

El Método Graf, Vol.3

Version 202603190005

Table of Contents

El Método Graf, Vol.3.....	1
Unit 1.....	7
Tense review (repaso de tiempos verbales).....	7
Present simple.....	7
Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas).....	7
Conversation.....	8
Past simple.....	8
Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas).....	8
Conversation.....	8
Present progressive.....	9
Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas).....	9
Conversation.....	9
The past progressive (el pasado progresivo).....	9
How it works (cómo funciona).....	9
Conjugation (conjugación).....	10
Contractions (contracciones).....	10
Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas).....	10
Uses of the past progressive (usos del pasado progresivo).....	10
Descriptions in the past (descripciones en el pasado).....	10
Interrupted actions (acciones interrumpidas).....	11
Simultaneous actions (acciones simultáneas).....	11
Conversation.....	11
The flap T (la T entre vocales).....	12
Homework.....	13
1. Complete, using the past progressive.....	13
2. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	13
3. Answer using complete sentences.....	14
4. Complete, using past simple or past progressive.....	14
Unit 2.....	15
Past progressive vs. past simple.....	15
When to use each one (cuándo usar cada uno).....	15
Past simple: actions (acciones).....	15
Past progressive: descriptions (descripciones).....	15
Past simple + past progressive: an action interrupts a description.....	15
Past progressive + past progressive: simultaneous descriptions.....	16
Summary table (cuadro resumen).....	16
There was / there were (había).....	16
Narration: last night (narración: ayer por la noche).....	17
Possessive pronouns (pronombres posesivos).....	17
Examples (ejemplos).....	18
Nature vocabulary (vocabulario: la naturaleza).....	19
The English R (la R en inglés).....	20
Conversation.....	21
All day / all morning / all night (todo el día / toda la mañana / toda la noche).....	21

Homework.....	22
1. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	22
2. Complete, using past simple or past progressive.....	23
3. Write a short narration (5-8 sentences).....	23
4. Answer using complete sentences.....	24
Unit 3.....	25
Used to.....	25
What it means (qué significa).....	25
How it is built (construcción).....	25
Negative sentences (oraciones negativas).....	26
Questions (preguntas).....	26
Used to vs. past simple.....	26
Would for past habits (would para hábitos en el pasado).....	27
How it works (cómo funciona).....	27
Limitations of would (limitaciones de would).....	27
Contraction and negative (contracción y negativo).....	28
Summary table: three ways to talk about the habitual past in English.....	28
Childhood vocabulary (vocabulario: la infancia).....	29
Conversation.....	30
Silent letters in English (letras mudas en inglés).....	30
Silent B after M (B muda después de M).....	30
Silent K before N (K muda antes de N).....	31
Silent W before R (W muda antes de R).....	31
Silent H (H muda).....	31
Story: when I was living in Barcelona (historia: cuando vivía en Barcelona).....	31
Homework.....	32
1. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	32
2. Complete, using used to or would (when possible, use would).....	33
3. Answer using complete sentences.....	33
4. Write a short essay.....	34
Unit 4.....	35
The present perfect (el present perfect).....	35
What it is (qué es).....	35
Conjugation (conjugación).....	35
Negative sentences (oraciones negativas).....	36
Questions (preguntas).....	36
Contractions (contracciones).....	36
Regular past participles (participios pasados regulares).....	37
Irregular verbs (verbos irregulares).....	38
Uses of the present perfect (usos del present perfect).....	40
Life experiences (experiencias de vida).....	40
Recent actions with a present result (acciones recientes con resultado presente).....	40
Conversation.....	41
Homework.....	42
1. Memorize the list of irregular verbs from this unit.....	42
2. Complete, using the present perfect.....	42
3. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	42

4. Answer using complete sentences.....	43
5. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto).....	44
My Neighbor Margaret.....	44
Questions (preguntas).....	45
Unit 5.....	46
Present perfect: ever, never, already, yet, just, for, since.....	46
Ever and never (ever y never).....	46
Already and yet (already y yet).....	46
Just.....	47
Present perfect vs. past simple.....	47
The difference (la diferencia).....	47
Past simple: specific time (tiempo específico).....	47
Present perfect: the experience (la experiencia).....	48
Summary table (cuadro resumen).....	48
For and since (for y since).....	49
For.....	49
Since.....	49
For and since with the present perfect (for y since con present perfect).....	49
For and since with the past simple (for y since con past simple).....	50
Conversation.....	50
A note on weak vowel pronunciation (nota sobre la pronunciación de las vocales débiles).....	51
Homework.....	52
1. Complete, using already, yet, just, ever or never.....	52
2. Choose between present perfect and past simple.....	52
3. Complete with for or since.....	53
4. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	53
5. Answer using complete sentences.....	54
6. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto).....	55
The Watchmaker.....	55
Questions (preguntas).....	56
Unit 6.....	57
The future with will (el futuro con will).....	57
How it is built (construcción).....	57
Negative sentences (oraciones negativas).....	57
Questions (preguntas).....	58
Contractions (contracciones).....	58
Uses of will (usos de will).....	59
Predictions (predicciones).....	59
Spontaneous decisions (decisiones espontáneas).....	59
Promises and offers (promesas y ofertas).....	59
Future time expressions (expresiones temporales de futuro).....	60
Conversation.....	61
Shall.....	61
Homework.....	62
1. Complete, using will.....	62
2. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	62
3. Answer using complete sentences.....	63

4. Write 5 predictions about the future.....	64
5. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto).....	65
The Fortune Teller.....	65
Questions (preguntas).....	66
Unit 7.....	67
The future with going to (el futuro con going to).....	67
How it is built (construcción).....	67
Negative sentences (oraciones negativas).....	67
Questions (preguntas).....	68
Uses of going to (usos de going to).....	68
Plans and intentions (planes e intenciones).....	68
Predictions based on evidence (predicciones basadas en evidencia).....	68
Will vs. going to.....	69
When to use each one (cuándo usar cada uno).....	69
Spontaneous decisions vs. plans (decisiones espontáneas vs. planes).....	69
General predictions vs. predictions with evidence (predicciones generales vs. predicciones con evidencia).....	69
In practice (en la práctica).....	69
Summary table (cuadro resumen).....	70
The present progressive for the future (el presente progresivo para el futuro).....	70
Travel and transportation vocabulary (vocabulario: viajes y transporte).....	70
Ordinal numbers (números ordinales).....	72
1st to 10th (del 1º al 10º).....	72
11th to 20th (del 11º al 20º).....	73
21st and above (del 21º en adelante).....	73
Usage (uso).....	74
Conversation.....	74
Homework.....	75
1. Complete, using going to.....	75
2. Choose between will and going to.....	75
3. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	76
4. Answer using complete sentences.....	76
5. Write the ordinal numbers.....	77
6. My next trip.....	78
Unit 8.....	79
The first conditional (el primer condicional).....	79
How it is built (construcción).....	79
Examples (ejemplos).....	80
Using not (uso de not).....	80
Questions (preguntas).....	80
With going to (con going to).....	81
Unless.....	81
When, as soon as, before, after + present for the future.....	81
Weather vocabulary (vocabulario: el tiempo meteorológico).....	82
Temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius (temperatura en Fahrenheit y Celsius).....	83
Conversation.....	84
Homework.....	85

1. Complete, using the first conditional.....	85
2. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.....	85
3. Complete with when, if, unless, as soon as, before or after.....	86
4. Answer using complete sentences.....	86
5. Weather report.....	87
6. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto).....	88
The Tell-Tale Heart.....	88
Questions (preguntas).....	90
Unit 9.....	91
Review (repaso).....	91
Homework.....	92
Unit 10.....	93
My life in New York.....	93
The imperative (el imperativo).....	94

Unit 1

Tense review (repaso de tiempos verbales)

Present simple

We use the present simple for habits or facts.

- ◆ Usamos el *present simple* para hábitos y verdades atemporales.

I work in an office. (Trabajo en una oficina).

She always eats breakfast at 8 am. (Ella siempre desayuna a las 8).

It rains a lot in London. (Llueve mucho en Londres).

In the third person singular, we add S (or ES) to the verb.

- ◆ En la tercera persona del singular añadimos S (o ES) al verbo.

Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas)

In questions and negatives, we use the auxiliary verb *to do*:

- ◆ En las oraciones interrogativas y negativas usamos el verbo auxiliar *to do*:

Do you work on Saturdays? (¿Trabajas los sábados?)

She doesn't eat meat [mi:t] (carne).

Here are some common habit time expressions:

usually ['ju:ʒuəli] - normalmente

always ['ɔ:lweɪz] - siempre

sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] - a veces

never ['nevər] - nunca

every day - cada día

Conversation

Laura: Hi Pedro, what do you usually do on weekends?

Pedro: On Saturdays I usually go to the gym in the morning, and in the afternoon I go to the supermarket. On Sundays I always go to a restaurant with my family.

L: What is your favorite restaurant?

P: My favorite restaurant is La Barra, on 5th Avenue.

Past simple

We use the past simple for events that happened at a specific point in time in the past.

◆ Usamos el *past simple* para eventos que ocurrieron en un punto específico del pasado.

Yesterday I went to the gym. (Ayer fui al gimnasio).

Last Monday she cooked dinner for us. (El lunes pasado ella cocinó la cena para nosotros).

Here are some common specific time expressions:

yesterday ['jestərdeɪ] - ayer

last night - anoche

last Monday - el lunes pasado

two days ago - hace dos días

Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas)

In questions and negatives, we use *did*:

◆ En las oraciones interrogativas y negativas usamos *did*:

Did you go to the party? (¿Fuiste a la fiesta?)

She didn't call me. (Ella no me llamó).

Conversation

María: What did you do last weekend?

Pedro: Last Saturday I went to a concert. On Sunday I cooked at home.

M: Nice! What did you cook?

P: I cooked pasta with vegetables.

Present progressive

We use the present progressive for actions that are happening right now. We build it with *to be* followed by verb + *-ing*.

◆ Usamos el *present progressive* para acciones que están ocurriendo en este momento. Lo formamos con *to be* seguido de verbo + *-ing*.

I am reading a book right now. (Estoy leyendo un libro ahora mismo).

She is cooking dinner. (Ella está cocinando la cena).

Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas)

We don't need an auxiliary verb, since we use *to be*:

◆ No necesitamos verbo auxiliar, ya que usamos el verbo *to be*:

Are you watching TV? (¿Estás viendo la televisión?)

He is not working today. (Él no está trabajando hoy).

Conversation

Ana: What are you doing right now?

Roberto: I am eating lunch at a café near my office. What are you doing?

A: I am walking to the gym. It is very sunny today.

The past progressive (el pasado progresivo)

How it works (cómo funciona)

In Spanish, you have the *pretérito imperfecto*. One of the ways to translate it into English is the past progressive (or past continuous), which is built the same way as the present progressive, but using *to be* in the past (*was/were*) followed by verb + *-ing*.

◆ En español, tenemos el pretérito imperfecto. Una de las maneras de traducirlo al inglés es el *past progressive* (o *past continuous*), que se forma igual que el *present progressive*, pero usando *to be* en pasado (*was/were*) seguido de verbo + *-ing*.

I was eating. (Yo estaba comiendo / Yo comía).

She was singing. (Ella estaba cantando / Ella cantaba).

They were working. (Ellos estaban trabajando / Ellos trabajaban).

Conjugation (conjugación)

I was + verb-ing

you were + verb-ing

he / she / it was + verb-ing

we were + verb-ing

you were + verb-ing

they were + verb-ing

Contractions (contracciones)

was not => wasn't ['wɒzənt]

were not => weren't [wɜːrnt]

Questions and negative sentences (preguntas y oraciones negativas)

Just like in the present progressive, we don't need an auxiliary verb:

◆ Igual que en el *present progressive*, no necesitamos verbo auxiliar:

Was she singing? (¿Estaba cantando?)

They weren't working. (No estaban trabajando).

Uses of the past progressive (usos del pasado progresivo)

Descriptions in the past (descripciones en el pasado)

When we narrate something that happened in the past and we add descriptions, the descriptions go in the past progressive.

