

# TRAILS TO ENGLISH



Trails to english 3

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## **TRAILS TO ENGLISH 3 (TTE # 3)**

**So far and with the help of the previous books Trails to English number 1 and 2 the students have acquired the use of Survival English through many activities that have focused on building confidence and proficiency in a real environment.**

**The main purpose of “Trails to English # 3” is to guide students into a more advanced part of the program where they will demonstrate their skills in a complex manner.**

**TTE # 3 uses proven teaching methods ensuring intensive classes as well as practical. Teachers will aim at providing a student-centre learning atmosphere by emphasizing maximum student participation in all communication activities.**

**Each chapter is designed to guarantee the use of a wide range of teaching approaches, using only authentic and current materials, and aim to assist the students in gaining the necessary skills needed in real-life situations. TTE #3 focuses in the use of the four main skill areas of English - listening, speaking, reading and writing. Naturally, grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary development are also important aspects of our courses.**

**We express gratitude to the teachers who are compromised in helping students in their process of acquiring English as their Second Language, especially to those who have helped us by proofreading this book. Specially to:**

**Julia Coral, Claire Cosgrove, Biena DePeña, Miguel Lopez, Rube Palacios.**

**The techniques used to come up with the IDEM method are:**

**Elicitation.  
Vanishing.**

**Choral Intonation Practice.  
Positive Suggestion.  
Interaction.  
Role Playing.  
Commands to direct behavior.  
Action Sequence.  
Students Self Correction.  
Conversation Practice.  
Fill in the Blanks Exercises.  
Comprehension Reading**

# *UNIT 1*

Prepositions of Place &

Prepositions of Time

# PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

## IN-ON-AT

 Read the following examples.

	MEANING	EXAMPLES
<b>IN</b>	<i>Inside of a general location</i>  <i>Countries</i>  <i>States</i>  <i>Cities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ I worked <i>in the bank</i>.</li><li>♦ I studied English <i>in Venezuela</i>.</li><li>♦ I bought a house <i>in New York</i>.</li><li>♦ She ran the marathon <i>in Bethpage</i>.</li></ul>
<b>ON</b>	<i>The surface of a location</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ I left my keys <i>on the desk</i>.</li><li>♦ I walked <i>on Hilton Avenue</i>.</li><li>♦ I drove <i>on the expressway</i>.</li></ul>
<b>AT</b>	<i>Specific locations</i>  <i>Specific addresses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ I learned English <i>at TTE Language Center</i>.</li><li>♦ She worked <i>at Robbie's store</i>.</li><li>♦ I lived <i>at 1155 Dix Hills Road</i>.</li></ul>

*\*Students must give examples.*

# Let's review



Read the following sentences.

**IN** is used for internal locations, countries, cities, or states.

1. Sheila cleaned the bathrooms *in the restaurant* and Arnold painted the doors *in the building*.
2. Dona stayed *in Argentina* for three months.
3. My friends had a celebration *in Barranquilla*.
4. The professor invited us to the college *in Chicago*.

**ON** is used for the surface of a location.

1. The young boy drove fast *on Jersey Street*.
2. The detective saw a suspicious man *on Third Avenue*.
3. Keyla and Raymond left the bottles *on the table* after they drank tequila.
4. Jennifer fell down *on the stage* last night.

**AT** is used for specific locations and addresses.

1. Armando was a manager *at McDonald's* for six years.
2. Juliet had an accident *at 33 West End Avenue*.
3. Tiffany did her internship *at Queens College*.
4. Isabella lived *at 50-3B Ridgewood Street* for many years.

# Let's practice



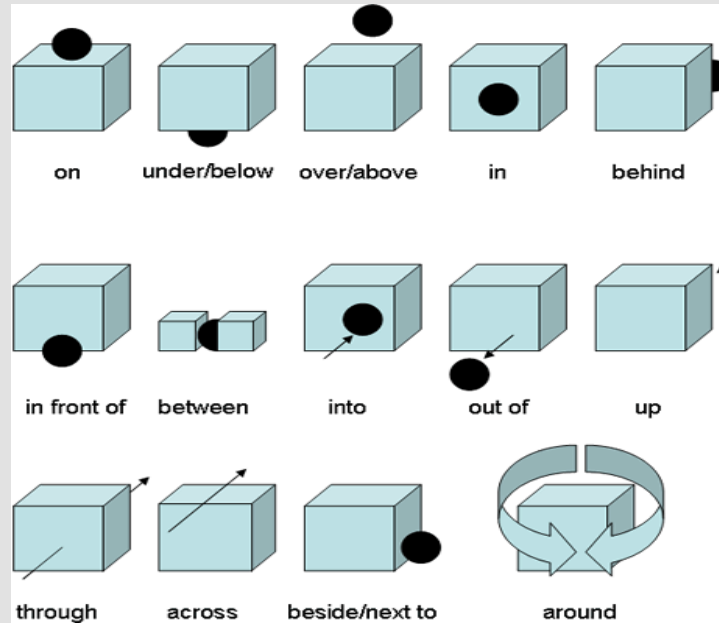
Write the correct preposition in the blanks.

1. The children play \_\_\_\_\_ the school.
2. The Major planned the concert \_\_\_\_\_ Madison Square Garden.
3. We learned Grammar \_\_\_\_\_ TTE Language Center.
4. The dog runs \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
5. The crazy man sang \_\_\_\_\_ the stage.
6. Johanna forgot her files \_\_\_\_\_ the office.
7. Joshua saved his money \_\_\_\_\_ NY United Bank.
8. They bought some food \_\_\_\_\_ Bairrada Restaurant.
9. The police officer stopped the car \_\_\_\_\_ Main street.
10. Charles and Julie fought \_\_\_\_\_ the bar.
11. The priest celebrated the mass \_\_\_\_\_ St. Luke's Church.
12. My mother-in-law stayed \_\_\_\_\_ Hilton Hotel.
13. We pushed the car \_\_\_\_\_ Jackson Road.
14. The teachers went to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ 239 North Shore Avenue.



# Prepositions of Place

- ♦ See the pictures and then repeat.

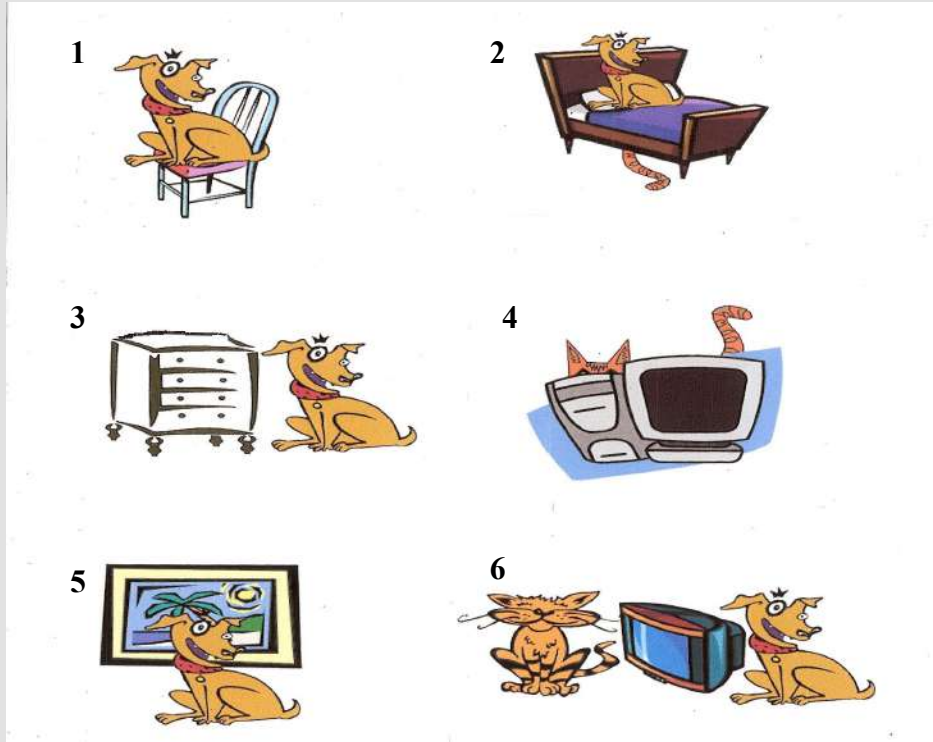


  Read the following sentences.

1. Fernando left his keys on the desk.
2. She placed the pictures above the chimney.
3. The cats jumped over the wall.
4. The Christian Church was across the street.
5. Martha sat down behind Dario.
6. Laura stood up beside me during the show.
7. My boss parked his car in the garage every morning.
8. Jennifer had some candies under her bed.
9. Last week, I drove my car between two big trucks.
10. I worked in front of Taco Bell restaurant for five years.

# Let's practice

 Answer the questions by using the correct preposition.



1. *Where is the dog sitting?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. *Where do you see the cat's tail?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. *Where is the dog standing?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. *Where do you see the computer?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. *Where do you see the picture?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

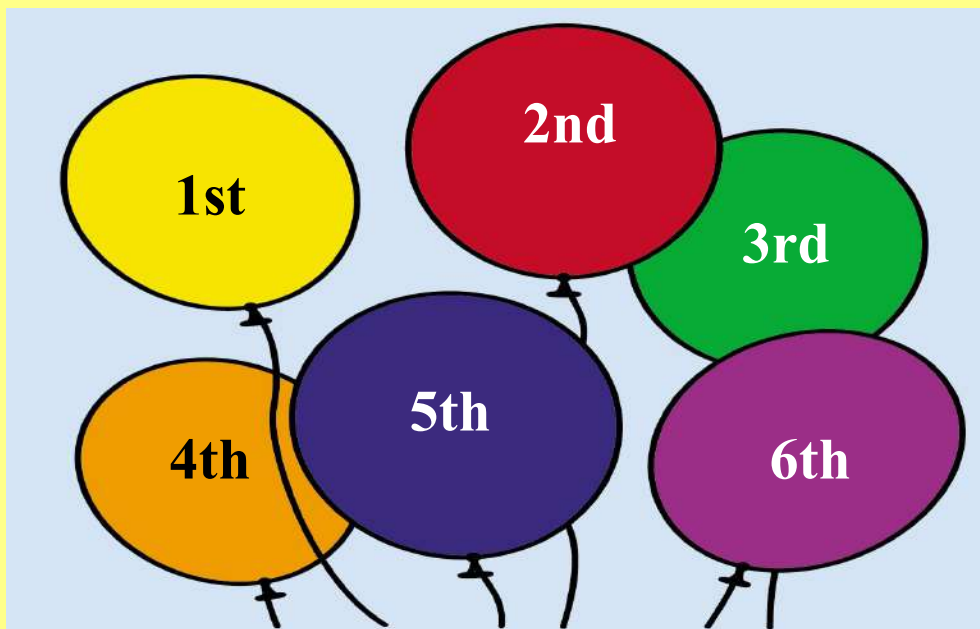
6. *Where do you see the television?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

1) On 2) Under 3) Next to 4) In front of 5) Behind 6) Between

# ORDINAL NUMBERS

**Ordinal numbers** are used to indicate order or position in relation to other numbers. All ordinal numbers possess a suffix: -st, -nd, -rd, or -th. See the following picture.



📖📖 Read the examples below.

1. I was the first in the meeting.
2. We won the second place in the competition.
3. My father crashed his third car.
4. Luisa received her fourth recognition certificate.
5. They got the fifth turn in the list.
6. My teacher taught sixth grade before.

# ORDINAL NUMBERS

Remember that the ordinal numbers possess a suffix: -st, -nd, -rd, -th. See the following chart.

 Let's read.

#	Ordinal	#	Ordinal
<i>1st</i>	<b>First</b>	<i>20th</i>	<b>Twentieth</b>
<i>2nd</i>	<b>Second</b>	<i>21st</i>	<b>Twenty-first</b>
<i>3rd</i>	<b>Third</b>	<i>22nd</i>	<b>Twenty-second</b>
<i>4th</i>	<b>Fourth</b>	<i>23rd</i>	<b>Twenty-third</b>
<i>5th</i>	<b>Fifth</b>	<i>24th</i>	<b>Twenty-fourth</b>
<i>6th</i>	<b>Sixth</b>	<i>25th</i>	<b>Twenty-fifth</b>
<i>7th</i>	<b>Seventh</b>	<i>26th</i>	<b>Twenty-sixth</b>
<i>8th</i>	<b>Eighth</b>	<i>27th</i>	<b>Twenty-seventh</b>
<i>9th</i>	<b>Ninth</b>	<i>28th</i>	<b>Twenty-eighth</b>
<i>10th</i>	<b>Tenth</b>	<i>29th</i>	<b>Twenty-ninth</b>
<i>11th</i>	<b>Eleventh</b>	<i>30th</i>	<b>Thirtieth</b>
<i>12th</i>	<b>Twelfth</b>	<i>40th</i>	<b>Fortieth</b>
<i>13th</i>	<b>Thirteenth</b>	<i>50th</i>	<b>Fiftieth</b>
<i>14th</i>	<b>Fourteenth</b>	<i>60th</i>	<b>Sixtieth</b>
<i>15th</i>	<b>Fifteenth</b>	<i>70th</i>	<b>Seventieth</b>
<i>16th</i>	<b>Sixteenth</b>	<i>80th</i>	<b>Eightieth</b>
<i>17th</i>	<b>Seventeenth</b>	<i>90th</i>	<b>Ninetieth</b>
<i>18th</i>	<b>Eighteenth</b>	<i>100th</i>	<b>One hundredth</b>
<i>19th</i>	<b>Nineteenth</b>	<i>1000th</i>	<b>One thousandth</b>

# Where ....?

👤 Let's read.

**Jennifer Stewart lives at 65 Eighth Street, Charlotte.**

**She is a busy and friendly woman. She always buys a**

**cup of coffee and a sandwich at Nathan's Café *on 7th***

***street*. Then, she must go to Hudson Community Hos-**

**pital *on 6th Avenue*. She is a nurse there and works until 4 P.M. After**

**work, she stops by the church *on 1st Avenue* because she volunteers to**

**teach a group of children how to read. Before she goes back home, she**

**picks up her sister Leticia at John Klein's Office *on 4th Avenue* and**

**Broadway Road. After that, they go to the gym *on 5th Avenue* and**

**Main Street. They work out for two hours. By the time they leave the**

**gym, there is a lot of traffic *on 5th Avenue* so, Jennifer prefers to take**

**Magnolia Avenue as a detour. In the evenings, Jennifer likes to watch**

**the news and read a little bit. She usually sleeps at 12 A.M.**



# Let's practice



Answer the questions about Jennifer routine. Use complete answers.

1. Where does Jennifer live?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Where does Jennifer buy a cup of coffee?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where is Nathan's Café located?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Where does Jennifer work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Until what time does Jennifer work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. What does Jennifer do after work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Why does Jennifer stop by the church?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Who does Jennifer pick up at John Klein's Office?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Where do Jennifer and Leticia go together?

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Which street does Jennifer take to go back home?

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Let's practice

👤 Read the following examples.

**A:** Where does Peter park his car?

**B:** He parks his car *in* the garage.



**A:** Where did you place the new plasma TV?

**B:** I placed it *over* the fireplace.



**A:** Where do you work on weekends?

**B:** I work *close to* the hospital.



**A:** Where did you leave your binders?

**B:** I left them *under* the desk.



 Use the prepositions in the box to answer the questions.



A. Close to   B. Behind   C. Between   D. Far from   E. In front of

**A. Where did Mark put his glasses?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Where did Dana have the cup of coffee?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Where did Dana sit during the meeting?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Where did Mark park his car?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**E. Where did John have the laptop?**

\_\_\_\_\_.



# PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

## IN-ON-AT

 Read the following examples.

	MEANING	EXAMPLES
<b>IN</b>	<i>Months of the year</i> <i>Years</i> <i>Seasons</i> <i>States of the day</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ I celebrated my graduation <i>in May</i>.</li><li>♦ My parents came to the USA <i>in 1990</i>.</li><li>♦ Bob taught English <i>in winter</i>.</li><li>♦ I relaxed <i>in the evening</i>.</li></ul>
<b>ON</b>	<i>Days of the week</i> <i>Specific dates</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ I did laundry <i>on Saturday</i>.</li><li>♦ Last year, I studied <i>on Wednesdays</i>.</li><li>♦ The United States celebrates Independence Day <i>on July the 4th</i>.</li></ul>
<b>AT</b>	<i>Specific time</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Robert finishes his job <i>at 5 P.M. every day</i>.</li><li>♦ I began my workout <i>at 3:30 P.M.</i></li><li>♦ Charles called me up <i>at 1 A.M.</i></li></ul>

*\*Students must give examples.*

# IN as a preposition of time

 Read the following sentences.

