

**MOVING
ON 1**



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Titulo de la obra completa:	Natural English
Título de la obra:	Moving On 1
ISBN de la obra completa:	978-958-59162-7-2
ISBN del volumen:	978-958-59162-9-6
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Impreso en Colombia por:	Alen Impresores S.A.S.
Quinta edición:	66.000 Ejemplares
Pre impresión:	Noviembre de 2.017
Fecha de edición:	Junio de 2.017

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PRÓLOGO

Natural English está concebido para que usted aprenda inglés con la misma facilidad con la que aprendió el castellano. Este programa le brinda a usted la oportunidad de emplear las estructuras del lenguaje sin que requiera de un conocimiento consiente de la gramática, puesto que nuestra metodología, al igual que el proceso natural de aprendizaje, se fundamenta en tres fases.

- Adaptación (Fase adaptativa)
- Adquisición (Fase adquisitiva)
- Aplicación (Fase aplicativa)

Esto le permitirá expresarse de un modo espontáneo y eficaz. El desarrollo de la “agenda semanal de preparación” y las sesiones de práctica harán que usted domine el idioma en el tiempo establecido, cumpliendo satisfactoriamente sus expectativas.

“Las personas con metas tienen éxito porque saben a dónde van.”

-Nightingale

MI BITÁCORA DE APRENDIZAJE

Módulo	Tiempo estimado	Tiempo límite	Fecha
Welcome Session			
Follow up 1 (Unidades 1-4)	1 mes	1 mes 1/2	
Follow up 2A (Unidades 5-9)	1 mes	1 mes 1/2	
Follow up 2B (Unidades 10-16)	2 meses	2 meses 1/2	
Follow up 3A (Unidades 17-22)	1 mes 1/2	2 meses	
Follow up 3B (Unidades 23-28)	1 mes 1/2	2 meses	
Follow up 4 (Unidades 29-36)	2 meses	2 meses 1/2	

Moving on 1

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

UNIT	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR	SPEAKING AND COMMUNICATION	READING AND WRITING
5 AN INTERESTING JOB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of the Prepositions "on, in, at" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Simple Tense Adverbs of Frequency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about routines and jobs Pronunciation 3rd. person singular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write about others and your routines
6 WHAT ARE YOU DOING?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordinal numbers, months of the year, days of the week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about activities and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write about plans for the next week and the next month
7 OUT FOR A WALK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Places of a neighborhood Prepositions of place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is, there are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe your neighborhood Ask for and give directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the directions to get to a place
8 AT THE RESTAURANT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and drinks Parts of a menu Containers for food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countable and uncountable nouns Use of many, much, any, some 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order from a menu Talk about typical dishes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write ingredients from a recipe
9 SATURDAY SHOPPING DEALS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives for clothing Types of clothes stores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparatives Use of one and ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use expressions for shopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make comparisons about clothing

Gimnasia Cerebral

La Gimnasia Cerebral prepara tu cerebro para recibir lo que deseas recibir y además crea las condiciones para que el aprendizaje se realice integral y profundamente.

Una gran ventaja de los ejercicios propuestos, es que puedes practicarlos en cualquier lugar, momento y hora del día, o simplemente antes de emprender cualquier actividad que requiera concentración, pues los movimientos son sencillos y en algunos casos, requiere de tan sólo unos segundos.

Si conviertes La Gimnasia Cerebral en una rutina de activación para el aprendizaje, moviendo tu cuerpo y usando tu cerebro o tal vez efectuando un pequeño movimiento de ojos, activarás constantemente redes neuronales. Con la activación simultánea de ambos hemisferios, podrás asegurar el éxito en cualquier proceso de aprendizaje que emprendas.

Botones de espacio

Coloca los 4 dedos de la mano derecha sobre el labio superior y la mano izquierda sobre el coxis y haz presión durante 30 segundos. Al mismo tiempo, debes respirar de 4 a 6 veces, lenta y profundamente. Ahora con la mano contraria repite el ejercicio.

Beneficios:

- Activa ambos lados del hemisferio cerebral, al hacer el ejercicio alternando las manos.
- Activa el cerebro para la concentración.
- Relaja el SNC (Sistema Nervioso Central)
- Ayuda a la relajación.

El Búho

Debes agarrar el hombro derecho con tu mano izquierda y apretar los músculos con firmeza, luego gira la cabeza hacia el hombro que agarraste y mira por encima de este, mientras lo haces. Debes respirar profundamente y echar los hombros y volverlos al lugar original, para después poder pegar tu barbilla en tu pecho, mientras respiras profundamente y relajas los músculos.

Repite el ejercicio con la mano y hombros contrarios.

Beneficios:

- Relaja los hombros cuando están tensos.
- Mejora el enfoque, atención y habilidades de memoria.
- Activa el cerebro para la memoria a corto y largo plazo.

Weekly Planner

MOVING ON 1

Adaptativa		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise la meta u objetivo de la unidad que se encuentra al inicio de la misma. Revise su meta en términos de tiempo (bitácora), allí vera que debe avanzar una unidad por semana. Inicie realizando un ejercicio de gimnasia cerebral. Puede encontrar dos sugerencias en la página 10 de este libro y puede encontrar más opciones ingresando a www.naturalenglish.com <p>Usted debe hacer esto todos los días.</p>		
Adquisitiva		
Día 1	Día 2	Día 3
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lea la historia en español. 2. Vea el video de la unidad. Hágalo de 3 a 6 veces: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Véalo con close caption (1 o 2 veces). b. Reprodúzcalo y sígalo en el libro (1 o 2 veces) en inglés. c. Repita en voz alta mientras se reproduce el video (1 o 2 veces). 3. Escuche el audio (solo, sin video) mientras se apoya con el libro. 4. Escuche el audio y repita en voz alta. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reproduzca video/audio mientras repite en voz alta. Lea y repita de 3 a 4 veces. 2. Lea los recuadros azules de la unidad y desarrolle los ejercicios. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reproduzca video/audio mientras repite en voz alta. Lea y repita de 3 a 4 veces. 2. Corrija los ejercicios, las respuestas están al final del libro, en el libro digital la corrección es automática. 3. Utilice el Sliding Board, realice oraciones correspondientes a su unidad. 4. Ingrese al App y acceda a los juegos correspondientes de la unidad. Aquí está verificando lo aprendido mientras juega.
Aplicativa		
Ya está list@ para programar y asistir a su monitoria.		

Unit 5

AN INTERESTING JOB

"Language is the blood of the soul into which thoughts run and out of which they grow."
"El idioma es el fluido del alma en el cual los pensamientos se mueven y crecen."
-Oliver Wendell Holmes

My goal

Vocabulary: Use of the Prepositions "on, in, at"

Grammar: Present Simple Tense. Adverbs of Frequency

Fluency Talk about routines and jobs. Pronunciation 3rd. person singular

Reading and Writing: Write about others and your routines

5.1 Read, listen and watch

Lee, escucha y mira



AN INTERESTING JOB

Erik Miller is a travel Journalist. He works during the whole year traveling to different places around the world. He works for an important magazine. He takes pictures and writes about the places he visits.

He has a meeting with his boss at 7:30 a.m. in the office. They talk about the next destinations and plan the trip, then the secretary buys the tickets and he is ready to pack his clothes and go to the airport.

He usually takes a taxi to go to the airport and then he waits for the flight. On the plane he thinks about his trip, reads and listens to music.

When he is traveling, he wakes up at 7:00 a.m. and has breakfast at the hotel where he is staying. He never leaves his camera when he goes out. He visits places people recommend and takes pictures of everything. He has lunch at 1:00 p.m. in the most typical places. During the afternoon, he visits little villages around touristic places. He goes back to the hotel at 10:00 p.m. He takes notes of everything he sees during the trip and sometimes he goes out to enjoy the night life. He travels during weeks or months.

After the trip, when he is back at the office, he starts working at 8:00 a.m. He has meetings with his co-workers and he chooses the pictures for the magazine. He also writes articles to help other travelers. He writes tips about how to get to different places, how to order food, what and where the best restaurants and hotels are.

Erik always feels happy when he sees his articles on the magazines and newspapers.



Erik Miller

UN TRABAJO INTERESANTE

Eric Miller es un periodista de viajes. Él trabaja todo el año viajando a diferentes lugares alrededor del mundo. Él trabaja para una importante revista. Él toma fotos y escribe sobre los lugares que visita.

Él tiene una reunión con su jefe a las 7:30 a.m. en la oficina. Ellos hablan sobre los próximos destinos y planean el viaje, luego la secretaria compra los boletos y él está listo para empacar su ropa e ir al aeropuerto.

Usualmente él toma un taxi para ir al aeropuerto y luego espera por el vuelo. En el avión, él piensa en su viaje, lee y escucha música.

Cuando está viajando, él despierta a las 7:00 a.m. y desayuna en el hotel donde se está quedando. Él nunca deja su cámara cuando sale. Él visita lugares que la gente le recomienda y toma fotos de todo. Él almuerza a la 1:00 p.m. en los lugares más típicos. En la tarde, él visita pequeños pueblos alrededor de sitios turísticos. Él vuelve al hotel a las 10:00 p.m. Él toma notas de todo lo que ve durante el viaje y a veces sale a disfrutar de la vida nocturna. Él viaja durante semanas o meses.

Después del viaje, cuando está de vuelta en la oficina, él comienza a trabajar a las 8:00 a.m. Él tiene reuniones con sus colegas y escogen las fotos para la revista. Él también escribe artículos para ayudar a otros viajeros. Escribe consejos sobre cómo llegar a diferentes lugares, cómo ordenar comida y cuáles y dónde están los mejores restaurantes y hoteles.

Erik siempre se siente feliz cuando ve sus artículos en revistas y periódicos.

5.2 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática



Adverbs of Frequency

Always	100%		I always have breakfast at 7:00 am.
Usually	80%		She usually plays basketball.
Sometimes	50%		I sometimes read a book in the morning.
Seldom	20%		I seldom take the bus.
Never	0%		We never work on Sunday.



Verbs

Work	Have	Go	Listen	See
Travel	Talk	Wait	Wake up	Start
Take	Buy	Think	Leave	Choose
Write	Pack	Read	Visit	



Read the text again and do the following:

Use **green** to underline the **verbs**

Use **blue** to underline the **adverbs of frequency**

Use **purple** to underline the **prepositions of place**

Prepositions of Place

Use **in** when talking about an enclosed space.

