Lesson 11  What do you prefer?

Verbs like, love, prefer.
The verbs **like**, **love** and **prefer** can be following by the infinitive with **to** or by **–ing**.

- I **like** to eat meat.  
  I **like eating** meat
- He **loves** to go to the beach.  
  He **loves going** to the beach.
- They **prefer** to play basketball.  
  They **prefer paying** basketball.

Pronouns one – ones.
Use the pronouns **one** / **ones** to avoid the repetition of nouns mentioned previously.

- Use **one** for **singular** nouns.  
  Use **ones** for **plural** nouns.
- Which shirt do you prefer?  
  Which shoes do you like?
- I prefer the yellow **one**.  
  I like the brown **ones**.
  **(One** refers to the shirt)  
  **(Ones** refer to the shoes)

1. Write sentences with the information below.
   a. Karina / like / listen to music.  
      **Karina likes to listen to music.**  
      **Karina likes to listening to music.**
   b. Mr. Ruiz / loves / travel by plane.  
      __________________________  
      __________________________
   c. The boys / prefer / live in a house.  
      __________________________  
      __________________________
2. Answer the following questions. Use the information in parentheses.
   a. What does Peter like to do? (play football)
      _________________________________________________________
   b. What do they like to do? (go shopping)
      _________________________________________________________
   c. What’s your favorite food? (Chinese food)
      _________________________________________________________
   d. What’s his favorite hobby? (play cards)
      _________________________________________________________
   e. What does Sonya like? (to eat hamburger)
      _________________________________________________________
   f. What do we like? (study English)
      _________________________________________________________
   g. What’s my favorite music? (rock)
      _________________________________________________________
   h. What’s his favorite subject? (Math)
      _________________________________________________________

3. Answer the following questions in the affirmative form changing the verbs to the –ing form.
   a. Do you like to listen to country music?
      Yes, they like to listening to country music.
   b. Do Maria and Peter like to eat Chinese food?
      _________________________________________________________
   c. Do we like to bake apple pie?
      _________________________________________________________
   d. Does she like to cook for us?
      _________________________________________________________
4. Answer the following questions in the negative form changing the verbs from the –ing form to normal form. Write long answer.

a. Do they like studying English?  
   No, they don’t like study English.

b. Does he like walking in the park?  

c. Do you like going to the beach?  

b. Does he like walking in the park?  

d. Do I like playing cards?  

5. Answer the questions. Talk about your preferences.

a. Do you prefer country music or classical music?
   I prefer classic music.

b. What do you prefer; Chinese food or Italian food?

b. What do you prefer; Chinese food or Italian food?

c. Do you prefer oranges or apples?

c. Do you prefer oranges or apples?

d. What do you prefer; the beach or the park?

d. What do you prefer; the beach or the park?

e. Do you prefer English or Biology?

e. Do you prefer English or Biology?

f. What’s your favorite hobby?

f. What’s your favorite hobby?

g. What’s your favorite book?

g. What’s your favorite book?

h. What’s your favorite sport?

h. What’s your favorite sport?
6. Fill the gaps with the correct object pronoun.
   a. Excuse me, sir: Can you give ____ (I) your phone number.
   b. I´m sorry, she´s not home. Can I give ___ (she) a message?
   c. Susan, can you help ___ (I) with the homework?
   d. Can you give ___ (we) water?
   e. Please don´t show ___ (they) the new car.

7. Complete the sentences with one or ones.
   a. I prefer thee shoes. The black ___ are too small.
   b. What´s your favorite hat, the red _____ or the blue ____?
   c. I like those shoes, but I don´t like the brown ____.
   d. Do you want the red ____ or the green ____?
Lesson 12  Would you like to go?

**Modal would – Verb to want.**

Use the modal *would* to make invitations and offerings in a polite, formal way, if context is informal, use the auxiliary *do* and the verb *want*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>inviting / offering</th>
<th>accepting</th>
<th>refusing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formal</td>
<td>would you like to go to a disco?</td>
<td>Yes, I would.</td>
<td>No I wouldn´t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Would you like a sandwich?</td>
<td>Yes, please.</td>
<td>No, thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>Do you want to go a disco?</td>
<td>Sure!</td>
<td>No, I don´t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do you want a sandwich?</td>
<td>Of course.</td>
<td>No. thanks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Verb to think**

Use the verb to *think* to ask for opinions: *What do you think of / about rap?*

1. Write conversations.

A: (make an informal invitation)  
Do you want to go to the beach?

B: (accept it)  
Sure!

A. (Ask opinion about something)  
__________________________________________________________

B: (Give opinion)  
__________________________________________________________

A: (Make a formal invitation)  
__________________________________________________________

B: (Accept it)  
__________________________________________________________
2. Write questions used to make invitations. Use the phrases in the box.
   a. **Would you like to go out to dinner?**
   b. ________________________________
   c. ________________________________
   d. ________________________________
   e. ________________________________

3. Answer these suggestions in the affirmative form. Write short answer.
   a. Would you like a cup of coffee? **Yes, I would.**
   b. Would you like some lemonade? _________
   c. Would you like some chocolate? _________
   d. Would you like a piece of cake? _________
   e. Would you like a sandwich? _________
   f. Would you like a glass of water? _________

4. Read the text and answer the following questions.

   **My name is Daniel Johnson. I am a doctor. I work in a hospital in Caracas, Venezuela. My favorite hobby is playing cards and my favorite food is arepas, a typical Venezuelan food. I like to go to Margarita but I prefer to go to Morrocoy. It´s great!**

   a. What´s his name: ________________________
   b. What´s does he do? ______________________
   c. Where he work? _________________________
   d. What´s his favorite hobby? _______________
   e. What´s his favorite food? ________________
   f. Where does he prefer to go? ______________
5. Write questions and answer the questions. Use the information given.
a. Concert / boring.

