Inglés III

WILL  GOING TO  WHEN  WHERE  WHAT

COULD  SHOULD  WOULD
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OBJECTIVE:
This is the third approach for our students to English as a foreign language; students already know the basic survival language and basic grammar functions.

This Semester focuses on personal projects and professional goals, students will learn how to talk about their plans and making differences for the near and long term future; for the things he/she is planning and has control on, (planning) using the auxiliary “…going to…” as an immediate future and for those on which he/she are planning long term future, will learn using “will”. At the same time, the usage of interrogative words as: What, Where and When are considered.

There are several structures in English that are called conditionals. "Condition" means "situation or circumstance". If a particular condition is true, then a particular result happens. Conditionals are introduced in the second part of this third semester; students will practice predicting the consequences of their actions; on a Real condition, (1st. Conditional), Possible Condition (2nd. Conditional) and Regret or Impossible Condition (3rd. Conditional); the usage of Modal Auxiliaries should, must, could, would, have to, and may; and their functions are basic to learn.

GOAL
For this third semester, oral competence is the mail goal; activities and consequences; they will also practice giving suggestions, commands and recommendations and express regret about the consequences of their acts.

With the usage of modal and auxiliary verbs they will practice questions and short answers, affirmative and negative responses and statements. Interactive practice in groups to give advises to peers is highly recommended in order for them to meet oral competence which is the main goal for this course; and teacher will guide students to produce oral language. At the end of this material teacher may find useful samples and printable handouts as additional tools for the student to practice the target language.
Unidad 1
UNIT 1

What are you doing…?
**Future intentions**

**Plans for your life**

**Describing people’s activities**

**Personal projects**

What are you going to be when you grow up?

**FUTURE POSIBILITIES, DECISIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE**

**PREDICTIONS**
“What are you doing tomorrow?

**GRAMMAR NOTE:** Use the future with 'going to' to speak about future intentions or plans made before the present moment. Note that the action to be performed is in the “BASE FORM”

**What are you doing tomorrow?**

*I'm going to study English for my test*

- **I / Fix my car**
  - *I'm going to fix my car*

- **Delia / read a book**
  - *Delia is going to read a book*

- **Karla / Go to the doctor**

- **Bernardo / cook for my mom**

- **Lina / practice her piano lessons**

- **Yolanda / Wash her dog**

- **What are you doing next week?**

- **Angela / Finish a wood project**

- **Ramon / teach math**

- **Dulce / Go shopping**

- **Leticia / design houses**

- **Laura / type many letters**
Let’s write!!!

Using the pictures form previous exercise, write down the questions and your answers, use time expressions use a different one for each.

Next week, next: Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday/Friday/Saturday/Sunday - Tomorrow night, next month
Right now, immediately, right away,
This or next: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

1. What are you doing next week? I’m going to fix my car next week.
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________
5. __________________________________________
6. __________________________________________
7. __________________________________________
8. __________________________________________
9. __________________________________________
10. __________________________________________
11. __________________________________________
12. __________________________________________
**GRAMMAR POINT: QUESTION -Word order**

What are you going to do tomorrow?

**ANSWER Word order**

Tomorrow I am going to fix my car tomorrow.

**Negative statements**

I am NOT going to fix my car tomorrow.

**Using Adverbs**

Betty is certainly going to cook next week.

As you see, negative words and adverbs go in the middle of the two part verbs. Adverbs, time expressions and negative words are "movable words". They can be inserted in different places within the sentences or removed.
Let’s practice!
Look at the pictures below, and ask a question, using the pictures as clue, give a logical answer, you can either use “What” or “when” decide if it is a guess or a plan:

Maggie / to vacuum / tomorrow night
What is Maggie going to do tomorrow?
When is she going to vacuum? She is going to vacuum tomorrow night. (Possible answer)
She is certainly going to vacuum tomorrow night. (Possible answer)

Alberto / to swim / next summer

Diana / to fly / next month

Christopher / to read / tonight

Aide / to buy (groceries) / next week

I...
EXERCISE

With the following sentences, change them to the future using "GOING TO..." Use an appropriate time expression. Decide if it is a plan or a guess.

1. Tania works as a teacher.
   Tania is going to work as a teacher

2. Denise designs advertisements

3. Lupita assists the president of a famous company.

4. Ofelia reads the newspaper every night.

5. Sofia presents the artists of the show.

6. Sonia travels around the world.

7. Ricardo marries a beautiful girl.

8. Christopher has a famous hotel in Las Vegas.
Anchorman
When I grow up, I'm going to work as an anchorman; I'm going to present the news and the weather; I'm going to interview many famous people; I'm going to visit many countries. I want to be an anchorman because I think it is an interesting job.

GRAMMAR POINT:
• Information Question - word order – Remember; on information questions we use the interrogative word, the person who is asking, needs information.

When are you going to visit Madrid?
I am going to visit Madrid next month.

What is she going to tomorrow?
She is going to fix her car tomorrow.

Where are you going to work?
I am going to work on a TV station.

• Yes / No Question – word order - Remember, on yes/no questions, we don't need the interrogative word, in this case, we only change the auxiliary to the first position in the sentence; the person who is asking, just needs a ‘Yes’ or a ‘No’ as an answer.

Are you going to visit Madrid this summer?
No, I’m not. (I am)
Yes, I am

Is she going to fix her car tomorrow night?
No, she isn’t. (She is not)
Yes, she is.

PERSONAL PROJECTS: What do you want to be when you grow up?

With the pictures below, make questions and give answers

* ACHORMAN a person who presents a radio or television program.
Summer is around the corner, and Yolanda and her husband Mario are planning their summer vacation. They are going to travel to Puerto Peñasco; they are going to take their two children with them.

Yolanda is going to buy beach clothing for the family; Mario is going to take the car to the mechanic to have a complete **tune up**.

In Puerto Peñasco, they will go fishing in the ocean, and they will eat in fine restaurants by the beach, at night their kids are going to stay at the hotel with a baby sitter, because they are going to **dance the night away**.

They are going to stay there for 2 weeks; they will go to bed late every day, and they will wake up early. For their **leisure time**, Mario will rent a motorcycle and will drive it on the sand.

They are going to have a wonderful time in Puerto Peñasco.

**VOCABULARY**

**Around the corner:** and event very close in time; *Christmas is in one month! Is around the corner!*

**Beach clothing:** Appropriate clothes to wear, like bathing suits, shorts, sandals,

**Dance the night away:** Go dancing and spend the whole night dancing.

**Tune up:** Change oil and all filters in a car.

**Leisure:** the time when you don't have to work.
What will you do?

UNIT 1

**FUTURE:** *Expresses a decision made about the future (spontaneous reactions to events); to make a promise; to think about future possibilities, to make a prediction*

Working with a classmate, practice the following dialogues, make your predictions for your future. **FUTURE POSSIBILITIES, DECISIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE**

**ORAL LANGUAGE**

What do you want to be when you grow?

- I will fix cars. I will be a mechanic. I love to fix cars!

- Make tricks a magician
- Defend people a successful lawyer
- Sing rock a famous singer
- Design houses an architect
- Play basketball (player) the game
- Dance Ballet Ballerina
- Take care of people a nurse
- Drive a police car a police officer
What will you do?
UNIT 1

WRITING!!! FUTURE POSSIBILITIES, DECISIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE

Write your responses form previous page.

1. **Edgar will be a magician.**

2. ____________________________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________________________________

5. ____________________________________________________________________

6. ____________________________________________________________________

7. ____________________________________________________________________

8. ____________________________________________________________________
Let’s practice!
After that previous exercise and reviewing the above grammar point write down negative statements for each one you did previously.

1. *I won’t* fix cars. *I won’t* be a mechanic, *I don’t* love cars!
2. ______________________________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________________________
5. ______________________________________________________________
6. ______________________________________________________________
Wr i t i n g... What are your plans for the weekend? Using “Will” write down your plans

PLANNING: Going to… or INSTANT REACTION: Will

Read the following sentences, decide if it is a PLAN: “…going to…” or if it is an INSTANT REACTION: “Will” or “Wont” and use the appropriate auxiliary. See the example; write in the parenthesis PLAN or INSTANT REACTION.