*He has a meeting **in** the office.*

Use **on** when an object is touching something or it is located on a surface. Also when talking about being on transportation means.

*The book is **on** the table.*

*The painting is **on** the wall.*

*Jessy sleeps **on** the school bus.*

Use **at** for a specific location.

*The office is **at** 20 main street.*

*I see my friend **at** the theater.*

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5.3 Reading comprehension

Comprensión de lectura



Circle "true" or "false" and correct the false sentences with the correct information
Encierra "verdadero" o "falso" y corrige las oraciones falsas con la información correcta

e.g. Erick works for a hotel.

☐ t ☒ f

Erik works for a magazine.

1. Erik travels during months or weeks.

☐ t ☐ f

2. Erik travels with his co-workers.

☐ t ☐ f

3. Erik feels happy when he sees his articles on the magazines.
4. Erik takes a bus to go to the airport.
5. Erik prepares his breakfast.

t f
t f
t f

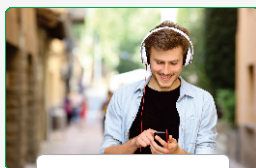
5.4 Vocabulary



Write a verb from the text under each picture
Escribe el verbo del texto debajo de cada ilustración











5.5 Simple Present



Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets
Completa las preguntas usando los verbos en parentesis

e.g. Does Erik work for a magazine? (work)

1. Erik tourist places? (visit)
2. Erik and his co-workers together? (travel)
3. Erik pictures? (take)
4. What he in the office? (do)
5. What time Erik meeting with his boss? (have)
6. Erik and his secretary the tickets? (buy)

5.6 Prepositions of place



Use **in**, **on** or **at** to complete the sentences
Usa in, on o at para completar las oraciones

1. I work a bank
2. Mary reads a book while she goes the bus
3. Peter and Martin live 24th street
4. He leaves the photos the table
5. We study Natural English
6. I live a house

5.7 Do it yourself



Write about Erik's secretary routine. Use verbs from Unit 4 and adverbs of frequency
Escribe acerca de la rutina de la secretaria de Erik. Usa verbos de la Unidad 4 y los adverbios de frecuencia



Usa tu Sliding Board, construye tantas oraciones como puedas y escríbelas. Guarda tu récord

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Juguemos y practiquemos

Grammar Game

Unit 6

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

"Perseverance is failing 19 times and succeeding the 20th."
 "La perseverancia es fallar 19 veces y triunfar la vigésima."
 -Julie Andrews

My goal

Vocabulary: Ordinal numbers, months of the year, days of the week

Grammar: Present continuous

Speaking: Talk about activities and plans

Reading and Writing: Write about plans for the next week and the next month



6.1 Read, listen and watch Lee, escucha y mira

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

Walter goes to school every day. Today, he has football practice after school, but he doesn't have the keys of his house. He arrives home at 5:00 p.m. He knocks at the door, but nobody answers. He decides to call his family to know where they are and tell them he is waiting for them.

He first calls his mother.

Hi mom. It's Walter.

Hello Walt.

Where are you?

I am shopping at the supermarket, why?

I am in front of the house and I don't have my keys. Could you come home and open the door for me, please?

Oh, I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm buying some food. I'm going home in an hour.

Okay, I'm waiting for you.

He waits for 15 minutes and he calls his father.

Hello?

Hi dad, what are you doing?

I'm going out from the office, why?

I don't have my keys and I need to get in the house.

Well, actually I'm not going home now. I have an appointment with the dentist at 6:30 p.m. but call your sister. She is at her friend's house.

Alright, thanks dad.

¿QUÉ ESTÁS HACIENDO?

Walter va a la escuela todos los días, hoy él tiene práctica de fútbol después de la escuela, pero no tiene las llaves de su casa. Él llega a casa a las 5:00 p.m. Él golpea la puerta, pero nadie responde. Él decide llamar a su familia para saber donde están y decirles que los está esperando.

Primero llama a su mamá.

Hola mamá, soy Walter.

Hola Walt.

¿Dónde estás?

Estoy de compras en el supermercado ¿por qué?

Estoy al frente de la casa y no tengo mis llaves, ¿podrías venir a casa y abrirme la puerta, por favor?

Siento escuchar eso, pero estoy comprando comida. Iré a casa en una hora.

Bueno, te estoy esperando.

Él espera 15 minutos y llama a su papá.

¿Aló?

Hola papá, ¿qué haces?


Estoy saliendo de la oficina. ¿Por qué?

No tengo mis llaves y necesito entrar a la casa.


Bueno, realmente no estoy yendo a casa en este momento. Tengo una cita con el dentista a las 6:30 p.m. pero llama a tu hermana. Ella está en la casa de su amiga.

Está bien. Gracias papá.


He finally calls his sister.




What's up Tania. Where are you?




Hi Walt, I'm at Becca's house. You wanna come over?




No, what are you doing?




We are listening to music and doing homework.




Sorry to interrupt you, but I don't have my keys and I need to get in the house.



Don't worry, Becca lives next to our house.




Oh really? Can you come home to open the door for me, please?




Sure. I'm coming!

Five minutes after, Walt meets his sister and she finally opens the door. He gets in the house and takes a shower. Tania goes back to Becca's house and their mother comes home 30 minutes after. He learns to take his keys every morning before going to school.


Él finalmente llama a su hermana.




¿Qué hay? Tania, ¿dónde estás?




Hola Walt, estoy en la casa de Becca. ¿Quieres venir?




No ¿qué están haciendo?




Estamos escuchando música y haciendo tareas.




Siento interrumpirlas, pero no tengo mis llaves y necesito entrar a la casa.



No te preocupes, Becca vive al lado de nuestra casa.



¿De verdad? ¿Puedes venir a casa a abrirme la puerta por favor?



Claro. ¡Ya voy!

Cinco minutos después, Walt se encuentra con su hermana y finalmente ella abre la puerta. Él entra a la casa y toma una ducha. Tania regresa a la casa de Becca y su mamá vuelve a casa media hora después. Él aprende a tomar sus llaves cada mañana antes de ir a la escuela.

6.2 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática

Present Continuous

We use **Present Continuous** when we talk about actions that are **in progress now**.

Use the form of the verb **to be** and the present participle (**ing** ending).

Usamos el **Presente Continuo** cuando hablamos de acciones que están en progreso en el momento.

Usamos la forma del verbo **to be** y el presente participio (finalizado en **ing**)

Affirmative Form Forma afirmativa

I	am	visiting	my parents.	Yo estoy visitando a mis padres.
He She It	is	working	well.	Él está trabajando bien. Ella está trabajando bien. Eso está funcionando bien.
We You They	are	studying	English.	Nosotros estamos estudiando inglés. Tú estás / ustedes están estudiando inglés. Ellos están estudiando inglés.

Negative Form Forma negativa

I	am not	visiting	my parents.	Yo no estoy visitando a mis padres.
He She It	is not (isn't)	working	well.	Él no está trabajando bien. Ella no está trabajando bien. Eso no está funcionando bien.
We You They	are not (aren't)	studying	English.	Nosotros no estamos estudiando inglés. Tú no estás / ustedes no están estudiando inglés. Ellos no están estudiando inglés.

Question Form
Forma de pregunta

Am	I	visiting my parents?	<i>¿Estoy yo visitando a mis padres?</i>
Is	he she it	working well.	<i>¿Está él trabajando bien? ¿Está ella trabajando bien? ¿Está eso funcionando bien?</i>
Are	we you they	studying English.	<i>¿Estamos nosotros estudiando inglés? ¿Estás tú / están ustedes estudiando inglés? ¿Están ellos estudiando inglés?</i>

Expressions of time

In this moment: I am studying English **in this moment**.

Today: I am not working **today**.

Now: Are you listening to the teacher **now**?

En este momento: Estoy estudiando inglés **en este momento**.

Hoy: No estoy trabajando **hoy**.

Ahora: ¿Estás escuchando a tu profesor **ahora**?



Read the text again and do the following:

Use **green** to underline the **verbs**

Use **blue** to underline sentences in **Present Continuous**



Verbs

Arrive

Wait

Meet

Knock

Buy

Go back

Answer

Go out

Learn

Call

Come

Walter goes to school every day. Today, he has football practice after school, but he doesn't have the keys of his house.

He arrives home at 5:00 p.m. He knocks at the door, but nobody answers. He decides to call his family to know where they are and tell them he is waiting for them.

He first calls his mother.

Walter: Hi mom. It's Walter.

Mom: Hello Walt.

Walter: Where are you?

Mom: I am shopping at the supermarket, why?

Walter: I am in front of the house and I don't have my keys. Could you come home and open the door for me, please?

Mom: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that, but I'm buying some food. I'm going home in an hour.

Walter: Okay, I'm waiting for you.

He waits for 15 minutes and he calls his father.

Dad: Hello?

Walter: Hi dad, what are you doing?

Dad: I'm going out from the office, why?

Walter: I don't have my keys and I need to get in the house.

Dad: Well, actually I'm not going home now. I have an appointment with the dentist at 6:30 p.m. but call your sister. She is at her friend's house.

Walter: Alright, thanks dad.

He finally calls his sister.



Walter: What's up Tania. Where are you?
Tania: Hi Walt, I'm at Becca's house. You wanna come over?
Walter: No, what are you doing?
Tania: We are listening to music and doing homework.
Walter: Sorry to interrupt you, but I don't have my keys and I need to get in the house.
Tania: Don't worry, Becca lives next to our house.
Walter: Oh really? Can you come home to open the door for me, please?
Tania: Sure. I'm coming!

Five minutes after, Walt meets his sister and she finally opens the door. He gets in the house and takes a shower. Tania goes back to Becca's house and their mother comes home 30 minutes after. He learns to take his keys every morning before going to school.

6.3 Reading comprehension

Comprensión de lectura



Complete the sentences about the story using Present Continuous with affirmative and negative sentences

Completa las oraciones sobre la historia usando Presente Continuo con oraciones afirmativas y negativas

- e.g. Walt is playing football today.
- His mother at the supermarket.
 - His father home.
 - Tania and Becca to music and homework.
 - Tania the door for his brother.
 - His father to the dentist at 6:30 p.m.



Important

We can use the **Present Continuous** with future actions.

e.g.