Q: **What did you think of the concert?**
A: **I thought. It was boring.**

b. Movie / great.

Q: ______________________________
A: ______________________________

c. TV program / exciting

c. TV program / exciting
d. Book / interesting.

Q: ______________________________
A: ______________________________

6. Answer questions about what you and your family think.
a. What do you think about Madonna? ________________

b. What does your mother think about classical music? ________________

c. What does your father think about rap music? ________________

d. What does your brother think about going to the beach? ________________

e. What do you think about horror movie? ________________

f. What does your sister think about Mexican food? ________________

g. What do your parents think about museums? ________________

h. What do you think about going shopping? ________________

7. Write correct questions for every answer.
a. ______________________________
   Yes, I would like coffee.

b. ______________________________
   No, thank you. I don’t want water.

c. ______________________________
   Yes I think teaching is great.

d. ______________________________
   No, I think this book is boring.
Lesson 13  Future plans.

Future – Be going to

Use **be going to** talk about future intentions or plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>verb to be</th>
<th>going to</th>
<th>infinitive without to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You / we / they</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>going to</td>
<td><strong>eat</strong> in the restaurant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>going to</td>
<td><strong>buy</strong> the cake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She / he / It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>going to</td>
<td><strong>drink</strong> water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Write sentences with the information below.
   a. Bob / answer the telephone.  **Bob is going to answer the telephone.**
   b. Mr. Clark / travel by plane.
   c. The girls / cross the street.
   d. Joe / buy a ticket for the concert.
   e. Elle / have breakfast.
   f. the twins / stay home for two days.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.
   a. My friend Susan is going to __________ a new dress to go to the party.
   b. At 4 o´clock I am going to __________ my homework.
   c. My father is going to ______ very early in the morning because he has work.
   d. Next Saturday my parents are going to __________.
   e. I am going to __________ Math next Monday.
   f. She is going to __________ extra classes next summer.
3. Read the text and answer the following questions true or false.

Maria’s Diary.
Today I am very happy! I am going to study this afternoon and after that I am going to the movies with Ana. My father and my mother are going to the park and my sisters Sasha and Sheila are going to study at the library.

a. Maria is very happy. 
   True [ ] False [ ]

b. Maria is going to travel. 
   True [ ] False [ ]

c. Maria is going to the movie with Carl. 
   True [ ] False [ ]

d. Maria’s parents are going to the park. 
   True [ ] False [ ]

e. Maria’s sisters are going to the mall. 
   True [ ] False [ ]

4. Answer the following questions. Use the information in parentheses.

a. How long are you going to stay? (A month)  
   I am going to stay a month.

b. How long are you going to travel around Asia? (about six month) 
   ____________________________________________

c. How long are you going to be away in your vacation? (Two weeks). 
   ____________________________________________

d. How long are you going to visit your friend? (Three days). 
   ____________________________________________

e. How long are you going to be here? (Three hours). 
   ____________________________________________

f. How long are you going to stay in Margarita? (four days) 
   ____________________________________________
5. Look at the picture. Write what the people are doing.

a. ____________________________ b. ______________________

b. ____________________________ c. ______________________

c. ____________________________ d. ______________________

6. Answer the questions. Talk about you.

a. What are you going to do tomorrow? _____________________________

b. What are you going to do next month? _____________________________

c. What are you going to do in two days? _____________________________

d. What are you going to do on vacations? _____________________________

7. Complete the sentences.

a. He stays __________ when he is sick.

b. My father is going to take a __________ in his bathroom.

c. I like to go to the __________ every day.

d. We sing “aguinaldos” during ________

e. I’m going to ________ next week.

f. Laurie is going to play tennis during her ________.

g. ________ is the eighth month of the year.

h. My mother prefer to _____ to the pool.
Lesson 14  What will the weather be like?

Future – Will

Use the auxiliary **will** to make predictions about future actions or events.

- **It will** be expensive in December.  She **won’t** come.

Use will to express a spontaneous decision (made at the moment of speaking).

- **We will** go to the beach on Saturday.  I **won’t** make dinner tonight.

Questions                                                    Answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will + subject + infinitive without to.</th>
<th>Affirmative / negative.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will I / you / we / they go home?</td>
<td>Yes, you / we / they will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, you / we / they won’t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will he / she / it sleep on your bed?</td>
<td>Yes, he / she / it will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No, he / she / it won’t.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Write sentences with the information below.

a. Tom / get up early / next Saturday.  **Tom will get up early next Saturday.**

b. Ana / clean her room / next Saturday.  ________________________________

c. The teacher / check our text / tonight.  ________________________________

d. They / meet a library / tomorrow.  ________________________________

e. Mr. Rivas / travel to Brazil / next month.  ________________________________
2. Complete the paragraph. Use will or won’t.

I am studying to be a doctor. I have many plans about my future. I ____ study in the United State after I graduated, but I ____ get married then because I ____ only have time for my work. I think I ____ get married about five years later.

3. Answer the following questions in the affirmative form. Write short answer.
   a. Will you get married?                   _______________
   b. Will Donna go to the beach?           _______________
   c. Will Annie by some bread?             _______________
   e. Will we go to the movie?              _______________
   f. Will the girls dance at the party?    _______________
   g. Will the boys play football?          _______________

4. Answer the following questions in the negative form. Write short answer.
   a. Will she move out?                    ______________
   b. Will we go to the school?             ______________
   c. Will he study History?                ______________
   d. Will they stay at home?               ______________
   e. Will you take a shower?              ______________
   f. Will Ann go to Canada?               ______________
5. Write questions regarding the future. Use the information given.

a. Mary / beach  
   Will Mary go to the beach?

b. Stuart / study Math


c. Grace / take a bus


d. we / spend money


e. Lily / go to the doctor.

f. Maria and Mario / stay at home


g. My child / go to the kindergarten

6. Underline the correct option in the statements.

a. Mary (goes / will go) to the beach tomorrow.

b. San and Peter (are / will go) to the beach next month.

c. When (will / won’t) you call your friends?

d. The weather (will / won’t) be warm in winter. It (will / won’t) be freezing

e. the cat (is / will) sleeping on the sofa right now.