◆ Cuando narramos algo que ocurrió en el pasado y añadimos descripciones, las descripciones van en *past progressive*.

I arrived home. María was singing a song and my dog was eating. (Llegué a casa. María cantaba una canción y mi perro comía).

I opened the door. It was raining and the wind was blowing [blowing] (soplando). (Abrí la puerta. Llovía y el viento soplaba).

Interrupted actions (acciones interrumpidas)

When a long action is happening and it is interrupted by another action, the long action goes in the past progressive and the interrupting action goes in the past simple. We use *when* to connect them.

◆ Cuando una acción larga está ocurriendo y es interrumpida por otra, la acción larga va en *past progressive* y la acción que interrumpe va en *past simple*. Usamos *when* (cuando).

I was eating when she called. (Estaba comiendo cuando ella llamó).

He was walking in the park when it started to rain. (Él estaba caminando en el parque cuando empezó a llover).

Simultaneous actions (acciones simultáneas)

When two long actions are happening at the same time, both go in the past progressive. We use *while* [waɪl] (mientras) to connect them.

◆ Cuando dos acciones largas están ocurriendo al mismo tiempo, las dos van en *past progressive*. Usamos *while* (mientras).

I was cooking while she was watching TV. (Yo estaba cocinando mientras ella veía la televisión).

He was reading while I was writing. (Él estaba leyendo mientras yo estaba escribiendo).

While can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

◆ *While* puede ir al principio o en medio de la oración.

Conversation

Ana: What were you doing yesterday at 3 pm?

Roberto: I was working at my office. What were you doing?

A: I was walking in the park with my dog. It was very sunny.

R: Nice. What happened after?

A: I was talking on the phone when it started to rain. I was very far from my house, and I didn't have an umbrella [ˈʌmbrelə] (paraguas).

R: Oh no!

A: I ran to a café and waited there for an hour.

The flap T (la T entre vocales)

In American English, when a T is between two vowels, or between a vowel and an L, it is normally pronounced as a soft R, like the simple R in Spanish. This phenomenon is known as the *flap T*, and the phonetic symbol is [ɾ].

◆ En inglés americano, cuando una T está entre dos vocales, o entre una vocal y una L, normalmente se pronuncia como una R suave, igual que la R simple del español. Este fenómeno se conoce como *flap T*, y el símbolo fonético asociado es [ɾ].

Here are some words that are normally pronounced with this sound:

◆ Estas son algunas palabras que normalmente pronunciamos con este sonido:

water ['wɔɾɚ] - agua

better ['bɛɾɚ] - mejor

butter ['bʌɾɚ] - mantequilla

letter ['lɛɾɚ] - carta

little ['lɪɾəl] - pequeño

bottle ['bɔɾəl] - botella

city ['sɪɾi] - ciudad

party ['pɑɾti] - fiesta

The word *butter* with the flap T sounds like the R in Spanish words like *pero* or *cara*.

◆ La palabra *butter* con la *flap T* suena como la R en palabras como *pero* o *cara*.

In British English, this does not happen, and the T is always pronounced as a normal T.

◆ En inglés británico, este fenómeno no ocurre, y la T se pronuncia siempre como una T normal.

Homework

1. Complete, using the past progressive

◆ Completar, usando el *past progressive*.

1. Yesterday at 5 pm, I _____ (read) a book.
2. She _____ (cook) dinner when I arrived.
3. They _____ (not / watch) TV.
4. _____ you _____ (study) last night at 9?
5. He _____ (walk) in the park.
6. We _____ (eat) breakfast when the phone _____ (ring [rɪŋ] (sonar), past: rang [ræŋ]).

2. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

We use *arrive at* for specific places (*arrive at the restaurant*) and *arrive in* for cities and countries (*arrive in Madrid*).

◆ Usamos *arrive at* para lugares específicos (*arrive at the restaurant*) y *arrive in* para ciudades y países (*arrive in Madrid*).

1. Ayer a las 3 de la tarde yo estaba trabajando.
2. Ella estaba cantando cuando él llegó.
3. Estábamos bailando mientras ellos estaban comiendo.
4. ¿Estabas durmiendo cuando llamé?

5. Él estaba leyendo mientras ella estaba cocinando.
6. Llegué al restaurante. Sara estaba hablando con el camarero y Pedro estaba bebiendo agua.
7. Ella no estaba trabajando el viernes pasado.

3. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. What were you doing yesterday at 8 pm?
2. What were you doing this morning at 7 am?
3. Were you sleeping last night at 11 pm?
4. What was your friend doing last Saturday afternoon?

4. Complete, using past simple or past progressive

◆ Completar, usando *past simple* o *past progressive*.

1. I _____ (walk) in the park when I _____ (see) a dog.
2. She _____ (eat) when he _____ (call).
3. They _____ (dance) while we _____ (sing).
4. He _____ (read) a book when the lights _____ (go) out.
5. We _____ (watch) TV when the doorbell ['dɔrbəl] (timbre) _____ (ring).

Unit 2

Past progressive vs. past simple

When to use each one (cuándo usar cada uno)

The past simple corresponds to the *pretérito perfecto simple* in Spanish. The past progressive corresponds to one of the uses of the *pretérito imperfecto*: describing what was happening at a moment in the past. The *pretérito imperfecto* has other uses (such as habitual actions) that are translated differently in English and that we will cover later.

◆ El *past simple* se corresponde con el pretérito perfecto simple en español. El *past progressive* se corresponde con uno de los usos del pretérito imperfecto: describir lo que estaba pasando en un momento del pasado. El pretérito imperfecto tiene otros usos (como las acciones habituales) que se traducen de otra manera en inglés y que veremos más adelante.

Past simple: actions (acciones)

We use the past simple for actions that happened at a specific moment in the past.

◆ Usamos el *past simple* para acciones que ocurrieron en un momento concreto del pasado.

I went to the gym. (Fui al gimnasio).

She called me. (Ella me llamó).

Past progressive: descriptions (descripciones)

We use the past progressive to describe what was happening at a moment in the past.

◆ Usamos el *past progressive* para describir lo que estaba pasando en un momento del pasado.

It was raining. (Estaba lloviendo / Llovía).

She was singing. (Ella estaba cantando / Ella cantaba).

Past simple + past progressive: an action interrupts a description

When an action interrupts another action that was in progress, the long action goes in the past progressive and the interrupting action goes in the past simple. We use *when* to connect them.

◆ Cuando una acción interrumpe otra que estaba en progreso, la acción larga va en *past progressive* y la acción que interrumpe va en *past simple*. Usamos *when* para unirlos.

I was sleeping when the phone rang. (Estaba durmiendo cuando sonó el teléfono).

Past progressive + past progressive: simultaneous descriptions

When two long actions are happening at the same time, both go in the past progressive. We use *while* to connect them.

◆ Cuando dos acciones largas ocurren al mismo tiempo, las dos van en *past progressive*. Usamos *while* para unirlos.

I was reading while she was watching TV. (Yo leía mientras ella veía la televisión).

Summary table (cuadro resumen)

past simple => action (pretérito perfecto simple in Spanish)

past progressive => description (one of the uses of the pretérito imperfecto in Spanish)

past simple + past progressive => an action interrupts a description

past progressive + past progressive => two simultaneous descriptions

There was / there were (había)

The past equivalent of *there is* is *there was* (singular), and the past equivalent of *there are* is *there were* (plural).

◆ El equivalente en pasado de *there is* es *there was* (singular), y el equivalente en pasado de *there are* es *there were* (plural).

There was a cat on the sofa. (Había un gato en el sofá).

There were many people at the beach. (Había muchas personas en la playa).

There wasn't any milk. (No había leche).

Were there many cars? (¿Había muchos coches?)

Narration: last night (narración: ayer por la noche)

Yesterday I arrived home at 7 pm. It was cold outside. My sister was cooking dinner in the kitchen. My dog was sleeping on the sofa. I watched TV for an hour. At 8:30 we ate dinner. After dinner, I was reading a book when my friend Pedro called me. He wanted to go to a bar. I went to the bar with Pedro. We had a very good time.

outside [aʊt'saɪd] - fuera, afuera

for an hour - durante una hora

have a good time - pasarlo bien

Possessive pronouns (pronombres posesivos)

The possessive determiners are: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*. Possessive determiners always go before a noun: *my car, your house*.

◆ Los determinantes posesivos son: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*. Los determinantes posesivos siempre van antes de un sustantivo: *my car, your house*.

Possessive pronouns can replace a possessive determiner + noun: *My car is red. Mine is blue*. They can also be used after the verb *to be* to express possession: *This car is mine*.

◆ Los pronombres posesivos pueden sustituir a un determinante posesivo + sustantivo: *My car is red. Mine is blue*. También se pueden usar después del verbo *to be* para expresar posesión: *This car is mine*.

my => mine [maɪn] - (el) mío, (la) mía, (los) míos, (las) mías

your => yours [jɔːrz] - (el) tuyo, (la) tuya, (los) tuyos, (las) tuyas

his => his [hɪz] - (el) suyo, (la) suya, (los) suyos, (las) suyas (de él)

her => hers [hɜːz] - (el) suyo, (la) suya, (los) suyos, (las) suyas (de ella)

our => ours [aʊəz] - (el) nuestro, (la) nuestra, (los) nuestros, (las) nuestras

their => theirs [ðeəz] - (el) suyo, (la) suya, (los) suyos, (las) suyas (de ellos)

Examples (ejemplos)

This is my book. That one is yours. (Este es mi libro. Ese es (el) tuyo).

Her car is red. Mine is blue. (Su coche es rojo. El mío es azul).

Our house is small. Theirs is big. (Nuestra casa es pequeña. La suya es grande).

Is this pen yours or his? (¿Este bolígrafo es (el) tuyo o (el) suyo?)

I forgot my umbrella. Can I borrow yours? (Olvidé mi paraguas. ¿Puedo usar el tuyo?)

umbrella [ʌm'brɛlə] - paraguas

borrow ['bɒrɔː] - tomar prestado

lend [lend] - prestar

Nature vocabulary (vocabulario: la naturaleza)

nature ['neɪtʃər] - naturaleza

tree [tri:] - árbol

flower ['flaʊər] - flor

grass [græs] - hierba / césped

lake [leɪk] - lago

river ['rɪvər] - río

ocean ['oʃjən] - océano

sea [si:] - mar

beach [bi:tʃ] - playa

sand [sænd] - arena

mountain ['maʊntən] - montaña

hill [hɪl] - colina

forest ['fɒrɪst] - bosque

sky [skaɪ] - cielo

cloud [klaʊd] - nube

rain [reɪn] - lluvia

snow [snəʊ] - nieve

sun [sʌn] - sol

moon [mu:n] - luna

star [stɑ:r] - estrella

island ['aɪlənd] - isla

rock [rɒk] - roca

field [fi:ld] - campo

Be careful with the word *island*. The S is silent.

◆ Cuidado con la palabra *island*. La S no se pronuncia.

The English R (la R en inglés)

In Spanish, the R has two sounds: the simple R (as in *pero*) and the trill (as in *perro*).

◆ En español, la R tiene dos sonidos: la R simple (como en *pero*) y la R vibrante (como en *perro*).

In English, the R is completely different. To pronounce it, curve the tip of your tongue up and back, without touching the palate, and let the air flow over the tongue. Round your lips slightly.

◆ En inglés, la R es completamente diferente. Para pronunciarla, curva la punta de la lengua hacia arriba y hacia atrás, sin que toque el paladar, dejando salir el aire por encima de la lengua. Los labios se redondean ligeramente.

It is very important not to make the tongue vibrate. The English R never vibrates.

◆ Es muy importante no hacer vibrar la lengua. La R del inglés nunca vibra.

Practice with these words:

◆ Practica con estas palabras:

red [rɛd] - rojo

river ['rɪvər] - río

rain [reɪn] - lluvia

rock [rɒk] - roca

run [rʌn] - correr

right [raɪt] - derecha / correcto

In British English, the R at the end of a word or before a consonant is often not pronounced. For example, *car* would be pronounced [kɑ:] in the UK but [kɑ:r] in the US. In this book, we represent the R in these positions as in American English.

