

English Book

Level One

Enrique J. Guambo Yerovi

Tomo 1



ESPOCH

2015

English Book

English Book

Level I

Volume 1

Enrique Jesús Guambo Yerovi



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Level I

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1. Enseñanza de inglés

2. Inglés como lengua extranjera

3. Gramática inglesa

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PREFACE

This book emphasizes the development of two basic language skills: reading and writing. It also provides the opportunity to practice basic language structures.

This book contains five units. Each unit has a short conversation, the explanation of grammatical rules, exercises, and a reading according to each topic. Besides, students will have the opportunity to improve their knowledge about grammar by practicing exercises in class and at home.

Students will also have to develop their skills in English in different types of contexts through individual works or group works.

In the appendix we will find a wide general vocabulary section, where students can consult different kinds of very useful daily life topics for their tasks.

UNIT 1

1.1. The English Alphabet

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
(ei)	(bi)	(si)	(di)	(i)	(ef)	(lli)	(eich)	(ai)
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
(llei)	(kei)	(el)	(em)	(en)	(ou)	(pi)	(kiu)	(ar)
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
(es)	(ti)	(yu)	(vi)	(dabliu)	(eks)	(uai)	(zi)	

NOTE: The English Alphabet has 26 letters between vowels and consonants.

There aren't the letters CH, LL, Ñ and RR in the English Alphabet.

Let's see some pronunciation rules for a better use of the language.

- A) When a word is ending on "E", the "E" never sounds. E.g.
Arrive / taste / shine / give / come / dance
- B) When a word has a "OO", it sounds like a "U" in Spanish. E.g.
Good / cook / took / book / choose / look / Zoo
- C) When a word has "EE", it sounds like an "i" in Spanish. E.g.
Feel / need / sleep / keep / meet / seek / see
- D) When a word has "EA", it also sounds like an "i" in Spanish. E.g.
Read / seat / leave / speak / tea / hear / reach

- E) When a word begins with “KN”, the letter “K” never sounds.
E.g.
Knee / Knife / Know / Knight / Knew / Kneel
- F) The letters”PH” together have a sound like an “F” in Spanish.
E.g.
Photo / Telephone / Philosophy / Phantom / Phrase
- G) The “H” in some cases sounds and in others doesn’t. E.g.
Hour / honest / here / home / house / hospital
- H) The words ending on “TION”, sound like “SHON” in Spanish. E.g.
Conversation / dictation / exposition / pronunciation

1.2. Greetings, Goodbyes And Introductions

1.2.1. Conversations

- 1.- Diana: Hello, Paulina.
Paulina: Hi, Diana.
D: How do you do?
P: I’m fine, thanks.
D: Goodbye, Paulina.
P: Goodbye, Diana.
- 2.- Sandra: Good morning, David.
David: Good morning, Sandra.
S: How are you?
D: Very well, thank you.
S: So long, David.
D: So long, Sandra.

- 3.- Teacher: Good afternoon, students.
Students: Good afternoon, teacher.
T: How do you feel today?
S: We are fine, thank you, and you?
T: I'm fine too.
S: I'll see you tomorrow, teacher.
T: I'll see you tomorrow, students.
- 4.- John: Good morning, Oscar.
Oscar: Good morning, John.
J: How are you?
O: I'm O.K., thank you.
J: Oscar, this is Pablo.
O: Nice to meet you, Pablo.
Pablo: Nice to meet you too, Oscar.
J: See you tomorrow, Oscar.
O: Goodbye, John.
P: Goodbye, boys.
J-O: So long, Pablo.
- 5.- Sonia: Hi, Nancy.
Nancy: Hello, Sonia.
S: How are you?
N: I'm fine, thank you.
S: Nancy, this is Bertha.
N: It's a pleasure to meet you, Bertha.
Bertha: It's a pleasure to meet you too, Nancy.
S: So long, Nancy.
N: Bye bye, Sonia.
B: Goodbye, girls.
S-N: Goodbye, Bertha.

1.3. Greetings And Goodbyes

1.3.1. Formal Greetings

Hello	=	Hola
Good morning	=	Buenos días
Good afternoon	=	Buenas tardes
Good evening	=	Buenas noches

1.3.2. Informal Greetings

Hi! = Hola

How are you? = ¿Cómo esta Ud.?

Fine, thank you, and you? = Bien, gracias, ¿y Ud.?

How do you do? = Cómo le va a Ud.?

I'm O.K., thanks, and you? = Estoy bien, gracias, ¿y Ud.?

How do you feel? = ¿Cómo se siente?

I'm fine, thanks. = Estoy bien, gracias.

How are you doing? = Cómo le va?

I'm fine, thanks = Estoy bien, gracias.

1.3.3. Goodbyes

Goodbye = Adiós

Bye-bye	=	Chao
So long	=	Hasta pronto
I'll see you tomorrow	=	Nos vemos mañana
I'll see you later	=	Nos vemos luego
See you tomorrow	=	Hasta mañana
Good night	=	Buenas noches (al despedirse)

1.4. Introductions

In order to introduce one person to another in a formal way, we must use the Demonstrative Pronoun “THIS”, instead of the Personal Pronouns “HE or SHE”. Besides we must use the expressions: “It’s nice to meet you”, “It’s a pleasure to meet you”, and “I’m glad to meet you”. Eg.

John : Dennis this is Richard.	Charles: David, this is Oscar.
Dennis: It’s nice to meet you.	David: It’s a pleasure to meet you.
Richard: It’s nice to meet you, too.	Oscar: It’s a pleasure to meet you, too.

1.4.1. The Definite Article “The”

The definite article in English is “THE”. Its meaning in Spanish is: (el, la, los, las).

It’s used for singular and plural, for female and male. Its correct translation depends on the noun. The definite article is pronounced in two ways:

FIRST, before a consonant sound it's pronounced like [do] in Spanish . Eg.

[do] The book - The books / The door - The doors

[do] The wall - The walls / The car - The cars

[do] The man - The men / The woman - The women

SECOND, before a vowel sound it's pronounced like [di] in Spanish. Eg.

[di] The eraser - The erasers / The apple - The apples

[di] The orange - The oranges / The egg - The eggs

Complete the following conversations

1) You meet your friend at school.

A: Hi, I'm _____

B: Hello, _____ . I'm _____

2) Your teacher greets the class.

A: Good morning, class. My name is _____

B: _____, Mr./Mrs./Miss _____

3) Introduce a friend.

A: This is _____

B: Nice _____ , _____

4) Say goodbye to your teacher.

A: Goodbye, _____

B: _____ , _____

5) Greet a friend.

A: How are _____ ?

B: _____ thanks, and _____ ?

A: I'm _____

6) Greet a friend.

A: _____

B: Good evening.

A: _____ are you ?

B: Fine, _____ .

1.5. The Indefinite Article “A / An”

The indefinite article in English is “A-AN”. Its meaning in Spanish is: (un, una).

It's used only for the singular.

We use “A” before a consonant sound. E.g.

A book / A pencil / A television / A computer / A table

A desk / A picture / A bench / A chair / A map

We use “AN” before a vowel sound. Eg.

An eraser / An elephant / An apple / An old person / An ear

An engineer / An orange / An arm / An excellent teacher

Complete the following sentences with “A” or “AN”.

- 1) It is a lovely day.
- 2) He is ___ unusual man.
- 3) It is ___ large library.
- 4) It is ___ pear.
- 5) She is ___ old woman.
- 6) It is ___ tall tree.
- 7) It is ___ avocado.
- 8) It is ___ empty bottle.
- 9) It is ___ windy day.
- 10) It is ___ one-store building.
- 11) It is ___ old university.
- 12) It is ___ exception to the rule.
- 13) It is ___ orange jacket.
- 14) He is ___ honest person.
- 15) His car is ___ used car.
- 16) It is ___ egg.
- 17) It is ___ old bus
- 18) It is ___ hour till lunch.
- 19) It is ___ good idea.
- 20) It is ___ university.

1.6. Plural Of Nouns

- A) Most of the nouns form their plural by adding an “S” to the singular. Eg.

Pencil – pencils / Chair - Chairs / Marker – markers

- B) Nouns ending in: S, SH, CH, X and Z form their plural by adding “ES”. Eg.

Glass – glasses / Dish – dishes / Church – churches

Bus - buses / Bench – benches / Box – boxes

- C) Nouns ending in “Y”, preceded by a consonant, change the “Y” to “I” and add “ES”.

Copy – copies / City – cities / Baby – babies

- D) If the “Y” is preceded by a vowel, only add an “S”. Eg.

Toy – toys / Day – days / Boy- boys

- E) Nouns ending in: “F” or “FE”, change them by the ending “VES”. Eg.

Knife – knives / Half – halves / Wife – wives / Life – lives.
Calf - calves / Thief - thieves / Wolf- wolves / Leaf – leaves

- F) Nouns ending in “O” form their plural by adding “ES”. Eg.

