**Where were you born?**

**Jesús:** Where were you born, Kanagui?

**Kanagui:** I was born in Japan.

**Jesús:** Oh really? So you weren’t born in the U.S.

**Kanagui:** No, I came here in 1985.

**Jesus:** Hmmm. You were very young.

**Kanagui:** Yes, I was 12 years old.

**Jesus:** Was San Francisco the first place you lived in?

**Kanagui:** No, I lived in Los Angeles, first.

**Jesus:** Your English is really good!

**Kanagui:** Thanks!

---

**Sentences with the past of be**

I **was** born in Japan

You **were** very young

He **was** 12 years old

We **were** born the same year

They **were** in Japan in 1984

I **wasn’t** born in Mexico

You **weren’t** very old

He **wasn’t** in school

We **weren’t** born in the same place

They **weren’t** in the U.S. in 1984

---

Kanagui is talking about his family. Choose the correct form of the verb be.

My family and I **were** (were/was) all born in Japan. We **were/weren’t** (were/was/ were) born in the U.S., I **was** (was/were) born in Okinawa, and my brother **was/weren’t** (was/were) in Nagasaki, but the rest of my family **were/weren’t** (was/were) born in capital, Kyoto.

---

**Questions with the past be**

**Were you born in Japan?**

Yes, I **was**.

No, I **wasn’t**.

**Was your sister born in 1995?**

Yes, She **was**.

No, she **wasn’t**.

**Were your parents born in Okinawa?**

No, they **weren’t**.

Yes, they **were**.

**Where were you born?**

**I was** born in Japan

**When was** she born?

**She was** born in 1990

**What city were** they born in?

**They were** born in Kyoto.
Answer the questions and then practice the following dialogues, you decide to answer negative or affirmative. Check on previous box for possible answers.

a) **Were** you born in this city?  
b) __________________________

a) **Where** were you born?  
b) __________________________

a) **Was** your mother born in Mexico?  
b) __________________________

a) **Were** you and your family in this city last year?  
b) __________________________

a) **Were** you at this school last year?  
b) __________________________

a) **Where** your father born?  
b) __________________________

a) **When** you born?  
b) I _____ born in ____________

**How to read years**

1906 Nineteen oh six  
1817 Eighteen seventeen  
1982 Nineteen eighty-two  
2006 Two thousand and six
INTERROGATIVE WORDS:

**WHEN** to ask about TIME

**WHERE** to ask about PLACE

**WHY** to ask about REASON (*the answer is because*)

With the following pictures and clues, take as example the previous exercise, and build your own questions and answer them, give the precise year and town.

Grandmother / born / ? (Ask for the place)  
**Where** was your grandmother born?  
She was born in **Hermosillo**

Father / a baseball player / ? (Ask for the time) **When**  
was your father a baseball player?  
He was a baseball player **in 1972**

You / in swimming classes / ? (Ask for the time)  
__________________________________________

Your brother / this school / (Ask for the time)  
__________________________________________

Julia Roberts / born / ? (Ask for the place)  
__________________________________________
WRITING SECTION: Develop your own story; talk about your past and your family history. Write and share with others, explain: Where is your family coming from? Where were they some years ago?

Salma Hayek / famous /? (Ask for the time)

Luis Miguel / good singer/? (Ask for the time)

Gael Garcia / born /? (Ask for the time)

Shakira / in school / 2006 / was /?
Unscramble the questions about your school days.

1. was your of school how first day?

2. your was teacher who favorite?

3. favorite class what your was?

4. your best was who friend?

5. old how were you?

Write the information of the famous people you see. Study the example.

1. Bruce Lee was an actor. He was born in 1940 in the U.S.A.

2. 

3. 

4. 

Shakira
Singer
Colombia
Feb. 2, 1977

Salma Hayek
Actress
Sept. 2, 1966
Mexico

Roberto Clemente
Baseball player
1934-1972
Puerto Rico
EXERCISE Verb BE IN THE PAST TENSE.

Read the following sentences and choose the correct form of the verb BE in the past form.

1. The taxes on his car (was, were) high.
2. His driver's license (was, were) old.
3. A red and yellow bird (was, were) sitting in that tree.
4. One of my friends (was, were) sick.
5. Half of the food (was, were) in the refrigerator.
6. Half of the candy bars (was, were) on the bag.
7. December and January (was, were) usually the coldest months of the year.
8. There (was, were) a problem with my car.
9. July and August (was, were) usually the coldest months of the year.
10. Almost two-thirds of Baja California (was, were) desert.
11. There (was, were) a lot of dogs on the street.
12. Fifty minutes (was, were) the time for the exam.
13. Chapter One and Chapter Two (was, were) easy.
14. The children's new toy (was, were) already broken.
15. Many books (was, were) required for that course.
16. Where (were/was) the knives and forks?
17. What time (was/were) your flight?
18. The traffic (was/were) really bad yesterday.
19. How often (was/were) you late last month?
20. There (was/were) a lot of people here.
21. My son and my daughter (was/were) students last year.
22. I (was/were) satisfied with my score.
23. I (was/were) really hungry. And you?
24. Your mother looks very young. How old (was/were) she?
25. (was/were) you thirsty?
26. My apartment had only one bedroom. It (was/were) very small.
27. There (was/were) my homework.
28. My friend Maria (was/were) always late. It's a bad habit.
Where did you grow up?

Minerva: Where did you grow up Christopher?
Christopher: I grew up Rome.
Minerva: When did you come to San Diego?
Christopher: I came here in 2004.
Minerva: Where did you learn English?
Christopher: I went to school in New York for 3 years.
Minerva: Well... your English is very good now! Did you go to college in New York?
Christopher: Yes, I went to college in New York.
Minerva: What was your major in college?
Christopher: My major was accounting.
Minerva: That’s interesting!

Grammar Point

-Wh Questions with: Did, Was, Were
Where did you grow up? I grew up in Rome.
Where did you learn English? I learnt in New York.
How old were you? I was twenty years old.
What was your major degree? It was accounting.
Where was your mother born? She was born in Sonora.