1 Betty: There’s no milk left!
2 Oh! I will get some from the store. (Instantaneous decision)
3 The population of Mexicali ________ reach 2 million by the year 2010. (__________)
4 Mom: I told you to clean up your room.
5 Son: Sorry, Mom, I forgot. I__________ do it after lunch. (_______________)
6 I__________ to see the doctor on Friday morning. (___________________)
7 "Tomorrow _________ be a bright and sunny day everywhere in Baja California, except in Tijuana," said the weatherwoman. (_______________)
8 Look at that big black cloud. I think it ________ to rain. (__________________)
9 Dulce: What are your plans for the week-end?
10 Lina: Brad Pitt phoned. We ________ on a picnic. (_______________)
11 Betty: Have you booked the flights yet?
12 Claudia: Don't worry. It’s all organized. I__________ ___ (go to) the travel agent's tomorrow morning. (_______________)
13 In the future people _________ have bigger heads. (___________________)
14 Next month I__________ to buy a DVD player. (___________________)
VOCABULARY: Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. What will you usually find in a newspaper?
   a) menus  b) comic strips  c) reporters

2. What are Poodles and Dalmatians?
   a) fish  b) birds  c) dogs

3. Which person normally wears a skirt?
   a) a schoolgirl  b) a schoolboy  c) a boxer

4. One quarter of a dollar is:
   a) 20 minutes  b) 10 cents  c) 25 cents

5. When you turn on the radio, you will
   a) listen to music  b) music  c) eat to music

6. Star Wars was an exciting movie. Did you
   a) Look it?  b) See it?  c) Seen it?

7. When you take a shower, you usually dry yourself with
   a) a napkin  b) a towel  c) a blanket

WORD ORDER: Work with the following sentences, they are “broken” rewrite them to be in order

1. ANSWER / THE PHONE / SHE / WILL

2. WILL / MILK / BUY / DULCE

3. LEAVE / JENNIFER / AT 7.00 am / FOR SCHOOL / WILL

4. PREPARE / PANCAKES / FOR / WILL / MY MOM / SOME / BREAKFAST.

5. I / SCHOOL / WALK / WILL / NOT / ON / RAINY DAYS / TO.
LET’S PLAY!!!
WHAT'S THE WORD?!?!?!
(Vocabulary activity)
Find a partner, choose from A or B, Read the sentence and then decide which word corresponds to it... after you finish, compare and check for mistakes with your teacher.

Student A

1. ______ aware of dogs. (Be, Bee)
2. Which jeans are you going to ______? (where, wear)
3. ______ the ones who took my cookies. (There, Their, They're)
4. Did you eat the ______ pizza? (whole, hole)
5. My ______ is broken. (tow, toe)
6. ______ five sentences on each topic. (Right, Write)
7. Can you ______ some milk for me? (pour, pore)
8. Your face looks very ______. (pail, pale)
9. ______ your car. (It's, Its)
10. Take a ______; you're working too hard. (break, brake)
11. I ______ you love her. (no, know)
12. The cake is ______ the refrigerator. (inn, in)
13. I received ______ from my boss. (mail, male)
14. The battery is made up of a ______. (cell, sell)
15. My friends and I ______ across the lake. (sail, sale)
16. Do you want a ______ of pie? (piece, peace)
17. We have ______ the race twice before. (one, won)
18. Why is your ______ so long? (hare, hair)
19. My friends and I really like ______. (ewe, you)
20. I have ______ the book ten times. (red, read)
21. Which ______ of shoes should I wear today? (pear, pair)
What will you do?
Unit 1

Student B

1. I was really ______ today.  (bored, board)
2. The ______ is very hot today.  (son, sun)
3. That sheep has thick ______.  (fir, fur)
4. Can you come______ for a second?  (here, hear)
5. May I _____ your gold chain?  (sea, see)
6. I was playing with ______ kids yesterday.  (ate, eight)
7. Do you like ______?  (meet, meat)
8. Why does that dog have no ______?  (tale, tail)
9. We're having ______ tonight.  (steak, stake)
10. I bought some _____ clothes today.  (knew, new)
11. May I have _____?  (sum, some)
12. Last ____ I dreamed about you.  (knight, night)
13. Can you give me the _____ number of your locker?  (serial, cereal)
14. The doctor has many _____.  (patients, patience)
15. I have _____ everywhere in Canada.  (been, bean)
16. This is _____ my bicycle.  (knot, not)
17. That _____ over there dug up lots of gold.  (minor, miner)
18. My father told me he fought in the ______.  (wore, war)
19. How much do I ______ you?  (oh, owe)
20. ______, you promised me.  (Butt, But)
21. Don’t _____ that bird.  (chute, shoot)
1. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?
B: I (write)______________ a letter to my friends back home in Monterrey.

2. A: I’m about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!
B: I (get)______________ you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.

3. A: I can’t hear the television!
B: I (turn)__________________________ it up so you can hear it.

4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We (visit) ___________ Italy and Spain.

5. Sarah (come)______________ to the party. Olivia (be) ______________ there as well.

6. A: It is so hot in here!
B: I (turn)_____________ the air conditioning on.

7. I think he (be)_____________ the next President of the United States.

8. After I graduate, I (attend)______________ medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.

9. A: I am afraid my hotel room is simply too small for four people.
B: That man at the service counter (help)______________ you.

10. As soon as the weather clears up, we (walk)______________ down to the beach and go swimming.
ACTIVITY: You are visiting a fortune teller, divide the class in groups of two or three, one of them will be the "Fortune Teller" and will pretend to guess and ask for his/her birthday, according to that, find which is his or her zodiac and read his future, changing roles is good, so everybody has the opportunity to participate; read to each other the horoscopes. After that, you may want to add some more predictions for your friend; make them as funny as possible.

**ARIES March 21-Apr 19**
You will see the trees, but not the forest. It’s time to wrap your mind around the whole problem, not just the parts. You’ll be surprised -and enlightened- at what you see. Somebody will bring you a delicious cheese cake. Your work will satisfy your spirit. You will find your true love, only if you will wash your mother’s car.

**TAURUS Apr 20- May 20**
You will approve your math class, and will seriously impress someone who is thinking of you. Your classroom will get kind of ugly early in the day, because you didn’t clean it. After lunch, things will settle down considerably, and you’ll feel great about your position. Smile! Taurus is charming, but only when they take a shower and brush their teeth.
FUTURE PREDICTIONS...

GEMINI May 21 – Jun 20
You will think long about a new situation, and it will be the best time to put your ideas into action. You will make a big difference, only if you take a shower, but you’ll need to get started pretty early. Get up! Your lucky numbers will be 2 and 5, don’t forget to wear red underwear it will be your lucky charm.

CANCER Jun 21 – Jul 22
It will be a hard time for you with money, your wallet will be empty but it will have nothing to do with your job activities. You will want to buy something, make sure you don’t spend a lot of money. Lucky numbers 9 and 4 but you will need to wear your underwear backwards.

LEO Jul 23 Aug 22
Dear Leo, you will break out the artistic medium inside of you, you are just an artist!!! The stars will emphasize your creativity & you will visit a museum and will explore new places. About love, you are feeling great and you will find out people feel the same. In your career you will shine in your field, try not to worry just do your English homework on time.

VIRGO Aug 23 Sep 22
It’s a good time to make plans; your instincts are coming into play right now. Just, do your bad, wash your face and fix your hair. Honesty on your part will really clear the air, you will find the best job and your true love will appear soon, but he is going to be ugly. Make sure you’re ready for anything.

LIBRA Sep 23 – Oct 22
The week will begin with the lion heart. Moon will inspire your creativity and your light will shine brightly on your English Class. You inspire transformative changes From Wednesday afternoon and on through Friday, you will receive a phone call from that special one but you will go to pay the phone bill first.
**What will you do?**

**Unit 1**

**CAPRICORN**

Dec 22 – Jan 19

This week will begin with a romantic adventure. But before, you will need to change a flat tire don't miss it! However will be a tendency to call a friend which will not be the best decision. The weekend will be great to look for a new job but get up early! On Friday morning you will have the answer, don't worry, and be happy! For next week, you will travel to a beautiful destination and the moon will shine into your future.

**SCORPIO**

Oct 23 – Nov 21

This week will be an important time for decisions and choices for you Scorpio: Do you take a shower or do you sleep longer? Something important will occur on Wednesday, You will sail to new seas and time will come for transformation. What you dream you will create. You will try to conquer new horizons, but be polite and wash your hands. Your lucky numbers will be 18 and 8. Call your love one he/she will tell you something interesting.