Hero – heroes / Potato – potatoes / Tomato – tomatoes

- G) If a noun is ending in “O” preceded by a vowel, only add an “S”.
Eg.

Rodeo – Rodeos / Radio – radios / Patio – patios

Stereo – stereos / Shampoo – shampoos

There are exceptions to this rule. Eg.

Piano – pianos / Solo – solos / Soprano – sopranos / Alto – Altos

- H) Some nouns are written in the same way for singular and plural. Eg.

Deer – deer / Japanese – Japanese / Chinese – Chinese

Fish – fish / Sheep – Sheep

- I) Some nouns don't have a singular form. Eg.

Clothes / Pants / Scissors

- J) Some nouns have their irregular forms. Eg.

Man – men / Woman – women / Child – children / Ox – oxen

Foot – feet / Tooth – teeth / Mouse – mice / Louse – lice

Goose – geese / Person – people

Form the PLURAL of the following NOUNS:

Chair	Chairs	Board	_____
Toy	_____	Car	_____
Pencil	_____	Book	_____
Desk	_____	Eraser	_____
Clock	_____	Lesson	_____
Light	_____	Phone	_____
Room	_____	Ceiling	_____
Wall	_____	Door	_____
Key	_____	Floor	_____
Umbrella	_____	Man	_____
Piano	_____	Hero	_____
Person	_____	Dish	_____
Class	_____	Page	_____
Sentence	_____	Exercise	_____
Shelf	_____	Library	_____
Lady	_____	Housewife	_____

Child _____

Radio _____

Secretary _____

Bus _____

1.7. Adjectives

Adjectives in English are invariable. They do not change their form depending on the gender or number of the noun.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. As a characteristic, the adjectives must go before a noun. E.g.

Diana is a good student.

Adj. Subst.

They are pretty girls.

Adj. Subst.

Paulina is an intelligent woman.

Adj. Subst.

The only case where the adjective should go after a noun is when between them (noun-adjective) there is divided by a verb. E.g.

The girl is tall.

Subst. V Adj.

My friends are happy.

Subst. V Adj.

The teacher is busy.

Subst. V Adj.

Complete each sentence with the appropriate adjective. Several adjectives are often possible. Eg:

We have a brown house.
Adj. Sust.

- 1) I like the _____ house.
- 2) That house has three _____ bedrooms.
- 3) The kitchen is _____.
- 4) How many _____ windows are there in the room?
- 5) Do you have a _____ garden?
- 6) Do you have a _____ piano?
- 7) Is your father very _____?
- 8) Is the nurse _____?
- 9) George has a _____ pen.
- 10) Where are the _____ books?.
- 11) The notebooks are on the _____ table.
- 12) Is this exercise _____?

Answer the questions with “Yes”, forming sentences with modified Nouns. Eg.

The doctor is good > He’s a good doctor.
Sust. Adj. Adj. Sust.

Is the story interesting? > Yes, it is an interesting story.
Sust. Adj. Adj. Sust.

Are the problems easy? > Yes, they are easy problems.
Sust. Adj. Adj. Sust.

- 1) Is the city big? > _____
- 2) Is the man tall? > _____
- 3) Is the son nice? > _____
- 4) Is the dinner excellent? > _____
- 5) Is the country beautiful? > _____
- 6) Are the students intelligent? > _____
- 7) Are the exercises difficult? > _____
- 8) Are the apples delicious? > _____
- 9) Are the cities old? > _____
- 10) Is the movie boring? > _____
- 11) Is the student young? > _____

12) Is the teacher good ? > _____

13) Is the woman beautiful ? > _____

14) Is the game exciting ? > _____

15) Is the jacket broken ? > _____

Conversation

Sightseeing

John: What is this?
Mary: This is the museum of Art.
John: What's that over there?
Mary: That's the sports stadium.
John: And what are those?
Mary: Those are souvenir shops.

1.8. Demonstrative Pronouns

THIS = esto, esta (singular). It's used to show up CLOSER objects.

THAT = eso, esa (singular). It's used to show up FURTHER objects.

THESE = estos, estas (plural). It's used to show up CLOSER objects.

THOSE = esos, esas (plural). It's used to show up FURTHER objects.

The plural of THIS is THESE and the plural of THAT is THOSE. Eg.

This is a copybook. / Those are big windows. / That is a nice picture.

Note: The demonstrative pronouns can also be adjectives, because they could go before a noun. E.g.

This cat is beautiful.
Adj. S.

These erasers are cheap.
Adj. S.

Those computers are new.
Adj. S.

Change from singular to plural the following sentences.

1) This book is new. > These books are new.

2) That car is very expensive. > _____

3) That man in the office is my friend. > _____

4) This apple is delicious. > _____

5) This exercise is very difficult. > _____

6) This lesson is very interesting. > _____

7) That bike is very old. > _____

8) That window over there is open. > _____

9) This letter is for you. > _____

- 10) That house near the corner is very old. > _____
- 11) This umbrella is black. > _____
- 12) This exercise is very easy for me. > _____
- 13) This English class is always interesting. > _____
- 14) This room is too small for our class. > _____
- 15) That pen on the floor is John's. > _____
- 16) That new car is very expensive. > _____
- 17) That book is out of date. > _____
- 18) That purse on the table is Mary's. > _____
- 19) This is my English book. > _____
- 20) That man is very intelligent. > _____

1.9. The Days Of The Week

MONDAY	=	LUNES
TUESDAY	=	MARTES
WEDNESDAY	=	MIÉRCOLES
THURSDAY	=	JUEVES
FRIDAY	=	VIERNES
SATURDAY	=	SÁBADO
SUNDAY	=	DOMINGO

Write the daily activities of John Smith. Eg:

MONDAY: swims
He swims on Monday.

TUESDAY: practices the guitar.

WEDNESDAY: studies photography.

THURSDAY: goes to the movies.

FRIDAY: eats in a restaurant.

SATURDAY MORNING: has a guitar lesson.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON: washes his clothes.

SUNDAY MORNING: plays tennis.

1.10. The Months Of The Year

JANUARY	=	ENERO
FEBRUARY	=	FEBRERO
MARCH	=	MARZO
APRIL	=	ABRIL
MAY	=	MAYO
JUNE	=	JUNIO
JULY	=	JULIO
AUGUST	=	AGOSTO
SEPTEMBER	=	SEPTIEMBRE
OCTOBER	=	OCTUBRE
NOVEMBER	=	NOVIEMBRE
DECEMBER	=	DICIEMBRE

Complete the following conversations:

- 1) A: When is your birthday?
B: It's on January 31st.
- 2) A: When is Christmas?
B: _____

- 3) A: When is Saint Valentine's day?
B: _____
- 4) A: When is Carnival?
B: _____
- 5) A: When is the Battle of Pichincha?
B: _____
- 6) A: When is Mother's day?
B: _____
- 7) A: When is Father's day?
B: _____
- 8) A: When is Holy week?
B: _____

1.11. Conversation

1.11.1. Talking About Weather



STELLA: Hello. I'm Stella Brown. What's your name?

NORIKO: I'm Noriko Suzuki. Are you going to the beach?

STELLA: Yes, I am. I don't want to play basketball. It's too hot today. Do you like to swim?

NORIKO: Yes, and I like to sail, too. My family has a sailboat.

STELLA: Is it there?

NORIKO: No, it's at home. I'm from Japan. I'm visiting my aunt and uncle.

STELLA: Is it hot in your country?

NORIKO: It's hot in the summer, but is cold in the winter.

STELLA: It's cold here, too. It's cloudy, and it rains or snows a lot.

NORIKO: I like Tokyo in Spring. It's sunny and warm, and there are a lot of flowers.

STELLA: It's warm in Spring here, too, but it's very windy. We have a lot of beautiful flowers in Spring.

NORIKO: Look at those people on the beach. What are they playing?

STELLA: They're playing Volleyball. Do you want to play?

NORIKO: No, I want to swim. Let's put our towels right here.

1.12. Seasons

WINTER

The months of Winter are: December, January and February.

SPRING

The months of Spring are: March, April and May.

SUMMER

The months of Summer are: June, July and August.

FALL

The months of Fall are: September, October and November.

1.12.1. The Weather

To describe the weather in English we need to use the impersonal pronoun “IT”, the verb “BE” and an adjective of time.

PRESENT

It is (it's) sunny = Hace sol

It's cloudy = Está nublado

It's hot = Hace calor

It's cold = Hace frío

It's rainy = Está lluvioso

It's windy = Hace viento

It's wet = Está húmedo

PAST

It was sunny = Hacía sol

It was cloudy = Estaba nublado

It was hot = Hacía calor

It was cold = Hacía frío

It was rainy = Estaba lluvioso

It was windy = Hacía viento

It was wet = Estaba húmedo

1.13. Conversations

Age

- A: How old are you?
B: I'm ten years old.
A: And your mother?
B: She's fifty-five.
A: And your father?
B: He's sixty.