We **are going** to the beach **next week**.
 She **is not studying** English **tomorrow**.
 Jhon **is meeting** his sister **this evening**.

Importante

Podemos usar el **presente continuo** con acciones en el futuro.

ejemplo:

Nosotros **vamos** a la playa la **próxima semana**.
 Ella no **está estudiando** inglés **mañana**.
 Jhon **esta viendo** a su hermana **esta tarde**.

6.4 Listen and repeat

Escucha y repite



The days of the week
 Los días de la semana

JUNE						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Preposition of time on

- We use preposition **on** with the days of the week.
- We use **on** with complete dates

-Usamos la preposición **on** con los días de la semana.
 -Usamos **on** con fechas completas

e.g.

-I go to class **on** Monday.
 -My birthday is **on** 9th May.

ejemplo:

-Yo voy a clase el **Lunes**.
 -Mi cumpleaños es el **de mayo 9**.

6.5 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo

-  Look at the schedule and complete the sentences
Observa el horario y completa las oraciones



e.g. I am playing soccer. On Tuesday at 2:30 p.m.

- I (go) to church on at .
- I (take) a computer class next at .
- We (go) to the party at Jhon's next at .
- I (not go) to school next .
- I have a doctor's appointment on at .



6.6 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo

-   Listen and complete with the days of the week
Escucha y completa con los días de la semana

- A: Hello, Jane. How are you?
 B: I'm fine. How about you?
 A: I'm fine, too. By the way, do you know when Kevin's birthday is?
 B: I'm not sure. I think it is next , or is it on ?
 Maybe you can ask Ann.
 A: When is she coming back?
 B: I guess she's coming back on .
- A: So, Josh. What are you doing on ?
 B: I don't know yet, because I have to get up early on , why?
 A: Well, because I have John's birthday on but, I also have an invitation for his barbecue on afternoon and I don't wanna go alone.
 B: Well, I'm sorry to hear that, but I can't go with you neither nor because I have a trip on .
- A: Hey, George. When is your exam?
 B: Well, Carol. I think it's on but I have to call the teacher on to be sure.

6.7 Listen and repeat

Escucha y repite

-   The months of the year
Los meses del año



Preposition of time *in*

We use *in* with the months of the year. *Usamos in con los meses del año.*

ejemplo:

e.g. My birthday is *in* May. *Mi cumpleaños es en mayo.*

6.8 Listen and repeat

Escucha y repite



Ordinal numbers
Números ordinales

1st First

2nd Second

3rd Third

4th Fourth

5th Fifth

6th Sixth

7th Seventh

8th Eighth

9th Ninth

10th Tenth

11th Eleventh

12th Twelfth

13th Thirteenth

14th Fourteenth

15th Fifteenth

16th Sixteenth

17th Seventeenth

18th Eighteenth

19th Nineteenth

20th Twentieth

21st Twenty-first

22nd Twenty-second

23rd Twenty-third

24th Twenty-fourth

25th Twenty-fifth

26th Twenty-sixth

27th Twenty-seventh

28th Twenty-eighth

29th Twenty-ninth

30th Thirtieth

6.9 Prepositions of time

Preposiciones de tiempo



Use **in**, **on** or **at** to complete the sentences

Usa **in**, **on** o **at** para completar las oraciones

- Marie's birthday is December.
- The concert is Saturday 10:00.
- I have an English exam 14th May 7:00.
- The soccer game is Friday 6:30.
- I'm going to the doctor 17th March 9:40.

Now you

Ahora tú

When is your birthday?

6.10 Review

Repaso

In

We use **in** with months:

e.g. My birthday is **in** July.

Also, we use **in** with:

- In the morning
- In the afternoon
- In the evening

On

We use **on** with complete dates:

e.g. My birthday is **on** 20th July.

Also with the days of the week:


- On Monday
- On weekends
- On weekdays

At

We use **at** with the time:

e.g. I have class **at** 7:00.

6.11 About you
Acerca de ti

 Write your plans for next week and month
Escribe tus planes para la siguiente semana y el próximo mes

WEEKLY PLANNER

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

6.12 Grammar
Gramática

-ing rules

You can form the **-ing** ending by following the these rules *Puedes hacer la terminación -ing siguiendo estas reglas*

If the verb ends in... <i>Si el verbo termina en...</i>	Rule <i>Regla</i>	Examples <i>Ejemplos</i>	
two consonants or in -y <i>dos consonantes o -y</i>	Add -ing <i>Agrega -ing</i>	work walk	working walking
two vowels or two vowels and a consonant <i>dos vocales o dos vocales y una consonante</i>	Add -ing <i>Agrega -ing</i>	eat read	eating reading
consonant + e <i>consonante + e</i>	Drop the -e and add -ing <i>Elimina la -e y agrega -ing</i>	come take	coming taking
consonant + vowel + consonant <i>consonante + vocal + consonante</i>	Double the last consonant and add -ing <i>Repite la última consonante y agrega -ing</i>	sit get	sitting getting
	If the last consonant is -x or -w, don't double the last consonant <i>Si la última consonante es -x o -w, no repita la última consonante</i>	blow fix	blowing fixing

Usa tu Sliding Board, construye tantas oraciones como puedas y escríbelas. Guarda tu récord.

11/11/2019



Juguemos y practiquemos

Grammar Game

Unit 7

OUT FOR A WALK

"Man needs his difficulties because they are necessary to enjoy success."
 "El hombre necesita dificultades ya que estas le permiten disfrutar del éxito."
 -A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

My goal

Vocabulary: Places of a neighborhood. Prepositions of place
Grammar: There is, there are
Speaking: Describe your neighborhood. Ask for and give directions
Reading and Writing: Complete the directions to get to a place



7.1 Read, listen and watch Lee, escucha y mira

OUT FOR A WALK

It is Sunday afternoon. Mary and John are sitting on a sofa in the living room of their new house. John is reading a newspaper. Mary holds her head with her hand.

- John: Do you still have a headache, Mary?
 Mary: Yes, I do. My head still hurts.
 John: You should take a pill.
 Mary: Yes, but we don't have any.
 John: It's a sunny afternoon. Let's go for a walk. That will help your headache and we can pass by the drugstore and buy some aspirin. I need some shaving cream, too.
 Mary: Good idea! Let's go right away.

The couple goes out of the house. There is a drugstore across the street. Mary goes into the store. John waits outside. Mary buys some pills, shaving cream and some toothpaste. She goes out of the store and joins her husband. They decide to go to the park.

- John: Let's walk in the park.
 Mary: Yes, good idea!
 John: We're lucky it's Sunday afternoon. It's very quiet and there aren't too many people in the park.

There are some dogs and children, there are some empty benches and there is a very big tree in the middle of the park.

- John: Do you feel better?
 Mary: Yes, I'm much better now.
 John: I feel hungry and a little thirsty. Let's go to the coffee shop near here.

UN PASEO

Es domingo en la tarde. Mary y John están sentados en el sofá de la sala de su casa nueva. John está leyendo un periódico. Mary sostiene su cabeza con su mano.

- John: ¿Todavía tienes dolor de cabeza Mary?
 Mary: Sí, todavía me duele.
 John: Deberías tomar una pastilla.
 Mary: Sí, pero no tenemos ninguna.
 John: Es una tarde soleada. Vamos a dar un paseo. Eso te ayudará con el dolor de cabeza y podemos pasar por la farmacia y comprar una aspirina. También necesito crema de afeitar.
 Mary: ¡Buena idea! Vamos de una vez.

La pareja sale de la casa. Hay una farmacia al otro lado de la calle. Mary entra en la tienda. John espera afuera. Mary compra algunas pastillas, crema para afeitar y pasta de dientes. Sale de la tienda y se reúne con su marido. Deciden ir al parque.

- John: Vamos a dar un paseo en el parque.
 Mary: Sí, buena idea.
 John: Somos afortunados, es domingo en la tarde. Es muy tranquilo y no hay mucha gente en el parque.

Hay algunos perros y niños, hay algunos banquillos vacíos y hay un árbol muy grande en el medio del parque.

- John: ¿Te sientes mejor?
 Mary: Sí, estoy mucho mejor ahora.
 John: Tengo hambre y me siento un poco sediento. Vamos a un café cerca.

Ok, and later we should go to the grocery store, we need to buy some vegetables for dinner tonight.



Jhon doesn't know where a good coffee shop is, so he asks to a police man.



Excuse me officer. Where is a coffee shop near here?

Walk two blocks down street and turn right. It is in the middle of the block.



Thank you very much.

They follow the policeman's directions. They arrive at *Charlie's* and get in. They sit next to the window. There is a subway station on the corner. Some people are coming out of it and others are going into it.

The waitress comes and takes their order.

After the coffee, Mary and John decide to take a walk to know the neighborhood. There are nice buildings and there is a grocery store across from the coffee shop. There is a bank next to the grocery store and a bus stop in front of it.

They buy some food to make dinner and then they take a bus to go home.

Bueno, y luego deberíamos ir a la tienda de abarrotes, necesitamos comprar algunos vegetales para la cena de esta noche.



John no sabe donde hay una buena cafetería, entonces le pregunta a un policía.



Disculpe oficial, ¿dónde hay un café cerca?

Camine derecho durante dos cuadras y gire a la derecha. Está en la mitad de la cuadra.



Muchas gracias.

Ellos siguen las indicaciones del policía. Llegan al café *Charlie's* y entran. Se sientan en una mesa al lado de la ventana. Hay una estación del metro en la esquina. Algunas personas están saliendo de ella y otras están entrando.

La mesera viene y toma su pedido.

Después del café, Mary y John deciden caminar para conocer el vecindario. Hay edificios bonitos y una tienda de abarrotes al otro lado del café. Hay un banco al lado de la tienda y una parada de bus al frente.

Ellos compran comida para preparar la cena y luego toman un bus para ir a casa.

7.2

Vocabulary and grammar Vocabulario y gramática

There is / there are

Use **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists

Usamos **there is** y **there are** para decir que algo existe.

Singular nouns			Sustantivos singulares
There	is	There is a big tree in the park.	Hay un árbol grande en el parque.
	is not (isn't)	There isn't a big tree in the park.	No hay un árbol grande en el parque.
Plural nouns			Sustantivos plurales
There	are	There are many trees in the park.	Hay muchos árboles en el parque.
	are not (aren't)	There aren't many trees in the park.	No hay muchos arboles en el parque.

