You're in a meeting. You want to give your opinion.

4. The room is a little dark. You want to turn on the light.

5. You call your friend but he isn't in. You want to leave a message.

Suggest something asking the other person's (s')opinion.

1. You're in class. It's very noisy outside and the door is open.

2. You're at your friend's house and you want to help her wash the dishes.

3. You're in class. Your teacher is coughing. You offer to bring a glass of water.

4. You and your friends are hungry. You think that hot-dogs are delicious and easy to make.

Read the different situations and ask a polite question for each using an appropriate modal: can, could, may, shall, must, mustn't, should etc.

1. You're at a friend's house. There are some sandwiches on a tray. You want one.

2. You're at a restaurant. You want the bill.

3. You're at the train station. You want to help a lady with her heavy suitcase.

4. You want to know the time. There are some boys playing near you.

5. You're at a friend's house. The bell is ringing. He is busy. You want to help.

6. You have a big trouble. Ask a friend for advice.

7. Your friend is drinking a lot. He is driving a car. That bothers you.

8. You and your family are planning a picnic. Suggest something to take.

9. Your classmate has an appointment. He/she is late. Suggest something.

10. A little boy is playing with a knife. Say something to him.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate modal.

1. I'm afraid that you _____ smoke here.
2. _____ I bring you some more tea?
3. _____ I have one of those cookies?
4. Henry isn't an expert, but I'm sure he _____ help you with your computer.
5. Excuse me, sir/madam. _____ you repeat the last sentence?
6. People _____ drive when the drink.
7. People _____ enter that club if they are not members.
8. Children _____ play with fire.
9. You _____ sit in this chair if you want.
10. _____ we go to the cafeteria to have some coffee?
11. If you don't feel well, you _____ smoke less.

8.3 Exercises.

Translate into English.

1. ¿Profesor, me podría explicar este ejercicio de nuevo? No lo puedo entender.

2. ¿Perdón señor, puedo dejar mi abrigo aquí?

3. El teléfono está sonando, ¿lo contesto?

4. El hermano chico de Annie no puede decir la hora, porque sólo tiene 4 años.

5. Mañana es el cumpleaños de Tom, ¿Comprémosle un regalo?

6. ¿Debo decirle toda la verdad? Aunque creo que no es necesario hacerlo.

Express these sentences using NEEDN'T.

Example:

It isn't compulsory (or necessary) for you to marry an American to learn English.

You needn't marry an American to learn English.

1. It isn't compulsory for us to be here until 10:00 o'clock.

2. It isn't necessary for you to arrive two hours before class.

3. It isn't compulsory for Frank and Betty to invite them every week-end.

4. It isn't necessary for you to wear formal clothes for that class.

5. It isn't compulsory for students to have fun in class all the time.

6. It isn't necessary for him to cut his hair for that job.

Translate.

1. (a) ¿Debo traerte el desayuno a la cama? No puedes levantarte a desayunar con nosotros en el comedor?

- (b) No, no es necesario que tu lo hagas siempre, pero estoy viendo una película muy buena y no quiero perdérmela. Se buena y tráemelo, ¿ya?

2. (a) Señor Thomson, ¿A qué hora deben estar listos estos informes?

- (b) En realidad los necesito antes del mediodía. Pero entiendo que usted debe almorzar y descansar un poco. Por lo tanto me los puede entregar a las tres. ¿Podría ser?

3. No es necesario que pagues mi entrada al cine, pero debes pagarte la tuya.

4. Creo que no deberías salir esta noche. Debes descansar un poco ya que tienes exámenes toda la próxima semana. Invita a Pablo. Creo que puede venir, ¿no?

Unit 9

9.1 Present Perfect.

Statements = S+have/has (not) + Past participle + C.

Questions = Have/has + S + Past Participle.

Examples:

Dave : Have you travelled?
Nora : Yes, I have been to many different countries.
Dave : Really? Have you gone to China?
Nora : Yes, I have visited China twice.
Dave : What about India?
Nora : No, I have never been to India.

Note:

When we talk about a period of time, that continues up to the present, we use PRESENT PERFECT.

We use PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS to say or to ask how long something has been happening . This time the action or situation began in the past and is still happening or has just stopped .

Examples:

It's raining now. It began to rain two hours ago and it is still raining, so...
It has been raining for two hours.

9.2 For - Since.

FOR = period of time.
SINCE = point in time when the action started.

Example:

They have lived here for ten years, since 1992.

9.3 Expressions of time used with present perfect.

- Lately, recently.
- Today, this month /week/year; all morning/day/ night.
- Ever-never.
- Always , usually, seldom etc.
- Just.
- Already, yet, Not yet.
- For, since.

9.4 Exercises.

• Put the verbs in the sentences below into the correct tense: Simple Past or Present Perfect.

1. I _____ (visit) New York six months ago.
2. Hans _____ (never be) to England.
3. They _____ (just move) to a new flat.
4. Tom _____ (visit) Chile last January.
5. I'm afraid I _____ (do) it several times.
6. I _____ (not be) not very well last week.
7. Goodness! I am hot. I _____ (work) in the garden all morning.
8. Ellen _____ (live) here for the last three months.
9. They _____ (change) their phone number last month.
10. I _____ (not see) Sally since she was a little girl.

- You're writing letter to friend and giving news about people you know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verbs in the correct tense:

e.g. Phil/find a new job = Phil has found a new job.

1. Charles/go/ Brazil twice.

2. Jack and Jill /decide/ to get married.

3. Susan /have / a baby/ last year.

4. Alice / give up/ smoking / recently.

5. George /pass / his driving test.

6. Mary / finish/ her English course.

7. The children / grow up / a lot.

8. Little Chris / enter/ school / last March.

- Answer the questions in negative using the words in brackets.

e.g. When did you last smoke? (for two years)= I haven't smoked for two years.

1. When did it last snow? (for ages)

2. When did they last visit you? (since june)

3. When did you last play tennis? (for a long time)

4. When did you last eat lobster? (never).

5. When did you last go to a discoteque? (since last Friday).

6. When did the boys last go to the USA? (never).

7. When did she last write to you? (since summer).

• Make questions with the words given.

e.g. You/ hear/ from George recently ? Have you heard from George recently?

1. John / call/ you lately?

2. You / see/ Paul / in the past few days?

3. Jeremy / eat / at the new restaurant / already?

4. You/ have / any tests this term?

5. Anything interesting/ happen / recently?

6. It / rain/ much this year?

• Answer the questions using FOR.

1. How long have you been studying English?

2. How long have you lived in Santiago?

3. How long have you known your best friend?

4. How long have the pyramids of Egypt existed?

- Answer the questions using SINCE.

1. How long have you been out of school?

2. How long has Santiago had pollution problems?

3. How long have your parents been married?

4. How long have you had English classes?

5. How long has Santiago been a Republic?

- Translate the following story. Then ask questions about it.

Un equipo de televisión que está trabajando en un programa acerca del Amazonas, ha descubierto recién a un joven estudiante de Oxford que vive en una tribu de indios primitivos. La gente de la televisión lo entrevistó para su programa.

Entrevistador: Por supuesto nos sorprendió mucho descubrir un hombre blanco viviendo aquí. Exactamente, ¿qué estás haciendo?

Joven: Estoy viviendo en esta aldea hace seis meses. Estoy estudiando la vida y costumbres de esta gente y voy a escribir un libro.