◆ En inglés británico, la R al final de la palabra o antes de una consonante muchas veces no se pronuncia. Por ejemplo, *car* se pronunciaría [kɑ:] en Reino Unido, pero [kɑ:r] en Estados Unidos. En este libro, representamos la R en estas posiciones como se hace en inglés americano.

Conversation

Sofía: What did you do last Saturday?

Tomás: In the morning I went to the beach. It was very sunny and the ocean was beautiful. There were many people. I was swimming when I saw a dolphin ['dɒlfɪn] (delfín)!

S: Really ['ri:əli] (¿de verdad?)? That's amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] (increíble)!

T: Yes! I was watching the dolphin when a big wave [wɛv] (ola) came. I fell in the water.

S: Were you OK?

T: Yes, I was fine [faɪn]. After that, I walked on the beach for an hour. The sand was hot and the sky was blue. Then I ate lunch at a restaurant near the beach. While I was eating, it started to rain.

S: Oh no!

T: It was OK. It stopped after ten minutes.

All day / all morning / all night (todo el día / toda la mañana / toda la noche)

When we say that we were doing something all day, all morning, etc. and we are describing (not narrating specific actions), we use the past progressive.

◆ Cuando decimos que estábamos haciendo algo todo el día, toda la mañana, etc. y estamos describiendo (no narrando acciones), usamos el *past progressive*.

I was working all day yesterday. (Ayer estuve trabajando todo el día).

She was studying all morning. (Ella estuvo estudiando toda la mañana).

They were talking all night. (Ellos estuvieron hablando toda la noche).

Homework

1. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. Ayer llegué a casa. Estaba lloviendo y hacía mucho frío.
2. Mi hermana estaba estudiando mientras yo estaba viendo la televisión.
3. Estaba caminando en el bosque cuando vi un lago muy bonito.
4. El cielo estaba muy azul y el sol era muy fuerte.
5. Fui a la playa. Había muchas personas. Los niños estaban jugando en la arena.
6. Mientras ella estaba hablando por teléfono, él cocinó la cena.
7. Estuvimos trabajando todo el día.
8. ¿Qué estabas haciendo cuando llamé?
9. Estaba leyendo un libro cuando empezó a nevar.
10. Las estrellas eran muy bonitas anoche.

2. Complete, using past simple or past progressive

◆ Completar, usando *past simple* o *past progressive*.

1. I _____ (sit) in the park when a bird [bɜːrd] (pájaro) _____ (land) on my hand.
2. She _____ (sleep) while he _____ (cook).
3. We _____ (eat) dinner when someone ['sʌmwʌn] (alguien) _____ (knock [nɔːk]) on the door.
4. It _____ (rain) all day yesterday.
5. He _____ (drive) to work when he _____ (see) a deer [diː] (ciervo) on the road.
6. They _____ (dance) when the music _____ (stop).

3. Write a short narration (5-8 sentences)

◆ Escribe una narración corta (5-8 oraciones).

Describe a past Saturday or Sunday. Use the past simple for actions and the past progressive for descriptions.

◆ Describe un sábado o un domingo pasado. Usa el *past simple* para las acciones y el *past progressive* para las descripciones.

4. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. What was the weather like yesterday?
2. What were you doing yesterday at 2 pm?
3. Were you sleeping or watching TV last night at midnight?
4. What was your family doing last Sunday morning?
5. What is your favorite thing in nature? A mountain, a beach, a lake, a forest...

Unit 3

Used to

What it means (qué significa)

In Spanish, we use the *pretérito imperfecto* to talk about habits we had in the past.

◆ En español, usamos el pretérito imperfecto para hablar de hábitos que teníamos en el pasado.

Antes siempre comía pizza los viernes. (In the past, I always used to eat pizza on Fridays).

Antes vivía en Madrid. (In the past, I used to live in Madrid).

In English, one of the ways to express this is using *used to* [ju:st tu:] followed by the verb in the infinitive. Make sure to pronounce the D at the end of *used*: [ju:st tu:], not [ju:z tu:].

◆ En inglés, una de las maneras de expresar esto es usando *used to* [ju:st tu:] seguido del verbo en infinitivo. Asegúrate de pronunciar la D al final de *used*: [ju:st tu:], no [ju:z tu:].

Used to can also be translated as *solía* + infinitive: *I used to eat* = *Solía comer*.

◆ *Used to* también se puede traducir como *solía* + infinitivo: *I used to eat* = *Solía comer*.

How it is built (construcción)

I used to eat pizza on Fridays. (Antes comía pizza los viernes).

I used to live in Madrid. (Antes vivía en Madrid).

She used to play the piano. (Antes ella tocaba el piano).

Negative sentences (oraciones negativas)

For negative sentences, we use *didn't use to*:

- ◆ Para las oraciones negativas, usamos *didn't use to*:

I didn't use to like vegetables. (Antes no me gustaban las verduras).

She didn't use to cook. (Antes ella no cocinaba).

In the negative form, *used* loses the final D and becomes *use*.

- ◆ En la forma negativa, *used* pierde la D final y pasa a ser *use*.

Questions (preguntas)

For questions, we use *did ... use to*:

- ◆ Para las oraciones interrogativas, usamos *did ... use to*:

Did you use to live in Barcelona? (¿Antes vivías en Barcelona?)

Did she use to play the piano? (¿Antes ella tocaba el piano?)

Used to vs. past simple

In English, the past simple can be used for past habits as well as for one-time actions. This means that the past simple sometimes translates to the *pretérito imperfecto* in Spanish.

- ◆ En inglés, el *past simple* se puede usar tanto para hábitos del pasado como para acciones puntuales. Esto quiere decir que a veces el *past simple* se traduce con el pretérito imperfecto en español.

When I was in college, I ate pizza on Fridays. (Cuando estaba en la universidad, comía pizza los viernes). => past habit

Yesterday I ate pizza. (Ayer comí pizza). => one-time action

When talking about past habits, we can use either the past simple or *used to*. The meaning is almost the same, but *used to* makes it clear that it was a habit.

◆ Cuando hablamos de hábitos del pasado, podemos usar el *past simple* o *used to*. El significado es casi el mismo, pero *used to* deja claro que era un hábito.

When I was in college, I ate pizza on Fridays. / When I was in college, I used to eat pizza on Fridays.

However, for one-time actions, we can only use the past simple, not *used to*.

◆ Sin embargo, para acciones puntuales, solo podemos usar el *past simple*, no *used to*.

Yesterday I went to the gym. (Ayer fui al gimnasio).

Would for past habits (would para hábitos en el pasado)

How it works (cómo funciona)

In addition to *used to*, we can use *would* [wʊd] to talk about habitual actions in the past. In Spanish it is equivalent to the *pretérito imperfecto* or to *solía + infinitivo*.

◆ Además de *used to*, podemos usar *would* [wʊd] para hablar de acciones habituales en el pasado. En español equivale al pretérito imperfecto o a *solía + infinitivo*.

When I was a kid, I would always play in the park.

(Cuando era niño, siempre jugaba en el parque).

My grandmother would always cook paella on Sundays.

(Mi abuela siempre cocinaba paella los domingos).

Limitations of would (limitaciones de would)

Would is only used for repeated actions, not for states. With verbs like *be*, *have*, *live*, *know*, *like*, we use *used to* and not *would*:

◆ *Would* solamente se usa para acciones repetidas, no para estados. Con verbos como *be*, *have*, *live*, *know*, *like*, usaremos *used to* y no *would*:

I used to live in Madrid. (Antes vivía en Madrid).

We cannot say: *I would live in Madrid.*

I used to have a dog. (Antes tenía un perro).

We cannot say: *I would have a dog.*

Contraction and negative (contracción y negativo)

would not => wouldn't ['wʊdənt]

She wouldn't eat vegetables when she was a kid. (Ella no comía verduras cuando era niña).

Summary table: three ways to talk about the habitual past in English

◆ Cuadro resumen: tres maneras de hablar del pasado habitual en inglés.

used to + infinitive => habits and states in the past (the most common)

would + infinitive => only habits (actions), not states

past simple => can also be used for habits (with context)

Childhood vocabulary (vocabulario: la infancia)

childhood [ˈtʃaɪldhʊd] - infancia

kid [kɪd] - niño/a

play [pleɪ] - jugar

climb [klaɪm] - escalar / trepar

hide [haɪd] - esconderse

draw [drɔː] - dibujar

paint [peɪnt] - pintar

collect [kəˈlekt] - coleccionar

imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] - imaginar

explore [ɪkˈsplɔːr] - explorar

ride a bike [raɪd ə baɪk] - montar en bicicleta

play video games - jugar a videojuegos

play soccer [ˈsɒkər] - jugar al fútbol

watch cartoons [kɑːˈtuːnz] - ver dibujos animados

build [bɪld] sandcastles [ˈsændkæsəlz] - hacer castillos de arena

The B in *climb* is silent.

◆ La B en *climb* no se pronuncia.

Conversation

Marcos: Elena, what did you use to do when you were a kid?

Elena: When I was a kid, I used to live in a small town [təʊn] (pueblo) near the beach. I would always ride my bike to the beach with my friends. We used to play in the sand and build sandcastles. My brother used to collect shells [ʃɛlz] (conchas).

M: That sounds wonderful ['wʌndərfəl] (maravilloso)! Did you use to swim in the ocean?

E: Yes! I used to swim every day in the summer. In the winter, I would play soccer with my friends after school.

M: I used to live in a big city. I didn't use to go to the beach very much. I would always play video games with my brother and watch cartoons.

E: Did you use to play outside?

M: Sometimes. I would go to the park with my friends on Saturdays.

Silent letters in English (letras mudas en inglés)

In English there are many letters that are written but not pronounced. For example, the L in *walk* and *talk* is silent.

◆ En inglés hay muchas letras que se escriben pero no se pronuncian. Por ejemplo, la L en *walk* y *talk* no se pronuncia.

Here are more examples of silent letters:

◆ Aquí van más ejemplos de letras mudas:

Silent B after M (B muda después de M)

climb [klaɪm] - escalar

bomb [bʌm] - bomba

comb [kɒm] - peine

lamb [læm] - cordero

thumb [θʌm] - pulgar

Silent K before N (K muda antes de N)

know [nɒs] - saber

knife [naɪf] - cuchillo

knee [ni:] - rodilla

knock [nɒk] - golpear / llamar (a una puerta)

Silent W before R (W muda antes de R)

write [raɪt] - escribir

wrong [rɒŋ] - equivocado

wrap [ræp] - envolver

Silent H (H muda)

hour ['aʊr] - hora

honest ['ɒnɪst] - honesto

honor ['ɒnər] - honor

Story: when I was living in Barcelona (historia: cuando vivía en Barcelona)

When I was living in Barcelona, I used to wake up at 8 every morning. I would walk to a small café near my apartment and eat breakfast. I used to have coffee and a croissant [kruɑ'sɑnt] (cruasán) every day.

After breakfast, I would take the metro to my office. I used to work from 9 to 6. At lunchtime ['lʌntʃtaɪm] (hora de comer), I would always eat at a restaurant near my office with my friend Marta.

In the evening, I would go to the gym or walk by the beach. I used to live very close to Barceloneta beach. The sunsets ['sʌnsets] (puestas de sol) were beautiful.

On weekends, I used to visit my friends in Gràcia. We would eat tapas and drink wine [waɪn] (vino) at a small bar. I didn't cook on the weekends.

I really loved that city. I lived there for five years.

Homework

1. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. Antes vivía en Valencia.
2. Cuando era niña, siempre jugaba en el parque con mis amigos.
3. Mi abuelo siempre cocinaba los domingos.
4. ¿Antes tocabas el piano?
5. No me gustaban las verduras cuando era pequeño.
6. Mi madre siempre me preparaba el desayuno.
7. Antes teníamos un perro.
8. ¿Vivías en Madrid cuando eras niño?
9. Él solía ir al gimnasio cada día.
10. Ella no cocinaba cuando vivía en Barcelona.

2. Complete, using *used to* or *would* (when possible, use *would*)

◆ Completar, usando *used to* o *would* (cuando sea posible, usa *would*).