7. Write about where you will spend your next vacations.

I will go to

_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
Lesson 15  
That’s mine

Possessives

Use **possessive adjectives** to indicate that a thing belongs to someone.

Use **possessive pronouns** to substitute nouns already mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive adjectives</th>
<th>possessive pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s my house.</td>
<td>It’s mine. (mine refers to the house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s your house.</td>
<td>It’s yours. (yours refers to the house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s his house.</td>
<td>It’s his. (his refer to the house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s her house.</td>
<td>It’s hers. (hers refer to the house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s Its house.</td>
<td>(no possessive pronouns for it)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s our house.</td>
<td>It’s ours. (ours refer to the house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s their house.</td>
<td>It’s theirs. (theirs refer to the house)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete with the words in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>His</th>
<th>my</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>yours</th>
<th>our</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

a. It’s ____ book.
b. This is Antony’s hat. It’s ____
c. John, are those pencil ________?
d. Is that ______ new pair of sandals?
e. Are there ____ seat?
2. Read and underline the correct option.

Sam: Whose car is this? Is it (you / yours) friends?
Fred: No, It isn’t (my / mine)
Sam: Perhaps it’s Daniel’s!
Fred: NO, he drives a green car.
Sam: What about Mr. and Mrs. Parker? Is it (their / theirs)
Fred: No, they didn´t drive (their / theirs) car today.
Sam: I’ll ask Janet. Maybe it´s (her / hers)
Fred: Look! Here she comes.
Sam: Hellos! Janet! Is that (you / yours) car?
Janet: No! It’s not (my / mine).
Sam: oh! no I´m going to be late, again!

3. Write sentences. Use the given object pronoun.

a. dress / hers **This dress is hers.**

b. trousers / yours. ___________________________

c. socks /their. ____________________________

d. jacket / mine. ___________________________

e. table / ours. ____________________________

f. watch / mine. ____________________________
4. Answer the questions. Use the information. Write long answer.

a. Whose book is this? (Maria).
   This book is Maria’s ____________________________

b. Whose pencils are these? (Jorge)
   ____________________

c. Whose is this? (Ann).
   ____________________

d. Whose socks are these? (Katherine)
   ____________________

e. Whose dog is this? (my mother)
   ____________________

f. Whose jacket is this? (Sonya)
   ____________________

5. Complete the sentences with the appropriate object pronoun.

a. Please give me the book. It’s ______

b. Can you send Andrew this letter? It’s ______

c. Could you pass us those bags? They’re _____

d. Can you pass me those pants? They’re _____

e. Tell Carol that these CDs are ____. They want them right now.

f. Please give her that pen. It’s _____

6. Answer following questions in affirmative form. Write long answers.

a. Are these Janet’s pants?
   Yes, these are Janet’s pants.

b. Is this Carol’s car?
   __________________

c. Is this Sonia dress?
   __________________

d. Are these Leo’s sunglasses?
   __________________

e. Are these Carol’s CDs?
   __________________

f. Are these Carol’s CDs?
   __________________

g. Are these Peter and May’s notebooks?
   __________________

h. Are these Fred’s Keys?
   __________________
Lesson 16. What’s she likes.

Adjective order.

Use adjective to describe or modify nouns. Adjectives that give an opinion are placed before adjectives that give factual information.

Follow this order.

Opinion                                factual information
Opinion      +   size     +      shape      +      age     +      color     +     noun

her beautiful long curly black hair
an ugly large square face
a handsome young man

1. Write adjectives in order.

a. He is a (short – old – friendly) man. _______________________________

b. My sister has (brown – straight – long) hair. _________________________

c. They are (beautiful – slim) girls. _________________________________

d. Peluso is an (small – intelligent – white) cat. _______________________

e. That is the (new – dark green – big) sofa. __________________________

f. I have a (new – black – small) cell phone. __________________________

g. Bring your (old – great) encyclopedia. _____________________________
2. Write a detail description of yourself.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

3. Read the text about Paul’s family. Answer the questions.

My name is Paul. My family is very big. My father is tall and fat. He has long black hair. He is a teacher at the Community College. My mother is tall and thin, she has short, brown hair and blue eyes and she’s very nice. I have two twin sisters. They are beautiful and really friendly. My litter brother is a baby. He is fat and has green eyes and black hair. He’s bad tempered.

a. How is Paul’s father?                 c. How are Paul’s sisters?
______________________________                ___________________________
b. What does Paul’s mother look like?       d. How does Paul’s brother look like?
______________________________                 ___________________________

4. Talk about your family. Describe them and say what they do.

a. My father is:_________________________He works _______________________

b. __________________________________________________________________________
c. __________________________________________________________________________
d. __________________________________________________________________________
5. Write sentences. Use the given information.
   
   a. Carlos / short / red hair / very nice.
   
   b. Mr. Herrera / black hair / small eyes / very tall.
   
   c. Karina / curly red hair / green eyes / friendly.
   
   d. Peter and Paul / fat / blue eyes / very nice.
   
   e. Sonya and Karla / brown hair / very bad tempered.
   
   f. Carol / blond hair / happy face / very intelligent.