Entrevistador: Has aprendido mucho, ¿verdad?

Joven: ¡Sí! He estado compartiendo la vida diaria de ellos. He estado también en sus expediciones de caza. He participado en sus rituales y festivales, He aprendido a entender su idioma. Siento que de verdad, ellos han comenzado a confiar en mi. ¡Son gente maravillosa!

Entrevistador: Y ¿Cuánto piensas quedarte?

Unit 10

Future Tense

10.1 Present for the future

S	+	BE	+	ING	+	Complement
They		are		going		to a concert on Friday.
Peter		is		travelling		next month.
We		are		meeting		Bill this evening?
We		aren't		going		out of town next Sunday.

You say “I’m *doing* something tomorrow” when you have planned to do something.

Example: Ellen is seeing her doctor on Friday. (She has an appointment with her doctor)

10.2 Be going to

S	+	BE	+	GOING TO	+	INFINITIVE	+	COMPLEMENT
I		am				come		next week.
He		is (not)		going to		have		classes tomorrow.
We		are				graduate		in 2005.

You say “I’m going to do something tomorrow” when you have decided to do something, your intention is to do something.

Examples : Tom and his family are going to move out next month.

He is going to travel next month, isn't he?

They are going to come back soon, aren't they?

Ellen isn't going to marry Paul, I'm sure.

What are you going to do when you graduate?

Are you going out next weekend?

What time is the car going to be ready?

10.3 Will

S	+	WILL (NOT)	+	INFINITIVE	+	Comp.
My sister		will ('ll)		visit		me tonight.
Those students		will probably		be absent		next class.
She		will not (won't)		finish		this for tomorrow.

Examples : I think, we'll be back before noon.
 The girls will probably stay up all night.
 You won't do it again, will you?
 Will you be here tonight?

10.4 Expressions of time

Tomorrow
 The day after tomorrow.
 Next month, next year, next summer, etc.
 The month after next.
 Within a week.
 Within a month *from now*.
 In two years (within two years) from now...
 In 2005.
 Soon.

10.5 Exercises

What are these people doing next Saturday?

1. Carol: play / tennis.

2. Dick: go to the cinema.

3. Barbara: meet Dave.

4. George: go fishing.

5. Ken and Chris: go to a party.

6. Her parents: come back from Europe.

7. I : have dinner with my parents.

Write sentences about yourself. What are you doing in the next fifteen days?

Ex.: I'm staying home tonight.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Answer the following questions using the Present Continuous with future meaning.

1. What time are you coming back?

2. When are her friends arriving?

3. How are they traveling to Brazil?

4. What are you doing this evening?

5. What are you bringing to the party?

Translate:

1. a) Recibí una carta en francés y no entiendo una palabra. ¿Quién sabe francés?

b) Nicole. Pregúntale a ella. Es muy amable y estoy seguro que te ayudará.

a) Nicole, Podrías ayudarme con esta carta.?

c) Sí, pero tendrás que esperarme un minuto. Estoy terminando mi trabajo.

a) No es necesario que te apures. Puedo esperar.

2. a) ¿Por qué tendremos clases el sábado?

b) ¿Quién te dijo eso? Nunca tenemos clases los sábados.

a) Estuve hablando con Pablo hace un rato y él me dijo eso.

b) ¿Y todavía le crees? No deberías, porque siempre anda bromeando.

3. a) ¿Qué vas a hacer en las vacaciones?

b) Son tan cortas, que creo que no voy a hacer mucho. Pensaba viajar pero me quedaré en Santiago y dormiré hartito. ¿Y tú?

- a) Tengo que quedarme en Santiago porque viene un amigo de Alemania y yo lo voy a recibir en mi casa. Le voy a mostrar un poco la ciudad y quizás vayamos a Viña o a la nieve.

Unit 11

11.1 Past perfect

S + HAD (NOT) + PAST PARTICIPLE

Examples : They had already left when I got home.
Had you ever studied English before?
He told me he had never seen such a horrible movie before.
She hadn't noticed that I was here.

The Past Perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past.

Example : Sam had already left when Ann got here. First: Sam left.
Sam left before Ann got here. Second: Ann got here.
Compare : Sam left when Ann got here. First: Ann got here.
Sam left after Ann came. Second: Sam left.

Note: When *after* or *before* is used in the sentence, the past perfect is often not necessary because the time relationship is already clear.

11.2 Retelling something

When you retell something that is in the PAST TENSE, you have to change the verb to the PAST PERFECT TENSE.

Example: Bill: "I *was* at home last night"

If you tell this to a friend introducing your report in the PAST, you have to use the PAST PERFECT of the verb instead of the Simple Past.

Bill *told* me that he *had been* at home last night.

11.3 Past perfect continuous

HAD (NOT) BEEN + ING.

The PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS emphasizes the duration of an activity that was taking place before another activity or time in the past.

Example: The police **had been looking** for the criminal for two years before they caught him.

11.4 Exercises

Let's read!

The auxiliary verb HAD is usually contracted with personal pronoun in both speaking and informal writing but not often contracted with nouns and other words.

Practice pronouncing contracted **had** in these sentences:

1. We'd never seen it before. He'd never seen it. They'd never seen it.
2. I'd never seen it before. I'd like to see it again.
3. The children had already gone to bed when I arrived.
4. My friends had had dinner by the time I got there.
5. She'd already been in China.
6. We couldn't cross the river, The flood had washed away the bridge.
7. You'd never done such a thing before.

I'd **seen** = I **had** = past participle

I'd **like** = I **would** = simple form.

Simple past vs. present perfect

1. Sam (be) _____ newspaper reporter before he (become) _____ a businessman.
2. I (feel) _____ a little better after I (take) _____ the medicine.
3. I was late. The teacher (give) _____ the exams when I (get) _____ to class.
4. It was raining hard, but by the time the class (be) _____ over, the rain (stop) _____ .
5. Millions of years ago, dinosaurs (roam) _____ the earth, but they (become) _____ extinct by the time humankind first (appear) _____ .
6. I (see, never) _____ any of Picasso's paintings, before I (visit) _____ the art museum.

7. Yesterday at a restaurant, I (see)_____ Pat Donnelly, an old friend of mine. I (not see) _____ her in years. At first, I (not recognize) _____ her because she (lose) _____ a great deal of weight.
8. In 1980, my parents (emigrate)_____ to the United States from China. They (not travel)_____ outside of China, and were, of course, excited by the challenge of relocating in a foreign country. Eventually they (settle)_____ in California. My sister and I (be born) _____ there and (grow up)_____ there.
Last year I (go)_____ to China for the first time. I (always,want)_____ to visit China and learn about my family background. It was a dream come true.

Review of verb tenses

In pairs or in groups, discuss the meaning of the verb forms and answer the question about the pair of sentences.

- Dan was leaving the room when I walked in.
Sam had left the room when I walked in.
Who did I run into when I walked into the room?
- When the rain stopped, Gloria was riding her bike. to work.
When the rain stopped, Paul rode his bike to work. Who got wet on the way to work?
- Ken went to the store because she was running out of food.
Ann went ot he store because she had run out of food.
Who is better at planning ahead?
- Ms. Lincoln taught at this school for ten years.
Mr. Sanches has taught at this school for ten years.
Who is still teaching at this school?
- When I got there, Marie had eaten.
When I got there, Joe ate.
Who was still hungry when I got there?
- I looked across the street. Mr. Fox was waving at me.
I looked across the street. Mrs. Cook waved at me.
Who began to wave at me before I looked across the street?