**SAGITARIUS**

Nov 22 – Dec 21

Moon will shine brightly into your future. By the 7th, you will see some new developments but you have to wake up early for your English class. The high quality of your work at home will be in plain view today, however it's not a good time to ask for a raise, wait at least two weeks. Your love will show you how much he/she loves you after you take a shower & brush your teeth.

**AQUARIUS**

Jan 20- Feb-18

This week will be the most important week of the season will be illuminating your dreams since experiences and new friends will favor your love to try new things. Your boss will ask you for a very important project, don't refuse it! It is the opportunity you were looking for. If you buy a lottery ticket you will win a prize. Your lucky numbers will be 7 and 13!

**PISCIS**

Feb 19 – Mar 20

Your dream will become true. This weekend your sweetheart will call you and will offer you something new and exciting. You will get into trouble if you don't clean that room of yours. You will want to stay at home for the weekend and your mother will be happy, she will ask you to help around the house. Your lucky numbers for this week will be 8-25, play them!
CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER THAT IS IN PARENTHESIS.

1. Peter (is/is going to be) fifty next Friday.
2. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What (am I going to say / will I say)?
3. Jack (is having / will have) a dinner party next Saturday.
4. By the time you arrive, I'll (have been / be) working for two hours.
5. John hasn't eaten. - Don't worry (I'll make / I'm going to make) him a sandwich.
6. We'll go out for dinner when he (gets in / will get in).
7. Unless he arrives soon, we (won't go/ aren't go) to the party.
8. (I'll be studying / I'll have studied) at 9 tomorrow evening.
9. (We'll have finished / we'll finish) by 9 o'clock.
10. Look at those clouds! It (is going to rain / will rain)!
Unidad 2
Modal Auxiliary Verbs

- Modal auxiliary verbs are easy:
  - WILL  WOULD
  - CAN   COULD
  - SHOULD SHALL
  - MAY   MIGHT
  - MUST  HAVE TO

- They are invariable (Means they are never conjugated).
  They do not take "-s" in the third person.
  Examples:
  - He can speak Chinese.
  - She should be here by 9:00.

- The main verb is always the base form or "bare infinitive"
  (The infinitive without "to").

- You use "not" to make modal verbs negative, even in Simple Present
  and Simple Past.
  Examples:
  - He should not be late.
  - They might not come to the party.

- Many modal verbs cannot be used in the past tenses or the future tenses.
  Examples:
  
  (Future) He will can go with us. Not Correct!!! X
  (Past tense) She musted study very hard. Not Correct!!!! X
I think you should do it

UNIT 2

MODALS

_**Should**_

**GIVING RECOMMENDATIONS, ADVICE, MAKING ASSUMPTIONS**

Answer the phone

Fail

Feel sorry

Hand over

Daydream

Sleep over

Shake hands

Yell

Relax

Get stuck in the traffic

Run

Arrive early

Get lost
We use “SHOULD” to:

Give advise:
(Your friend is sick): you should see the doctor.
(Fail a test): She should study harder.

Express Beliefs about present time:
I’m expecting Bernardo and I think he’s here. = That should be Bernardo.

Express beliefs about future time:
It should rain tomorrow = I expect it will rain.

Between Recommendation and Obligation:
1. You really should start eating better.
2. We should return the video before the video rental store closes.

NEGATIVE FORMS

Ofelia should not be in Ensenada by now.
Ofelia shouldn’t be in Ensenada by now.

WORD ORDER

Ofelia should not be in Ensenada by now

SUBJECT MODAL AUXILIARY NEGATION VERB PREDICATE

ADVERBS

Next time
Carefully
More often
After
During
Earlier

Vocabulary

Advice: an opinion that you give, somebody about what he/she should do.
Advise: to tell somebody what you think he/she should do.
I think you should do it
UNIT 2

LET’S PRACTICE

Observe the following situations and give recommendations, practice the model:

Mr. Trillas had an accident this morning.
He should drive carefully next time.

Christopher broke the window
He should play carefully.

Minerva doesn’t dance tango.
Take dancing classes/more often

Ulises works hard every day.
Rest/after work

Frank has a tooth ache.
Go to the dentist/twice a year

Mr. Zamora always has a head ache.
Take a nap / during the day
I think you should do it

UNIT 2

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS AND GIVE ADVISE

- Yell at your employees (negative)
  
  *You shouldn’t yell at your employees, it hurts their feelings.*

- Bake a cake – mother’s birthday

- Work late every day (negative) – more family time

- Run late to work (negative) – go to bed earlier

- Wait too long at the beauty salon – call in advance

- Looking for job – buy the newspaper
Advice for a Shy Guy….
(Two friends talking over lunch)

**John:** I just don't know what to do. She's so beautiful, but I don't know what to say...
**Alan:** It can't be all that bad. She's just a person like you or me...

**John:** What should I do? Should I ask her on a date?
**Alan:** Why don't you go a little more slowly? Just sit down next to her in the cafeteria, or in class. Anywhere!!! Say, 'Hi, how are you?', 'My name is John.' You know the simple things.

**John:** But she'll just turn away.
**Alan:** No, she won't. She'll say 'Hi, nice to meet you.' You should be more confident.

**John:** That's easy for you to say.
**Alan:** Would you like me to speak to her first?

**John:** NO!!! You are too dangerous!
**Alan:** What? Dangerous!!! What are you talking about?

**John:** Oh come on, you know all the girls are crazy for you.
**Alan:** Please ... you're kidding!

**John:** Anyway, what should I do?
**Alan:** You should go over there now. You should introduce yourself and have a conversation. It's as easy as that.

**John:** OK, here I go...
**Alan:** Good luck. And remember, SMILE!

-----

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **What is John afraid of?**
   - a). Going on a date with a girl.
   - c). Introducing himself to a girl

2. **What does his friend suggest?**
   - a). Asking her out on a date
   - b). Sitting down next to her and making conversation.
   - c). Asking her to marry him

3. **What does Alan think John needs to be?**
   - a). be less confident
   - b). be more confident
   - c). be more dangerous

4. **Why does John not want Alan to speak to her?**
   - a). Because Alan is careless.
   - b). Because the girls are crazy for him
   - c). Because he's kidding

5. **What does Alan remind John to do?**
   - a). Laugh
   - b). Smile
   - c). Make a joke
Recommendations, What do you think these people should do, or should not do on these conditions?

**On a heavy snow storm; Driving a car...?**
- People should carry chains for the tires.
- People should avoid traveling on bad weather.
- People should not drive fast.

**On a rainy day. In the city**

**Over-heating the car during the summer.**

**On a fire**

**When traveling by plane**

**When you are sick**
Cooking at a friend's house

Carolina: This is a lovely house!
Martha: Thank you Carol, we call it home.
Carolina: It's very close to work, isn't it?
Martha: Yes, it is. I always walk to work - even when it rains!
Carolina: I usually take the bus. It takes so long!
Martha: How long does it take?
Carolina: Oh, it takes about 20 minutes.
Martha: That is a long time. Well, have some cake.
Carolina: This is delicious! Do you bake all of your own cakes?
Martha: Yes, I usually bake something on the weekend.
I like having sweets in the house.
Carolina: You're a wonderful cook!
Martha: Thank you, it's nothing really.
Carolina: I never cook, I'm just hopeless.
My husband, David, usually does all the cooking.
Martha: Do you often go out to eat?
Carolina: Yes, when he doesn't have time to cook,
We go out to eat somewhere.
Martha: There are some wonderful restaurants in the city.
Carolina: Too many! You can eat at a different restaurant every day.
Monday - Chinese, Tuesday - Italian, Wednesday - Mexican, on and on...

Multiple Choice Questions

1. How does Carolina get to work?
   • By car
   • By bus
   • Walking

2. How does Martha get to work?
   • By car
   • By bus
   • On foot

3. When does Martha bake cakes?
   • Every day
   • On the weekends
   • She doesn't bake cakes

4. How often does Carolina cook?
   • Every day
   • At weekends
   • She doesn't cook.

5. Carolina thinks _____.
   • There aren't enough restaurants in town.
   • There are a lot of restaurants in town.
   • Martha is an awful cook.
I think you should do it

UNIT 2

VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lovely</td>
<td>beautiful or attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopeless</td>
<td>a person often doing things wrong; very bad at doing something and you can find the way to help this person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>a piece of food you can put into your mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>emphasize something belongs to a particular person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WRITING SECTION: After reading “Cooking at a friend’s house” give your recommendations to Carolina and Martha for their activities. What should Carolina do? Write your recommendations using SHOULD, and/or SHOULDN’T...
Could is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use could to:

- **Talk about past possibility or ability** about what was possible in the past, what we were able or free to do:
  - I could swim when I was 5 years old.
  - My grandmother could speak seven languages.
  - When we arrived home, we could not open the door. (...couldn't open the door.)
  - Could you understand what he was saying?