6. Complete the description with is, are, has, or have.

   a. She ____ 25 years old.
   
   b. He ____ tall and fat.
   
   c. They ____ 30 years old.
   
   d. They ____ very intelligent.
   
   e. He ____ short hair.

   f. You _____ a thin face and blue eyes.
   
   g. We ___ long hair and very friendly.
   
   h. I _____ old and I ____ fat.
   
   i. My daughter ____ two years old.

7. Draw a picture of your favorite singer. Write a short description of him/her.

   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
   ____________________________
Lesson 17. **Places.**

### Prepositions: at – in

Use **at** to refer to…

Some expressions.

- **at home**     **at work**
- **at school**

Social events.

- **at the movies**  **at the theater**
- **at the party**

Addresses, when you give the

number of the building.

He lives **at** 66 Main Street.

Use **in** to refer to…

Enclosed spaces.

- **in the closet**  **in the car**
- **in the bathroom**

Specific areas.

- **in the park**  **in the theater**
- **in the party**

Large areas like cities, states, countries, and continents.

- **in Caracas**  **in Colombia**
- **in Africa**

1. Complete with **in** or **at**

   a. My parents are ____ the house.
   
   b. Francis plays volleyball ____ school.
   
   c. The doctor lives ____ Mérida
   
   d. Mrs. Rivera likes go shopping ____ that mall
   
   e. I prefer to meet you ____ the bus stations
   
   f. The children are playing ____ the park.
2. Ask and answer. Use the propositions in or at.


Where does the teacher work? ___________________________________

She works at the school. ______________________________________

b. Johanna / play / park.  e. Your cousins / live / home

______________________________________

______________________________________

c. Your parents / live / 74 Los Robles Street.  f. Mr. Rodriguez / work / garage.

______________________________________

______________________________________

3. Read the text and answer the following questions.

Atlanta is a large and modern city with many beautiful building, wide roads and a lot of parks and roads. There are several universities and an important Convention Center that attracts many visitors. The weather is pleasant and the people are very friendly.

a. What is Atlanta like?

______________________________________

b. Is the weather nice?

______________________________________

c. Are there a lot of buildings?

______________________________________

d. Are there many parks?

______________________________________

e. Are there lot visitors?

______________________________________

f. Are the people friendly?

______________________________________
4. Answer the following questions. Use the information in parentheses. Write long answer.

a. Is my father home? (at the office)  
____________________________

b. Is my sister in the park? (at school)  
____________________________

c. Are the girls at school? (at the party)  
____________________________

d. Where are Sally and Sam? (outside)  
_____________________________

e. Is the doctor in his office? (in the surgery)  
____________________________

f. Where is Carol? (at home)  
_____________________________

5. Fill the blanks with in or at.

a. Carlos and Peter are ____ church.  
c. Your girlfriend is ____ school.  
_____________________________

b. Your parents are _____ home.  

d. My family is _____ Caracas.  
_____________________________

6. Answer the questions in the negative form. Write long answer.

a. Is your mother at school?  
d. Is the dog in the park?  
No, my mother isn’t at school.  
____________________________

b. Are you parents in Canada?  
e. Is Anthony in the stadium?  
_____________________________

f. Are the tables in the house?  
_____________________________
Lesson 18. **He is smartest**!

### Comparatives and Superlatives – Spelling rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Comparatives</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ending in <strong>–e:</strong></td>
<td>Add <strong>–r</strong></td>
<td>Add <strong>–st</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td><strong>larger</strong> <strong>than</strong></td>
<td><strong>the largest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending in <strong>–y</strong>, preceded by a consonant:</td>
<td>Chance <strong>–y</strong> by <strong>–l</strong> add <strong>–er</strong> easier <strong>than</strong></td>
<td>Chance <strong>–y</strong> by <strong>–l</strong>, ad <strong>–est</strong> <strong>the easiest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>easy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of one syllable, ending in a consonant preceded by a single vowel:</td>
<td>Double that final consonant, add <strong>–er</strong> bigger <strong>than</strong></td>
<td>Double the final consonant add <strong>–est</strong> <strong>the biggest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>big</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whit three or more syllables.</td>
<td>Write more before the adjective. <strong>more</strong> <strong>expensive</strong> <strong>than</strong></td>
<td>Write the most before the adjective. <strong>the most</strong> <strong>expensive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expensive</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete with the comparative or superlative form of the words in parentheses.

   a. Anna is _____ (young) than Carolina.
   b. Elisa is _____ (young) in the family.
   c. Diamond hotel is _____ (big) than Emerald hotel.
   d. Pearl hotel is _____ (big) in the city.
2. Write sentences with the adjectives in parentheses.

a. apple / melon / strawberry (small)
   
   **An apple is smaller than a melon, but a strawberry is the smallest.**

b. science fiction movies / actor movies / home movies / (good)
   
   _________________________________________________________

c. German / English / Chinese (difficult)
   
   _________________________________________________________

d. silver / gold / chopper (cheap)
   
   _________________________________________________________

3. Answer the following questions. Use the given adjectives and the information in parentheses.

a. TALL: (Carolina is 1.52 m. all, Adriana is 1.58 m. and Alejandra is 1.64 m.)
   
   • Is Adriana the tallest girl?  **No, Alejandra isn’t the tallest girl.**
   • Who is taller, Carolina or Adriana? ______________________
   • Who is the tallest girl? _________________________________

b. SMART:  (John scored 145 in the intelligence quotient (IQ) test, Carlos scored 158 and Paul 152).
   