**IN** is used with months of the year.

1. I had a great party *in December*.
2. The United States celebrates Thanksgiving Day *in November*.
3. My boyfriend loves to visit his country *in August*.

**IN** is used with seasons.

1. I would love to go to the Galapagos Island *in summer*.
2. My boss always makes a big party *in winter*.
3. She always goes to the city *in fall*.

**IN** is used with states of the day.

1. He works out at the gym *in the morning*.
2. Marco and Jennifer studied *in the afternoon*.
3. Laura and I did not like to work *in the evening*.

**IN** is used with years.

1. My mother was born *in 1955*.
2. We got married *in 1989*.
3. She came to the USA *in 1992*.

**PRACTICE: Answer the questions below. Use the information given.**

**When did Susan graduate from her ESL program?**

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**When did you visit the Statue of Liberty the last time?**

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---

**When did you go to the beach?**

---

---



**July 24th**



**February 11th**

**When did you celebrate your anniversary?**

---

---

# ON as a preposition of time



Read the following sentences.

**ON** is used with days of the week.

1. Martha have a date *on Wednesday*.
2. I usually visit my parents *on Mondays*.
3. Carol and Jason go to the park *on Friday*.
4. They practice in the field *on Saturdays*.

**ON** is used with specific dates.

1. The United States celebrates the Independence Day *on July the 4th* .
2. Marie and Tom became parents *on August the 15th*.
3. We had presentations *on September the 21st*.
4. The Congress approved a new law *on January the 17th*.



Answer the following questions.

1. When do you work?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. When did you go to the Laundromat?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. When do you celebrate Christmas?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. When did you come to the USA?

\_\_\_\_\_.



Answer the following questions.

1. When did Rose run in the marathon?

\_\_\_\_\_.



2. When did Daniel and Karen wash their car?

\_\_\_\_\_.



3. When did you wear costumes?

\_\_\_\_\_.



4. When did Pamela go to the ballet?

\_\_\_\_\_.



5. When did Martin study English?

\_\_\_\_\_.



# AT as a preposition of time

**AT** is used for specific time.



**5:30 A.M.**

**I get up *at 5:30 A.M.* every day.**

 Read the following sentences.

1. I was driving at 8 A.M. when an accident happened on the expressway.
2. My boyfriend calls me up at 8 P.M. every day after he finishes his job.
3. My father took his medicine at 1:20 P.M. yesterday but; he did not take it today.
4. The flight departs at 12 A.M. All passengers should be at the airport on time.
5. My parents went to church at 10 A.M. and came back at 4 P.M.
6. Georgina and Flora finished the garage sale at 6 P.M.

# Let's practice



Answer the following questions.

1. What time did you get up last week?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What time did you go to your job yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What time did you take a shower this morning?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What time did you have your break today?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What time did you sleep last Sunday?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. What time did you cook last Friday?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. What time did you attend English classes last month?

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. What time did you call up your family?

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. What time did you drink coffee?

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework

📖📖 Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

## LAURA'S GIRLS

There are special memories to mention about my family. First of all, I am Laura and my husband is Cesar. We got married \_\_\_\_\_ August 17, 1987. We lived \_\_\_\_\_ Bogota, Colombia for 2 years. Then, we moved to the USA.

My first daughter is Anna. She was born \_\_\_\_\_ New York. Anna was born \_\_\_\_\_ March 17, 1990. After she was born, I could only take care of her half of the day



because by that time, my mother-in-law came to help me. Two years after, my second daughter Fabiola was born. Her birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ May. She was born \_\_\_\_\_ North Shore Hospital. She was the only baby who was crying for a whole night. That was funny because the nurses and doctors thought she was sick but she was hungry. When we came back home with Fabiola, Anna was excited and wanted to sleep \_\_\_\_\_ her bedroom. When they started going to school, they were happy because they met other children. Both of them studied \_\_\_\_\_ Cherry Lane School.

Finally, my third daughter is Helen. She was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1997. She is very sweet. She likes to play. Anna and Fabiola always want her to jump \_\_\_\_\_ the bed but we explained to them that it could be dangerous. So, they played in the backyard. My husband and I love them a lot. They are the reason for us to live.





*Answer the questions about the reading “Laura’s Girls.”*

**1. When did Laura and Cesar get married?**

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**2. What are the names of Laura’s daughters?**

---

**3. When was Anna born?**

---

**4. Where was Fabiola born?**

---

**5. Where did Anna and Fabiola study?**

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**6. Why were Anna and Fabiola happy when they started going to school?**

---

**7. When was Helen born?**

---

**8. Where did Anna, Fabiola and Helen play?**

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**9. Who are the most important people to Laura and Cesar?**

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# *UNIT 2*

# Future tense

# Simple Future

Simple Past

Simple Present

Simple Future

Yesterday

Today

Tomorrow



Excuse me Bryan.

Are you going to present your project ?

*Yes Michael.*

*No, I am not going to present it.*



Will you cook tonight ?

*No, I won't.*

# WILL

**Will emphasizes a promise and a prediction in future.**

 Read the following sentences.

<i>subject</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>main verb</i>	<i>object</i>
<b>I</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>wash</b>	<b>my clothes next week.</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>use</b>	<b>your new dress tomorrow.</b>
<b>She</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>go</b>	<b>to the mall next Friday.</b>
<b>He</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>drive</b>	<b>slowly next time.</b>
<b>The dog</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>play</b>	<b>with the toys tonight.</b>
<b>We</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>speak</b>	<b>English well in a few months.</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>buy</b>	<b>in the supermarket.</b>
<b>They</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>visit</b>	<b>us next Christmas.</b>
<b>Robert</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>travel to</b>	<b>the Dominican Republic.</b>
<b>Charles</b>	<b>will</b>	<b>finish</b>	<b>High School in June.</b>

*\*Students must give examples.*

# Expressions

 Read the following examples.



Kate will attend that meeting  
*next summer.*

Carl will propose to his  
girlfriend *tomorrow.*



We will celebrate our  
graduation *next year.*



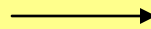
# Let's practice



Write examples in simple future. Use the pictures presented.

Example:

John *will work out* next Friday in the gym.



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# Negative Form

## Will not = Won't

 Read the following sentences.

<i>subject</i>	<i>will not (won't)</i>	<i>main verb</i>	<i>object</i>
I	will not (won't)	go	to church tomorrow.
You	will not (won't)	see	your brother next week.
She	will not (won't)	cook	tonight.
He	will not (won't)	run	this afternoon.
It	will not (won't)	snow	at midnight.
We	will not (won't)	forget	the keys in the office.
You	will not (won't)	read	in the library at 5 P.M.
They	will not (won't)	drink	tequila in the party.
Jacky	will not (won't)	sweep	the floors.

*\*Students must give examples.*

# Let's practice



*Change the following statements into negative form.*

**1. Rose will watch some movies with her children.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Rachel will do her laundry at 3:30 P.M.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Carol will sing tonight.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Anthony will swim at the beach next Saturday.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Iris will bake a delicious cake.**

\_\_\_\_\_.



*Change the following sentences into simple future tense.*

**1. I work in summer.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. He drives to his job.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. The dog plays in the backyard.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. You dress up for every special occasion.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. They travel to Colombia every year.**

\_\_\_\_\_.



# Yes-No Questions

 Read the following conversations.

1. **A: Will you come to the party tonight?**

*B: No, I will not come to the party tonight.*

*B: No, I won't.*

**A: Will you meet with us tomorrow?**

*B: Yes, I will meet with you tomorrow.*

*Yes, I will.*

2. **A: Will you type the information in your job?**

*B: No, I will not type the information in my job.*

*B: No, I won't.*

**A: Will you type the information in the lab class?**

*B: Yes, I will type the information in the lab class.*

*Yes, I will.*

3. **A: Will you bring food next Sunday?**

*B: No, I will not bring food next Sunday.*

*B: No, I won't.*

**A: Will you set up the tables next Sunday?**

*B: Yes, I will set up the tables next Sunday.*

*Yes, I will.*

# Let's practice

 Answer the following conversations.

1. **A: Will you fix the motorcycle tomorrow?**

*B: No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

**A: Will you call up the mechanic tomorrow?**

*B: Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **A: Will you cash your check this afternoon?**

*B: No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

**A: Will you deposit your check in your account?**

*B: Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **A: Will you send any letters to the manager?**

*B: No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

**A: Will you fax some forms to the manager?**

*B: Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

# Who will...?

**Rachel: will you do the dishes?**

**No, I won't.**



**Jessie will.**

**Who will do the dishes?**

 **Read the following examples.**

**1) Mary: Excuse me Helen, will you clean up the closet tonight?**

**Helen: No, I will not clean it up / No, I won't.**

**Mary: Who will clean up the closet tonight?**

**Helen: Karen will.**

**2) Jason: Excuse me Brian, will you work overtime?**

**Brian: No, I will not work overtime / No, I won't.**

**Jason: Who will work overtime?**

**Brian: Paul will.**

# Let's practice

*Answer the following conversations.*

**1) A: Excuse me Carol, will you bake cakes?**

**B: No,** \_\_\_\_\_

**A: Who** \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ . (Rose)

**2) A: Excuse me Josh, will you sweep the rooms?**

**B: No,** \_\_\_\_\_

**A: Who** \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ . (Raymond)

**3) A: Excuse me Xavier, will you give a speech tomorrow?**

**B: No,** \_\_\_\_\_

**A: Who** \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ . (Grace)

# GOING TO...

To be going to + (verb) indicates a plan to be done in future.

 Read the following story.

This is what I *am going to do* on my next vacation. First, I *am going to make* a reservation in the best hotel for my family and



I. Also, I *am going to* ask for rooms with a beautiful view. Then, I *am going to take* a walk with my daughters and we *are going to play* and build



sandcastles together. Moreover, my wife and I *are going to swim* at the beach and tan a little

bit. After that, I *am going to eat* delicious

Caribbean food with all of them. In addition to that, I *am going to invite*

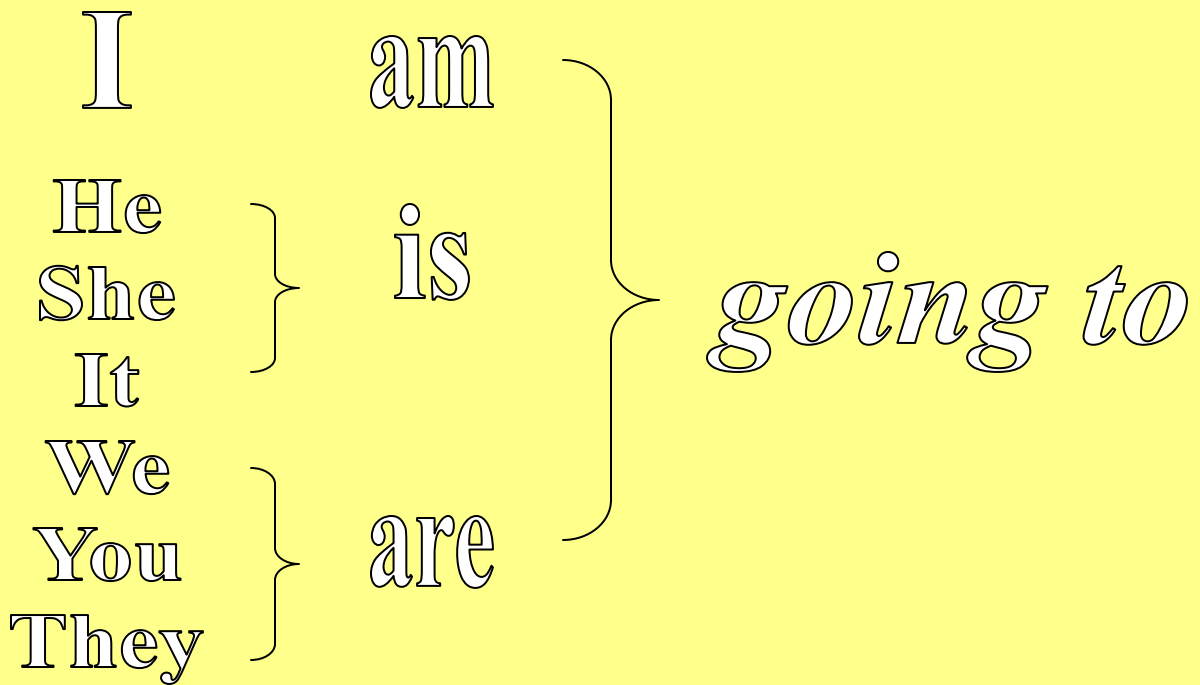
my wife to the casino. Then we *are going to have* a

romantic dinner and sing our favorite songs in

the karaoke. Finally, we *are going to sleep* late.



# Affirmative Form

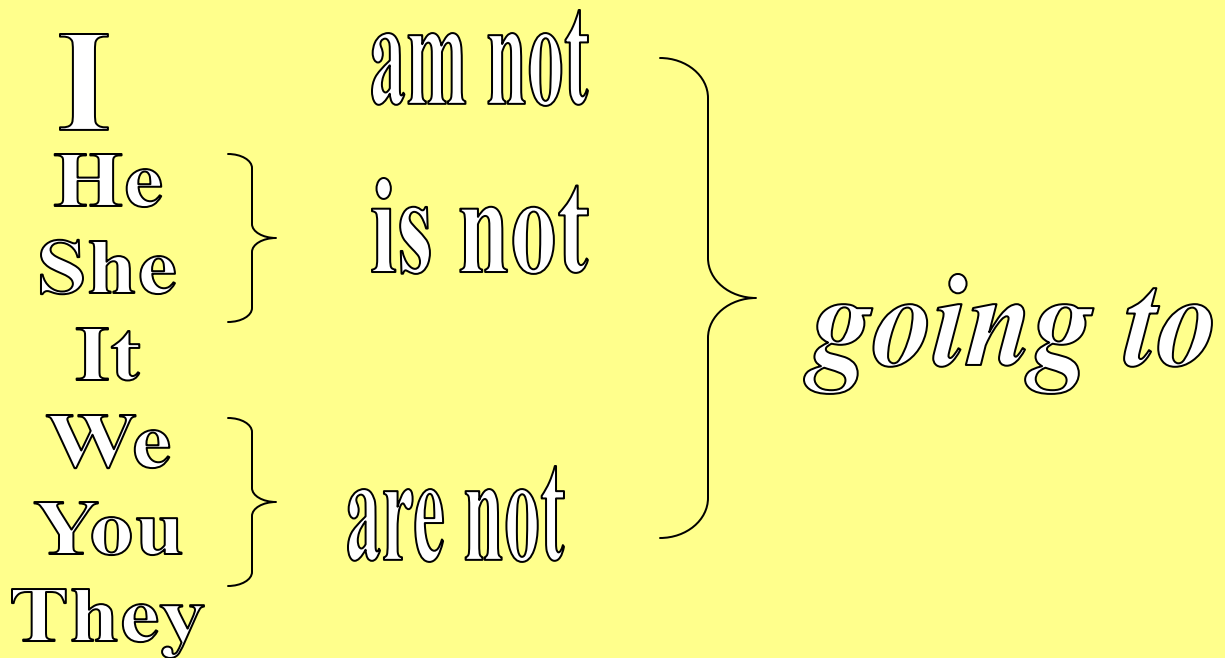


<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb to be</i>	<i>Going to</i>	<i>Main verb</i>	<i>Object</i>
<b>I</b>	<b>am</b>	<b>going to</b>	<b>study</b>	<b>English.</b>


 Let's read the sentences below.

1. **I *am going to* take my vacation next summer.**
2. **You *are going to* attend the training next month.**
3. **He *is going to* work at night this week.**
4. **It *is going to* rain in the afternoon.**
5. **We *are going to* speak English soon.**
6. **They *are going to* walk at Eisenhower Park.**

# Negative Form



<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb to be</i>	<i>Going to</i>	<i>Main verb</i>	<i>Object</i>
She	is not	going to	cook	tonight.

 Let's read the sentences below.

1. I *am not going to* make quesadillas tomorrow.
2. You *are not going to* miss any class.
3. He *is not going to* play baseball this season.
4. The dog *is not going to* run at the beach.
5. We *are not going to* celebrate our anniversary.
6. They *are not going to* drink beer in the bar.

# Affirmative and Negative Sentences

 Read the following sentences.

