



- TOPIC 1: APPEARANCE AND HEALTH : adjectives to describe hair, practice, vocabulary about the face, b), grammar: describing people with "be" and "have"

Laura has a beautiful face

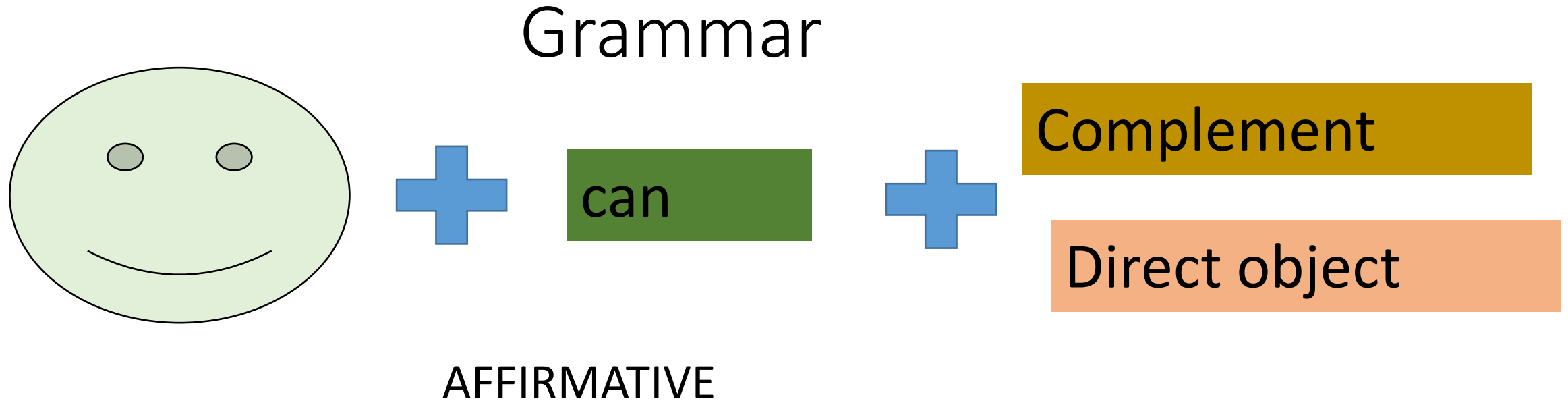
My mother has very beautiful lips

YOUR FINGERS ARE VERY LONG

Your teeth are very white

Jose has knee pain from playing soccer.

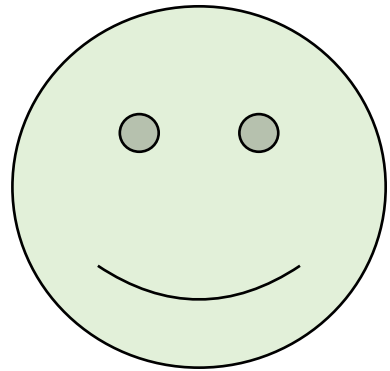
- TOPIC 2: ABILITIES AND REQUEST : , vocabulary about abilities, adverbs "well" and "badly" writing c) grammar: "can" and "can't",



Grammar

Negative form of CAN is either “cannot” or “can not” and its negative contraction is “Can’t”. In British English, it is pronounced /ka:nt/ but in American English, it is /kent/.

NEGATIVE



can



not



Complement

Direct object

Can't

POSITIVE				NEGATIVE			
I	can	speak	English	I	can't	speak	English
He	can	run	very fast	You	can't	run	very fast
He	can	sit	in the garden	He	can't	sit	in the garden
She	can	come	with us	She	can't	come	with us
It	can	jump	to the other side	It	can't	jump	to the other side
We	can	make	delicious cakes	We	can't	make	delicious cakes
You	can	pass	the exam	You	can't	pass	the exam
They	can	draw	pictures	They	can't	draw	pictures



USE

1. Ability

He can speak Japanese.

I can play table tennis.

We can cook.

2. Inability

He can't ride a horse.

Alicia cannot drive a car.

3. Request

Can you help me?

Can you tell me the way to the museum?

Can you come here a minute please?

4. Permissions

Can I use your cell phone?

Can I take a day off?

Can I smoke here?

Can I go out?



She can drive a car. _____

_____ ?

2) John can have a coffee with Mary today.

_____ ?

3) The children can go to the park.

_____ ?

4) I can swim.

_____ ?

5) The teacher can help the student.

_____ ?

5) The teacher can help the student. _____
_____ ?

6) The student can do the homework before the class.

_____ ?
_____ ?

7) Mary and John can have a meeting.

_____ ?

8) Can Lisa speak French?

No, she _____.

9) Can Lucy drive?

Yes, she _____

- TOPIC 3: THE TRUE FALSE SHOW: warm up, speaking o), listening p), grammar: "too" and "enough",

TOO = DEMASIADO
O
MUY

ENOUGH = SUFICIENTE
O
ACEPTABLE

Grammar

TOO + ADJETIVE

MY HAUSE IS TOO OLD



THIS CAR IS TOO EXPESIVE

Grammar

ADJETIVE + ENOUGH

THE MEAL WAS GOOD ENOUGH



THE HAUSE IS BIG ENOUGH

ENOUGH + NOUM

I DON'T HAVE GOT ENOUGH MONEY TO BUT A CAR



Fill in the blanks with too or enough.