   • Who is smarter, John or Paul? __________________________
   • Is Paul the smartest boy? ______________________________
   • Who is smartest boy? _________________________________

c. NEW: (the blue car is a 1995 model, the red car is a 1999 model and the green car is a 2003 model)
   
   • Which car is newer, the blue one or the red one? ______________
   • Is the car the newest? _________________________________
   • Which is the newest car? _____________________________
4. Write sentences. Talk about your family and friends. Compare then with people you know.

a. My father is 1.86 m. tall. He is taller than my teacher.

b. _________________________________________

c. _________________________________________

d. _________________________________________

e. __________________________________________

f. __________________________________________

5. Write sentences using the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Use the given information.

a. (large) dogs – cats – elephants. **Dogs are long that cats, but elephants are the longest.**

b. (Thin) Carol – Susan – Elena. ______________________________

c. (big) Atlanta – Seattle – New York. ______________________________

d. (tall) my father- my daughter – my big brother____________________

e. (hot) Maracay – Valencia – Maracaibo. ______________________________

f. (fat) Peter – Sam – Carol. ______________________________

6. Write sentences. Use the information in the box.

a. The book is more interesting than the other book.

b. _________________________________________

c. _________________________________________

d. _________________________________________
Lesson 19. Locations

There is – There are

Use **there is** and **there are** to talk about location and give directions.

Use **there is** to refer to singular nouns.

There is a new mall on the corner. **Is there** a library near the bank?

Use **there is** to refer to plural nouns.

There are three banks on the left. **Are there** two schools on this avenue?

1. Complete with **there is** or **there are**.
   
a. **there** is a newstand on the street.
   
b. _____ ____ a museum opposite the theater?
   
c. _____ ____ a movie theater next to the restaurant.
   
d. _____ ____ two drugstores behind the hospital?
   
e. _____ ____ any banks near here?
   
f. _____ ____ a school next to the drugstore.
   
g. _____ ____ many stores in the mall.
2. Write sentences. Use the information in the box.
   a. _______________________________________
   b. _______________________________________
   c. _______________________________________
   d. _______________________________________
   e. _______________________________________

3. Rewrite these jumbled questions and sentences.
   a. library / opposite / the / park / is / .
      _______________________________________
   b. subway station / next to / church / the / is / ?
      _______________________________________
   c. inside / the / movie / theater / shopping mall / is / the .
      _______________________________________
   d. the / bus station / near / is / museum / the.
      _______________________________________

4. Read the text and answer the following questions.

I live a big and beautiful city. It’s New York City. There is a supermarket on the corner of Madison Avenue. That’s the name of the street where I live. There are four clothing stores and there are many stores inside. There is a bookstore, two cafeterias, a bar and three drugstores. There is a parking lot behind the mall and a church near the parking lot.

a. Does Natalia live in a small city? __________________________________
   b. What’s the name of the city? _____________________________________
   c. Is there a restaurant on the corner of Madison Avenue? ________________
   d. Is Natalia’s apartment behind a restaurant? __________________________
   e. Are there two cafeterias next to the mall? ____________________________
   f. Are there many stores inside the mall? ________________________________
   g. Are there a school and a gas station behind the mall? ________________
5. Talk about your town.

My city town is _______________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

6. Fill the gaps with the correct preposition. Sometimes you can use more than one.
   a. There´s a supermarket _______ the corner.
   b. The bank is _______ the church and the school.
   c. My apartment is on _______ the second floor.
   d. There is a café _______ the hospital.
   e. I have a car and I can´t park my car _______ the corner.
   f. The Royal Hotel is _______ to Central Park.

7. Complete the sentences with there is or there are.
   a. _______ a big park next to the library.
   b. _______ two banks in the town.
   c. _______ a cinema next to the house.
   d. _______ a supermarket on the corner.
   e. _______ two schools and a church.
   f. _______ five bus stops before the bridge.
   g. _______ a gas station opened 24 hours.
Lesson 20. **Do this, Do that.**

**Modals: can – may**

Use **can** or **may** with all the personal pronouns ( I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)

Use **can** to ask someone to do something. You can also use it to ask for permission and to offer help.

   Can you give us the menu?  Can I go to the party?  Can I help you?

Use **may** to ask someone to do something in a more polite and formal way.

You can also use it to offer help.

   May we have the menu please?  Good morning.  May I help you?

1. Complete the questions with **can** or **may**.
   
   a. _____ I pay half of the bill?
   
   b. _____ I help you with your bags, Miss Sanchez?
   
   c. _____ I use the bathroom?
   
   d. _____ I go to the other room, Sir?
   
   e. _____ I pay for the tax?

2. Fill the gaps with **do** / **does** or **make** / **makes**.
   
   a. I have to _____ an appointment with my doctor.
   
   b. Please, Carol _________ your best.
   
   c. Can you _________ me a favor? Sit down and be quiet.
   
   d. She will be rich! She _____ a lot of money.
   
   e. Lula always _________ her homework.
   
   f. Carlos _________ that mistake every time!
3. Write some instructions usually given in class.
   a. **Listen to me.**
   b. ______________________
   c. ______________________
   d. ______________________
   e. ______________________
   f. ______________________
   g. ______________________
   h. ______________________

4. Change the given instructions to negative form.
   a. Cross the street. **Don’t cross the street.**
   b. Watch TV.  ______________________
   c. Brush your teeth.  ______________________
   d. Stand up.  ______________________
   e. Study for the exam  ______________________
   f. Sit down.  ______________________
   g. Play with the dog.  ______________________
   h. Clean the house.  ______________________

5. Write sentences about you and your family. Talk about what you do or make at home.
   a. **I make my bed.**
   b. ______________________
   c. __________________
   d. ______________________
   e. __________________
   f. ______________________

6. Write questions offering help. Use the information in parentheses.
   a. (do the homework)  d. (write a letter)
     **Can I help you with your homework?**  ______________________
   b. (take this bag downstairs)  e. (make the bed)
     ______________________  ______________________
   c. (clean the home)  f. (study history)
     ______________________  ______________________
Lesson 21. **He can play the guitar.**

### Can – Could

Use **can** or **could** with at the personal pronouns. Use **can** to…

- Talk about peoples abilities.  
  He can cook very well.
- Talk about possibilities.  
  I think I can go.
- Express a present decision of future event.  
  We can meet tomorrow morning.