1. ***I am going to*** buy clothes next weekend but ***I am not going to*** buy shoes.
2. ***You are going to*** travel to your country next week but ***you are not going to*** visit your friends.
3. ***He is going to*** drive a limousine but ***he is not going to*** drive it fast.
4. ***She is going to*** cook delicious food for her husband but ***she is not going to*** eat much.
5. ***We are going to*** have an exam tomorrow but ***we are not going to*** leave early.
6. ***They are going to*** celebrate their anniversary but ***they are not going to*** have a big party.
7. ***The teacher is going to*** teach a new topic but ***he is not going to*** give us a lot of homework.

*\*Students must give examples.*



# Let's practice



Complete the following sentences.

**Example:**

*I am going to clean up my closet but I am not going to trash old clothes.*

**1. I am going to buy groceries next weekend but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. She is going to cash her check next Friday but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. He is going to paint his house next weekend but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. We are going to relax on our next vacation but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. They are going to fix the motorcycles in the garage but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Lourdes is going to sing in the concert but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Diana and Patty are going to mop the floors but**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Yes-No Questions

*Sarah, are you going to go to the party with Peter?*

No, I am not going to go to the party with him.



What about you Dylan?



*Complete the following conversation.*

**A:** Are you going to drive fast on the expressway?

**B:** No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** Are you going to drive carefully on the expressway?

**B:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

# Let's Practice



*Answer the following conversations.*

**1) A: Are you going to fish next weekend?**

**B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A: Are you going to paint your house next weekend?**

**B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**2) A: Are you going to prepare spicy food?**

**B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A: Are you going to order any food?**

**B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**3) A: Are you going to do laundry tonight?**

**B: No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A: Are you going to sing in the karaoke tonight?**

**B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.**

# Who is going to..?

Kevin, are you going to pick up your toys today?

No, I am not.



Who is going to pick them up?

You are.

 *Read the following examples.*

1) **John:** Excuse me Laura, are you going to review our projects?

**Laura:** No, I am not.

**John:** Who is going to review our projects?

**Laura:** You are.

2) **Sebastian:** Excuse me Heidi, are you going to bring the sodas?

**Heidi:** No, I am not.

**Sebastian:** Who is going to bring the sodas?

**Heidi:** You are.

# Let's practice



*Answer the following conversations.*

1) **Patricia:** Excuse me Martha, are you going to work overtime today?

**Martha:** No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Patricia:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?

**Martha:** \_\_\_\_\_.

2) **Maru:** Excuse me Britney, are you going to cut the fruit?

**Britney:** No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Maru:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?

**Britney:** \_\_\_\_\_.

3) **Bianca:** Excuse me Xavier, are you going to look for the information?

**Xavier:** No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Bianca:** Who \_\_\_\_\_?

**Xavier:** \_\_\_\_\_.

# Let's talk


**Alex: will you organize your room today?**



**And who will organize it?**

**No, I won't.**

**Mom will.**

 Let's practice in groups.

**A: Will you wash the car tomorrow?**

**B: No, I will not wash the car tomorrow.**

**No, I won't.**

**A: Who will wash the car tomorrow?**

**B: Marco will**

**C: Who is going to wash the car tomorrow?**

**B: You are.**

**C: Am I?**

**B: Of course.**

**C: Oh! All right.**

# Time to practice



Complete the following conversations.

1) A: Will you mop the floor?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Who will \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ . (Jacky)

C: *Who is going to mop the floor?*

B: You \_\_\_\_\_.

C: A \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Of \_\_\_\_\_.

C: *Oh!* \_\_\_\_\_.

2) A: Will you sell apple pies in the festival?

B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Who will \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ . (Marcela)

C: *Who is going to sell apple pies in the festival?*

B: You \_\_\_\_\_.

C: A \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Of \_\_\_\_\_.

C: *Oh!* \_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework



Answer the following dialogue.

**Hello.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**How are you?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fine, excuse me.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**May I ask you some questions?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Do you work?**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Where do you work? (R&M repair shop)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**When do you work there? (weekends)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Does your sister study English?**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Where does your sister study English? (the school)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**When does she study there? (Mondays)**

\_\_\_\_\_.





Answer the following dialogue.

**A: Will you help me on my project?**

**B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A: Who will \_\_\_\_\_?**

**B: \_\_\_\_\_.** (Luis)

***C: Who is going to help you on your project?***

**B: You \_\_\_\_\_.**

***C: A \_\_\_\_\_?***

**B: Of \_\_\_\_\_.**

***C: Oh! \_\_\_\_\_.***

**Nice to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_.**

# *UNIT 3*

Would like to &

Used to

# Would like to...

Would like to emphasizes a wish or a desire in future.



*Andrea*

📖📖 Read the following examples.

- 1) *Andrea would like to learn English very well.*
- 2) *Andrea would like to make a lot of money.*
- 3) *Andrea would like to buy a beautiful BMW.*
- 4) *Andrea would like to save some money.*
- 5) *Andrea would like to study a career.*
- 6) *Andrea would like to help others.*

## AFFIRMATIVE FORM

 Read the following examples.

1. I would like to make more money.
2. You would like to see your parents soon.
3. She would like to have a spa massage this weekend.
4. He would like to date a famous lady.
5. The dog would like to sleep in my bed.
6. We would like to spend a lot of money every weekend.
7. You would like to hike in the mountains.
8. They would like to dance samba at Rio de Janeiro's Carnival.

 Answer the following question.

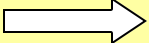
**What would you like to do in the USA?**

1) \_\_\_\_\_.

2) \_\_\_\_\_.


3) \_\_\_\_\_.

## NEGATIVE FORM

**Would not like to**  **Wouldn't like to**

 *Read the following examples.*

1. I would not like to work overtime.
2. You would not like to pay too much rent.
3. She wouldn't like to clean the house every day.
4. He wouldn't like to meet with his mother-in-law every Sunday.
5. We would not like to wait for a bus on a rainy day.
6. They wouldn't like to get up at 5 A.M.
7. Michael wouldn't like to fill up the gas tank many times a week.
8. Shania and Jonathan would not like to turn off the TV at 7 P.M.

 *Write three sentences in negative form.*

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

# Wh- words + Would like to

What..?  
When...?



Where..?  
Who..?



 Read the following examples.

1. What would you like to do on your day off?

*I would like to sleep all day.*

2. What would you like to eat when you visit your country?

*I would like to eat ceviche.*

3. Where would you like to travel on your next vacation?

*I would like to travel to Rio de Janeiro.*


4. When would you like to visit your family?

*I would like to visit them in August.*

5. Who would you like to see again?


*I would like to see my grandmother again.*

# Time to practice

 Let's read the following paragraph.



*For my next birthday, I would like to meet with all my friends because they are very special to me. Also, I would like to eat a lot of seafood. I would like to visit my favorite place which is the beach. There, I would like to build sandcastles. Moreover, I would like to swim for a little while and to walk on the sand. In the evening, I would like to have dinner with my family. I would like to dance and sing with them. In addition to that, I would like to call up my grandmother who lives in my country and can't be with me that day. I would like to see her too.*

 Let's write about you. What would you like to do on your birthday?

---

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---

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# Let's practice



Answer the following questions.

**1. What would you like to do in five years from now?**

---

**2. What would you like to achieve in this country?**

---

**3. Where would you like to live in twenty years from now?**

---

**4. Where would you like to travel next summer?**

---

**5. Who would you like to advise?**

---

**6. Who would you like to live in this country with ?**

---

**7. When would you like to go back to your country?**

---

**8. When would you like to take your day off?**

---



# Homework



Write some questions and the answers.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. What time \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. When \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Used to...

Used to emphasizes a past habit.



📖 Read the following examples.

*When I lived in El Salvador...*

1. *I used to ride horses every day.*
2. *I used to feed the hens at my grandfather's house.*
3. *I used to eat delicious cornmade pupusas.*
4. *I used to swim and play in the river with all my friends.*


📝 What did you use to do in your country?

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.

# Time to practice

 Read the following examples.

1. I *used to hang out* every Friday when I was young.
2. You *used to drink* a lot of hot chocolate in winter.
3. She *used to cook* for her family every day.
4. He *used to send* letters to his wife when she lived in her country.
5. The dog *used to sleep* in the backyard.
6. We *used to speak* Spanish.
7. They *used to drive* a big truck every week.

 Write a sentence with each personal pronoun.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_.

# Yes-No Questions

Did you use to speak English?

*No, I didn't use to speak English.*

Did you use to eat American food?

*Yes, I did.*



 Read the following conversation.

**A:** Excuse me Dana.

**B:** *Yes Allison.*

**A:** Did you use to write in English?

**B:** *No, I did not use to write in English.*

**B:** *No, I didn't.*

**A:** Did you use to write only Chinese?

**B:** *Yes, I used to write only Chinese.*

**B:** *Yes, I did.*

# Let's practice

 Answer the following dialogues.

**1. Did you use to play baseball?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_./ No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you use to play soccer?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_./ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Did you use to buy food in delis?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_./ No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you use to eat homemade food?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_./ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Did you use to read in English?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_./ No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you use to read in Spanish?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_./ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Did you use to take the train?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_./ No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you use to walk home?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_./ Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

# What as an action

 Read the following examples.

**1. Did you use to cook on Saturdays?**

*No, I did not use to cook on Saturdays. / No, I didn't.*

**What did you use to do on Saturdays?**

*I used to eat out on Saturdays.*

**2. Did you use to study in the university?**

*No, I did not use to study in the university. / No, I didn't.*

**What did you use to do?**

*I used to work full time.*

**3. Did you use to drive a car in your country?**

*No, I did not use to drive a car in my country. / No, I didn't.*

**What did you use to do in your country?**

*I used to take the bus in my country.*

**4. Did you use to call up your family every week?**

*No, I did not use to call them up every week. / No, I didn't.*

**What did you use to do every week?**

*I used to jog in the park every week.*

# Time to practice

 Answer the following dialogues.

**1) Did you use to hang out every Saturday with your friends?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**What did you use to do every Saturday? (do/ laundry)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2) Did you use to go to church on Sundays?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**What did you use to do on Sundays? (buy/ groceries)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3) Did you use to ride motorcycles on weekends?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**What did you use to do on weekends? (practice/baseball)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework



Write some dialogues.

1. Did you use to \_\_\_\_\_?

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

What did you use to do \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Did you use to \_\_\_\_\_?

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

What did you use to do \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Did you use to \_\_\_\_\_?

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

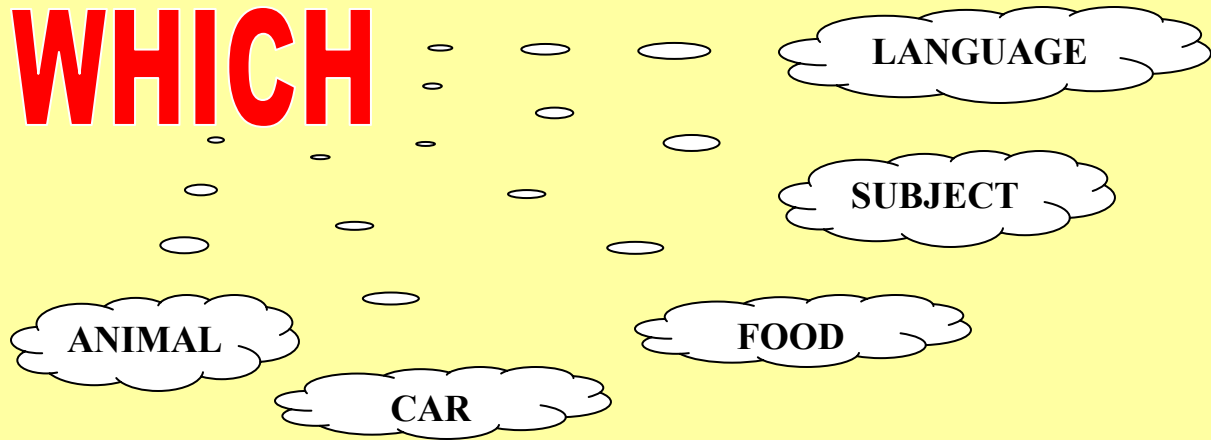
No, \_\_\_\_\_.

What did you use to do \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_.




# WHICH



 **Let's read the following paragraph.**

When I lived in my country, I used to speak only Spanish. Also, I used to eat Salvadorian food every day. It was homemade food. Moreover, I used to have dogs. In addition to that, I used to study Math and Science in the school. I did not have a car, so I used to take the bus every day.

 **Answer the following questions based in the previous reading.**

**1. Which language did you use to speak?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Which food did you use to eat?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Which animal did you use to have?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Which subjects did you use to study?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Which transportation did you use to take?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Let's read

 Read the following conversations.

**1. Did you use to drink margaritas in your country?**

**No, I did not use to drink margaritas.**

**No, I didn't.**

***Which* liquor did you use to drink?**

**I used to drink vodka.**



**2. Did you use to visit a big city?**

**No, I did not use to visit a big city.**

**No, I didn't.**

***Which* place did you use to visit?**

**I used to visit the mountains.**



**3. Did you use to play volleyball?**

**No, I did not use to play volleyball.**

**No, I didn't.**

***Which* sport did you use to play?**

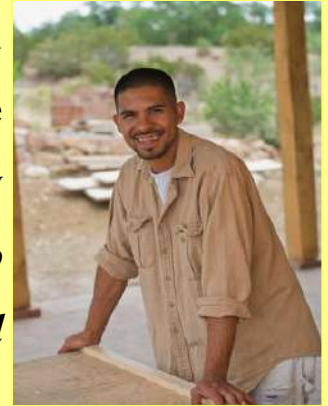
**I used to play soccer.**



# Reading comprehension

 Read the following story.

Miguel is from Honduras. He is a construction worker in Queens, New York. He came to the USA in 1995. When he arrived in this country everything was very difficult because he did not speak the language. He *used to speak* only Spanish in his country. In the afternoons, he *used to study and play* soccer with all his friends. Miguel *used to help* his little brother with all homework he had.



Luis is the motivation that Miguel has in his life. He *would like to see*



Luis studying in the university, and then he would be able to work in his country. Luis *would like to become* a lawyer and help poor people. Luis *would like to buy* a beautiful house for his mother and a big farm for his brother. Luis *would like to learn* another language, too. Now, Miguel is attending ESL

classes to teach English to his brother. Then when he visits him, they will speak only in English. They *used to spend* a lot of time together. They *used to be* good friends. Miguel *would like to go back* to Honduras soon to stay with his mother and brother.

# Let's practice



Answer the following questions based in the previous reading.

1. When did Miguel come to the USA?

---

2. Which language did he use to speak in his country?

---

3. What did Miguel use to do in the afternoons?

---

4. Who is the motivation for Miguel?

---

5. Why would Luis like to become a lawyer?

---

6. What would Luis like to buy?

---

7. What would Luis like to learn?

---

8. Did Miguel and Luis use to spend a lot of time together?

---

9. Would Miguel like to go back to Honduras?

---

# Used to + Would like to

🗣️🗣️ Read the following conversations.

1. Did you use to eat Colombian food?

*No, I did not use to eat Colombian food.*

*No, I didn't.*

Which food did you use to eat?

*I used to eat Mexican food.*

Would you like to eat Colombian food?

*Of course!*

When would you like to eat Colombian food?

*I would like to eat Colombian food next weekend.*



2. Did you use to drive a BMW?

*No, I did not use to drive a BMW.*

*No, I didn't.*

Which cars did you use to drive?

*I used to drive trucks.*

Would you like to drive a BMW?

*Of course!*

When would you like to drive a BMW?

*I would like to drive a BMW next year.*



# Let's practice

 Answer the following questions.

1. Did you use to study English?

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

Which subject did you use to study? (Math)

*I* \_\_\_\_\_.

Would you like to study English?

\_\_\_\_\_.

When would you like to study English?

\_\_\_\_\_.



2. Did you use to ride motorcycles in your country?

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

Which transportation did you use to take? (bicycles)

*I* \_\_\_\_\_.

Would you like to ride a motorcycle?

\_\_\_\_\_.

When would you like to ride a motorcycle?

\_\_\_\_\_.



# Homework

 Answer the following conversation.

**Hello.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**How are you?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fine, excuse me.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**May I ask you some questions?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Do you cook?**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Where do you cook? (Charros Restaurant)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**When do you cook at Charros Restaurant? (Wednesdays)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Does your mother jog?**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Where does your mother jog? (the park)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**When does your mother jog in the park? (the afternoon)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

 Answer the following dialogue.