Present perfect continuous and past perfect continuous

Use the present perfect continuous or the past perfect continuous to complete these sentences:

- We (wait)_____ for Nancy for the last two hours, but she still hasn't arrived.

2. We (wait)_____ for Nancy for over three hours before she finally arrived yesterday night.
3. It's midnight. I (study) _____ for five straight hours. No wonder I'm getting tired.
4. It was midnight. I (study)_____ for five straight hours. No wonder I was getting tired.
5. Jack suddenly realized that the teacher was asking him a question. He couldn't answer because he (daydream)_____ for the last ten minutes.
6. Wake up! You (sleep)_____ long enough. It's time to get up.

Translate: Do not use contracted forms of *had*, *would*, *is* or *has*.

1. Me contó que se había casado cuando era muy joven.

2. Dijo que había llovido pero que no había hecho mucho frío.

3. Nos preguntaron si habíamos tenido algún problema.

4. La policía informó que ya había capturado a los ladrones.

5. No sabía que habías aprobado el examen. No me habías contado.

6. ¡Qué vergüenza! Apenas terminé de hablar, me di cuenta que había dicho puras tonterías. Nada me salió bien ese día.

7. Estaban todos muy preocupados, porque era muy tarde y ella no llegaba.

8. El ejercicio era mucho más fácil de lo que habíamos pensado.

9. Estaba dichosa, había estado estudiando toda la mañana y por fin había entendido la materia.

10. No sabía que habías cenado ya y preparé algo súper especial para ti.

11. ¿Alo? ¿Dónde estás?. Te hemos estado buscando por todos lados. Quédate ahí y no te muevas, ¿ya?

12. Pablo se enojó mucho porque nadie le había informado que había prueba el martes pasado y no había estudiado nada. ¡Que lástima! Siempre ha sido muy preocupado.

Unit 12

12.1 Some, any, no, every

- Use SOME in affirmative sentences with count (algunos) and mass nouns (algo, un poco).
Ex. : I'm going to buy **some** oranges. I need **some** money.
- Use ANY in negative sentences: ningún, ninguno, ninguna; nada (de).
Ex. : I'm **not** going to buy **any** eggs.
I **don't** have **any** money.
- Use ANY in questions.
Ex : Do you have *any* questions?
Is there *any* place we can go?
Do you have *any* time this afternoon?
- Use SOME to offer or to ask for things:
Ex. : Would you like *some* coffee?
Could you lend me *some* money?
- Use NO in affirmative sentences to give negative meaning.
Ex. : I have no time this afternoon.
(I don't have any time this afternoon)
There is no homework for tomorrow.
(There isn't any homework for tomorrow)
- ANY in affirmative sentences: cualquiera.
Ex. : Use *any* pen you want.
We can meet *any* day you like.
- EVERY is used ONLY with singular count nouns:
Every day.
Every student.
Every week.
Every class.

	PEOPLE	THINGS	PLACES
Some	Somebody / one	Something	Somewhere
Any	Anybody / one	Anything	Anywhere
No	Nobody / one	Nothing	Nowhere.
Every	Everybody / one	Everything	Everywhere

Somebody	} aff.	Somebody is knocking at the door.
Something		I know something about her.
Somewhere		It must be somewhere.

Anybody	} neg.	Do you know anybody there?.
Anything		I don't know anybody there.
Anywhere		Is there anything to say?
	} int.	No, there isn't anything to say about it.
		Did you go anywhere interesting last week?
		No, I didn't go anywhere last week.

Remember: ANY in affirmative sentences means *cualquier o cualquiera*

Nobody	} Aff. Sentences with Negative meaning	Nobody has called me today.
Nothing		I have nothing to say about it.
Nowhere		There's nowhere to go in town.

Everybody	} Aff. and interrog.	Everybody love <u>s</u> somebody, someday.
Everything		Don't worry, everything <u>is</u> fine.
Everywhere		Is everything O.K.?
		Did you look evrywhere?

Remember: Neg. Verb = any : There is **not anything** new.
Aff. Verb = no : There **is nothing** new.

12.2 Exercises

Complete with NO or ANY:

- There are _____ big trees in that street.
- She can't speak _____ word in French.
- Mr. Johnson is married but he has _____ children.
- I'm not going to do _____ work today.
- a) I didn't smoke _____ cigarettes yesterday.

- b) Good ! You should smoke _____ cigarettes at all.
6. I'm not going to answer _____ questions.
7. Sorry, but I have _____ time to talk now.
8. He's always alone. He has _____ friends.
9. There wasn't _____ body there. It was empty.
10. There is _____ bread. Go and buy some please.

Re-write using NO

1. He doesn't have any money

2. There weren't any good paintings at the exhibition, were there?

3. They don't have any information here.

4. There wasn't any oil in the tank.

5. We didn't find any place to have dinner.

6. We won't have any tests next week.

Complete using: Something, Anything, Nothing or Everything.

1. a) Do you know _____ about American Civil War?
 b) No, I know _____ about it. I am not interested in History. But, ask Paul. He may know _____, he's always reading _____.
2. a) Be quiet! Don't say _____. I just saw _____ moving behind that tree. Let's go and see.
 b) There is _____ there. It was probably the wind.
3. You needn't buy _____ Tom, we already took care of _____.
4. No, There is _____ to worry about. _____ is fine with your little pet.

Complete using: Somebody, Anybody, Nobody or Everybody

1. Some exercises are so easy that _____ can do them.
2. Mary heard _____ knocking at her door, but when she opened it, there was _____ .
3. Not _____ can do it so fast.
4. _____ told me what happened. And I didn't talk to _____ that day. So I had no idea of what was going on.

Complete using Somewhere, Anywhere, Nowhere or Everywhere.

1. Sorry, but I can't find Professor Jones _____ . He is probably having lunch out of campus.
2. I don't have much money so let's go _____ inexpensive.
3. The police is following the narco dealers _____ they go.
4. She is so hard to please. She seems to be happy _____ .

Complete with a suitable word with: Some, Any, No or Every.

1. Don't worry about your mistakes. _____ is perfect.
2. I left my glasses _____ but I can't find them.
3. Why is Mike under the table? Is he looking for _____ ?
4. Look! The refrigerator is empty. There's _____ in it.
5. Do you live _____ near the Bells?
6. They brought the mail, but there was _____ for you.
7. a) My eye hurts, I think there's _____ in it.
b) Yes, it's red but I can't see _____ in it.
8. a) Let's have _____ to drink. How about some orange juice?
b) No, thanks, I 'm not thirsty, I don't want _____ to drink.
9. We're looking for Professor Chimp. We can't find him _____ .
10. I went out of the room silently. _____ saw me.
11. Old Mr. Simpson has memory problems. He can't remember _____ .
12. Be quiet. Don't say _____ .

13. I didn't know _____ about the meeting. _____ told me.
14. a) What are you going to do this afternoon?
b) _____. Why?
15. Does _____ know John's new phone number?
16. I'm bored. I have _____ to do.
17. _____ needs friends. You can't live alone.
18. My roommate is speaking to _____ on the phone.
19. I'm so sad! My boyfriend didn't give me _____ for my birthday.
20. She is so discrete! She told _____ the secret.

Write questions that match the answers.

The policeman is asking Mrs. Bell some questions about a robbery at her house the night before.

1. _____
No, I didn't hear anything unusual last night.
2. _____
Yes, everybody was sleeping at 12:00.
3. _____
No, nothing woke me up last night.
4. _____
Yes, some phoned at around 11:55.
5. _____
No, nobody left the house early this morning.
6. _____
No, I don't miss anything from the living room.

Translate.

1. Esa casa está vacía. Nadie vive ahí.

2. Nadie se ríe de mis chistes. No voy a contar nunca ninguno más.

3. a) ¿Con quién hablaste?

b) No hablé con nadie. Todo el mundo estaba muy ocupado y nadie me puso atención.

4. a) ¿Qué dijiste?

b) No dije nada.

5. Parece que nadie más asistió a la charla porque no vi a nadie más.

6. Voy a ver si alguien me puede ayudar con esta traducción que nos dio la profesora para mañana. ¿Dónde están todos? Parece que no hay nadie por aquí. A lo mejor encuentro alguien en la biblioteca.

7. a) Alguien te llamó por teléfono, pero no dejó ningún recado.

b) No puede ser. No le dije a nadie que iba a estar aquí.

8. No encuentro mis apuntes por ningún lado. ¿Alguno de ustedes los tomó?

9. a) ¿Te traigo un poco de torta de chocolate?

b) No gracias. No podría comer nada más.

10. a) ¿Fueron a alguna parte el sábado en la tarde?

b) Bueno, aunque mis amigos no querían salir a ninguna parte, yo les dije que deberíamos hacer algo ya que todos estábamos sólo viendo televisión y el día estaba muy bonito. ¿Sabes lo que hicimos? No lo vas a creer. Fuimos al zoológico. Lo pasamos super bien e hicimos algo diferente. Es bueno hacer cosas distintas ¿No crees?

Make the corresponding question.

1. _____

John and Mary will stay there for a week.

2. _____

They built that house around 100 years ago.

3. _____

I always drive my own car.

4. _____

I saw Paul with Mary.

5. _____

I want any kind of cigarettes.

6. _____

No, You needn't bring anything for the party.

7. _____

I would like to go anywhere.

12.3 Very, so, too and such

Adverbs of degree	Quantifiers:
Very = muy, mucho /a.	much
So = tan, tanto,/a.	many
Too = demasiado /a	little
	few

Adverb-Adjective
Such = tan / tal.

Very
So + adjectives - adverbs
Too

Examples:

They live in a **very** big house
Why are you **so** happy?
Those tickets are **too** expensive for me.
You don't drive **very** carefully, do you?
Those people speak English **too** fast. I can't understand them.
The cake was **so** delicious that we ate it all.

Very
So + much, many, little, few + noun(s)
Too

Examples:

There were **so many** people that it was impossible to get into the auditorium.
He had **so much** money that he didn't know what to do with it.
I think that we spent **too much** money in that. It was crazy.
There were **too many** people there to be comfortable.

Very
So + much / little Used to emphasize verbs.
Too

Examples:

She loves him **very much**.
I liked them **so much** that I bought them.
I smoke **too much**, don't I?

SUCH + (adjective) + noun (s)

Examples:

We were having **such fun** that we didn't want to come back.
Who told you **such nonsense**?
It was **such an easy question**, that everybody answered it easily.
Where do you buy **such beautiful clothes**?

12.4 Compare such and so.

He's such a (messy) boy!
He's so messy!

Such (adj.) + noun
So + adjective (without a noun)

You're such a nice person!
You're so nice!
You're all such nice people!

I had **such a** hard day yesterday that I fell asleep very early.
My day was **so** hard that I fell asleep very early.

12.5 Exercises

Re-write the following using SO and TOO. Add information to make the changes meaningful.

Example: He is **very**

a) He is **so** old **that** he can hardly walk.

b) He is **too** old **to** walk fast.

1. He was very nervous.

a) _____

b) _____

2. Sally was very sick.

a) _____

b) _____

3. The boys will be very tired.

a) _____

b) _____

4. The last test was very difficult.

a) _____

b) _____

5. They were playing the music very loudly.

a) _____

b) _____

Complete using Very, So, Such or Too.

1. He says that he is _____ hungry that he could eat a horse.
2. a) I couldn't buy many things because the prices were _____ high.
b) Is that why you look _____ disappointed?
3. She met _____ a charming guy that she fell in love at first sight.
4. He is _____ tired to go on working. He's _____ exhausted that he'll drop on the floor at any moment.
5. Those antique chairs are _____ nice that I'd love to buy them, but unfortunately they are _____ expensive.
6. There was _____ a hot weather that we had to come back to take a shower.
7. The exam wasn't _____ difficult after all, was it?
8. This coffee is _____ hot for me to drink.

Translate.

Remember : Very = muy, mucho /a.
So = tan, tanto /a.
Too = demasiado /a
Such = tan, tanto /a + adj. + noun.

1. Estoy muy cansada y tengo mucha hambre. ¿Tú no?

2. Esa película no debe ser tan entretenida si tantos de ellos se quedaron dormidos.

3. a) Creo que estás comprando demasiadas cosas y este mall es uno de los más caros. ¿Andas con tanta plata?

- b) ¿Por qué me lo preguntas? Yo pensé que tú ibas a pagar.

4. a) Vi un programa tan bueno en la televisión, que todos deberían verlo. Lo dan mañana de nuevo. ¿Lo viste?

- b) No, porque en realidad no me gusta mucho la televisión.

5. a) Estoy tan cansada que a veces pienso que estoy haciendo demasiadas cosas al mismo tiempo.

- b) Deberías ver médico. Estás muy pálida. Puede que estés enferma.

6. La profesora nos dio demasiado poco tiempo para contestar una prueba tan larga y con tantas traducciones.

Read the following paragraph and write down ten questions about it.

The sky went green.¹

Everyone thought that Gulf in the USA was an ordinary, quiet little town until November 11, 1977. Two friends, Ed Walters and Charlie Bennet reported a very strange incident. At

¹Taken from : Grammar Four, Jennifer Seidi, Oxford University Press.

first nobody believed their story, but even today, both Charlie and Ed claim that the incident really happened. Here is part of an interview which was shown on Florida News the day after the kidnapping.

It was seven o'clock in the evening. My friend Charlie and I were walking through the park. We were going home. We were talking and laughing. Suddenly the sky went very dark. Charlie looked up and said, "It is going to rain". Then I heard a loud bang and the sky went bright green. I thought I was dreaming. There was a huge, shiny spaceship just above our heads, It wasn't moving. It was pulling us off the ground. Seconds later, we were inside it. Twenty strange creatures were looking at us. They all had wrinkled skin and hands like pincers. They did not hurt us. They were smiling and they seemed very friendly.

I do not know how long we were in space, but I think the spaceship was moving. Suddenly the door opened underneath us. We fell out of the spaceship onto the ground. We were back in the park again. Charlie and I just stared at each other. We were shaking because we were so scared. Then we ran home as fast as we could. That is all Charlie and I can remember. I know it sounds crazy but it is the truth.

Questions

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Unit 13

13.1 Some uses of get

13.1.1 Replacing other verbs

The usual meanings are :

- obtain
- receive
- buy
- earn
- win
- arrive
- catch an illness
- understand

Examples : Jane **got** (obtained) a 5.0 in the last test.
She always **gets** (arrive at) home late.

13.1.2 Get + preposition / adverb

Get across	Get in	Get on
Get ahead	Get out	Get off
Get along	Get down	Get through
Get up	Get away	Get over
Get back	Get together	

Examples : What time did you **get back** (return) last night?
The robbers **got away** (escaped) with the money.

13.1.3 Get + adjectives

(Remember: Be+ adjectives : I'm tired; We are very hungry. etc.)

The common meaning in Spanish is : "se", "ponerse", "dar", "hacerse".

Get acquainted	Get hungry	Get pale / red
Get angry	Get late	Get ready
Get bored	Get lost	Get sad
Get cold/ hot	Get lucky	Get sick / ill
Get drunk	Get mad	Get tired
Get excited	Get married	Get upset
Get fat/ thin	Get nervous	Get well/better
Get frightened	Get old	Get wet

Examples : I always **get nervous** when I have a test. (*me pongo nervioso*)
 They **got married** ten years ago. (*se casaron*)

13.2 Exercises

Replace **GET** for the verb that corresponds in the right tense.

Ex. : I got the best grade in our last test.
 I **obtained** the best grade in our last test.

1. Have you got any letters from her?

2. I'll get a new one for you.

3. He's got the flu twice this year.

4. Don't you get what I mean?

5. What time did you get here this morning?

6. I've got \$ 10.000 babysitting this week.

7. Did she get your E-mail?

8. Please, get to tickets for me, will you?

Translate

1. Apurémonos o nuestro profesor se enojará.

2. Me voy de inmediato porque se está haciendo tarde y me puedo perder.

3. Me bajaré del bus en el próximo paradero.

4. ¿Cuándo nos podríamos juntar para conversar?

5. ¿Entremos a la casa? Me dio frío acá afuera.

6. a) No podría correr un metro más. Me cansé demasiado.

b) ¿Te consigo algo para tomar en ese quiosco?

7. a) ¿Cómo te llevas con tu familia política?

b) Me llevo bien con todos ellos.

8. a) ¿A qué hora te levantas?

b) Me tengo que levantar no más tarde de las 8:00 porque sólo así puedo llegar a mi trabajo a tiempo.

9. Se pone triste con mucha frecuencia porque está viviendo lejos de su familia.

10. a) ¿Dónde conseguiste ese libro?

b) Mi mamá lo compró ayer en la Feria del Libro.

11. Nunca le he entendido lo que dice. Habla demasiado rápido.
-

12. a) Me estoy aburriendo de estudiar tanto. Se está poniendo cada día más difícil este curso.
-
-

b) No estoy de acuerdo. Creo que puede que tú te estés poniendo más floja. ¿o no?.

13.3 Other, another, the others, etc.

These pronouns (or adjectives) are used to refer to additional things or people. They may be divided into singular and plural.

13.3.1 Singular

- a) another = (otro, otra) + singular noun. (Adjective or pronoun)

Example : Could you bring me **another** soda?
This is not a good movie. I prefer to see **another**.

- b) the other = (el otro, la otra) + a singular noun. The remaining one.

We can also say :

this
that
my OTHER
any
some
no

Example: I bought two pairs of shoes. One is black and **the other** (pair) is brown.

13.3.2 Plural

- a) other = (otros, otras) + a plural noun. (Adjective)

Example: Some students live very near here. **Other students** live far but they could come on foot, but **others** live very far.

- b) others = (otros, otras) Pronoun (without mentioning the noun).

- c) the other = (los otros, las otras) + a plural noun. (Adjective)

Example: I don't like these CDs. **The other CDs** (or the others) you bought are better.

As in the singular "the other", we can say these other, those other, some other, any other etc.+ a plural noun.

- d) the others = (los otros, las otras) Pronoun. The remaining ones. (some others, any others, no others etc.)

13.4 Exercises

Fill with the different forms of OTHER

1. Waiter, bring me _____ piece of cake.
2. They say that life there is easier than in _____ countries.
3. I've brought two magazines. I'll read one. Would you like to see _____ ?
4. Some of them are in the room. What about _____ ?
5. They have two kids. One is a boy and _____ is a girl.
6. How many _____ choices were there?
7. There wasn't _____ route to get there.
8. The twins look so alike that you can't tell one from _____ .
9. Only six of those are yours. _____ are mine.
10. The post office is on _____ side of the street.

Translate

1. a) Yo sólo usé los lápices amarillos. ¿Quién tomó los otros? No encuentro ningún otro.

- b) Mary se llevó los demás. Dijo que te los iba a devolver tan pronto termine su trabajo.

2. a) Me gustaría ver otra película. Ya he visto ésta un par de veces y no tiene mucha acción.

- b) Cuando te pregunté el otro día, dijiste que te encantaría verla ya que era el tipo de película que le gusta a todo el mundo.

- a) ¿Sí? Probablemente estaba pensando en otra.

13.5 Adverbs

They characterize **actions**. (Adjectives characterize nouns).

- a) Adjective + ly:

rapid	-	rapidly	total	-	totally
quick	-	quickly	general	-	generally
slow	-	slowly	useful	-	usefully

Examples : Please, **speak slowly**.
She always **does** things very **carefully**.

- b) Special cases:

Good	well
Fast	fast
Hard	hard

Example : I've got a **fast car**. This car **runs fast**.
 He's a **hard working** person. He works very **hard**.
 No matter what you do, do it **well**.

Note: Adverbs usually precede expressions of place.

Example : She sang **beautifully** at the concert last night.
 The boys were sitting **quietly** in their rooms.

c) Verbs of movement (go, come, travel, walk, stay, run etc.) are followed by place.

Example: Come here quickly.

13.6 Exercises

Re-write the following placing the complements in their correct order.

1. Their teacher spoke to them (in class – this morning – very rudely)

2. He loved her (all his life – passionately)

3. We went (quickly – to school – in the morning)

4. Their flight arrived (on time – at the airport – yesterday evening)

5. She's leaving (the day after tomorrow – for Canada – regretfully)

Supply the correct form : Adjective or Adverb.

1. The teacher next door speaks very _____ (loud) while ours speaks
 _____ (soft).

2. I'll have a _____ (quick) meal because I have to go out
 _____ (quick)

3. She speaks English _____ (fluent), but she can't write it very _____ (good).
4. He always treats everybody _____ (nice) because he is a very _____ (nice) person.
5. English may seem like a _____ (hard) language to learn for many students who don't study _____ (hard).
6. We were sitting _____ (comfortable) at our desks when she walked in _____ (sudden) and said that we had to evacuate the building _____ (quick).

Note: Verbs of "senses" are followed by adjective and not by adverbs.

Examples : You **look** pretty.
 It **sounds** nice.
 That **tastes** delicious.
 I **feel** good.
 That flower **smells** great.

Translate

1. A las 7:00 se fue rápidamente a la estación, ya que no deseaba perder el tren nuevamente.

2. Últimamente no se ha estado sintiendo muy bien ese paciente, pero su doctor piensa que se recuperará pronto.

3. Si vas a salir de la ciudad por el fin de semana, maneja con cuidado Hay demasiados conductores que manejan demasiado rápido y con demasiado riesgo.