Used **could** to …

- Talk about abilities in the past.  
  Grandma could dance salsa casino.
- Talk about past possibility.  
  I could call you later.
- Ask politely for things or permission.  
  Could you open the door, please?

---

1. Complete with **can, can’t, could** or **couldn’t**.
   
   a. Paula is the best. She ____ play many instrument.
   
   b. I ________ play the piano before, but I ____ now.
   
   c. I like watching basketball, but I ______ play it very well.
   
   d. When he was seven years old, he ______ speak three languages!

3. Write the correct questions for each answer
   
   a. **Can you speak French?**
      
      Yes, I can speak French.
   
   b. __________________________
      
      No, I can’t swim
   
   c. __________________________
      
      Yes, my mother can dance.
   
   d. __________________________
      
      No, they can’t sing
   
   e. __________________________
      
      No, I can’t do my homework.
   
   f. __________________________
      
      Yes, we can play the violin.
4. Read the conversations.

Ruth: How many languages can you speak?
Tracy: I can speak three languages - English, French and Spanish. When I was younger, we lived in Brazil.
Ruth: So, could you speak Portuguese?
Tracy: Yes, I could. But I can’t speak it now.
Ruth: that’s to bad.
Tracy: Then, when I was about 21 years old, we went to live in Canada, and I learned French.
Ruth: So, you couldn’t speak French when you were younger?
Tracy: No, I couldn’t.

Now answer the questions.

a. Can Tracy speak Italian?  
No, she can’t.

b. Could she speak Portuguese when she lived in Brazil?

______________

c. Can she speak Portuguese now?

______________

d. Could she speak French when she was eleven years old?

______________

5. Write answer about you and your family. Use can or can’t

a. Can you play piano? _____________________

b. Can your mother make dresses? ________________________

c. Can your father speak Chinese? ________________________

d. Can your grandmother play the flute? ____________________

e. Can your best friend cook? ______________________________

f. Can you swim? ______________________________
6. Complete the sentences with can or can’t.
   a. I can speak Japanese but I ____ speak English.
   b. She ____ play the piano but she can’t play the guitar.
   c. Pedro and Carol ____ swim but they ____ sing a song.
   d. Diana ____ cook but she ____ prepare a sandwich.
   e. I ___ ride a bike but I ____ drive a car.
   f. I ___ play rummy but I _____ play poker.

7. Write sentences about you could or couldn’t do when were five years old.
   a. I couldn’t speak English.
   b. _____________________
   c. _____________________
   d. _____________________
   e. _____________________
   f. _____________________

8. Write sentences about what people can and can’t do. Use the given information.
   a. Peter / write stories / poems.
      Peter can write stories but he can’t write poems.
   b. she / prepare sandwich / cook dinner.
      ________________________________
   c. we / Japanese / English
      ________________________________
   d. Susan / study Math / study Biology.
      ________________________________
   e. Carol / ride a bike / drive car.
      ________________________________
   f. Mario / make a cake / cook a chicken.
      ________________________________
   g. Ross / ride horse / drive a car.
      ________________________________
May – Might

Use may or might to say that something is possible, in the present or in the future.

I may buy a new car.       I might go to the theater tonight.

Use may and might with all the personal pronouns. Write the action verb in base form.

He might travel next month.       They may not arrive late.

1. Write sentences using may or might.
   a. move to Brazil / Gerardo.       Gerardo might move to Brazil.
   b. goes to the movies / she.                            
   c. be hungry / Robert.                                
   d. buy a cheaper car / they.                            
   e. finish her homework / Mariana.                         

2. Change the sentences into questions.
   a. My mother may moves to a new house.  
      **May your mother moves to a new house?**
   b. Carmen might go to the beach.  
      __________________________________
   c. I may play chess today.  
      __________________________________
   d. He might buy a pair of shoes.  
      __________________________________
3. Write affirmative sentences. Use the given information and might or may.

a. I / a new car / buy.
   I may buy a new car.

b. She / to Canada / travel.

c. we / a book / buy.

d. they / to school / go.

e. Tom / French / study.

f. she / to the mall / go.

g. Peter / Chinese food / eat.

h. Carol / a beautiful dress / wear.

4. Write negative sentence. Use the information given and might or may.

a. I /French / study.
   I might not study French.

b. we / to the beach / go.

c. It / tomorrow / be sunny.

D. we / tennis / play.

E. It / tonight / be cold.

F. you / in a restaurant / eat.

G. the girls / at the party / dance.

H. the grass / wet / be.

5. Talk about you might do tomorrow.

a. I might go to the English class.

b. ___________________________

c. ___________________________

d. ___________________________

e. ___________________________

f. ___________________________
6. Rewrite the jumbled questions and sentences.
   a. tomorrow / may / it / rain / think / I.    I think it may rain tomorrow.
   b. sunny / who / it / be / said / might / ? ________________________________
   c. weekend / you / may / next / we / visit. _______________________________
   d. come / they / tonight / might. ________________________________
   e. rain / soon / do / may / you / stop / think / the. _______________________
   f. the / not / tomorrow / beach / we / go / might / to. _______________________

7. Answer the following questions in the affirmative or negative form. Use the given information.
   a. It is possible to go to the beach tomorrow? (Yes).
   __________________________________________
   b. Are you going to English class? (No).
   __________________________________________
   c. Are we going to play piano? (Yes)
   __________________________________________
   d. Is Maria going to study at Central University next year? (Yes)
   __________________________________________
   e. Is Sheila going to buy a new car? (No)
   __________________________________________
   f. It is going to rain tonight? (Yes)
   __________________________________________
Lesson 23.Anything else.