1. When I was a kid, I _____ (play) soccer every day.
2. I _____ (live) in a small town near the beach.
3. My father _____ (cook) dinner every night.
4. She _____ (have) a black cat.
5. We _____ (ride) our bikes to school every morning.
6. He _____ (be) very tall.

3. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. Where did you use to live when you were a kid?
2. What did you use to do on weekends when you were a child?
3. Did you use to play a sport?
4. Did you use to watch cartoons? Which ones?
5. What was your favorite food when you were a kid?

4. Write a short essay

- ◆ Escribe una redacción corta.

Tell us about your life when you were a child or a teenager ['ti:neɪdʒər] (adolescente). Where did you use to live? What did you use to do? What did your family use to do?

- ◆ Cuéntanos sobre tu vida cuando eras niño/a o adolescente. ¿Dónde vivías? ¿Qué hacías? ¿Qué hacía tu familia?

Unit 4

The present perfect (el present perfect)

What it is (qué es)

In Spanish, besides the *pretérito perfecto simple* (fui, comí, compré) and the *pretérito imperfecto* (iba, comía, compraba), we have the *pretérito perfecto compuesto*: *he ido, he comido, he comprado*.

◆ En español, además del pretérito perfecto simple (fui, comí, compré) y del pretérito imperfecto (iba, comía, compraba), tenemos el pretérito perfecto compuesto: *he ido, he comido, he comprado*.

In English, this tense is called the *present perfect* and it is built with the verb *to have* followed by the past participle of the verb.

◆ En inglés, este tiempo verbal se llama *present perfect* y se forma con el verbo *to have* seguido del participio pasado (*past participle*) del verbo.

I have eaten. (He comido).

She has visited Madrid. (Ella ha visitado Madrid).

Conjugation (conjugación)

I have + past participle

you have + past participle

he / she / it has + past participle

we have + past participle

you have + past participle

they have + past participle

Negative sentences (oraciones negativas)

We add *not* after *have/has*:

- ◆ Añadimos *not* después de *have/has*:

I have not eaten. (No he comido).

She has not visited Madrid. (Ella no ha visitado Madrid).

Questions (preguntas)

We invert the subject and the verb *have/has*:

- ◆ Invertimos el sujeto y el verbo *have/has*:

Have you eaten? (¿Has comido?)

Has she visited Madrid? (¿Ella ha visitado Madrid?)

Contractions (contracciones)

In the present perfect, it is very common to contract the subject and the verb *have/has*:

- ◆ En el *present perfect* es muy común contraer el sujeto y el verbo *have/has*:

I have => I've [aɪv]

you have => you've [ju:v]

he has => he's [hi:z]

she has => she's [ʃi:z]

it has => it's [ɪts]

we have => we've [wi:v]

they have => they've [ðeɪv]

In negative sentences, we can contract the verb and the negative particle:

- ◆ En las oraciones negativas podemos contraer el verbo y la partícula negativa:

have not => haven't ['hævənt]

has not => hasn't ['hæzənt]

Just like with *to be*, there are two possible contractions. We recommend the second one:

- ◆ Igual que con *to be*, hay dos contracciones posibles. Recomendamos la segunda:

I have not eaten => I've not eaten / I haven't eaten

she has not eaten => she's not eaten / she hasn't eaten

Regular past participles (participios pasados regulares)

The past participle of regular verbs is identical to the past simple: we add *-ed* to the infinitive. And it is pronounced the same way.

- ◆ El participio pasado de los verbos regulares es idéntico al *past simple*: se forma añadiendo *-ed* al infinitivo. Y se pronuncia de la misma manera.

worked => I have worked. (He trabajado).

cooked => She has cooked. (Ella ha cocinado).

lived => They have lived. (Ellos han vivido).

studied => We have studied. (Hemos estudiado).

Irregular verbs (verbos irregulares)

Many verbs have irregular past participles. Here is a list of the most common irregular verbs with their three forms (infinitive / past simple / past participle):

◆ Muchos verbos tienen participios pasados irregulares. Aquí va una lista de los verbos irregulares más comunes con sus tres formas (infinitivo / *past simple* / participio pasado):

be / was, were / been [bɪn]
become / became / become [br'kʌm]
begin / began / begun [br'gʌn]
break [breɪk] (romper) / broke / broken ['brɒkən]
bring / brought [brɒt] / brought
build / built [bɪlt] / built
buy / bought [bɔt] / bought
choose / chose / chosen [tʃoʊzən]
come [kʌm] / came / come
cut [kʌt] (cortar) / cut / cut
do / did / done [dʌn]
draw / drew / drawn [drɔn]
drink / drank / drunk [drʌŋk]
drive / drove / driven ['drɪvən]
eat / ate / eaten ['i:tən]
fall / fell / fallen ['fɔlən]
feel / felt [felt] / felt
find / found [faʊnd] / found
fly / flew / flown [floʊn]
forget / forgot / forgotten [fər'gɒtən]
get / got / gotten ['gɒtən]
give / gave / given ['gɪvən]
go / went / gone [gɒn]

grow / grew / grown [grəʊn]
have / had [hæd] / had
hear / heard [hɜːd] / heard
hide / hid / hidden ['hɪdən]
keep / kept [keɪpt] / kept
know / knew / known [nəʊn]
leave / left [left] / left
lose / lost [lɒst] / lost
make / made [meɪd] / made
meet / met [met] / met
pay / paid [peɪd] / paid
put [pʊt] / put / put
quit [kwɪt] (dejar) / quit / quit
read / read [red] / read
ride / rode / ridden ['rɪdən]
run [rʌn] / ran / run
say / said [sed] / said
see / saw / seen [si:n]
sell / sold [sɔːld] / sold
send / sent [sent] / sent
sing / sang / sung [sʌŋ]
sit / sat [sæt] / sat
speak / spoke / spoken ['spəʊkən]
spend / spent [spent] / spent
steal / stole / stolen ['stəʊlən]
swim / swam / swum [swʌm]
take / took / taken ['teɪkən]
teach / taught [tɔːt] / taught

tell / told [tɒld] / told
think / thought [θɔ:t] / thought
throw / threw / thrown [θrəʊn]
understand / understood [ʌndər'stʌd] / understood
wear / wore / worn [wɔ:n]
win / won [wʌn] / won
write / wrote / written ['rɪtən]

Uses of the present perfect (usos del present perfect)

Life experiences (experiencias de vida)

We use the present perfect to talk about experiences we have had (or not) in our lives, without specifying when.

◆ Usamos el *present perfect* para hablar de experiencias que hemos tenido (o no) en nuestra vida, sin especificar cuándo.

I have visited Paris. (He visitado París).

She has never eaten sushi. (Ella nunca ha comido sushi).

They have never been to Japan. (Ellos nunca han estado en Japón).

Recent actions with a present result (acciones recientes con resultado presente)

We use the present perfect for actions that happened recently and have an effect on the present.

◆ Usamos el *present perfect* para acciones que ocurrieron recientemente y tienen un efecto en el presente.

I have lost my keys. (He perdido mis llaves). => I still haven't found them. (Aún no las he encontrado).

She has broken her arm. (Ella se ha roto el brazo). => Her arm is still broken. (Su brazo todavía está roto).

Conversation

Marta: Have you ever been to Italy ['ɪtəli] (Italia)?

Carlos: Yes, I have been to Italy two times. I have visited Rome [rəʊm] (Roma) and Florence ['flɒrəns] (Firencia). Have you?

M: No, I have never been to Italy, but I have been to France. I have visited Paris and Lyon.

C: That's great. Have you ever eaten Italian food?

M: Of course! I have eaten pizza and pasta many times. I have also eaten risotto [rɪ'zɒtəʊ].

C: Have you ever tried [traɪd] (probado) gelato [dʒə'lətəʊ] (helado italiano)?

M: No, I haven't. Is it good?

C: It's the best ice cream I have ever eaten!

ever ['evər] - alguna vez (en preguntas)

never ['nevər] - nunca

of course [əv kɔrs] - por supuesto

times [taɪmz] - veces

Homework

1. Memorize the list of irregular verbs from this unit

◆ Memoriza la lista de verbos irregulares de esta unidad.

2. Complete, using the present perfect

◆ Completar, usando el *present perfect*.

1. I _____ (visit) London three times.
2. She _____ never _____ (eat) sushi.
3. _____ you ever _____ (be) to Japan?
4. They _____ (buy) a new house.
5. He _____ (lose) his phone.
6. We _____ (see) that movie.
7. She _____ (not / finish) her homework.
8. _____ he ever _____ (fly) in a helicopter?

3. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. He visitado Barcelona tres veces.
2. ¿Has comido alguna vez comida japonesa?
3. Ella nunca ha estado en Nueva York.

4. Hemos comprado un coche nuevo.
5. He perdido mi teléfono.
6. ¿Has visto esa película?
7. Ella ha escrito tres libros.
8. Nunca he nadado en el océano.

4. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. Have you ever been to Europe ['jʊərəp] (Europa)?
2. Have you ever eaten sushi?
3. Have you ever ridden a horse [hɔːs] (caballo)?
4. Have you ever lost your phone?
5. How many countries ['kʌntriːz] (países) have you visited?
6. Have you ever met a famous person?

5. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto)

My Neighbor Margaret

My neighbor Margaret is 83 years old. She lives alone[1] in a small house next to mine, with her cat Beethoven. She is a quiet woman, and if you see her in her garden[2] in the morning, drinking tea and reading the newspaper, you would never guess[3] the life she has lived.

Margaret has been to 54 countries. She has climbed[4] Mount Kilimanjaro. She has crossed[5] the Sahara Desert on a camel.[6] She has sailed[7] across the Atlantic Ocean in a small boat. She has eaten insects[8] in Thailand, and she has slept under the stars in the middle of the Amazon.

She has also done many things outside of traveling. She has written two books about her adventures.[9] She has learned to speak four languages: English, French, Arabic, and Swahili. She has run twelve marathons. She has even[10] jumped out of an airplane — three times.

I asked her once,[11] "Margaret, what is the best thing you have ever done?"

She thought for a moment and said, "I have done many incredible[12] things in my life. But the best thing I have ever done is learn to say yes. When I was young, I was very shy.[13] I was afraid[14] of everything. One day, a friend invited me to go camping[15] in the mountains. I almost[16] said no, but something inside me said yes. That trip changed my life. After that, I have said yes to everything."

Now, every morning, I see Margaret in her garden, drinking her tea. Beethoven sleeps at her feet.[17] She looks like a normal old woman. But she is the most extraordinary person I have ever met.

[1] alone [ə'ləʊn] - sola

[2] garden ['gɑːdn] - jardín

[3] guess [ɡes] - adivinar

[4] climb [klaɪm] - escalar

[5] cross [krɒs] - cruzar

[6] camel ['kæməl] - camello

[7] sail [seɪl] - navegar

[8] insects ['ɪnsɛkts] - insectos

[9] adventures [əd'ventʃərz] - aventuras

[10] even ['i:vən] - incluso

[11] once [wʌns] - una vez

[12] incredible [ɪn'krɛdəbəl] - increíble

[13] shy [ʃaɪ] - tímida

[14] afraid [ə'freɪd] - asustada / con miedo

[15] go camping - ir de acampada

[16] almost ['ɔːlmɒst] - casi

[17] feet [fi:t] - pies

Questions (preguntas)

1. How old is Margaret?
2. How many countries has she been to?
3. How many languages has she learned?
4. What is the best thing she has ever done, according to her?
5. Why did that camping trip change her life?
6. What kind of person was Margaret when she was young?

Unit 5

Present perfect: ever, never, already, yet, just, for, since

Ever and never (ever y never)

We use *ever* in questions and *never* in negative sentences to talk about life experiences. Both go between *have/has* and the past participle.

◆ Usamos *ever* en preguntas y *never* en oraciones negativas para hablar de experiencias de vida. Los dos van entre *have/has* y el participio pasado.

Have you ever been to Rome? (¿Has estado alguna vez en Roma?)

I have never been to Rome. (Nunca he estado en Roma).