**A: Will you fix my car?**

**B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A: Who will \_\_\_\_\_?**

**B: \_\_\_\_\_ . (Charlie)**

**C: Who is going to fix his car?**

**B: You \_\_\_\_\_.**

**C: A \_\_\_\_\_?**

**B: Of \_\_\_\_\_.**

**C: Oh! \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Did you use to teach English classes in your city?**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**No, \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Which classes did you use to teach in your city? (History)**

**I \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Would you like to teach English classes ?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**When would you like to teach English classes? (next month)**

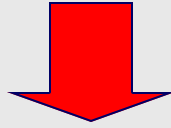
**I \_\_\_\_\_.**



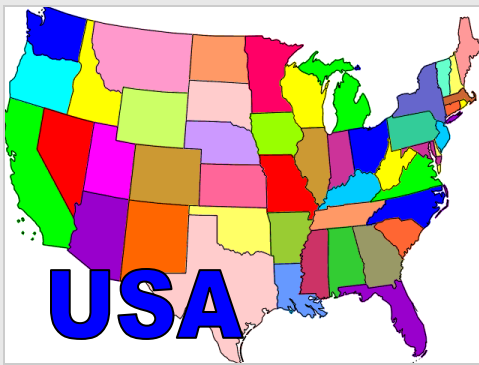
# *UNIT 4*

## Degrees of Adjectives

# Comparative Adjectives



Compare two people, two animals, two locations, or two situations with the same quality.



**The United States is bigger than Brazil.**



**Sofia is nicer than Kiara.**

# Comparative form

 Read the following regulations.

**REG #1 : Adjectives that finish in “-e”, add -r to the end.**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
large	<i>larger than</i>
nice	<i>nicer than</i>

**REG #2 : Add -er to the end of one-syllable adjectives.**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
cheap	<i>cheaper than</i>
cold	<i>colder than</i>
old	<i>older than</i>

**REG #3 : Adjectives that finish in “-y”, change the -y to -i and add -er at the end.**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
busy	<i>busier than</i>
crazy	<i>crazier than</i>
early	<i>earlier than</i>

**REG #4 : When the adjective has: a consonant + vowel + consonant at the end, duplicate the last consonant and add -er.**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
big	<i>bigger than</i>
fat	<i>fatter than</i>

# Comparative form

**REG # 5: Irregular adjectives change the spelling.**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
bad	<i>worse than</i>
good	<i>better than</i>

**REG # 6 Adjectives that have two or more syllables, add the word *more* before the adjective.**

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
acceptable	<i>more acceptable than</i>
attractive	<i>more attractive than</i>
boring	<i>more boring than</i>
comfortable	<i>more comfortable than</i>
damaged	<i>more damaged than</i>
disappointed	<i>more disappointed than</i>
energetic	<i>more energetic than</i>
gorgeous	<i>more gorgeous than</i>
obedient	<i>more obedient than</i>
spoiled	<i>more spoiled than</i>
thankful	<i>more thankful than</i>

# Let's practice



*Write sentences by using the comparative form of the adjectives below.*

1. **Wise:** \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **Thin:** \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **Healthy:** \_\_\_\_\_.

4. **Good:** \_\_\_\_\_.

5. **Soft:** \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Strong:** \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **Responsible:** \_\_\_\_\_.

8. **Elegant:** \_\_\_\_\_.

9. **Successful:** \_\_\_\_\_.

10. **Fast:** \_\_\_\_\_.

11. **Hot:** \_\_\_\_\_.

12. **Young:** \_\_\_\_\_.

13. **Small:** \_\_\_\_\_.

14. **Angry:** \_\_\_\_\_.

# Short Adjectives

📖📖 LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:



*A cheetah is faster than a lion.*



*August is hotter than July.*



*A Toyota is cheaper than a BMW.*

# Let's read

 Read the following examples.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Main verb</i>	<i>Comparative form</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>Object</i>
Maya	is	<i>younger</i>	<i>than</i>	I am.
Michael	is	<i>nicer</i>	<i>than</i>	Tony.
September	is	<i>cooler</i>	<i>than</i>	May.
Vicky	comes	<i>earlier</i>	<i>than</i>	Eugene.
Level one	was	<i>easier</i>	<i>than</i>	level four.
Violet	looked	<i>prettier</i>	<i>than</i>	Christine.
They	were	<i>better students</i>	<i>than</i>	I was.

# Let's practice



*From left to right: Mitch, Pam, Christian, Amy, and Lee.*



Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form.

1. Mitch is 5 years old and Lee is 6 years old. As a result, Mitch is (young) \_\_\_\_\_ Lee.
2. Lee weighs 65 pounds and Pam weighs 68 pounds. As a result, Lee is (thin) \_\_\_\_\_ Pam.
3. Amy is 4' 5 feet tall and Christian is 4' feet tall. As a result, Amy is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ Christian.
4. Christian gets up at 10 A.M. on weekends and Mitch gets up at 8 A.M. As a result, Mitch gets up (early) \_\_\_\_\_ Christian.
5. Pam has blonde long hair and Amy has curly short hair. As a result, Pam's hair is (long) \_\_\_\_\_ Amy's.



# Who...?

It is used for people.

📖📖 Read the following examples.



A) Enrique Iglesias is 6'3 ft. tall.

B) Juan Luis Guerra is 6'75 ft. tall.

**Question: Who is taller, Enrique Iglesias or Juan Luis Guerra?**

**Answer: Juan Luis Guerra is taller than Enrique Iglesias.**



A) Sarah is eighteen years old.

B) Miley is seventeen years old.

**Question: Who is younger, Sarah or Miley?**

**Answer: Miley is younger than Sarah.**

# Let's practice

 Read the following example.

1. Cesar is *short*.

2. Peter is *short*.

Who is shorter: Cesar or Peter?

In my opinion, Peter *is shorter than* Cesar.

 Answer the following questions.

1. Thelma is pretty.

2. Annabel is pretty.

Who is prettier: Thelma or Annabel?

\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Joseph is strong.

2. William is strong.

Who is stronger: Joseph or William?

\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Juliet is sexy.

2. Wanda is sexy.

Who is sexier: Juliet or Wanda?

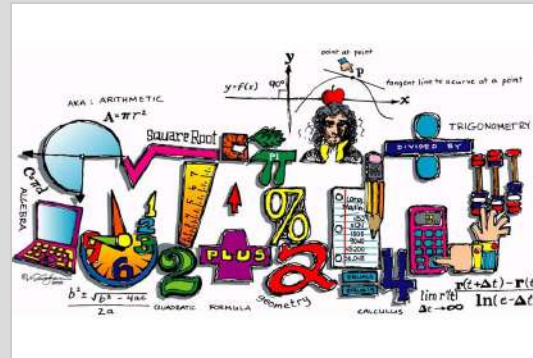
\_\_\_\_\_.

# Long Adjectives

📖📖 LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:



**In my opinion, Niagara Falls is more wonderful than the Eiffel Tower.**



**In my opinion, Science is more difficult than Math.**



**In my opinion, mountain climbing is more extreme than rafting.**

# Let's read

 Read the following examples.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Comparative form</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>Object</i>
<b>French</b>	<b>is</b>	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>English.</b>
<b>John</b>	<b>was</b>	<i>more responsible</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>I was.</b>
<b>Soccer</b>	<b>is</b>	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>tennis.</b>
<b>Tommy</b>	<b>looked</b>	<i>more nervous</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>Peter.</b>
<b>LCD TV's</b>	<b>are</b>	<i>more expensive</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>plasma TV's.</b>
<b>My brother</b>	<b>is</b>	<i>more spoiled</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>my cousin.</b>
<b>Bryan Adams</b>	<b>is</b>	<i>more romantic</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>Michael Bolton.</b>
<b>My sofa</b>	<b>is</b>	<i>more comfortable</i>	<i>than</i>	<b>my bed.</b>

# Let's practice

 Read the following examples.



 Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative form.

◆ In New York, spring and fall have different aspects to mention.

1. In Spring, people are getting ready for summer.

In Fall, people are getting ready for winter.

In my opinion, Spring (*exciting*) \_\_\_\_\_

Fall.

2. In Spring, trees and flowers start growing up.

In Fall, trees turn red and yellow.

In my opinion, Spring (*colorful*) \_\_\_\_\_

Fall.

3. In Spring, people wear light jackets.

In Fall, people wear raincoats.

In Spring, people wear (comfortable clothes) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ in Fall.

# Which...?

It is used for animals, objects, and locations.

 **LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:**



or



Which perfume is more expensive: Eternity or Dolce & Gabbana?

*Dolce & Gabbana is more expensive than Eternity.*



or



Which dessert is more delicious: Tiramisu or Cheesecake?

*Cheesecake is more delicious than Tiramisu.*

# Let's practice

 Read the following example.

- 1. Snakes are dangerous.**
- 2. Spiders are dangerous.**

**Which animals are more dangerous, snakes or spiders?**

**In my opinion, spiders are more dangerous than snakes.**

 Answer the following questions.

- 1. Classes at 6 P.M. are convenient.**
- 2. Classes at 8 P.M. are convenient.**

**Which schedule is more convenient for classes, 6 P.M. or 8 P.M.?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. Madrid is an expensive city to live.**
- 2. London is a expensive city to live.**

**Which city is more expensive to live in: Madrid or London?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. President's Day is an important holiday.**
- 2. Independence Day is an important holiday.**

**Which holiday is more important: President's Day or Independence Day?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework

 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form.

1. Karen is (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_ Sofia.
2. Chantal is (young) \_\_\_\_\_ Daniela.
3. Bobby is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_ Victor.
4. January is (cold) \_\_\_\_\_ November.
5. My black sandals were (cheap) \_\_\_\_\_ my  
black sneakers.
6. Missouri River is (long) \_\_\_\_\_ the Missis-  
sippi River.
7. English is (easy) \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese.
8. Raphael is (strict) \_\_\_\_\_ Raymond.
9. El Salvador is (small) \_\_\_\_\_ Belize.
10. Latin Step disco is (big) \_\_\_\_\_ Zambia disco.



# Homework

 Fill in the blanks with the comparative form.

1. Alejandra is (elegant) \_\_\_\_\_ Susan.

2. Charles is (handsome) \_\_\_\_\_ Luis.

3. Barbara was (confused) \_\_\_\_\_ Veronica.

4. Christmas Day is (exciting) \_\_\_\_\_

Valentine's Day.

5. Brazil's soccer team (famous) \_\_\_\_\_

Belize's soccer team.

6. Patricia is (jealous) \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.

7. Brian is (sincere) \_\_\_\_\_ Jonathan.

8. Helen's shoes (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

9. Spiders are (horrible) \_\_\_\_\_ frogs.

10. My father is (serious) \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle.

# Homework



Answer the following questions.



A) Tiffany works overtime every      B) Jenny works 8 hours every day.

◆ Who is busier: Tiffany or Jenny?

---



A) Nicolle weighs 115 pounds.

B) Monica weighs 120 pounds.

◆ Who is thinner: Nicolle or Monica?

---

# Homework



**Answer the following questions.**

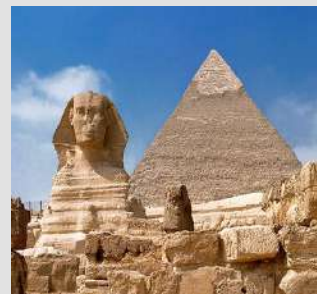


**A) Lions are mysterious animals.**

**B) Tigers are mysterious animals.**

◆ **Which animals are more mysterious: the tigers or the lions?**

*In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.*



**A) Brazil is an attractive place.**

**B) Egypt is an attractive place.**

◆ **Which country is more attractive to visit: Brazil or Egypt?**

*In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.*

# Superlative Adjectives



Search for the most outstanding attributes, characteristics or qualities from three or more people, animals, locations, or situations.

📖📖 LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:



**Sofia Vergara is the sexiest actress.**



**Alessandra Ambrosio is the thinnest model.**

# Superlative form

 Read the following regulations.

To form the superlative of an adjective you add the word “the” before the adjective and add “-est” at the end.

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE FORM
safe	<i>the safest</i>
wise	<i>the wisest</i>
short	<i>the shortest</i>
young	<i>the youngest</i>
soft	<i>the softest</i>
fancy	<i>the fanciest</i>
happy	<i>the happiest</i>
silly	<i>the silliest</i>
*hot	<i>the hottest</i>
*thin	<i>the thinnest</i>

*Hot and Thin are adjectives which duplicate the last consonant before adding “-est.”*

# Superlative form

- ♦ Irregular adjectives change spelling.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE FORM
bad	<i>the worst</i>
good	<i>the best</i>

- ♦ Adjectives that have more than two syllables, you add the words –the most before the adjective. .

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE FORM
adorable	<i>the most adorable</i>
beautiful	<i>the most beautiful</i>
confused	<i>the most confused</i>
enthusiastic	<i>the most enthusiastic</i>
fabulous	<i>the most fabulous</i>
horrible	<i>the most horrible</i>
jealous	<i>the most jealous</i>
mysterious	<i>the most mysterious</i>
painful	<i>the most painful</i>
romantic	<i>the most romantic</i>
successful	<i>the most successful</i>

# Short Adjectives

📖📖 LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:



Jess is 17 years old.



Val is 18 years old.



Lea is 19 years old.

Jess is the youngest girl.



August is the hottest month of summer.



Chinese food is the cheapest one.

# Let's read

📖📖 Read the following example.



**A. The Bank of America Tower is 1200 feet tall.**

**B. The Empire State Building is 1250 feet tall.**

**C. The Chrysler Building is 1046 feet tall.**

***Question: Which building is the tallest: The Bank of America Tower, The Empire State Building, or The Chrysler Building?***

***Answer: The Empire State Building is the tallest Building.***



# Let's read

📖📖 Read the following example.



- A. "Meet the Parents" was a funny movie.
- B. "The Hangover" was a funny movie.
- C. "Scary Movie" was a funny movie.

*Question: Which movie was the funniest: "Meet the Parents", "The Hangover" or "Scary Movie"?*

*Answer: In my opinion, "Scary Movie" was the funniest movie.*


# Let's practice

 Read the following example.

1. Isabel is nice.
2. Carol is nice.
3. Giovanna is nice.

Question: Who is *the nicest* woman: Isabel, Carol, or Giovanna?

Answer: In my opinion, Giovanna *is the nicest* woman.

 Write the question and answer for each example.

1. Diane is short.
2. Linda is short.
3. Cindy is short.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Elephants are smart animals.
2. Dolphins are smart animals.
3. Chimpanzees are smart animals.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Rose is thin.
2. Paula is thin.
3. Ronda is thin.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

# Long Adjectives

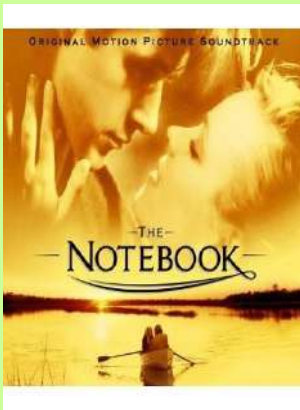
👤 LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:



**A**

**In my personal opinion...**

**Lionel Messi is *the most creative soccer player*.**



**B**

**In my personal opinion...**

**“The Notebook” is *the most romantic movie*.**



**C**

**In my personal opinion...**

**George Clooney was *the most elegant actor* on the red carpet.**

*Students must give examples.*

# Let's read

📖 Read the following example.



Brown Bear



Polar Bear



Grizzly Bear

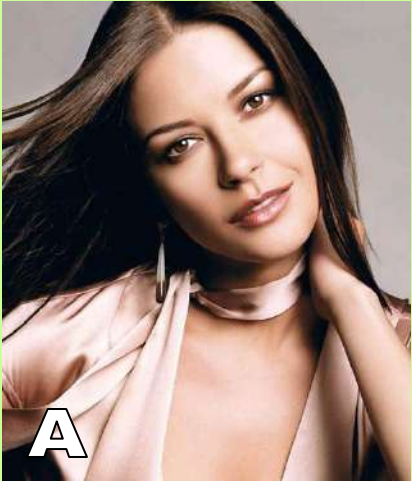
- A. Brown bears are dangerous.
- B. Polar bears are dangerous.
- C. Grizzly bears are dangerous.

**Question:** Which bears are *the most dangerous*: brown, polar, or grizzly bears?

**Answer:** In my opinion, grizzly bears are the most dangerous.

# Let's read

📖📖 Read the following examples.