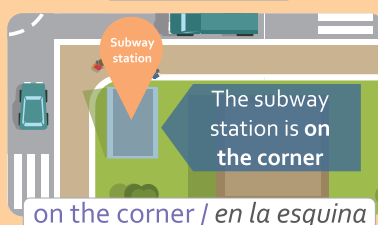
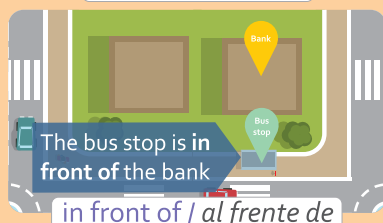
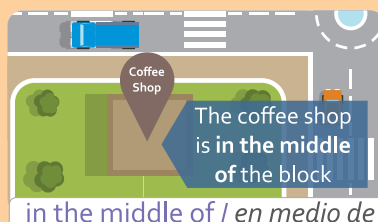
Question Form
Forma de pregunta

Singular nouns			<i>Sustantivos singulares</i>
Is	there	<i>Is there</i> a park?	¿ <i>Hay</i> un parque?
Plural nouns			<i>Sustantivos plurales</i>
Are	there	<i>Are there</i> dogs?	¿ <i>Hay</i> perros?

7.2a Prepositions of Place



Listen and repeat



Read the text again and do the following:

Underline the **verbs** with **green**

Underline the sentences with **there is** and **there are** with **blue**

Underline the **prepositions of place** with **orange**



7.2b Verbs

Sit	Feel	Go in
Read	Ask	Go out
Hold	Walk	Come

It is Sunday afternoon. Mary and John are sitting on a sofa in the living room of their new house. John is reading a newspaper. Mary holds her head with her hand.

John: Do you still have a headache, Mary?

Mary: Yes, I do. My head still hurts.

John: You should take a pill.

Mary: Yes, but we don't have any.

John: It's a sunny afternoon. Let's go for a walk. That will help your headache and we can pass by the drugstore and buy some aspirin. I need some shaving cream, too.

Mary: Good idea! Let's go right away.

The couple goes out of the house. There is a drugstore across the street. Mary goes into the store. John waits outside. Mary buys some pills, shaving cream and some toothpaste. She goes out of the store and joins her husband.

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John: Let's walk in the park.

Mary: Yes, good idea!

John: We're lucky it's Sunday afternoon. It's very quiet and there aren't too many people in the park.

There are some dogs and children, there are some empty benches and there is a very big tree in the middle of the park.

John: Do you feel better?

Mary: Yes, I'm much better now.

John: I feel hungry and a little thirsty. Let's go to the coffee shop near here.

Mary: Okay, and later we should go to the grocery store, we need to buy some vegetables for dinner tonight.

John doesn't know where a good coffee shop is, so he asks to a police man.

John: Excuse me officer. Where is a coffee shop near here?

Police officer: Walk two blocks down street and turn right. It is in the middle of the block.

John: Thank you very much.

They follow the policeman's directions. They arrive at Charlie's and get in. They sit next to the window. There is a subway station on the corner. Some people are coming out of it and others are going into it.

The waitress comes and takes their order.

After the coffee, Mary and John decide to take a walk to know the neighborhood. There are nice buildings and there is a grocery store across from the coffee shop. There is a bank next to the grocery store and a bus stop in front of it.

They buy some food to make dinner and then they take a bus to go home.

7.3 Reading comprehension and grammar

Comprensión de lectura y gramática



Write true or false and correct the wrong ones using **there is / there are**

Escribe verdadero o falso y corrige las oraciones falsas usando **there is / there are**

e.g. There is a park on the corner

t f

There is a subway station on the corner.

1. There are some cats in the park.
2. There is a post office next to the grocery.
3. There is a car in front of the grocery store.
4. There are some children in the park.
5. There isn't a church across the street.
6. There are many people in the park.

t f
t f
t f
t f
t f
t f

7.4 Do it yourself

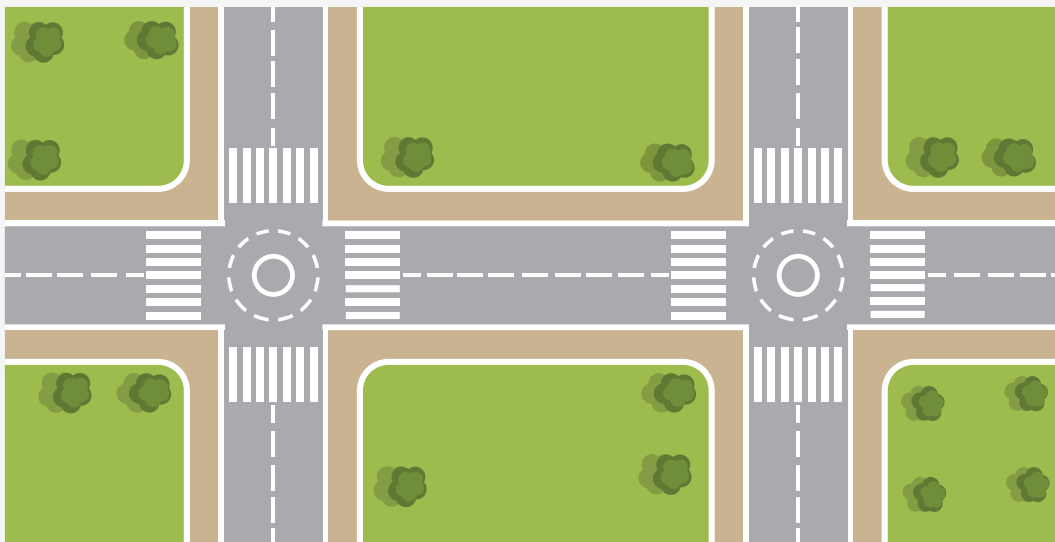
Hazlo tú mismo



Draw a map using the locations of the story and answer the questions

Dibuja un mapa usando los lugares de la historia y responde las preguntas

1. Where is the bank?
2. Where is the subway station?
3. Where is the coffee shop?
4. Where is the grocery store?
5. Where is the bus stop?



7.5 Listen and repeat

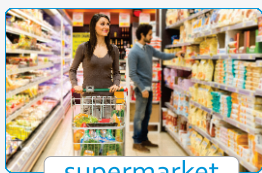
Escucha y repite



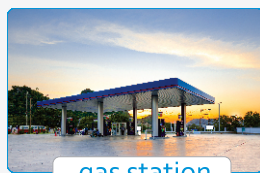
Places of the neighborhood
Lugares en el vecindario



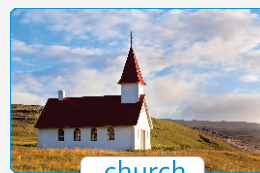
police station



supermarket



gas station



church



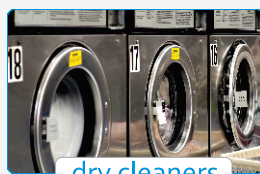
school



park



gym



dry cleaners



mall



hospital

7.6 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Match the place with the activities you can do there
Une el lugar con las actividades que puedes hacer ahí

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Drink coffee | a. Dry cleaners |
| 2. Exercise / work out | b. Mall |
| 3. Wash your clothes | c. Park |
| 4. Buy clothes | d. Coffee shop |
| 5. Play sports | e. Gym |

Asking for places

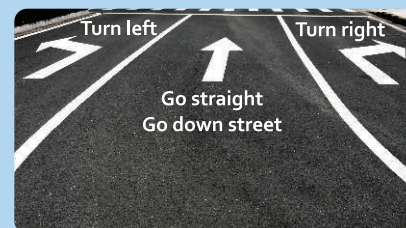


Excuse me. I'm looking for the mall. Do you know where it is?

Excuse me. Where is the police station?



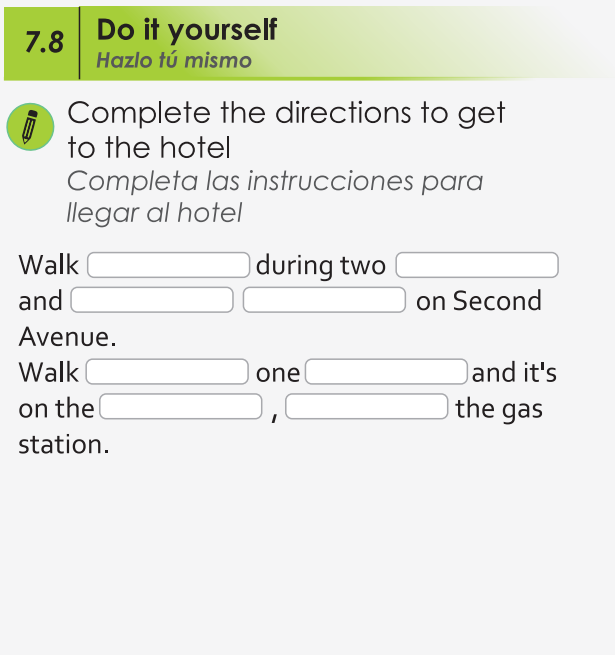
- It is on Stanford street
- Go / walk down street
- Go straight
- Turn left
- Turn right



Escucha y completa



Escucha el diálogo y escribe el nombre del lugar en el espacio correcto



Momento de usar el Sliding Board



Usa tu Sliding Board, construye tantas oraciones como puedas y escríbelas. Guarda tu récord

11/11/2019



Grammar Game

Unit 8

AT THE RESTAURANT

"Failure is success if we learn from it."
"El fracaso es éxito si aprendemos de él."