Ever can also be used in affirmative sentences for emphasis: *This is the best pizza I have ever eaten.* (Esta es la mejor pizza que he comido en mi vida).

◆ *Ever* también se puede usar en oraciones afirmativas para énfasis: *This is the best pizza I have ever eaten.* (Esta es la mejor pizza que he comido en mi vida).

Already and yet (already y yet)

Already [ɔl'reɪdi] means *ya*. It is used in affirmative sentences, between *have/has* and the past participle.

◆ *Already* [ɔl'reɪdi] significa *ya*. Se usa en oraciones afirmativas, entre *have/has* y el participio pasado.

I have already eaten. (Ya he comido).

She has already finished. (Ella ya ha terminado).

Yet [jet] means *todavía* or *aún* in negative sentences, and *ya* in questions. It goes at the end of the sentence.

◆ *Yet* [jet] significa *todavía* o *aún* en oraciones negativas, y *ya* en preguntas. Va al final de la oración.

I haven't eaten yet. (Todavía no he comido).

Has she finished yet? (¿Ha terminado ya?)

Just

Just [dʒʌst] is an adverb that indicates that something happened very recently (equivalent to *hace un momento*). It goes between *have/has* and the past participle. In Spanish, we express this with *acabar de*.

◆ *Just* [dʒʌst] es un adverbio que indica que algo acaba de ocurrir (equivale a *hace un momento*). Se pone entre *have/has* y el participio pasado. En español lo expresamos con *acabar de*.

I have just eaten. (Acabo de comer / He comido hace un momento).

She has just arrived. (Ella acaba de llegar / Ella ha llegado hace un momento).

They have just left. (Ellos acaban de irse / Ellos se han ido hace un momento).

Present perfect vs. past simple

The difference (la diferencia)

The difference between the present perfect and the past simple is very important in English.

◆ La diferencia entre el *present perfect* y el *past simple* es muy importante en inglés.

Past simple: specific time (tiempo específico)

We use the past simple when we know or indicate the exact moment something happened. There is usually a time expression (*yesterday*, *last week*, *in 2015*, etc.).

◆ Usamos el *past simple* cuando sabemos o indicamos el momento exacto en el que algo ocurrió. Normalmente hay una expresión temporal (*yesterday*, *last week*, *in 2015*, etc.).

I visited Paris last year. (Visité París el año pasado).

She called me yesterday. (Ella me llamó ayer).

Present perfect: the experience (la experiencia)

We use the present perfect when we talk about experiences or actions that have a connection to the present. What matters is the experience itself, not when it happened.

◆ Usamos el *present perfect* cuando hablamos de experiencias o acciones que tienen una conexión con el presente. Lo que importa es la experiencia en sí, no cuándo ocurrió.

I have visited Paris. (He visitado París).

She has called me. (Ella me ha llamado).

Summary table (cuadro resumen)

I visited Paris in 2019. => past simple (specific time)

I have visited Paris. => present perfect (the experience matters, not when)

I ate sushi yesterday. => past simple (specific time)

I have eaten sushi. => present perfect (the experience matters, not when)

When we ask *Have you ever been to Paris?* and the answer is yes, the conversation usually continues with past simple questions to ask for details: *When did you go? What did you do?*

◆ Cuando preguntamos *Have you ever been to Paris?* y la respuesta es sí, normalmente la conversación sigue con preguntas en *past simple* para pedir detalles: *When did you go? What did you do?*

For and since (for y since)

For

For [fɔr] is used to indicate the duration of a period of time.

◆ *For* [fɔr] se usa para indicar la duración de un periodo de tiempo. Se traduce como *durante*, *por*, o a veces se omite en español.

for two hours - durante dos horas / dos horas

for three days - durante tres días / tres días

for five years - durante cinco años / cinco años

for a long time - durante mucho tiempo

Since

Since [sɪns] means *desde*. It is used to indicate the starting point.

◆ *Since* [sɪns] significa *desde*. Se usa para indicar el punto de partida.

since Monday - desde el lunes

since 2015 - desde 2015

since January - desde enero

since I was a kid - desde que era niño

Be careful: *since three years ago* is incorrect. Use *for three years* or *since* with a specific point in time (*since 2014*).

◆ Cuidado: *since three years ago* es incorrecto. Usa *for three years* o *since* con un punto concreto en el tiempo (*since 2014*).

For and since with the present perfect (for y since con present perfect)

We use *for* and *since* with the present perfect when talking about something that started in the past and continues in the present.

◆ Usamos *for* y *since* con el *present perfect* cuando hablamos de algo que empezó en el pasado y continúa en el presente.

I have lived in Madrid for three years. (Vivo en Madrid desde hace tres años / He vivido en Madrid tres años). => I still live in Madrid.

She has worked here since 2020. (Ella trabaja / ha trabajado aquí desde 2020). => She still works here.

In Spanish, we normally use the present tense in these cases: *Vivo en Madrid desde hace tres años*. In English, we use the present perfect.

◆ En español, normalmente usamos el presente en estos casos: *Vivo en Madrid desde hace tres años*. En inglés, usamos el *present perfect*.

For and since with the past simple (for y since con past simple)

When the action is already finished, we use *for* with the past simple:

◆ Cuando la acción ya terminó, usamos *for* con el *past simple*:

I lived in Madrid for three years. (Viví en Madrid tres años). => I no longer live in Madrid.

Conversation

Julia: Have you ever been to South America?

David: Yes, I have been to Argentina [ɑrdʒən'ti:nə] and Colombia.

J: When did you go to Argentina?

D: I went to Argentina in 2019. I visited Buenos Aires for a week.

J: Have you already been to Peru [pə'ru:]?

D: No, I haven't been to Peru yet, but I want to go.

J: I have just come back from Peru! It was amazing.

D: Really? How long were you there?

J: I was there for two weeks. I have wanted to visit Machu Picchu since I was a kid.

D: How long have you lived in the US?

J: I have lived here since 2015.

come back - volver

A note on weak vowel pronunciation (nota sobre la pronunciación de las vocales débiles)

In English, when a syllable is unstressed, the vowels tend to weaken and become [ə] (schwa). Doing this is very important for sounding natural in English.

◆ En inglés, cuando una sílaba no tiene acento, las vocales tienden a debilitarse y a convertirse en [ə] (schwa). Hacer esto es muy importante para sonar natural en inglés.

In particular, function words like *to*, *for*, *from*, *of*, *a*, *the*, *and*, *but*, *can*, *have* are almost never pronounced with their full vowel when they are inside a sentence.

◆ En particular, las palabras funcionales como *to*, *for*, *from*, *of*, *a*, *the*, *and*, *but*, *can*, *have* casi nunca se pronuncian con su vocal completa cuando están dentro de una oración.

to => [tə]

for => [fər]

from => [frəm]

of => [əv]

a => [ə]

the => [ðə]

and => [ənd]

but => [bət]

can => [kən]

have => [həv]

For example, the sentence *I have been to Paris* is pronounced approximately [aɪ həv bi:n tə 'pærɪs].

And *I can go for a walk* is pronounced approximately [aɪ kən ɡoʊ fər ə wɔ:k].

◆ Por ejemplo, la oración *I have been to Paris* se pronuncia más o menos [aɪ həv bi:n tə 'pærɪs]. Y *I can go for a walk* se pronuncia más o menos [aɪ kən ɡoʊ fər ə wɔ:k].

Homework

1. Complete, using *already, yet, just, ever* or *never*

◆ Completar, usando *already, yet, just, ever* o *never*.

1. Have you _____ been to Japan?
2. I haven't finished my book _____.
3. I have _____ visited Africa. I want to go someday.
4. Don't worry, I have _____ finished my homework.
5. They have _____ left. You missed them by one minute.
6. Have you _____ eaten sushi? You should try it.

2. Choose between *present perfect* and *past simple*

◆ Elige entre *present perfect* y *past simple*.

1. I _____ (visit) Paris in 2019.
2. She _____ (never / eat) sushi.
3. They _____ (buy) a house last year.
4. We _____ (live) in Madrid since 2020.
5. He _____ (go) to the gym yesterday.
6. I _____ (not / see) that movie yet.
7. She _____ (call) me two hours ago.
8. _____ you ever _____ (be) to Australia?

3. Complete with for or since

◆ Completar con *for* o *since*.

1. I have lived here _____ 2018.
2. She has worked at this company _____ five years.
3. We have been friends _____ we were kids.
4. He has studied English _____ three months.
5. They have had that car _____ January.

4. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. ¿Has estado alguna vez en México?
2. Nunca he comido sushi.
3. Ya he terminado mis deberes.
4. ¿Ha llegado ella ya?
5. Acabo de llegar.
6. Visité París el año pasado.
7. He visitado París tres veces.

8. Vivo en Barcelona desde 2018.
9. Viví en Madrid durante cinco años.
10. He trabajado aquí durante dos años.

5. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. Have you ever been to Asia?
2. Have you finished this unit yet?
3. How long have you lived in your city?
4. How long have you studied English?
5. Have you already eaten today?

6. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto)

The Watchmaker

In a narrow^[1] street in the old part of the city, there is a small shop with a wooden^[2] sign^[3] that says "Heinrich's Watches." The shop has been there since 1922. It was opened by Heinrich Berger, a German watchmaker^[4] who moved to Switzerland when he was twenty years old.

Heinrich died in 1985, but his grandson,^[5] Thomas, still runs the shop. Thomas has worked there since he was eighteen. He is now seventy-three, so he has repaired^[6] watches for fifty-five years.

Thomas has never used a computer. He has never owned^[7] a mobile phone. He has worked with the same tools^[8] since he started: tiny^[9] screwdrivers,^[10] magnifying glasses,^[11] and a small lamp that has sat on his desk for as long as anyone can remember.

"I have fixed thousands of watches," Thomas says. "Every watch tells a story. A man once brought me his father's watch. It hadn't worked for thirty years. I opened it and found a tiny photograph inside — a picture of a woman. The man had never seen it before. It was a picture of his grandmother. He cried^[12] right here, in my shop."

Thomas has already trained^[13] his daughter, Lena, to take his place.^[14] She has worked with him for the last five years. She has just turned^[15] thirty, and she has already learned most of^[16] his techniques.^[17] But she hasn't mastered^[18] everything yet.

"There are things you can only learn with time," Thomas says. "I have repaired watches for fifty-five years, and I still learn something new every week."

I asked Thomas if he has ever thought about retiring.^[19]

He smiled and said, "I haven't finished yet."

[1] narrow ['næroʊ] - estrecha

[2] wooden ['wɒdən] - de madera

[3] sign [saɪn] - cartel / letrero

[4] watchmaker ['wɒtʃmeɪkər] - relojero

[5] grandson ['grændsʌn] - nieto

[6] repair [rɪ'peər] - reparar

[7] own [oʊn] - poseer / tener

[8] tools [tu:lz] - herramientas

[9] tiny ['taɪni] - diminuto

[10] screwdrivers ['skru:drɑ:vərz] - destornilladores

[11] magnifying glasses ['mægnɪfaɪŋ 'glæsɪz] - lupas

[12] cry [kraɪ] - llorar

[13] train [treɪn] - entrenar / formar

[14] take his place - ocupar su puesto

[15] turn [tɜːn] - cumplir (años)

[16] most of - la mayoría de

[17] techniques [tek'ni:ks] - técnicas

[18] master ['mæstər] - dominar

[19] retire [rɪ'taɪr] - jubilarse

Questions (preguntas)

1. How long has the shop been there?
2. How long has Thomas worked there?
3. Why has he never used a computer?
4. What did the man find inside his father's watch?
5. Has Lena already learned everything from Thomas?
6. What does Thomas say when asked about retiring?

Unit 6

The future with will (el futuro con will)

How it is built (construcción)

In Spanish, we have a future tense: *cantaré, comeré, viviré*. In English, one of the ways to express the future is using the modal verb *will* [wɪl] followed by the infinitive of the verb.

◆ En español, tenemos un tiempo futuro: *cantaré, comeré, viviré*. En inglés, una de las maneras de expresar el futuro es usando el verbo modal *will* [wɪl] seguido del infinitivo del verbo.