**Catherine Zeta Jones**



**Scarlett Johansson**



**Liz Harley**

**A. Catherine Zeta Jones is a gorgeous actress.**

**B. Scarlett Johansson is a gorgeous actress.**

**C. Liz Harley is a gorgeous actress.**

**Question: Who is *the most gorgeous* actress: Catherine Zeta Jones, Scarlett Johansson, or Liz Harley?**

**Answer: In my opinion, Liz Harley is the most gorgeous actress.**


# Let's practice

 Read the following example.

1. Rob is an energetic teacher.
2. Peter is an energetic teacher.
3. Leo is an energetic teacher.

Question: Who is *the most energetic teacher*: Rob , Peter, or Leo?

Answer: In my opinion, Leo *is the most energetic teacher*.

 Write the question and answer for each example.

1. A hamster is a playful pet.
2. A cat is a playful pet.
3. A dog is a playful pet.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Joe is a careful driver.
2. Chad is a careful driver.
3. Anthony is careful driver.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. A Honda Civic Hybrid is a fuel efficient car.
2. A Lexus CT-200h is a fuel efficient car.
3. A Toyota Prius is a fuel efficient car.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework



Fill in the blanks with the superlative form.

1. Tigers are (mysterious) \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the wild.
2. Today's game was (amazing) \_\_\_\_\_ game of the season.
3. Chocolate cake is (irresistible) \_\_\_\_\_ dessert.
4. Michael is (outstanding) \_\_\_\_\_ student in our school.
5. The car accident was (shocking) \_\_\_\_\_ experience of my life.
6. Dr. Smith is (educated) \_\_\_\_\_ person in the faculty.
7. My brother is (careless) \_\_\_\_\_ driver in my house.
8. The tall man was (amused) \_\_\_\_\_ person in the show.
9. The east coast is (dangerous) \_\_\_\_\_ area when it rains.
10. My husband was (astonished) \_\_\_\_\_ man when he saw the pictures.

# Homework



Answer the following questions.

1. Math is a difficult subject .

2. Accounting is a difficult subject.

3. Finance is a difficult subject.

- ◆ Which subject *is the most difficult*: Math, Accounting, or Finance?



In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Barbara is enthusiastic.

2. Laura is enthusiastic.

3. Daniela is enthusiastic.

- ◆ Who is *the most enthusiastic person*: Barbara, Laura, or Daniela?



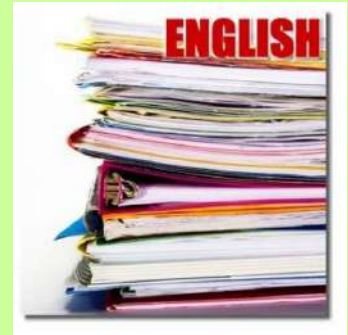
In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.



# Homework

 Answer the following questions.

1. Italian is an easy language.
2. Spanish is an easy language.
3. English is an easy language.



- ◆ Which is the easiest language: Italian, Spanish, or English?

In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.

1. December is a cold month.
2. January is a cold month.
3. February is a cold month.



- ◆ Which month is the coldest: December, January, or February?

In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.

# Adjectives of Equality

**They are used when both nouns have equal characteristics.**

📖📖 **LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:**



***Punta Cana is as beautiful as Bayahibe.***



**Taylor Swift**



**Charlize Theron**

***Taylor Swift is as gorgeous as Charlize Theron.***

# Let's read

 Read the following sentences.

1. September is as cool as May.
2. Level five is as interesting as level six.
3. Bryan Adams is as romantic as Michael Bolton.
4. In my opinion, New York City is as attractive as Washington DC.
5. Ms. Souza was as happy as Ms. Francis.
6. Tacos are as delicious as fajitas.
7. Mr. Charles is as strict as Mr. Klein.
8. Spiders are as exotic as snakes.
9. Ferrari cars are as expensive as Lamborghini cars.
10. Japanese is as difficult as Chinese.
11. Eight year old kids are as energetic as seven year old kids.
12. Strawberries are as sweet as cherries.

**COMPARATIVE = The same quality**  
**As + (Adjective) + As**

📖📖 LET'S READ THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES:

1.



=



July was 98° this year.

August was 98° this year.

**Question: Which month was hotter this year: July or August?**

**Answer: July was as hot as August.**

2.



=



Reading at the beach is relaxing.

Doing yoga is relaxing.

**Question: Which activity is *more relaxing*: reading at the beach or doing yoga?**

**Answer: Reading at the beach is as relaxing as doing yoga.**

# Let's practice



Write the question and the answer for the following situations.

1. December is a cold month.

2. January is a cold month.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Jacqueline is an excited person.

2. Sophia is an excited person.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. An Ice cream is a tempting dessert for children.

2. A Brownie is a tempting dessert for children.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Hammy is a nice boy.

2. Herbert is a nice boy.

Question= \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer= \_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework



Write sentences using adjectives of equality.

1. (jealous)

---

2. (tall)

---

3. (thin)

---

4. (attractive)

---

5. (good)

---

6. (delicious)

---

7. (astounding)

---

8. (elegant)

---

9. (pretty)

---

10. (cheap)

---

# Homework

 **Read the following composition.**

There are five people in my family: my mother, my father, my sister, my brother, and I.

My mother is Rose. She is 56 years old. She is a hairdresser. She works 5 days a week in a beauty salon. My father is Tony. He is 59 years old. He has his own shop. He is a mechanic. He works six days a week. When my parents go to any reunion, everybody says that my mother *is nicer than* my father because she is *friendlier than* he is. My father is *stricter than* my mother because he likes to do everything well . In my opinion, my mother is *the best* cook because she prepares *the most delicious* Dominican food in this world. My father is *the most energetic* person in my house. He is never tired. He is always doing something. He is *the smartest* person I know. I can say that my mother is *as loving as* my father.

My sister is Rebecca. She is 21 years old. She works part time in a restaurant. She is studying to become a medical assistant. She likes to help other people. My brother is Jonathan. He is 18 years old. He is in his last year of high school. After he graduates, he would like to take a break from studying.

# Homework

My sister Rebecca is *more ambitious than* my brother because she wants to finish her studies and support herself. Also, she would like to help my parents. On the other hand, Jonathan is *the laziest* person at home but I think it is because of his age. He would rather lay on the bed all day long than help to do something in the house. I believe that my siblings are very different but that is the reason why I love them so much. Rebecca is *as intelligent as* Jonathan. Jonathan is *as creative as* Rebecca. They have differences but both of them are the best.

Finally, I am Raphael and I am 25 years old. I often visit my family on weekends. I am *shorter than* my brother Jonathan but I am *more responsible than* he is. Rebecca is *funnier than* I am but I am *more curious than* she is.

Everybody is different in my family but I know that they are *the most important* people in my life.





**Answer the questions based on the previous reading.**

**1. What does Raphael's mother do?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Who is nicer in Raphael's family: his mother or his father?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. How many days does Raphael's father work?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Why is Raphael's mother nicer than his father?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Who is stricter in Raphael's family: his mother or his father?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Why is Raphael's father stricter than his wife?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Who is more loving in Raphael's family: his mother or his father?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**8. What does Raphael's sister study?**

\_\_\_\_\_.



**Answer the questions based on the previous reading.**

**9. Who is more ambitious in Raphael's family: his sister or his brother?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**10. What does Raphael's brother study?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**11. Why is Raphael's brother the laziest person in his house?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**12. Who is more creative: Rebecca or Jonathan?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**13. Who is shorter: Raphael or Jonathan?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**14. Who is funnier: Rebecca or Raphael?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**15. Who is more responsible: Raphael or Jonathan?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**16. Who is the most important person in Raphael's life?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework

 Answer the following conversation.

**Hello!** \_\_\_\_\_.

**How are you?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fine, excuse me.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**May I ask you some questions?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you use to eat Chinese food?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Which food did you use to eat? (Ecuadorian food)**

**I** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Would you like to eat Chinese food?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**When would you like to eat Chinese food? (next weekend)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**A) Johanna is pretty    B) Megan is pretty.**

*Who is prettier: Johanna or Megan?*

**In my opinion,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**A) New York is an interesting city    B) Vegas is an interesting city.**

*Which city is more interesting: New York or Vegas?*

**In my opinion,** \_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework

 Answer the following conversation.

- A) Leonardo DiCaprio is a good actor.
- B) Mel Gibson is a good actor.
- C) Robert DeNiro is a good actor.

*Who is the best actor in your personal opinion?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Literature classes are complicated.
- B) Math classes are complicated.
- C) Science classes are complicated classes.

*Which classes are the most complicated ones in your personal opinion?*

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Jason is an excited person
- B) Hugo is an excited person.

*Who is more excited: Jason or Hugo? (as...as)*

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Salsa is easy to dance
- B) Merengue is easy to dance.

*Which music is easier to dance: salsa or merengue? (as...as)*

\_\_\_\_\_.

Nice to meet you! \_\_\_\_\_.

# *UNIT 5*

Would rather &

Had better

# Would Rather

**Would rather emphasizes preference.**

 **Read the following conversation.**

*Lorenzo! which language would you rather learn: English or French?*

*I would rather learn English.*



 **Read the following examples.**

1. **Marcia would rather work five days a week than seven days a week.**
2. **Miguel would rather buy a house in Guatemala than in the USA.**
3. **Rose would rather rest on Saturday than on Friday.**
4. **Alice would rather cook than eat out every day.**
5. **Angel would rather study in the morning than in the evening.**

# Let's read

 Read the following sentences.

1. I *prefer to wash* my clothes on week days than on weekends.

I *would rather wash* my clothes on week days than on weekends.

2. You *prefer to cash* your check on Monday than on Friday.

You *would rather cash* your check on Monday than on Friday.

3. She *prefers to clean* her room every week than once a month.

She *would rather clean* her room every week than once a month.

4. He *prefers to watch* soccer games in the bar than in his house.

He *would rather watch* soccer games in the bar than in his house.

5. The dog *prefers to sleep* in my bedroom than in the living room.

The dog *would rather sleep* in my bedroom than in the living room.

6. We *prefer to work* five days a week than six days a week.

We *would rather work* five days a week than six days a week.

7. They *prefer to swim* at the beach than in the pool.

They *would rather swim* at the beach than in the pool.

# Let's practice

 Change the use of *prefer to* into *would rather*.

1. I *prefer to* travel in Summer than in Winter.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Lucille and Pat *prefer to* jog for thirty minutes than for an hour.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Josh *prefers to* practice tennis than golf.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. We *prefer to* speak in English than in our native language.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Jeff *prefers to* send money every week than every two weeks.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. My parents *prefer to* visit us in Christmas than in Thanksgiving.

\_\_\_\_\_.



# Wh- questions + would rather

  Read the following examples.

## What as an action

**1. What would you rather do for your birthday: celebrate with your family or hang out with your friends?**

- ♦ **I would rather celebrate with my family than hang out with my friends.**

**2. What would you rather do: spend all the money you make or save it for your future?**

- ♦ **I would rather save money than spend it.**

## Where is used for general or specific locations

**1. Where would you rather play soccer: in the field or on the street?**

- ♦ **I would rather play soccer in the field than on the street.**

**2. Where would you rather practice your English: everywhere or only in the school?**

- ♦ **I would rather practice my English everywhere than only in the school.**

# Wh- questions + would rather

 Read the following examples.

## Which is used for a specific category

1. Which car would you rather drive: a Lamborghini or a Nissan?

- ♦ I would rather drive a Lamborghini than a Nissan.

2. Which language would you rather speak in the USA: English or French?

- ♦ I would rather speak English than French.

## Why is used to ask for a reason

1. Why would you rather live in the USA than in your country?

- ♦ I would rather live in the USA than in my country because I have more opportunities.

2. Why would you rather cook at home than buy food in the restaurant?

- ♦ I would rather cook at home than buy food in the restaurant because I can save some money .

\* Students must give examples.

# Homework

 *Answer the following questions.*

**1. What would you rather do for Christmas: travel to you country or stay here?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Where would you rather live: in the USA or in your country?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Why would you rather take vacation in August than in December?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Which food would you rather cook: Chinese food or Italian food?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Why would you rather get up at 6 A.M. than at 8 A.M.?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. What would you rather do on your day off: clean your house or watch TV?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**7. Where would you rather celebrate New Year's Eve: at home or at Times Square NY?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**8. Which language would you rather speak in your job: English or Spanish?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Had better

**Had better emphasizes a convenience.**

📖📖 Read the following sentences.



**I had better save money than go shopping every weekend.**



**RESTAURANT**



**HOME**

**I had better eat at home every day than in the restaurant.**



**I had better speak English than Spanish with my classmates.**

# Let's read

 Read the following sentences.

<b>Subject</b>	<b>had better</b>	<b>Verb</b>	<b>Object</b>
<b>I</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>work</b>	<b>in the morning.</b>
<b>You</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>drive</b>	<b>carefully.</b>
<b>He</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>send</b>	<b>fewer messages.</b>
<b>She</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>clean</b>	<b>every day.</b>
<b>My cat</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>play</b>	<b>on the couch.</b>
<b>We</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>write</b>	<b>our composition.</b>
<b>You</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>save</b>	<b>money.</b>
<b>They</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>visit</b>	<b>the doctor soon.</b>
<b>Celine</b>	<i>had better</i>	<b>read</b>	<b>the book.</b>

# Let's practice



*Write sentences using had better and because.*

*Example:*

**I had better** study in the morning **because** I have better concentration.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_.

# Wh- questions + had better

 Read the following examples.

## What as an action

1. What had you better do on Thanksgiving Day: sleep all day or prepare a special dinner? Why?
  - ♦ I had better prepare a special dinner because my family visits me.
2. What had you better do: take the train to your job or drive to your job? Why?
  - ♦ I had better drive to my job because I can get there earlier.

## Where is used for general or specific locations

1. Where had you better eat out: in a Japanese restaurant or in a Spanish restaurant? Why?
  - ♦ I had better eat out in a Spanish restaurant because I like Spanish food.
2. Where had you better apply for a job: in a restaurant or in a bank? Why?
  - ♦ I had better apply for a job in a bank because I have experience working in banks.

# Wh- questions + had better

 Read the following examples.

## Which is used for a specific category

1. Which food had you better cook: Mexican or American? Why?

- ♦ I had better cook Mexican food because my husband likes it more.

2. Which country had you better travel to: Spain or Italy? Why?

- ♦ I had better travel to Spain because my brother lives there.

## Why is used to ask for a reason

1. Why had you better speak English everywhere?

- ♦ I had better speak English everywhere because I can improve my speaking skills.

2. Why had you better rest on July the 4th than meet with your family?

- ♦ I had better rest on July the 4th because my family will be out of the city.



# Homework



*Answer the following questions using had better.*

1. What had you better do five years from now: live in the USA or go back to your country? Why?

---

---

2. Where had you better buy a house: in the USA or in your country? Why?

---

---

3. Why had you better come to school by car than by public transportation?

---

---

4. When had you better call up your family: on week days or on weekends?  
Why?

---

---

5. What time had you better go to Manhattan: at 10 A.M. or at 10 P.M.? Why?

---

---

# *UNIT 6*

## Expressing Frequency

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

*Adverbs of frequency describe indefinite frequency an action happens or happened*

## LET'S READ

<i>Adverb</i>	Percentage	Examples
<i>Always</i>	99-100%	I always come on time.
<i>Usually</i>	85-98%	Steve is usually happy.
<i>Frequently</i>	75-84%	Helen frequently missed exams.
<i>Often</i>	66-74%	We often meet on Sundays.
<i>Sometimes</i>	50-65%	Ann and Walter fight, sometimes.
<i>Seldom</i>	36-49%	My mother seldom visited us.
<i>Occasionally</i>	21-35%	I occasionally forget my keys.
<i>Rarely</i>	2-20%	Jennifer is rarely hungry.
<i>Never</i>	0-1%	We never speak Spanish in class.

# THE USES OF ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

📖📖 Read the following regulations.

**Reg. #1** We use an adverb of frequency after the verb to be.

- A. I *am always* happy with my family.
- B. Fernanda and Helen *were seldom* in parties last year.
- C. My cousin *was never* drunk.

**Reg. #2** We use an adverb of frequency after any auxiliary (can, should, must, would, could, may, will)

- A. Dean *should always* think about his acts.
- B. Francisco *could sometimes* try to cook.
- C. Leo *can rarely* pronounce well some of the vocabulary words.

**Reg. #3** We use an adverb of frequency before a verb in any sentence.

- A. Susan *never failed* an exam.
- B. Marisol *usually takes* a shower at 12 A.M.
- C. Jack *occasionally bought* toys for his daughter.

## Time to practice

 Fill in the blanks with the adverb of frequency given.

1. My neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ me to their house. (invite/sometimes)
2. Jazmin \_\_\_\_\_ busy in the office. (is/often)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ come late to class. (will/never)
4. Ruben \_\_\_\_\_ jealous. (is/rarely)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ scared. (are/usually)
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer. (can/often)
7. My mother and my father \_\_\_\_\_ take vacations. (should/always)
8. Evelyn \_\_\_\_\_ confused. (was/occasionally)
9. The students \_\_\_\_\_ incomplete homework. (do/rarely)
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ sad. (were/never)
11. Johanna \_\_\_\_\_ seafood in the restaurants. (order/always)
12. Charlie and Zack \_\_\_\_\_ laugh at me. (would/never)

## ***DO YOU EVER...?***



**Read the following examples.**

**A) Do you ever eat at 12 A.M.?**

**No, I never eat at 12 A.M.**

**No, I never do.**

**Do you ever drink a cup of coffee at 7 A.M.?**

**Yes, I usually drink a cup of coffee at 7 A.M.**

**Yes, I usually do.**

**B) Do you ever run in the marathon?**

**No, I never run there.**

**No, I never do.**

**Do you ever run in the park?**

**Yes, I often run in the park.**

**Yes, I often do.**

**C) Do you ever cook for your friends?**

**No, I never cook for my friends.**

**No, I never do.**

**Do you ever buy food for your friends?**

**Yes, I always buy food for my friends.**

**Yes, I always do.**

## ***DO YOU EVER...?***

 **Answer the following questions.**

**A) Do you ever make special dinners for your friends?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Do you ever eat out with your friends? (often)**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**B) Do you ever forget your homework?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Do you ever present complete homework? (always)**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**C) Do you ever go to the gym?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Do you ever work out in your house? (sometimes)**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

## ***DID YOU EVER...?***

 Read the following examples.

**A) Did you ever steal money from your parents?**

**No, I never stole money from my parents.**

**No, I never did.**

**Did you ever ask your parents for money?**

**Yes, I sometimes asked my parents for money.**

**Yes, I sometimes did.**

**B) Did you ever drive a BMW in the city?**

**No, I never drove a BMW in the city.**

**No, I never did.**

**Did you ever drive a Mazda in the city?**

**Yes, I often drove a Mazda in the city.**

**Yes, I often did.**

**C) Did you ever miss any classes in school?**

**No, I never missed any classes in school.**

**No, I never did.**

**Did you ever do your homework in the library?**

**Yes, I usually did my homework in the library.**

**Yes, I usually did.**



## ***DID YOU EVER...?***



**Answer the following questions.**

**A) Did you ever lose your keys at the beach?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you ever leave your keys inside your car? (sometimes)**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**B) Did you ever take a taxi at 1 A.M.?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you ever take the train at 1 A.M.? (often)**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**C) Did you ever prepare vegetarian food?**

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**No,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Did you ever prepare Mexican food? (usually)**

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

# HOW OFTEN

📖📖 **Let's read.**

*Excuse me, Tom.  
How often do you  
need the report?*

*I frequently need  
the report on  
Monday.*



***Adverbs of frequency describe indefinite frequency an action happens/ happened. In other words, they give an unspecific frequency.***

📖📖 **Read these examples.**

**1. How often did the teacher assign homework last semester?**

**The teacher *frequently* assigned homework last semester.**

**2. How often did you study your lessons last month?**

**I *seldom* studied my lessons last month.**

**3. How often did you take the train to the city last summer?**

**I *rarely* took the train to the city last summer.**

**4. How often did you drink green tea in your country?**

**I *occasionally* drank green tea in my country.**

# Time to practice

 **Answer the following questions.**

**1. How often do you call up your friends?**

---

**2. How often do you hug your mother?**

---

**3. How often do you say “thank you”?**

---

**4. How often do you go to the movies?**

---

**5. How often do you hang out?**

---

**6. How often do you send text messages?**

---

**7. How often do you take vacation?**

---

# Let's practice

Read the following conversations.

1) **A: Excuse me!**

*B: Yes?*

**A: Do you ever go Upstate with your family?**

*B: Yes, I go Upstate with them.*

*Yes, I do.*

**A: How often do you go Upstate with them?**

*B: I occasionally go Upstate with them.*



2) **A: Excuse me!**

*B: Yes?*

**A: Did you ever buy Chinese food when you were with your friends?**

*B: Yes, I bought Chinese food when I was with my friends.*

*Yes, I did.*

**A: How often did you buy Chinese food?**

*B: I always bought Chinese food when I was with my friends.*

 *Pair drills are recommended*

# Homework

Answer the following questions.

1) **A: Excuse me!**

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**A: Do you ever type reports in the computer?**

**B: Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes,** \_\_\_\_\_.

**A: How often do you type reports in the computer? (frequently)**

**B: I** \_\_\_\_\_.

2) **A: Excuse me!**

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**A: Did you ever go to church?**

**B: Yes, I** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Yes, I** \_\_\_\_\_.

**A: How often did you go to church? (sometimes)**

**B: I** \_\_\_\_\_.

# Expressions of Frequency

*Expression of frequency describe definite frequency an action happens/ happened. In other words, it is more specific frequency.*

## How often...?

**once... - once in a while - once in a blue moon  
twice... - three times a .... - every day - every week-  
every weekend - every month - every year**

 **Read the following examples.**

**1. How often do you cook for your husband?**

**I cook for him *every day*.**

**2. How often do you go to church?**

**I go to church *once a week*.**

**3. How often do you hang out with your friends?**

**I hang out with them *once in a blue moon*.**

**4. How often do you send money to your family?**

**I send it *twice a month*.**

**5. How often do you visit the Central Park?**

**I visit it *three times a year*.**

# Let's practice



Write some questions for your classmates and their possible answers.

1. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. How often \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework



**Answer the following questions.**

**1. How often do you buy shoes?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. How often do your go to the movies?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. How often do you drive to another city?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. How often do you dine with your friends?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. How often do you do your laundry at midnight?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. How often do you lend money?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**7. How often do you park in a handicap parking?**

\_\_\_\_\_.



# Let's talk

 Read the following conversations.

**Abby:** Hello.

**Brandon:** *Hello.*

**Abby:** Excuse me.

**Brandon:** *Yes?*

**Abby:** May I ask you some questions?

**Brandon:** *Sure.*

**Abby:** Did you ever ride the subway in NYC?

**Brandon:** *Yes, I rode the subway in NYC. / Yes, I did.*

**Abby:** How often did you ride the subway in NYC?

**Brandon:** *I rode the subway once a week.*

**Abby:** Thank you.

**Brandon:** *You are welcome.*



 *Pair drills are recommended.*

# Homework

 **Answer the following conversation.**

**Hello!** \_\_\_\_\_.

**How are you?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fine, excuse me.** \_\_\_\_\_.

**May I ask you some questions?** \_\_\_\_\_.

**What would you rather do on Labor Day: travel to another city or make a barbeque at home? Why?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Where had you better work in the following five years: in your country or in the USA?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Which language would you rather speak in your job: English or Spanish?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Why had you better speak \_\_\_\_\_ in your job?**

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Homework

 **Answer the following conversation.**

**Do you ever send letters to your family?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**Do you ever visit your family in your country? (usually)**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**How often do you visit them? (twice a year)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Nice to meet you.** \_\_\_\_\_.

# *UNIT 7*

## Present Perfect and Present Perfect Progressive Tense

# Present Perfect Tense

*Present Perfect Tense is used to talk about an action that happened or not happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important.*

## Affirmative form

I	}	have	}	He	}	has
You				She		
We				It		
You						
They						

 Read the following affirmative sentences.

Subject	Auxiliary have/has	Main verb (*PPF)	Object
I	<i>have</i>	<i>lived</i>	in Maryland.
You	<i>have</i>	<i>studied</i>	English.
He	<i>has</i>	<i>worked</i>	in an office.
She	<i>has</i>	<i>cooked</i>	dinner.
It	<i>has</i>	<i>played</i>	with the ball.
We	<i>have</i>	<i>learned</i>	new words.
You	<i>have</i>	<i>clapped</i>	in the concert.
They	<i>have</i>	<i>talked</i>	about life.

# Present Perfect Tense

*Present Perfect Tense is used to talk about an action that happened or not happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important.*

## Negative Form

I	} <b>Have not</b> <i>(Haven't)</i>	He	} <b>Has not</b> <i>(Hasn't)</i>
You		She	
We		It	
You			
They			

 Read the following affirmative sentences.

Subject	Auxiliary have not/has not	Main verb (*PPF)	Object
I	<i>have not</i>	<i>prayed</i>	in church.
You	<i>have not</i>	<i>hugged</i>	your baby.
He	<i>has not</i>	<i>laughed at</i>	me.
She	<i>has not</i>	<i>cried</i>	for her husband.
It	<i>hasn't</i>	<i>jumped</i>	over the fence.
We	<i>haven't</i>	<i>started</i>	the class.
You	<i>haven't</i>	<i>looked at</i>	the pictures.
They	<i>have not</i>	<i>practiced</i>	the dialogue.

# Let's practice

 Change the following sentences into the negative form.

*Example:*

**I have danced on the stage before.**

**I have not danced on the stage before.**

**1. I have lived in Boston before.**

---

**2. You have walked in the park before.**

---

**3. She has cleaned the rooms before.**

---

**4. He has typed the reports before.**

---

**5. The dog has stayed inside the house before.**

---

**6. We have searched for some information before.**

---

**7. You have jogged in the stadium before.**

---

**8. They have relaxed at the beach before.**

---

# Present Perfect Tense

***Present Perfect Tense is used to talk about an action that happened or not happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important.***

## The uses of present perfect tense

<p><b>Present Perfect</b> can describe actions that happened or not happened in a recent time before now.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>I have worked in a factory not too long ago.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>He has lived in Brooklyn recently.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>We have not studied the irregular verbs lately.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>James has watched the news a few minutes ago.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Present Perfect</b> can describe continuing actions. They began in the past, continue up to now, and will probably continue into the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>I have lived in NY for 13 years.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>You have cooked Italian food for 1 month.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>She has cleaned houses since 1985.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>They have fixed cars since November.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Present Perfect</b> can describe actions that have not finished but they are in the process to do it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>I have not played soccer yet.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>He has not washed his car yet.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>We still have not baked apple pies.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>It still has not snowed.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Present Perfect</b> can describe actions that have finished.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>I have just crashed my car on Main Street.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>He has just called up.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>We have already talked about our project.</i></li> <li>◆ <i>The cat has jumped over the fence already.</i></li> </ul>



# Present Perfect Tense

*We will use the past participle form of the verb to form the present perfect sentences. See the verbs below.*

## REGULAR VERBS

Simple Form	Simple Past Form	Past Participle Form
Cash	Cashed	Cashed
Push	Pushed	Pushed
Wash	Washed	Washed
Reach	Reached	Reached
Search	Searched	Searched
Watch	Watched	Watched
Cross	Crossed	Crossed
Kiss	Kissed	Kissed
Pass	Passed	Passed
Fax	Faxed	Faxed
Mix	Mixed	Mixed
Relax	Relaxed	Relaxed
Cry	Cried	Cried
Play	Played	Played
Pray	Prayed	Prayed
Study	Studied	Studied
Cook	Cooked	Cooked
Clap	Clapped	Clapped
Dance	Danced	Danced
Talk	Talked	Talked

# Recently

**Recently is used when the action happened in a recent period of time before now**

**We use recently in affirmative statements. It can be in mid-position or at the end of the sentence.**



**Read the following sentences.**

- 1. I have watched soccer games recently.**
- 2. You have recently prepared delicious sandwiches.**
- 3. Max has recently played well.**
- 4. Ana has arrived late to the meetings recently.**
- 5. The cat has scratched the carpet recently.**
- 6. We have studied irregular verbs recently.**
- 7. You have recently cooked Dominican food.**
- 8. They have recently stopped by the church.**
- 9. Diana has talked to her children recently.**

# Let's practice



Fill in the blanks by using the verb in parentheses and recently after the correct auxiliary.

**Example:**

I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

*I have recently walked in the city.*

1. I (jog) \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.

2. You (type) \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

3. He (work) \_\_\_\_\_ overtime.

4. She (play) \_\_\_\_\_ with her dog.

5. The dog (rip) \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.

6. We (learn) \_\_\_\_\_ about present perfect tense.

7. You (dial) \_\_\_\_\_ 911.

8. They (celebrate) \_\_\_\_\_ their anniversary.

# Lately

**Lately is used when the action happened or not happened in a recent period of time before now**

**We use lately in negative statements and questions. You write lately at the end of the sentence.**

 **Read the following sentences.**

- 1. I have not walked in the morning lately.**
- 2. You have not listened to the music lately.**
- 3. He has not typed any reports lately.**
- 4. She has not worked out in the gym lately.**
- 5. It has not played in the backyard lately.**
- 6. We have not printed any exams in the office lately.**
- 7. You have not called up your family lately.**
- 8. They have not crossed the bridge lately.**
- 9. Jason has not fixed any cars lately.**

# Let's practice

 Write a sentence by using the information in parentheses.

**Example:**

**(study/lately)**

**I have not studied Math lately.**

**1. (clean/lately)**

---

**2. (play/lately)**

---

**3. (call up/lately)**

---

**4. (preach/lately)**

---

**5. (kiss/lately)**

---

**6. (fax/lately)**

---

**7. (stay/lately)**

---

**8. (jog/lately)**

---

# Lately - Recently

 **Read the following yes-no questions.**

## **1. Have you worked out in the gym lately?**

*No, I have not worked out in the gym lately.*

*No, I haven't.*

**Have you studied the lesson lately?**

*Yes, I have recently studied the lesson.*

*Yes, I have.*

## **2. Have you cooked in the restaurant lately?**

*No, I have not cooked in the restaurant lately.*

*No, I haven't.*

**Have you served in the restaurant lately?**

*Yes, I have recently served in the restaurant.*

*Yes, I have.*

## **3. Have you jogged lately?**

*No, I have not jogged lately.*

*No, I haven't.*

**Have you cried lately?**

*Yes, I have recently cried.*

*Yes, I have.*

# Let's practice



**Answer the following yes-no questions.**

## **1. Have you walked at mid-night lately?**

*No, I* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

**Have you checked your e-mail lately?**

*Yes, I* \_\_\_\_\_.

*Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

## **2. Have you visited your family lately?**

*No, I* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

**Have you painted your house lately?**

*Yes, I* \_\_\_\_\_.

*Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

## **3. Have you watched soccer games lately?**

*No, I* \_\_\_\_\_.

*No,* \_\_\_\_\_.

**Have you washed your car lately?**

*Yes, I* \_\_\_\_\_.

*Yes,* \_\_\_\_\_.

# JUST

**Present Perfect** can describe actions that have finished.

***JUST** emphasizes an action that has finished a short time before now.*



**Just** is placed after the auxiliary and before the main verb.



**Read the following sentences.**

- 1. I have just prepared my breakfast.**
- 2. You have just passed level four.**
- 3. She has just traveled to her country.**
- 4. He has just called up his son.**
- 5. It has just stopped snowing.**
- 6. We have just cleaned the windows.**
- 7. You have just turned on the radio.**



# Time to practice

 Change the following sentences into present perfect by using just.

**Example:**

**Tom and Julie married. = They *have just* married.**

**1. I walked in the city.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. You arrived to the airport.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. She crashed on the expressway.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**4. He watched the soccer game.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**5. We worked out at the gym.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. You painted your house.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**7. They jogged at Willis Park.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**8. The class finished.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**9. The babies cried.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Questions

 Read the following questions.

**1. Have you cleaned the yard?**

**No, I have not cleaned the yard.**

**No, I haven't.**

**What have you just done?**

**I have just played my dog.**

**2. Have you worked out in the field?**

**No, I have not worked out.**

**No, I haven't.**

**What have you just done in the field?**

**I have just walked.**

**3. Have you cooked?**

**No, I have not cooked.**

**No, I haven't.**

**What have you just done?**

**I have just watched TV .**



*Pair drills are recommended.*

# A few minutes ago

# Not too long ago

**“A few minutes ago” and “not too long ago” are used when the action happened in a recent period of time before now**

**We use a few (minutes/seconds) ago and not too long ago in affirmative statements. You write these expressions at the end of the sentence.**

 **Read the following sentences.**

- 1. I have cared of my nephews a few minutes ago.**
- 2. You have asked some questions not too long ago.**
- 3. Max has pulled the door a few seconds ago.**
- 4. Ana has married Tom not too long ago.**
- 5. The dog has buried some toys a few minutes ago.**
- 6. We have baked chocolate cookies a few seconds ago.**
- 7. You have closed the shop not too long ago.**
- 8. They have tanned at the beach a few seconds ago.**

# Let's practice



Write a sentence by using the information in parentheses.