-Malcolm Forbes

My goal

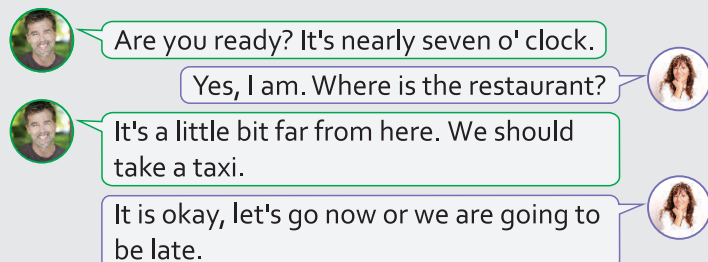
Vocabulary: Food and drinks, parts of a menu, containers for food
Grammar: Countable and uncountable nouns. Use of many, much, any, some
Speaking: Order from a menu. Talk about typical dishes
Reading and Writing: Write ingredients from a recipe



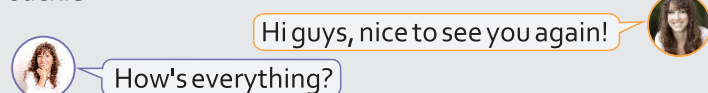
8.1 Read, listen and watch Lee, escucha y mira

AT THE RESTAURANT

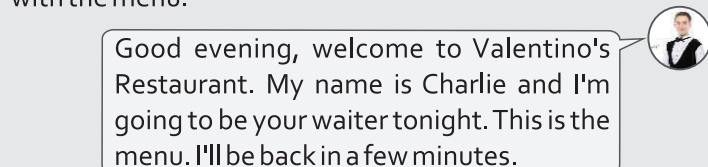
Lisa and Ted are going out to have dinner with a friend. Ted is waiting on the sofa while Lisa gets ready.



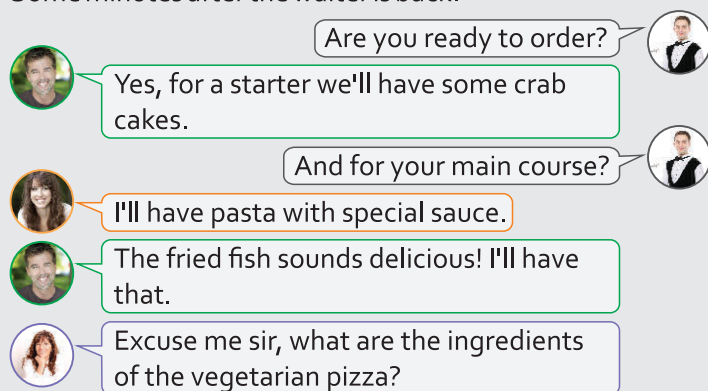
Lisa and Ted get to the restaurant and greet their friend Jackie.



While they are speaking, the waiter approaches the table with the menu.

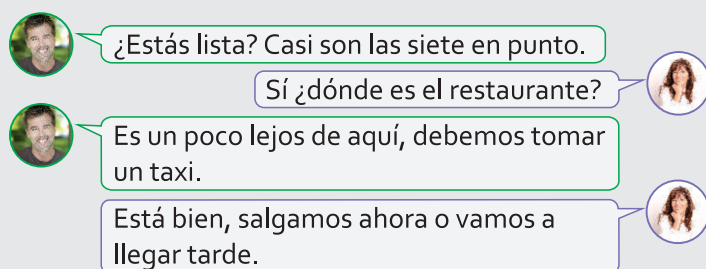


They read the menu and decide what they are going to eat. Some minutes after the waiter is back.

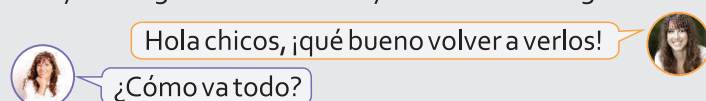


EN EL RESTAURANTE

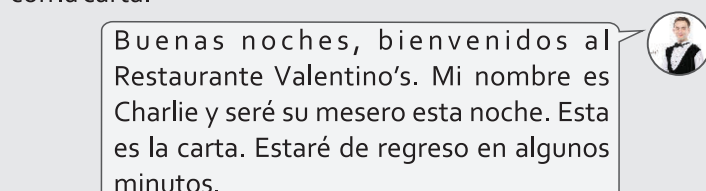
Lisa y Ted van al ir al restaurante a cenar con una amiga. Ted está esperando en el sofá mientras Lisa está lista.



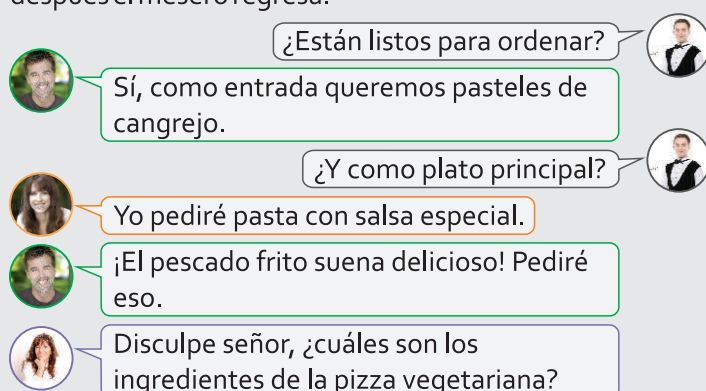
Lisa y Ted llegan al restaurante y saludan a su amiga Jackie.



Mientras ellos están hablando el mesero se acerca a la mesa con la carta.



Ellos leen la carta y deciden qué van a comer. Unos minutos después el mesero regresa.



It comes with olive oil, tomatoes, salt, mozzarella and Parmesan cheese.

Is there any pepper on the pizza?

Mmm... If you want, we can add it.

Yes, please.

Would you like something to drink?

A good bottle of wine for all of us, please.

And some water for me, please.

My pleasure.

The waiter takes the order and some minutes after he comes back with the food. They enjoy the meal and have a good time. Finally, the waiter approaches to ask about the dessert.

Would you like the dessert menu?

Yes, please.

Here you are.

I would like a slice of apple pie.

Chocolate ice-cream is okay for me.

And the gentleman?

I would like a cup of coffee.

It's time to go home. They ask for the check. Tom calls the waiter.

Can I bring you anything else?

No, thank you. Just the bill.

Here you are.

Do you take credit card?

Yes sir.

The food was delicious and they decide to have another evening out again.

Viene con aceite de oliva, tomates, sal, queso mozzarella y parmesano.

¿La pizza tiene pimienta?

Mmm... si usted desea podemos agregarle.

Sí, por favor.

¿Desean algo de tomar?

Una buena botella de vino para todos, por favor.

Y agua para mí, por favor.

Con gusto.

El mesero toma la orden y algunos minutos después vuelve con la comida. Ellos disfrutan la cena y la pasan bien. Finalmente, el mesero se acerca a preguntar por el postre.

¿Quisieran la carta de postres?

Sí, por favor.

Aquí tiene.

Yo quisiera una rebanada de tarta de manzana.

Helado de chocolate está bien para mí.

¿Y para el caballero?

Yo quisiera una taza de café.

Es momento de ir a casa. Ellos piden la cuenta. Tom llama al mesero.

¿Puedo ofrecerles algo más?

No gracias. Sólo la cuenta.

Aquí tiene.

¿Aceptan tarjeta de crédito?

Sí señor.

La comida fue deliciosa y ellos deciden tener otra salida de nuevo.

8.2 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática

Would like...

We use **I would like...** (*I'd like*) to say politely what we want, specially making requests.

What **would you like** to drink?
I **would like** a cup of tea, thanks.

We **don't** use verbs such as **like** or **want** to ask or offer food.

Usamos **I would like (I'd like)** para decir educadamente lo que queremos especialmente haciendo peticiones.

¿Qué **quisiera** tomar?
Yo **quisiera** una taza de café, gracias.

No usamos verbos como **like** o **want** para pedir u ofrecer comida.

8.3 Now about you! Ahora acerca de ti

Valentino's Restaurant	
STARTERS	Crab Cakes ——— \$6.50 <i>Pastales de Congrejo</i>
	Chicken Wings ——— \$5.00 <i>Alas de Pollo</i>
	Salad ——— \$6.50 <i>Ensalada</i>
	Soup ——— \$4.50 <i>Sopa</i>
MAIN COURSE	
	Pasta ——— \$9.25 <i>Pasta</i>
	Pizza ——— \$ 9.00 <i>Pizza</i>
	Fried Fish ——— \$10.00 <i>Pescado Frito</i>
BEEF	
	Roast Beef ——— \$10.00 <i>Carne al Horno</i>
CHICKEN	
	Grilled Chicken ——— \$10.00 <i>Pollo a la Parrilla</i>
DRINKS	
	Soda ——— \$2.00 <i>Gaseosa</i>
	Water ——— \$1.00 <i>Agua</i>
	Juice ——— \$3.00 <i>Jugo</i>
	Beer ——— \$3.00 <i>Cerveza</i>
	Wine ——— \$4.00 <i>Vino</i>
DESSERTS	
	Pie ——— \$3.00 <i>Tarta</i>
	Ice Cream ——— \$2.00 <i>Helado</i>
	Tiramisu ——— \$3.00 <i>Tiramisu</i>
	Cupcakes ——— \$2.00 <i>Pastelitos</i>



What would you like to eat? Choose an option of each part of the menu and complete the sentences
¿Qué quisieras comer? Escoge una opción de cada parte del menú y completa las oraciones

- As a starter, I'd like _____
- For my main course, I'd like _____
- I'll have _____ to drink.
- For dessert, I'll have _____

8.4 Vocabulary Vocabulario



Listen and repeat
Escucha y repite

Food

cheese	olive oil	meat
chicken	fish	beans
pork	rice	soup
pasta	sugar	salt

Drinks

coffee	tea	water
soda	milk	juice
wine	beer	cocktail

Containers and quantifiers

a cup	a bottle	a glass	a bag	a slice	a piece
a can	a carton	a box	a plate	a loaf	a spoon

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are things you can't count. They are not plural.

I like **cheese**. (not cheeses)
Pasta is delicious. (not pastas)

Use **some** when you want to talk about uncountable or countable nouns in general.

I would like **some** cheese with the pasta.
There is **some** chicken in the freezer.

Use **any** for making negative sentences with countable or uncountable nouns.

I don't have **any** soda in the fridge.
There aren't **any** potatoes for the soup.

We use **how much** just with uncountable nouns to make questions.

How much sugar do you want for your coffee?
How much oil is in the bottle?

Los sustantivos no contables son cosas que no puedes contar. No son plurales.

*Me gusta **el queso**. (no quesos)
La pasta es deliciosa. (no pastas)*

*Usa **some (algo)** cuando quieras hablar de sustantivos contables o no contables en general.*

*Me gustaría **algo** de queso en la pasta.
Hay **algo** de pollo en el refrigerador.*

*Usa **any** para hacer oraciones negativas con sustantivos contables y no contables.*

*No tengo gaseosa en el refrigerador.
No hay papas para la sopa.*

*Usamos **how much (cuánto)** solo con sustantivos no contables para hacer preguntas.*

*¿**Cuánto** azúcar quieres en tu café?
¿**Cuánto** aceite hay en la botella?*



Read the text again and do the following:

Underline the sentences with **uncountable nouns** with **blue**

Lisa and Ted are going out to have dinner with a friend. Ted is waiting on the sofa while Lisa gets ready.