I will go. (Iré).

She will eat. (Ella comerá).

They will work. (Ellos trabajarán).

Will does not change in the third person:

◆ *Will* no cambia en la tercera persona:

I will

you will

he / she / it will

we will

you will

they will

Negative sentences (oraciones negativas)

We add *not* after *will*:

◆ Añadimos *not* después de *will*:

I will not go. (No iré).

She will not eat. (Ella no comerá).

Questions (preguntas)

We invert the subject and *will*:

◆ Invertimos el sujeto y *will*:

Will you go? (¿Irás?)

Will she eat? (¿Ella comerá?)

Contractions (contracciones)

It is very common to contract the subject and *will*:

◆ Es muy común contraer el sujeto y *will*:

I will => I'll [aɪl]

you will => you'll [ju:l]

he will => he'll [hi:l]

she will => she'll [ʃi:l]

it will => it'll ['ɪrəl]

we will => we'll [wi:l]

they will => they'll [ðeɪl]

In negative sentences, we can contract *will* and *not*:

◆ En las oraciones negativas podemos contraer *will* y *not*:

will not => won't [wɒnt]

The negative contraction *won't* doesn't look much like *will not*. It is important to memorize it.

◆ La contracción negativa *won't* no se parece mucho a *will not*. Es importante memorizarla.

I won't go. (No iré).

She won't eat. (Ella no comerá).

Uses of will (usos de will)

Predictions (predicciones)

We use *will* for predictions about the future.

◆ Usamos *will* para predicciones sobre el futuro.

It will rain tomorrow. (Lloverá mañana).

She will be a great doctor. (Ella será una gran doctora).

They won't win the game. (No ganarán el partido).

Spontaneous decisions (decisiones espontáneas)

When we make a decision at the moment of speaking, we use *will*.

◆ Cuando tomamos una decisión en el momento de hablar, usamos *will*.

I'm hungry. I'll eat a sandwich. (Tengo hambre. Comeré un sandwich).

It's cold. I'll close the window. (Hace frío. Cerraré la ventana).

Someone is at the door. I'll open it. (Alguien está en la puerta. La abriré).

Promises and offers (promesas y ofertas)

We use *will* to make promises and offer help.

◆ Usamos *will* para hacer promesas y ofrecer ayuda.

I'll help you with your homework. (Te ayudaré con tus deberes).

I won't tell anyone. (No se lo diré a nadie).

I'll call you tomorrow. (Te llamaré mañana).

anyone ['eniwʌn] - nadie (en oraciones negativas) / alguien (en preguntas)

Future time expressions (expresiones temporales de futuro)

tomorrow [tə'mɒrɔː] - mañana

tomorrow morning - mañana por la mañana

the day after tomorrow - pasado mañana

next week - la semana que viene

next month - el mes que viene

next year - el año que viene

next Monday - el lunes que viene

in two days - en dos días

in three weeks - en tres semanas

in the future ['fju:tʃər] - en el futuro

soon [su:n] - pronto

later ['leɪər] - más tarde / después

Conversation

Andrés: What will you do this weekend?

Patricia: On Saturday I'll go to the gym in the morning. In the afternoon, I'll visit my grandmother. On Sunday I'll probably ['prəbəbli] (probablemente) stay home and read. What about you?

A: I don't know yet. I think I'll go to the beach if the weather is good.

P: It will probably rain on Saturday, but Sunday will be sunny.

A: Then I'll go to the beach on Sunday.

P: That sounds like a plan. I'll call you on Saturday night and we can talk about it.

A: OK!

think [θɪŋk] - pensar / creer

if [ɪf] - si (condicional)

weather ['wɛðər] - tiempo (meteorológico)

sound [saʊnd] - sonar

Shall

Shall [ʃæl] is a modal verb that we sometimes use with the first person (*I* and *we*) to make suggestions or offers. It is more common in British English.

◆ *Shall* [ʃæl] es un verbo modal que usamos a veces en la primera persona (*I* y *we*) para hacer sugerencias u ofertas. Es más común en inglés británico.

Shall I open the window? (¿Abro la ventana?)

Shall we go? (¿Nos vamos?)

Shall I help you? (¿Te ayudo?)

Homework

1. Complete, using will

◆ Completar, usando *will*.

1. Tomorrow I _____ (go) to the gym.
2. She _____ (not / come) to the party.
3. _____ you _____ (help) me?
4. They _____ (travel) to Japan next year.
5. It _____ (rain) tomorrow.
6. I _____ (call) you later.

2. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. Mañana iré al supermercado.
2. Ella no vendrá a la fiesta.
3. ¿Me ayudarás con esto?
4. Creo que lloverá mañana.
5. Te llamaré el lunes.
6. No le diré nada a nadie.

7. El año que viene viajaré a Japón.
8. Pronto terminaré mi libro.
9. ¿Abrimos la ventana? (Use *shall*).
10. ¿Nos vamos? (Use *shall*).

3. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. What will you do tomorrow?
2. Where will you go on your next vacation?
3. Will you cook dinner tonight?
4. Do you think it will rain this weekend?
5. What do you think you will do next year?

4. Write 5 predictions about the future

- ◆ Escribe 5 predicciones sobre el futuro.

Example: *I think electric cars will be very popular in the future.*

electric [ɪˈlektɹɪk] - eléctrico

popular [ˈpɒpjulər] - popular

5. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto)

The Fortune Teller

Last summer, my friend Ana and I were walking through[1] a market in Granada when we saw a small tent[2] with a sign that said "Madame Luna — I will tell you your future." Ana laughed and said, "Let's go in!" I didn't want to, but she pulled[3] me inside.

The tent was dark. There were candles[4] everywhere. An old woman with silver[5] hair was sitting behind a small table. On the table there was a glass ball.[6]

"Sit down," she said. "I will look into your future."

She looked at Ana first. She closed her eyes and said, "You will move to a different country. You will live near the sea. You will learn a new language, and you will fall in love with someone you haven't met yet."

Ana looked at me and smiled. "I hope[7] it's true," she whispered.[8]

Then Madame Luna looked at me. "Your future is more complicated," she said. "You will have to make a very difficult decision.[9] Two paths[10] will appear in front of you. One path will be safe[11] and comfortable. The other will be uncertain,[12] but it will make you happy. You will choose the uncertain path, and you won't regret[13] it."

"What kind of decision?" I asked.

"I can't tell you that," she said. "But you will know when the moment comes. Trust[14] yourself."

We left the tent and laughed about it all afternoon. "She'll probably say the same thing to the next person," Ana said.

But here is the strange[15] part. Six months later, Ana moved to Lisbon. She is now learning Portuguese. And last month, I received two job offers: one at a big company with a high salary,[16] and one at a small school in the mountains with almost no money. I thought about Madame Luna. And I chose the school.

I'll start next Monday. I think I'll love it.

[1] through [θru:] - a través de

[2] tent [tɛnt] - tienda de campaña / carpa

[3] pull [pʊl] - tirar de / arrastrar

[4] candles ['kændəlz] - velas

[5] silver ['sɪlvər] - plateado

[6] glass ball [glæs bɔl] - bola de cristal

- [7] hope [hɒsp] - esperar (con esperanza)
- [8] whisper ['wɪspər] - susurrar
- [9] decision [dɪ'sɪʒən] - decisión
- [10] paths [pæθs] - caminos
- [11] safe [seɪf] - seguro
- [12] uncertain [ʌn'sɜrtən] - incierto
- [13] regret [rɪ'grɛt] - arrepentirse
- [14] trust [trʌst] - confiar en
- [15] strange [streɪndʒ] - extraño
- [16] salary ['sæləri] - salario / sueldo
- [17] come true [kʌm tru:] - hacerse realidad

Questions (preguntas)

1. Where did the narrator and Ana find Madame Luna?
2. What did Madame Luna predict for Ana?
3. What did she predict for the narrator?
4. Did Ana's prediction come true?[17]
5. What two job offers did the narrator receive?
6. Which one did the narrator choose? Why?

Unit 7

The future with going to (el futuro con going to)

How it is built (construcción)

The other main way to express the future in English is *be going to* ['gɔʊɪŋ tu:] followed by the infinitive of the verb. In Spanish it is normally translated as *ir a + infinitivo*.

◆ La otra manera principal de expresar el futuro en inglés es *be going to* ['gɔʊɪŋ tu:] seguido del infinitivo del verbo. En español se traduce normalmente como *ir a + infinitivo*.

I am going to eat. (Voy a comer).

She is going to work. (Ella va a trabajar).

They are going to travel. (Ellos van a viajar).

When we speak quickly, *going to* is often pronounced as *gonna* ['gɒnə]. It is completely informal, and we should not write it that way, but it is useful to recognize it when we hear it.

◆ Cuando hablamos rápido, *going to* se pronuncia muchas veces como *gonna* ['gɒnə]. Es completamente informal, y no debemos escribirlo así, pero es útil reconocerlo cuando lo escuchamos.

Negative sentences (oraciones negativas)

We add *not* after the verb *to be*:

◆ Añadimos *not* después del verbo *to be*:

I am not going to eat. (No voy a comer).

She isn't going to travel. (Ella no va a viajar).

Questions (preguntas)

We invert the subject and the verb *to be*:

◆ Invertimos el sujeto y el verbo *to be*:

Are you going to eat? (¿Vas a comer?)

Is she going to travel? (¿Ella va a viajar?)

Uses of going to (usos de going to)

Plans and intentions (planes e intenciones)

We use *going to* when we talk about plans that we have already decided.

◆ Usamos *going to* cuando hablamos de planes que ya hemos decidido.

I'm going to visit my grandmother this weekend. (Voy a visitar a mi abuela este fin de semana).

She's going to study medicine. (Ella va a estudiar medicina).

We're going to buy a new house. (Vamos a comprar una casa nueva).

Predictions based on evidence (predicciones basadas en evidencia)

When there are clear signs that something is about to happen, we use *going to*.

◆ Cuando hay señales claras de algo que va a ocurrir, usamos *going to*.

Look at those clouds! It's going to rain. (¡Mira esas nubes! Va a llover).

She's very tired. She's going to fall asleep. (Ella está muy cansada. Se va a dormir).

look [lʊk] - mira

cloud [klaʊd] - nube

Will vs. going to

When to use each one (cuándo usar cada uno)

Both *will* and *going to* are used for the future, but there are differences.

◆ Tanto *will* como *going to* se usan para el futuro, pero hay diferencias.

Spontaneous decisions vs. plans (decisiones espontáneas vs. planes)

If the decision is made at the moment of speaking, we use *will*:

◆ Si la decisión se toma en el momento de hablar, usamos *will*:

The phone is ringing. I'll answer it. (El teléfono está sonando. Yo contesto).

If we had already decided before, we use *going to*:

◆ Si ya habíamos decidido antes, usamos *going to*:

I'm going to visit my parents this weekend. (Voy a visitar a mis padres este fin de semana).

General predictions vs. predictions with evidence (predicciones generales vs. predicciones con evidencia)

For general predictions (based on an opinion), we use *will*:

◆ Para predicciones generales (basadas en una opinión), usamos *will*:

I think Spain will win the World Cup. (Creo que España ganará el Mundial).

For predictions based on visible evidence, we use *going to*:

◆ Para predicciones basadas en evidencia visible, usamos *going to*:

Look at the score! Spain is going to win! (¡Mira el marcador! ¡España va a ganar!)

score [skɔr] - marcador / puntuación

In practice (en la práctica)

In many cases, the two forms are interchangeable and the difference is minimal. It is more important to know both forms and know how to use them than to worry too much about when to use one or the other.

◆ En muchos casos, las dos formas son intercambiables y la diferencia es mínima. Es más importante conocer las dos formas y saber usarlas que preocuparse demasiado por cuándo usar una u otra.

Summary table (cuadro resumen)

will => spontaneous decisions, general predictions, promises
going to => plans already decided, predictions with evidence
both => predictions in general

The present progressive for the future (el presente progresivo para el futuro)

Besides *will* and *going to*, in English it is also very common to use the present progressive to talk about future plans that are already organized and confirmed.