Telephone Number And Address

- A: What's your phone number?
B: It's 2-987-654 *or* I don't have a phone.
A: What's your address?
B: It's at 14-51 Morona street.
A: What's your job's phone number?
B: It's 2-961-506 *or* 2-961-507.
A: What's your job's address?
B: It's on Velasco and Orozco street.



1.14. Cardinal And Ordinal Numbers

	Cardinal	Ordinal	Abreviation
0	Zero / Oh	Zero	
1	One	First	1 st
2	Two	Second	2 nd
3	Three	Third	3 rd
4	Four	Fourth	4 th
5	Five	Fifth	5 th
6	Six	Sixth	6 th
7	Seven	Seventh	7 th
8	Eight	Eighth	8 th
9	Nine	Ninth	9 th
10	Ten	Tenth	10 th
11	Eleven	Eleventh	11 th
12	Twelve	Twelfth	12 th
13	Thirteen	Thirteenth	13 th
14	Fourteen	Fourteenth	14 th
15	Fifteen	Fifteenth	15 th
16	Sixteen	Sixteenth	16 th
17	Seventeen	Seventeenth	17 th
18	Eighteen	Eighteenth	18 th
19	Nineteen	Nineteenth	19 th
20	Twenty	Twentieth	20 th
21	Twenty - one	Twenty first	21 st
22	Twenty - two	Twenty second	22 nd
23	Twenty - three	Twenty third	23 rd
24	Twenty - four	Twenty fourth	24 th
25	Twenty - five	Twenty fifth	25 th
26	Twenty - six	Twenty sixth	26 th

27	Twenty - seven	Twenty seventh	27 th
28	Twenty - eight	Twenty eighth	28 th
29	Twenty - nine	Twenty ninth	29 th
30	Thirty	Thirtieth	30 th
40	Forty	Fortieth	40 th
50	Fifty	Fiftieth	50 th
60	Sixty	Sixtieth	60 th
70	Seventy	Seventieth	70 th
80	Eighty	Eightieth	80 th
90	Ninety	Ninetieth	90 th
100	One hundred	One hundredth	100 th
1000	One thousand	One thousandth	1000 th
1 000 000	One million	One millionth	1 000 000 th

1.15. What Time Is It?

To refer to time we must use the impersonal pronoun “IT” and the verb “BE” (It’s).

2: 00 > It’s two o’clock.

2:05 > It’s two- oh- five.
It’s five past two.
It’s five after two.

4:10 > It’s four ten.
It’s ten past four.
It’s ten after four.

4:15 > It’s four fifteen.
It’s four and a quarter.
It’s a quarter past four.
It’s fifteen after four.

5:25 > It's five twenty five.
It's twenty five past five.

6:30 > It's six thirty.
It's six and a half.

7:35 > It's seven thirty five.
It's twenty five to eight.

8:45 > It's eight forty five.
It's quarter to nine.
It's fifteen to nine.

Note: A.M. = From midnight to midday
P.M. = From midday to midnight

1.15.1. It's + Time

Look at the clocks and write the time.

1.- Is it eight-twenty?



No, It's not (No, it isn't)

It's 9:20

2.- Is it seven-fifteen?



3.- Is it twelve-forty?



4.- Is it six-thirty?



5.- Is it five- o'clock?



6.- Is it twenty to four?



7.- Is it five to nine?



8.- Is it a quarter to two?



9.- Is it one-twenty?

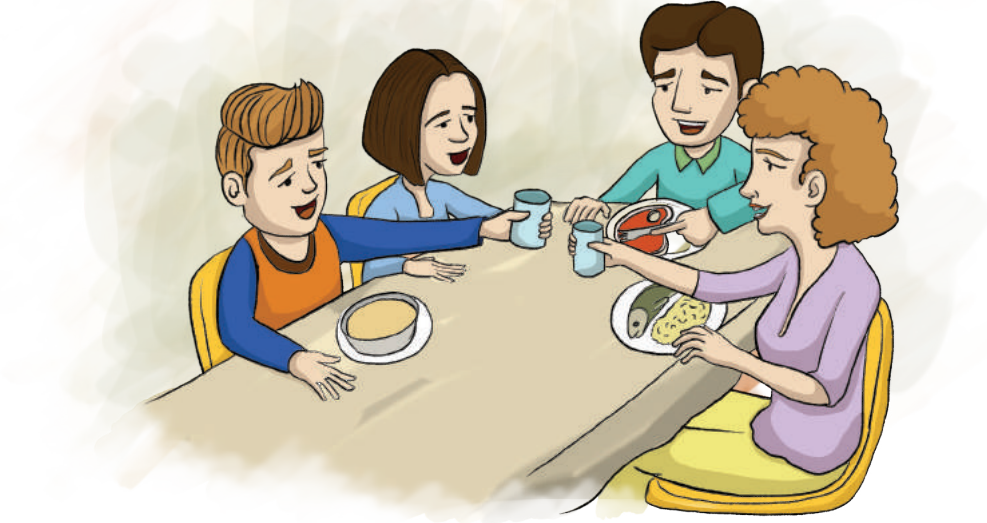


10.- Is it seven-o'clock



1.15.2. Conversation

At The Restaurant:



Susan's family is at the restaurant. Her father's eating a steak. Her mother's eating fish. Her brother, Frank, is eating a sandwich and soup. Frank's soup is hot. His sandwich is cold. Susan isn't hungry. She's thirsty. She's drinking water. Susan, her parents and her brother are talking.

MRS. WOLF: Susan, who are those girls? Are they your friends?

SUSAN: Yes, they're Mary and Linda Winter. They're sisters. Linda is in my class.

FRANK: Their father's a teacher at our school. He's standing next to the cashier's desk.

SUSAN: Hi! Mary and Linda, they are my mother and father. Mom and Dad, this is Mary Winter, and this is her sister Linda.

MARY AND LINDA: How do you do?

MR. AND MRS. WOLF: Hello, girls.

MRS. WOLF: Please sit down.

MARY: Thank you, but we're going to the fireworks now. We're going with our parents.

MRS. WOLF: Are you going too, Susan?

SUSAN: Yes, I am. See you later.

1.16. Possessive Adjectives

MY = mi

YOUR = tu, su

HIS = su (de él)

HER = su (de ella)

ITS = su (de ello)

OUR = nuestro (a) (s)

YOUR = vuestro (a)

THEIR = sus, su (de ellos o ellas)

As adjectives they should always go before a noun. Eg.

My car is very cheap.

Adj. S.

We want our jackets.

Adj. S.

He does his homework.

Adj. S.

For writing a possessive adjective correctly, we must analyze the subject of the sentence and find out its corresponding equivalents.

SUBJECT PRONOUN		POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	_____	MY
YOU	_____	YOUR
HE	_____	HIS
SHE	_____	HER
IT	_____	ITS
WE	_____	OUR
YOU	_____	YOUR
THEY	_____	THEIR

Complete the following sentences with the possessive adjectives.

- 1) She knows _____ lesson well.
- 2) I also know _____ lesson well.
- 3) Helen likes _____ English class very much.
- 4) I do _____ homework on the bus every day.
- 5) You always get good grades on _____ examinations.
- 6) Both girls prepare _____ lessons well.
- 7) Mr. Smith drives to work in _____ car.
- 8) Mary and I do _____ homework together.

- 9) Grace writes a letter to _____ aunt every week.
- 10) The teacher needs _____ books.
- 11) The children take _____ toys to the park.
- 12) I write the new words in _____ notebook.
- 13) Each cat has _____ own dish for food and water.
- 14) Both boys ride _____ bicycles to school.
- 15) You and Henry spend a lot of time on _____ homework.
- 16) We enjoy _____ English class.
- 17) She always does well on all _____ examinations.
- 18) An Englishman must have _____ tea every afternoon.
- 19) My mother needs _____ own money.
- 20) They want _____ new house.

UNIT 2

2.1. Conversation

At School



MR. NEWMAN: Good morning, Dennis.

DENNIS: Good morning, Mr. Newman.

MR. NEWMAN: Who is your English teacher?

DENNIS: My English teacher is Mr. Robinson.

MR. NEWMAN: Is Mr. Robinson a good English teacher?

DENNIS: Yes, he is a good English teacher.

MR. NEWMAN: Is he an old person?

DENNIS: No, he isn't an old person, he is young.

MR. NEWMAN: How old is he?

DENNIS: He is twenty five years old.

MR. NEWMAN: Thank you for your information.

DENNIS: You are welcome, Mr. Newman.

2.2. Present Tense Of “To Be”

The verb “TO BE” in the Simple Present Tense has three forms: AM – ARE – IS.

Conjugated this verb we have.

I	_____	AM	=	YO SOY / YO ESTOY
YOU	_____	ARE	=	TU ERES / TU ESTÁS
HE	_____	IS	=	ÉL ES / ÉL ESTÁ
SHE	_____	IS	=	ELLA ES / ELLA ESTÁ
IT	_____	IS	=	AQUELLO ES / AQUELLO ESTÁ
WE	_____	ARE	=	NOSOTROS SOMOS / NOSOTROS ESTAMOS
YOU	_____	ARE	=	UDS./VOS. SON / ESTÁN
THEY	_____	ARE	=	ELLOS SON / ELLOS ESTÁN

2.2.1. Subject And Verb Contraction

2.2.2. Affirmative

I	_____	AM	→	I ‘M
YOU	_____	ARE	→	YOU ‘RE
HE	_____	IS	→	HE ‘S
SHE	_____	IS	→	SHE ‘S
IT	_____	IS	→	IT ‘S
WE	_____	ARE	→	WE ‘RE
YOU	_____	ARE	→	YOU ‘RE
THEY	_____	ARE	→	THEY ‘RE

2.2.3. Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative sentences have the following order: S + BE + C. Eg.

Paulina is a good woman.
S BE C

My friends are very happy.
S BE C

Diana is beautiful.
S BE C

Joel and Glenda are good friends.
S BE C

Complete with the correct form of the present tense of TO BE (am-are-is).

- 1) He _____ a good student.
- 2) They _____ old friends.
- 3) I _____ a student.
- 4) John _____ absent from class today.
- 5) We _____ both students.
- 6) The weather today _____ good.
- 7) The sky _____ clear.

- 8) Henry and John _____ brothers.
- 9) She and I _____ cousins.
- 10) Mr. Smith _____ sick today.
- 11) He _____ a businessman.
- 12) Mr. Jones _____ a lawyer.
- 13) Today _____ Wednesday.
- 14) She and John _____ both good students.
- 15) The policeman in the corner _____ busy with the traffic.
- 16) He and I _____ old friends.
- 17) My parents _____ at the factory.
- 18) The calculator _____ on the desk.
- 19) The camera _____ very expensive.
- 20) The keys _____ under the table.

A) Complete the conversation with the correct words in parentheses.

David: Hello, Jennifer. How _____ you? (is/ are)

Jennifer: _____ fine, thanks. (she's / I'm)
_____ sorry – what's your name again? (I'm / It's)

David: _____ David – David Medina. (He's / It's)

Jennifer: That's right! David, this _____ Sarah Conner. (is / am)
_____ in our class. (She's / He's)

David: Hi Sarah. _____ nice to meet you. (I'm / It's)

Sarah: Hi, David. I think _____ in my English class, too. (you're /
I'm)

David: Oh, right! Yes, I _____. (are / am)

B) Complete these conversations. Write am, 'm, are, 're, is, or 's.

1) A: _____ your family from Korea?

B: No, we _____ not. We _____ from China.

A: Oh, so you _____ from China.

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ from Shanghai.

2) A: _____ Brazil in Central America, Dad?

B: No, it _____ not. It _____ in South America.

A: Oh. _____ we from Brazil, Dad?

B: Yes, we _____. We _____ from Brazil originally, but we
_____ here in the U.S. now.

3) A: _____ this your wallet?

B: Yes, it _____. Thanks.

A: And _____ these your photos?

B: Yes, they _____. Thank you! You _____ very nice.

2.2.4. Negative Sentences

We form negative sentences by placing “not” after the verb. We have the following:

Order: S + BE + NOT + C. E.g.

Michael is not a good student.
S BE NOT C

The teacher is not busy at his office.
S BE NOT C

The contraction of TO BE with “NOT” is:

IS NOT = ISN'T / ARE NOT = AREN'T

AM NOT = AM NOT (No contraction). E.g.

My new car isn't expensive.
S isn't C

The children aren't in the garden.
S aren't C

2.2.5. Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences have the following order: BE + S + C + ?

Is Marcia very hungry?
BE S C

Are the boys at school now?
BE S C

2.2.6. Affirmative And Negative

Long And Short Answers

Is the manager busy at his office? / Are the girls in the library?

Yes, he is busy at his office.
No, he isn't busy at his office.

Yes, they are in the library.
No, they aren't in the library.

Yes, he is.
No, he isn't.

Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Change the following sentences into Negative form.

1) They are in Europe now. / They aren't in Europe now.

2) John is angry with you. / _____

3) He and she are cousins. / _____

4) He is very studious. / _____

- 5) Both sisters are tall. / _____
- 6) She is a smart girl. / _____
- 7) They are good friends. / _____
- 8) He is a good tennis player. / _____
- 9) Mr. Smith is a pilot. / _____
- 10) The sky is very cloudy today. / _____

Change all the sentences above into interrogative, and give short affirmative or negative answers.

- 1) Are they in Europe now? / Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
- 2) _____? _____ / _____
- 3) _____? _____ / _____
- 4) _____? _____ / _____
- 5) _____? _____ / _____
- 6) _____? _____ / _____
- 7) _____? _____ / _____
- 8) _____? _____ / _____
- 9) _____? _____ / _____

- 3) My parents are very happy today, _____? _____
- 4) My nephew isn't sad, _____? _____
- 5) My cat is on the tree, _____? _____
- 6) The dogs aren't hungry, _____? _____
- 7) My relatives are very nice, _____? _____
- 8) My niece isn't at school, _____? _____
- 9) Susan and Mary are friends, _____? _____
- 10) The pencil isn't on the table, _____? _____
- 11) Mrs. Brown is at the office , _____? _____
- 12) Mr. Olson isn't a teacher, _____? _____
- 13) The boys and Mr. Fox aren't friends, _____? _____
- 14) The horses aren't in the farm, _____? _____
- 15) Michael is a good engineer, _____? _____
- 16) The black table isn't broken, _____? _____
- 17) My grandparents are in Quito, _____? _____
- 18) My daughter isn't a teacher, _____? _____
- 19) My wife is very lovely, _____? _____
- 20) The architect isn't in his office, _____? _____

2.3. Information Questions / Wh-Question Words

		LOOK FOR		MEANING
WHO	-----	Personas (sujeto)	-----	Quién (es)
WHOM	-----	Personas (objeto)	-----	A quién (es)
WHAT	-----	Cosas u objetos (general)	-----	Qué, qué cosa
WHICH	-----	Cosas u objetos (específico)	-----	Cuál (es)
WHERE	-----	Lugar	-----	Dónde
WHEN	-----	Tiempo (adv. Tiempo)	-----	Cuándo
WHAT TIME	-----	Tiempo (hora)	-----	A qué hora
HOW	-----	Modo, estado de ánimo	-----	Cómo, de qué forma
HOW LONG	-----	Tiempo (duración, permanencia, estadía en: minutos, horas, días, semanas, meses y años)	-----	Qué / cuánto tiempo
HOW MANY	-----	Expresión de cantidad (sustantivos contables)	-----	Cuántos (as)
HOW MUCH	-----	Expresión de cantidad (S. NO contables)	-----	Cuánto (a)
WHY	-----	Razón (motivo) (Para preguntar) Respondo a WHY con BECAUSE	-----	Por qué Porque

Information Questions

Where is the English teacher this moment?

WH. BE S C

The English teacher is at his office this moment.
At his office.

Who is your Mathematics teacher at school?

WH. BE C

Mr. Williams is my Mathematics teacher at school.
Mr. Williams.

What is your father's occupation?

WH BE S C

My father is an engineer.
An engineer.

THE LAWYER IS VERY BUSY AT HIS OFFICE EVERY DAY

Who is very busy at his office every day? - The lawyer.

How is he at his office every day? - Very busy.

Where is he very busy every day? - At his office.

When is he very busy at his office? - Every day.

THE ENGLISH CLASS IS AT THREE O'CLOCK EVERY AFTERNOON.

What is at three o'clock every afternoon? - The English class

(At) What time is it every afternoon? - At three o'clock

When is it at three o'clock? - Every afternoon

Wh-Questions With To Be

Answer the following WH-questions:

1) What's your name? _____

2) Where are you from? _____

3) How are you today? _____

4) How old are you? _____

5) What's your phone number? _____

6) Who's your English teacher? _____

7) What's your father's name? _____

8) How old is your father? _____

9) What's your father like? _____

10) Where's your father now? _____

- 11) What's your mother's name? _____
- 12) How old is your mother? _____
- 13) What's your mother like? _____
- 14) Where's your mother now? _____
- 15) Where's your father from? _____
- 16) Where's your mother from? _____
- 17) What's your brother's name? _____
- 18) What's your sister's name? _____
- 19) Who's your best friend? _____
- 20) What's your hobby? _____

Make the INFORMATION QUESTIONS according to the underlined phrases.

MR. FOX IS VERY HAPPY AT MRS. ROBINSON'S HOUSE.

- 1) Who is very happy at Mrs. Robinson's house? _____
- 2) _____ ? _____
- 3) _____ ? _____

THE SOCCER MATCH IS AT SEVEN AT THE STADIUM TONIGHT.

1) _____ ? _____

2) _____ ? _____

3) _____ ? _____

34) _____ ? _____

MY DADDY IS WITH MY MOM AT THE MUSIC CONCERT.

1) _____ ? _____

2) _____ ? _____

3) _____ ? _____

THE ENGLISH TEST IS AT NINE NEXT MONDAY MORNING.

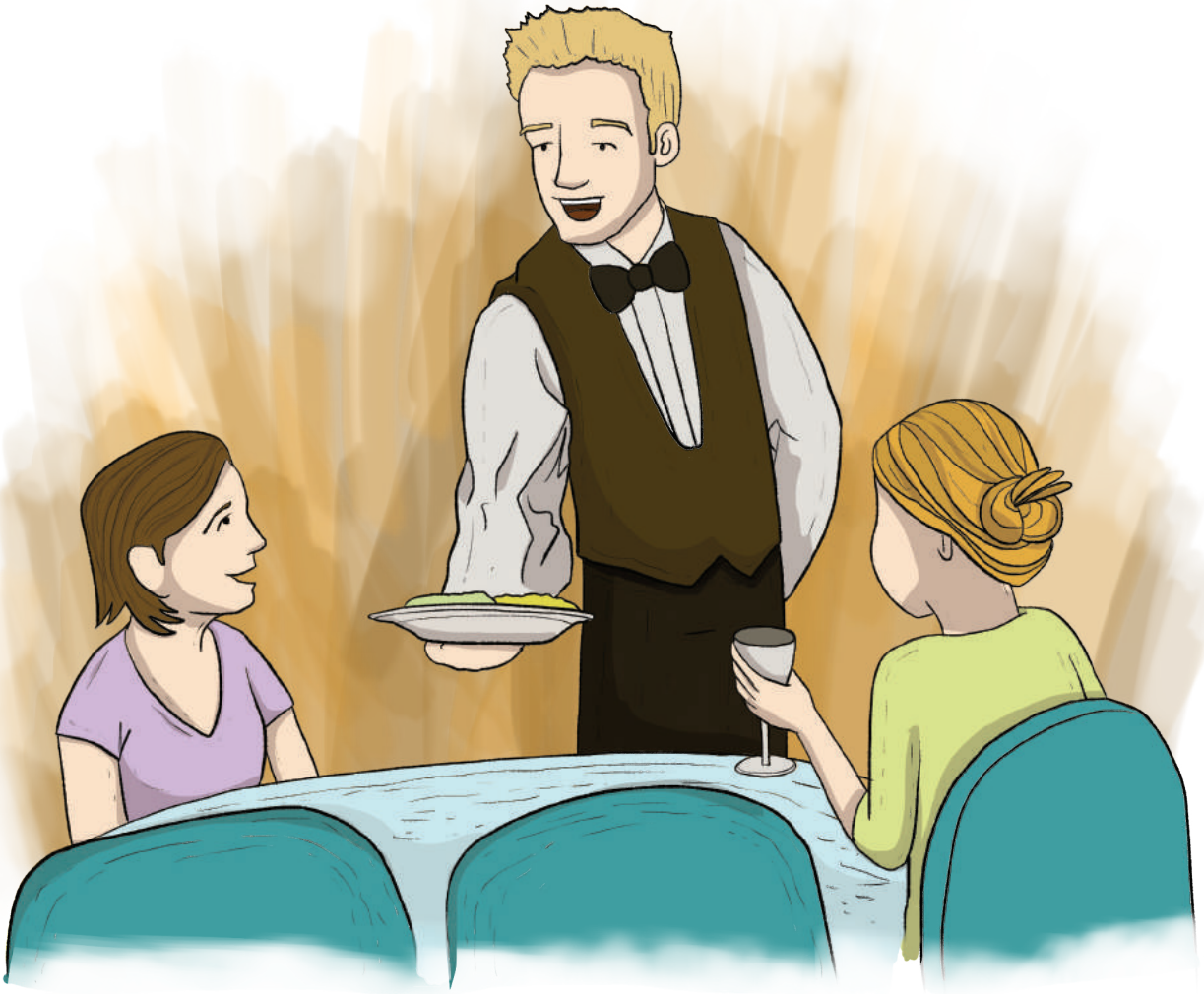
1) _____ ? _____

2) _____ ? _____

3) _____ ? _____

2.4. Reading

A Popular Waiter



Oscar Pereyra is from Montevideo. Montevideo is the capital of Uruguay. Oscar is nineteen years old and he is a waiter at Marcelo's Café. He is a soccer player too. His team is "Peñarol". It isn't a professional team. Oscar isn't famous, but he is good-looking and very popular.

ABOUT THE READING

- 1) Where is Oscar from? / _____
- 2) What is the capital of Uruguay? / _____
- 3) What is Oscar's occupation? / _____
- 4) What is the name of Oscar's team? / _____
- 5) Is Oscar good-looking? / _____

ASK OSCAR QUESTIONS

- 1) Where / from? > _____
- 2) How / old? > _____
- 3) What / occupation? > _____
- 4) What / name of the team? > _____

2.5. Prepositions

In - On - At

2.5.1. In.

It points out something inside certain limits. Its meaning in Spanish is: en, dentro de.

The money is IN the safe. / The students are IN the classroom. / The book is IN the box

- It is also used with: IN the morning. / IN the afternoon. / IN the evening.

- With names of months, years and seasons: IN June / IN 1965 / IN Summer.

2.5.2. On.

It is used to point out contact. Its meaning in Spanish is: en, sobre.

The book is ON the table. / The picture is ON the wall. / The pillow is ON the bed.

- It is used with addresses, giving the name of the street without the number. E.g.

I live ON Morona street. / The bookstore is ON España street.

- It is also used with the days of the week and the days of the month. E.g.

The party is ON Saturday / Henry was born ON January 31st. / Diana came ON Friday.

2.5.3. AT.

It points out a place or position. Its meaning in Spanish is: junto a. E.g.

Susan is AT home. / Carla is AT the board. / The boys are AT the train station.

- It is also used to give the address with the number of the place. E.g.

I live AT 22-34 Morona street. / The bookstore is AT 54-42 La Valle street. AT night / AT midday / AT midnight / AT eleven o'clock

Complete these conversations with the prepositions: AT / IN / ON.

1) A: What time do you get up _____ the morning _____ week-days?

B: I get up _____ 8:00 every day.

2) A: Do you have English class _____ the morning?

B: No, I have English _____ 1:30 _____ the afternoon _____

Tuesdays and Thursdays. _____ Mondays, Wednesdays, and

Fridays, our Class is _____ 3:00.

3) A: Do you go to bed late _____ weekends?

B: Yes, I do. I go to bed _____ 1:00 A.M.

4) A: Do you study _____ the afternoon?

B: No, I study _____ the morning _____ weekends, and I

study _____ the evening _____ Mondays and Wednesdays.

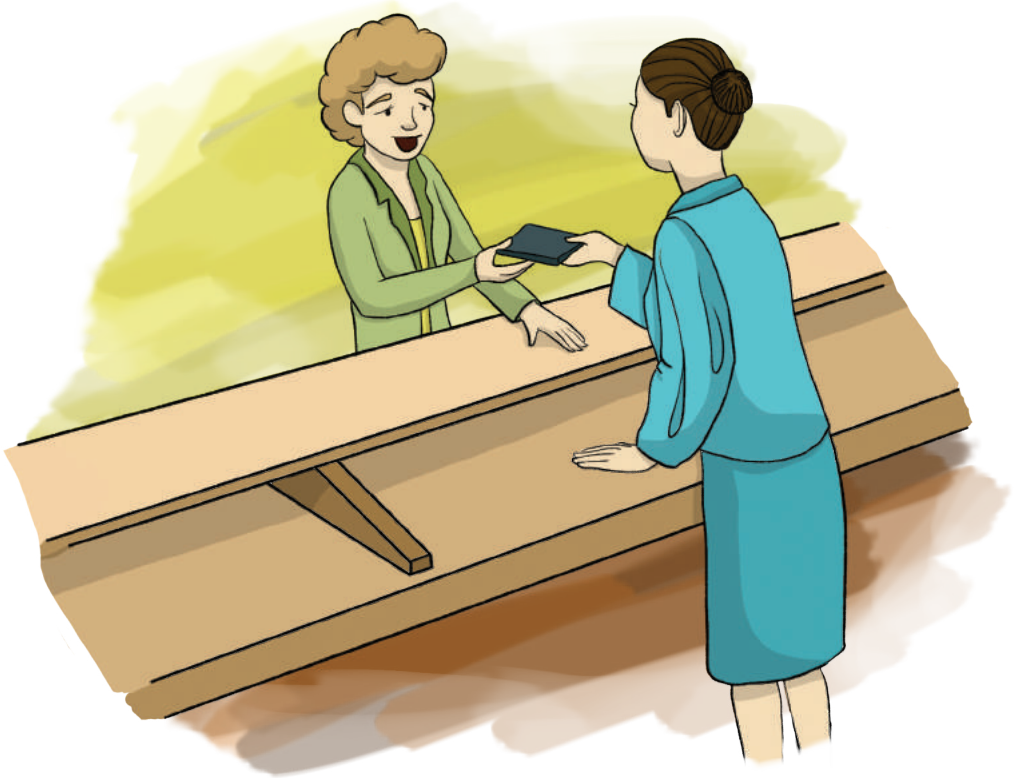
5) A: Do you practice basketball _____ 3:00 P.M. _____ the afternoon every day?

B: No, I practice basketball _____ 7:00 P.M. _____ the coliseum

only _____ Thursdays and Fridays.

2.6. Conversation

Susan Is Checking Into Her Hotel Room



CLERK: Here's your room, number 203.

SUSAN: Please put my bag there, on the bed. Thanks. Hey! Where's the television?

CLERK: There aren't any televisions in the rooms.

SUSAN: Is there a phone?

CLERK: No, there isn't.

SUSAN: Where is the bathroom?

CLERK: Downstairs.

SUSAN: Here. This is for you.

CLERK: Thank you.

2.7. The Present Tense Of “There Be”

It is an impersonal verb, it points out existence, the same word as in Spanish “HAY”.

THERE IS ----- It is used with nouns or names in SINGULAR. E.g.

There is a new student in class. / There is a basketball in the yard.

THERE ARE ----- It is used with nouns or names in PLURAL. E.g.

There are many women at the stadium. / There are four bikes in the hall.

Note: Therefore “There is” as “There are” have the same meaning in Spanish “HAY”.

There is a picture on the wall. (Hay un cuadro sobre la pared)

There are pictures on the wall. (Hay cuadros sobre la pared)

1) There is a short player in the team. / 2) There are four books on the table.

There isn't a short player in the team. / There aren't four books on the table.

Is there a short player in the team? / Are there four books on the table?

Yes, there is a short player in the team. / Yes, there are four books on the table.

Yes, there is. / Yes, there are.

No, there isn't a short player in the team. / No, there aren't four books on the table.

No, there isn't. / No, there aren't.

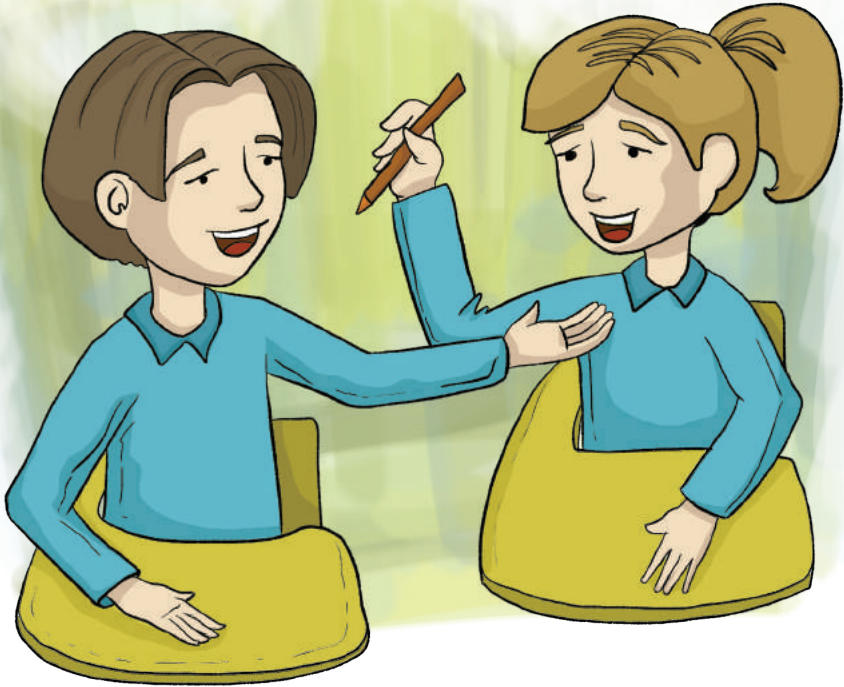
Complete the following sentences with "There is" or "There are".

- 1) **There is** a new moon tonight.
- 2) _____ someone at the door.
- 3) _____ a lot of students.
- 4) _____ a mailbox on the corner.
- 5) _____ three lamps in the room.
- 6) _____ two large windows in the room.
- 7) _____ ten new classes at school.
- 8) _____ one person in the office.
- 9) _____ an apple on the table.
- 10) _____ a letter for you.
- 11) _____ beautiful parks in the city.
- 12) _____ twelve months in a year.

- 13) _____ only one cloud in the sky.
- 14) _____ no one at home.
- 15) _____ many dirty dishes in the kitchen.
- 16) _____ three drugstores in our neighborhood.
- 17) _____ a beautiful dog in my house.
- 18) _____ six delicious red apples in the kitchen.
- 19) _____ mice in the kitchen.
- 20) _____ a new car in the garage.

2.8. Conversations

In The Classroom



JOHN: Sonia

SONIA: Yes.

JOHN: Lend me your pencil.

SONIA: Say "please".

JOHN: Please, lend me your pencil.

SONIA: O.K., no problem.

MICHAEL: Nancy.

NANCY: Yes.

MICHAEL: Lend me your calculator machine.

NANCY: Say the magic word.

MICHAEL: Please, lend me your calculator machine.

NANCY: Sure, it'll be a pleasure.

2.9. Imperative Sentences (Commands)

The imperative form in English, the same as in Spanish, it's used to give orders or to express requests. The imperative form has two kinds of sentences: affirmative and negative sentences.

The affirmative imperative sentences are made of the simple form of the verb, without the particle "TO". E.g.

Open the door.

V. SF.

Close the book.

V. SF.

Go to the office

V. SF.

Come here right now.

V. SF.

To express requests, we use the word "PLEASE" (por favor) at the beginning or at the end of an imperative sentence. E.g.

PLEASE, open the window.

PLEASE, drive the car slowly.

PLEASE, come with me.

Open the window, PLEASE.

Drive the car slowly, PLEASE.

Come with me, PLEASE.

The negative imperative sentences use the word “DON’T”, before the verb. E.g.

Please, don't come late.
V. SF.

Don't write on the book, please.
V. SF.

Please, don't smoke here.
V. SF.

NOTE: The imperative sentences always have the same “implied subject”: you.

“Let’s”

We use “LET’S” (LET US) before the verb to point out that the person who is talking is included in it.

The affirmative sentences are made with “LET’S” and the verb in the simple form. E.g.

Let's go to the Disco.
V.SF.

Let's do the homework.
V. SF.

Let's copy the lesson.
V.SF.

The negative sentences are made with “NOT” before the verb, and the verb in the simple form. E.g. Let’s not run today. / Let’s not sing this morning.

Make 10 affirmative imperative sentences:

1) Open the door, please.

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

Change into negative imperative form the sentences above:

1) Don’t open the door, please.

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

UNIT 3

3.1. Conversation

Visiting A Friend



EDWARD: Good afternoon, Patrick.

PATRICK: Good afternoon, Edward

EDWARD: Is your sister at home?

PATRICK: Yes, she is.

EDWARD: What is she doing?

PATRICK: She is studying.

EDWARD: What is she studying?

PATRICK: She is studying Math for a test.

EDWARD: Where is she studying?

PATRICK: She is studying in her bedroom.

EDWARD: How long is she studying Math?

PATRICK: She is studying Math for four hours.

EDWARD: Never mind, I'll be back tomorrow.

PATRICK: Goodbye, Edward.

3.2. Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous points out an action at the moment you expressed it. It's made of the simple present tense of "TO BE" (Am, Are, Is / as an Auxiliary) and the principal verb in the simple form, adding the ending "ING".

The following verbs don't admit the "ING" as principal verbs:

HATE – LOVE – PREFER - BE - SEE - KNOW - LIKE - WANT
– NEED - DEPEND – BELIEVE – MEAN – UNDERSTAND – RE-
MEMBER – FORGET.

In order to make the progressive form of the verbs, we must know the following rules:

- 1) Verbs ending in "E" omit this letter and add "ING". E.g.

Write – writing / Dance - dancing / Take - taking

- 2) Verbs of one syllable ending in one consonant, preceded by one vowel, double the last consonant. E.g.

Run – running / Plan – planning / Get – getting

- 3) Verbs of one syllable ending in one consonant, BUT preceded by two vowels, don't double the last consonant. E.g.

Rain - raining / Eat - eating / Dream - dreaming

- 4) Verbs of two or more syllables, double the last consonant when the last syllable is stressed. E.g.

Begin - beginning / Omit - omitting / Control - controlling

The engineer is working hard.
S BE VP+ING C

My students are playing basketball.
S BE VP+ING C

Diana is studying English at home.
S BE VP+ING C

Complete the following sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) They **are waiting** (wait) for us on the corner now.
- 2) Listen! I think the telephone _____ (ring).
- 3) I see that you _____ (wear) your new suit today.
- 4) Look! It _____ (begin) to rain.
- 5) Listen! Someone _____ (knock) at the door.
- 6) Please be quiet! The baby _____ (sleep).
- 7) Look! The cat _____ (try) to climb the tall tree.
- 8) Helen _____ (make) good progress in her studies.
- 9) John _____ (have) lunch in the cafeteria.
- 10) Listen! That's Mary _____ (play) the piano.
- 11) At present they _____ (travel) in South America.

- 12) Mr. Smith _____ (act) as manager of this apartment.
- 13) Be careful! The teacher _____ (watch) you.
- 14) They _____ (have) sales in all the big stores now.
- 15) The student _____ (lie) in class.
- 16) The men _____ (drive) too fast today.
- 17) My son _____ (jog) every morning.
- 18) The mice _____ (eat) cheese.

Negative Sentences

The NEGATIVE sentences are made in the following order:

S + BE + NOT +PV(SF) + ING + C

Henry is not drinking with his friends.

S BE not VP+ING C

The girls are not resting at home.

S BE not VP+ING C

Mr. Fox is not teaching music.

S BE not VP+ING C

Paulina is not driving today.

S BE not VP+ING C

Interrogative Sentences

The INTERROGATIVE sentences are made in the following order:

BE + S + PV(SF) + ING + C +?

Is the secretary working at the office?
BE S VP+ING C

Are the children playing soccer?
BE S VP+ING C

Is Dr. Brown resting on weekends?
BE S VP+ING C

Are the women eating at their jobs?
BE S VP+ING C

Affirmative And Negative

Long And Short Answers

- 1) Is Joel walking to school every day?
Yes, he is walking to school every day.
Yes, he is.
No, he isn't walking to school every day.
No, he isn't.

- 2) Are the students fishing on weekends?
Yes, they are fishing on weekends.
Yes, they are.
No, they aren't fishing on weekends
No, they aren't

A) Change into negative form the following sentences:

- 1) The telephone is ringing. / The telephone isn't ringing.
- 2) It is beginning to rain. / _____
- 3) The sky is getting very dark. / _____
- 4) He is working on the fourth floor. / _____
- 5) They are taking a walk in the Mall. / _____
- 6) They are having lunch outside. / _____
- 7) John is doing well in his studies. / _____
- 8) They are laughing at what you said. / _____
- 9) Helen is taking dancing lessons at school. / _____
- 10) The leaves are beginning to fall from the trees. / _____

B) Change all the sentences above into interrogative, and give short affirmative or negative answers.

1) Is the telephone ringing? / Yes, it is / No, it isn't

2) _____? / _____ / _____

3) _____? / _____ / _____

4) _____? / _____ / _____

5) _____? / _____ / _____

6) _____? / _____ / _____

7) _____? / _____ / _____

8) _____? / _____ / _____

9) _____? / _____ / _____

10) _____? / _____ / _____

Information Questions

Where is Mr. Fox buying new computers for the enterprise?
WH BE S VP+ING C

Mr. Fox is buying new computers for the enterprise at Macy's store.
At Macy's store.

What time are the students practicing basketball at school?
WH BE S VP+ING C

They are practicing basketball at school at three o'clock.
At three o'clock.

How long are you studying English on weekends?
WH BE S VP+ING C

I am studying English four hours on weekends.
Four hours.

MICHAEL IS READING AN INTERESTING ARTICLE AT HIS OFFICE.

Who is reading an interesting article at his office? Michael

What is he reading at his office? An interesting article

Where is he reading an interesting article? At his office

MY SON IS WATCHING TELEVISION AT FOUR EVERY DAY.

Who is watching television at four every day? My son

What is he watching at four every day? Television

When is he watching television at four? Every day

Wh-Questions With The PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Answer the following WH-Questions:

1) Where are you studying this year?

2) Who is teaching you English?

3) What time are you getting up every morning?

4) How many people are living in your house?

5) What time are you having breakfast?

6) What time are you having lunch?

7) What time are you having dinner?

8) Where is your father working now?

9) Where is your mother working now?

10) What are you doing every afternoon?

11) What are you doing every weekend?

12) What time are you going to school every morning?

13) What time are you coming back home?

14) What time are you going to bed?

15) Who's watching T.V. this moment?

16) Who's taking you to school in the morning?

17) What time are you leaving the school?

18) Who's picking you up after school?

Make INFORMATION QUESTIONS, according to the underlined phrases.

My son is playing soccer with his friends at school.

- 1) Who is playing soccer with his friends at school? _____
- 2) _____ ? _____
- 3) _____ ? _____
- 4) _____ ? _____

Joel is having breakfast at seven every morning.

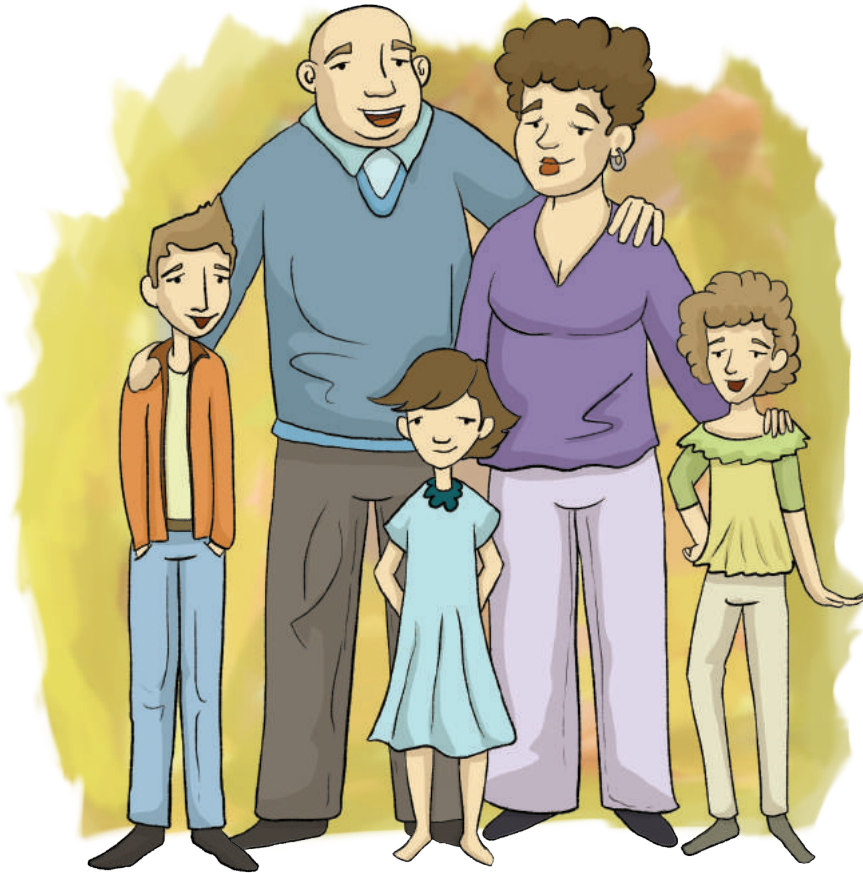
- 1) _____ ? _____
- 2) _____ ? _____
- 3) _____ ? _____
- 4) _____ ? _____

Sara is studying English three hours at home every day.

- 1) _____ ? _____
- 2) _____ ? _____
- 3) _____ ? _____
- 4) _____ ? _____

3.3. Reading

The Taylor Family At Home



It's eight o'clock. The Taylor family is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are in the kitchen. Mrs. Taylor is washing the dishes and Mr. Taylor is cleaning the table. Donald Taylor is in the bedroom. He is writing a science report and he is working hard. Janice Taylor is playing the piano in the living room. She is practicing a very difficult piece. Dennis Taylor is in the basement with a friend, Carol. They are playing cards and watching television. It's an interesting television show. They are having a good time. The Taylor family is always busy.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE READING.

1) Where is the Taylor family?

2) What are Mr. and Mrs. Taylor doing?

3) What is Donald writing?

4) Who is playing the piano?

5) Is she practicing an easy piece?

6) What are Dennis and Carol doing?

7) How is the television show?

8) Are they having a good time?

3.4. Conversation

Taking A Break



PAUL: Hi, Mary.

MARY: Hello, Paul.

PAUL: What are you usually doing on Saturday?

MARY: I'm usually very busy at home.

PAUL: What are you frequently doing at home?

MARY: I'm frequently doing laundry and cleaning.

PAUL: I see. You're really busy. Why don't you take a break?

MARY: I think you're right.

PAUL: Let's play some basketball tomorrow morning.

MARY: O.K., that would be great.

PAUL: I'll pick you up at ten o'clock.

MARY: O.K., I'll be waiting.

3.5. Adverbs Of Frequency

ALWAYS	=	SIEMPRE
USUALLY	=	USUALMENTE
FREQUENTLY	=	FRECUEMENTEMENTE
OFTEN	=	A MENUDO
SOMETIMES	=	A VECES
SELDOM	=	RARA VEZ
RARELY	=	RARAMENTE
NEVER	=	NUNCA

Adverbs Of Frequency With The Present Continuous

The adverbs of frequency with the present continuous go **AFTER** the verb “TO BE”.

John is usually studying English at home.
BE Adv.

They are always speaking about you.
BE Adv.

SOMETIMES is the unique adverb of frequency that can go in three different positions

At the beginning, before and after the verb “TO BE”.

Sometimes she’s studying in the afternoon. (at the beginning)

She is sometimes studying in the afternoon. (after the verb TO BE)
BE Adv.

She sometimes is studying in the afternoon. (before verb TO BE)
Adv. BE

NOTE: The adverbs of frequency SELDOM, RARELY and NEVER are considered “negative forms”. By the way, they shouldn’t be used in negative sentences.

- 1) Paulina is often playing with the kids.
She isn’t often playing with the kids.
Is she often playing with the kids?
Yes, she is often playing with the kids.
Yes, she is.
No, she isn’t often playing with the kids.
No, she isn’t.
- 2) The teachers are sometimes giving speeches.
They aren’t sometimes giving speeches.
Are they sometimes giving speeches?
Yes, they are sometimes giving speeches.
Yes, they are.
No, they aren’t sometimes giving speeches.
No, they aren’t.

Information Questions

THE MANAGER IS USUALLY GIVING ORDERS TO HIS SECRETARY.

- 1) WHO is usually giving orders to his secretary? The manager.
Wh. BE Adv. VP+ing
- 2) WHAT is he usually giving to his secretary? Orders.
Wh. BE S Adv. PV+ing

3) WHOM is he usually giving orders to? To his secretary
Wh. BE S Adv. PV+ing

DIANA IS ALWAYS JOGGING AT SIX IN THE MORNING.

1) Who is always jogging at six in the morning? Diana
Wh. BE Adv. PV+ing

2) What time is she always jogging in the morning? At six
Wh. BE S Adv. PV+ing

3) When is she always jogging at six? In the morning.
Wh. BE S Adv. PV+ing

3.5. Adverbs Of Frequency With The Present Continuous

Change the following sentences to the present continuous including the advs. of frequency in parentheses.

1) The teacher plays soccer with his friends on weekends. (always)

The teacher is always playing soccer with his friends on weekends.

2) Richard and Paul give conferences at the university. (usually)

3) My friends don't go to school on weekdays. (often)

4) Does Michael walk to school in the morning? (frequently)

5) The engineer works on weekends. (seldom)

6) The students study for their final exams. (never)

7) The lawyers assisted to the congress on Tuesday. (always)

8) I open my business at nine o'clock in the morning. (usually)

9) My kids don't watch television in the afternoon. (frequently)

10) Mr. Fox called his family from Miami. (always)

3.6. Reading

At A Party



Harry, Karen and Ralph are at Phil and Mary Cappa's party. Phil is Harry's boss, and the party is at his house. Phil and Mary like big parties, and there are twenty five people at their house. Mary is playing the piano. Phil is telling a joke and laughing. Their daughter is playing the guitar, and their son is singing. Harry and Karen are dancing. Ralph is drinking punch and eating peanuts. This is an excellent party.

Answer the questions about the reading.

1) Who is at Phil and Mary Cappa's party?

2) Who likes big parties?

3) Who is playing the piano?

4) What is Phil doing?

5) What are their children doing?

6) Who is dancing?

7) Who is eating?

3.7. Subject And Object Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I	=	YO
YOU	=	TÚ
HE	=	ÉL
SHE	=	ELLA
IT	=	ELLO
WE	=	NOSOTROS(as)
YOU	=	UDS. (vos)
THEY	=	ELLOS(as)

OBJECT PRONOUNS

ME	=	A MÍ
YOU	=	A TI
HIM	=	A ÉL
HER	=	A ELLA
IT	=	A ELLO
US	=	A NOSOTROS(as)
YOU	=	A UDS. (vos.)
THEM	=	A ELLOS(as)

The subject and object pronouns have the same meaning in Spanish.

The subject and object pronouns have two definite differences:

1) The writing or structure of the word in some pronouns is different. E.g.

I ----- Me / He----- Him / She ----- Her / We-----Us /
They -----Them

2) The subject pronouns go at the beginning of the sentence in subject position. E.g.

Mary is at home this moment. / John is very busy at his office.
SHE HE

And the object pronouns go after the verb in the complement, as direct object (things) and indirect object (people).

Michael knows my father. / Helen knows the students.
V. HIM V. THEM

Richard knows my daughter. / The teacher knows Paul and I.
V. HER V US

Replace the underlined phrases by the OBJECT PRONOUNS.

- 1) I see Mr. Smith (**him**) on the bus every morning.
- 2) I sit near Grace and Frances () during the lesson.
- 3) All the boys like Helen () very much.
- 4) I often see you and your sister () in the school.
- 5) He always goes to the movies with his parents ().
- 6) I know both boys () very well.
- 7) Frank always waits for John and me () after school.
- 8) He drives Helen and Sonia () to school every morning.
- 9) I always sit next to Henry. ()
- 10) I also sit directly in front of Grace. ()
- 11) He writes a lot of letters to his friends. ()
- 12) This book belongs to William. ()
- 13) I know the bus driver () very well.
- 14) I understand my teacher, Mr. Jones, () very well.

- 15) He always speaks to his students () in English.
- 16) Everyone in our house watches television except my brother ().
- 17) He sends his parents () money every week.
- 18) I talked to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson () yesterday.

3.8. Possessive Form Of Nouns

- A) When the possessor subject is a person or animal add an apostrophe (') and an "s" to the noun. E.g.

Paul's book / Mary's bar / Peter's house / David's car

- B) When the possessor subject is pluralized, ending in "s", only add an apostrophe (') at the end of the noun. E.g.

The boys' books. / The students' suitcases / The girls' sweaters.

- C) When a name of a possessor subject ends in "s", only add an apostrophe to – the noun. E.g.

Charles' bag / Andrés' overcoat / Lourdes' dress

- D) When the possessor subject is an object you make the possessive form by using the preposition "OF". E.g:

The legs OF the table. / The pages OF the book. / The streets OF the city.

- E) When the possessor subject refers about “TIME”, add an apostrophe (‘) and an “S” to the noun. E.g.

Today’s newspaper / Today’s homework / Today’s article

Change to the possessive form of nouns, the following sentences:

1) The car of Mr. Smith is outside. / **Mr. Smith’s car is outside.**

2) She buys her clothes in the store of Macy. / _____

3) The room of the men is just down the hall. / _____

4) The toys of the child are all broken. / _____

5) He goes to the office of the doctor once a week. / _____

6) The secretary of Dr. López is Mexican. / _____

7) The birthday of Lincoln is on February 12th. / _____

8) The father of Michael is in U.S.A. / _____

9) The house of Mr. Brown is beautiful. / _____

10) The jacket of Paul is new. / _____

11) The computer of Charles is expensive. / _____

12) The desks of the boys are very old. / _____

13) The newspaper of today is interesting. / _____

14) The apartment of Andrés is in down town. / _____

15) The bags of the students are cheap. / _____

16) The picture of Caroline is nice. / _____

17) The overcoat of my father is dirty. / _____

18) The sweater of Joel is on the bed. / _____

Order these words and make POSSESSIVE sentences.

1) This is / guitar / Lynn / > This is Lynn's guitar.

2) This is / poem / Carlos / > _____

3) This is / blouse / Mary / > _____

4) These are / shirts / the / men / > _____

5) This is / dress / Alice / > _____

6) This is / watch / Glen / > _____

7) These are / shoes / The student / > _____

8) This is / hat / Dennis / > _____

9) These are / books / Sandra / > _____

10) This is / picture / the boy / > _____

11) This is / car / Michael / > _____

12) These are / pencils / the children / > _____

13) This is / jacket / Susan / > _____

14) This is / radio / Joel / > _____

15) This is / computer / Henry / > _____

16) These are / purses / the girls / > _____

17) This is / T-shirt / Karol / > _____

18) This is / marker / Nancy / > _____

19) these are / houses / the teachers > _____

20) this is / gold ring / Paulina / > _____

This book emphasizes the development of two basic language skills: reading and writing. It also provides the opportunity to practice basic language structures.

This book contains five units. Each unit has a short conversation, the explanation of grammatical rules, exercises, and a reading according to each topic. Besides, students will have the opportunity to improve their knowledge about grammar by practicing exercises in class and at home.

Students will also have to develop their skills in English in different types of contexts through individual works or group works.

In the appendix we will find a wide general vocabulary section, where students can consult different kinds of very useful daily life topics for their tasks.

Enrique Jesús Guambo Yerovi (Guayaquil, 1963) obtuvo su licenciatura en Idiomas en la Universidad Central de Quito, su maestría en Docencia Universitaria e Investigación Educativa en la Universidad Nacional de Loja, y su segunda maestría en Lingüística Aplicada al Aprendizaje del Inglés (tesis en proceso) en la Universidad Nacional de Chimborazo.

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