Ted: Are you ready? It's nearly seven o'clock.

Lisa: Yes, I am. Where is the restaurant?

Ted: It's a little bit far from here, we should take a taxi.

Lisa: It is okay, let's go now or we are going to be late.

Lisa and Ted get to the restaurant and greet their friend Jackie.

Jackie: Hi guys, nice to see you again!

Lisa: How's everything?

While they are speaking, the waiter approaches the table with the menu.

Waiter: Good evening, welcome to Valentino's Restaurant. My name is Charlie and I'm going to be your waiter tonight. This is the menu. I'll be back in a few minutes.

They read the menu and decide what they are going to eat. Some minutes after, the waiter is back.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Ted: Yes, for a starter, we'll have some crab cakes.

Waiter: And for your main course?

Jackie: I'll have pasta with special sauce.

Ted: The fried fish sounds delicious! I'll have that.

Lisa: Excuse me sir. What are the ingredients of the vegetarian pizza?

Waiter: It comes with olive oil, tomatoes, salt, mozzarella and Parmesan cheese.

Lisa: Is there any pepper on the pizza?

Waiter: Mmm... If you want, we can add it.

Lisa: Yes, please.

Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Ted: A good bottle of wine for all of us, please.

Jackie: And some water for me, please.

Waiter: My pleasure.

The waiter takes the order and some minutes after, he comes back with the food. They enjoy the meal and have a good time. Finally, the waiter approaches to ask about the dessert.

Waiter: Would you like the dessert menu?

Lisa: Yes, please.

Waiter: Here you are.

Lisa: I would like a slice of apple pie.

Jackie: Chocolate ice-cream is okay for me.

Waiter: And the gentleman?

Ted: I would like a cup of coffee.

It's time to go home. They ask for the check. Tom calls the waiter.

Waiter: Can I bring you anything else?

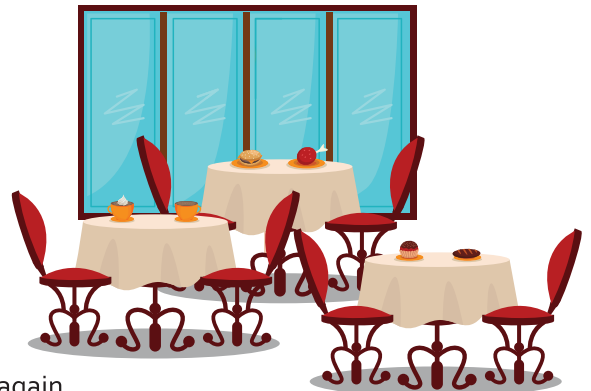
Ted: No, thank you. Just the bill.

Waiter: Here you are.

Ted: Do you take credit card?

Waiter: Yes sir.

The food was delicious and they decide to have another evening out again.



8.6 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Circle the correct options

Encierra la opción correcta

1. Lisa drinks *any* / *some* wine.
2. Jackie would like *any* / *some* chocolate ice cream.
3. Tom doesn't drink *any* / *some* tea.
4. Lisa asks for *some* / *any* water.
5. Lisa doesn't ask for *some* / *any* lemon pie.

8.7 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Complete the sentence with the correct container or quantifier from the box following the story
Completa la oración usando el cuantificador o envase correcto del cuadro siguiendo la historia

a cup of some a glass of a bottle of a slice of

1. They drink wine.
2. Jacky would like chocolate ice cream.
3. Tom drinks coffee.
4. Lisa asks for water
5. Lisa would like apple pie.

8.8 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática

Countable nouns

Countable nouns are things you can count and have plural.

I need **a banana** for my breakfast.
I need **two lemons** for the lemonade.

Use **many** with countable nouns or with containers.

There are **many apples** in the kitchen
We need **many bottles** of soda for the party.

Containers are countable.

There is **a bottle of soda** in the fridge.
I need **two cartons of milk** for breakfast.

Los **sustantivos contables** son cosas que se pueden contar y tienen plural.

Necesito **una banana** para mi desayuno.
Necesito **dos limones** para la limonada.

Usa **many** para sustantivos contables y contenedores.

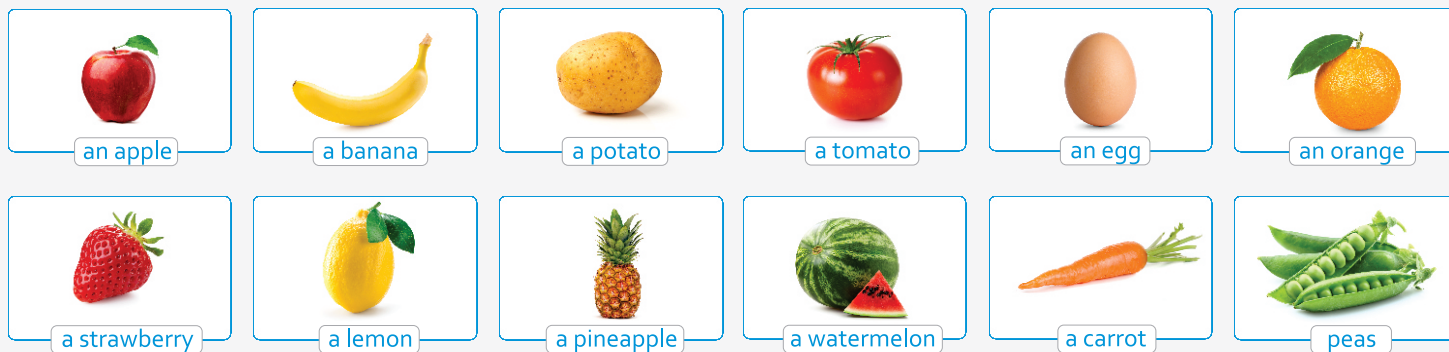
Hay **muchas manzanas** en la cocina.
Necesitamos **muchas botellas** de gaseosa para la fiesta.

Los empaques y recipientes son contables.

Hay **una botella de gaseosa** en el refrigerador.
Necesito **dos cajas de leche** para el desayuno.

8.9 Listen and repeat

Escucha y repite



8.10 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Use **many** or **much** to complete the sentences
Usa **many** o **much** para completar las oraciones

1. How cheese do you need for the cake?
2. How soda do we need for the party ?
3. How potatoes are there for the soup?
4. How cans of beans are there for lunch?
5. How slides of bread do you want for breakfast?

8.11

Now about you

Ahora acerca de ti




Write the ingredients of a typical dish of your country. Try to use containers and quantifiers
Escribe los ingredientes de un plato típico de tu país. Trata de usar cuantificadores y envases

RECIPE |

Name of the dish: _____

Ingredients: _____



8.12

Sliding Board Time

Momento de usar el Sliding Board



Go to your sliding board, build up as many sentences as possible and write them down.
 Keep your record

Usa tu Sliding Board, construye tantas oraciones como puedas y escríbelas. Guarda tu record

Total of sentences



Let's play and practice
Juguemos y practiquemos

Vocabulary
Game

Listening
Game

Spelling
Game

Grammar
Game

Unit 9

SATURDAY SHOPPING DEALS

"You can never understand one language until you understand at least two."

"Nunca podrás entender un idioma hasta que entiendas al menos dos."

- Geoffrey Williams

My goal

Vocabulary: Adjectives for clothing. Types of clothes stores

Grammar: Comparatives. Use of one and ones

Speaking: Use expressions for shopping

Reading and Writing: Make comparisons about clothing



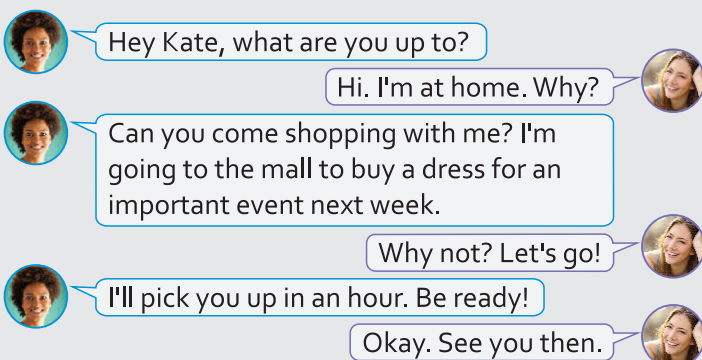
9.1 Read, listen and watch

Lee, escucha y mira

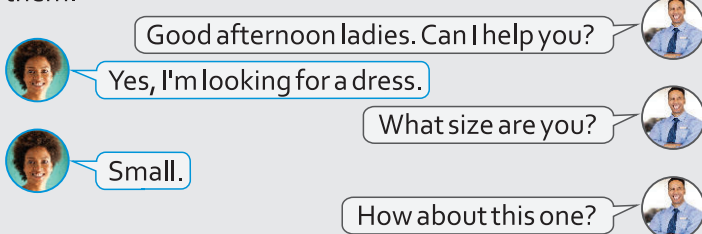


SATURDAY SHOPPING DEALS

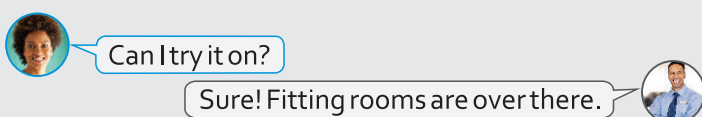
Tara has an important party soon. She needs to dress properly, but she doesn't want to spend too much money on it. She calls her friend Kate to ask her to go shopping together. They could find stores with some good deals.



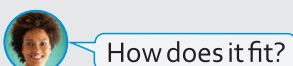
Tara picks her up and then they go to the mall. She doesn't know what to wear for the event and she doesn't know which store has better prices. They go into a store that seems to have affordable prices. The shop assistant greets them.



The shop assistant shows her a black dress.