Ronaldinho
Ronaldinho de Assis Moreira was born on 21st March, 1980 in Porto Alegre, Brazil. He helped Brazil win the World under-17 Championship in Egypt. During the competition he was scouted by local club Gremio and signed his first professional contract. In 1999, after hitting 15 goals in 14 games for Gremio, Ronaldinho won his first senior cap for Brazil against Latvia. In 2001 he left Gremio for Paris St. Germain (PSG) but was unable to make his debut because of contract rows, until 3 months later when FIFA stepped in. In 2002 Ronaldinho was voted France’s player of the month for January after hitting 6 goals in 7 games for PSG. Ronaldinho won the World Cup with Brazil, playing in the final against Germany. In the 2003 summer transfer market he rejected Manchester United to join Spanish side Barcelona for £21m. In December he was named best player in the world for 2004 by FIFA beating Shevchenko and Henry to first place. In November 2005 Ronaldinho was named 2005 European Footballer of the Year - the award known as the Ballon D’Or is voted for by European football journalists selected by French magazine France Football.
Write down the correct question for each answer on the right column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 21 1980</td>
<td>Porto Alegre, Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1999</td>
<td>In 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the summer of 2003</td>
<td>In the summer of 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In November 2004</td>
<td>In November 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Adrián Fernández**

**Birth date:** April 20, 1965  
**Birth place:** Mexico City

He started racing Motocross at age of 8. He was very young when his love for racing started, watching his uncles. He was 16 years old when he participated on his first race “24 hours of Mexico”

In 1983, he was champion of Vee Marlboro Formula and he also participated on the 1600 Ford Formula and was named “The Rocky of the year”. In 1987, he left Mexico and went to Europe to continue as pilot, he also run on the Benelux Championship. On 1990 he went back to Mexico to participate on Formula 3 and he was sub-champion. On 1994, he was the only pilot for Galles Racing International team, and competed on 16 events. He was among the ten tops best pilots.

---

Get together in teams of two, read the information about Adrian Fernandez, now let’s pretend that one of you is Adrian, and the other one is a journalist who is interviewing Adrian. The journalist has to think about the questions he can ask, and Adrian has to read and pay attention on his information so he can answer correctly. This is an oral practice, so don’t write any thing: SPEAK!!!

---

**VOCABULARY**

**Major Degree:** main course or subject of a student at college or university.  
**Learnt:** Past tense of Learn- To get knowledge, irregular verb, sometimes is conjugated as learned  
**Scouted:** To observe and evaluate (a talented person), as for possible hiring.  
**Award:** Something awarded or granted, as for merit.  
**Journalist (s)** a person collecting, writing, editing, and presenting of news or news articles in newspapers and magazines and in radio and television.
### IRREGULAR VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be am/is/are</td>
<td>Was/were</td>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Paid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Brought</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Read</td>
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<td>Become</td>
<td>Became</td>
<td>Ride</td>
<td>Rode</td>
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<td>Buy</td>
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<td>Eat</td>
<td>Ate</td>
<td>Sing</td>
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<td>Feel</td>
<td>Felt</td>
<td>Steal</td>
<td>Stole</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fly</td>
<td>Flew</td>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Sat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Get</td>
<td>Get</td>
<td>Speak</td>
<td>Spoke</td>
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<td>Give</td>
<td>Gave</td>
<td>Swim</td>
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<td>Go</td>
<td>Went</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet</td>
<td>Met</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Wrote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Yes/No QUESTIONS IN PAST

- Did he steal the bank last night?  
  - No, he didn’t.
- Did you go shopping last month?  
  - Yes, I did.
- Did they swim in the lake last summer?  
  - No, they didn’t

### INFORMATION QUESTION IN THE PAST

- What did you do last night?  
  - I went shopping.
- Where did you swim last summer?  
  - We swam in the lake
- What did you eat last weekend?  
  - I ate pizza and spaghetti

### NEGATIVE STATEMENTS IN PAST

- A man didn’t steal the bank last night.
- I didn’t go shopping last month.
What did you do?

See the previous examples above, and with the following pictures, compose a new sentence in the past, give a short answer accordingly. Check the verb form on the chart.

Angela / Fly / Europe / last winter
Did Angela fly to Europe last winter?
Yes, she did.

Dulce and Cesar / eat / tamales / last Christmas

Jose / Sell / cars / last year

Carey / meet / customers / last year

Alfonso / Give / paint / last week

What did you do?

Observe the following pictures, use the verb given, and additional instructions to write your own sentence.

Teach (interrogative sentence, short answer)

What did Teresa do last semester?

She taught math last semester.

Cook (interrogative sentence, short answer)

Give (Negative statement)

Read (Interrogative statement, short answer)

TIME EXPRESSION IN THE PAST

Yesterday    Three weeks ago
Last year    In 2002
From March to June    For a long time
For 6 weeks    In the 1980s
In the last century    In the past
REGULAR VERBS

There are two types of verbs in English, **Irregular**: because they change dramatically their spelling when are used in past tense. There are no rules to the past.

**Regular**: They are call regular because they keep its form when used in the past tense. However, they follow some the rules to move into past:

1. **To most verbs add: “ed” at the end.**
   - Dance - Danced
   - Cook - Cooked
   - Paint - Painted

2. **Verbs ending in “y” preceded by a consonant, change “y” for “i” and add “ed”**
   - Study - Studied
   - Cry - Cried
   - Carry - Carried
   - Try - Tired

3. **Verbs ending in “y” preceded by a vowel, keep the “y” and add “ed”**
   - Play - played
   - Pray - prayed

4. **Verbs ending in a consonant-vowel-consonant, double the last consonant and add “ed”**
   - Omit - omitted
   - Skip - skipped
   - Plan - planned
   - Cancel - cancelled

**Pronunciation Note:**
Verbs ending
- p - k - s - ch - sh - f - x - h - pronounce ED as “T”
  Stopped, asked, kissed, watched, washed, laughed, fixed

- l - v - n - m - r - b - v - g - w - y - z - and vowel sounds (diphthongs) pronounce ED as “D”
  Agreed, cancelled, moved, explained, welcomed, believed, snowed, studied, realized

T or D pronounce ED as “ID”  Example: Needed, accepted, afforded, attended, arrested, collected, contacted,
Caught, got, fit, set, drank had, brought, cut, found, taught

What did you do?