Indefinite pronouns

Use **someone / somebody, somewhere** and **something** in affirmative sentences.

- I met **somebody** on the street.
- There’s **something** wrong.

Use **anyone / anybody / anywhere** and **anything** in questions and in negative sentences.

- Did you **anything** for dinner?
- I can’t find it **anywhere**.

Use **no one / nobody / nowhere** and **nothing** in negative sentences. The action verb is always in the affirmative form.

- I saw **nobody** on the street.
- He did **nothing** at all.

1. Complete with the correct indefinite pronoun.

   a. He wanted _____ to drink.
   b. he didn’t want _____ to drink.
   c. I saw you ______
   d. I didn’t see him ______
   e. Did you meet _____ at the party?
   d. I meet __________ at the party.

2. Complete.

   a. Did you learn anything? Yes, I learned **something**.
      No, I didn’t learn __________
   b. Did you see anybody? Yes, I saw __________
      No. I didn’t see __________
   c. Did you buy anything? Yes, I bought __________
      No, I didn’t buy __________
3. Underline the correct option.

a. Was there (nobody / anybody) at the office?

b. Elena didn’t call (someone / anyone) last night.

c. I early have to see (anybody / somebody).

d. He wanted (anything / something) cold.

e. I saw (no one / anybody) on the street.

f. I didn’t meet (anybody / nobody) at school.

g. There is (somewhere / something) wrong.

h. I can’t find it (anywhere / nowhere).

4. Fill the gaps. Use the word in the box.

Susan: Hi, Karen how are you?
Karen: Hello, Susan, fine, thanks.

Susan: Listen, did you call ____ on the phone yesterday night. I called you many times and was busy.
Karen: No, I didn’t call ______ yesterday night.

Susan: Anyway, did you do _____ interesting yesterday?
Karen: Well, actually I went to the park and met ___ really special. Hi’s name is Bob.

Susan: Oh, really? Are you going to invite him ____ tonight?
Karen: Well, I think I will invite him to have _____ to eat.

Probably a hamburger and soda.

Susan: good luck with your new friend! Bye, bye.
Karen: Bye, Susan!
5. Write sentences. Use words something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, or nobody.

a. **I want something to drink.**

e. ________________________

b. ________________________

e. ________________________

c. ________________________

e. ________________________

d. ________________________

e. ________________________

6. Answer the following questions in the affirmative and negative form. Write long answers.

a. Did you see anyone at the door?

A: **Yes, I saw someone at the door.**

N: **No, I didn’t see anyone at the door.**

b. Did she eat anything at school?

A: ____________________________

N: ____________________________

c. Did she buy anything in the mall?

A: ____________________________

N: ____________________________

d. Did you call anybody on the phone?

A: ____________________________

N: ____________________________

e. Did we go anywhere after the game?

A: ____________________________

N: ____________________________
Lesson 24. **What have you done?**

**Present perfect.**

Use the present perfect to describe an action that started in the past, but continues up to the present. This verbal tense focuses on the present result of a past action.

**Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auxiliary</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Action verb (past participle)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Have</strong></td>
<td>I / you</td>
<td><strong>written</strong> a book?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>we / they</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Has</strong></td>
<td>he / she / It</td>
<td><strong>had</strong> lunch?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer**

- **Affirmative**
  - Yes, I / you / we / they have.
  - Yes, I / you / we / they have

- **Negative**
  - No, I / you / we / they haven´t.
  - No, I / you / we / they haven´t

1. Underline the correct verb form.

a. Mary has (watching /watched) TV for two hours.

b. Peter has (written / writes) some books.

c. They have (drunk / drink) orange juice.

d. She has (going / gone) to Maracay twice this week.

e. José and Reynaldo have (eaten / eat) pizza for dinner.

f. Pablo has (buy / bought) a new computer.
2. Answer the following questions in affirmative form. Write short answer.

a. Has Susan woken up?  
   Yes, she has.

b. Has Anna bought orange?  

c. Has Trinity and Mark gone to school?  

d. Has Helen taken a shower?  

e. Has Maria done her homework today?  

f. Has you been Margarita?  

g. Have my parents seen this movie?  

h. Have you and your friends eaten’  

3. Fill the gaps with the present perfect form of the given verb.

a. they have eaten (eat) arepas.

b. She _________ (buy) new shoes.

c. Paul and Peter ___________ (wake up) at 7 o´clock.

d. My mother _________ (bake) a cake.

e. My father ________ (wash) the car.

f. I _________ (do) my homework.

4. Answer the following questions in the negative form. Write short answer.

a. Has she taken a shower?  
   No, she hasn’t.

b. Have you bought some soda?  

c. Have you call Mike and Janet?  

d. Has she written a story?  

e. Have they packed their bag?  

f. Have they phoned you?  

5. Write sentences in present perfect form of the verb. Use the given information.
   a. John / wake up
      John has woken up.
   b. Carolyn / have lunch.
   c. Mrs. Herrera / buy shoes.
   d. I / do the homework.
   e. My father / wash the car:
   f. My mother / bake a cake.

6. Fill the gaps with has or have.
   a. Peter ____ done the homework.
   b. Tom ____ unpacked the suitcase.
   c. Karla and Tom _____ taken a shower.
   e. Mr. Hall ______ seen the cat.
   d. Mary _____ watched TV.
   f. They ______ lived in Caracas.

7. Write sentences describing what have you done.
   a. I have done my homework.
   b. ___________________________
   c. ___________________________
   d. ___________________________
   e. ___________________________
   f. ___________________________
Lesson 25. **Have you finished yet?**

Present perfect – Adverbs already, yet, just.

Use **already** in affirmative sentences. Place is between have / has and the action verb.

I have **already** phoned them.  He has **already** left.

Use **yet** in question and negative sentences. Place it at the end of the sentences.

Have you found a job **yet**?  No, I haven´t found one **yet**.

Use **just** for very recent event. Place it between have / has and the action verb.

We have **just** written it.  She has **just** met him.

1. Complete the sentences with already, yet or just.
   a. I have _____ phoned her.
   b. I haven´t phoned her _____
   c. She has _____ prepared lunch.
   d. She hasn´t prepared lunch _____
   e. She´s _____ prepared lunch.
   f. We haven´t finished the homework _____
   g. We have _____ finished the homework.
   h. We´re ______ finished the homework.
2. Write sentences with the information given and the words in parentheses.
   a. you / miss the bus / three time this week.
      
      *You’ve already missed the bus three times this week.* (already)
   b. I / not have / any answer.
      
      *____________________________* (yet)
   c. Our dog / eat / the sausages.
      
      *____________________________* (just)
   d. You / not clean / your room.
      
      *____________________________* (yet)
   e. I / lend you / twenty dollars this month.
      
      *____________________________* (already)

3. Fill the gaps with since or for.
   a. Helen has had the parrot ____ 1996.
   b. I have been a teacher _____ three years.
   c. They have been married _____ 1071.
   d. Mr. Robinson has lived in Venezuela _____ 18 years.
   e. Carlos has eaten here ____ 1999.
   f. I have been in this school ______ December 1994.

4. Write sentences. Use the given information and since or for.
   a. Helen / live / Caracas / 1978 ________________________________
   b. they / be / married / 1985 ________________________________
   c. we / visit / Carol /1999 ________________________________
   d. I / be / teacher / three years. ________________________________
   e. Mr. Herrera / work / here / 1071. ________________________________
   f. Natalia / study / English / three years. ________________________________
5. Complete the questions with does, did, have or has.
   a. How many times _____ Janet ride the bike last week?
   b. How many times _____ you been married?
   c. _____ she bought a new dress?
   d. _____ you go to school last week?
   e. _____ you been a concert?
   f. ______ she study math every day?
   g. They ____ not go to the movies.
   h. he _____ played the guitar here.

6. Talk about you. Answer these questions.
   a. How long have you lives in your town or city?
      ______I have lived in ......................since ..............
   b. How long have you been at your school?
      __________________________________________
   c. How long have you been wearing your new shoes?
      __________________________________________
   d. Have you been in Maracaibo?
      __________________________________________
   e. Have you visited Science Museum in Caracas?
      __________________________________________
   f. Have you played football?
      __________________________________________
7. Look at the verbs listed and write their past participle form.

a. be      

b. do      

c. have    

d. visit   

e. go      

f. buy     

g. play    

h. see     

i. study   

j. find.   
k. live    
l. write   
m. use     
n. wear    
o. start   
p. forget  

Past simple – Present perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>Present perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Past simple</strong> tense refer to an event that started and finished in the past.</td>
<td><strong>Present perfect</strong> tense refers to an event that started in the past, but continues to the present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He <strong>arrived</strong> at school at 8:15. (this is a completed action in the past)</td>
<td>Classes <strong>have started</strong>. (Classes started in the past and they are still going on)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ever**

Use ever in questions in the present perfect tense. Place this word before the action verb.

- Have you **ever** traveled abroad?
- Have you **ever** written a poem?

1. Read.

Carlos has just arrived at school. His dad’s car broke down. That’s why he is late. The bell has already rung and classes have started. Carlos has never arrived late before. His friend Fernando has often been in trouble for arriving late. He has arrived late three times this month. Yesterday, he was late again!

Now extract the sentences in simple past and past perfect from the text and complete the chart.

**Simple past**

His dad’s car broken down.

**Past perfect**

Carlos has just arrived at school

__________

__________

__________

__________

__________

__________

__________

__________
2. Underline the correct option.
   a. She (has / have) been in Margarita.
   b. We (have / has) studied math.
   c. They (has / have) seen a butterfly.
   d. He (have / has) done his homework.
   e. I (have / has) gone to Canaima.
   f. It (has / have) eaten fish.

3. Rewrite these jumbled questions and sentences.
   a. She / eaten / has / Italian food / ?
      _______________________________________________
   b. three / the Times / Natural Museum / been / has / she / at
      __________________________________________________
   c. we / in / ever / New York / have / been / ?
      __________________________________________________
   d. has / Peter / tried / never / lobster.
      __________________________________________________
   e. the teacher / arrived / has / at / airport / the ?
      __________________________________________________
   f. has / been / in trouble / she / never
      __________________________________________________
4. Write affirmative sentences in the present tense. Use the verbs in the box.

a. ________________________________

b. ________________________________

c. ________________________________

d. ________________________________

e. ________________________________

f. ________________________________

5. Write negative sentences in present perfect tense. Use the verb in the box.

a. ________________________________

b. ________________________________

c. ________________________________

d. ________________________________

e. ________________________________

f. ________________________________

6. Fill the spaces with the simple past or the present perfect tense of the given verb.

My sister _____ just _____ (be). She _____ (meet) her husband two years ago after they _____ (graduate) from the University. They _____ (start) their own business as computer engineers and _____ already _____ (sign) contracts with many important customers. That’s why they _____ (hire) three computer programmers last month.