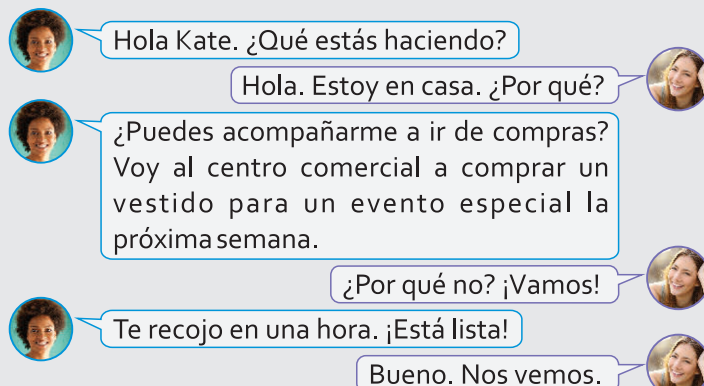


She goes out of the fitting room and asks Kate:

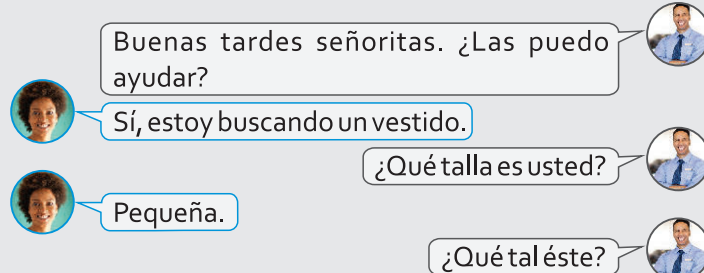


SÁBADO DE REBAJAS

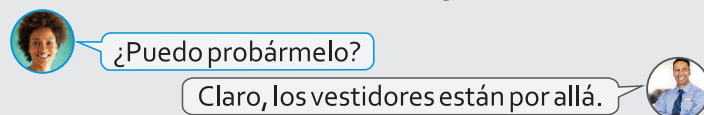
Tara tiene un evento importante pronto. Ella necesita vestirse apropiadamente, pero no quiere gastar mucho dinero en eso. Ella llama a su amiga Kate para pedirle que vayan de compras juntas. Podrían encontrar tiendas con buenas ofertas.



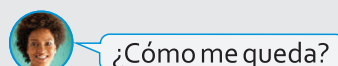
Tara la recoge y luego van al centro comercial. Ella no sabe qué vestir para el evento ni cuál tienda tiene mejores precios. Ellas entran a una tienda que parece tener precios económicos. El vendedor las saluda.



El vendedor le muestra un vestido negro.



Ella sale de los vestidores y le pregunta a Kate:



It's too long. I think it's not your size, but I like it.

Tara asks the shop assistant:

Do you have a smaller size?

No, I'm afraid we don't have a smaller size of this black dress. But you can try the blue one.

The shop assistant shows them a blue dress.

This blue dress is on sale today.

Are you sure?

Yes, it's the last one in the store and it's smaller than the black one.

Tara tries it on. If she buys that dress, she could save money to go to the hair salon. She goes out of the fitting room and asks Kate about her opinion.

What do you think?

Oh my God! You look gorgeous. I think this dress is better than the black one.

And also cheaper! It's exactly what I'm looking for.

Are you sure about the color? Why not trying a red one?

Red? Oh no, I don't like that color and it could be more expensive. This one is on sale.

Yes, you're right.

Tara looks for the shop assistant and says:

Excuse me. Do you have more dresses on sale?

Yes, but all of them are bigger size.

Oh, I'll take this. How much is it?

It's \$79.00. Is that everything?

Yes, thank you.

Okay, please pay at the checkout. Have a good day.

Tara goes to the check out and pays for the dress. Then, she goes for an ice cream with her friend. They are excited about the party.

Está muy largo, creo que no es tu talla. Pero me gusta.

Tara le pregunta al vendedor:

¿Tiene una talla más pequeña?

No, me temo que no tenemos una talla más pequeña de ese vestido negro. Pero puede probarse el azul.

El vendedor les muestra un vestido azul.

Este vestido azul está en oferta hoy.

¿Está seguro?

Sí, es el último en la tienda y es más pequeño que el negro.

Tara se lo mide. Si ella compra ese vestido, ella puede ahorrar dinero para ir a la peluquería. Ella sale del vestidor y le pregunta a Kate su opinión.

¿Qué piensas?

¡Oh por Dios! Te ves hermosa. Creo que este vestido es mejor que el negro.

¡Y además más barato! Es exactamente lo que estoy buscando.

¿Estás segura del color? ¿Por qué no te mides uno rojo?

¿Rojo? Oh no, a mí no me gusta ese color, además puede ser más caro. Este está en rebaja.

Tienes razón.

Tara busca al vendedor y le dice:

Disculpe, ¿ustedes tienen más vestidos en rebaja?

Sí, pero todos son de talla más grande.

Oh, me quedaré con este. ¿Cuánto cuesta?

Son \$79.00. ¿Eso es todo?

Sí, gracias.

Bueno, por favor pague en la caja y que tenga un buen día.

Tara va a la caja y paga el vestido. Luego ella va por un helado con su amiga. Ellas están muy emocionadas por la fiesta.

9.2 Vocabulary

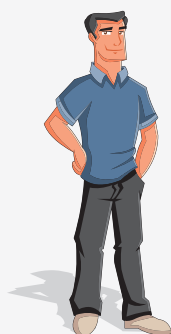
Vocabulario



Listen and repeat
Escucha y repite

Verbs

Spend	Greet
Ask for	Help
Pick up	Try on
Wear	Go out
Seem	Fit



Can I help you?

How does it fit?

Please, pay at the checkout.

Do you have it in a different color?

Do you have a _____ size?

Do you have more _____?

I'm looking for...

Can I try it on?

I'll take the...



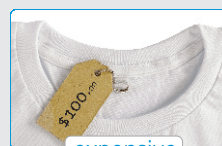
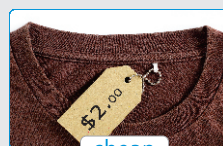
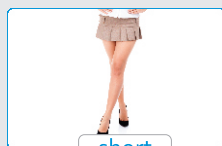
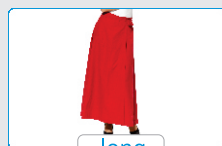
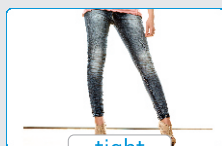
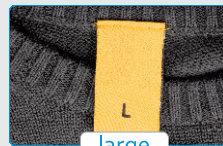
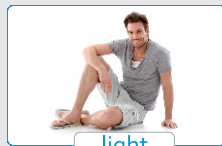
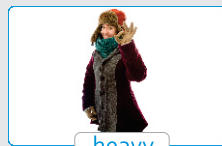
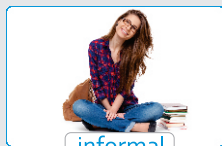
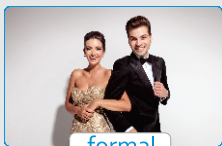
9.3 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática



Listen and repeat
Escucha y repite

Adjectives to describe clothing



Comparatives

Use them to compare two or more nouns. You need to use **-er** at the end of a monosyllable adjective.

Short: The blue dress is **shorter** than the black dress.

Cheap: The blue dress is **cheaper** than the black dress.

Use the word **more** before the adjective when it has more than one syllable.

Ex-pen-sive = 3 syllables

The black dress is **more expensive** than the blue one.

For-mal = 2 syllables

The black dress is **more formal** than the blue one.

Úsalos para comparar dos o más nombres. Necesitas usar **-er** al final de un adjetivo monosílabo.

El vestido azul es **más corto** que el vestido negro.

El vestido azul es **más barato** que el vestido negro.

Usa la palabra **more** antes del adjetivo cuando este tiene más de una sílaba.

Ex-pen-sive = 3 sílabas

El vestido negro es **más costoso** que el azul.

For-mal = 2 sílabas

El vestido negro es **más formal** que el azul.



Read the text again and do the following:

Underline the sentences with **comparatives** with **blue**

Underline the **verbs** with **green**

Tara has an important party soon. She needs to dress properly, but she doesn't want to spend too much money on it. She calls her friend Kate to ask her to go shopping together. They could find stores with some good deals.

Tara: Hey Kate, what are you up to?

Kate: Hi. I'm at home. Why?

Tara: Can you come shopping with me? I'm going to the mall to buy a dress for an important event next week.

Kate: Why not? Let's go!

Tara: I'll pick you up in an hour. Be ready!

Kate: Okay. See you then.

Tara picks her up and then they go to the mall. She doesn't know what to wear for the event and she doesn't know which store has better prices. They go into a store that seems to have affordable prices. The shop assistant greets them.

Shop assistant: Good afternoon ladies. Can I help you?

Tara: Yes. I'm looking for a dress.

Shop assistant: What size are you?

Tara: Small.

Shop assistant: How about this one?

The shop assistant shows her a black dress.

Tara: Can I try it on?

Shop assistant: Sure! Fitting rooms are over there.

She goes out of the fitting room and asks Kate:

Tara: How does it fit?

Kate: It's too long. I think is not your size, but I like it.

Tara asks the shop assistant:

Tara: Do you have a smaller size?

Shop assistant: No, I'm afraid we don't have a smaller size of this black dress. But you can try the blue one.

The shop assistant shows them a blue dress.

Shop assistant: This blue dress is on sale today.

Tara: Are you sure?

Shop assistant: Yes, it's the last one in the store and it's smaller than the black one.

Tara tries it on. If she buys that dress, she could save some money to go to the hair salon. She goes out of the fitting room and asks Kate about her opinion.

Tara: What do you think?

Kate: Oh my God! You look gorgeous. I think this dress is better than the black one.

Tara: And also cheaper! It's exactly what I'm looking for.

Kate: Are you sure about the color? Why not trying a red one?

Tara: Red? Oh no, I don't like that color and it could be more expensive. This one is on sale.

Kate: Yes, you're right.

Tara looks for the shop assistant and says:



Tara: Excuse me. Do you have more dresses on sale?

Shop assistant: Yes, but all of them are bigger size.

Tara: Oh, I'll take this. How much is it?

Shop assistant: It's \$79.00. Is that everything?

Tara: Yes, thank you.

Shop assistant: Okay, please pay at the checkout. Have a good day.

Tara goes to the checkout and pays for the dress. Then, she goes for an ice cream with her friend. They are excited about the party.