◆ Además de *will* y *going to*, en inglés es también muy común usar el *present progressive* para hablar de planes futuros que ya están organizados y confirmados.

I am meeting my friend for dinner tonight. (Voy a quedar con mi amigo para cenar esta noche).

She is flying to London tomorrow. (Ella vuela a Londres mañana).

We are having a party on Saturday. (Vamos a hacer una fiesta el sábado).

In Spanish we can do something similar with the standard present tense: *Mañana vuelo a Londres.*

◆ En español podemos hacer algo similar con el presente de indicativo: *Mañana vuelo a Londres.*

Travel and transportation vocabulary (vocabulario: viajes y transporte)

trip [trɪp] - viaje

travel ['trævəl] - viajar

flight [flaɪt] - vuelo

airport ['eɪpɔːrt] - aeropuerto

plane [pleɪn] - avión

train [treɪn] - tren

bus [bʌs] - autobús
subway ['sʌbweɪ] - metro
taxi ['tæksi] - taxi
boat [boʊt] - barco
ticket ['tɪkɪt] - billete / entrada
suitcase ['su:tkeɪs] - maleta
passport ['pæspɔ:t] - pasaporte
hotel [hoʊ'tel] - hotel
reservation [ˌrezər'veɪʃən] - reserva
check in [tʃek ɪn] - registrarse (en hotel o aeropuerto)
check out [tʃek aʊt] - hacer el checkout (salir del hotel)
boarding pass ['bɔ:rdɪŋ pæs] - tarjeta de embarque
gate [geɪt] - puerta (de embarque)
luggage ['lʌgɪdʒ] - equipaje
carry-on ['kæriən] - equipaje de mano
delay [dɪ'leɪ] - retraso
cancel ['kænsəl] - cancelar

Luggage is uncountable: we say *a lot of luggage*, not *many luggages*.

◆ *Luggage* es incontable: decimos *a lot of luggage*, no *many luggages*.

Ordinal numbers (números ordinales)

1st to 10th (del 1º al 10º)

first [fɜrst] - primero/a

second ['sekənd] - segundo/a

third [θɜrd] - tercero/a

fourth [fɔrθ] - cuarto/a

fifth [fɪfθ] - quinto/a

sixth [sɪksθ] - sexto/a

seventh ['sevənθ] - séptimo/a

eighth [eɪtθ] - octavo/a

ninth [naɪnθ] - noveno/a

tenth [tɛnθ] - décimo/a

Pay attention to *fifth* [fɪfθ], *sixth* [sɪksθ], and *eighth* [eɪtθ]. The consonant clusters at the end are difficult to pronounce. Practice them slowly.

◆ Presta atención a *fifth* [fɪfθ], *sixth* [sɪksθ] y *eighth* [eɪtθ]. Los grupos de consonantes al final son difíciles de pronunciar. Prácticalos despacio.

11th to 20th (del 11º al 20º)

From 11 to 20, all ordinal numbers end in *-th*:

◆ Del 11 al 20, todos los números ordinales terminan en *-th*:

eleventh [ɪˈlevənθ] (11th) - décimo/a primero/a
twelfth [twelfθ] (12th) - décimo/a segundo/a
thirteenth [θɜrˈti:nθ] (13th) - décimo/a tercero/a
fourteenth (14th) - décimo/a cuarto/a
fifteenth (15th) - décimo/a quinto/a
sixteenth (16th) - décimo/a sexto/a
seventeenth (17th) - décimo/a séptimo/a
eighteenth (18th) - décimo/a octavo/a
nineteenth (19th) - décimo/a noveno/a
twentieth (20th) - vigésimo/a

21st and above (del 21º en adelante)

From 21 onwards, numbers ending in 1, 2, or 3 keep the *first, second, third* form. The rest end in *-th*:

◆ A partir de 21, los números que terminan en 1, 2 o 3 mantienen la forma *first, second, third*. El resto terminan en *-th*:

twenty-first (21st) - vigésimo/a primero/a
twenty-second (22nd) - vigésimo/a segundo/a
twenty-third (23rd) - vigésimo/a tercero/a
thirtieth (30th) - trigésimo/a
forty-second (42nd) - cuadragésimo/a segundo/a
hundredth (100th) - centésimo/a

Usage (uso)

Ordinal numbers are very common with streets, avenues, and floors:

◆ Los números ordinales son muy comunes con calles, avenidas y pisos:

My apartment is on 5th Avenue. (Mi apartamento está en la Quinta Avenida).

The store is on 42nd Street. (La tienda está en la calle cuarenta y dos).

Our room is on the third floor. (Nuestra habitación está en el tercer piso).

Conversation

Andrea: Are you going to travel this summer?

Felipe: Yes, I'm going to Portugal.

A: That sounds great! When are you going?

F: I'm flying to Lisbon ['lɪzbən] (Lisboa) on July 3rd. I already have my ticket.

A: How long are you going to stay?

F: I'm going to stay for two weeks. I have a reservation at a hotel near the beach.

A: Are you going to visit Porto ['pɔrtəʊ] too?

F: Yes, I'll probably take the train from Lisbon to Porto. I haven't bought that ticket yet.

A: What are you going to do there?

F: I'm going to visit museums, eat a lot of Portuguese ['pɔrtʃəgi:z] (portugués/a) food, and relax on the beach. I've never been to Portugal, and I'm very excited.

A: I'm sure you'll have a great time!

summer ['sʌmə] - verano

stay [steɪ] - quedarse

sure [ʃʊr] - seguro

excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] - emocionado

Homework

1. Complete, using going to

◆ Completar, usando *going to*.

1. I _____ (visit) my parents this weekend.
2. She _____ (not / travel) next month.
3. _____ you _____ (buy) a new car?
4. They _____ (move) to Barcelona in June.
5. We _____ (eat) dinner at a restaurant tonight.
6. He _____ (study) medicine next year.

2. Choose between will and going to

◆ Elige entre *will* y *going to*.

1. Look at those clouds! It _____ (rain).
2. I'm hungry. I think I _____ (eat) a sandwich.
3. We _____ (travel) to Japan next summer. We already have the tickets.
4. She _____ (be) a great doctor. (general prediction)
5. The phone is ringing. I _____ (answer) it.
6. I _____ (start) a new job next Monday. My contract is signed.

3. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. Voy a visitar a mi abuela este fin de semana.
2. Mañana volaré a Londres.
3. ¿Vas a comprar un coche nuevo?
4. Creo que lloverá la semana que viene.
5. ¡Mira! El autobús va a salir.
6. Hemos comprado los billetes. Vamos a ir a Portugal en julio.
7. Alguien ha llamado a la puerta. Yo abro.
8. ¿Cuánto tiempo vas a quedarte?
9. Me voy a mudar a Madrid el año que viene.

4. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. What are you going to do this weekend?
2. Are you going to travel this year?

3. What will you do tomorrow morning?
4. Do you think it will rain this weekend?
5. Are you going to study English next year?

5. Write the ordinal numbers

◆ Escribe los números ordinales.

1. 5th
2. 9th
3. 1st
4. 3rd
5. 10th
6. 2nd
7. 4th
8. 7th
9. 12th
10. 42nd

6. My next trip

◆ Escribe un párrafo sobre tu próximo viaje (real o imaginario). Usa *will* y *going to*.

Example: *Next summer, I'm going to Italy. I'm going to visit Rome and Florence. I'll probably eat a lot of pizza...*

Unit 8

The first conditional (el primer condicional)

How it is built (construcción)

In Spanish, to express conditional situations that are possible or probable, we use the present indicative with the future:

◆ En español, para expresar situaciones condicionales que son posibles o probables, usamos el presente de indicativo con el futuro:

Si llueve, me quedaré en casa.

Si tienes hambre, cocinaré algo.

In English, the construction is the same: *if* [if] + present simple, followed by a clause with *will*.

◆ En inglés, la construcción es la misma: *if* [if] + *present simple*, seguido de una oración con *will*.

If it rains, I will stay home. (Si llueve, me quedaré en casa).

If you are hungry, I will cook something. (Si tienes hambre, cocinaré algo).

In Spanish, it is also common to use the present tense on both sides: *Si llueve, me quedo en casa*. In English, the result clause requires *will*: *If it rains, I will stay home*.

◆ En español, también es común usar el presente en ambos lados: *Si llueve, me quedo en casa*. En inglés, la oración de resultado requiere *will*: *If it rains, I will stay home*.

The *if* clause can go at the beginning or at the end: *I will stay home if it rains*. This is the same as *If it rains, I will stay home*. When the *if* clause goes first, we put a comma after it.

◆ La oración con *if* puede ir al principio o al final: *I will stay home if it rains*. Es lo mismo que *If it rains, I will stay home*. Cuando la oración con *if* va al principio, ponemos una coma después de ella.

Examples (ejemplos)

If she calls, I will answer. (Si ella llama, contestaré).

If we don't leave now, we will be late. (Si no salimos ahora, llegaremos tarde).

If you study, you will pass the exam. (Si estudias, aprobarás el examen).

We will go to the beach if it doesn't rain. (Iremos a la playa si no llueve).

If I have time, I'll help you. (Si tengo tiempo, te ayudaré).

leave [li:v] - irse / salir

late [leɪt] - tarde

pass [pæs] - aprobar

exam [ɪg'zæm] - examen

Using *not* (uso de *not*)

We can use *not* in either clause or in both:

◆ Podemos usar *not* en cualquiera de las dos oraciones o en ambas:

If it doesn't rain, we'll go to the park. (Si no llueve, iremos al parque).

If she calls, I won't answer. (Si ella llama, no contestaré).

If she doesn't come, I won't go. (Si ella no viene, no iré).

Questions (preguntas)

What will you do if it rains? (¿Qué harás si llueve?)

Where will you go if you have a vacation? (¿A dónde irás si tienes vacaciones?)

With going to (con going to)

We can also use *going to* instead of *will* in the first conditional, although *will* is more common:

◆ También podemos usar *going to* en lugar de *will* en el primer condicional, aunque *will* es más común:

If it rains, I'm going to stay home. (Si llueve, me voy a quedar en casa).

Unless

Unless [ən'les] means *a menos que*. It can be used instead of *if not*:

◆ *Unless* [ən'les] significa *a menos que*. Se puede usar en lugar de *if not*:

If you don't study, you will fail [feɪl]. (Si no estudias, suspenderás).

Unless you study, you will fail. (A menos que estudies, suspenderás).

I won't go unless she comes. (No iré a menos que ella venga).

Unless you call me, I'll assume [ə'su:m] (asumir) you're not coming. (A menos que me llames, asumiré que no vienes).

When, as soon as, before, after + present for the future

In English, after *when*, *as soon as* [əz su:n æz] (en cuanto / tan pronto como), *before* and *after*, we use the present simple to talk about the future, never *will*.

◆ En inglés, después de *when*, *as soon as* [əz su:n æz] (en cuanto / tan pronto como), *before* y *after*, usamos el *present simple* para hablar del futuro, nunca *will*.

When I arrive, I will call you. (Cuando llegue, te llamaré).

We cannot say: *When I will arrive, I will call you.*

◆ No podemos decir: *When I will arrive, I will call you.*

As soon as she finishes, we will leave. (En cuanto ella termine, nos iremos).

I will eat before I go. (Comeré antes de ir).

After we eat, we'll go to the park. (Después de comer, iremos al parque).

This works in a similar way in Spanish: *Cuando llegue* (present subjunctive, not future). In English we use the present indicative, but the concept is similar.

◆ Esto funciona de manera similar en español: *Cuando llegue* (presente de subjuntivo, no futuro). En inglés usamos el presente de indicativo, pero el concepto es similar.