**Example:**

**(watch/a few minutes ago)**

**Dylan has watched TV a few minutes ago.**

**1. (cook/not too long ago)**

---

**2. (cash/a few minutes ago)**

---

**3. (finish/a few seconds ago)**

---

**4. (punch/not too long ago)**

---

**5. (pass/a few minutes ago)**

---

**6. (fix/not too long ago)**

---

**7. (cry/a few seconds ago)**

---

**8. (walk/a few minutes ago)**

---

# SINCE

***Present Perfect Tense*** can describe continuing actions. They began in the past, continue up to now, and will probably continue into the future.



***SINCE describes the beginning of an action.***

**SINCE**

**10 AM**

**July 2013**

**February 11th 2010**

**Last Christmas**

**Last month**

**(any simple past sentence)**



 Read the following examples.

- 1. I have read this book *since 10 AM.***
- 2. You have studied at TTE *since July 2013.***
- 3. Monica has taught English *since February 11th 2010.***
- 4. Jack has not bought at Macy's *since last Christmas.***
- 5. We have not bet any money at the casino *since last month.***
- 6. They have not fought *since they got arrested.***

*\* Irregular verb regulations begin on page 191*

# Let's talk

📖👤 Read the following conversation between Charlie and Julie.

Excuse me?



Yes?

**Charlie:** Excuse me Julie.

*Julie: Yes Charlie?*

**Charlie:** How long have you taught English in the USA?

*Julie: I have taught English since 1994.*

*And how long have you lived in this city, Charlie?*

**Charlie:** I have lived here since I was born.

*Julie: Thank you!*

**Charlie:** You're welcome.

# How long have you...?

 Read the following examples.

**1. How long have you studied here?**

**I have studied here *since August.***

**2. How long have you lived in the USA?**

**I have lived in the USA *since 2009.***

**3. How long have you bought groceries in this supermarket?**

**I have bought groceries here *since last month.***

**4. How long have you thought about your project?**

**I have thought about it *since the teacher assigned it.***

**5. How long have you played soccer?**

**I have played soccer *since I was 6 years old.***

**6. How long have you let your children play with the computer?**

**I have let them play *since they finished summer school.***

# Let's practice

 Let's read these conversations.

**1. Have you cooked American food?**

**Yes, I have cooked American food.**

**Yes, I have.**

**How long have you cooked American food?**

**I have cooked American food since I came to this country.**

**2. Have you lived in Maryland?**

**Yes, I have lived in Maryland.**

**Yes, I have.**

**How long have you lived in Maryland?**

**I have lived in Maryland since 2002.**

**3. Have you read history books?**

**Yes, I have read history books.**

**Yes, I have.**

**How long have you read history books?**

**I have read them since I enrolled college.**



# Homework

 Write some conversations.

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_ .

# FOR

**Present Perfect Tense** can describe continuing actions. They began in the past, continue up to now, and will probably continue into the future.



**FOR describes a period of time.**

**FOR**

a few seconds  
a few minutes  
fifteen minutes  
one hour  
three days  
two months  
six years



 Read the following examples.

1. I have talked to him *for a few seconds*.
2. The dog has fought with the cat *for a few minutes*.
3. You have waited *for fifteen minutes*.
4. He has cut the grass *for one hour*.
5. She has stayed home *for three days*.
6. We have studied in this school *for two months*.
7. You have taught English *for six years*.

# Let's talk

📖👤 Read the following conversation between Alex and Kathy.



**Alex: Excuse me Kathy!**

***Kathy: Yes Alex?***

**Alex: How long have you lived in the USA?**

***Kathy: I have lived in the USA for 20 years.***

***And how long have you stayed in this city?***

**Alex: I have stayed here for two weeks.**

***Kathy: Thank you!***

**Alex: You're welcome!**

# How long have you...?

 Read the following examples.

**1. How long have Mary and Jen fit clothes in the fitting room?**

**They have fit clothes for 15 minutes.**

**2. How long have you played the guitar?**

**I have played the guitar for 2 hours.**

**3. How long have you worked with adults?**

**I have worked with adults for three months.**

**4. How long have you stayed in the USA?**

**I have stayed in the USA for six years.**

**5. How long have you read this article?**

**I have read it for 30 minutes.**

**6. How long have you walked in the park?**

**I have walked for 45 minutes in the park.**

# Let's practice

 Read the following examples.

**1. Have you typed any reports in your job?**

**Yes, I have typed some reports in my job.**

**Yes, I have.**

**How long have you typed reports in your job?**

**I have typed them for 2 hours.**

**2. Have you bought the newspaper in the market?**

**Yes, I have bought the newspaper there.**

**Yes, I have.**

**How long have you bought the newspaper there?**

**I have bought the newspaper there for 2 months.**

**3. Have you fixed cars in the USA?**

**Yes, I have fixed them.**

**Yes, I have.**

**How long have you fixed cars in the USA?**

**I have fixed cars for 13 years.**

# Homework



Write some conversations.

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

How long have \_\_\_\_\_?

I have \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Have you \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

How long have \_\_\_\_\_?

I have \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Have you \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

How long have \_\_\_\_\_?

I have \_\_\_\_\_.

# ALREADY

Present Perfect can describe actions that have finished.



*ALREADY* is used to say that something has happened, finished, or been completed.

 Read the following affirmative sentences.

1. I have *already* read the book .
2. You have *already* sold your car .
3. She has *already* paid the rent .
4. He has *already* faxed the documents.
5. The lion has *already* fed his cubs.
6. You have *already* swept the floor.
7. We have *already* brought champagne .
8. They have *already* set the tables .
9. Kiara has *already* memorized her project .

Already is used in affirmative sentences.

# Let's practice

 Fill in the blanks by using the verb in parentheses and already.

Example:

- ♦ Dylan (cry) \_\_\_\_\_ for his toys.
- ♦ Dylan has already cried for his toys.

1. Helen (quit) \_\_\_\_\_ her job.
2. They (plan) \_\_\_\_\_ their vacation .
3. We (prepare) \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese food .
4. Ms. Kim (teach) \_\_\_\_\_ English .
5. Klein and Pat (feed) \_\_\_\_\_ the birds.
6. The workers (build) \_\_\_\_\_ the building.
7. They (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi in the city.
8. The cat (play) \_\_\_\_\_ with the yarn ball.



# Yes-No Questions

 Read the following examples.

**1. Have you baked cookies yet?**

**Yes, I have already baked cookies.**

**Yes, I have already.**

**2. Have you swept the floor in your room yet?**

**Yes, I have already swept the floor in my room.**

**Yes, I have already.**

**3. Have you thought about your final exam yet?**

**Yes, I have already thought about my final exam.**

**Yes, I have already.**

**4. Have you started a new class yet?**

**Yes, I have already started a new class.**

**Yes, I have already.**

**5. Have you sold your car yet?**

**Yes, I have already sold my car.**

**Yes, I have already.**

# Let's practice



Answer the following questions by using already.

1. Have you told your son a story yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Have you made Mexican Fajitas yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Have you understood the lesson yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Have you won a prize yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Has the train left yet?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

# Wh- questions

**What as a complement of an action.**

 **Read the following examples.**

**1. Have you sent anything to your country yet?**

**Yes, I have already sent something .**

**Yes, I have already.**

**What have you already sent?**

**I have already sent a television and a DVD.**

**2. Have you played in the park yet?**

**Yes, I have already played.**

**Yes, I have already.**

**What have you already played?**

**I have already played baseball.**

**3. Have you bought anything at the mall yet?**

**Yes, I have already bought there.**

**Yes, I have already.**

**What have you already bought?**

**I have already bought some Christmas presents for my family.**

# Time to practice



Fill in the blanks by using the information in parentheses.

**1. Have you read yet?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**\* What have you already read? (the computer's manual)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Have you caught anything yet?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**\* What have you already caught? (some balls)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Have you bet anything yet?**

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

**\* What have you already bet? (some money)**

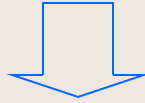
\_\_\_\_\_.



*Pair drills are recommended*

# YET

**Present Perfect** can describe actions that have not finished but they are in the process to do it.



***YET** is used to talk about something which is expected to happen.*

 *Read the following negative sentences.*

- 1. I have not brought my project yet.**
- 2. You have not sent any money to your mother yet.**
- 3. She has not fed her baby yet.**
- 4. He has not cut the grass in the backyard yet.**
- 5. The dog has not dug a hole in the yard yet.**
- 6. We have not had a conversation class yet.**
- 7. You have not finished your ESL classes yet.**
- 8. They have not started final exams yet.**
- 9. My cousins haven't paid their cell phone bill yet.**

***Yet** is used in negative sentences and questions.*

# Let's practice

 Fill in the blanks by using information in parentheses and yet.

1. I (not/present) \_\_\_\_\_ my project \_\_\_\_\_.

2. James (not/teach) \_\_\_\_\_ irregular verbs \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Alex (not/catch) \_\_\_\_\_ the ball \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Tom and Jack (not/ learn) \_\_\_\_\_ the verbs \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Anthony (not/receive) \_\_\_\_\_ my e-mail \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Lily (not/fight) \_\_\_\_\_ with her sister \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Ana and I not/meet) \_\_\_\_\_ the new Principal \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The cat (not/scratch) \_\_\_\_\_ the walls \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Laura and Charles (not/read) \_\_\_\_\_ this book \_\_\_\_\_.

# Yes-No Questions

 Read the following examples.

**1. Have you swept the floor yet?**

**No, I have not swept the floor yet.**

**No, I haven't yet.**

**2. Has Ariel built his house in his country yet?**

**No, he has not built it yet.**

**No, he hasn't yet.**

**3. Have you sold your car yet?**

**No, I have not sold it yet.**

**No, I haven't yet.**

**4. Have you talked to your friend yet?**

**No, I have not talked to my friends yet.**

**No, I haven't yet.**

**5. Has your son bet at the casino yet?**

**No, he has not bet at the casino yet.**

**No, he hasn't yet.**

***YET is used in questions***

# Let's Practice

 Answer the following questions by using yet.

**1. Have you traveled to Japan yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Have you bet any money at the casino yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Have you watched the movie yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Have you quit smoking cigarettes yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Have you told a story to your friends yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.



# Wh- questions

## WHAT as an action - (what have you done...?)

 Read the following examples.

**1. Have you sold any houses in your country yet?**

**No, I have not sold any houses in my country yet.**

**No, I haven't yet.**

**What have you done in your country?**

***I have bought* a car there.**

**2. Have you read any books in the library yet?**

**No, I have not read any books in the library yet.**

**No, I haven't yet.**

**What have you done in the library?**

***I have studied* for my exams.**

**3. Have you brought any sweaters yet?**

**No, I have not brought any sweaters yet.**

**No, I haven't yet.**

**What have you done?**

***I have donated* some money to help the fundraiser.**

# Time to practice



Fill in the blanks by using the verb given.

**1. Have you set up the tables in the hall yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**What have you done in the hall? (clean)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Have you played in the farm yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**What have you done in the farm? (feed the animals)**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Have you walked on Fifth Avenue yet?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**What have you done in the city? (send some letters)**

\_\_\_\_\_.



*Pair drills are recommended*

# Time to practice

 Fill in the blanks by using *yet* and *already*.

1) Student A: Have you brought anything to eat yet?

Student B: *No*, \_\_\_\_\_.

*No*, \_\_\_\_\_.

Student A: What have you already done? (buy)

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_.

Student A: What have you already bought? (Italian food)

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Student A: Have you studied level ten yet?

Student B: *No*, \_\_\_\_\_.

*No*, \_\_\_\_\_.

Student A: What have you already done? (memorize)

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_.

Student A: What have you already memorized? (the verbs)

Student B: \_\_\_\_\_.

# STILL

**Present Perfect** can describe actions that have not finished but they are in the process to do it.

*Still is used to talk about something that hasn't finished – especially when we expected it to finish earlier.*



**Read the following sentences.**

- 1. I still haven't begun classes.**
- 2. You still have not swum .**
- 3. She still hasn't bought skirts.**
- 4. He still hasn't woken up early.**
- 5. The bird still has not sung.**
- 6. We still haven't cleaned the bedrooms.**
- 7. You still haven't flown to Miami.**
- 8. They still have not paid their mortgage.**
- 9. My sisters still haven't drunk any liquor.**

*Still is generally used in negative statements in present perfect.  
It is written before the auxiliary.*

# Time to practice

 Fill in the blanks by using information in parentheses and still.

1. The girl (not/eat) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

2. William (not/be) \_\_\_\_\_ at Rodeo's Drive store.

3. The class (not/finish) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I (not/study) \_\_\_\_\_ grammar.

5. Becky and Hugo (not/talk) \_\_\_\_\_  
about their trip.

6. He (not/walk) \_\_\_\_\_ in the city alone.

7. She (not/swim) \_\_\_\_\_ at Jersey Beach.

8. We (not/cash) \_\_\_\_\_ our checks.

9. My mother-in-law (not/come) \_\_\_\_\_  
to visit us.

10. You (not/watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the  
funny family videos your grandfather has in the attic.

# Time to practice

 Write the following sentences into negative form by using “STILL.”

1. Rachel has written the composition.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Rose has chosen a church for her Sweet Sixteen.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. They have sold cookies in their neighborhood.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Alexia has seen a romantic movie.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tom and Patrick have driven to Washington D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. I have hidden the presents for my husband.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The plant had grown.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. The telephone has rung.

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Yes-No Questions



**Read the following examples.**

**1. Have you passed to the next level?**

**No, I still haven't passed to the next level.**

**No, I still haven't.**

**2. Have you flown to Hawaii?**

**No, I still haven't flown to Hawaii.**

**No, I still haven't.**

**3. Has Marcella told you about the party?**

**No, she still hasn't told me about the party.**

**No, she still hasn't.**

**4. Has your father fixed the air conditioner?**

**No, he still hasn't fixed it.**

**No, he still hasn't.**



*Pair drills are recommended.*

# Time to practice



Answer the following questions by using still.

**1. Have you made pizza?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Have you met a famous person?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Has Junior won the lotto?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Has Douglas spent a lot of money in his business?**

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.



*Pair drills are recommended.*



# Homework

 Read the following story.

**This my life in New York. My name is Grace and I am from Costa Rica. I have lived in this country since August 2008. When I came to the USA, I was very scared because I did not speak any English. At that time, I was planning to stay only for three years and then to go back to my city.**

**After few months here, I thought I had better stay in this country because I had more opportunities to support my family.**

**In 2010, I began my ESL classes because I needed to get another job. I have been in classes for eight months and I am happy because I understand more. I have just finished intermediate levels and I have gotten good comments from my teachers. I have not finished the whole program, yet. I have practiced a lot to improve my pronunciation but I am sure I will achieve my goal of learning this language very well and graduate. I would like to recommend you to keep working on your dreams in this country because we can do anything we want, we just have to work as hard as possible to reach our goals.**

# Let's write



***Write about your life in this city.***

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# Verb Regulations

**Reg# 1 Verbs which are similar in the simple form, the simple past form, and the past participle form.**

#	Simple Form	Simple Past Form	Past Participle Form
1	bet	bet	bet
2	cost	cost	cost
3	cut	cut	cut
4	fit	fit	fit
5	hit	hit	hit
6	hurt	hurt	hurt
7	let	let	let
8	put	put	put
9	quit	quit	quit
10	read	read	read
11	set	set	set
12	shut	shut	shut

 Read the following sentences.

**Examples:**

- 1. I have cut hair for more than 5 years.**
- 2. You have hurt her feelings.**
- 3. She has read an interesting book.**
- 4. They have let me know about their trip to Bahamas.**

# Verb Regulations

**Reg # 2 Verbs which finish in *-ght* in the simple past form and the past participle form.**

#	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle Form
1	bring	brought	brought
2	buy	bought	bought
3	catch	caught	caught
4	fight	fought	fought
5	teach	taught	taught
6	think	thought	thought

 Read the following sentences.

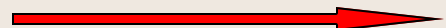
**Examples:**

1. The teacher *has not taught* present perfect before.
2. My husband *has not fought* with his brother.
3. You *have not caught* the ball in the game.
4. We *have not bought* any furniture for our new house.