9.4

Reading comprehension

Compresión de lectura



Check true or false and correct the false sentences using comparatives

Marca verdadero o falso y corrige las oraciones falsas usando los comparativos

1. The blue dress is more expensive than the black one.

t f

2. The red dress is smaller than the blue one.

t f

3. The blue dress is shorter than the black one.

t f

4. The red dress is more expensive than the blue one.

t f

5. The black dress fits better than the blue one.

t f



Important

Use **one** (singular) or **ones** (plural) to avoid repetition.

e.g.

The blue **dress** is cheaper than the red **one**.

One is replacing the word **dress** because it is mentioned before.

e.g.

Tara needs a pair of **shoes**, she likes the black **ones**.

Ones replaces the word **shoes**. It is plural.

Importante

Usa **one** (singular) o **ones** (plural) para evitar repetición.

ejemplo:

El **vestido** azul es mas economico que **el** rojo.

One está remplazando la palabra **vestido**, porque es mencionada antes.

ejemplo:

Tara necesita un par de **zapatos**, a ella le gustan **los** negros.

Ones remplace la palabra **zapatos**. Es plural

9.5

Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Complete the sentences with **one** or **ones**

Completa las oraciones con **one** or **ones**

1. Tara likes the brown boots, but Kate likes the black .

2. -Do you need a long skirt?

-No, I need a short .

3. I don't like the jackets in this store, I prefer the other .

4. This pants are very long for me, do you have other .

5. Our uniform is blue, but theirs is white. The blue looks better.

9.6 Listen and repeat

Escucha y repite



Types of clothes



accessories



footwear



sportswear



swimwear



sleepwear



outerwear



underwear



headwear

9.7 Now about you

Ahora acerca de ti



Answer the following question
Contesta la siguiente pregunta

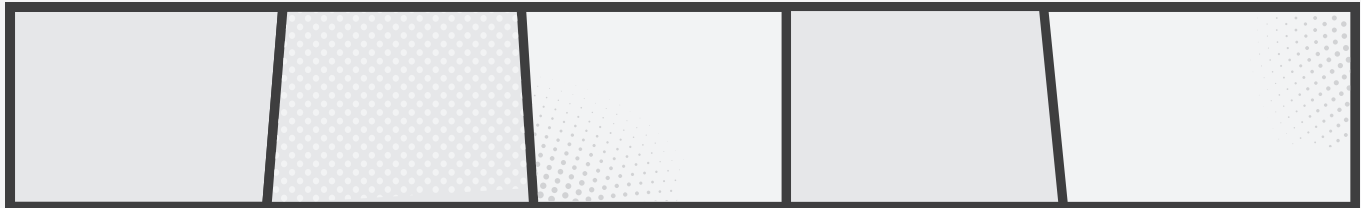
What is your favorite type of clothing?

9.8 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Make a comic using the expressions learned on the page 41
Haz una historieta usando las expresiones aprendidas en la página 41



9.9 Sliding Board Time

Momento de usar el Sliding Board



Go to your sliding board, build up as many sentences as possible and write them down.
Keep your record

Usa tu Sliding Board, construye tantas oraciones como puedas y escríbelas. Guarda tu récord

Total of sentences

ANSWER KEY

Unit 5

5.2 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática



Read the text again and do the following:

Use **green** to underline the **verbs**

Use **blue** to underline the **adverbs of frequency**

Use **purple** to underline the **prepositions of place**

Erik Miller is a travel journalist. He **works** during the whole year traveling to different places around the world. He **works** for an important magazine. He **takes** pictures and **writes** about the places he visits.

He **has** a meeting with his boss at 7:30 a.m. **in** the office. They **talk** about the next destinations and **plan** the trip, then the secretary **buys** the tickets and he is ready to **pack** his clothes and **go** to the airport. He **usually takes** a taxi to **go** to the airport and then he **waits** for the flight. **On** the plane he **thinks** about his trip, **reads** and **listens** to music.

When he is traveling, he **wakes** up at 7:00 a.m. and **has** breakfast **at** the hotel where he is staying. He **never leaves** his camera when he **goes** out. He **visits** places people **recommend** and **takes** pictures of everything. He **has** lunch at 1:00 p.m. **in** the most typical places. During the afternoon, he **visits** little villages around touristic places. He **goes** back to the hotel at 10:00 p.m. He **takes** notes of everything he **sees** during the trip and sometimes he **goes** out to **enjoy** the night life. He **travels** during weeks or months.

After the trip, when he is back **at** the office, he **starts** working at 8:00 a.m. He **has** meetings with his co-workers and he **chooses** the pictures for the magazine. He also **writes** articles to **help** other travelers. He **writes** tips about how to **get** to different places, how to **order** food, what and where the best restaurants and hotels are.

Erik **always feels** happy when he **sees** his articles on the magazines and newspapers.

5.3 Reading comprehension

Comprensión de lectura



Circle "true" or "false" and correct the false sentences with the correct information

Encierra "verdadero" o "falso" y corrige las oraciones falsas con la información correcta

1. Erik travels during months or weeks.

☒ t ☐ f

2. Erik travel with his co-workers.

☐ t ☒ f

He travels alone

3. Erik feels happy when he sees his articles on the magazines.

☒ t ☐ f

4. Erik takes a bus to go to the airport.

☐ t ☒ f

He takes a taxi to go to the airport.

5. Erik prepares his breakfast.

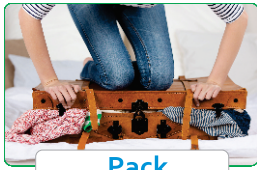
☐ t ☒ f

He has breakfast at the hotel

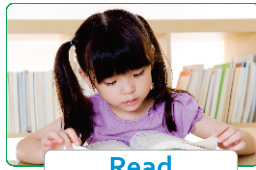
5.4 Vocabulary

Vocabulario

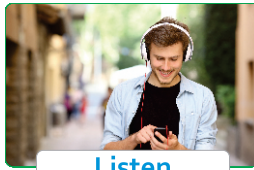
-  Write a verb from the text under each picture
Escribe el verbo del texto debajo de cada ilustración



Pack



Read



Listen



Choose



Buy

5.5 Simple Present

Presente Simple

-  Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets
Completa las preguntas usando los verbos en parentesis

- e.g. Erik for a magazine? (*work*)
- Erik tourist places? (*visit*)
 - Erik and his co-workers together? (*travel*)
 - Erik pictures? (*take*)
 - What he in the office? (*do*)
 - What time Erik meeting with his boss? (*have*)
 - Erik and his secretary the tickets? (*buy*)

5.6 Prepositions of place

Preposiciones de lugar


-   Use **in**, **on** or **at** to complete the sentences
Usa in, on o at para completar las oraciones

- I work a bank
- Mary reads a book while she goes the bus
- Peter and Martin live 24th street
- He leaves the photos the table
- We study Natural English
- I live a house

Unit 6

6.2 Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática

-   Read the text again and do the following:

Use **green** to underline the **verbs**
Use **blue** to underline sentences in **Present Continuous**

Walter **goes** to school every day. Today, he **has** football practice after school, but he doesn't **have** the keys of his house.

He **arrives** home at 5:00 p.m. He **knocks** at the door, but nobody **answers**. He **decides** to **call** his family to **know** where they are and **tell** them **he is waiting** for them.

He first **calls** his mother.

Walter: Hi mom. It's Walter.

Mom: Hello Walt.

Walter: Where are you?

Mom: **I am shopping** at the supermarket, why?

Walter: I am in front of the house and I don't **have** my keys. Could you **come** home and **open** the door for me, please?

Mom: Oh, I'm sorry to **hear** that, but **I'm buying** some food. **I'm going** home in an hour.

Walter: Okay, **I'm waiting** for you.

He **waits** for 15 minutes and he **calls** his father.

Dad: Hello?

Walter: Hi dad, what **are you doing**?

Dad: **I'm going** out from the office, why?

Walter: I don't **have** my keys and I **need** to **get** in the house.

Dad: Well, actually **I'm not going** home now. **I have** an appointment with the dentist at 6:30 p.m. but **call** your sister. She is at her friend's house.

Walter: Alright, thanks dad.

He finally **calls** his sister.

Walter: What's up Tania. Where are you?

Tania: Hi Walt, I'm at Becca's house. You wanna **come** over?

Walter: No, what **are you doing**?

Tania: **We are listening** to music and **doing** homework.

Walter: Sorry to **interrupt** you, but I don't **have** my keys and I **need** to **get** in the house.

Tania: Don't **worry**, Becca **lives** next to our house.

Walter: Oh really? Can you **come** home to **open** the door for me, please?

Tania: Sure. **I'm coming**!

Five minutes after, Walt **meets** his sister and she finally **opens** the door. He **gets** in the house and **takes** a shower. Tania **goes** back to Becca's house and their mother **comes** home 30 minutes after. He **learns** to **take** his keys every morning before going to school.

6.3 Reading comprehension

Comprensión de lectura



Complete the sentences about the story using Present Continuous with affirmative and negative sentences

Completa las oraciones sobre la historia usando Presente Continuo con oraciones afirmativas y negativas

- e.g. Walt football today.
1. His mother at the supermarket.
 2. His father home.
 3. Tania and Becca to music and homework.
 4. Tania the door for his brother.
 5. His father to the dentist at 6:30 p.m.

6.5 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Look at the schedule and complete the sentences

Observa el horario y completa las oraciones

e.g. I soccer . On at .

1. I (go) to church on at .
2. I (take) a computer class next at .
3. We (go) to the party at Jhon's next at .
4. I (not go) to school next .
5. I have a doctor's appointment on at .

6.6

Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Listen and complete with the days of the week

Escucha y completa con los días de la semana

1. A: Hello, Jane. How are you?
B: I'm fine. How about you?
A: I'm fine, too. By the way, do you know when Kevin's birthday is?
B: I'm not sure. I think it is next , or is it on ?
Maybe you can ask Ann.
A: When is she coming back?
B: I guess she's coming back on .
2. A: So, Josh. What are you doing on ?
B: I don't know yet, because I have to get up early on , why?
A: Well, because I have John's birthday on but, I also have an invitation for his barbecue on afternoon and I don't want to go alone.
B: Well, I'm sorry to hear that, but I can't go with you neither nor because I have a trip on .
3. A: Hey, George. When is your exam?
B: Well, Carol. I think it's on but I have to call the teacher on to be sure.

6.9

Prepositions of time

Preposiciones de tiempo



Use **in**, **on** or **at** to complete the sentences

Usa in, on o at para completar las oraciones

1. