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New method for teaching english

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Guevara Amórtegui, C. (1977). New method for teaching english. Retrieved from https://ciencia.lasalle.edu.co/lic_lenguas/1620

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UNIVERSIDAD SOCIAL CATOLICA DE LA SALLE

Facultad de Ciencias de La Educación

Bogotá, D.E., Colombia

NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING ENGLISH

Por

Carlos Guevara Amórtegui

Monografía presentada en cumplimiento parcial de los requisitos exigidos para optar al título de "Licenciado en Ciencias de la Educación, especialidad Idiomas".

Noviembre 21, 1977.

REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA

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Bogotá, noviembre 21 de 1977

Doctor

Hugo Noel Parra

Jefe del Departamento de Idiomas

Universidad Social Católica de la Salle

L. C.

Estimado Doctor:

Adjunto a la presente, hago llegar el trabajo monográfico "NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING ENGLISH", en cumplimiento parcial de los requisitos para obtener mi grado.

En este trabajo presento un nuevo método para la enseñanza del Inglés que contiene varios tipos de ejercicios para un mejor aprendizaje de este importante idioma y también como aporte a los métodos ya existentes.

El problema principal en la elaboración de este trabajo fue la carencia del tiempo necesario para elaborar trabajos como el a usted presentado.

Me permito hacer llegar mis agradecimientos a los profesores Loren Lewis, José Cárdenas, Raúl Monguí, Efrén Acero y al señor Mario Guevara por las valiosas guias que de ellos recibí para poder llevar a cabo esta monografía.

Respetuosamente

Carlos Guevara A.

NEW METHOD FOR TEACHING ENGLISH

Objetivo: Elaborar un texto práctico para la enseñanza del Inglés en los cursos primero y segundo de bachillerato como aporte a los métodos y manuales ya aplicados en estos niveles.

SINOPSIS

I Un mejor aprendizaje solo se logra después de cumplir una serie de requisitos básicos e indispensables, entre los que primordialmente están el método a seguir, la metodología utilizada por el profesor, la motivación que él logre en sus estudiantes y el texto guía que debe ser interezante, ameno, fácil de aplicar y fácil de comprender por parte de los estudiantes.

II **Parte I.**

A. Verbo To Be básico en el idioma Inglés y presentado aquí en todas sus formas y utilizaciones comunes.

B. Demostrativos que son herramientas de gran ayuda en la ejecución de un mensaje o idea.

C. Presente progresivo en todas sus formas, lo que es como un complemento a lo ya aprendido.

D. Futuro progresivo que viene a ampliar más los conocimientos tomando como base la estructura anterior.

E. Con estos nuevos temas y situaciones se llega a adquirir un mejor dominio de la lengua.

F. There is - There Are, expresiones éstas escenciales en la conversación ordinaria.

G. Tiempos básicos en todo idioma para expresar acciones y sentimientos del hablante o la comunidad.

H. Complemento a la estructura anterior, lo que dará una ayuda más en el proceso de aprendizaje.

I. Se podrá con estas estructuras decir acciones llevadas a cabo no solo en presente o pasado sino también en futuro.

J. Con esta estructura un poco más avanzada se logrará cierto domonio del idioma que se está aprendiendo.

K. Como complemento a la anterior lo que desarrollará más el deseo de investigación.

L. Ultima estructura en la que se darán las claves finales para que el estudiante sea capaz de utilizar todas las estructuras aprendidas en su beneficio.

III <u>Parte II</u>

A. Esta parte será la que evalua el aprendizaje logrado por el estudiante al haber cursado y estudiado el texto pues se utilizan todas las estructuras vistas en forma combinada y con sus diferentes realizaciones.

INTRODUCCION

Es un hecho que el idioma Inglés en la época actual es el el de mayor importancia en todas las realizaciones a nivel mundial ya que el gran empuje de la cultura poseedora de este idioma hace necesario un conocimiento de su lengua para así poder conocerla más profundamente y lograr imitar y adquirir una tecnología y cultura cada vez más necesaria para el progreso y desarrollo de la humanidad.

Con este texto me propongo dar un aporte a los métodos y textos ya existentes para la enseñanza y el aprendizaje de este idioma;este manual suscitará en el estudiante la aplicación inmediata y el desarrollo de las habilidades para así lograr un positivo avance.

Este manual de Enseñanza-Aprendizaje va destinado a todos los estudiantes y profesores que deseen trasmitir o aprender las técnicas usadas en la conversación o en el entendimiento de al Inglés, para quizá lograr una mejor relación y un mejor progreso para los pueblos.

Para realizar este trabajo he seguido una metodología clara y concisa, utilizando diversas clases de ejercicios y ejemplos concretos,siguiendo normas acumulativas que estudiadas en el orden presentado darán una visión general y amplia al estudiante. En este libro hay ejercicios y lecturas que distribuidos en forma metodológicay por etapas, harán que el estudiante - aprenda la materia de un modo ameno, fácil y divertido.

En la enseñanza del Inglés existen muchos métodos de gran valor pero sin por ello restar importancia al aquí presentado, ya que si bien no se encuentran en el todas las realizaciones idiomáticas pues se gastarían volúmenes tratando de hacerlo,si están las estructuras y herramientas básicas para garantizar un buen nivel de conocimientos generales y útiles al haber llevado a cabo el estudio conciente y metodológico de este manual.

Totalmente convencido y con la esperanza de que la aplicación y la utilización correcta de este manual dará al estudiante un nivel garantizado de conocimientos lo pongo a prueba teniendo en cuenta que el aprendizaje depende en gran parte del mismo aprendiz.

La realización de este texto se logró a través de la ayuda, orientación,ánimo y enseñanza que han sido dadas a lo largo de cuatro años por todos los profesores de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación y más concretamente del Dpto de Idiomas, lo mismo que de algunas personas ajenas a la universidad pero con méritos y conocimientos que me fueron valiosos.

Agradezco la ayuda dada por el profesor José Cárdenas prenda de garantía y pilar del departamento,Raúl Monguí baluarte de la enseñanza,Loren Lewis nativo hablante del Inglés, Efrén Acero metodólogo calificado,Hugo Acosta conocedor profundo del Inglés, al señor Harold Amésquita nativo angloparlante, al señor Mario Guevara y al Hno Ramón Guevara con cuya ayuda y ánimo logre con gran satisfacción terminar mi carrera y elaborar este texto.

UNIT I

VERB TO BE

1. Present tense

Affirmative

I	am
You	
We	are
They	
He	
She	is
It	

Ex. Read these sentences.

a. I am a teacher.

b. I am in the park.

c. She is a secretary.

d. She is in the office.

e. We are students.

f. We are at school.

2. Dialogue.

Mr Martin: Good morning, class.

Class: Good morning, sir.

Mr Martin: My name is John Martin.

Robert: Are you the English teacher?

Mr Martin: Yes, I am.

Robert: Are you American?

Mr Martin: Yes, I am. Are you American, too?

Robert: No, I am Canadian.

I-3. Write sentences according to the pictures given.

Ex. John
doctor — John is a doctor.

1. Alice
secretary — _____.

2. Mr King
teacher — _____.

3. They
students — _____.

4. Mary
singer — _____.

5. It
pencil — _____.

6. John
football player — _____.

7. Charles
pilot — _____.

I-4. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with: am, is or are.

Ex. She is a nurse.

1. We ____ at school.

2. She ____ at the office.

3. He _____ a doctor.

4. They _____ students.

5. You _____ a clerk.

6.I _____ a singer.

7.Raul _____ at home.

8.Patty _____ at the university.

9.It _____ a book.

I-5. Substitution: Write new sentences.

I am a student.	He is at the park.
1. doctor_____.	1.Robert _____.
2. He _____.	2.We _____.
3. teacher _____.	3.Mary _____.
4. She _____.	4.Kent and Alice _____.
5. You _____.	5.I _____.
6. singer _____.	6.You _____.
7. We _____.	7.They _____.
8. Paul _____.	8.at th garden _____.

II. Verb To Be. Interrogative form.

		Ex. Interrogative form	Short answers
Am	I		
	you	a. Are you a teacher?	Yes, I am.
Are	we	b. Is she a nurse?	No, she isn't.
	they	c. Are they students?	No, they aren't.
	he	d. Is he a mailman?	Yes, he is.
Is	she	e. Are they doctors?	Yes, they are.
	it		

II-1. Do the same. Give short affirmative answers.

1. Are you a pilot? _____.

2. Is he a clerk? _____.

3. Is she a tennis player? _____.

4. Are they students? _____.

5. Are Jack and Tim teachers? _____.

2. Now, give short negative answers.

1. Are you a pilot? _____.

2. Is he a clerk? _____.

3. Is she a housewife? _____.

4. Are we students? _____.

5. Are they teachers? _____.

3. Give short answers according to the pictures.

Ex

Is Alice a teacher? Yes, she is.

Is Alice a student? No, she isn't.

1.

Are they pilots? _____.

Are they students? _____.

2.

Is Harold a football player? _____.

Is Harold a doctor? _____.

3.

Is Thomas a pilot? _____.

Is Thomas a driver? _____.

4.

Is Don a student? _____.

Is Don a policeman? _____.

IV. Verb To Be. Past tense.

I		
He	was	
She		
It		
		You
		We were
		They

IV-1. Sentences.

1. I was a teacher.
2. I was in school.
3. He was a student.
4. He was at the university.
5. We were singers.
6. We were at the theater.

2. Fill in the blank in the following sentences with <u>was</u> or <u>were</u>.

1. Robert _____ at the theatre.
2. Mary and Betty _____at the party.
3. Peter _____ an engineer.
4. I _____ in the school.
5. They _____ in church.

3. Substitution. Write new sentences.

I was a pilot.	She was in the park.
1. singer _____.	1. Emily _____.
2. She _____.	2. You _____.
3. He _____.	3. The boy _____.
4. driver _____.	4. The girl _____.
5. student _____.	5. They _____.
6. We _____.	6. school _____.

4. Change to the past tense the following sentences; use the new words.

Ex. John is a <u>tennis player</u>. <u>teacher</u>

John was a <u>teacher</u>.

1. Paul is a student. mechanic

_____.

2. Gerard is a cook. driver

_____.

3. They are dancers. Students

_____.

4. They are singers. actors

_____.

5. She is a nurse. secretary

_____.

5.Change the following sentences to the present. Use the new words.

Ex. She was a cook. housewife

She was a housewife.

1. I was a clerk. salesman

_____.

2. We were at the garden. at school

_____.

3. They were in New York. Tokio

_____.

4. She was a secretary. saleswoman

_____.

5. You were a policeman. fireman

_____.

6. Alice was in the park. theater

V. Past tense, interrogative form and short answers.

		Ex.	
	I	a. Were you in the park?	Yes, I was.
	he	b. Was he a dancer?	No, he wasn't.
Was	she	c. Were you in the school?	Yes, I was.
	it	d, Was she a singer?	Yes, she was.
	we	e. Was Kent a driver?	No, he wasn't.
Were	you		
	they		

1. Do the same. Give short answers. Affirmative.

1. Were you a cook? _____.
2. Was he a teacher? _____.
3. Was she in school? _____.
4. Were they in church? _____.
5. Was Charles a milkman? _____.

2. Now give short negative answers.

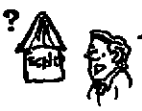
1. Was he a pilot? _____.
2. Was she a singer? _____.
3. Was Robert at school? _____.
4. Were Robert and Alice in church? _____.

3. Give short answers. Refer to the pictures.

1. Ex. Was Victor a doctor? No, he wasn't.

Was Victor a teacher? Yes, he was.

2. Was John a carpenter? _____.



Was John a student? _____.

3. Was Thomas a teacher? _____.

Was Thomas a clerk? _____.

4. Was Frank a pilot? _____.

Was Frank a driver? _____.

4. Change this statements to the interrogative form.

1. We were at the store. _____.
2. Alice is pretty. _____.
3. Kent is a policeman. _____.
4. I was in the country. _____.
5. They were students. _____.

V. Verb To Be negative form: present and past tense.

I	am	I	
You		He	
We	are	She	was
They	not	It	not
He		We	
She	is	You	were
It		They	

CONTRACTIONS

I	am not	I	wasn't
You		You	
We	aren't	We	Weren't
They		They	
He		He	
She	isn't	She	wasn't
It		It	

Ex. I am a student. I am not a teacher.

He is at home. He isn't at the restaurant.

We are at the park. We aren't at home.

1. Substitution drills.

Robert wasn't a teacher.

1. I _____.
2. She _____.
3. They _____.
4. We _____.
5. He _____.

2. Change the following sentences to the negative. Use the words given.

Ex. We are in the school. garden

We aren't in the garden.

1. He is a cook. teacher

_____.

2. She is a secretary typist

_____.

3. We were clerks. doctors

_____.

4. They are at home. school

_____.

5. Martha is a nurse. student

_____.

6. You are in the bank. post office

_____.

3. Match the following words, and write a sentence with each group. Use the preposition AT.

Ex. The pilot (I) is at the airport (E)

1. pilot	A. school	1.	_____.
2. doctor	B. office	2.	_____.
3. students	C. factory	3.	_____.
4. secretary	D. kitchen	4.	_____.
5. policeman	E. airport	5.	_____.
6. cook	F. station	6.	_____.
7. workers	G. doctor's office	7.	_____.

4. Write a sentence with each one of the following words.

1. store _____.
2. park _____.
3. students. _____.
4. yesterday _____.
5. singer _____.
6. carpenter _____.
7. teacher _____.
8. merchant _____.
9. kitchen _____.
10. worker _____.

5. Write the following words to form logical sentences.

Ex. teacher- park-yesterday-The-at-the-was.

The teacher was at the park yesterday.

1. factory- are- They- in- now- the.

_____.

2. Alice- tennis- are- players- Jack- and.

_____.

3. carpenter- is- workshop- the-at- The.

_____.

4. theater- now- singer-The- is- at- the.

_____.

5. George- at- doctor's office- the- is.

_____.

UNIT II

DEMONSTRATIVES

I. THIS

Ex.

a. This is a pencil. The pencil is new.

b. This is a book. The book is interesting.

c. This is a piece of chalk. It is white.

d. This is a house. The house is small.

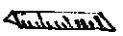
1. Now study the following examples.

a. This is an apple. The apple is red.

b. This is an umbrella. The umbrella is black.

c. This is an orange. The orange is yellow.

1a. Now fill in the blanks. Use the appropiate word to form logical sentences.

Ex.  This is a ruler. The ruler___ long.

1. This is a _____. The _____is old.

2. This____ a dog. ___ dog is big.

3. This is ___ orange. The orange ___ yellow.

4. ____ is a door. The ____ is _____.

5. Ths is a _____. The _____ ___ new.

6. This ___ a _____. The _____ is _____.

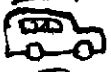
1b. Order the following words to form logical sentences.

1. cat- is This- a. _____ _____ _____ _____.
2. book- a- This- is. _____ _____ _____ _____.
3. pen- This- a- is. _____ _____ _____ _____.
4. This- desk- is- a. _____ _____ _____ _____.
5. is- a- window- This. _____ _____ _____ _____.

2. THAT

Ex.		CONTRACTIONS
	a. That is a ruler.	That's a ruler.
	b. That is a table.	That's a table.
	c. That is a chair.	That's a chair.

2a. Make sentences with that according to the pictures.

1. _____. map.
2. _____.  bus.
3. _____. tie.
4. _____. shoe.
5. _____. hat.

2b. Complete these sentences.

Ex. That is a book.

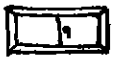
1. _____'s a tie.
2. That's ____ orange.
3. That's a _____.
4. ____'s a skirt.

2c. Interrogative sentences with this and that. Short answers.

1. What is this? What's this?
2. What is that? What's that?

Ex.

a. What's this? It's a sweater.

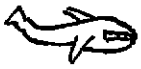
b. What's that? →  It's a window.

c. What's this? It's a pen.

d. What's that? → It's an umbrella.

e. What's this? It's a car.

1. Now you answer.

1. What's that? → _____.
2. What's this? _____.
3. What's this?  _____.
4. What's that? → _____.
5. What's that? → _____.

2. Dialogue. Listen to your teacher twice, then repeat.

- Hi! Robert.
- Hi! Peter. What's that?
- Oh! It's an English book.
- Is it old or new?
- It's very old, my new one is in my desk.
- Is your new book good?
- Yes, it is.

3. Now answer these questions according to the pictures.

Ex. Is this a book? Yes, it is.

Is that a pen? No, it isn't.

1. Is that a car? → _____.
2. Is this a ruler? _____.
3. Is that a book? → _____.

4. Is that a pen? _____.

5. Is this a pencil? _____.

6. Is this a door? _____.

7. Is that a bus? _____.

8. Is this a glass? _____.

3. THESE

Ex. a. These are books.

b. These are cars.

c. These are cats.

d. These are tables.

A. Complete these sentences.

1. These_____ pens.

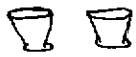
2. _____ are doors.

3. These are _____.

4. These _____ pencils.

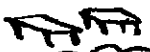
B. Write sentences according to the pictures given.

1. _____. Newspapers.

2. _____.  Glasses.

3. _____. Beds.

4. _____. Notebooks.

5. _____.  Tables.

6. _____. Books.

7. _____. Houses.

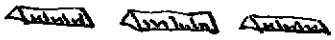
4. THOSE

Ex. a. Those are dogs.

b. Those are pictures.

c. Those are bottles.

A. Write sentences according to the pictures given.

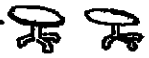
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____. 
5. _____.

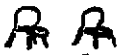
B. Write three sentences using those.

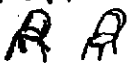
1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

II. Interrogative form and short answers with These and Those.

Ex. a. What are these? They are pencils.

b. What are those?  They are tables.

c. What are these?  They are chairs.

d. What are those?  They are chairs.

CONTRACTIONS

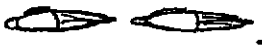
a. They are books. They're books.

b. They are houses. They're houses

A. Answer these questions.

1. What are those? _____.

2. What are these? _____.

3. What are these?  _____.

4. What are those? _____.

5. What are these? _____.

B. Dialogue

H- Good morning, Jack!

J- Good morning, Helen!

H- Those are my friends, The Wilsons.

J- What are their names?

H- They are Polette and Donald.

J- Are they sister and brother?

H- Yes, they are.

H- Look! Jack, are those your parents?

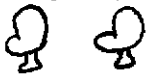
J- Yes, they are. Excuse me,Helen. Good bye.

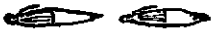
H- So long.

C.Now answer the questions according to the pictures.

Ex. a. Are these books? Yes, they are.

b. Are those books? Yes, they are.

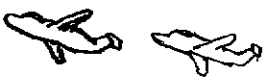
c. Are these cars?  No, they aren't.

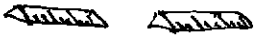
d. Are those cars?  No, they aren't.

e. Are these pencils? Yes, they are.

1. Now you answer according to the pictures.

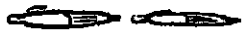
1. Are those windows? _____.

2. Are these planes?  _____.

3. Are these maps?  _____.

4. Are those boys? _____.

5. Are those buses? _____.

6. Are those beds? →  _____.

D. Test yourself. Match the following words to form sentences.

1.	Those	cats	an	are
2.	Those	pens	a	is
3.	That	orange	ø	is
4.	This	map	ø	are

Ex. These are cats

1. Those _____.
2. _____orange.
3. This _____.

E. Write the following words to form sentences.

Ex. cat- That- a- is.

That is a cat.

1. papers- Those- are _____.
2. pencil- is- That- a _____.
3. These- tables- are _____.
4. doors- are- Those _____.

F. Substitution.

This is a pen.

1. That _____.
2. book _____.
3. These/books _____.
4. Those _____.
5. houses _____.
6. beds _____.
7. That/bed _____.

8. This _____.

9. box _____.

10. desk _____.

11. These/desks _____.

12. pencils _____.

13. boys _____.

G. Fill in the blank with Is or Are and A or An.

1. This ___ ___ book.

2. These ___ chairs.

3. That ___ ___ umbrella.

4. These____ walls.

5. These ____boys.

6. This ___ ___ apple.

7. That ___ ___ blackboard.

H. Give a short answer.

1. What are these? _____.

2. Are those pens? _____.

3. What is that? _____.

4. Is this a map? _____.

5. is that a door? _____.

6. Are these doors? _____.

7. Are those boys? _____.

8. What is that? _____.

9. What are those? _____.

10. Is this a girl? _____.

I. Write two sentences with each one of the demonstratives.

A. THIS

1. _____.

2. _____.

B. THAT

1. _____.

2. _____.

C. THESE

1. _____.

2. _____.

D. THOSE

1. _____.

2. _____.

UNIT III

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I. **Dialogue**

- Hello! Tom.
- Hello! Jack. How are you?
- I'm well. What's the matter?
- Please,Jack, is Alice there?
- No, she is playing tennis at school.
- And Robert, is he there?
- No, he is swimming in the pool.
- And what about Peter, is he there?
- Yes, he is doing his homeworks.
- Tell him, that I want to talk to him please.
- Sorry Tom, he is sleeping now.

A. Underline the structures in present progressive contained in the selection.

B. Substitution drills.

Alice is playing tennis.

1. Jack _____.

2. football _____.

3. The students _____.

4. Robert and Gil _____.

5. study/English _____.

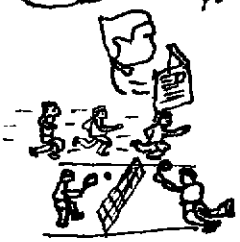
C. What are they doing? Look at the pictures.

1. Mary is talking to the teacher.

2. The boy is reading the newspaper.

3. The students are running on the road.

4. Mary and Miriam are playing tennis.



II. Interrogative sentences. Short answers.

Ex.

1.

What is John doing?

John is writing. Aff.

Is John writing? Int.

Yes,he is. Short answer.

2.

What are they doing?

They are dancing. Aff.

Are they dancing? Int.

Yes, they are. Short answer.

3.

She is drinking a glass of milk. Aff.

Is she drinking a beer? Int.

No, she isn't. Short answer.

4.

What are they doing?

They are swimming. Aff.

Are they studying English? Int.

No, they aren't, Short answer.

A. Ask questions according to the pictures and answer them.

Ex. 1.

a. What is John doing?

b. He is playing football.

c. Tennis: Is he playing tennis?

d. No,he isn't.

2.

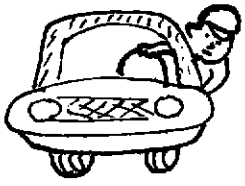
a. What is Mary doing?

b. She is singing.

c. Singing: Is she singing?

d. Yes, she is.

Do the same.

1. 

a. _____?

b. _____.

c. Driving the car: _____?

d. _____.

2.

a. _____?

b. _____.

c. Drinking a cup of coffee: _____?

d. _____.

3.

a. _____?

b. _____.

c. Playing football: _____?

d. _____.

B. write on the line the correct verb.

Robert and Mary are _____ (playing-dance-preparing) their car for a race; their friend Tom_____(is-are-goes) a mechanic, he is _____(kissing-buying-helping) them; their father and mother are _____(opening-study-cooking) a special meal. They are _____(fighting-driving-talking) about the race, and they think they _____ (are-is-was)in exellent form to participate.

1. Answer.

1. Are they brother and sister? _____.
2. What are they doing? _____.
3. What's the mechanic doing? _____.
4. Are their parents cooking a special meal or selling a race car? _____.
5. What are they talking about? _____.

III. PAST PROGRESSIVE

A. Dialogue

Paul: Hi! Hellen, what were you doing yesterday?

Helen: Oh! I was studying French.

Paul: Were you studying French!

Helen: Yes, I was because we will have a quiz tomorrow.

Paul: Oh,Helen! you are wrong.

Helen: Why?

Paul: Because we will have the quiz next week,not tomorrow.

IV. Past progressive. Interrogative form, and short answers.

Ex.

a. You were writing a letter.

b. Were you writing a letter?

c. Yes, I was.

d. Were you writing a book?

e. No, I wasn't.

A. Now do the same. Use the new words.

1. Helen was writing a letter.

_____?

_____.

_____ magazine?

_____.

2. Paul was singing at the theater.

_____?

_____.

_____school?

_____.

3. You were buying a car.

_____?

_____.

_____truck?

_____.

B. Combination: present and past progressive.

1. Change to the past, use the new words.

Ex. I'm going to school. office

I was going to the office.

2. We are eating at a restaurant. home

_____.

3. You are listening to music. the radio

_____.

4. She is opening the case. box

_____.

B1. Change to the present.

1. He was drawing a house. horse

He is drawing a horse.

2. They were working at school. the theater

_____.

3. Many people were learning English. French

_____.

4. The children were looking at the blackboard.

picture

_____.

B2. Fill in the blank with is, are, was, or were, and the correct form of the verb.

Ex. I am playing tennis now. (play)

1. She __ _____ the book to read the lesson. (open)
2. They ___ _____ at the school last year.(Work)
3. We ____ _____ how to speak English. (learn)
4. Richard ___ ____ a book last week. (read)
5. The actors ___ _____ now. (perform)
6. Many girls ___ _____ to music. (listen)

B3. Put the following words in order, forming logical sentences.

1. is- car- The- driver- driving- the.

_____.

2. The-singing- was- song- a- singer.

_____.

3. teachers- preparing- their- The- are- classes.

_____.

4. race- car-reparing- mechanic-the- is- for- The- a.

_____.

5. mother- buying- apples- some- is- My.

_____.

6. presenting- exam- English- I- was- my.

_____.

7. looking- policemen- The- for- thief- were-the.

_____.

B4. Substitution drills.

They are selling the books.

1. clothes _____.
2. cars _____.
3. The clerk _____.
4. yesterday _____.
5. drive _____.
6. driver _____.
7. My friend _____.

B5. Answer these questions according to the pictures.

1. What is Patt doing?

_____.

2. What are the girls doing?

_____.

3. What is the boy doing?

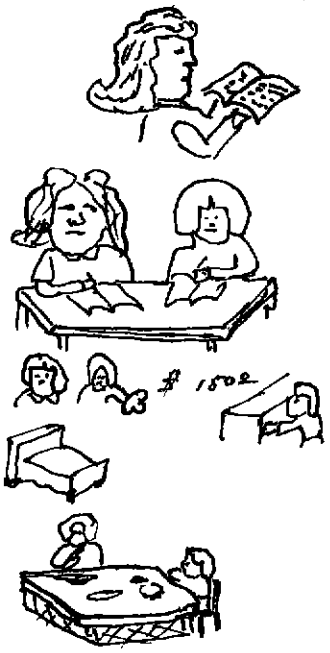
_____.

4. What is Fred doing?

_____.

5. What are the boys doing?

_____.



B6. Complete the following paragraph.

Robert and Mary are _____ their car ready for a race, their friend Tom ____ a mechanic, he is _____them, they are _____ about the race, and they think they _____ in exllent form to participate.

UNIT IV

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

I. Affirmative.

Ex. a. I'm going to play tennis.

b. She is going to read the book.

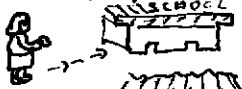
c. They are going to write a novel.

d. You are going to listen to music.

1. What are they going to do? Look at the pictures.

a.

They are going to dance.

b. 

She is going to study.

c.

He is going to eat.

d.
He is going to drive.

2. Selection.

Gil: How are you going to spend your week-end Lucy?

Lucy: Oh! I think I am going to do many things; on Saturday morning my sister and I are going to clean the house; at noon we are going to have lunch. Then we are going to do our homeworks.

On Sunday we are going to go to the country with some friends; we are going to have a picnic, and in

the afternoon we are going to swim in the river.

What are you going to do Gil?

Gil: I'm going to learn how to drive and I think I'm going to have a good time.

Exercises.

1. Recognize and underline the structures of future progressive in the selection.

2. Choose the correct answer.

Lucy is going to spend her week-end:

a. Watching television. ____

b. Studying very hard. ____

c. Doing many things. ____

3. On Saturday morning Lucy and her sister are going to:

a. Dance the whole morning. ____

b. Do their homeworks. ____

c. Clean the house. ____

d. Play cards. ____

4. Make new sentences using the words given.

We are going to have a picnic.

a. She _____.

b. They _____.

c. You _____.

d. He _____.

e. My friend _____.

f. Lucy and Gil _____.

5. Match the subjects from column (1) with their predicates in column (2).

a. The teacher	1. is going to do the homework.
b. The doctor	2. am going to play the guitar.
c.The student	3. is going to dance at the theater.
d. The driver	4. is going to cure the patient.
e. The boys	5. is going to present a show tonight.
f. I	6. is going to teach the lesson.
g. The dancer	7. are going to buy candy.
h. The singer	8. is going to start the car.

6. Answer these questions with complete sentences.

a. What is Lucy going to do on Saturday morning?

_____.

b. Is she going to have lunch at 12 o'clock or at 3 o'clock?

_____.

c. Where is she going to go on Sunday?

_____.

d. Are they going to swim in the river or in the pool?

_____.

e. What is Gil going to learn?

_____.

II. Future Progressive Negative.

Ex.	Affirmative	Negative
a.	I'm going to write a novel.	I'm not going to write a book.

b. She is going to wash her hands. She is not going to wash her face.

c. They are going to dance tonight. They are not going to play tonight.

1. Change the sentences in section five to the negative.

a. The teacher _____.

b. The doctor _____.

c. The student _____.

d. The driver _____.

e. I _____.

f. The boys _____.

g. The dancer _____.

h. The singer _____.

III. Future Progressive Interrogative.

Ex. Affirmative Interrogative

a. He is going to see the film. Is he going to see the film?

b. Lucy is going to have a picnic. Is Lucy going to have a picnic?

c. They are going to close the store. Are they going to close the store?

1. Change to interrogative and then to the negative the following sentences. Use the new words.

Ex. Theodore is going to wash the car. truck

Is Theodore going to wash the truck?

Theodore isn't going to wash the truck.

1.1 The salesman is going to sell a typewriter. recorder

_____?

_____.

2. Pam is going to give me a present. kiss

_____?

_____.

3. Kent and Donald are going to buy the boots.

_____?

_____.

4. We are going to help the teacher.

_____?

_____.

5. They are going to begin the game.

_____?

_____.

2.1 Combination.

A. Write two short dialogues changing the underline words and using the ones given below.

Ex. Are you going to study tonight?

No, I am not. Are you?

Yes, because I'm going to have an examination tomorrow.

Work/rest

Are you going to work tonight?

No, I am not . Are you?

Yes, because I'm going to rest tomorrow.

1. Sleep/work.

a. _____?

b. _____.____?

c. _____.

2. Read the book/give it to Mary

a. _____?

b. _____.____?

c. _____?

B. What are they going to do? Look at the pictures and give the answers.

Ex. The dog is going to bite the boy.

1. Alice/send _____.

2. Boys/play _____.

3. Pam and John/see _____.

4. The students/ buy _____.

C. Make these sentences negatives using the new words.

Ex.

coffee: They are going to drink a cup of tea.
They aren't going to drink a cup of coffee.

1. easy: The exercise is going to be hard.
_____.

2. sandwich: The boy is going to eat an apple.
_____.

3. river: The girls are going to swim in the pool.

_____.

4. My girlfriend: I am going to kiss my mother.

_____.

5. Martha: John is going to visit the doctor.

_____.

6. case: The pupils are going to open the books.

_____.

IV. Adverbs of frecuency.

A. What.

ex. 1. What are you going to do? I'm going to study.

2. What is she going to play? Football.

3. What are they going to have? Lunch.

B. Where.

ex. 1. Where are you going to study? At school.

2. Where is she going to play fftball? In park.

3. Where are they going to have lunch? At a restaurant.

C. When.

ex. 1. When are you going to study? Next week.

2. When is she going to play? Tomorrow.

3. When are they going to have lunch there? On Sunday.

1. Make these sentences interrogative. Use what- where- and when.

a. The singer is going to sing at school tonight.

1. What _____.

2. Where _____.

3. When _____.

b. The children are going to study English at school tomorrow.

1. What _____?

2. Where _____?

3. When _____?

c. She is going to dance at home next Sunday.

1. What _____?

2. Where _____?

3. When _____?

2. Fill in the blank with what-where- or when according to the underline words.

Ex When is she going to dance? Next week.

What are they going to study? English.

1. _____is he going to present his exam? Tomorrow.

2. _____are you going to dance? At the discotheque.

3. _____are they going to buy? A new car.

4. _____are you going to the U.S.A.? Next year.

5. _____are John and Gil going to study? At the university.

6. _____is Robert going to take? The bus.

7. _____is Alice going to sing? In school.

8. _____am I going to do? Your homework.

9. _____is your sister going to study? Next Monday.

3. Now ask the question according to the underline word.

Ex. She is going to buy a new dress.

What is she going to buy?

We are going to go to Mexico next week.

When are you going to go to Mexico?

1. The students are going to present an exam.

_____?

2. The cats are going to drink the milk.

_____?

3. The teacher is going to do the exercises now.

_____?

4. My father is going to go to New York tomorrow.

_____?

5. They are going to watch T.V. next Saturday.

_____?

6. We are going to open the boxes.

_____?

b. Number_____ is orange.

c. Number nine is _____.

d. Number _____is white.

e. Number six is_____.

f. Number ten is _____.

g. Number _____is black.

h. Number five is _____.

i. Number seven is _____.

j. Number _____is blue.

2. Exercise. Answer according to the picture.

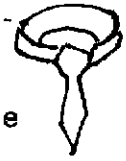
1.
table

2
pen

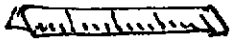
3
house

4
chairs

5
book

6 
tie

7
hat

8 
ruler

9
shirt

10
glass

Ex. a. What's in picture number four?

A chair.

b. What color is the chair?

It's green.

c. Is the chair green?

Yes, it is.

d. Is the chair green?

Yes, it is.

e. Is the chair black?

No, it isn't.

Now you answer.

1. What's in picture number six? _____.
2. What color is the pen? _____.
3. Is the shirt purple? _____.
4. What's in picture number seven? _____.
5. Is the house white? _____.
6. What color is the glass? _____.
7. Is the table red? _____.
8. What's in picture number eight? _____.
9. What color is the book? _____.
10. What color is the house? _____.
11. Is the book brown? _____.

3. Now write on the line the correct noun and color.

Ex.a. Number one: Red table.

b. Number nine: Purple shirt.

1. Number ten: _____.
2. Number two: _____.
3. Number six: _____.
4. Number seven: _____.
5. Number three: _____.

4. Numbers from ten to fifty.

11. Eleven.
12. Twelve.
13. Thirteen.
14. Fourteen.
15. Fifteen.
16. Sixteen.
17. Seventeen.
18. Eighteen.
19. Nineteen.
20. Twenty.
21. Twenty one.
22. Twenty two.
30. Thirty.
31. Thirty one.
32. Thirty two.
40. Forty.
41. Forty two.
42. Forty two.
49. Forty nine.
50. Fifty.

1. Exercise. Write the following numbers in words.

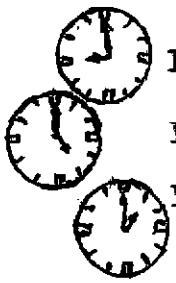
Ex. 45. Forty five.
50. Fifty.
38. Thirty eight.

a. 35. _____.
b. 42. _____.
c. 47. _____.
d. 19. _____.
e. 26. _____.
f. 18. _____.
g. 16. _____.
h. 48. _____.
i. 42. _____.
j. 32. _____.
k. 29. _____.
l. 12. _____.

THE TIME

A. It + is + the time.

Ex. a. What time is it? It's nine o'clock.
b. What time is it? It's five o'clock.
c. What time is it? It's one o'clock.



d. What time is it? It's eleven o'clock.

e. What time is it? It's seven o'clock.

1. Now answer.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

What time is it?

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

B. It's ~~+~~ the time ~~+~~ the minutes.

Ex. a. What time is it? It's ten o five.

b. What time is it? It's one twenty five.

c. What time is it? It's eleven thirty.

d. What time is it? It's nine fifteen.

1. Now you answer.

What time is it?

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

C. It's + the minutes + the time.

Ex.a. What time is it? It's twenty five to five.

b. What time is it? It's ten to three.

c. What time is it? It's twenty to one.

d. What time is it? It's fifteen to four.

1. Now you answer.

What time is it?

1. _____.

2. _____.

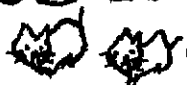
3. _____.

4. _____.

REVIEW

Test Yourself.

This is a _____ dress.
color



The _____ cats are _____.
number color

These are _____ _____ books.
number color

The car is _____.

What color is the door?

_____.

What time is it?

1 2 3

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

UNIT VI

EXPRESSIONS THERE IS AND THERE ARE

A. **There is.**

Ex. a. There is a book on the table.

b. There is an apple in the box.

c. There is a hat on the chair.

d. There is a map on the wall.

B. **There are.**

Ex. a. There are two books on the table.

b. There are some pencils on the chair.

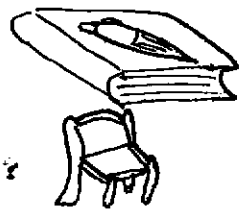
c. There are many houses in town.

d. There are three cats on the picture.

I. Interrogative sentences and short answers.

Ex.

1. Is there a pen on the book?



Yes, there is.

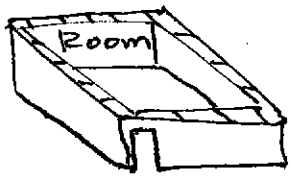
2. Is there a book on the chair?

No, there isn't.

3. Are there many eggs in the box?

Yes, there are.

4. Are there many desks in the room?



No, there aren't.

Exercises. Practice yourself by making these sentences interrogative.

1. There are ten boys at the corner.

_____?

2. There is much sugar in the cup.

_____?

3. There are some radios in the store.

_____?

4. There are many cars in the city.

_____?

5. There is a river in town.

_____?

2. Give a short answer according to the picture.

1. Is there a radio on the table?

_____.

2. Are there many trees in the park?

_____.

3. Is there much water in the glass?

_____.

4. Are there two hats on the bed.

_____.

3. Dialogue

George: Is there any theater in this town James?

James: Of course! George, there are two theaters, and there is a museum, too.

George: Is there a library here?

James: Yes, there is a good one near the bank.

George: Is there a park, James?

James: Sure, there are two big parks.

George: Is there any other thing in your town, James?

James: Yes, there are some hotels, a good hospital, and a new discotheque.

George: Can you take me to the school?

James: Sorry, there isn't a school in my town.

1. Check the correct answer, according to the dialogue.

   a. The town has many educational centers. ____

   b. The town has only a university. ____

   c. The town has a good school. ____

   d. The town hasn't any school. ____

2. Substitution.

   There is a nice garden at home.

   a. cat _____.

   b. room _____.

   c. living room _____.

   d. dining room _____.

   e. at school _____.

3. Write on the line <u>is</u> or <u>are</u>.

   a. There _____ a good cinema in the city.

   b. There _____ some hotels here.

c. There ____ a new discotheque.

d. There ____ a lovely park near school.

e. There ____ many churches in New York.

f. There ____ a good school down town.

g. There ____ many radio stores in this street.

h. There ____ many boys and girls in the room.

4. Give a short answer to the following questions according to the dialogue.

a. Are there two theaters in that town?

_____.

b. Is there a library there?

_____.

c. Are there three parks?

_____.

d. Is there a bad hospital?

_____.

e. Is there a new discotheque?

_____.

f. Is there a school?

_____.

II. Negative Form.

Ex. There is a glass of milk here. water

There isn't a glass of water here.

There are many boys in the classroom. girls

There aren't many girl in the classroom.

III. Expressions.

A. A lot of.

Ex. a. There is a lot of water in the pool.

b. There are a lot of books in the bookstore.

c. There are a lot of children at school.

d. There is a lot of ink in the bottle.

e. There is a lot of paper on the basket.

Interrogative.

a. Is there a lot of paper in the desk?

b. Are there a lot of cups on the table?

c. Is there a lot of coffee here?

d. Are there a lot of pencils on the table?

B. Any

Ex.

a. There isn't any coffee in the cup.

b. There aren't any trees in the park.

c. There isn't any map on the wall.

d. There aren't any beds in the room.

Interrogative.

a. Is there any hat on the bed?

b. Are there any windows in the house?

c. Is there any wine in the bottle?

d. Are there any students at school?

C. Many. It is used with count nouns. Some of them are.

book	pencil	dress	pen	ruler
boy	radio	hat	desk	girl
house	glass	apple	table	eraser

Ex.

a. There are many dresses in the shop.

b. There are many boxes in the room.

c. There are many buses in the city.

Interrogative.

a. Are there many desks in the classroom?

b. Are there many books in the library?

c. Are there many girls at school?

Negative.

a. There aren't many lessons in the book.

b. There aren't many dishes in the kitchen.

c. There aren't many people in the yard.

D. Much. It is used with mass nouns.

Mass or noncount nouns.

sugar	water	wind	paper	ash
coffee	music	tea	time	milk
money	noise	snow	ink	dust
meat	chalk	rain	fruit	drink
gas	sand			

Ex.

a. There is much sugar in the cup.

b. There is much paper on the floor.

c. There is much noise in the street.

Negative.

a. There isn't much time to play.

b. There isn't much money to spend.

Interrogative.

a. Is there much meat in the butcher shop?

b. Is there much money in the bank?

c. Is there much rain today?

1. Exercises. Write on the line a lot of or any.

a. There is_____ paper in the desk.

b. There aren't _____ books on the table.

c. There aren't _____ boys at school.

d. There are _____girls at school.

e. There is _____ money in the box.

f. There aren't _____ erasers here.

g. There aren't _____ pens in the store.

h. There are _____ cars in the city.

i. There is _____ time to study.

2. Write on the line much or many.

a. There are _____ planes at the airport.

b. There aren't _____ hospitals in Mexico.

c. There is _____ ink in the bottle.

d. There is _____ noise in the streets.

e. There isn't _____ chalk in the box.

f. There are _____shirts on the bed.

g. There aren't _____ students at school.

h. There is_____ water in the glass.

i. There isn't _____ music here.

3. Study these sentences.

a. There is a lot of tea in the cup. Aff.

b. There isn't much tea in the pan. Neg.

c. There is a lot of money in the bank. Aff.

d. There isn't much money in the box. Neg.

e. There are a lot of magazines on the table. Aff.

f. There aren't many magazines on the desk. Neg.

g. There aren't many schools in my town. Neg.

h. There are a lot of schools in the city. Aff.

E. There is and There are.

Past tense. There is. There was.

There are. There were.

1. Change to the past.

Ex. a. There is a book on the floor. desk

There was a book on the desk.

b. There are many houses in a city. town

There were many houses in a town.

c. There is much water in the glass. cup

There was much water in the cup.

d. There are many students here. school

There were many students in the school.

Now do the same. Use the new words.

1. There are a lot of girls at the park. boys

_____.

2. There is a lot of money in the bank. ink

_____.

3. There is much fruit here. water

_____.

4. There are many doors in the house. chairs

_____.

5. There aren't any rulers on the desk. books

_____.

6. There isn't any chalk on the floor. dust

2. Write on the line is, are, was or were.

1. There _____ much rain yesterday.
2. There _____ many boys at school now.
3. There _____ a man at the door.
4. There _____ a lot of students in the room.
5. There _____ many people down town yesterday.
6. There _____ much snow now.
7. There _____ a party last night.
8. There_____ many soldiers in the camp.

3. Make the following sentences negative. Use the new words.

1. There is a blackboard in the classroom. picture

_____.

2. There were many shops here last year. restaurants

_____.

3. There were a lot of books here yesterday. magazines

_____.

4. There was much money in the bank. ink

_____.

5. There are a lot of drivers here. mailmen

_____.

6. There are many trees in the forest. animals

_____.

7. There are ten churches in London. museums

_____.

8. There is a lot of dust on the floor. paper

_____.

9. There was a lot of milk in the glass. water

_____.

10. There was a girl on the bed. boy

_____.

11. There is much ink in the bottle. wine

_____.

12. There are twenty trucks at the station. buses

_____.

4. Read this dialogue carefully, then write it again changing the underline words for the ones given below..

Louis: Look! Peter, there are a lot of records there.

Peter: Oh! and there is much drink, too.

Louis: Perhaps, there is a party tonight.

Peter: I think so.

a. cars/ gas/ race.

Louis: _____.

Peter: _____.

Louis: _____.

Peter: _____.

b. dishes/ fruit/ special meal.

Louis: _____.

Peter: _____.

Louis: _____.

Peter: _____.

UNIT VII

SIMPLE PRESENT AND PAST TENSE

I. Present tense

Ex.

S	V	C
I You We They	come	to school every day.
He She	comes	to school every day.

A. Study these verbs.

carry	cry	dry
fly	study	hurry
try		

I	study	English.
You	hurry	to school.
We	carry	the books.
They	dry	the dresses.

	studies	English.
He	hurries	to school.
She	carries	the books.
	dries	the dresses.

B. Study these other verbs.

wash	watch	box
go	do	push
teach	brush	

Ex.

S	V	C
I	watch	television.
You	go	to the park.
We	do	the homework.
They	wash	the car.
He	watches	television.
She	does	the homework.
	goes	to the park.
	washes	the car.

C. Selection.

We have a free day this week, there are a lot of things to do; in the morning I'll clean the garage while my brother washes the car. The telephone rings; it's our cousin Robert who says tnat he is going to come with his girlfriend to have lunch with us at twelve o'clock; so my sister hurries to the store to buy some fish and vegetales, she is a good cook, she prepared a delicious lunch, we are ready, but our visitors don't arrive,and it is one o'clock

now; so we eat the whole lunch and when we just finish, the door bell rings. There our cousin and his girlfriend were.

1. Our cousin and his girlfriend arrived:

   a. Very early. _____

   b. Just on time. _____

   c. At two o'clock. _____

   d. Late for lunch. _____

2. Write new sentences with the words given.

   a. I clean the garage while my brother washes the car.

      watch t.v./listen to music.

      I watch t.v. while my brother listens to music.

   b. study English/ study French

      _____.

   c. try to write/ try to read.

      _____.

   d. stay at home/ go to the library.

      _____.

   e. wash the pants/ dry the shirt.

      _____.

3. Match the pronouns from column (1) with the sentences in column (2).

a. A good teacher	1. studies very much.
b. A washing machine	2. carries the mailbag.
c. A good student	3. teaches his subject well.

d. The fisher 4. washes the clothes.

e. The mailman 5. fishes in the river.

4. Substitution drill.

We go to school every day.

a. They _____.

b. You _____.

c. He _____.

d. to the office _____.

e. She _____.

5. Write on the line the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a. Kent _____ History every day. (study)

b. I _____ my teeth every day. (brush)

c. We _____ television on Saturday. (watch)

d. He _____ the books to school. (carry)

e. They _____ because they are late. (hurry)

6. Complete.

a. My sister _____ to the store.

b. It's one _____ and our visitors don't _____yet.

c. When we _____ the door bell _____.

II. Simple past tense.

1. Some regular verbs.

Ex.	Present	Past
	Work	worked
	Play	played
	Live	lived

2. Other regular verbs.

Ex	Present	Past
	Study	studied
	Hurry	hurried
	Try	tried
	Carry	carried
	Dry	dried

3. Irregular verbs.

Ex.	Present	Past
	Speak	spoke
	Write	wrote
	Go	went
	Come	came

4. Other irregular verbs

Ex.	Present	Past
	Cut	cut
	Bet	bet
	Hit	hit
	Let	let

SELECTION

Long ago in a little village a man bought four donkeys. On his way home he began to count the donkeys, but he didn't count the one he was riding on. When he arrived home he said to his wife: "Look, my darling, I bought four donkeys but I see only three. They possible stole one from me". " How strange" said the woman. "You see only three, but I see five".

I. Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

	True	False
a. The man bought the donkeys yesterday.	___	___
b. He bought them in a big city.	___	___
c. He counted all the donkeys.	___	___
d. They really stole one donkey from him.	___	___
e. The woman made fun of him.	___	___

II. Make new sentences.

The man was very intelligent.

a. The woman _____.

b. ignorant _____.

c. clever _____.

d. The boy _____.

e. handsome _____.

III. Choose the best answer according to the selection.

a. The man bought four donkeys because:

1. He sold them. ____
2. He needed them. ____
3. He had no money. ____
4. His friends forced him ____

b. He said to his wife:

1. The donkeys are pretty. ____
2. Give me a glass of water. ____
3. They possible stole one from me. ____
4. It was a great business. ____

c. When the woman said that she saw five donkeys she meant:

1. She was blind. ____

2. Her husband was intelligent. ____

3. She was very ignorant. ____

4. Her husband was ignorant. ____

IV. Change to the present tense.

a. The man bought four donkeys.

_____.

b. He met his wife at home.

_____.

c. The thieves stole me.

_____.

d. The woman saw five donkeys.

_____.

V. Change to the past.

a. The man lives in the country.

_____.

b. He rides a horse every day.

_____.

c. They talk about the animals.

_____.

d. They steal the bank to become rich.

_____.

e. The woman makes fun of him.

_____.

VI. Underline the word which differs from the others.

a. donkey- horse- fox- man.

b. four- five- three- see.

c. son- mother- friend- father.

d. dress- cloth- jacket- shoe.

e. country- village- town- house.

VII. Write on the line the verb you think is the best.

Ex. To play football we need a ball,

a. To _____ to music we need a radio.

b. To _____ be a good student we have to study.

c. He _____ to school by bus.

d. I _____ the meat with my knife.

e. She _____ because she got a good mark.

f. They _____ the t.v. program last night.

g. She _____ her teeth every morning.

h. We _____ when we saw the ghost.

VIII. Write the correct verb on the line.

The man _____(buy- bought- read) the donkeys because he needed them for a work. When he _____(reached- arrive- saw) home, he _____ (said- told- ask) his wife that the thieves had stolen a donkey from him.

IX. Write two similarities between the following nouns.

Ex. dog- cat.

a. They have four paws.

b. They are animals.

1. truck - taxi.

a. _____.

b. _____.

2. village - town.

a. _____.

b. _____.

3. singer - actor.

a. _____.

b. _____.

UNIT VIII

INTERROGATIVE PRESENT AND PAST TENSE

I. Interrogative present tense.

A. Do: It is used with: I, you, we, they.

B. Does: It is used with: he, she.

1. Change to interrogative.

Ex.	Affir.	Interrog.
I / You / We / They	go to school every day.	Do I / you / we / they go to school every day?
He / She	plays tennis.	Does he / she play tennis?

Other examples.

a. They live downtown.

Do they live downtown?

b. You drink coffee every morning.

Do you drink coffee every morning?

c. Alice and Frank speak English.

Do Alice and Frank speak English?

d. He works in a factory.

Does he work in a factory?

e. Pam buys a new blouse.

Does Pam buy a new blouse?

Now do the same.

a. Mrs Smith drives to work.

_____?

b. I begin to work at eight o'clock.

_____?

c. He knows the lesson well.

_____?

d. They give the book to Carol.

_____?

e. Mr Jones teaches English.

_____?

f. You walk to school every day.

_____?

2. Now write on the line do or does.

a. _____ they eat in that restaurant?

b. _____ Bill read the novel?

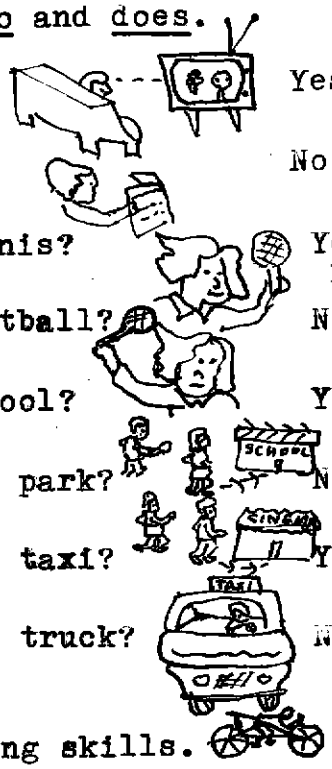
c. _____ the teacher explain the exercise?

d. _____ we get good grades?

e. _____ you sell your car?

f. _____ Paulette speak English?

3. Short answers with do and does.



a. Do you watch t.v? Yes, I do.

b. Do you watch t.v? No, I don't.

c. Does she play tennis? Yes, she does.

d. Does she play football? No, she doesn't.

e. Do they go to school? Yes, they do.

f. Do they go to the park? No, they don't.

g. Does he drive the taxi? Yes, he does.

h. Does he drive the truck? No, he doesn't.

4. Reading and listening skills.

Dialogues.

1. Ralph: Hello! Sue, do you like to have lunch with me today?

   Sue: Yes, I do. Where?

   Ralph: At the ranch at twelve o'clock.

   Sue: Okey. Wait for me there.

2. Tom: Hi! Sue. Do you want to see a film with me?

   Sue: Yes, I do. Where?

   Tom: At the Central Cinema at two o'clock.

   Sue: All right. Wait for me there.

3. Frank: Hello! Sue. Do you like to dance tonight?

   Sue: That's fine! Where and when?

Frank: At my home at seven o'clock.

Does your sister like parties?

Sue: Yes, she does.

Frank: That's great! I'll wait for you and your sister here.

4. Ann: Hi! Sue. Do you like to study with me this afternoon?

Sue: Sorry Ann. I have many things to do.

Ann: Do you know the English lesson for the exam next Monday?

Sue: No, I don't. So long! I'm going to have lunch with Ralph now.

A. Answer.

a. Does Sue have many friends?

_____.

b. Does she like movies?

_____.

c. Does her sister know how to dance?

_____.

d. Does she like to study?

_____.

e. Does she know the English lesson?

_____.

5. Give short answers according to the pictures.

a. Do the boys wash the car? _____.

b. Does he work in an office? _____.

c. Does he drink water? _____.

d. Do the students do their homework? _____.

e. Does the teacher read the lesson? _____.

6. Change the auxiliar and the person.

a. Does she understand the lesson? Yes, she does.

b. We._____? _____.

c. The students._____? _____.

d. You. _____? _____.

II. Negative sentences in present tense.

I		
You	don't	
We		
They		live in New York.
He		
	doesn't	
She		

Examples.

a. I like to dance on Sunday. Saturday.
I don't like to dance on Saturday.

b. She writes a letter every week. day
She doesn't write a letter every day.

c. we speak English well. French
We don't speak French well.

d. They work in a bookstore. library
They don't work in a library.

e. He buys a hat for his brother. sister
He doesn't buy a hat for his sister.

SELECTION

Paul doesn't like to study because he is a lazy boy, and he prefers to enjoy himself by playing baseball. His parents don't want to forgive him if he flunks, and his brother Donald hates him very much, his teachers don't advise him because he doesn't pay any attention to them; his classmates don't talk to him because they don't like bad students. Paul says: " Every body hates me; but I'm happy because my girlfriend loves me very much, and I think that's enough for me".

I. Choose the best sentence according to the selection.

a. Paul is one of the best students. ____

b. His parents like his behavior. ____

c. He is a bad student because of his laziness. ____

d. His classmates like him. ____

II. Answer these questions.

a. Does Paul like to study?

_____.

b. What does he prefer to do?

_____.

c. Do his parents want to forgive him?

_____.

d. Does his brother hate him?

_____.

e. Do his teachers advise him?

_____.

f. What does Paul say?

_____.

g. Does his girlfriend love him?

_____.

III. Substitution.

1. Paul doesn't like to study; he prefers to play.

a. _____ read _____ write.

b. _____ eat _____ drink.

c. _____ work _____ sleep.

d. _____ speak _____ shut.

e. _____ go _____stay here.

IV. Change these statements into questions according to the underline word. Use what and the auxiliars do and does.

Ex. Paul prefers to play football.

What does Paul prefer to do?

1. His classmates study every day.

_____?

2. Paul says: "My girlfriend loves me".

_____?

3. His parents give him money.

_____?

4. His girlfriend reads only love stories.

_____?

V. Select the correct auxiliar or verb and write it on the line.

Paul _____ (does- is- doesn't) because his girlfriend

_____ (doesn't- kiss- love) permit him, she _____ (don't- like- doesn't) like to spend her week-ends alone, they usually _____ (write- go- don't) to the park on Sunday, but they never stay at home for studying, so they _____ (don't- get- live) learn very much, and for that reason they _____ (get- don't- see) bad grades.

VI. Arrange these words to form logical negative sentences.

1. doesn't-study- Paul- Sundays- on.

_____.

2. don't- he- his- girlfriend- and- like- park- go- to- the- to.

_____.

3. classmates- speak- him- like- don't- His- to- with.

_____.

4. don't - bad- like- They- students.

_____.

VII. Make these sentences negative. use the new words.

1. Robert studies very much. Paul

_____.

2. Pilar goes to the park every Saturday. Sunday

_____.

3. He swims in the pool every afternoon. morning

_____.

4. He carries his books to school. the theater

_____.

5. They write a letter to their father. mother

_____.

6. The teacher erases the blackboard. The child

_____.

VIII. What's the selection about?

1. It's about a handsome boy. ____
2. It's about a good boy. ____
3. It's about some students. ____
4. It's about a bad student. ____

B. Interrogative past tense. Did

Ex. Change to interrogative.

a. I went to church yesterday.

Did you go to church yesterday?

b. He played football last Sunday.

Did he play football last Sunday?

c. She sang in the theater last night.

Did she sing in the theater last night?

d. We worked at school.

Did you work at school?

e. They studied English at home.

Did they study English at home?

1. Short answers.

Ex. a. Did you play football yesterday? Yes, I did.

b. Did she sing in the theater last week? Yes, she did.

c. Did they go to school? No, they didn't.

d. Did they dance last night? No, they didn't.

e. Did he swim in the river last Sunday? No, he didn't

2. Negative sentences.

Ex.

a. They went to <u>school</u> yesterday. <u>the park</u>

They didn't go to the park yesterday.

b. He played <u>baseball</u> last Saturday. <u>tennis</u>

He didn't play tennis lastSaturday.

c. We talked to the <u>teacher</u>. <u>doctor</u>

We didn't talk to the doctor.

d. The students gave the <u>book</u> to Alice. <u>picture</u>

The students didn't gave the picture to Alice.

e. Miriam bought a <u>car</u> for her brother. <u>shirt</u>

Miriam didn't buy a shirt for her brother.

3. Change to interrogative.

a. The girl took my book.

_____?

b. Jenny painted the house yesterday.

_____?

c. They came to study here.

_____?

d. We presented a show last night.

_____?

e. Mary talked to her father yesterday.

_____?

4. Make these sentences negative. Use the new words.

a. The poet wrote a good book. story

The poet didn't write a good story.

b. The students learned too much this year. last year

The students didn't learn too much last year.

c. The salesman sold me a car. dress

The salesman didn't sell me a dress.

d. I invited my girlfriend to drink a soda. beer

I didn't invite my girlfriend to drink a beer.

e. You met the doctor last night. week

You didn't meet the doctor last week.

5. Make new sentences negatives, using the words given.

Ex. a. She gave me the book.

He didn't give me the book.

b. Mary answered the questions.

John _____.

c. Tom helped me yesterday.

Jack _____.

d. The teacher left the office.

The patient _____.

e. I looked at many stores.

My friend _____.

f. Robert drank a cup of coffee.

George _____.

SELECTION

I did many tnings during my Chrismas vacation last year; I enjoyed it very much, my friend Francisco and I went to tne country to visit my uncle Tom; we swam in the river many times, we went to the movies on Saturday and to the park on Sunday; tne last day of my vacation we were dancing at Mary`s house, we drank much beer,and at four o'clock we went to bed.

When we began classes again, the teachers were surprised because we had forgotten in a month what we had learned in a year.

I. Select the answers.

A. How did tne writer spend his vacation?

1. He went to tne moon. ___
2. He enjoys it very much. ___
3. He wrote a diary. ___
4. He did many things. ___

B. The last day of his vacation:

1. He swam in the river. ___
2. He kissed his girlfriend. ___
3. He went dancing. ___
4. He was crazy. ___

C. The teachers were surprised because:

1. The students were drunk. ___
2. The students didn't carry their books. ___
3. The students forgot many things. ___

4. The students gave them some gifts. ___

II. Make new sentences.

1. I was happy most of my vacation.
2. _____ sad _____.
3. _____ surprised _____.
4. _____ drunk _____.
5. _____ impatient _____.
6. _____ angry _____.
7. _____ nervous _____.

III. Match the sentences.

1. He swam	a. at Mary's house lasy night.
2. They danced	b. much beer and whisky.
3. They drank	c. forgot many things.
4. The teachers	d. in the river many times.
5. The students	e. found surprises.

IV. Change to negative. Use the words given.

1. My friend and I went to the country. city

_____.

2. We swam in the river many times. pool

_____.

3. We were dancing at Mary's home. Charlie

_____.

4. The teachers found surprises. students

_____.

5. We forgot <u>many</u> things. <u>any</u>

_____.

V. Answer in complete sentences.

1. Did the writer enjoy his vacation?

_____.

2. Where did he and his friend go?

_____.

3. Where were they dancing?

_____.

4. At what time did they go to bed?

_____.

5. Did they forget many things?

_____.

VI. Complete.

1. I ___ many things during my_____vacation.
2. We _____ to the movies on_____ and to the _____ on_____.
3. The last day of vacation we____ at_____home.
4. We _____ much _____.
5. We _____ in a month what we _____in a year.

VII. Ask questions according to the underline words using <u>what</u>, <u>where</u>, <u>how</u>.

1. I enjoyed it <u>very</u> <u>much</u>.

_____?

2. We went <u>to</u> <u>the</u> <u>country</u>.

_____?

3. We were dancing at Mary's home.

_____?

4. We forgot many things.

_____?

5. We forgot most than we learned.

_____?

VIII. Change to the interrogative form. Use do,does or did.

1. Mr Miller plays the guitar well.

_____?

2. John and Robert speak English.

_____?

3. The students presented a show last night.

_____?

4. The poet wrote a book about literature.

_____?

5. Mary watches television every day.

_____?

6. We get up at six o'clock.

_____?

7. They stole me the car.

_____?

IX. Make these sentences negatives using the new words.

Ex. I want to play the violin.

piano: I don't like to play the piano.

1. She talks to the director.

teacher: _____.

2. We gave the book to the teacher.

   the pen: _____.

3. They study Math every morning.

   every afternoon: _____.

4. Kent went to bed at 8 o'clock.

   7 o'clock: _____.

5. My father buys a hat for me.

   a car: _____.

X. Complete this conversation with the auxiliars.

Jack: ____ you like parties Peter?

Peter: Yes, I do. I went to a party last night.

Jack: ____ you go alone?

Peter: No, I _____. I went with Karen.

Jack: _____ she dance well?

Peter: Yes, she _____.

Jack: ____ you enjoy the party?

Peter: Oh! yes, we ____.

XI. Select the correct verb and write it on the line.

1. The child _____ his mother very much. (wrote,loves)
2. The policeman _____ the thief yesterday. (caught,sees)
3. The doctor _____ the baby. (cures, know, listen to)
4. The singer ____in theater last night. (worked, sang)
5. I _____ the teacher a question. (asks, answered,read)

XII. Write on the line the appropiate word.

Ex. A writer is a person who writes ____.

1. A teacher is a person who _____.

2. A student is a person who _____.

3. A singer is a person who _____.

4. A drawer is a person who _____.

5. A driver is a person who _____.

XIII. Write new sentences based on the examples and on the sentences given above. Change only the verb.

Ex. The writer wrote a story last night.

1. The teacher taught a lesson last night.

2. The student _____ an exercise last night.

3. The singer _____ a song last night.

4. The drawer _____ a picture last night.

5. The driver_____ a car last night.

UNIT IX

FUTURE TENSE

1. Affirmative.

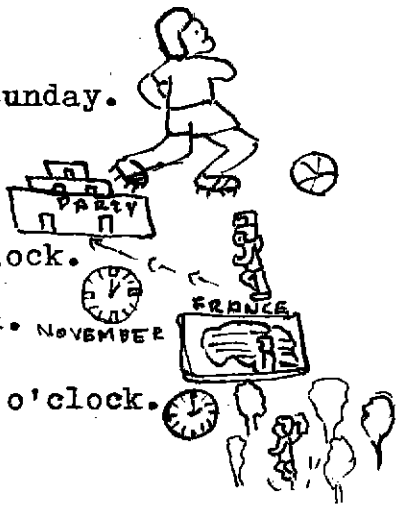
Ex

S	AUX	VERB	C
I			
YOU			
WE	Will	go	to N. York next year.
THEY			
HE			
SHE			

Contractions.

I'll	
You'll	
We'll	visit Jackeline tomorrow.
They'll	
He'll	
She'll	

Other examples.



1. John will play football next Sunday.
2. We'll go to a party tomorrow.
3. I'll study English at one o'clock.
4. She'll be in France next month.
5. They'll be in the park at two o'clock.

Read these sentences.

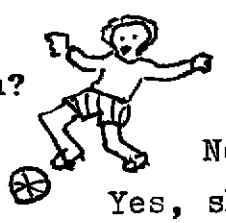
	present	future
1.	I am a teacher.	I'll be a teacher.
2.	You speak English.	You'll speak German.
3.	She goes to school.	She'll go to the museum.
4.	He dries his face.	He'll dry his hands.
5.	They do the homework.	They'll do the homework.

II. Interrogative form.

Ex.

	I	
	you	
Will	we	come tomorrow?
	they	
	he	
	she	

Other examples.



1. Will you play football this afternoon? Yes, I will.
   Will you play tennis this afternoon? No, I won't.
2. Will she be a teacher? Yes, she will.
   Will she be a nurse? No, she won't.

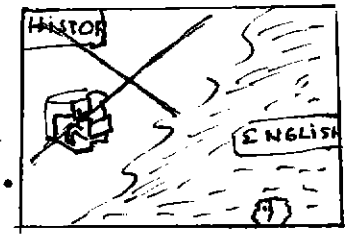
3. Will they study Math? Yes, they will.
   Will they study English? No, they won't.
4. Will he read the novel? Yes, he will.
   Will he read the newspaper? No, he won't.
5. Will the teacher wash his car? Yes, he will.
   Will the teacher write the lesson? No, he won't.

III. Negative form.

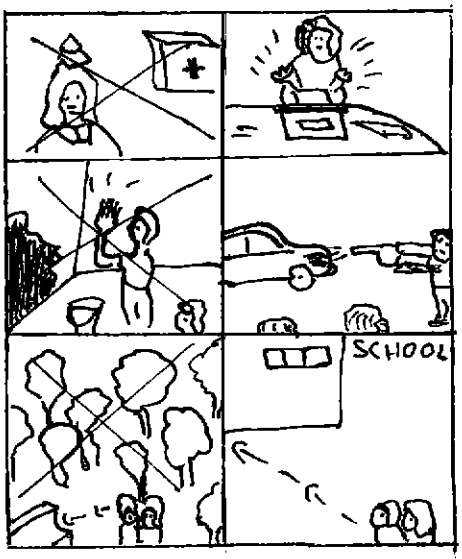
Ex.

I		
You	will not	
We		buy that house.
They	won't	
He		
She		

Other examples.



1. I won't study history tomorrow.
   I will study English.
2. She won't be a nurse.
   She will be a secretary.
3. We won't paint the house.
   We will paint the car.
4. They won't go to park
   They will go to school.
5. He won't buy the shirt.
   He will buy the pants.



Exercises.

A. Change to the future interrogative, and then to the negative in the following sentences. Use the words given.

Ex.

He teaches English. German

Will he teach German?

He won't teach German.

1. She is at the party. office

_____?

_____.

2. They live on park avenue. Church avenue

_____?

_____.

3. I leave home at six thirty. ten twenty

_____?

_____.

4. The bank closes its doors at three o'clock. 4 o'clock.

_____?

_____.

5. We sell a car every day. week

_____?

_____.

SELECTION

I will do many things during my Christmas vacation this year,and I'll enjoy it very much. My friend Francisco and I

will go to the country to visit my uncle Tom; we will swim in yhe river many times, we will go to the movies on Saturday and to the park on Sunday, we will dance at Mary's house, too, there we will drink a lot of beer and we will eat some cakes. The last day of my vacation we will study a little bit. When we begin classes again the teachers will be surprised because we won't be able to answer all their questions, but they'll be patient with us because they know that we'll be better the next day.

A. Choose the answers.

1. The writer tells us about his:

   a. Spring vacation. ___

   b. Easter vacation. ___

   c. Friend's vacation. ___

   d. Christmas vacation. ___

2. How will the writer spend his vacation?

   a. Sleeping all the time. ___

   b. Kissing his mother. ___

   c. Drawing some pictures. ___

   d. Doing many things. ___

3. The last day of his vacation:

   a. He will swim in the river. ___

   b. He will dance at Mary's house. ___

   c. He will study a little. ___

   d. He won't answer all the questions. ___

B. Make new sentences.

we will play a little.

a. _____ study _____.

b. _____ dance _____.

c. _____ drink _____.

d. _____ swim _____.

e. _____ laugh _____.

C. Match the words from column (1) with their equivalents in column (2).

1. we will play	a. at school many times.
2. She will sing	b. all the exercises.
3. The writer will write	c. football at the stadium.
4. I will understand	d. a good novel next month.

D. Write on the line Will or won't according to the selection.

1. He _____ enjoy it very much.
2. He _____ read a newspaper.
3. He _____ dance at Mary's house.
4. He and his friend _____ go to visit Tom.
5. They _____ study a lot.

E. Answer these or questions in two complete sentences, one affirmative and the other negative.

Ex. Will he study a little or will he study a lot?

He will study a little, he won't study a lot.

1. Will he visit his uncle Tom or his friend Ann?

_____.

2. Will he and his friend swim in the river or in the pool:

_____.

3. Will the writer drink much beer or much water?

_____.

4. Will he answer some questions or all the questions?

_____.

F. Write a new dialogue changing the underline word.

Peter: Will you study English tonight Jack?

Jack: No, I won't. Will you?

Peter. Yes, I will because i will have a partial tomorrow.

read the novel/ present a summary.

Peter: _____.

Jack: _____.

Peter: _____.

G. Write on the line the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Ex.

(go) I will go to the park tomorrow.

I go there every day.

(visit) She will visit her parents this year.

She visits them every year.

1. (swim) She will_____ in the pool next Sunday.

She _____ there every Sunday.

2. (read) She will _____ a book this week/

She _____ one every week.

3. (do) The students will _____ the homework today.

They _____ it every day.

4. (play) Tom will _____ baseball at school.

He _____ it there.

5. (watch) We will _____ t.v. tonight.

We _____ it every evening.

UNIT X

PRESENT PERFECT

I. Affirmative.

I			
You			
We	Have		
They		seen	the film.
He			
She	Has		

Contractions.

I've			
You've			
We've			
They've	worked	very hard.	
He's			
She's			

other examples

a. Robert has closed the window.

b. I've opened the case.

c. They've danced for a long time.

d. He's drunk a lot.

e. You've gotten a good grade.

f. I've gone to the country many times.

g. My father has given the book to me.

h. He's seen the girl very often.

i. We've bought a skirt to her.

j. The teacher has explained thelesson.

k. The boy has lost his book.

II. Interrogative form.

Ex.

	I		
	you		
Have	we	talked	to the teacher.
	they		
	he		
Has	she		

Other examples.

a. Has the boy broken the glass? Yes, he has.

Has the boy broken the window? No, he hasn't.

b. Have you bought the shirt? Yes, I have.

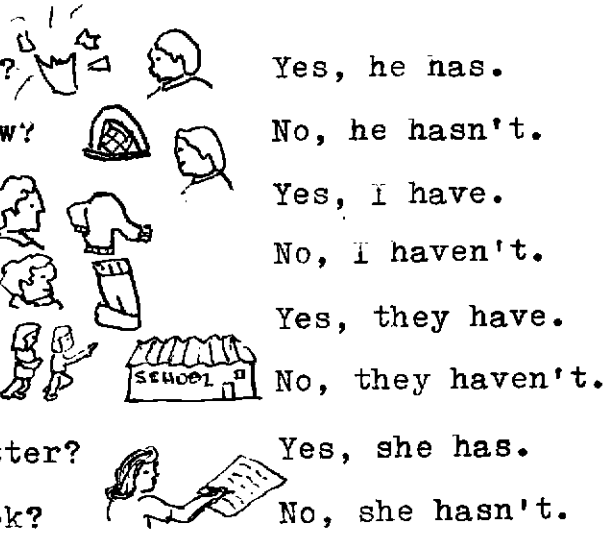
Have you bought the pants? No, I haven't.

c. Have they gone to school? Yes, they have.

Have they gone to the park? No, they haven't.

d. Has the girl written the letter? Yes, she has.

Has the girl written the book? No, she hasn't.



e. Has Tim brought the pen? Yes, he has.

Has Tim brought the book? No, he hasn't.

f. Has Paul won the race? Yes, he has.

Has Frank won the race? No, he hasn't.

Questions with what

a. What has she read? A book.

b. What have they played? Football.

c. What have you sold? A car.

d. What has the teacher written? The lesson.

e. What has Alice bought? A blouse.

f. What have we studied? English.

Questions with where.

a. Where have you studied? At home.

b. Where have they swum? In the pool.

c. Where has she danced? At the theater.

d. Where has he been? At the park.

e. Where have I lived? In N. York.

Questions with why.

a. Why have you studied? Because I want to learn.

b. Why has she come? Because she wants to talk to you.

c. Why has he sold the car? Because he wants to buy a new one.

d. Why have they drunk? Because they were thirsty.

e. Why has Robert eaten? Because he was hungry.

f. Why has Alice studied? Because she wants to get a good grade.

III. Negative form.

Ex.

I You we They	have	not	studied Geography.
He She	has		

Contractions

I You We They	haven't	seen your car.
He She	nasn't	

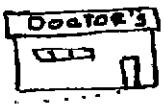
Other Examples.

a. I haven't studied history.

I have studied English.

b. She hasn't gone to the park.

Sne has gone to the doctor's office.



c. They haven't listened to music.

. They have to the teacher.

d. We haven't drunk wine.

We have drunk water.

e. He hasn't played football.

He has played tennis.

Dialogue.

John: Have you read the newspaper today Charlie?

Charlie: No, I haven't. what have they written about?

John: They have written about your sister's marriage.

Charlie: My sister's marriage! Who has she married?

John: She has married me.

Exercise.

1. Write on the line the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a. She has_____ a nice house. (buy)

b. We have _____ the exercise. (understand)

c. They have _____ very much. (dance)

d. The writer has_____ a marvelous book. (write)

e. It has _____ a superb concert. (be)

f. The singer has _____beautiful. (sing)

g. I have _____ English for two years. (teach)

h. You have _____your sister at home. (meet)

i. It has _____ very much this week. (rain)

j. The engineer has _____ a big house. (build)

2. Now write sentences according to the pictures. Change the underline words.

Ex. She has read the book, but she hasn't read the newspaper.

a. _____.

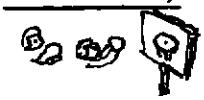
b. _____.

2. We have bought the shirt, but we haven't bought the jeans.

a. _____.

b. _____.

3. They have played baseball, but they haven't played tennis.

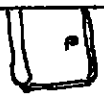


a. _____.

b. _____.

4. I have opened the window, but I haven't opened the door.

a. _____.



b _____.

3. Write on the line the verb in correct form and has or have.

a. The students have opened their books. (open)

b. The secretary _____ _____the magazines. (read)

c. T he driver _____ _____ so fast. (drive)

d. Many people _____ _____ about your sister. (talk)

e. My friend Susan and I _____ _____ television.(watch)

f. The worker _____ _____ his work. (finish)

g. The man _____ _____the show. (see)

h. That woman _____ _____ a dress. (steal)

i. I _____ _____ a pair of shoes.(choose)

j. We _____ _____ too early. (arrive)

4. Change the sentences given in part three to interrogative.

a. Have the students opened their books?

b. _____?

c. _____?

d. _____?

e. _____?

f. _____?

g. _____?

h. _____?

i. _____?

j. _____?

5. Change the sentences given in part three to the negative.

a. The students haven't opened their books.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d._____.

e._____.

f._____.

g._____.

h._____.

i._____.

j._____.

Selection.

My friend Harold has always try to learn something important;day after day he has told me that writers and scientists have always written about the things they have felt or discovered. So we only have to read and we can learn what other people have discovered from centuries ago.

I think,too, that we can learn about the world and its people, through books which have become our best friends and perhaps our best teachers today.

A. Say if these statements are true or false.

	True	False
1. Harold is my friend.	___	___
2. Writers and scientists have always written about sciences.	___	___
3. We can Know what other people have discovered long ago.	___	___
4. Books have become our friends.	___	___
5. Books have become our teachers.	___	___

B. Choose the correct answers.

1. Harold has learned many things because:

a. He has slept much time. ___

b. He has laughed every day. ___

c. He has read many books. ___

d. He has loved his girlfriend. ___

2. Most books have been written by:

a. The thieves and the policemen. ___

b. The drivers and the passengers. ___

c. The speakers and the listeners. ___

d. The writers and the scientists. ___

3. We can know the world and its people:

a. Speaking every day. ___

b. Reading books. ___

c. Listening to music. ___

d. Writing letters . ___

C. Make new sentences.

Harold has learned many things.

I _____.

Students _____.

Teachers _____.

Workers _____.

Girls _____.

D. Write on the line the word which doesn't belong to the group, and do an order sentence with it in present perfect.

Ex. book - pen - pencil - car.

Robert has bought a car.

1. teacher - doctor- radio - driver.

_____.

2. English - Spanish - German - television.

_____.

3. eat - friend - work - study.

_____.

4. walk - begin - write - ball.

_____.

5. learn - listen - speak - book.

_____.

E. Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. What has my friend Harold always tried?

_____.

2. What have writers and scientists written about?

_____.

3. When have they written from?

_____.

4. What have books became today?

_____.

F. Make these sentences negative introducing the words given.

1. I have read many books. magazines

   I have read many magazines.

2. they have written happily.

   sad: _____.

3. They have discovered many things.

   anything: _____.

4. Books have become our friends.

   enemies: _____.

5. Books have become our teachers.

   students: _____.

G. Match the subjects from column(1) with their respective sentence in column (2).

1. The writer	a. has given a speech.
2. The singer	b. have reached the moon.
3. the president	c. have taken some photos.
4. Six space ships	d. has written a terrible story.
5. The photographers	e. has sung a romantic song.

H. Make questions from thewe sentences keeping in mind the underline words. Use what, where, when, why, or how.

1. Mr Johnson has understood the message.

   What has Mr Johnson understood?

2. She has answered proudly.

   _____?

3. we have gone to the library with them.

   _____?'

4. Jill has broken the glass because she is angry.

   _____?

5. You have listened to that record every day.

   _____?

6. She has told me she is beautiful.

I. Complete this conversation. Use have or has

George: _____ you talked to Carol, Arthur?

Arthur. Yes, I _____ to her twice.

George: What _____ you two talked about?

Arthur: We _____ talked about school.

George: _____ she told you anything about me?

Arthur: Yes, she _____.

George: What _____ she told you about me?

Arthur: She _____ told me she hates you.

IV. Present perfect continuously.

Ex.

S	TO HAVE	BEEN	MAIN VERB	C
I				
You	have			
We				
They		been	working	for two years.
He				
She	has			

Read these sentences.

1. She has been studying for twenty years.
2. They have been walking all the morning.
3. Robert has been seeing that girl for ten minutes.
4. Miss Anderson has been working in the office.
5. The boys have been playing all the afternoon.

A. Complete thse sentences.use to have and the verb given.

1. Jack _____been _____ at school. study

2. I _____ been ____ some stories for three years. write

3. Tom _____ been _____ for twenty minutes. speak

4. We _____ been _____ all those books. read

5. They _____ been _____ at the theater. sing

B. Substitution.

I have been playing because I like it.

1.Richard: _____.

2.reading: _____.

3.writing: _____.

4.You: _____.

5. Alice: _____.

6. singing: _____.

UNIT XI

PAST PERFECT TENSE

I. Affirmative.

I You We They He She	had	reached school at	one o'clock.

Contraction			
I'd You'd We'd They'd He'd She'd	reached school at	one o'clock.	

Sentences.

1. She had come late yesterday

2. We had chosen another dress.

3. They had read some books.

4. Alice had seen me before.

5. Robert and John had been friends.

6. The teacher had developed the exercise.

7. The writer had lost his pen.

8. Mary had bought a sweater.

9. My father had given the pen to me.

10. His mother had advised him.

II. Interrogative form.

	I	
	You	
Had	we	done the homework?
	they	
	he	
	she	

Other examples and short answers.

1. Had you called your sister?	Yes, I had.
Had you called your father?	No, I hadn't.
2. Had he read the novel?	Yes, he had.
had he read the newspaper?	No, he hadn't.
3. Had she been in school?	Yes, she had.
Had she been in the park?	No, she hadn't.
4. Had we gone to Paris?	Yes, we had.
Had we gone to N. York?	No, we hadn't.

5. Had they brought the pencil? Yes, they had.
Had they brought the pen? No, they hadn't.

Other examples. Read and understand.

1. Questions with <u>what</u>.

a. What had you studied? English.
b. What had he bought? A radio.
c. What had she seen ? A dress.
d. What had they written? A letter.
e. What had you done? Nothing.

2. Questions with <u>Where</u>.

a. Where had you been? At the university.
b. Where had she lived? In Mexico.
c. Where had they gone? To the office.
d. Where had Robert studied? At school.
e, Where had she bought the hat? In the store.

3. Questions with <u>why</u>.

a. Why had she wept? Because she was angry.
b. Why had you read that book? Because I liked it.
c. Why had he eaten my lunch? Because he was hungry.
d. Why had they sold the car? Because they needed the money.
e. Why had she gone to bed? Because she was tired.

4. Questions with <u>when</u>.

a. When had you lost your book? Last week.
b. When had you know her? Two years ago.
c. When had he studied? Last Saturday.

d. when Had she come? Yesterday.

e. when had they been here? Last year.

III. Negative form.

I

You

We

They had not taken the book.

hadn't

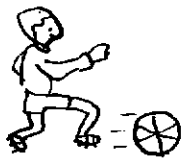
He

She

Other examples.

a. He hadn't play golf.

He had played football.



b. She hadn't written a novel.

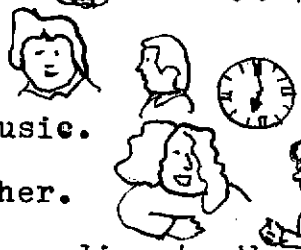
She had written a telegram.

c. We hadn't seen the boy.

We had seen the girl.

d. They hadn't arrived late.

They had arrived early.



e. I hadn't listened to the music.

I had listened to the teacher.

IV. Exercises. Write sentences according to the pictures.

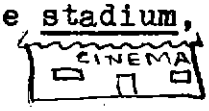
Change the underline word.

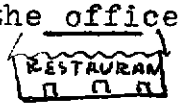
a. He had studied <u>English</u>, but he hadn't studied <u>french</u>.

_____.

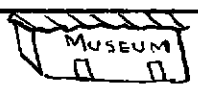
_____.

b. We had gone to the stadium, but we hadn't gone to the office.





_____.



_____.

c. I had bought a shirt, but I hadn't bought a tie.

_____.

_____.

V. Make a sentence with each of the following verbs.

1. play _____.
2. wash _____.
3. sell _____.
4. present _____.

VI. Make these sentences interrogative and then negative.

Use the new words.

Ex. They had understood the lesson. exercise

Had they understood the exercise?

They hadn't understood the exercise.

b. They had prepared the show before. presented

_____?

_____.

c. The horse had been trained for the race. festival

_____?

_____.

d. The teacher had explained that exercise. lesson

_____?

_____.

e You had studied for the quiz. partial

_____?

_____.

Selection.

Yesterday my girlfriend and I had agreed to meet at three o'clock at the university theater; I left my house at two thirty, and when I reached the university theater it was three o'clock, and she hadn't arrived there, I waited for her until four o'clock, and when I went back home ,I found a message which had been written by my mother. In the message my mother told me that my girlfriend had called at ten to three, and had told her to tell me that she had gone to a party with another boy.

I. What's the selection about? Check the answer.

a. It's about a date. ___

b. It's about a soldier. ___

c. It's about a show. ___

II. The writer had called:

a. His mother. ___

b. His classmates ___

c. His girlfriend. ___

d. His sister. ___

2. When he had reached his house:

a. He found his girlfriend. ___

b. He found his mother. ___

c. He found a radio. ___

d. He found a message. ___

3. The message had been written by :

a. The writer's girlfriend. ___

b. The writer's mother. ___

c. The writer's friend. ___

d. The writer's father. ___

III. Match the following sentences.

a. The writer	1. reached his house he found the message.
b. When he	2. had called at 10 to three.
c. He waited for	3. had reached the theater at 3 o'clock.
d. The girl	4. her until four o'clock.

IV. Complte these sentences.

1.Yesterday my girlfriend and I ____ ____ to meet at three o'clock.

2. When I_____ the theater she ____ _____ there.

3. The message _____ been _____ by my mother.

4. My mother _____ me that my girlfriend _____ _____ at ten to three.

5. She _____ _____ to a party with _____ boy.

V. Make new sentences.

My girlfriend had gone at three o'clock.

1. _____ played_____.

2. _____ danced_____.

3. _____ studied_____.

4. _____ sung_____.

5._____ eaten_____.

VI. Make these sentences interrogative. Use what, who, when, at what time,according to the underline word.

1. Yesterday my girlfriend and I had agreed to meet at three o'clock.

_____?

2. Yesterday my girlfriend and I had agreed to meet at three o'clock.

_____?

3. Yesterday my girlfriend and I had agreed to meet at three o'clock.

_____?

4. Yesterday my girlfriend and I had agreed to meet at three o'clock.

_____?

VII. Answer these questions in complete sentences.

1. where had my girlfriend and I agreed to meet?

_____.

2. At what time had I reached the theater?

_____.

3. Who had written the message?

_____.

4. Where had my girlfriend gone?

_____.

5. Had she gone with a boy or with a girl?

_____.

VIII. write on the line the best verb in its correct form.

1. I had studied English for four years.(study-work-play)
2. They had_____ many stories. (see-write-buy)
3. We had_____ late to school. (open-listen-come)
4. The actress had_____ a show. (present-forget-dress)
5. The driver had_____carefully. (dance-drive-read)
6. The doctor had_____ the man. (see-forget-cure)
7. I had_____ a day thinking of you. (spend-forget-give)
8. She had_____ me to a party. (write-collect invite)

IX. Write the following sentences correctly to form logical sentences with meaning.

1. boy-The-had-learned-many-school-in- things.

_____.

2. party-enjoy-pilot-The-the-had.

_____.

3. news-the-reporter-written-The-had.

_____.

4. arm-Bobby-his-broken-had.

_____.

5. housewife-shirt-ironed-had-The-the.

_____.

X. Combination.

A. Write on the line have,has orhad.

1. When I came here she _____ gone away.
2. The students _____ prepared a good exposition today.
3. When the show began, we _____arrived in the theater.
4. My brothers _____ gone to Mexico many times.
5. The salesman _____ sold ten cars today.

B. Change these sentences to the present tense.

1. He had found his book on the desk.

_____.

2. The old man had written his life story.

_____.

3. The manager had signed the contract.

_____.

4. The captains had noticed the fault.

_____.

5. The teacher had spoken clearly.

_____.

6. My parents had given a present to me.

_____.

C. Write on the line the correct verb in its correct form.

1. I had _____ my mother yesterday. (call-buy-kill)
2. The secretary has _____ the magazine. (read-study-sell)
3. The teacher has____to the students. (tell-talk-teach)
4. The farmer has_____me the onion. (give-steal-close)
5. My friends have_____ me some letters. (write-read-go)

D. Complete this paragraph with has had or hadn't and the correct form of the verb.

Robert _____ _____(to be) the best classmate of mine, for many years. I _____ _____ (see) for eight years, but yesterday I _____ _____(go) to the airport and to my surprise when I _____ (arrive) I _____(see) him. He ____(tell) me that he _____ _____ (to be) abroad studying for six years. I think now that he _____ _____ (get) his graduation, he is the right person to _____ (help) me.

1. Answer.

a. Had Robert been a good classmate of mine?

_____.

b. Did I meet him at the airport or at the park?

_____.

c. Had he been abroad?

_____.

d. Has he gotten his graduation,

_____.

e. Is he the right person to help me?

_____.

E. Make new sentences. Change the form of to have according to the person

She has been a teacher for twenty years.

1. nurse. _____.
2. dentist. _____.
3. He. _____.
4. pilot. _____.
5. carpenter. _____.
6. We. _____.
7. They _____.

UNIT XII

PASSIVE VOICE

Sentences.

Affirmative form.

1. Mary writes a letter.

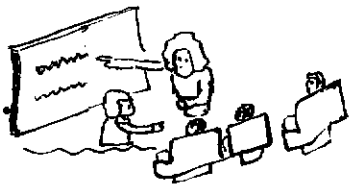
   A letter is written by Mary.

2. The singer sings a song.

   A song is sung by the singer.

3. The teachers explain the lessons.

   The lessons are explained by the teachers.



4. The driver drives the car.

   The car is driven by the driver.

5. The students study the lesson.

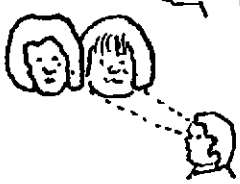
   The lesson is studied by the students.

6. The boys buy a dog.

   The dog is bought by the boys.

7. The girls see the man.

   The man is seen by the girls.



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

S	Adj
I	me
You	you
We	us
They	them
He	him
She	her

Other examples

1.The students answer the questions.

The questions are answered by the students.
them.

2.The doctor cures the baby.

The baby is cured by the doctor.
him.

3.Mary prepares the meal.

The meal is prepared by Mary.
her.

4.I read the newspaper.

The newspaper is read by me.

5. We write the novels.

The novels are written by us.

6.You love your parents.

Your parents are loved by you.

Other examples in past tense.

1. Robert bought a car.

The car was bought by Robert.
him.

2. Alice opened the door.

The door was opened by Alice.
her.

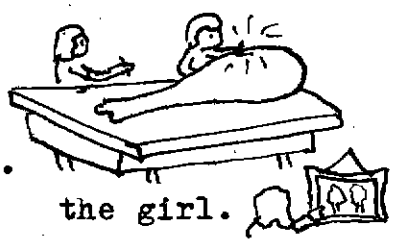
3. I closed the windows.

The windows were closed by me.

4. They cut the meat.

The meat was cut by them.

5. The girl saw the pictures.



The pictures were seen by the girl.
her.

6. We visited our friends.

Our friends were visited bu us.

7. You gavethe book to her.

The book was given to her by you.

8. Robert and Mary kissed their mother.

Their mother was kissed by Robert and Mary.
them.

9. The actors presented a show last night.

The show was presented by the actors last night.

A. Change the subject for the possessive adjective.

Ex. The books are bought by Kent and Lucy.

The books are bought by them.

1. The guitar is played by the singer.

_____.

2. The book was written by the poet.

_____.

3. The boys were seen by my sister.

_____.

4. The performance was presented by the girls.

_____.

5. The box was opened by Louis and me.

_____.

6. The film was seen by the doctor.

_____.

7. The car is washedby my brother.

_____.

8. The jeans are ironed by your sister.

_____.

9. The trees are cut by the farmer.

_____.

10. The bottle is broken by the child.

_____.

11. The books are closed by the students.

_____.

12. The balls were brought by the boys

_____.

B. Change to passive the following sentences.

1. They speak English.

_____.

2. We erased the blackboard.

_____.

3. Pam and Jill sweep the floor.

_____.

4. Martin washes the car.

_____.

5. The girl loves her father.

_____.

6. The engineer made the house.

_____.

7. The photographers took some photos.

_____.

8. The students understood the exercise.

_____.

9. Bob and I sell the dresses.

_____.

10. I wrote a letter last week.

_____.

C. Wrte on the line the correct form of the verb and the correct possessive adjetive.

1. The car is driven by him. (drive-the driver)

2. The lesson was____ by____. (study-they)

3. The doctor is _____by _____. (consult-the patients)

4. The dress was _____by_____. (iron-Alicia)
5. The tables were_____by_____. (made-the carpenters)
6. The song is _____by _____. (sing-the singer)
7. The story was_____by _____. (tell- I)
8. we were _____by_____. (see-the policeman)
9. The landscape is_____by _____. (describe-we)
10. The news were_____ by_____. (hear- Ruth and I)
11. The bird was_____by_____. (catch- the hunter)

PASSIVE VOICE IN FUTURE TENSE

Ex.

1. I will visit my friend.
   My friend will be visited by me.
2. The driver will drive the car.
   The car will be driven by the driver.
3. She will open the door.
   The door will be opened by her.
4. we will spend the money.
   The money will be spent by us.
5. The children will study the lesson.
   The lesson will be studied by the children.
6. My uncle will buy the house.
   The house will be bought by my uncle.
7. I will do the homework.
   The homework will done by me.

8. He will learn English.

   English will be learned by him.

9. They will enjoy the party.

   The party will be enjoyed by them.

10. The teacher will explain the lesson.

    The lesson will be explained by the teacher.

A. Change these sentences to passive voice.

1. He will buy a radio.

   _____.

2. We will give the keys to him.

   _____.

3. The students will write the exercise.

   _____.

4. Frank will answer that question.

   _____.

5. My father will meet my friend Tom.

   _____.

6. Mark will tell the tale.

   _____.

7. The teachers will buy the books.

   _____.

8. My mother will clean the kitchen.

   _____.

9. You will read the book today.

   _____.

10. The reporter will write the news.

_____.

B. Short answers.

1. Are you seen by the teacher?	Yes, I am.
2. Is she loved by his mother?	Yes, she is.
3. Is she kissed by her?	No, she isn't.
4. Isthe book read by the teacher?	Yes, it is.
5. Arethey visited by him?	No, they aren't.
6. Were the books sold by him?	Yes, they were.
7. Were the tables made by the teacher?	No, they weren't.
8. was he arrested by the police?	Yes, he was.
9. Was the novel written by him?	No, it wasn't.
10. was the tie bought by you?	Yes, it was.
11. Will he be visited by them?	Yes, he will.
12. Will the books be sold by him?	No, they won't.
13. Will you be seen by her?	Yes, I will.
14. Will they be invited to the show?	No, they won't.
15. Will the car be driven by him?	Yes it will.

Exercises.

1. Change to interrogative.

a. The book is read by Alice.

_____?

b. The house will be painted by them.

_____?

c. He was captured by the detective.

_____?

d. The teachers were invited by Tom.

_____?

e.I will be loved by my wife.

_____?

f. She is called by me.

_____?

g. The tree was cut by the farmer.

_____?

h. The salesman was visited by the customer.

_____?

i. The actors are questioned by the reporter.

_____?

j. The lesson is learned by the students.

_____?

k. Don and Paul were seen by the girls.

_____?

Negative form.

Ex.

1. The lesson isn't explained by the teacher.
2. The books aren't read by them.
3. The car wasn't washed by the mechanic.
4. The windows weren't opened by John.
5. I won't be called by her.

2. Write on the line isn't or aren't and the correct form of the verb.

a. The shirt _____ _____ by Helen. (iron)

b. The boxes _____ _____by me. (close)

c. The guitar _____ _____by the artist. (play)

d. He _____ _____by his brother. (invite)

e. They _____ _____ by their mother. (see)

3. Write on the line wasn't or weren't and the verb form.

a The show_____ _____ by the actor. (present)

b. The walls _____ _____ by them (paint)

c. They _____ _____by Miriam. (call)

d. The film _____ _____by the boys. (see)

e. The songs_____ _____ by the driver. (sing)

SELECTION

A party will be given by my family tonight.All the things we need are prepared by many people, for example the refreshmen_ ts were prepared by my sister yesterday; The cakes are prepared by the baker. and the fruit is prepared by my mother. The guests will be helped with their coats by my sister and I.

LATER

It is ten o'clock, the party has begun; every one begins to dance, but ten minutes later the room became dark,and the music stopped. We despaired because the lights had gone out, so we had to end the party immediately; our guests were driven home by my father and my brother Kent. Just when they had been carried home the lights came on again.

"What a beautiful party", we said bitterly.

1. Choose the best title to the selection.

a. A party without guests. ___

b. The couple who danced all night. ___

c. The unlucky dancers. ___

d. The baker and his cake. ___

1. They didn't dance because of:

a. The music. ___

b. The darkness. ___

c. The girls. ___

d. The lights. ___

II. Make new sentences. Use the new words.

1. The refreshments were <u>prepared</u> by my mother.

2. buy. _____.

3. collect. _____.

4. bring. _____.

5. choose. _____.

6. sold. _____.

b. The guests will be <u>helped</u> by us.

1. choose. _____.

2. steal. _____.

3. carry. _____.

4. kiss. _____.

5. hate. _____.

II. Change to passive the following sentences.

1. Mysister prepared the refreshment.

_____.

2. The baker baked the cakes.

_____.

3. My mothr prepares the fruit.

_____.

4. we will help the guests.

_____.

5. My father and my brother drove the guests home.

_____.

III. Answer these questions with short or full answer according to the selection.

1. who were the refreshments prepared by?

_____.

2. Are the cakes baked by the carpenter?

_____.

3. Is the fruit prepared by my mother?

_____.

4. who were our guests driven home by?

_____.

5. will the guests be driven home by my sister and my father?

_____.

IV. There are seven sentences in passive voice in the selection; recognize and write them

1._____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

6. _____.

7. _____.

V. Match the words from column(1) with their predicates in column (2).

1.	d	A book	a. is made by a carpenter.
2.		A newspaper	b. is taught by a teacher.
3.		A car	c. is played by the players.
4.		A photo	d. is written by a writer.
5.		A patient	e. is baked by a baker.
6.		A lesson	f. is read by a reader.
7.		A song	g. is driven by a driver.
8.		A game	h. is cured by a doctor.
9.		A cake	i. is taken by a photographer.
10.		A chair	j. is sung by a singer.

VI. Change these sentences to negative.

1. The party will be given by my family.

_____.

2. The refreshments were prepared by my sister.

_____.

3. The cakes are baked by the baker.

_____.

4. The fruit is prepared by my mother.

_____.

5. The guests will be helped by me.

_____.

CAPITULO II

SELECTIONS

The following selections will contain the structures and patterns studied in this book;I hope that the students will be able to understand and to develop them easily.

SELECTION 1

It happened four years ago in Chicago, it was three o'clock in the morning, and there were very few people in the street; suddenly they heard a terrible noise coming from the space, they lifted their eyes and saw many strange things; they got afraid and rushed in despair; a photographer took some photos to the objects. Later closer examination showed that tne strange things were flying saucers.

Flying saucers are still a mystery to people from earth.

I. Reading and listening comprehension.

1. Answer these questions.

a. Date: _____.

b. Place: _____.

c. Time: _____.

d. Country: _____.

e. Kind of visitors: _____.

f. Reaction of the people: _____.

2. The people rushed in despair because:

a. The police were coming. ___

b. They were drunk. ___

c. The drivers were riding along the road. ___

d. They saw strange objects. ___

3. The selection is about:

a. A party in the city.

b. A recital in the space. ___

c. Flying saucers. ___

d. Planes of the army. ___

4. Write new sentences with the words given.

They got afraid and began to run.

a. _____ pray.

b. _____ dance.

c. _____ cry.

d. _____ walk.

e. _____ drink.

f. _____ fight.

g. _____ escape.

5. Make these sentences negative.

It was three o'clock in the morning.

_____.

b. There were very few people in the street.

_____.

c. They heard a terrible noise.

_____.

d. They saw strange objects.

_____.

e. Later examination showed many objects.

_____.

6. Answer these questions.

a. Did the people heard a terrible noise or a fine music?

_____.

b. What did they see when they lifted their eyes?

_____.

c. Did they become afraid or not?

_____.

d. Did the photos showed flying saucers or some planes?

_____.

e. Have people solved this mystery or not?

_____.

7. Ask questions from these sentences according to the underline words. Use what or who.

a. They heard a terrible noise.

_____?

b. they lifted their eyes.

_____?

c . A photographer took some photos.

_____?

d. A photographer took some pictures.

_____?

e. Flying saucers are still a mystery.

_____?

SELECTION 2

Peopl have always written and talked about animals, they have tried to find which the most intelligent is.

Some people think that wild animals are more intelligent, because they have to fight every day against their enemies and illnesses, they also have to look for their food; on the other hand, domestic animals nave almost every thing they need to live well. The tiger pretends to be dead when he is chased by dogs and hunters, and when they approach to him , he kills everyone he can and then he goes away. Lions ,elephants, bears etc, use different ways to survive and fight. Ants and bees are a good example; they work during the summer, keeping provisionsfor winter; the dog know what people say to him; the gorilla has given evidences which show he is very intelligent.

In conclusion I think that animals are not as animals like as we have thought. what do you think?

1. Wnat's the selection about?
   a. It is about animals. ___
   b. It is about savage animals. ___
   c. It is about tigers and hunters. ___
   d. It is about ants and bees. ___
2. The tiger pretends to be dead when:
   a. He is really dead. ___
   b. He is chased. ___
   c. He is happy. ___

d. He is sleeping. ___

5. Lions, elephants, and bears use different ways to:

a. Run and dance. ___

b. Survive and fight. ___

c. Buy and sell. ___

d. Swim and dress. ___

4. Make sentences.

Ants and bees work during the summer.

a. _____ autum.

b. _____ spring.

c. _____ christmas time.

d. _____ year.

e. _____ week.

5. Write five different animals from those given in the selection.

a. _____. d. _____.

b. _____. e. _____.

c. _____.

6. In your opinion which is the most intelligent animal in the world? Write two sentences to support it.

Animal: _____.

a. _____.

b. _____.

7. Classify these animals as wild or domestics.

Ant Bear Lion Dog.

Tiger	Elephant	Fox	Cat
Horse	Donkey	Snake	Wolf
Panther			

Wild	Domestic
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.

8. complete these sentences.

a. People_____ always_____ and_____ about animals.

b. Tiger_____ to be_____ when he is _____by _____ and_____.

c. The dog_____ people well.

d. he can_____ what people_____ to him.

e. Animals_____ not as_____ _____ as we_____ thought.

9. Answer.

a.when does the tiger pretend to be dead?

_____.

b. What do ants and bees do during the summer?

_____.

c. Can the dog understand what people say to him?

_____.

d. Has the gorilla given evidence of his intelligence?

_____.

e. Are animals as animal like as we have thought?

_____.

10. Write five short sentences to summarize the selection.

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

e. _____.

11. Make these sentences negative using the new words given.

Ex. The tiger eats meat.

grass: The tiger doesn't eat grass.

a. The cat drinks much milk.

water: _____.

b. The horse eats grass.

meat: _____.

c. The dog is a friend of man.

enemy: _____.

d. The hen caught a worm.

fish: _____.

e. Gorillas live in the jungle.

city: _____.

12. Classify the following words in: things, animals, verbs, and places.

ship	sheep	radio station	workshop
add	splash	grasshopper	fox

box sink thing think cow plain

plane nut bat but cap cop

things	animals	verbs	places
_____.	_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.	_____.	_____.

SELECTION 3

This fable tells us about a race between a rabbit and a tortoise. The finishing mark was very far from the place they were going to begin. The rabbit was very proud of himself and glancing the tortoise he thought: " poor stupid animal, what's he thinking? Only one of my leaps contains two hundred of his short steps". Very sure of himself he lay down and a moment later he was in a deep sleep. The tortoise began to walk and when the rabbit woke up his slow and heavy enemy had already reached the finishing mark. So he learned, too late that nobody is a weak enemy and that nobody can be careless of himself.

I. Reading and listening comprehension.

Choose the answer.

1. This fable is about:

a. A race. ___

b. A party. ___

c. A fight. ___

d. A game. ___

2. The race took place:

a. In the city. ___

b. In a race track. ___

c. In the country. ___

d. In a stadium. ___

3. The rabbit was:

a. Very sad. ___

b. Very proud. ___

c. Very slow. ___

d. Very shy. ___

4. The tortoise won the race because:

a. it was very fast. ___

b. The rabbit got tired. ___

c. It walked firmly. ___

d. The rabbit hurt one of his legs. ___

5. Make new sentences.

The tortoise began to walk.

a. _____run.

b. _____dance.

c. _____sing.

d. _____swim.

e. _____fight.

6. Anwer these questions.

a. Was the rabbit proud of himself?

_____.

b. What did the rabbit think of the tortoise?

_____.

c. Did the rabbit begin to sleep or to run?

_____.

d. What had happened when the rabbit woke up?

_____.

e. Is there any weak enemy?

_____.

f. Who won the race?

_____.

7. Change the verb form.

a. She was very proud of herself.

b. He _____ himself.

c. We _____ ourselves.

d. You _____ yourself.

e. They _____ themselves.

f. You. _____ yourselves.

g. I _____ myself.

8. Change to present.

a. The rabbit was proud of himself.

_____.

b. He thought the tortoise was very stupid.

_____.

c. He lay down on the grass.

_____.

d. His enemy had already reached the finishinh mark.

_____.

9. Change the sentences in section 8 to the negative.

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

10. Complete this conversation.

____ you want to play with me?

No, I ____.

_____?

Because you _____ not a good player.

____ do you say so?

Because I _____ seen before.

SELECTION 4

Two donkeys were advancing toward the town; one was carrying two bags with flour, and the other a heavy box with gold; the one who was carrying the gold was very proud and - said to the other: " You can't compare with me , you are my slave, and you have to walk five steps behind me".

Suddenly two thieves appeared, and hit the rich donkey with stones,stealing the gold, then he asked the other - donkey to help him to which the other replied: " Can I get near your exellence?". " why not"answered the other, " my pride was inside that box, but now you are like me; without the gold I am an animal like you". Most people think that they aremore important when they have a lot of money. Are you like them?

I. Indicate if these statements are true or false.

	True	False
a. The two donkeys were advancing toward the town.	___	___
b. They were carrying boxes with gold.	___	___
c. Two thieves appeared and stole the gold.	___	___
d. The donkey with the flour helped the other one.	___	___

2. One of the donkeys was very proud because:

a. He was more intelligent. ___

b. He was carrying a box with gold. ___

c. He was eating grass. ___

d. He was a good donkey. ___

II. Write the past tense and the past participle of these verbs.

a. Carry _____ _____.

b. Say _____ _____.

c. Compare _____ _____.

d. Walk _____ _____.

e. Steal _____ _____.

f. Think _____ _____.

III. Complete these sentences. write the correct expression.

a. The two donkeys advanced toward the _____.

b. The golg was stolen by _____.

c. The pride was inside _____.

d. without the gold the two donkeys were _____.

IV. Say if these groups of words are synonyms or antonyms.

a. Rich - poor _____.

b. Tall - short _____.

c. Thieves - Robbers _____.

d. Proud - kind _____.

V. Write new sentences.

a. He asked the other donkey to help him.

b. _____ kill ___.

c. _____ man _____.

d. She _____.

e. _____ kiss her.

f. _____ boy _____.

VI. Answer these questions in complete sentences.

a. How many donkeys were advancing toward the town ?

_____ _____.

b. What were they carrying?

_____.

c. How many thieves appear?

_____.

d. Were the donkeys alike or different?

_____.

VII. Select the correct verb and write it on the line in its correct form.

a. Two animals _____ walking slowly. (to be- play)

b. One of them was _____ a box with gold. (carry_ buy)

c. Two thieves _____ the gold. (steal- sell)

d. They _____ the donkey with Stones. (hit- kill)

e. Without the gold you _____ like me. (to be- look)

VIII. Make these sentences interrogative. Use the new words and change the underline ones.

a. One donkey was carrying the gold.

stones: _____.

b. The rich donkey was proud.

the poor: _____.

c. There was much money inside the box.

sugar: _____.

d. The robbers were very smart.

simple: _____.

e. My pride was inside the box.

riches: _____.

f. I am an animal like you.

wise: _____.

SELECTION 5

For many centuries man looked enviously at birds; he wanted to fly,too. Some centuries later there was an idea: Scientists discovered that hot air was lighter than cold air, so they invented the ballon. Montgoldfier made a ballon and filling it with hot air he traveled from one place to another, but there was a problem since he didn't have any control over the ballon. It was carried by the wind.

One day, the Brazilian , Alberto Santos Dumont, flew around the famous Eiffel tower in France in an aeroplne moved with gas. At the same time two American brothers, the "Wrights" said that they had flown a flew months before Dumont; people considered them as the first pilots.

Man has already reached the moon,and he is planning to travel to other planets.

I. This selection's about:

a. Hot and cold air. ___

b. Birds. ___

c. Planes and rockets. ___

d. Man's trips through space. ___

2. The first man who flew was :

a. Montgoldfier. ___

b. Alberto Santos. ___

c.The Wrights. ___

d. Neil Armstrong. ___

Say if these statements are true or false.

	True	False
a. Cold air is lighter than hot air.	___	___
b. Montgoldfier didn't have any control over his ballon.	___	___
c. Alberto Santos was an American.	___	___
d. Man has already reached the moon.	___	___

II. Write the past tense and the past participle of these verbs.

a. Look _____ _____.

b. Fly _____ _____.

c. Travel _____ _____.

d. Develop _____ _____.

e. Reach _____ _____.

III. Make new sentences. Use the new words.

a. Some centuries ago there was an idea.

_____ a pilot.

b. A few _____.

c. _____ _____ a driver.

d. _____ a teacher.

VI. Make these sentences interrogative.

a. The man wanted to fly.

Did _____?

b. Scientists discovered the hot air.

Did _____?

c. Santos flew around Paris.

Did _____?

d. People consider them as the first pilots.

Do _____?

e. Man has already reached the moon.

Has _____?

VII. Answer these questions.

a. What did man look at enviously?

_____.

b. Did Montgoldfier control his ballon?

_____.

c. Was Santos aeroplane moved with air or with water?

_____.

d. Has man reached the sun or the moon?

_____.

e. What is man planning?

_____.

VIII. Say if these groups of words are synonyms or antonyms.

a. Century One hundred years: _____.

b. Problem trouble: _____.

c. Plane ship: _____.

d. First last: _____.

e. Quickly swiftly. _____.

SELECTION 6

This is the story of a man named Voltamad; he lived in Buena Esperanza, near the beach, and he had a brave and intelligent horse.

One day a ship crashed into a rock,,and all the passengers were drowning; without thinking twice, he took his horse ran into the water,and saved two persons;he returned again seven times,and saved fourteen persons, but when he was trying to save two more persons he and his horse got tired, and a big wave buried them forever.

The people who were saved by him made a statue to his memory; he is considered like a hero, and his beautiful and great feat remains in the memory of many people.

I. Reading and listening comprehension.

1. Answer.

a. Name of the hero. _____.

b. Town where he lived. _____.

c. Place where he lived. _____.

d. Number of persons that he saved. _____.

2. He ran into the water because:

a. He wanted to swim. ____

b. He was very nervous. ____

c. The passengers were drowning. ____

d. The passengers were dancing. ____

3. Complete.

a. He lived near the _____.

b. The people were drowning,so he took his _____.

c. He fell in to the water _____ times.

d. They were _____ by a big wave.

e. People considered him like a _____.

II. Make new sentences. Use the new words.

a. He had a brave and intelligent horse.

b. _____ dog.

c. She _____.

d. _____ brother.

e. _____ clever and brilliant _____.

f. _____ father.

III. These groups of words are synonyms or antonyms; if antonyms, write a sentence with each group.

a. Near far from. _____.

b. Return come back. _____.

c. Big great. _____.

d. mind memory. _____.

e. brave coward. _____.

Sentences.

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

e. _____.

f. _____.

IV. write the past tense and the past participle of the following verb.

a. Live _____ _____ _____.

b. Crash _____ _____.

c. Take _____ _____.

d. Fall _____ _____.

e. Save _____ _____.

f. Drown _____ _____.

V. Answer these questions.

a. where did the hero live?

_____.

b. How many people did he save?

_____.

c. Why did he die?

_____.

d. How did the people thank him his action?

_____.

e. Do many people remember him?

_____.

VI. make these sentences negative; use the new words and change the underline ones.

a. He lived near the <u>beach</u>.

city:_____.

b. The ship crashed into a <u>rock</u>.

wall:_____.

c. He is considered a courageous man.

coward: _____ _____.

d. He took his horse immediately.

very late: _____.

e. Fourteen persons had been saved.

twenty: _____.

VII. Write five ways of transportation.

a. Ship.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

e. _____.

f. _____.

SELECTION 7

One sunny afternoon a rich young man was walking with his girlfriend near a river. There he saw a shepherd who was his friend, but he didn't greet him. when he and his girlfriend were crossing the bridge, his watch fell into the water; so he came back in a minute, and asked the shepherd to help him. The shepherd went to the river and found the watch in a very deep hole; then the rich man excused himself, and thanked the shepherd: The boy replied: " My friend, vanity is only vanity, and only by having a simple heart and living without pride can we find happiness!

I. reading and listening comprehension.

1. Look for:

a. Place: _____.

b. The thing lost by the rich boy: _____.

c. Characters of the selection:

_____ _____ _____.

2. The young man didn't greet his friend because:

a. He didn't see him. ____

b. He was very proud. ____

c. He was very kind. ____

d. He was in a hurry. ____

3. The watch was found by:

a. The rich young man. ____

b. His girlfriend ____

c. The firemen. ___

d. The shepherd boy. ___

II. Complete these sentences with one world.

a. The rich boy was walking with his _____.

b. He lost his watch when they were crossing the _____.

c. The shepherd _____ the watch in the river.

d. It was a _____ afternoon.

e. The rich boy _____ himself.

III. Are these statements true or false?

	True	False
a. The shepherd boy was poor.	___	___
b. The rich man lost his watch in the river.	___	___
c. The rich man thanked the shepherd.	___	___
d. The rich man was very vain.	___	___.
e. It was a rainy afternoon.	___	___

IV. Tell if these groups of words are synonims or antonyms, if synonyms write a sentence with each group.

a. Rich poor _____.

b. Friend enemy _____.

c. Reply answer _____.

d. Pride vanity _____.

Sentences.

a. _____.

b. _____.

V. Select the verb and write it on the line in its correct form.

a. The rich man and the shepherd __ _____ friends.
(to be - cry)

b. The rich man _____ his watch in the river.
(see - lose)

c. The shepherd _____ him.
(study - help)

VI. Answer these questions.

a. was the rich man very proud ?
_____.

b. What did he lose ?
_____ _____.

c. Where did he lose his watch ?
_____.

d. Did the shepherd help him ?
_____.

e. Was the shepherd a good friend ?
_____.

VII. Make new sentences. Use the new verbs given.

I want to <u>help</u> her.

a. __ _____ see _____.

b. _____ listen to _____.

c. _____ talk to _____.

d. Wilson _____.

e. Maria _____ invite _____.

SELECTION 8

Learning a new language is not easy, but it is important. Today there are many institutes and universities in which we can learn other languages. It is very important because if we know two or more languages we can also know a different culture; We wont have any trouble whenever we visit another country,whenever we read books written in those languages or even when we speak with tourists. Learning a new language is a better way to learn about the world and its people.

I.Answer.

a. What's so important?

_____.

b. Are there universities in which to learn other languages?

_____ _____.

c. Is learning a new language a better way to learn about the world and its people?

_____.

II. According to the selection write three adventages of learning a new language.

a. _____ ___.

b. _____.

c. _____.

III. Make new sentences. Use the new words.

Learning a new language is important.

a. _____ hard.

b. _____ easy.

c. _____ terrible.

d. _____ wonderful.

e. _____ interesting.

IV. Complete.

a. We can learn a foreing language in _____.

b. Whenever we visit other country we won't _____ any _____.

c. We also can _____ books in that _____.

d. It is a better way to _____ learn about the _____ and _____ people.

V. Indicate whether these statements are true or false.

	True	False
a. Learning a language is not easy.	___	___
b. If we learn a new language we can know more things.	___	___
c. There is only a language for all the people in the world.	___	___

VI. Tell if these groups of words are synonyms or antonyms.

a. Easy hard _____.

b. Other different _____.

c. Speak Talk to _____.

d. Country nation _____.

e. Language slang _____.

VII. Match the sentences from column(1) with their corresponing sentences in column (2).

a. If we know other language	1. we can listen to music.
b. If we have a radio	2. we can learn many things.
c. If we have money	3. people can understand us.
d. If we speak slowly	4. we can speak with others.
e. If we study very hard	5. we can buy many things.

IX. Make these sentences interrogative.

a. He can read that book.

_____.

b. We can dance tonight.

_____.

c. They can come when they want.

_____.

d. The teacher can do that exercise.

_____.

e. The child can take the medicine.

_____.

SELECTION 9

The poor old man was lying down on the sidewalk, he had a violin, but he was so old that he couldn't play it. He had a big hat to collect some coins, but it was empty. Suddenly three boys appeared, the old man begged them to give him a coin; they didn't have much money, but they asked the old man for the violin and began to play, sing and dance; many people gathered around them.

That was how the hat became full. The people gave him so many coins that the hat wasn't big enought to hold them all.

Reading and listening comprehension.

a. Instrument: _____.

b. Owner of the instrument: _____.

c. Helpers: _____.

2. Complete these sentences.

a. The beggar was _____ down on the _____.

b. He had a _____ with him, but he _____ play it.

c. The concert was given by _____.

d. The money was given by the _____.

3. He couldn't play the violin because:

a. He didn't know how to play it. ___

b. He was a little boy. ___

c. He was quite old. ___

4. The three young boys appeared and:

a. Presented the concert. ___

b. Stole the violin. ___

c. Gave a coin to the old man ___

5. When the old man gave them the violiv they:

a. Began to cry and to jump. ___

b. Began to weep and to shout. ___

c. Began to play and to sing. ___

6. Write four instruments.

Violin

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____.

d. _____.

7. Make new sentences.

a. The poor old man was weeping.

b. _____ _____laughing.

c. ___young girls _____.

d. ___children_____.

e. _____ in the street.

f. Thomas _____.

8. Change to future.

a. He had a violin.

_____.

b. He collected a lot of coins.

_____.

c. They asked him for the violin.

_____.

d. many people gathered around them.

_____.

9. Tell if these groups of words are synonyms or antonyms.

a. Old young _____.

b. Rich Wealthy _____.

c. Appear show up _____.

d. Full empty _____.

10. Make these sentences negative. Use the new words.

a. The old man was very poor.

rich: _____.

b. He had a hat to collect the money.

box: _____.

c. The hat was empty.

full: _____.

d. The three boys helped him.

steal: _____.

e. The people gave him a lot of money.

stones: _____.

SELECTION 10

Jack was a disobedient boy, last year he and his father were walking along the road going to town. His father saw a horseshoe on the ground and said to him; "Jack! pick up that horsesoe please."But the boy didin't obey him; so he pick it up and continued walking. When they got to town, the father sold the horseshoe and bought some oranges. It was a hot afternoon, and the sun was shining. When they were returning home, the father took an orange and began to eat it. Then Jack said to him: " Father, can you give me an orange?" The father took an orange and dropped it to the ground, and the boy had to bend to pick it up; the father repeated the action many times; so the boy learned a good lesson.

I. Reading and listening comprehension.

1. Place: _____.
2. Time: _____.
3. Climate: _____.

II. Choose the correct answer.

a. They were walking toward:

1. The road. ____
2. The city. ____
3. The town. ____
4. The country. ____

b. The father told him to:

1. Pick a horseshoe up. ____
2. Buy some oranges. ____
3. Sell the horseshoe. ____
4. Spend the money. ____

c. Jack said to his father:

1. Father: I want to kill you. ____
2. Father: I am very tired. ____.
3. Father: I want to help you. ____
4. Father: Can you give me an orange? ____

d. Are these statements true or false?

	True	False
1. Jack is a good son.	____	____
2. The father sold a horse.	____	____
3. He bouhgt only an orange.	____	____
4. The boy learned a good lesson.	____	____

e. Tell if these groups of words are synonyms or antonyms.

1. Obey disobey _____.
2. Raise drop _____.
3. Arrive reach _____.
4. Cold hot _____.
5. Many times several times _____.

f. Choose the best verb and write it on the line in its correct form.

1. Jack didn't _____ his father. (go - obey)
2. The father _____ the horseshoe. (buy - sell)

3. Jack _____ his father for an orange. (kill - ask)

4. He _____ him the orange. (steal-give)

g. Complete these sentences.

1. They were advancing toward the_____.

2. The horseshoe was on the_____.

3. The father bought the oranges in the _____ _.

4. Jack asked his father for an orange because he was _____.

h. Change to the present.

1. The father saw the horseshoe.

_____.

2. Jack didn't raise it.

_____.

3. The father sold the horseshoe.

_____.

4. Jack wasn't a good boy.

_____.

i. Write the past tense and the past participle of these verbs.

1. See _____ _____.

2. Raise _____ _____.

3. Eat _____ _____.

4. Bend _____ _____.

j. Answer these questions.

1. Were they walking toward the town or toward the city?

_____.

2. What did the father see on the ground?

_____.

3. Where did he sell the horseshoe?

_____.

4. What did the boy learn ?

_____.

k. Make new sentences using the new words.

1. The father began to eat.
2. _____ pray.
3. The son _____.
4. _____run.
5. _____walk.

L. Make these sentences into questions. Use do -does or did.

1. Jack pick up the horseshoe.

_____?

2. The father bought the oranges.

_____?

3. Jack took the orange.

_____?

4. They talk about the weather.

_____?

5. The father buys some fruit.

_____?

CONCLUSIONES

Estoy satisfecho de haber llevado a cabo la elaboraciòn de este manual para la enseñanza del Inglès como idioma de trascendental importancia, y de haber colaborado como un aporte a los textos ya existentes.

Dado que es una realidad, ya que despuès de haber estudiado y enseñado varios textos me he dado cuenta de un problema y es que en algunos de ellos los contenidos no siguen pasos lógicos y no queriendo seguir con la misma temática he seguido un método acumulativo y con pasos bien definidos en el desarrollo de los temas.

A medida que se avanza en el estudio y desarrollo de este texto se dará cuenta tanto el profesor como el estudiante de que el capítulo que se estudia es la base para el siguiente y de que a su vez ese siguiente es la base para el próximo de manera que el aprendizaje está repartido metodológica mente con ejemplos y ejercicios,pasos y lecturas que de seguro facilitan un aprendizaje más eficaz.

Como resultado de esta metodología estoy convencido plenamente debido a la experiencia que poseo de que los profesores y estudiantes que traten con este manual verán cumplidos sus deseos de enseñanza y aprendizaje;debo agregar que la meta y los objetivos propuestos al iniciar la elaboración de este libro están cumplidos en su totalidad.

Por ello lo presento a ustedes profesores y estudintes esperando que de su aplicación obtengan el mejor provecho.

VERB LIST

A. One form to present, past and past participle

Bet.....Bet.....Bet.

Cost.....Cost.....Cost.

Cut.....Cut.....Cut.

Hit.....Hit.....Hit.

Hurt.....Hurt.....Hurt.

Let.....Let.....Let.

Put.....Put.....Put.

Shut.....Shut.....Shut.

Wet.....Wet.....Wet.

B. The same form to past and to past participle.

Bend.....Bent.....Bent.

Bite.....Bit.....Bit.

Bring.....Brought.....Brought.

Build.....Built.....Built.

Buy.....Bought.....Bought.

Catch.....Caught.....Caught.

Feed.....Fed.....Fed.

Feel.....Felt.....Felt.

Fight.....Fought.....Fought.

Find.....Found.....Found.

Have has.....Had.....Had.

Hear.....Heard.....Heard.

Hold.....Held.....Held.

Keep.....Kept.....Kept.

Lead.....Led.....Led.

Leap.....Leapt.....Leapt.

Leave.....Left.....Left.

Lose.....Lost.....Lost.

Make.....Made.....Made.

Mean.....Ment.....Ment.

Pay.....Paid.....Paid.

Sell.....Sold.....Sold.

Send.....Sent.....Sent.

Shine.....Shone.....Shone.

Shoot.....Shot.....Shot.

Sit.....Sit.....Sit.

Sleep.....Slept.....Slept.

Speed.....Sped.....Sped.

Spend.....Spent.....Spent.

Teach.....Taught.....Taught.

Tell.....Told.....Told.

Understand.....Understood.....Understood.

Weep.....Wept.....Wept.

Win.....Won.....Won.

Wind.....wound.....Wound.

C. <u>One form to present and past participle</u>.

Become.....Became.....Become.

Come.....Came.....Come.

Run.....Ran.....Run.

D. Different forms in present, past and past participal.

Begin	Began	Begun.
Break	Broke	Broken.
Choose	Chose	Chosen.
Do	Did	Done.
Drink	Drank	Drunk.
Eat	Ate	Eaten.
Fall	Fell	Fallen.
Fly	Flew	Flown.
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten.
Draw	Drew	Drown.
Get	Got	Gotten.
Give	Gave	Given.
Go	went	Gone.
Grow	Grew	Grown.
Know	Knew	Known.
Lie	Lay	Lain.
Ride	Rode	Riden.
See	Saw	Seen.
Sing	Sang	Sung.
Speak	Spoke	Spoken.
Steal	Stole	Stolen.
Swim	Swam	Swum.
Take	Took	Taken.
Wake	Woke	Waked.
Write	Wrote	Written.

REGULAR VERBS

A. Past and past participal pronounced with "D".

Advise	Advised	Advised.
Answer	Answered	Answered.
Appear	Appeared	Appeared.
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived.
Bury	Buried	Buried.
Call	Called	Called.
Carry	Carried	Carried.
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned.
Close	Closed	Closed.
Consider	Considered	Considered.
Continue	Continued	Continued.
Compare	Compared	Compared.
Cross	Crossed	Crossed.
Cry	Cried	Cried.
Cure	Cured	Cured.
Change	Changed	Changed.
Dance	Danced	Danced.
Describe	Described	Described.
Discover	Discovered	Discovered.
Dress	Dressed	Dressed.
Enjoy	Enjoyed,	Enjoyed.
Explain	Explained	Explained.

Gather	Gathered	Gathered.
Happen	Happened	Happened.
Hurry	Hurried	Hurried.
Iron	Ironed	Ironed.
Kill	Killed	Killed.
Kiss	Kissed	Kissed.
Listen	Listened	Listened.
Learn	Learned	Learned.
Marry	Married	Married.
Name	Named	Named.
Notice	Noticed	Noticed.
Open	Opened	Opened.
Plan	Planned	Planned.
Play	Played	Played.
Pray	Prayed	Prayed.
Prefer	Prefered	Prefered.
Prepare	Prepared	Prepared.
Rain	Rained	Rained...
Raise	Raised	Raised.
Remember	Remembered	Remembered.
Reply	Replied	Replied.
Save	Saved	Saved...
Show	Showed	Showed.
Sign	Signed	Signed.
Stay	Stayed	Stayed.
Surprise	Surprised	Surprised .

Survive	Survived	Survived
Study	Studied	Studied
Try	Tried	Tried

B. Past and Past Participle Pronounced with T

Ask	Asked	Asked
Bake	Baked	Baked
Brush	Brushed	Brushed
Crash	Crashed	Crashed
Develop	Developed	Developed
Drop	Dropped	Dropped
Escape	Escapped	Escapped
Fish	Fished	Fished
Finish	Finished	Finished
Flunk	Flunked	Flunked
Help	Helped	Helped
Like	Liked	Liked
Live	Lived	Lived
Look	Looked	Looked
Match	Matched	Matched
Pick	Picked	Picked
Push	Pushed	Pushed
Reach	Reached	Reached
Talk	Talked	Talked
Walk	Walked	Walked

Wash	Washed	Washed
Watch	Watched	Watched
Work	Worked	Worked

C. Past and Past Participle pronounced with ID

Arrest	Arrested	Arrested
Collect	Collected	Collected
Greet	Greeted	Greeted
Hate	Hated	Hated
Invent	Invented	Invented
Lift	Lifted	Lifted
Need	Needed	Needed
Paint	Painted	Painted
Present	Presented	Presented
Pretend	Pretended	Pretended
Visit	Visited	Visited
Wait	Waited	waited
Want	Wanted	Wanted

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