# Verb Regulations

**Reg # 3 Verbs which have the same spelling in the simple past form and the past participle form.**

#	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle Form
1	bleed	bled	bled
2	breed	bred	bred
3	build	built	built
4	dig	dug	dug
5	feed	fed	fed
6	feel	felt	felt
7	have	had	had
8	hold	held	held
9	keep	kept	kept
10	lead	led	led
11	leave	left	left
12	lend	lent	lent
13	lose	lost	lost
14	make	made	made
15	mean	meant	meant
16	meet	met	met
17	misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
18	pay	paid	paid
19	say	said	said



# Verb Regulations

#	Simple Form	Simple Past Form	Past Participle Form
20	sell	sold	sold
21	send	sent	sent
22	shoot	shot	shot
23	sit	sat	sat
24	stand	stood	stood
25	string	strung	strung
26	strip	stript	stript
27	sweep	swept	swept
28	tell	told	told
29	win	won	won

 Read the following sentences.

**Examples:**

1. My students *haven't said* the verb regulations yet.
2. Nicolas *has not sent* money to his country yet.
3. The babysitter *has not fed* the baby yet.
4. We *have not paid* the fine yet.

# Verb Regulations

**Reg# 4 Verbs which finish in *-e* in the simple past form and *-en* in the past participle form.**

#	Simple Form	Simple Past form	Past Participle Form
1	Be (am/is/are)	was / were	been
2	break	broke	broken
3	choose	chose	chosen
4	drive	drove	driven
5	eat	ate	eaten
6	freeze	froze	frozen
7	ride	rode	ridden
8	speak	spoke	spoken
9	steal	stole	stolen
10	wake	woke	woken
11	write	wrote	written

 Read the following sentences.

**Examples:**

1. *I have already driven* a BMW.
2. *You have written* your speech already.
3. *She has eaten* lobster already.
4. *We have already spoken* English in front of the class.

# Verb Regulations

**Reg# 5 Verbs that change the sound [u:] from simple past to [ou] in past participle**

#	Simple Form	Simple Past Form	Past Participle Form
1	blow	blew	blown
2	fly	flew	flown
3	grow	grew	grown
4	know	knew	known
5	throw	threw	thrown

**Reg# 6 Verbs that change the sound [æ] from simple past to [ʌ] in past participle**

#	Simple Form	Simple Past Form	Past Participle Form
1	begin	began	begun
2	drink	drank	drunk
3	ring	rang	rung
4	sing	sang	sung
5	swim	swam	swum

 Read the following sentences.

**Examples:**

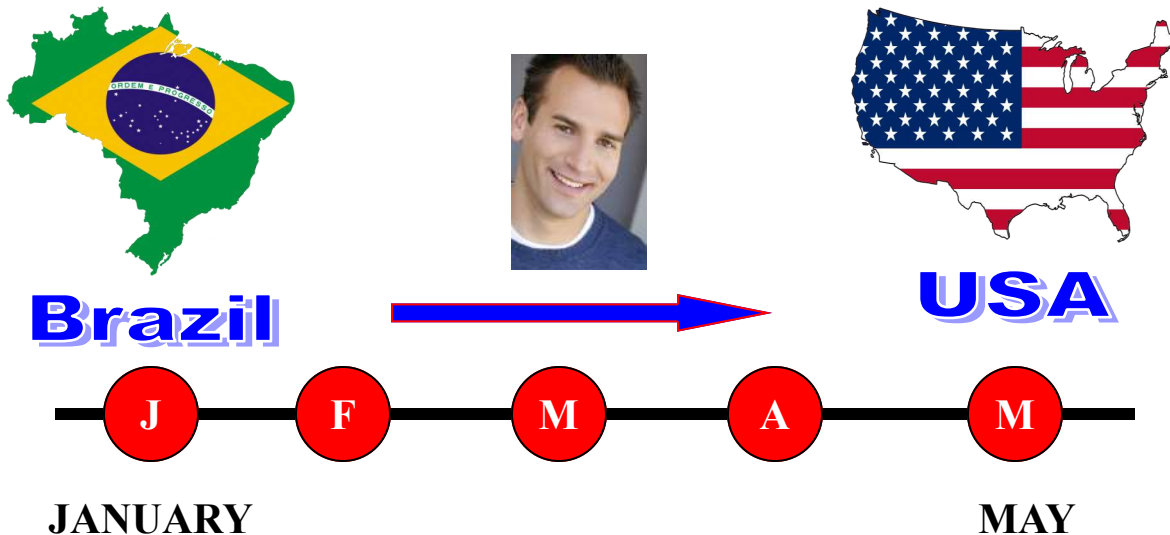
1. Marcela has drunk a cup of coffee in the morning since 1998.
2. The birds have flown over the house for 10 minutes.
3. We have begun our English classes.



# Present Perfect Progressive

*It emphasizes the period of time an action has been in progress from the past to the present.*

*How long has Ronald been visiting the USA?*



Ronald has decided to visit the USA. His family lives in New York. He left Brazil in January. He arrived New York at night time. His brother - in-law picked him up at the airport. *He has been having fun with all his cousins and friends. He has been visiting the museums in the city. Moreover, he has been taking the train because he does not have a car. Also during his visit, he has been attending English classes because he likes to learn languages. He speaks Portuguese, Spanish, and now a little English. He has been thinking about living in the USA.*

# Affirmative form

♦ *Sentence structure:*



Read the following sentences.

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Aux. (have/ has)</b>	<b>Verb to be (been)</b>	<b>Main verb (-ing)</b>	<b>Object</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>studying</b>	<b>for five days.</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>cooking</b>	<b>for one hour.</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>He</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>driving</b>	<b>for thirty minutes.</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>She</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>working</b>	<b>since she came here.</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>The dog</b>	<b>has</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>barking</b>	<b>all morning.</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>We</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>teaching</b>	<b>since 2002.</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>talking</b>	<b>for three minutes.</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>They</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>visiting</b>	<b>us all week.</b>

# Time to practice



Fill in the blanks by using the correct form of the verb given.

Example: It (snow) \_\_\_\_\_ all morning.

It has been snowing all morning.

1. I (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in the USA for fifteen years.
2. You (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ NY for a week.
3. She (travel) \_\_\_\_\_ around the world since she was 18 years old.
4. He (work) \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory all year.
5. It (rain) \_\_\_\_\_ for about two hours.
6. We (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ English for forty five minutes.
7. You (write) \_\_\_\_\_ songs since you moved to this city.
8. They (attend) \_\_\_\_\_ classes for seven months.

# Negative form

- ♦ *Sentence structure in negative form:*

**Have not**  
*(haven't)*

**Has not**  
*(hasn't)*

 Read the following examples.

	subject	aux. (have/has not)	been	-ing form	object
1.	I	have not	been	drinking	liquor for two years.
2.	You	have not	been	texting	for three minutes.
3.	He	has not	been	talking	all morning.
4.	She	has not	been	reading	for six days.
5.	It	has not	been	raining	all this week.
6.	We	have not	been	writing	poems for one year.
7.	You	have not	been	fighting	since you moved.
8.	They	have not	been	crying	for ten minutes.

# Time to practice



Fill in the blanks by using the correct negative form of the verb given.

Example: I (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ all morning.

I haven't been walking all morning.

1. I (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish for an hour.
2. You (teach) \_\_\_\_\_ in your country for long time.
3. She (cook) \_\_\_\_\_ since she began her classes.
4. He (call) \_\_\_\_\_ his family since he quit his job.
5. The telephone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_ all day.
6. We (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ those offices for three weeks.
7. You (read) \_\_\_\_\_ history books since you finished your classes.
8. They (play) \_\_\_\_\_ soccer for one season.

# Yes-No questions

Have you been thinking about me?



*Yes, I have been thinking about you.*

 Read the following conversation.

**Mark:** Could I ask you some questions?

**Sarah:** *Yes Mark.*

**Mark:** Have you been cooking all day long?

**Sarah:** *No, I have not been cooking all day long.*

*No, I haven't.*

**Mark:** Have you been watching TV all day long?

**Sarah:** *Yes, I have been watching TV all day long.*

*Yes, I have.*

# Time to practice



Complete the following conversations.

1) Jessica: Have you been driving to your job?

Carol: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Jessica: Have you been taking the train to your job?

Carol: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Teacher: Have you been doing your homework in class?

Bob: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Teacher: Have you been practicing at home?

Bob: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

3) Tim: Have you been calling me up?

Victoria: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

No, \_\_\_\_\_.

Tim: Have you been texting me all day?

Victoria: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.



*\*Pair drills are recommended.*

# How long have you been..?

  Read the following conversation.



  Let's read.

**1. *How long have you been teaching languages?***

**I have been teaching languages *for thirteen years.***

**2. *How long have you been driving a truck?***

**My father has been driving a truck *since he moved to NJ.***

**3. *How long have your siblings have been going to summer camp?***

**My siblings have been going there *since they were little children.***

**4. *How long have you been sending money?***

**We have been sending money to our families *for seven months.***



# Time to practice



**Answer the following questions.**

**1. How long have you been living in the USA?**

---

**2. How long have you been studying English?**

---

**3. How long have you been working where you work?**

---

**4. How long have you been attending this level?**

---

**5. How long have you been paying the rent?**

---

**6. How long have you been sending some money to your country?**

---

# Homework



Write some questions and answer in present perfect progressive.

1. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. How long have you been \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

# Reading Comprehension

 Read the following story.

**Andrea and Tom are best friends. They met each other when they enrolled in college.**

**Andrea came to the USA in 2000. She has been living here for eleven years. She has been working in a company as a assistant manager since 2005. She has learned about administration.**



**On the other hand, Tom has been living here since 2007. He has been attending English classes since November 2008. Also, he has been working in a store as a salesperson for three years. He has improved his sales through the years. He wanted to learn the language to go to college. When Tom and Andrea met, they talked about their goals in life. Even though they studied different careers, they always knew they could work in big projects together.**

**They share a dream; they would like to have their own business. Since Andrea has already been working in that field, she could be in charge of those duties. Tom has knowledge in sales, as a result he would be in charge of that department.**

**They have just finished their careers. They graduated with honors.**

**They were very proud of themselves.**

# Homework



Answer the following questions about the previous reading.

1. How long has Andrea been living in the USA?

---

2. Where has Andrea been working as a manager assistant?

---

3. How long has Andrea been working as a assistant manager?

---

4. What has Andrea learned about in that place?

---

5. How long has Tom been living in the USA?

---

6. How long has Tom been working as a salesperson?

---

7. What does Tom do in the store?

---

8. How long has Tom been attending English classes?

---

9. What would Andrea and Tom like to have?

---

# *Unit 8*

# Reflexive Pronouns

# Reflexive pronouns



Let's read.

1. *Reflexive means reflecting back on the subject, like a mirror.*
2. *We use a reflexive pronoun when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause.*

**There are eight reflexive pronouns:**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Examples</b>
I => myself	I do all my homework by myself.
You => yourself	You live by yourself.
He => himself	He cut his finger himself.
She => herself	She talks to herself sometimes.
It => itself	The dog barks at itself on the mirror.

*Reflexive pronouns end in "-self" (singular).*

<b>Plural</b>	<b>Examples</b>
We => ourselves	When we keep hate in our hearts, we hurt ourselves.
You => yourselves	Believe in yourselves and you will crystallize your dreams.
They => themselves	My parents have always worked by themselves.

## Different forms to use the reflexive pronouns

- ♦ *Reflexive pronouns are used when the complement of the verb is the same as the subject.*

1. Tom had his father's gun and he *shot himself* accidentally.
2. My father was cutting onions and he *cut himself*.
3. Because the company is mine, I have to *pay myself*.
4. Before we get in that kind of business, we must *convince ourselves* that we can be successful.
5. Laura and Paul love each other very much, they should get married and not to *deny themselves* the right to be happy.
6. My mother studies English and when it gets difficult, she *encourages herself* to speak English.
7. My sister *enjoys teaching herself* Mathematics *very much* .
8. Good workers *market themselves* based in the experience they got previously in other companies.
9. I got sick but I would not like my father to spend more money on me, so I am going to *cure myself*.
10. My brother can *help himself* in the trouble he got into.
11. When I was very young my father did not have money enough to send me to school which is why I had to *educate myself*.

# The Reflexive Pronouns

The reflexive pronoun can also be used to give more emphasis to the subject or object.

Examples:

1. The homework was long and difficult but I did it *myself*. (I want to emphasize the fact that I did it.)



2. It was a great experience to shake hands with the President of the United States *himself*. (Emphasizing the importance of the President.)



3. My little sister met Oswaldo Guayasamin *himself*. (emphasizing the importance of the first artist from Ecuador.)



4. Chayanne *himself* stopped the music to help the girl who was almost falling from the stairs.



5. The teacher *himself* will explain me about the grade gotten in the thesis. I am a little nervous!





# Let's practice



Choose the correct reflexive pronouns from the box to complete the statements or questions.

*myself - yourself - himself - herself - itself -  
ourselves - yourselves - themselves*

- 1) Robert made this T-shirt. ....
  
- 2) Lisa did the homework.....
  
- 3) The dog was scratching .....
  
- 4) I wrote the letter .....
  
- 5) Mr. Garry talks to.....when he is alone.
  
- 6) I think about ..... and about my future when I have to go to school.
  
- 7) Do your parents help .....when they are in the city?

# Let's practice



Choose the correct reflexive pronouns from the box to complete the statements or questions.

*myself - yourself - himself - herself - itself -  
ourselves - yourselves - themselves*

8) Do you make your clothes.....since you graduated as a dress designer?

9) Are your parents going to drive you to school .....?

10) Have you ever cut your hair.....?

11) Could your mother try to guide .....as she tries to come here?

12) Did you meet Michael Jackson .....at the concert?

13) Does your mother always meet the director of the school.....  
.....when you get a poor report.

# The Reflexive Pronouns

- ♦ *The reflexive pronouns also indicate that the subject performed an action alone or without help.*

 Let's read the following chart.

Alone / without help	By + reflexive pronoun
1. I lived <b>alone</b> for a long time.	I lived <b>by myself</b> for a long time.
2. You did the job <b>without help</b> .	You did the job <b>by yourself</b> .
3. My sister learned to drive her new car <b>without help</b> .	My sister learned to drive her new car <b>by herself</b> .
4. My teacher corrected all homework and all the tests <b>alone</b> .	My teacher corrected the homework and all the tests <b>by himself</b> .
5. My dog learned how to swim in the pool <b>alone</b> .	My dog learned how to swim in the pool <b>by itself</b> .
6. My sister and I love to stay home <b>alone</b> .	We love to stay home <b>by ourselves</b> .
7. You and your friends should cook lunch <b>without help</b> .	You should cook lunch <b>by yourselves</b> .
8. My father and my mother stayed <b>alone</b> in their honeymoon.	They stayed <b>by themselves</b> in their honeymoon.

# Let's practice

- ♦ *You use a reflexive pronoun at the end of a clause to emphasize that someone did something without any help from anyone else.*



Complete the sentence using one of the following reflexive pronouns.

*myself yourself himself herself ourselves yourselves themselves*

1. *She printed the card by \_\_\_\_\_.*
2. *Can you take it down to the police station by \_\_\_\_\_?*
3. *Did you make these by \_\_\_\_\_?*
4. *When babies start eating their meals, they do it by \_\_\_\_\_.*
5. *She was certain she could manage by \_\_\_\_\_.*
6. *He went off to sit by \_\_\_\_\_.*
7. *I was there for about six months by \_\_\_\_\_.*
8. *Did anybody help you to do your homework or you did it by \_\_\_\_\_?*
9. *I do not think my brother can come to this country by \_\_\_\_\_.*
10. *My father told me that he went to live by \_\_\_\_\_ when he was only 16 years old and that he has to make his living by \_\_\_\_\_.*

## A report is a lot of work to do it by myself

📖🗨️ Let's read the following conversation.

*Do not worry Susie , I will not let you do it by yourself. I can help you with this report.*



Susie, Did you really write this report alone?

Of course, I did it by myself, while my husband and I were all by ourselves at home, our grand children went to the park by themselves.



Yeah right!  
You did it yourself.

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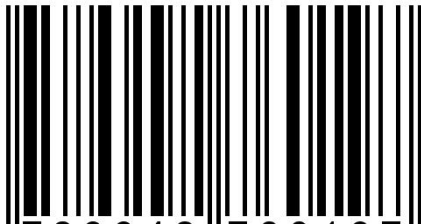
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