4. Volvimos rápido a la casa con nuestros amigos, después del partido de fútbol. Hacía un poco de frío a esa hora y ya llovía fuerte. Por suerte Chile jugó bien y ganó a Argentina 3 a 1.

13.7 Reflexive and emphatic pronouns

I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
You	yourselves
They	themselves
One	oneself

Reflexive action:

She looked at herself in the mirror.
 The little boy hurt himself while playing.
 Please, take care of yourselves.

Emphatic use:

I (myself) painted the whole house (myself).
 The girls (themselves) prepared the barbeque (themselves).

Meaning “alone” : by + self / selves

She likes to be by herself.
 Look how big he is, he can eat by himself.

13.8 Exercises

Fill in appropriately. Add by when necessary:

- (a) May I introduce _____ ? I'm _____
 (b) Nice to meet you. Tell me, haven't we met before?
- (a) Ouch!
 (b) You see? I told you you would hurt _____ with that hammer.
- Let's not feel so sorry for _____ so often. Shall we?
- Little Sam can't comb _____ yet, can he?

5. One must behave _____ at official ceremonies.
6. My little sister and I are _____ because mother is at the market.
7. The boys washed _____ after they washed the car.
8. Did you all enjoy _____ at the beach last weekend?
9. Stop blaming _____ for such a minor accident as that.
10. Why was she all _____ in the dark?
11. They haven't been able to finish the project _____. They needed some help.

Translate

1. Se cortó con las tijeras y se limpió con alcohol, pero el dolor le duró como una semana. Sin embargo, no necesitó ver a ningún doctor.

2. Uno debería preocuparse más de uno mismo. Dicen que la caridad comienza por casa, ¿No crees?

3. Nunca había leído un poema tan lindo como el que tienes ahí. ¿Lo escribiste tú misma?

4. Sírvanse ustedes mismos la ensalada. Yo misma la aliñé y me quedó exquisita ¿verdad?

5. Casi se mata. No se dio cuenta que venía el tren de la diez y su auto estaba estacionado justo sobre los rieles. Menos mal que no estaba sola, porque es tan distraída!

6. ¡Mírate! Te ves como mono. Anda y lávate. Péinate también.

Unit 14

14.1 It takes = Demorarse

It	+	any tense of TAKE	+	sb/sth.	+	time	+	to infinitive	+	C
It		took		him		long		to forget her.		
It		won't take		them		very long		to be ready.		
It		usually takes		me		an hour		to get there		
It		should take		you		shorter		to do that exercise.		

How long did it take you to paint that?
How long would it take me to get there by subway?
How long does it usually take Tom to do his homework?

Note: “Long” and “short” are frequently used to talk about time in this construction.

Short / long
A (very) short / long time
So short / so long
Such a short / long time
Too short / long
Quite short / long
Shorter / longer

14.2 Exercises

Answer the following questions

1. How long does it take you to get here from home?

2. Which takes longer, to make money or to spend it?

3. How long is it taking the workers to build the new subway line?

Make the corresponding question

1. _____

It takes me very short to do my exercises.

2. _____

It should take them one day or two to get the passports.

3. _____

Yes, it should take longer to transport the woods by railway.

4. _____

No, It doesn't take a student very long to understand "it takes".

5. _____

It took him less than an hour to shovel the snow off the sidewalk.

Translate

1. (a) ¿Cuánto demora aprender a manejar?

- (b) Depende de la persona. Generalmente demora dos o tres semanas. En mi caso, me demoré un poco más en sentirme confiada.

2. (a) ¿Cuánto te demoras en llegar desde tu casa?

- (b) No me demoro mucho. Vivo relativamente cerca y a veces me vengo caminando

3. (a) ¿Te demoraste mucho en hacer la última prueba de inglés?

- (b) No me demoré mucho en hacer los dos primeros ítemes, pero me demoré más de lo que creí en traducir la última sección. Pero pude terminar antes de que la profesora nos pidiera nuestras pruebas.

14.3 Used to (go) + Infinitive

Means Solía salir, acostumbraba a salir, antes salía

We **used to play** with dolls when we were little. (now, we don't)

Bobby **didn't use to smoke**, but now he does.

She **used to travel** abroad very often, but now she can't.

Who **used to take** you to school?

14.4 Exercises

Answer the following questions

1. What did you use to do on your summer vacation which you don't do anymore?

2. Which school subject used to be your favorite? Explain.

Turn into customary past when suitable

1. Mrs Jenkins got together with her friends every weekend when she was single.

2. They went to church every Sunday morning when they were living in that small town.

3. Tim and I were afraid of dogs. Now we love them.
-

4. What did the children do when there was no Televisión?
-

5. How did people travel when there were no cars?
-

6. How long did it take travelers to get to Europe by ship?
-

14.5 Future perfect

WILL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

- Example : By the time I get home, everybody **will have had** dinner already.
 (Todo el mundo ya **habrá cenado**.)
 By this time next year, we **will have finished** this course
 ... (**habremos terminado**)...

14.6 Conditional perfect

WOULD

COULD + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

SHOULD

MIGHT

- I would have gone : **Habría ido**
 I could have gone : Podría haber ido
 I should have gone : Debería haber ido
 I might have gone : “A lo mejor” hubiera ido.

- Example : I **would have gone** to your house last night. But I had to work.
 We **could have finished** this work on time.
 She **should have visited** the doctor long ago.

14.7 Exercises

Translate:

1. Podrías haberme avisado que ibas a llegar tarde. No te habría esperado en pie.

2. Para el 2050, esperemos que habrán descubierto si existe vida extraterrestre.

3. Cuando la mamá llegue a la casa en la noche, los niños ya se habrán acostado.

4. Si no contestaban, deberías haber insistido. Podrían haber estado ocupados.

5. Quizás habría sido mejor postergar la reunión. Muy poca gente vino.

Unit 15

15.1 Subjunctive tense in English

There are different ways of expressing this tense in English. This is one of them:

S	+	want	+	somebody	+	(not) to do	+	something
She		wanted		us		to be		on time for class.
His father		asked		his kids		not to drink		much.

VERBS USED :

Advise	Need		
Allow	Oblige		
Ask	Order		
Beg	Permit		
Cause	Persuade		to write the sentences.
Compel	Prefer	me, you, them	(not) to study
Encourage	Press	John, the girls, etc.	to do it again.
Expect	Recommend		
Force	Request		
Get	Remind		
Hate	Teach		
Instruct	Tell		
Intend	Want		
Invite	Warn		
Like			
Love			

- Examples :
- We'd like the teacher to give us more examples.
 - I advised them to come early.
 - The had warned us not to go there.
 - I don't need you to be here so early.
 - I always get somebody to clean the windows.
 - My mom taught me (how) to drive.
 - They don't allow people to smoke in here.
 - Please, remind me to bring the CDs next class.
 - I've always encouraged my kids to do their best.
 - I love everybody to pay attention to what I say.

Translate these examples into Spanish.

15.2 Exercises

Write the corresponding questions

1. _____

I want you to come back before midnight.

2. _____

She reminded us not to forget our notes.

3. _____

They ordered everybody to evacuate the building immediately.

4. _____

No. I've never asked him to do me a favour.

5. _____

He really hates people to tell him what to do.

6. _____

My friends encouraged me to talk with my boss about my problem.

Tell the following using this construction. Use the verbs in parenthesis as introduction

Example : Please have a seat. (invite)

He **(has) invited us to have** a seat.

1. Don't shout here (order)

2. Could you open the door? (ask)

3. The children can't play outside because it's raining. (allow)

4. Do all your homework (remind)

5. Please, don't come back late, will you? (beg)

Answer these questions in full

1. How would you like the man / woman of your dreams to be?

2. What would you advise a friend in trouble to do?

3. Who would you like to invite to eat out? / and to invite you?

4. What don't you like people to do?

5. What day would you like it to be today?

Translate

1. ¿Qué más quieres que haga? Me gustaría que fueras bien clara.

2. Siempre nos pide que le pongamos atención y que no hablemos cuando nos explica algo.

3. Te había dicho que te pusieras abrigo porque hacía frío, ¿o no?

4. Me encantaría que me ayudaras con estas traducciones. ¿Podrías?

5. A su mamá le encanta que su papá la ayude con su trabajo de la casa.

6. Le ordenaron que no molestara más y que se bajara de la micro de inmediato.

7. Esperábamos que llegaran como a las 12:00 pero su avión se demoró más de lo pensado.

8. Tendremos que conseguir que alguien nos arregle el auto,

9. ¿Qué le pedirías a Santa Claus que te trajera, si existiera?

10. No quieren que llegemos tarde. Me rogaron que fuéramos puntuales.

11. No nos están obligando a hacerlo, sólo no recomendaron hacerlo de esa forma.

15.3 Gerund / ing form

1. After preposition

Call me **before leaving**

He's very good **at playing** tennis.

Thank you **for coming**.

I'm very fond **of reading** history.

Teresa can't give **up smoking**.

We are all looking forward **to their arriving**. (Look forward to)

She finally got used **to living** in France. (Get used to)

He's used **to having** dinner early (be used to)

2. After certain verbs or expressions: (verb + (possessive) + ing)

Appreciate	enjoy	like
Avoid	feel like	mind
Be worth	finish	miss
Can't help	hate	stop
Can't stand	it's no use	understand*
Consider	keep	forget*
Postpone	suggest	quit

Examples : I **can't stand her** talking so loudly.
I really **miss talking** to you.
Do you **feel like going** out tonight?
We **remember visiting** those old monuments.
They would really **appreciate our calling** back.

3. Subject

Examples : **Speaking** English is very useful when you travel.
Learning a new language is interesting.
Doing exercises is good for health.

Complete the following using ING

1. Are you talking about _____?
2. Did you enjoy _____?
3. We are used to _____?
4. I really don't mind _____?
5. That book is worth _____?
6. At this time of the week we all feel like _____?
7. He is not very good at _____?
8. He got very rich by _____?
9. I suggest _____?
10. I've been thinking of _____?

Unit 16

Review of Modals

16.1 Create your own sentences with these modals

1. Can

2. Could

(a) _____

(b) _____

3. May

4. Might

5. Must

6. Musn't

7. Should

8. Needn't

9. Would

10. Will

REMEMBER: How to express POWER in different tenses.

Can	=	perception (puedo)
		Smell
		Hear
		Speak
		Feel
		Taste
		See
Can	=	ability, know how
		Swim
		Drive
		Play the guitar
		Speak French
Can	=	possibility, informal permission.
		Tell the time
		Use your telephone
Can	=	future idea
		I can see you tomorrow
		Can we meet next week?
May	=	permission, probability (¿Puedo? Puede que...)
		Say something
		Rain/Snow

PAST:

Could	=	permission or possibility
		I could swim when I was a child.

CONDITIONAL:

Could	=	Could I say something?
		Could you do me a favour?

To express power in future, perfect tenses, conditional, etc. We use **BE ABLE TO**.

Examples:

We will be able to do it in an hour. (Podremos hacerlo...)

We have been able to translate that.

They hadn't been able to open the box

You may be able to speak fast if you practise more.

Note: BE ABLE also means “ability” (atreverse, ser capaz de...)

Examples:

I'm able to tell him the truth.

I'm not afraid of him.

They were able to rescue many survivors although it was very difficult.

Infinitive:

To be able to = para poder (in order to, so as to)

You will have to practise to be able to speak well.

16.2 Translate

1. No se tocar el piano, pero se tocar la guitarra.

2. (a) La hija de mi primo no sabe hablar inglés muy bien.

- (b) Yo le puedo enseñar. ¿Podrá venir a clases los martes?

3. No he podido hablar con mi jefe porque ha estado fuera de la oficina todo el día.

4. “Nunca podré aprender matemáticas” decía yo cuando estaba en el colegio. De hecho, nunca pude.

5. Eso no puede ser cierto. ¡No lo puedo creer! Yo le había advertido que tuviera mas cuidado.

6. Hice todo lo posible pero no pude terminar el trabajo a tiempo.

7. Me dijo que no había podido encontrar pasajes para el día domingo.

8. Nadie había podido comprar el diccionario que recomendó la profesora porque era muy caro, pero con esta oferta estoy segura que lo comprarán mañana.
-
-

16.3 Modal perfect

S + MODAL (NOT) + PAST PARTICIPLE + C

Examples:

She **should have studied** harder.
 It **must have been** very difficult for them to live there.
 He **might have left** a message for us with the secretary.
 What else **could we have done**?
 She **can't have said** such a stupid thing. She is smart.
 I **would have gone** to your party. But I couldn't
 You **needn't have defended** me. I was able to do it myself.
 The class was very interesting. You **shouldn't have missed** it.
 What **would you have done** in my case?
 Where **could they have gone**?

Answer the following questions

1. Should they have sold their house? It was so pretty.
-

2. What must have happened to him? He hasn't arrived yet.
-

3. What time should the match have started?
-

4. Should she have married that old man? She looks unhappy.
-

5. They weren't home. Where can they have gone?
-

Add one logical idea to these statements using a modal perfect.

Example: Pablo was very sick. **He should have stayed in bed today.**

1. Some students failed the exam.

2. Nobody answered the phone.

3. He does not like his profession.

4. There were many people at the corner.

5. Fortunately the accident wasn't so serious.

6. Professor Jones did not come to class this morning.

7. That building fell down after the quake.

Write questions for these answers

1. _____

He should have worn a tuxedo for that ball.

2. _____

They should have built a bridge over that river.

3. _____

Alice shouldn't have married such a young man.

4. _____

I could have bought more bottles of milk.

5. _____
We could've invited the Bells for the party.

6. _____
They should have told us that they weren't coming.

16.4 Translate

1. Deberías haberme advertido que no bailara con él.

2. Podríamos haber ido al cine. Están dando una muy buena película en el Hoyts.

3. Se deben haber aburrido mucho esperando en la esquina.

4. Debe haber llovido. El suelo está mojado.

5. Deberíamos haber estudiado juntos. Podríamos haber hecho más ejercicios.

6. Debe haber sido difícil para ellos vivir tan lejos de su familia.

7. Deberías haberme avisado que no vendrías a comer. Había preparado algo rico.

8. Les debe haber pasado algo. Nunca llegan tan tarde.

9. Juanita debe haber tenido mucho sueño, porque se quedó dormida muy temprano

10. Deberíamos haber puesto atención al profesor. Su clase fue bastante interesante.

Unit 17

Conditional sentences

17.1 PRESENT REAL

If you **have** time, we **can** go to the cinema tonight.

If the students **don't come** to class, they **will not learn** much.

If the weather **is** fine, we **are going to** the mountains next weekend.

If they **ask** us to come at 3:00, we **will be** here at that time.

BUT

If you drive so fast, you **MIGHT** have an accident.

If the weather continues like this, it **MIGHT** rain.

17.2 Exercises

Complete with logical ideas

1. You will pass this course if _____
2. I will go out of town this weekend if _____
3. If you are late for class, _____
4. You won't make new friends if _____
5. We will have a nice time if _____
6. If he/she goes to the party, I _____
7. If we don't have a test next week, _____
8. If he/she doesn't call me, _____

9. If it rains tomorrow _____
10. My friends won't have any problems if _____

Translate

1. Si me vienes a buscar, podré ir a la fiesta contigo.

2. Le voy a regalar algo lindo, si tengo plata.

3. Voy a salir este fin de semana si no tengo prueba el lunes.

4. Si todos hacemos lo posible, el planeta se salvará.

5. Si no estudiamos, no pasaremos el ramo.

6. Todo va a estar bien si trabajamos harto.

7. Si tiene tiempo, conversaremos con la profesora.

8. Si el tiempo esta bueno, podremos salir a la playa.

17.3 Hope

HOPE + S + V (present) + C

I hope everything is fine.

If everything is fine, we will be happy.

I hope you can get a raise.

If you can get a raise, you will be able to buy a car.

She hopes she gets a good grade.

If she gets a good grade, she will pass.

17.4 Exercises

Make sentences using **HOPE**

Example: Will the weather be nice tomorrow?

I hope the weather is nice tomorrow.

1. Will he get the job? _____
2. Will it rain tonight? _____
3. Will we have a test today? _____
4. Will we have classes next Saturday? _____
5. Will I pass this course? _____

17.5 Present unreal

If I **had** time, I **would** read more.

If he **worked** less, he **could** see his friends more often.

If we **didn't like** that music, we **wouldn't go** to the concert.

NOTE: If I **were** you, I **wouldn't** do that.

If it **were** Sunday today, we **could** be sleeping.

If you **were** my friend, you **would** tell me the truth.

If . . . I, he, she, it, we, you, they **WERE**

17.6 Exercises

Complete with logical ideas:

1. If we had more time, _____
2. They would come tomorrow if _____
3. Nothing would happen if _____
4. If everybody were more conscious, _____
5. If I had a million dollars, I _____
6. If I didnt live so far, _____

17.7 Wish

WISH + S + V (PAST) + C

I wish we met more often.

If we met more often, we could do many things together.

He wishes he got better grades.

If he got better grades, he could sleep better.

All of us wish we there were fewer car accidents.

If there were fewer accidents, there would be less suffering.

Parents wish their children studied a career.

If their children studied a career, parents would be very happy.

17.8 Exercises

Make a sentence using wish:

Example: He can't cook. **He wishes he could cook.**

1. He doesn't dance very well. _____
2. They can't speak English. _____
3. I can't fix my car. _____
4. Little Peter can't read. _____
5. They don't live in the city. _____
6. They live in the country. _____
7. He is very heavy. _____

If I were you. . .

1. I'm going skiing this weekend. _____
2. I'm going to buy a used car. _____
3. I'm going to drop English. _____
4. I'm going to use my dad's cell phone. _____

17.9 Past unreal

If we **had seen** the weather report, we **would have carried** umbrellas.

I **wouldn't have bought** those shoes if I **had known** they were so expensive.

If they **had passed** all exams last year, they **could have been** working now.

17.10 Exercises

Make sentences using the conditional.

Example: I got stuck in a traffic jam and I was late. If I **had driven**, I **wouldn't have been** late.

1. I didn't come to class because I didn't feel well.

2. It was raining and I didn't have my umbrella.

3. My friend forgot it was my birthday yesterday. He didn't call me.

4. She didn't say hello. She must have been in a hurry.

5. She went to sleep early. She must have had a hard day at the office.

6. Some students arrived late for class. They must have missed the bus.

7. A police officer stopped me. Maybe I was driving too fast.

17.11 Wish

WISH + S + V (PAST PERFECT) + C

They lived in Santiago **but** they wish they had lived in Valparaiso.
If they had lived in Valparaiso, they **could have lived** near the beach.

I studied very little. I wish I had studied more.
If I had studied more, I **would have gotten** a better grade.

I didn't drive to work today. I wish I had driven to work today.
If I had driven to work, I **wouldn't have been** late.

17.12 Exercises

Make a wish...

1. I had a headache all day. I didn't take medicine.

2. I didn't do my homework last night. I had to do it early this morning.

3. I ate a lot this winter. I gained a lot of weight.

4. The doctor was very late. The patients waited for a long time.

5. His alarm clock didn't ring this morning. He overslept.

Translate:

1. Si hubiera sabido que no íbamos a tener prueba, no habría venido tan temprano.

2. Todo habría sido diferente si no hubiéramos tenido que salir tan apurados.

3. Si llueve mañana no vamos a salir de Santiago.

4. Ojalá hubiéramos tenido más tiempo para la prueba. Estuvo demasiado larga y demasiado poco tiempo.

5. Si yo fuera tú, no hablaría con el profesor todavía. Esperaría un par de días.

6. Ojalá no llueva este fin de semana. Si no llueve podremos preparar un rico asado en el patio.

7. No podríamos haber hecho ese trabajo si el profesor no nos hubiera aclarado el problema.

8. Si yo fuera tú, le pediría que me corrigiera la prueba al tiro para estar tranquilo.

17.13 Causative use of have/get

HAVE / GET SOMETHING “DONE”

Examples: I wrote a letter. (I myself did it)
 He painted his house (He himself painted it)

But... When we mean Pinté la casa (but I didn't), Hice pintar la casa o Mandé pintar la casa, etc.

We say: I HAD my house PAINTED. (somebody else did).
 I HAD my hair CUT. (somebody else cut it)

17.14 Exercises

Read these examples and translate them:

1. I will have my eyes examined. _____

2. My mom always had her clothes made. _____

3. Why don't you get your clothes washed? _____
4. I will have to have new curtains made. _____
5. He hasn't got his car fixed yet. _____

Transform these sentences using the causative use of HAVE:

Example: Someone will paint my house. **I will have my house painted.**

1. Someone has cut her lawn. _____
2. Some will paper her room. _____
3. Someone is doing my nails for the party. _____
4. Someone did all the translation for them. _____
5. Someone must repair our spare tire soon. _____

Translate:

1. Fue al dentista para que le sacaran la muela el juicio.

2. Mis amigos se hicieron una linda casa en el lago.

3. Hellen se cortó el pelo donde Ferrer pero no se lo peinaron.

4. Deberíamos hacer que nos enviaran los muebles desde la tienda.

5. (a) ¿Cuándo te cortaste el pelo?

- (b) No me lo corté sólo me lo encrespé.

6. Voy a tener una fiesta en mi casa y voy a mandar a hacer todo. Es mucho más cómodo.

7. Si hubiera mandado a arreglar la lavadora, no habría tenido que mandar todo a la lavandería

8. Un amigo mío se sacó el apéndice porque le estaba molestando mucho.