Weather vocabulary (vocabulario: el tiempo meteorológico)

Review and expansion of weather vocabulary:

◆ Repaso y ampliación del vocabulario sobre el tiempo:

weather ['weðər] - tiempo

temperature ['tɛmpərətʃər] - temperatura

degrees [di'grɪ:z] - grados

forecast ['fɔrkæst] - pronóstico

it's hot [hɒt] - hace calor

it's cold [kɒld] - hace frío

it's warm [wɔrm] - hace buen tiempo / está templado

it's cool [ku:l] - hace fresco

it's sunny ['sʌni] - hace sol

it's cloudy ['klaʊdi] - está nublado

it's windy ['wɪndi] - hace viento

it's foggy ['fɒgi] - hay niebla

it's raining ['remɪŋ] - está lloviendo
it's snowing ['snəʊɪŋ] - está nevando
it's stormy ['stɔːmi] - hay tormenta
storm [stɔːm] - tormenta
thunder ['θʌndər] - trueno
lightning ['laɪtnɪŋ] - relámpago
ice [aɪs] - hielo
it's freezing ['friːzɪŋ] - está helando
humid ['hjuːmɪd] - húmedo
dry [draɪ] - seco

Temperature in Fahrenheit and Celsius (temperatura en Fahrenheit y Celsius)

In the United States, the Fahrenheit ['færənhaɪt] scale is used, while in most other English-speaking countries (including the UK), degrees Celsius ['sɛlsiəs] are used.

◆ En Estados Unidos se usa la escala Fahrenheit ['færənhaɪt], mientras que en la mayoría de los demás países de habla inglesa (incluido el Reino Unido) se usan los grados Celsius ['sɛlsiəs].

32°F = 0°C (freezing point of water)
72°F = 22°C (comfortable room temperature)
100°F = 38°C (very hot)

To say the temperature:

◆ Para decir la temperatura:

It's 72 degrees Fahrenheit. (Hace 72 grados Fahrenheit).

It's 22 degrees Celsius. (Hace 22 grados Celsius).

Conversation

Laura: What are you going to do this weekend?

Miguel: It depends [dɪ'pendz] (depende) on the weather. If it's sunny, I'll go to the beach. If it rains, I'll stay home and watch movies.

L: What does the forecast say?

M: It says it will be warm on Saturday, but it's going to rain on Sunday.

L: If it's warm on Saturday, we should go to the beach together.

M: Great idea! What time?

L: If I wake up early, I'll be at the beach by 10 am. As soon as I arrive, I'll call you.

M: Perfect. And if the weather is bad, we can go to the movies.

L: Yes! Unless you prefer to stay home.

M: No, let's go out. I'll only stay home if it's really cold.

together [tə'gɛðər] - juntos

early ['ɜrli] - temprano

by [baɪ] - para (con hora, indica antes de)

let's [lets] - vamos a (para sugerencias)

only ['oʊnli] - solo / solamente

Homework

1. Complete, using the first conditional

◆ Completar, usando el primer condicional.

1. If it _____ (rain), I _____ (stay) home.
2. If she _____ (call), I _____ (answer).
3. If you _____ (not / study), you _____ (fail) the exam.
4. We _____ (go) to the beach if the weather _____ (be) good.
5. If I _____ (have) time, I _____ (help) you.
6. If they _____ (not / come), we _____ (leave) without them.

2. Translate. You can use a dictionary to look up words you don't know.

◆ Traducir. Puedes usar un diccionario para buscar las palabras que no conoces.

1. Si llueve, me quedaré en casa.
2. Si ella no viene, no iré.
3. ¿Qué harás si tienes vacaciones?
4. A menos que estudies, suspenderás.
5. Cuando llegue, te llamaré.
6. En cuanto termine, me iré.

7. Si hace sol, iremos a la playa.
8. Si no tienes hambre, no cocinaré.
9. A menos que me llames, asumiré que no vienes.
10. Iré al gimnasio antes de ir a trabajar.

3. Complete with **when, if, unless, as soon as, before** or **after**

◆ Completar con *when, if, unless, as soon as, before* o *after*.

1. _____ I finish work, I'll go to the gym.
2. _____ it rains, we'll stay home.
3. I'll call you _____ I arrive.
4. _____ you hurry ['hʌri] (darse prisa), we'll be late.
5. _____ we eat, let's go for a walk.
6. I'll read a book _____ I go to bed.

4. Answer using complete sentences

◆ Responde usando oraciones completas.

1. What will you do if it rains tomorrow?
2. What will you do if you have a lot of free time next week?
3. What will you do as soon as you finish this book?
4. Where will you go if you have a vacation next month?

5. Weather report

◆ Escribe un pequeño pronóstico del tiempo para tu ciudad. Usa *will* y *going to*.

Example: *Tomorrow it will be sunny in the morning. The temperature will be 75°F. In the afternoon, it's going to rain. On Wednesday, it will be cold and windy...*

6. Reading comprehension (comentario de texto)

The Tell-Tale Heart

It is true — I am very nervous. I have always been very nervous. But why do you say that I am mad?[1] Listen to my story, and you will see that I am not mad.

I loved the old man. He had never done anything bad to me. But he had a pale[2] blue eye, like the eye of a dead bird. Every time he looked at me with that eye, my blood[3] went cold. And so, very slowly, I decided to kill[4] the old man, so that the eye would never look at me again.

Every night, for seven nights, I opened his door very slowly, very carefully, at midnight. I put my head inside the room and watched him sleep. But the eye was always closed, and it was not the old man that bothered[5] me — it was the eye. So I did not do anything.

On the eighth[6] night, I was more careful than ever. I opened the door very slowly. But my thumb[7] slipped[8] on the door, and the old man sat up in bed. "Who is there?" he shouted.[9]

I waited in silence[10] for a long time. Then I heard a sound — a low,[11] quick sound, like a watch inside a box. It was the old man's heart.[12] It was beating[13] faster and faster and faster.

The sound grew[14] louder.[15] I was afraid that a neighbor would hear it. The moment had come. I ran into the room and killed him. Then I pulled up[16] three boards[17] from the floor, and I hid the body under them. I put the boards back carefully. There was no blood, no mark,[18] nothing. I smiled. No one would ever find him.

At four in the morning, someone knocked on the door. Three police officers[19] were standing outside. A neighbor had heard a shout[20] in the night.

I invited them in. I was calm.[21] I told them the shout was mine — a bad dream, nothing more. I took them through[22] the house. Everything was in order.[23] I brought chairs and invited them to sit in the old man's room — right above[24] the place where the body was hidden.

The officers smiled. They believed me. We talked for a long time.

But then I heard a sound. A low, quick sound. The heart. The dead man's heart.

It grew louder. And louder. Why could the officers not hear it? I talked faster. I moved my chair. I talked louder. But the sound continued. It was louder than everything. Louder than my voice. Louder than the world.

I could not take it[25] anymore.

"Stop!" I shouted. "I did it! I killed him! Pull up the boards! Here — here! — it is the beating of his horrible[26] heart!"

Edgar Allan Poe (1843). Adapted version

- [1] mad [mæd] - loco
- [2] pale [peɪl] - pálido
- [3] blood [blʌd] - sangre
- [4] kill [kɪl] - matar
- [5] bother [ˈbʌðər] - molestar
- [6] eighth [eɪtθ] - octavo
- [7] thumb [θʌm] - pulgar
- [8] slip [slɪp] - resbalar
- [9] shout [ʃaʊt] - gritar
- [10] silence [ˈsaɪləns] - silencio
- [11] low [loʊ] - bajo (sonido)
- [12] heart [hɑːt] - corazón
- [13] beat [bi:t] - latir
- [14] grow [ɡroʊ] - crecer / hacerse (más fuerte)
- [15] loud [laʊd] - fuerte (sonido)
- [16] pull up - levantar / arrancar
- [17] boards [bɔːrdz] - tablas
- [18] mark [mɑːk] - marca
- [19] police officers [pəˈliːs ˈɒfɪsəz] - agentes de policía
- [20] shout [ʃaʊt] - grito
- [21] calm [kɑːm] - tranquilo
- [22] through [θruː] - a través de
- [23] in order - en orden
- [24] above [əˈbʌv] - encima de
- [25] take it - soportarlo / aguantarlo
- [26] horrible [ˈhɒrəbəl] - horrible

Questions (preguntas)

1. Why did the narrator want to kill the old man?
2. What did the narrator do every night for seven nights?
3. Where did the narrator hide the body?
4. Why did the police come to the house?
5. What sound did the narrator hear while talking to the police?
6. Do you think the narrator really heard the heart, or was it his imagination [ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃən]?

Unit 9

Review (repaso)

Go over units 1-8 and review everything until you know it to the point where you could explain it to someone else.

- ◆ Repasa las unidades 1-8 hasta que llegues al punto en el que puedas explicar todo a otra persona.

Homework

Write an essay about yourself. You can include:

- ◆ Escribe una redacción sobre ti. Puedes incluir:
 - Where you live and what you normally do. (*present simple*)
 - What you are doing right now. (*present progressive*)
 - What you did yesterday or last week. (*past simple*)
 - What you used to do when you were a kid. (*used to*)
 - Experiences you have had in your life. (*present perfect*)
 - What you are going to do / will do in the future. (*will / going to*)

Unit 10

My life in New York

I have lived in New York for three years. Before that, I used to live in a small town in Texas. When I was a kid, I would always play outside with my friends. We used to ride our bikes to the river and swim there every summer. My mother would always cook a big dinner for us when we came home.

When I was 18, I went to college in Austin ['ɔstɪn]. I lived there for four years. I studied engineering. After college, I worked at a company ['kʌmpəni] (empresa) in Houston ['hju:stən] for two years. I was working there when I received a job offer from a company in New York. I accepted the offer, and three years ago I moved to Manhattan.

Now I live in a small apartment in the East Village ['vɪldrɪʒ]. I work at an office in Midtown. Every morning I take the subway. I usually wake up at 7 am, shower, eat breakfast, and leave my apartment at 8:15. I arrive at the office at 8:45.

I am very happy in New York. I have made many friends here. I have visited a lot of museums and restaurants. I have been to Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Staten Island, but my favorite neighborhood ['neɪbərhəd] (barrio) is still the East Village.

I have never been to Europe, but I'm going to travel there next summer. I'm going to visit Spain and Portugal. I have already bought my plane ticket. I'll fly to Madrid on June 15th. I'm going to stay in Spain for two weeks, and then I'll take the train to Lisbon.

If the weather is good, I'll go to the beach in Portugal. If it rains, I'll visit museums and eat a lot of Portuguese food. I've heard (he oído) that the food in Portugal is amazing.

I think I will love Europe. I have always wanted to visit Barcelona and Lisbon. My friend Carlos has been to Barcelona three times, and he says it's the most beautiful city in the world.

Right now, I'm sitting in my apartment, writing this. My cat Luna is sleeping on the sofa. It's raining outside, but I don't mind [maɪnd] (no me importa). Tomorrow I'll go to work, and this weekend I'm going to start planning my trip to Europe.

Life in New York is very different from life in Texas. When I was living in Texas, everything was slow and quiet ['kwaɪət] (tranquilo). Here, everything is fast and loud [laʊd] (ruidoso). I used to drive everywhere in Texas, but in New York I take the subway or walk. I didn't use to eat at restaurants very much, but now I eat out almost every day.

I don't think I'll live in New York forever [fər'evər] (para siempre), but right now, I'm very happy here. It's the best city I have ever lived in.

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] - universidad
company ['kʌmpəni] - empresa
offer ['ɒfər] - oferta
accept [æk'sept] - aceptar
neighborhood ['neɪbərhʊd] - barrio / vecindario
still [stɪl] - todavía / aún
plane ticket [pleɪn 'tɪkɪt] - billete de avión
heard [hɜːrd] - oído (participio pasado de hear)
mind [maɪnd] - importar
plan [plæn] - planear
quiet ['kwaɪət] - tranquilo / silencioso
loud [laʊd] - ruidoso / fuerte (para sonidos)
forever [fə'revər] - para siempre

The imperative (el imperativo)

In English, the imperative is very simple. Use the base form of the verb without a subject.

◆ En inglés, el imperativo es muy sencillo. Se usa la forma base del verbo sin sujeto.

Open the door. (Abre la puerta).

Look at this. (Mira esto).

Wait here. (Espera aquí).

For the negative, add *don't* before the verb.

◆ Para el negativo, se añade *don't* antes del verbo.

Don't worry. (No te preocupes).

Don't touch that. (No toques eso).

Don't be late. (No llegues tarde).