0. My roommate is too noisy. I can't concentrate to do my assignments.

1. The pizza is _____ hot to eat.

2. The market is close _____ to go on foot.

3. This coat isn't warm _____ for me to wear in winter.

4. The film is _____ scary for my children to watch.

Audi is too expensive. (not enough)

2. Tsuru isn't comfortable enough. (too)

3. Tsuru is not spacious. (too)

4. Tsuru is too old. (not enough)



- I can't drink this coffee because it's _____ hot.
2. I couldn't buy that dress because I didn't have _____ money.
3. We moved to another house because the previous one was _____ small.
4. I don't know what to do because I don't have _____ information.
5. I was _____ nervous during the interview and I blew it.
6. He is tall _____ to play basketball in NBA.
7. I am fast _____ to catch you.
8. We studied hard _____ to pass the English exam.
9. There were _____ many cars at the parking lot.
10. You are _____ young to marry.

1. too 2. Enough 3. Too 4. Enough 5. Too 6. enough
7. Enough 8. enough
9. Too 10. too

- TOPIC 4: THEY DRESS WELL BUT THEY DRIVE BADLY: warm up, reading a), grammar: adverbs, exercise b), writing c), speaking d)

Subject + Adverb + Verb + Complement

She usually goes to the park.

(Usualmente, ella va al parque.)

Modo

ADJETIVO

Slow – Lento

Easy – Fácil

Simple – Simple

Careful – Cuidado

Natural – Natural

Happy – Feliz

Clear – Claro

ADVERBIO

Slowly – Lentamente

Easily – Fácilmente

Simply – Simplemente

Carefully – Cuidadosamente

Naturally – Naturalmente

Happily – Felizmente

Clearly – Claramente

Adjetivo

Fast – Rápido

Hard – Duro

Good – Bueno

Adverbio

Fast – Rápidamente

Hard – Duramente

Well – Bien

Adverb	Translation	Adverb	Translation
Here	Aquí	Upwards	Hacia arriba
There	Allá	Downwards	Hacia abajo
Near	Cerca	Inwards	Hacia adentro
Nearby	Cerca	Outwards	Hacia afuera
Far	Lejos	Forwards	Hacia adelante
Away	Lejos	Backwards	Hacia atrás

Lugar

Tiempo

Adverb	Translation
Now	Ahora
Early	Temprano
Late	Tarde
Soon	Pronto
Already	Ya
Tomorrow	Mañana

Duración

Adverbios	Translation
All day	Todo el día
All week	Toda la semana
The whole morning	La mañana entera
For a while	Por un rato
For five minutes	Por cinco minutos
For two years	Por dos años
For several days	Por varios días

Adverbs	Translation
Always	Siempre
Usually	Habitualmente
Frequently	Frecuentemente
Often	A menudo
Sometimes	Algunas veces
Occasionally	Ocasionalmente

Frecuencia

TOPIC 5: WOULD YOU LIKE TO DRIVE A FERRARI: a), grammar: "would like", exercise b), speaking c), listening

"I would like".  "I'd like"

SUBJECT	WOULD LIKE
I	would like
You	would like
He	would like
She	would like
It	would like
We	would like
You	would like
They	would like

I would like a cup of tea.

Would you like salad?

We would like a cake

Would like y
Like en inglés



Subject + Would + Main verb + Complement

I would like to see a movie.

(Me gustaría ver una película.)

Would you like to come with us?

He would like (o He'd like) to join the tennis team

- TOPIC 6: PAST EVENTS:a), speaking f), listening g), tell someone about an event, speaking

“-ed”. La forma es la misma para todas las personas (I, you, he, she, it, we, they).

want → wanted
learn → learned
stay → stayed
walk → walked
show → showed

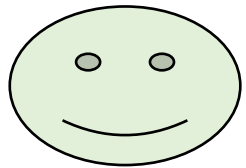
Change → changed
believe → believed

stop → stopped
commit → committed

study → studied
try → tried

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Castellano
arise	arose	arisen	surgir
be	was / were	been	ser
beat	beat	beaten	golpear
become	became	become	convertirse
begin	began	begun	comenzar
bet	bet/betted	bet/betted	apostar
bite	bite	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	atrapar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
creep	crept	crept	arrastrarse

TOPIC 7: WHAT DID YOU DO LAST WEEKEND?: , grammar: the Past Simple, translates all past forms of irregular verbs



Verb past form



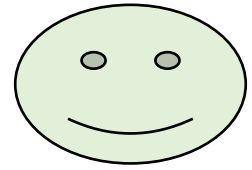
Complement

Direct object

AFFIRMATIVE

I cooked a cake
I played tennis

NEGATIVE



Did not

Didn't



Verb



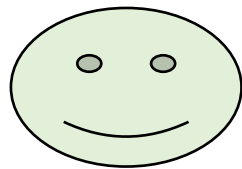
Complement

Direct object

I didn't play tennis

I did not cook a cake

Did



Verb



Complement

Direct object



Did you play tennis ?

INTERROGATIVE

SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Pasado Simple)		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I played Yo jugué	Did I play? ¿Jugué yo?	I did not play Yo no jugué
You played Tú jugaste	Did you play? ¿Jugaste tú?	You did not play Tú no jugaste
He played Él jugó	Did he play? ¿Jugó él?	He did not play Él no jugó
She played Ella jugó	Did she play? ¿Jugó ella?	She did not play Ella no jugó
It played Él/Ella jugó	Did it play? ¿Jugó él / ella?	It did not play Él / Ella no jugó
We played Nosotros jugamos	Did we play? ¿Jugamos nosotros?	We did not play Nosotros no jugamos
You played Ustedes jugaron	Did you play? ¿Jugaron ustedes?	You did not play Ustedes no jugaron
They played Ellos jugaron	Did they play? ¿Jugaron ellos?	They did not play Ellos no jugaron