From the following verb list, underline the correct past form of the irregular verb

Caught, got, get, got, gought, get

fit, fit, fought, fit, fat

set, set, sat, sought

drink, drink, drank, drunk

have, have, hove, had

bring, brought, bringed, brang

cut, cutted, caught, cut

find, found, fand, find

1 catch
2 get
3 fit
4 set
5 drink
6 have
7 bring
8 cut
9 find
10 teach

catch

catched

catch

Caught

got

get

gought

get

get

got

fit

fit

fought

fat

set

set

sat

sought

drink

drink

drank

drunk

have

have

hove

had

bring

brought

bringed

brang

cut

cutted

caught

cut

find

found

fand

find

10 teach

teach

taught

Teach

Caught, got, get, got, gought, get

fit, fit, fought, fit, fat

set, set, sat, sought

drink, drink, drank, drunk

have, have, hove, had

bring, brought, bringed, brang

cut, cutted, caught, cut

find, found, fand, find

10 teach

teach

taught

Teach

Shakira is perhaps the most recognizable voice in Latin pop/rock today. When she _______(be) only 8, she ______ (write) her first song called "Tus gafas oscuras", __________ (dedicate) to her father. Two years later, she ______ (win) local and national talent contests. By 13, she had signed a record deal with Sony in Colombia, which (result) in her first album, "Magia (Magic)", a compilation of songs she ___________ (write) between 8 and 13 years old.

She was chosen to represent her country at the Festival OTI in Spain. But she was under the minimum age of 16 and she ___________ (can not) participate. So instead, Shakira ___________ (record) a second album of original material, "Peligro (Danger)". At that point, Shakira ___________ (take) a break from music, _______________ (graduate) from high school (at age 15-really) and ____________ (come) back with a vengeance. The result was the phenomenally successful "Pies Descalzos" which _____________ (sell) more than four million copies worldwide.

In addition, this determined girl _____________ (want) to try her luck as an actress in "Oasis", a soap opera, but she _______________ (think) music was her life instead of TV. Then she ________________ (begin) to be very popular: the Colombian government _______________ (designate) Shakira as an official goodwill ambassador.

Goodwill: friendly helpful feelings towards other.
From the following verb list, underline the correct past form of the Regular verb there is only one correct answer:

1. **show**
   - showied
   - Showed
   - showwed

2. **permit**
   - permitted
   - permitted
   - permitted

3. **bathe**
   - bathied
   - bathed
   - bathed

4. **rely**
   - relied
   - relied
   - relyed

5. **play**
   - plaied
   - played
   - playyed

6. **fail**
   - failied
   - failed
   - failled

7. **trap**
   - trapied
   - traped
   - trapped

8. **marry**
   - married
   - marryed
   - marryyed

9. **share**
   - sharied
   - shared
   - sharred

10. **depart**
    - departied
    - departed
    - departted

---

My grandfather had a very exciting life. When he was young, he **showed** (live) on a farm in the Mexico. His parents **permitted** (raise) cattle, and he **played** (look) after the cows. When he was eighteen, he went to university, where he **played** (study) Medicine. He also **played** (play) the guitar in a mariachi band.

When the war started, he **showed** (go) to join the Army Force, but he **failed** (end) ship. In the Atlantic, a German torpedo **ripped** (rip) a hole in the side of his ship, and the ship sank. Only five men **escaped** (escape). They **sailed** (sail) in a lifeboat back to Spain. Then he met my grandmother, and they **married** (marry) after only three weeks. He says now that he **wanted** (want) to marry her very quickly in case he **died** (die) in the war.

---

**Speaking: Talking about Past Actions**

1. Tell your partner or classmates what you did yesterday. Remember to use past tense.

2. Ask your partner what he/she did last weekend. Respond with related questions.

   1. **What did you do last Friday?**
   2. **Where did you go?**
   3. **When did you get back?**
   4. **Where did you stay?**
   5. **What did Mario have for lunch?**
   6. **What did he eat last night?**
   7. **How was the weather?**

3. Tell about a childhood experience.

---

Showed, permitted, bathed, relied, played, failed, married, shared, departed
What did you do?

Write your friend's story...

WORD ORDER: Place the following broken sentences in order

1. everything / They / ate /!
   
   **They ate everything!**

2. checked/I/bags/holiday/we/before/left/on the/.

3. Chicago/last/She/to/week/./went

4. late/I/to/arrived/yesterday/class/./

5. free/time/What/do/your/last/in/you/weekend/did/?

6. bank/father/My/in a/year/last/./worked

7. car/I/mom's/a/drove/my
Yesterday evening, I ______ to the cinema.
I ______ a very good film.
It ______ Robert de Niro.
It ______ about a gangster.
He ______ another gangster in the head and killed him.
After the cinema, I went to MacDonald's and ______ a hamburger.
I also ______ a milk shake.
I ______ to bed quite late.
However, I ______ up early this morning.
I ______ dressed quickly
and ______ at work early.
I ______ the first person to arrive at work.
It ______ very calm and peaceful.
I ______ me eyes for a few moments.
And ______ back to sleep again!
When everybody else ______ .
I ______ up.
My boss ______ very happy with me.
Because he ______ I had worked all night!
He ______ me a bonus.
Change the verbs in the following sentences into past tense. Using your notebook, rewrite the sentences changing the verb to the past tense form.

1. Yesterday, I go to the restaurant with a client.

2. We drive around the parking lot for 20 minutes looking a parking space.

3. When we arrive at the restaurant, the place is full.

4. The waitress asks us if we have reservations.

5. I say, "No, my secretary forgets to make them."

6. The waitress tells us to come back in two hours.

7. My client and I walk back to the car.

8. Then we see a small grocery store.

9. We stop in the grocery store and buy some sandwiches.

10. That is better than waiting for two hours.

11. Last night, Samantha have pizza for supper.

12. My pet lizard die last month.

13. Yesterday I spend two hours cleaning my living room.

14. This morning, Jack eats two bowls of cereal.

15. What happen to your leg?
Answer the following questions, with “YES”, using the past tense of the verb.

1. Did Juan choose the black tie? **Yes, Juan chose the black tie.**

2. Did Mary hang her coat in the closet?

3. Did the farmer feed his pigs?

4. Did Jorge write his father a letter?

5. Did you make that table?

6. Did the driver hear the policeman?

7. Did the driver see the policeman?

8. Did Susana pay for your dinner?

9. Did Pedro lose the game?

10. Did the student understand the question?
Puzzle

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|2|     |     |     |     |
|------------------------

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|     |xxxxx|     |     |     |
|     |xxxxx|     |     |     |

|3|     |     |     |     |
|------------------------

|     |xxxxx|xxxxx|8|     |
|     |xxxxx|xxxxx|     |     |
|     |xxxxx|xxxxx|     |     |

|     |xxxxx|xxxxx|     |     |
|     |xxxxx|xxxxx|     |     |
|     |xxxxx|xxxxx|     |     |

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|5|     |     |     |     |
|------------------------

|     |     |     |     |     |
|     |     |     |     |     |


**ACROSS**

2. Past of blow
3. Past of cost
5. Past of throw

**DOWN**

1. Past of beat
2. Past of bring
4. Past of see
I WILL SURVIVE
By Gloria Gaynor

At first I _______ afraid; I ________ petrified,
Kept thinking I _________ never live without you by my side,
But then I ________ so many nights thinking how you _______ me wrong,
And I ________ strong, and learned how to get along.
So you're back, from outer space
I just ____________ in to find you here with that sad look upon your face,
I should have __________ that stupid lock,
I should have __________ you leave your key,
If I'd __________ for just one second you'd be back to bother me,
Oh and now GO! Walk out the door! Just turn around now,
'Cause you're not welcome anymore!
Weren't you the one who __________ to break me with goodbyes,
You think I'd crumble, You think I'd lay down and die?
No, not I, I will survive...oh as long as I know how to love,
I know I am still alive.
I got all my life to live, and I got all my love to give,
I will survive, hey, hey!

It __________ all the strength I __________ not to fall apart,
Now I am trying hard to mend the pieces of my broken heart,
I __________ oh so many nights just feeling sorry for myself,
I ________ to cry, but now I hold my head up high,
And you see me, somebody new. I am not that chained up
little person still in love with you, and so you
just ____________ like dropping in and just expect me to be free,
Now I am saving all my loving for someone who's loving me
Oh and now GO! Walk out the door! Just turn around now,
'Cause you're not welcome anymore!
Weren't you the one who __________ to break me with goodbyes,
You think I'd crumble, You think I'd lay down and die?
No, not I, I will survive, Oh as long as I know how to love,
I know I am still alive,
I got all my life to live, and I got all my love to give,
I will survive, oh yeah!

BE (2), CAN, SPEND (2) DO, GROW, WALK, CHANGE, MAKE, KNOW, TRY (2), TAKE, HAVE, USE, FEEL

http://www.isabelperez.com/survive.htm
WHAT COULD YOU DO?

COULD

Use COULD to Express

_ability in the past:

**Affirmative**
- He could speak English when he met young.
- I could read and write when I was only four years old.
- I could run the marathon.
- She could swim in cold water.
- They could cut a tree in 2 minutes.

**Negative**
- I couldn’t build that house.
- He couldn’t open the door.
- You couldn’t find the treasure.
- We couldn’t drive a car when we were children.

Possibility in the past:

- I could study English in the United States (because I lived very close to the border).
- They could get the flu in the party: (They were sick after the party).
- She could buy a new car. (She had the money).
- He couldn’t come to work. (He had a flat tire).

**Permission in the past:**

- You could eat everything. (Because everybody ate already.)
- She could close the door. (Everybody was inside.)
- The boys couldn’t come back after midnight. (They had permission only until midnight.)
- I couldn’t speak Spanish in my English class.
- We couldn’t eat outside the cafeteria.
**COULD**

**EXAMPLE:** Juan was accepted at CECYTE and COBACH. Both gave him a scholarship. Juan could go CECYTE or COBACH, but CECYTE is a better school.

What is the ability on the following sentences?

1. Sofia taught math when she was young.
   
   *She could teach math when she was young.*

2. Armando answered three phones at the same time.
   
   *He couldn’t answer three phones at the same time.*

3. Delia and her husband danced tango many years ago.

4. My daughter took music lessons last year.

5. Lety and Christopher cooked carne asada in 5 minutes.

6. Dulce found anything you need on the internet.

7. Laura didn’t know how to use a computer last year.

8. Angela didn’t read fast last year.

1. We didn’t know how to speak English

2. Cesar Jr. didn’t know how to walk last year.
Change the following sentences using 'could' (Possibility)

1. We have the opportunity to play tennis now.

2. We are free to study our English lesson tomorrow morning.

3. Do you have time to help me buy a birthday gift for Jane?

4. Carlos & Lina were able to spend long time visiting the museums.

5. Hector y Betty have time to take a long drive in the country.

6. They didn’t rent a DJ for our Christmas party.

7. They heard the music they liked.

8. We didn’t have a dog when we were young.

9. They didn’t approve the final test.

10. They didn’t arrive on time, they loose their flight

3. Sergio was invited to his friend’s wedding.
Choose the correct answer. Fill the gaps when you've checked your answers.

1 I ___________ remember his name.
   A was
   B couldn’t
   C red herring

2 Diana ___________ the piano.
   A could play
   B can to play
   C eats

3 She ___________ come on holiday next month if her parents give her permission.
   A can’t
   B could
   C could to

4 They ___________ go. The weather was too bad.
   A couldn’t
   B can’t
   C could to

5 I ___________ buy anything, but I don’t have any money.
   A can’t to
   B am not
   C could

6 You ___________ solve this.
   A could
   B could to
   C is

7 Sorry, Teacher. I ___________ do it yet.
   A wasn’t
   B couldn’t
   C could to

8 He ___________ pass the exam if he studied harder.
   A can to
   B could to
   C could

9 They ________ get any fish.
   A could to
   B couldn’t
   C wasn’t

10 I’m sorry, We ___________ go to the party.
    A couldn’t
    B Can’t to
    C will can’t

http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/freeexercises.htm#MODAL
**It could happen to you!**

Betty: *What's wrong with you Hector?*
Hector: *I'm very tired! I worked all night long!*
Betty: *Really? Why was that?*
Hector: *Well, I was finishing my homework, when suddenly, the light went off!*
Betty: *Oh my god! And what happened?*
Hector: *You're not going to believe! I didn't save my job. I was finishing it. So, I had to start it over again!!!*
Betty: *No kidding? That's awful!*
Hector: *I know! That's why I worked all night!*
Betty: *I'm sorry to hear that.*

---

**PAST CONTINUOUS vs SIMPLE PAST**

Past Continuous is an interrupted action by another action in the past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I was working</th>
<th>when</th>
<th>The light <em>went</em> off.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She <em>was finishing</em> her homework and I <em>started</em> again.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They <em>were fishing</em> in the lake when It <em>started</em> to rain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We <em>were watching</em> TV but We <em>fell</em> asleep.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You <em>were playing</em> soccer when I <em>saw</em> the accident</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sergio and Maggie ___________________ (watch) TV last night, when their children ______________________ (come) and ___________________ (interrupt) them, they ______________________ (want) to go to the movies; but Sergio, ________________ (be) tired and ______________________ (not want) to drive all the way to down town.  
It was Friday night, and the parents _____________ (plan) to stay home. But Hugo, the oldest son, ________________ (propose) that Maggie could drive. But Maggie _______________________ (cook) dinner. So, she ________________ (say) no. Andres _______________________ (play) Nintendo, and ________________ (not like) to go with Hugo.
Last weekend Carmela ___________ to the cinema to see “The Others”. Carmela_________ it because it ___________ about ghosts and she is afraid of them. When she ___________ home with her friend Lola, she ___________ very strange. There ___________ a noise behind them, but they could not see anyone. It _______________ a lot and there ______________ any taxis on the street, so they_____________ to go home walking. The noise ______________ still behind them and while they ______________ to see what or who it ______________, the lights on the street ______________ out and they ______________ for five minutes.

Do you know what happened next?
EXERCISE... Complete the sentences using the past simple and past continuous of the verb given. Remember one action was in progress, (continuing), when it was interrupted (past simple).

1. I ______ (go) to the mall after school, while I _______ (walk) walking (walk),
   I _______ (see) my Math teacher.

2. My brother ____________ (see) a bear an hour ago, it ____________ (try) to go inside his car.

3. ____________ (do) Mike visit his grandmother last night? No, he ____________ (visit) his girlfriend.

4. Alex ____________ (not work), last weekend. He ____________ (travel) to his mother’s town.

5. ____________ (be) Julia and Lorena at last month’s meeting? No they ____________ (take) swimming lessons.

6. We ____________ (watch) a beautiful movie, but we ____________ (be) not happy after the sad ending.

7. ____________ (do) you see Javier's new dog yesterday? Yes, it ____________ (run) down the street.

8. Sorry, I ____________ (not hear) you at the door. I ____________ (take) a shower.

9. I ____________ (study) English for two years while I ____________ (finish) my major.

10. What ____________ (do) you eat for lunch yesterday? We (eat) ____________ some hotdogs, when we started to feel sick.

11. My brother and sister ____________ (play) tennis at 11am yesterday, when it (start) ____________ to rain.
12. ____________(be) you still working at 7pm last night?  
    Yes, I __________ (get) for this meeting.

13. At 8.30am today I ______________ (drive) to work and I ___________ (get) a flat tired.

14. We ________________ (sleep) at 11pm. When the someone_________ (knock) at the door.

15. I_______________ (meet) John in town yesterday. ____________ (buy) a present for her daughter’s birthday.

16. Maria _______________ (wait) for me when I _________________ (arrive).

17. I ________________(take) a shower when I _______________ (receive) a phone call.

18. I ______________ (not/know) what to say when he (ask) __________ the question.

19. Paul ______________ (not plan) enough activities, his girlfriend ________ (break) with him.
BUILD YOUR OUW STORY!!! Look at the pictures that follow, and tell what happened

DIVING
______________________________

SKIING
______________________________

BROKE ARM
______________________________

STEAL
______________________________

PUNCH ME
______________________________

HOLD ME
______________________________
**EXERCISE...** now, build your own story, what do you think happened and was happening on each picture?

---

**HOW WAS YOUR HOMETOWN?**

**Frank:** Where are you from Enriqueta?

**Enriqueta:** Oh! I’m from Rosarito in Baja California.

**Frank:** How was your hometown, when you left Enriqueta?

**Enriqueta:** Oh! It was beautiful; there were many parks and places to visit, but there was too much traffic in downtown!

**Frank:** Were there enough signals to help control the traffic jam?

**Enriqueta:** Yes, there were; but there were too many business located there! and cars, pollute the air. Now there is a lot of noise and too much smog.
Traffic jam: long line of cars that can not move
Pollute, Pollution: Making the water, air, etc. dirty
Subway: Tunnel under a busy road, or train that is for people who are walking.
COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

**Countable nouns** are for things we can count. They usually have a singular and plural form.

Example:  
- a dog - two dogs  
- a horse - ten horses  
- a man - six men  
- a shop - the shops  
- an idea - some ideas

- We use *many* to indicate a *large* number of items, and without counting.  
- We use “too...” to increase the number  
- WE USE “HOW MANY...” to make a question.

There were *many* cars in my city.  
There are *many* buildings in downtown.  
There are *many* houses for rent.  
There are *many* dogs in the park.  
There are too many Chinese restaurants in Mexicali.  
There are *too many* boys at the movies.  
How many taco stands are in Mexicali?

- We use “*A FEW*” to reduce the number for countable nouns.  

There are *few* bicycles in the neighborhood.  
There are *a few* cats in the park.  
There are *a few* Japanese restaurants.  
There are *a few* museums.

**Uncountable nouns** are for the things that we cannot count  
Example: tea, sugar, water, air, rice, dust.

- They are used with a singular verb.  
- They usually do not have a plural form.  
- They are often the names for abstract ideas or qualities.  
  We can not say: sugars, angers, knowledges  
- We use “too” to increase them  

WE USE “HOW MUCH...” to make a question.  

There is *much* traffic in my city.  
There is much pollution in my city.  
There is much public transportation.
Continuation….

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

They are often the names for abstract ideas or qualities. Examples of common uncountable nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Money</th>
<th>Furniture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We cannot use *a/an* with these nouns. To express a quantity of one of these nouns, use a word or expression like:

- *Some, a little, a lot of, a piece of, plenty, etc.*
  
  - Some money
  - A little knowledge

- *Use ANY for questions or negative statements. For both Countable and Uncountable nouns*
  
  - Was there any happiness on his face?
  - Was there any evidence of the crime?
  - Is there any money left?
  - Is there any car outside your house?
  - Are there any complete windows?

**NEGATIVE**

- There isn’t any complete window.
- There wasn’t any bread left.
- There weren’t any dogs in the park.
COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:

Sofia: In my home town there are many tall buildings.

Tony: My town doesn’t have any tall buildings.

Yolanda: Are there too many streets in your town?

Mario: No, there aren’t too many.

Choose the correct word to show quantity, remember, Can you count them? Use many, a few. You can’t? Use much, little

Restaurants / much / many / little

Traffic / many / much / little

Students / little / many / much
Telephones / little / many / much

Apple trees / many / much / less

Traffic lights / many / much / little

Markets / many / much / little

Churches / many / much / a few

School transportation / many / much / little
COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE

Around the house

Is there enough butter in the refrigerator?
Yes, there is enough, there’s a pack of butter.

Is there any rice at home?
Yes, there is a bowl of rice on the table.

Is there enough milk for breakfast?
No, there isn’t any!

UNIT OF MEASURE

A cup: (cupful) The amount that a cup can hold
A bottle: glass or plastic container with a narrow neck for keeping liquids.
A slice: A flat piece of food that is cut from a larger piece.
A bunch: a group of things of the same type grown together.
A bundle: to make or tie a number of things together.
A loaf: Bread baked in one piece (before it is cut in pieces, [slices])
Pinch: The amount of something you can pick up with your thumb and your first finger
A pound: Measure of weight equal to 0.454 Grms.
Spoonful: The amount that a spoon can hold
Dozen: twelve units of something.
Half a dozen: six units of something.

Adverbs of quantity…

Enough   Not enough
Not too much   Plenty
A little    Fewer
More   Less
Answer the following questions using a unit of measure you learnt using *Is there...? Yes, there is..., Yes, there are...*

**Are there any grapes in the refrigerator? (bundle)**

Yes, there are two bundles.

**Is there enough celery for our salad? (One bundle)**

__________________________

**Is there any milk for my cereal? (Negative answer)**

________________________________

**Is there any lettuce for lunch? (One head)**

________________________________

**Are there any oranges on the refrigerator? (Pineapples)**

________________________________

**Is there any bread? (Only half loaf)**

________________________________

**Are there any eggs for breakfast?**

________________________________
Questions using: *How much...?  How many...?* Answer the question using the units of measure learnt.

**How much bread do you need for your sandwich?**
I need two *slices* of bread.

**How much lemon do we need for the lemonade?**
(A few slices)

**How much meat is left for everybody?**
(Enough)

**How much cake do you want?** (One piece)

**How many pineapple slices do you need?**
(A few)

**How much milk do you need?**
(Not too much)
We use “much” with uncountable nouns...

Many cars have satellite systems
I ate too many apples.
How many trees did you plant this weekend?
I don’t know how many girls there are at our school.

...and “many” with count nouns.

I don’t have much money.
Our teacher gives us too much homework.
How much sugar do we have?
I don’t know how much water I drank.

We use “a lot of” with uncountable nouns and plural count nouns

I ate a lot of apples.
A lot of people like to swim at night.
That dog has a lot of fleas.

Mary bought a lot of furniture.
The man gave us a lot of advice.
Our teacher gave us a lot of homework.

Can you count the following items? If you can’t, write: MUCH. If you can write MANY

1. ___________ students
2. ___________ time
3. ___________ money
4. ___________ dollars
5. ___________ wine
6. ___________ children
7. ___________ water
8. ___________ fun
9. ___________ dogs
10. ___________ people
11. ___________ rice
12. ___________ sand
13. ___________ coffee
14. ___________ news
15. ___________ furniture
MUCH? MANY? Or ANY? Choose the correct word... If you can count, use MANY if you can’t, use MUCH if it’s negative or question, use ANY.

1. How ___________ coffee do you drink?
2. Mark doesn't do ___________ exercise.
3. I don't eat _______ meat.
4. Helen eats ___________ fruit.
5. I don't know ________ people at work.
6. How ___________ students are there in your class?
7. We need ___________ bananas.
8. You can't buy ___________ posters in this shop.
9. We haven't got ___________ oranges at the moment.
10. Peter has bought ___________ new books.
11. She always takes ___________ sugar with her coffee.
12. I've seen ___________ nice postcards in this souvenir shop.

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/some_any.htm

Complete the following sentences using the MUCH, MANY or A LOT OF..., ANY, HOW MUCH, HOW MANY,

13. I don't have ___________ money for lunch
14. There are _________ students
15. How ___________ bread do we have in the kitchen?
16. I buy ___________ bananas every week.
17. She doesn't like _______ catsup on her French fries.
18. ___________ traffic is on the freeway now?
19. I have ___________ friends in America.
20. We don't drink ___________ orange juice.
21. There is ___________ cheese in the salad
22. ___________ milk do we need?
23. There isn’t ___________ milk in the refrigerator.
24. ___________ apples do you have?
25. ___________ rice do we have?
26. I ate ___________ soup for dinner.
PROGRESS TEST. Read the following sentences, and fill in the gaps the correct Word: many, much, enough, any, a lot of, some of, too much, not too much, a little, a few.

1. There are ___________ students at CECYTE Xochimilco.
2. How ___________ ice cream do you want?
3. When he was a student, he didn't have ___________ money?
4. Will you go to the store? We don't have ___________ milk left
5. Perla is very popular. She has ___________ friends
6. There aren't ___________ students in the El Florido library tonight
7. Mr. Trillas doesn't like to give ___________ homework
8. Yolanda watches ___________ movies on the weekends.
9. Minerva’s apartment is almost empty. She doesn't own ___________ furniture
10. Claudia bought too much furniture. She owns too ___________ chairs
11. You can borrow money from your uncle. He has ___________ money
12. You cannot borrow money from your brother. He only has ___________ money
14. The classroom is almost empty. There are only ___________ people here.
15. Julia eats toast with ___________ butter.
16. The printer is expensive. It uses ___________ ink.
17. Linda isn't very busy. She doesn't have ___________ homework.
18. Laura has ___________ free time. She only has ___________ homework.
19. Only ___________ the computers in the writing center are broken.
20. Hector had only ___________ time to finish this lesson.
21. How ___________ ice cream would you like?
22. How ___________ money does that cost?
23. How ___________ cars are in the parking lot?
24. Daniel has ___________ books about literature.
25. Rodolfo has ___________ time to correct papers.
Rule #1 The plural of nouns is usually formed by adding -s to a singular noun.

Rule #2 Nouns ending in s, z, x, sh, and ch add -es.

- glass  glasses
- buzz  buzzes
- box  boxes
- dish  dishes
- church  churches

Rule #3 Nouns ending in -y preceded by a consonant change -y to -ies.

Examples: lady, ladies; city, cities; army, armies

Rule #4 Nouns ending in y preceded by a vowel add -s. Example: boy, boys; day, days

Rule #5 Most nouns ending in o preceded by a consonant add es. Example: hero; heroes; potato: potatoes, tomato: tomatoes

Rule #6 Some nouns ending in f or fe change f or fe to -ves. Example: beef, beeves; wife, wives, knife-knives

IRREGULAR PLURALS

- man, men  foot, mouse, feet, mice
- woman, women  tooth, louse, teeth, lice
- child, children  ox, oxen, goose, geese

The following nouns have no singular:
- scissors  oats  tongs
- trousers  pinchers  measles
- cattle  shears
- victuals  tweezers
ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY

A day in Ensenada...

Prepare a tour through Ensenada (or choose your own recreational place) which of the following activities would you like to do? Number them from 1 (most interesting) and 6 (least interesting).

- Visit La Bufadora
- Eat lobster in Puerto Nuevo
- Take a ride to see the whales
- Take a walk in downtown and buy Mexican Curios
- Vineyards in Valle de Guadalupe
- Visit Hanson Lagoon

Bring pictures of that place to make a poster, present your poster to the class, tell them why and when are you visiting that place.

Talk about the activities you are planning to do, in the order you gave initially, and tell why you want to do that particular action. Use the box below to write down the information you will need to talk about your trip.
There are four types of pronouns.

**Subject Pronouns:** Function as the *subject* of a sentence; you are familiar with them; use them instead the person’s name.

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they

I live in New York
Do you like playing tennis?

**Object Pronouns:** serve as the object of a verb. The person does the action, and Object pronouns indicate to WHOM the action goes to.

me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Adriana gave me the book.
He told you to come tonight.
She asked him to help.
They visited her when they came to New York

- Pronouns must always refer to a specific noun in a previous discussion.
- Pronouns must agree in number, person, and gender with the noun they refer to.

Possessive Pronouns
Demonstrative Pronouns
Angela: We had a birthday party for Tony last Friday.
Claudia: Really? Why didn’t you call me? I would love to come!
Angela: I’m sorry Claudia, I didn’t organize it.
Claudia: Oh, I see! And tell me, how was it? Did you have fun?
Angela: We did!!! There was plenty of food for all of us.
Everybody brought a present for him. I gave him a new iPod system and Roberto and Juan gave him a CD player,
Claudia: Did he like them?
Angela: Oh! Yes, he did like them! That was the

CHOOSE THE CORRECT PRONOUN!

1. I saw ________. Her / she
2. Give it to ________. They / them
3. He kissed ___________. she / her
4. He took __________. It / them / either could be used here.
5. Did anyone see ________? Us / we
6. ___________ arrived on time. Them / They
7. What did __________ say? Her / she
8. She’s faster than __________ am. Me / I
9. I saw you and __________ there. She / her
10. Between you and __________, I really didn’t like it. Me / I

http://www.usingenglish.com/handouts/73.html
Complete the following sentences using the correct OBJECT PRONOUN, substituting the personal pronoun.

Ricardo was reading the news about _______ (He)

**Ricardo was reading the news about him.**

Rosa bought a present for grandma',

**Rosa bought a present for HER**

The teacher read a story to…. (WE)

________________________

My daughter hugs (I) every day!

________________________

Mr. Perez drives his children on his truck every day

________________________

Aglael received a love letter from Bernardo last month

________________________

Lorena was talking to Mike; she was telling Mike not to be late from work.

________________________
Complete the following sentences using the appropriate OBJECT PRONOUN (*me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*)

Where is Monica? I want to talk to ____________.
I don't know where she is. I haven't seen ____________.
I want to talk to ____________ because she has my book
Here, you can use my book. Please give ____________ back when you finish though. I need it for tomorrow.

Those shoes are nice. I like ____________.
Thanks. They are new. I just bought ____________ yesterday.

Andrew is in my computer class. Do you know ________.
Yes I know ____________. He sits next to me

We are very thirsty. Please give ____________ something to drink
Here's some nice cold water. I hope you enjoy ____________.

Object pronouns after a verb:

My friend likes *me*.
He likes *you*.
Martha likes *him*. (A boy or a man)
Tom likes *her*. (A girl or a woman)
We like *it*. (An animal or an object)
They like *us*.
We like *them*. (People or objects)

Object pronouns after prepositions:

My friend talks to *me*.
The teacher talks to *you*.
I talk to *him* on the telephone.
I talk to *her* on the telephone.
I look at *it*.
The man talks to *us*.
We talk to *them*.

http://www.eslpractice.net/obpro/ex1.htm
Is she writing to Luis Miguel?
Yes, she is in love with _______________! (he/him/his)

Carlos is making a lot of noise!
I'll ask _______________ to be quiet. (him/it/its)

Please tell Mrs. Montes to come in.
Sorry, I don't know _______________. (her/him/she)

I can't find my glasses!
You are wearing _______________! (them/there/they)

Do you like bananas?
I love _______________! (hers/its/them)

Why is he always talking about Jessica Simpson?
He obviously likes _______________! (her/him/she)

Where is my English book?
Oh, my God! I've lost _______________! (him/it/its)

Is that Marta's new boyfriend?
Don't ask me, ask _______________! (her/his/it)

What is the title of that song?
I can't remember _______________. (him/it/them)

Why is David so happy?
His friends gave _______________ a guitar for his birthday! (him/it/them)

What are you going to do with those old papers?
I'm going to recycle ____. (their/them/they)
How have you changed?
I went camping when I was 10 years old.

How often did you go camping?
We went every summer.

I used to go camping every summer, but now I go every Easter.

Did you use to stay many days?
Yes, I used to stay for weeks
No, I didn’t use to stay for more than two days.

Where did you use to go?
We always used to go to the same place.

Used to...

Used to... refers to something that you regularly did in the past but don’t do anymore

Complete the following sentences:

1. When I was in elementary school, I used to ________________________
2. I used to ________________________________, but not anymore.
3. When I was a kid. I used to play_________________________
Writing and Speaking… *Add four more questions to the following list and take turns to ask and answer each question. Then, write the main idea of your classmates…*

1. What’s your favorite memory from secondary school?
2. What kinds of sports or games did you use to play then?
3. Did you use to have a nick name?
4. Did you use to have a special food?
5. What kind of music did you use to like?
6. Where did you use to go for entertain
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

Write down all the information given by your classmates

**Example:**
My friend Tere used to play basketball when she was in secondary school.
Used to… or Use to..
Circle the correct answer. Fill the gaps when you’ve checked your answers.

Jim doesn't have a girlfriend now, but he ____________________________.

didn't use to
used to
was using to

I don’t play soccer, but I _______________

used to play every Sunday
He didn’t used to
Use a pillow

People ______________ use the Internet but now everybody is surfing

aren't used to using
Didn't use to
isn't used to using

When I was younger I __________ speak in French all the time but not now.

is used
Used to
gets used

I ______________ to play baseball when I was young. I'm too old and fat to play now.

use
got used to
used

I ______________ wear long hair for the holidays but not any more

used to
to be used to
to used to get

Juan was in London for a year. He liked England but he __________ the insipid food and the miserable weather.

Didn't get used to
could used to
can ever used to
didn't use
didn't used
was used

The baker's ______________ to be so bad but now it's terrible.

didn't use
didn't used
was used

I get up early every day for years but I am __________________ to it.

used
still not used

I ______________ talk over the phone every day, but not any more

Used to
am using
am already used

http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/freeexercises.htm

Word Order in Questions

INTERROGATIVE + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB

Order the words in the boxes to make questions.

1. ____________________________________________?
   you have much do how money

2. ____________________________________________?
   you are who

3. ____________________________________________?
   my chocolate did eat you

4. ____________________________________________?
   say you what did

5. ____________________________________________?
   going you where are

6. ____________________________________________?
   car tonight borrow I your can

7. ____________________________________________?
   ever lost to you have been

8. ____________________________________________?
Jennifer Lopez

Born July 24 1969 Jennifer Lopez, she of the infamous buttocks, is now one of the Bronx’s biggest exports. Starting her career as a dancer and actress appearing on American TV shows such as Living Color and Hotel Malibu Jennifer was nominated for a Golden Globe for her first film role in 1998 comedy Selena.

With a change of name came super stardom as, in 2001, JLo was released, featuring hit singles Play, Love Don’t Cost A Thing as well as giving JLo’s collaboration with rappers such as Ja Rule gave her a new audience and credibility outside of the pop world, although Jenny From the Block, the lead single from her 2002 album This is Me? Then, saw her rather ridiculed birth to remixes of I’m Real and Ain’t It Funny. by claiming to be from the block when she was often seen in the world’s finest hotels wearing fur coats costing the yearly wage of most of us.

In between failed marriages (to Cris Judd) and broken engagements (Ben Affleck), getting arrested with P Diddy appearing in films such as Maid in Manhattan and The Wedding Planner, Jennifer managed to turn herself in to a corporation with a range of clothes, perfumes and a production company to her name. She has also turned her hand to modeling, most notably appearing in a fabulous campaign for Louis Vuitton.

More recently the one time diva seems to have settled down, dedicating time to her new husband Marc Antony (the Latino pair married in June 2004) and releasing her latest album Rebirth which, although a commercial flop, signified a new direction for the singer. Despite this disappointment it seems that JLo’s success is set to run and run although whether her future lies in singing, acting or fashion remains to be seen.

After reading JLo’s biography, write down with your own words, what she used to do in her life.

JLo used to be a dancer. She used to…