- **Make requests** in a question to ask somebody to do something. The usage of “could” in this way is polite formal:
  - Could you tell me where the bank is, please?
  - Could you send me a catalogue, please?

The choice of modal depends partly on what the speaker or writer believes.

**Word Order:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>could</th>
<th>main verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmative</strong></td>
<td>My grandmother</td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
<td>She</td>
<td>could not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>couldn't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interrogative</strong></td>
<td>Could</td>
<td>your grandmother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main verb is always the base form bare infinitive (you DON’T need to write "to")

Could is invariable (it NEVER change). There is only one form of could, you don’t need to add the “s” form for the 3rd person (he/she/it)
ABILITIES & POSSIBILITIES
Look at the pictures below and practice, then go to the next and tell what possibility or ability you see and write down your sentence.

ABILITIES:

Bernardo could jump in cold water when was young.

Minerva could make excellent stories

My mother could not use an ATM last year

We couldn’t light a fire in the forest.

Ride his bike on the streets/10 years ago

My dad

Dine out / 5 months ago (negative)

My family and I

Last year / to the movies / every day

Alfonso

 Ago: in the past; back in time from now

48
My brother couldn’t bake a cake without eggs.

My homework at the library / every day

Hot and spicy food (negative)

Type letters / a few years ago (negative)
I could use a computer

UNIT 2

**ABILITIES**

Find a taxi / last night
Claudia couldn’t find a taxi last night.

Call his wife / busy
Alan couldn’t call his wife, he was busy

Teach math / twenty years ago (negative)
My mom couldn’t teach math twenty years ago.

Visit dance clubs / last year (negative)

Play a musical instrument.

Have and accident

Eat healthier

My sister

Claudia

Alan

My mom

Delia and her husband

My sister

Aglael

Christopher
I could use a computer
UNIT 2

Matching point
Using the previous exercises, choose any situation you want; and with
COULD/COULDN'T, to talk about ability for that situation, you can invent any if
you want!!! After that, you know how to give recommendation and/or advice.
(SHOULD, SHOULDN'T) give your best advise.

1. My brother couldn't bake a cake without eggs; he **should** buy some at the store.
2. _______________________________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________________________
5. _______________________________________________________________________
6. _______________________________________________________________________
7. _______________________________________________________________________
8. _______________________________________________________________________
9. _______________________________________________________________________
10. _______________________________________________________________________

Think of some other possibilities of your own, and write them, give your recommendation as
well. **Remember to use SHOULD**

11. _______________________________________________________________________
12. _______________________________________________________________________
13. _______________________________________________________________________
14. _______________________________________________________________________
15. _______________________________________________________________________


I would like to go

**GRAMMAR POINT**

**WOULD**

We use *would* to express:

- **Preferences:** I would like to go with you.  
  I would like pizza.
- **Asking permission:** Would you mind if I sit down?  
- **Polite requests/Invitation:** Would you like to have dinner tomorrow night?

**WORD ORDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aff.</th>
<th>My mother</th>
<th>would</th>
<th>sleep late</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neg.</td>
<td>She</td>
<td><strong>would not</strong></td>
<td>normally sleep late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>wouldn’t</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q’s</td>
<td><strong>Would</strong></td>
<td>you like</td>
<td>something to drink?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- I would prefer to use a computer than a typing machine
- We would go shopping clothes instead of buying groceries
- Would you like soda or ice cream?  
  -- I would like a soda, please.
Let’s practice!!!

In the next exercise, we will practice the usage of the three Modal Auxiliaries. Look at the following situations, and conditions you have; Write down the sentence, or question. What type is it? Preference, Permission, or an Invitation. WRITE A SENTENCE-

- Drink / some lemonade / ?
- Order / meal / now / ?
- Invite her / the movies / tonight
- Play / cards / basketball / ?
- Check / the engine oil / please / ?
- Do / my laundry / now

Laundry: clothes that need to be washed
I would like to go

Unit 2

You / Do / the dishes / before leaving / ?

Fishing / rather / fixing the roof

Bikini / rather / swimming suit / buy

Grandparents / read / alone at night

Parents / dance / rather / go to the movies

Ride / my bike / on the weekends.

VOCABULARY

Roof: the part of a building that covers the top, the outside or if
Laundry: clothes that need to be washed
Rather: not very, instead
I would like to go
Unit 2

Matching Point
You already know how to express your desires or make a polite invitation *WOULD*, you also know how to give advice using *SHOULD* or *COULD*

Using the “WOULD” exercise on previous page, write again the sentences, and give an advice using COULD or SHOULD. Remember one thing, not all accept a recommendation.

1. *I would like to drink some lemonade. You should buy some lemons. You could drink this.* (Answers may vary).

2. ___________________________________________________________________

3. ___________________________________________________________________

4. ___________________________________________________________________

5. ___________________________________________________________________

6. ___________________________________________________________________

7. ___________________________________________________________________

8. ___________________________________________________________________

9. ___________________________________________________________________

10. ___________________________________________________________________

VOCABULARY

*Dine-out*: eating in a restaurant.

*ATM*: Automated Teller Machine (a machine from where you can get money)

*Forest*: large area of land covered with trees

*Without*: not having something

*Polite*: showing good manners, or respect

*Instead*: in the place of something

*Rather*: to some extent, quiet

*Swimming suit*: a piece of clothing women wears to go swimming.
IDIOMS:

Idioms are words, phrases, or expressions that are unusual either grammatically, (as in 'Long time, no see!') or there is a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements, (as in 'It's raining cats and dogs!') Every language has idioms and they are challenging for foreign students to learn.

HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES

LITERAL MEANING (not an idiom):
Before the bartender made the drink, he broke the ice with a spoon and dropped in into the glass.

IDIOMATIC MEANING (an idiom):
Before the conference began, the speaker broke the ice with a joke.

To break the ice =
1. To make a beginning
2. To get through the first difficulties in starting a conversation or discussion.

Differences between cultures play a very important role in teaching English. Encourage students to learn to speak English as it is spoken in an English speaking country,

Cultural Differences Affects:

What students expect to hear in a conversation?
Vocabulary and set phrases students try to use
Degrees of formality / informality
Literal translations from own language into English.
Cultural misunderstandings
IDIOMS:

- **Don’t look a gift horse in the mouth**
  When given something don't be ungrateful.

  By counting the teeth you can tell the age of a horse. Checking whether a present of a horse was old would be considered impolite.

- **Devil's Advocate**
  The word "Devil's Advocate" actually comes from Canon Law. In the Vatican, when arguments are being presented to have a person declared a saint, the Church appoints an official to find flaws in this evidence. This official is called the "Devil's Advocate" and has come to mean a person who espouses a cause just for the sake of argument.

- **Excuse My French**
  Meaning to forgive one for using a swear word / cussing. This is a phrase used when one tries to pass swearing off as French language.

- **Flea Market.**
  Dating back to the 1920's it is translation of a French term for open air markets. These markets were often flea infested. Also, "flea" used to mean cheap.

- **French kiss.**
  Dating back to the 1920's, it is an open-mouthed kiss in which the tongues touch or manipulate each other. It comes from the idea that French people are sexually liberated.

- **Get out of the wrong side of the bed.**
  Meaning to be in a bad mood, it is considered unlucky to put your left foot on the floor first when getting out of bed.

- **Hold your horses**
  A U.S. origin which dates back to the 19th century which means to be patient and to wait.

- **Keep your chin up**
  A Proverbial which means to stay full of cheer even in situations that may be difficult.

- **Live by the sword, die by the sword**
  When Judas had betrayed Jesus and a crowd came up to arrest Him, the Apostle Peter drew a sword and attacked one of the guards. Mt 26:52 records, "Jesus said to him, 'Put your sword back in its place, for all those who take up the sword perish by the sword.'"
Know which way the wind blows.
When circumstances change and you still understand what is happening is what this idiom means. The origin may come from traditional hunting. The idiom refers to a person who thinks he knows the direction that God is leading him, but is mistaken. This is not the modern context, but the origin.

Like a chicken with its head cut off
Meaning in a frenzied manner. Poultry twitch and sometimes run around after decapitation. When poultry is decapitated, they begin to twitch and may sometimes begin to run around, that is how this idiom which means 'in a frenzy' comes from.

Mayday
A distress call, derived from the French word "m'aidez" meaning "help me". Dates back to the late 1920's.

One for the road
'One for the road' means one last drink before leaving. It is believed that this term derived from felons' final drinks before heading off to be executed in front of the public.

Put a sock in it
Years ago gramophones didn't have any volume control so to turn the volume down one had to actually put a sock in the trumpet part. Now, people use the term, 'Put a Sock in It" as a request to be quiet or silent.

Rain Cats and Dogs
A theory is that in old England, they had hay roofs on their houses and the cats and dogs would sleep on the roof. When it rained, the roofs got slippery and the cats and dogs would slide off of the roofs. There for it was "Raining Cats and Dogs".

Saved by the bell.
This term which means saved at the last possible moment derives from when people were buried with a bell above ground and a string in their coffin. This was just in case someone happened to be buried alive, they could ring the bell to notify others. This term is also used a lot during boxing matches in which one boxer is saved by the round bell.

Shake a leg
To rouse yourself and get out of bed. Originally used in the navy. An alternative to 'show a leg'. This was the injunction given by naval officers to ratings who they were rousing from sleep. Showing a leg out of the sailor's hammock was required to prove they were awake.
Son of a gun
Originated when sea travel was the only way to travel large distances. There was little privacy on the ships. When a woman gave birth on the journey, the forward deck behind the main cannon was a common place for the birth to take place. If you were born at sea you were often referred to as a "son of a gun"

Shot in the dark
A shot in the dark is a desperate attempt at doing something. For example, if you shoot at an enemy or attacker that you cannot see.

There's more than one way to skin a cat
In other words, there is not only one way to achieve a goal. Skinning in this idiom may mean to beat and cats may have suffered.

Yankee
The origin is unknown but one theory holds that General James Wolfe (the battle hero of Quebec) used the word in a letter as a pejorative term for Americans. Another theory is that it comes from the Dutch "janke" which is a diminutive of the name Jan.

Vocabulary:

Felon: A person who commit a serious crime like a murder
May I go out?
Unit 2

**GRAMMAR POINT**

*May…*

We use *may* to talk about:

- **Possibilities that something will happen**
  - *I may be a doctor.*
  - *I think it may rain.*
  - *They may climb a mountain.*

- **Permission:**
  - *May I come in?*
  - *May I go to the bathroom?*
  - *May I ask you a favor?*

- **To give and refuse permission**
  - *No, you may not.*
  - *Yes, you may go.*
  - *Students may not stay up after midnight.*

**Adverbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perhaps</th>
<th>Probably</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>Absolutely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitely</td>
<td>Soon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- There is no –s in the third person singular
- is followed by an infinitive without to
- You **may be** right. (NOT you may to be right.)

**Upset** to make something ill (My stomach is upset)
PROBABILITY and POSSIBILITIES with *May* (Something will happen)

**Oh! That’s what it is!**

- Sofia looks very happy. *You may be right*
- Christopher thinks it is going to rain. *He may be right*
- Where is Dulce? *She may be out shopping*

**we ____ leave when we’ve finished**

**Now what possibilities can you see on the following pictures?**

- Fun / Everybody / definitely
- Jose / sick / probably
- Betty / upset / perhaps
May I go out?
Unit 2

MINERVA / have / boy / next week

LAURA / go / vacation / once a year

SERGIO / go / fishing / in the summer

PERMISSION:
- **Asking** = most of the time, we ask a question.
- **Giving or refusing** = we answer a YES/NO question

May I take a message?
Yes, you may.

May I show you our wine?
Yes, you may, please

May I help you?
Yes, please you may

May I carry the baby?
No, you may not.
May I go out?
Unit 2

Before/coffee/may/I/ work/buy/some

I may buy some coffee before work.

In the following exercise, you will find the sentences unorganized; you have to rewrite each sentence. You have to show a possibility for what the picture is indicating; for that purpose use “MAY”.

Not/be/late

__________________________

She/in/the/room

__________________________

Win/against/France / They

__________________________

Watch/she/tonight/television

__________________________

Go to the cinema / he

__________________________

Come/in/? /I

__________________________

Go / tonight / dinner / to

__________________________

Snow / It / tomorrow / may

__________________________
I have to go / I must stay.

Unit 2

**MUST, HAVE TO, DON’T HAVE TO.**

*MUST*: Express something that you or a person feels is necessary. **OBLIGATION, RULES**

*HAVE TO*: To express responsibility or necessity. **PERSONAL VALUES (The inner person)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certainty</th>
<th>Necessity</th>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>No obligation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong recommendation</td>
<td>Prohibition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DON’T HAVE TO*: The negative form of *have to* expresses the idea that something is not required. It is however, possible if so desired.

**IMPORTANT**: The past form of *have to* is: *had to*. ‘Must’ does not exist in the past.

**Remember**: *must, have to, don’t have to*, depends on the point of view of the person who speaks.

I must get gas before going on a trip

I must study for my English test

You must wash your hands before eating
I have to go.
I must stay.

Look at the following pictures and decide if YOU FEEL is a necessity, or if it is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY.

Fold clean clothes.  (NECESSITY?  /RESPONSIBILITY?)
I have to fold my clean the clothes

(We are using "HAVE TO" because we think is our responsibility, moral, values,)

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE NEXT PICTURES? What would you use: MUST (rules) or HAVE TO (values) ???

People/pollute the air
*She has to help stop polluting the air.*

You/drink more water.

Citizens/vote the next president

Teenagers/drive carefully to avoid accidents
1. She ___________ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably _________ take a taxi if I want to be on time.

2. You _________________ be so rude! Why don't you try saying "please" once in a while?

3. If you are over 18 in California, you _______________ take a driver training course to get a driver's license.

4. You _____________ forget to pay the rent tomorrow. The landlord is very strict about paying on time.
**Choose one auxiliary, what is the intention of the sentence?** Help, Invitation, Possibility, Ability, Advise, Obligation, Strong recommendation, Permission.

1. Are you having problems there? _________ I help you?
   Would /Will / May

2. I don't have enough money to buy lunch. _________ you lend me a couple of dollars?
   May / Could /Shall

3. That ice is very thin now. You _________ go ice-skating today.
   must not / maybe / not would

4. It is very late and I'm really tired. I think _________ go to bed now.
   should / ought / cold

6. John is over two hours late already, He _________ missed the bus again.
   will / have / must

7. I'm really quite lost. _________ showing me how to get out of here?
   would you mind / would you be /must you be

8. That bus is usually on time. It _________ to be here any time now.
   will / has / should

9. I read about the plane's disaster. You _________ terrified!
   will have been / must have been / she have been

10. It's the law. They _________ have a blood test before they get married.
    Are / could / have to

11. Professor Aguilar, we've finished our work for today. _________ we leave now, please?
    May/Can/Must
Unidad 3
1st Conditional Real

We are talking about the future. We are thinking about a particular condition or situation in the future, and the result of this condition.

You can almost be sure that the result will be TRUE, will be REAL.

For example: It is morning. You are at home. You plan to play tennis this afternoon. But there are some clouds in the sky. Imagine that it rains. What will you do?

If it rains this morning, I will stay home.

If it rains, I will not play tennis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>WILL + base verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td>I see Maria</td>
<td>I will tell her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td>Tania is free tomorrow</td>
<td>He will invite her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td>they do not pass their exam</td>
<td>Their teacher will be sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td>it rains tomorrow</td>
<td>will you stay at home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If</td>
<td>it rains tomorrow</td>
<td>what will you do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result | IF | condition |
-------|----|-----------|
WILL + base verb | present simple |
I will tell Mary | if | I see her. |
He will invite Tara | if | She is free tomorrow. |
Their teacher will be sad | if | They do not pass their exam. |
Will you stay at home | if | it rains tomorrow? |
What will you do | if | it rains tomorrow? |

http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-conditional_2.htm
The following sentences are CONDITIONALS,

LET’S PRACTICE!!!

Look at the verb in parentheses; remember to use the verb in parenthesis in the “SIMPLE PRESENT”.

Clara arrives late one more time. RESULT = the coach is furious
If Clara **ARRIVES** late again, the coach will be furious. (To arrive)

1. You will be happy if you _________________ for your exams. (to study)
2. We _________________ if the weather's good. (to go)
3. They _________________ you if you don’t wear a wig and dark glasses. (to recognize)
4. If the bus _________________ on time, we won't miss the football game. (to be)
5. If you _________________ your homework now, you’ll be free all tomorrow. (to do)
6. We _________________ out, if mom don’t cook. (to eat)
7. You’ll find life much easier if you _________________ more often. (to smile)
8. If it is hot, we _________________ to the lake. (to go)
9. You'll do it better in mathematics, if you _________________ longer. (to study)
10. If she _________________ practicing her violin, she will be the best violinist. (to keep)
11. Mom will be very sad if Jim _________________ Mother’s Day again. (to forget)
12. I _________________ so happy if I pass the exam. (to be)
13. You won’t be tired tomorrow if you _________________ to bed soon. (to go)
14. The government _________________ the next election, if they continue to ignore public opinion. (to lose)
15. If the soccer team “America” wins the football league, I _________________ my hair blue. (to dye)
16. If someone _________________ you a bike, you can come with us. (to lend)
Write the correct form of the verbs in the blanks below:

**LET'S PRACTICE!**

1. (to be) If the question is difficult, we will ask the teacher.
2. (to save) Alan will go to Disneyland if he _________ enough money.
3. (to buy) If I _________ a lottery ticket, I will spend the rest of my money.
4. (to have) My friend will walk to school if he _________ enough time.
5. (to start) If the movie _________ at eight, we will be late!
6. (to have) We will go waterskiing if German's boat _________ gas.
7. (to pass) The class will have a party if the students all _________ their tests.
8. (to be) If there _________ milk in the refrigerator, I'll have milk with my cake.
9. (to eat) If my sister _________ all of the cake, I will be angry.
10. (to tell) My mother always punishes my sister if she _________ a lie.

**NEGATIVES: (USE CONTRACTIONS)**

**LET'S ADD THE NEGATIVE FORM OF THE VERB**

11. (not stop) If it doesn't stop raining by tomorrow, we won't have to go to work as usual.
12. (not come) If the pizza _________ soon, we can eat a sandwich instead.
13. (not be) If there isn't any milk in the refrigerator, I'll go to the store.
14. (not snow) If it _________ tomorrow, we won't go skiing.
15. (not rain) My dad will paint the garage, if it _________ on Saturday.
16. (not go) If we _________ to work, we won't get paid.
17. (not buy) We won't go, if we _________ a ticket.
18. (not go) I will call you, if she _________ to the movies.
19. (not be) We will go jogging, if it _________ raining outside.
20. (not ring) If the phone _________ this afternoon, I will take a nap.
If it rains, I will stay home

Unit 3

Write the correct form of the verbs in the blanks below:

1. (to be) If the weather is nice, we will go swimming.
2. (to be) My family will go to the zoo, if the weather tomorrow.
3. (to buy) If I an expensive car, I won’t go to Europe.
4. (to have) My brother will drive to school, if he gas in his car.
5. (to feel) If I fine tomorrow, we will go dancing.
6. (to have) My sister will build a new house if she enough money.
7. (to have) My mom will bake a cake if she enough flour and sugar.
8. (to be) If there milk in the refrigerator, I’ll have milk with my cake.
9. (to eat) If my sister all of the cake, I will be angry.
10. (to tell) My mother always punishes my sister if she a lie.

NEGATIVES: (USE CONTRACTIONS)

11. (to get) If I have good grades, we a trip to Europe.
12. (not tell) My brother will buy me a CD player for my car, if I mom.
13. (not be) If there dog food, my dog will be hungry
14. (not snow) If it tomorrow, we won’t go skiing.
15. (not rain) My dad will wash his car if it on Saturday.
16. (not go) If we to school, my mom will get angry.
17. (not do) We won’t learn anything if we our homework.
18. (not go) I will go to Vegas, if she to work on Saturday.
19. (not be) We will travel by train if it plane tickets.
20. (not know) If the doctor doesn’t call me this afternoon, I the results.
Complete the following phrases, either giving the result, or the condition.

Take the pictures for clues, use your imagination, what do you think it could happen?

1. If he comes early, ____________________________

2. I will buy a new house, if ______________________________

3. If she misses the bus, ______________________________

4. If he studies a lot, ______________________________

5. I will get a new job, if ______________________________

6. She will work in New York, if ______________________________

7. They will buy a new car, if ______________________________

8. I will leave on Saturday, if ______________________________

9. He will go crazy, if ______________________________

10. If this storm gets worse, ______________________________
If it rains, I will stay home

Unit 3

FIRST CONDITIONAL: Complete the following sentences using the correct verb. Is it a REAL TO HAPPEN? Then complete the sentence, If is not, mark it with an X.

1. If you are a young man, you ________ able to walk faster.
   
is
   was
   will be
   would be

2. We ________ a sun tan if we sit on the beach!
   
   are
   were
   will have
   would be

3. If smoking is allowed here, everybody ________.
   
   have
   had
   will smoke
   would have

4. If there ________ no mosquitoes, there won’t be malaria.
   
   Is
   Are
   Was
   be
   would be

5. If my hair is black, I ________ completely different.
   
   look
   looks
   will look
   would look

6. If I ________ a soda every day I won’t loose weight
   
   drink
   drank
   will drink
   would drunken
If it rains, I will stay Home

Unit 3

7 If you see an animal, don’t be scare, it ______ my sheep.

Is
was
will be
would be

8 I like camping, but I ______ in a hotel.

would have...stayed
will stay
had... would stay
had... stayed

9 I ______ to Sea World to see the dolphins if they are open on Tuesday.

could talk… open
can go
talk … open
will go

10 If the weather _______ better, we ________ to the park.

got... will go
get... would go
gets... will go
Getting... go
Second Conditional:

**Possibility**

- This second conditional refers to actions that will be true in the future, only if another action or situation in the future happens.
- You can also use it even if there is only a small possibility of the condition for the action being satisfied.
- It also works for imaginary present actions, where the conditions for the action are not satisfied.
- We use the Second Conditional for situations in the present or future we don’t expect to happen.

**Formation**

**Conditional clause**

*If* + Past Simple, + Would + Base Form

**Main clause**

If I had enough money, I’d retire.

Constructions: 'Would' and 'had' are contracted to: “'d”; the way to distinguish them is simple because 'would' is always followed by a Base Form and 'had', as an Auxiliary Verb, is followed by a Past Participle.

**Something to remember**: The Simple past verb will be in one part of the sentence and the auxiliary will be in the second part of your sentence.

If I lost my job, I'd (would) find life very difficult. (There is no evidence - Second Conditional)

- Instead of would we can use other modal verbs:

  If I lost my job, I might go abroad for a while.

http://www.anglaisfacile.com/cgi2/myexam/print.php?monsite=de
If it rains, I will stay home

Unit 3

Complete the following sentences writing the verb in parenthesis, using the correct form.
Examples:

- If I found a $100 bill on the street, I would keep (keep) it for me.

- They’d be very angry, if you didn’t visit (not / visit) them.

1. If the company offered me the job, I think I ________ (take) it
2. Many people would be out of work, if that factory ______ (close) down.
3. If she sold her car, she ______ (not / get) much money for it.
4. They’re expecting us. They would be disappointed if we ______ (not / come).
5. Would George be angry if I ________ (take) his bicycle without asking?
6. Ann gave me this ring. She ________ (be) terribly upset if I lost it.
7. If someone __________ (walk) in here with a gun, I’d be frightened.
8. What would happen if you __________ (not / go) to work tomorrow?
9. I’m sure she __________ (understand) if you explained the situation to her.
10. I ________ (give) you a chewing gum, if I had one, but I’m sorry, I don’t.
11. This soup would taste better if it __________ (have) more salt in it.
12. If you ________ (not/go) to bed so late last night, you wouldn’t be so tired all the time.
Also, it is an Unreal possibility, a dream

We are still thinking about the future

The second conditional is like the first conditional:

- We are thinking about a condition in the future and the result of this condition; but there is no way that this will happen.

- For example:
  
  You do not have a lottery ticket.
  Is it possible to win? No! Of course not!
  No lottery ticket, no win!

  But maybe you will buy a lottery ticket in the future. So you can think about winning in the future, like a dream. It's not very real, but it's still possible.

I would buy a new car if I had enough money
If I had enough money, I would buy a new car

---

Match the questions and answers. Write the letter in the box.

1. What would Chris do if he won the lottery?
   A. I would borrow an umbrella.
2. What would you do if you lost your job?
   B. He would give up work.
3. What would you do if the bus didn’t come?
   C. I would get a taxi.
4. What would you do if your video broke?
   D. I would take it back to the shop.
5. What would Kathy do if Joe asked her out?
   E. She would say yes.
6. What would you do if it rained?
   F. I would find another one.

http://www.oup.com/elt/global/products/headway/preintermediate/a_grammar/unit12/hwy_preint_unit12_1/
Additional activity

Read the following questions, answer them, on your own after that go around and share with your classmates two or three, write their responses. Compare your responses; how are they different? Did you find someone with a similar answer as yours?

I would . . .

What would you do if you could be invisible for a day?
What would you do if you had 1 million dollars?
What would you do if you could fly?
What would you do if you saw a ghost?
What would you do if you had a spaceship?
What would you do if you saw a bear in the forest?
Where would you go if you could go anywhere?
What would you do if you could be as small as a bug?
Look at the following sentences. Are they situations more natural in the first or second conditional? For example:

"I win the lottery" is not a very realistic possibility (we would use the second conditional)

"It is sunny tomorrow" is a realistic possibility (we would use the first conditional)

Now fill the blanks to complete the sentence and decide either "first" or "second" conditional, use your own imagination to complete them.

1. it rains tonight ______________
2. I am the leader of my class.____________________
3. I see my ex-boyfriend/girlfriend in the street. ______________
4. I find a lot of money in the street.________________
5. I am the President of Mexico. _______________
6. A friend asks me to the cinema tonight. ______________
7. There is nothing to eat in the fridge when I arrive home this evening. ______
8. A tiger walks into the room NOW!!! ________________
9. I feel very tired tonight.____________________
10. I have four hands. ________________
11. Our teacher falls asleep during the lesson.______________
12. I can play the piano like a professional. ______________
If it rains, I will stay home

Unit 3

Fill in the gaps: Exercise with the conditional – write the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Some sentences need the auxiliary “WOULD” “WILL”

1. If I (see) __see__ you waiting at the bus stop, I (stop) __will stop__ for you.

2. I (go) _____________ swimming every week, if I (know) _____________ how to swim properly.

3. If I (catch) _____________ that plane to New York, I (be) _____________ there by now.

4. If we (live) _____________ in Paris, we (speak) _____________ French.

5. I (stop) _____________ smoking, if I (be) _____________ you; it's terrible for your health!

6. I (like) _____________ being with you more, if you (not laugh) _____________ at me all the time.

7. I (buy) _____________ my house a long time ago if the prices (be) _____________ a bit lower.

8. Do you think they (like) _____________ our teacher if they (be) _____________ in our class?

9. We (not miss) _____________ the beginning of the film last night if we (find) _____________ a parking place straight away.

10. I (call) _____________ you earlier, if I (find) _____________ my phone card.
Third Conditional:

**No possibility / Regret**

- With the **third conditional** we talk about the past. (*The first and second conditionals talk about the future*).
- We talk about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why **there is no possibility** for this condition.
- The **third conditional** is also like a dream, but with no possibility of the dream coming true.

**EX.:**

*Last week you bought a lottery ticket. But you did not win.*

- We use **WOULD HAVE + past participle** to talk about an impossible past result.
- The important thing about the **third conditional** is that both the condition and result are impossible now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>condition</th>
<th>result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td><strong>WOULD HAVE + Past Participle</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If I had won the lottery I would have bought a car.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF condition</th>
<th>result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past perfect</td>
<td><strong>WOULD HAVE + past participle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If I had seen Mary</td>
<td>I would have told her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Tara had been free yesterday</td>
<td>I would have invited her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If they had not passed their exam</td>
<td>Their teacher would have been sad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If it had rained yesterday</td>
<td>would you have stayed at home?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If it had rained yesterday</td>
<td>what would you have done?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If it rains, I will stay home

Unit 3

**Third Conditional:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>IF</th>
<th>Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would have told Mary</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>I had seen her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would have invited Tara</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>she had been free yesterday.</td>
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<td>it had rained yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What would you have done</td>
<td>if</td>
<td>it had rained yesterday?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WOULD HAVE + past participle**

**past perfect**

Modals can be used in the result clause to indicate past hypothetical possibilities, permission and advice.

*If he had known, he could have given you a hand.*
*If you hadn't prepared, you should have told the professor.*

1. **If only I had known about your problem**
   I will help you.
   Would have helped you.

2. **We wouldn't have gone to the fair if ...**
   We had known it was going to be bad.
   We knew it was going to be bad.

3. **If you hadn't given your approval ...**
   This would never have happened.
   This would never happen.

4. **Gabriela would never have left Juan if ...**
   He were more reasonable and understanding.
   He had been more reasonable and understanding.

5. **France would never have won the world cup if ...**
   The final stage were played in Brazil.
   The final stage had been played in Brazil.

6. **If we had had a better marketing strategy we ...**
   Would easily have easily sold the Pacific Ocean.
   Will easily sell the Pacific Ocean.
Second and Third Conditional Practice

Look at the following sentences concerning the problem of debt relief and complete if the sentences they can be either second or third conditional. It is possible that the sentence is a mix of the two.

1. If these countries ______________ (not be) so poor, they ______________ (not need) to borrow money.

2. Many of these banks ______________ (not lend) all this money if they ______________ (know) there would be all these problems now.

3. If some of the poorer countries ______________ (have) less corrupt governments during the 60’s and 70’s, they ______________ (not face) these difficulties now.

4. The money ______________ (can) be spent better if they ______________ (not buy) so many unnecessary things for the house.

5. There ______________ (not be) such a debt problem if the world ______________ (be) a fairer place!

6. If the western states ______________ (charge) less interest, the amount owed by the poorer states ______________ (be) a lot less.

7. Some people say that if the colonial powers ______________ (take) less in the last couple of centuries, these poor nations ______________ (be) far richer now.

8. If the debt ______________ (be) written off, it ______________ (may not be) the end of the problem.

9. What ______________ (happen) if we ______________ (not loan) all this money in the beginning?
Choose the correct form to build a "THIRD CONDITION" sentence, which option is the best? Remember IT CAN'T HAPPEN.

1. **If only I had paid attention, I**
   *Will have a flat tire / would not have a flat tire*

2. **She wouldn't have done that if...**
   *She had known the story in advance/she knew the story in advance.*

3. **If I hadn't been driving so fast...**
   *this would never have happened/this would never happen.*

4. **Grandma’ wouldn’t leave the children alone...**
   *If she were to know how late she was coming/If she had known when was she coming.*

5. **Francis would never have won the world race if...**
   *she were raced during the summer./ she had been raced during the summer.*

6. **If we had had a better car...**
   *We would easily have conquered the exposition./We will easily conquer the exposition*

7. **If he brings his truck,**
   *we will go to the sand dunes/ we would go to the sand dunes / we would go to the sand dunes*

8. **I would buy a new house**
   *if I have a lot of money. / if I win the lottery. / if I inherited a million dollars.*

9. **If she misses the call,**
   *I take a message. / I would take a message for her. / She would took a message*

10. **If I had known you were in town,**
    *I would invited for dinner! / I would have invited for dinner. / I will buy you some flowers.*
Unidad 4
Present Perfect tense

**Examples**

Fred Meyers has had excellent profits this quarter.
The class’s understanding has increased greatly this semester.
Have they finished the report yet?

The study of irregular verbs has improved test scores.
They have bought a new car.
I’ve already eaten lunch.

**Usage**

Giving or asking for news or recent events.

Past actions with results in the present.

She’s traveled in many parts of the world.
Have you ever been to France?
They've never seen a mountain.

He’s lived in San Francisco for 10 years.
How long have you worked for this company?
They’ve studied English for 3 years. I don’t want to live in Texas.

**US/English exception:** It is also accepted in US English to ask “Did you phone her yet?” as opposed to the more common “Have you phoned her yet?”

**Common present perfect time expressions include:**

for (with a period of time), since (with an exact point in time), ever, never, yet, already, this week (month, year)
Complete the following sentences using present perfect tense

1. Jane (stay) ___________at home yesterday.

2. Your letter (arrive) ___________two days ago.

3. I (live) ________________here for ten years.

4. Last week we (go) _______________to the cinema.

5. The game (start) _______________. They are playing now.

6. I (phone) _________________you at five and you weren't there.

7. I (lose) _________________my watch, I can’t find it.

8. Last month Sarah (travel) _______________to Italy.

9. I (work) ________________all day and now I’m tired.

10. We (buy) _________________a new house last week.
**Use these cues to ask questions about John Anderson.**

1. When (start school)

2. How many businesses (create)

3. How long (live in New York)

4. How many sons (have)

5. How many business awards (win)

6. How long (married first wife)

7. How long (married second wife)

8. How long (play tennis)

9. How much (sell Super Soap)

10. When (establish first business)

11. How many degrees (receive)

12. Which universities (attend)

13. How long (work at Brown and Bran Inc.)
Choose the best option to answer or finish each sentence

Did you study yesterday?  ☐ Yes, I have. ☐ Yes, I did.

Have you ever been to London?  ☐ Yes, I was. ☐ Yes, I have.

You have just made a cake, ☐ haven't you? ☐ didn't you?

What did you do last week?  ☐ I went to the cinema. ☐ I have been to the cinema.

Have you seen this program before? ☐ Yes, I did. ☐ Yes, I have.

Has the plane landed? ☐ Yes, it landed at 10.25. ☐ Yes, it has landed at 10.25.

Has Richard washed his car? ☐ No, he hasn't washed it for months. ☐ No, he washed it yesterday.

Sarah had been at the airport for her flight since 9 a.m., but her alarm went off at 8:50 and so she overslept...
“Can” or “Be able to”

- **We use “be able to”:** to talk about ability

- **“be able to”** is possible in all tenses, for example:

  I was able to drive...
  I will be able to drive...
  I have been able to drive...

**WORD ORDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>subject</th>
<th>be (main verb)</th>
<th>able</th>
<th>infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affirmative</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>to drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative</strong></td>
<td>She</td>
<td>is not</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>to drive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>isn't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question</strong></td>
<td>Are</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>to drive?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice also that **“be able to”** has an infinitive form:

I would like to be able to speak Chinese.

(We can NOT say: “I can TO SPEAK CHINESE”)

---

Perfect tenses
Unit 4
Perfect tenses
Unit 4

Circle the correct answer. Write in blank space when you’ve checked your answers.

1 I ______________ remember his name.
   A am not able to
   B can’t
   C red herring

6 ______________ fix this car?
   A can you to
   B can you
   C Be able to you

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

7 Sorry, Teacher. I ______________ do it yet.
   A wasn’t able to
   B couldn’t to
   C Can’t to

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

8 He ______________ pass the exam if he studied harder.
   A is be able to
   B can
   C would be able to

4 They ______________ go. The weather was too bad.
   A couldn’t
   B can’t
   C wasn’t able to

9 The fishing boat sank but luckily all the crew ______________ save themselves.
   A were able to
   B could
   C wasn’t able to

5 A: Can you lend me some money?
   B: Sorry. I ______________. I haven't got any either.
   A can’t
   B am not able to
   C couldn't

10 We ______________ go to the party.
    We were going to a wedding.
   A couldn’t
   B won’t be able to
   C will can’t
Use 'can' or 'be able to' to express an ability or possibility

He can play tennis well.
She is able to speak five languages.
They can come on Friday.
Jack will be able to come next week.
NOTE: The future of 'be able to' is 'will be able to'

“Could”, in the past means the general ability to do something.

He could swim when he was five.

IMPORTANT: If someone was in the position to do something, or managed to do something, we use 'was/were able to instead of 'could'
In the negative,' wasn't able to OR 'couldn't' are both correct

Complete the following sentences using “be able to…” “was able to…” “can…” “can’t…”

Tomas __________________________ (buy) a new house last month.
__________________________ (they/play) tennis well?
She ________________________ (not/understand) the question yesterday.
Alfredo __________________ (speak) Russian when he was six years old.
When ____________________________ (you/come) tomorrow?
Unfortunately, they _____________________ (not / get) the bread this morning.
I _______________________________ (not / play) golf last Thursday.
_______________________ (you / speak) Japanese?
________________________ (he / come) to the party next weekend.
They ____________________ (get) tickets to the Rolling Stones concert last week.
How ___________________________ (you / convince) him to come to the exhibition last week?
She ________________________ (enjoy) the concert because of the noise outside.
Write about yourself;

- What were your abilities when you were a kid?
- What were you able to do during that time?
- What are your abilities now?
- What are the things you can and/or can’t do?

Don’t forget to use “Can”, “Cant”, “was able to …”, “am able to …”

---

Write your thoughts here:

---

Can you swim?

Can you ride a bike?

Can you read?

Can you drive a car?
Appendixes
Those Verbs joined by an Adverb are called (phrasal verbs) or if is a preposition they will be (prepositional verbs) changing the verb meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COME ABOUT</th>
<th>Succeed</th>
<th>COME ACROSS</th>
<th>Encontrarse con</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COME ALONG</td>
<td>Accompany, go to</td>
<td>COME AT</td>
<td>Embestir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COME AWAY</td>
<td>Desesperar</td>
<td>COME DOWN</td>
<td>Bajar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COME FOR</td>
<td>Go to (search for)</td>
<td>COME FROM</td>
<td>Venir de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COME IN</td>
<td>Enter</td>
<td>COME OFF</td>
<td>Desesperarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COME ON</td>
<td>¡Vamos! (in imperative)</td>
<td>COME OUT</td>
<td>Salir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COME TO</td>
<td>Ascend (a sum), in it</td>
<td>COME UP</td>
<td>Subir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COME UP TO</td>
<td>Acercarse a</td>
<td>COUNT IN</td>
<td>Incluir</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNT ON</td>
<td>Contar con</td>
<td>COUNT UP</td>
<td>Calcular</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNT UP TO</td>
<td>Contar hasta</td>
<td>CRY FOR</td>
<td>Pedir llorando</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRY OUT</td>
<td>Llorar a gritos</td>
<td>CRY OVER</td>
<td>Lamentarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRY TO</td>
<td>Llamar a gritos</td>
<td>CUT DOWN</td>
<td>Reducir gastos, talar</td>
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<tr>
<td>CUT IN</td>
<td>Interruptir</td>
<td>CUT OFF</td>
<td>Separar de un tajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUT OUT</td>
<td>Recortar, omitir</td>
<td>CUT THROUGH</td>
<td>Acortar por un atajo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUT UP</td>
<td>Trinchar, tritar</td>
<td>DIE DOWN</td>
<td>Apaciguarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIE AWAY</td>
<td>Cesar poco a poco</td>
<td>DIE UP</td>
<td>Abrochar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIE OUT</td>
<td>Extinguirse</td>
<td>DRAW AWAY</td>
<td>Alejarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO WITHOUT</td>
<td>Pasarse sin (carecer de)</td>
<td>DRAW DOWN</td>
<td>Bajar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAW BACK</td>
<td>Retroceder</td>
<td>DRAW OFF</td>
<td>Apartarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAW IN</td>
<td>Economizar, encoger (se)</td>
<td>DRAW OUT</td>
<td>Sacar, redactar, alargarse (el día)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAW ON</td>
<td>Acercarse, retirar fondos</td>
<td>DRIVE AWAY</td>
<td>Ahuyentar, alejarse en coche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAW UP</td>
<td>Para (un vehículo)</td>
<td>DRIVE BY</td>
<td>Pasar en coche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVE BACK</td>
<td>Rechazar</td>
<td>DRIVE OUT</td>
<td>Salir en coche, expulsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVE IN</td>
<td>Entrar en coche, introducir</td>
<td>DRIVE THROUGH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRIVE OFF</td>
<td>Alejarse en coche, ahuyentar</td>
<td>EAT INTO</td>
<td>Roer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAT AWAY</td>
<td>Devorar</td>
<td>FALL OFF</td>
<td>Disminuir, desprenderse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAT UP</td>
<td>Devorar</td>
<td>FALL OVER</td>
<td>Ahuyentar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL DOWN</td>
<td>Caerse</td>
<td>FIGHT OFF</td>
<td>Luchar valerosamente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL OVER</td>
<td>Tropezar</td>
<td>FIGHT UP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FIGHT ON</td>
<td>Seguir luchando</td>
<td>FILL IN</td>
<td>Rellenar, llenar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILL IN</td>
<td>Rellenar</td>
<td>FILL UP</td>
<td>Arreglar (un asunto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIND OUT</td>
<td>Averiguar</td>
<td>FIX UP</td>
<td>Atacar</td>
</tr>
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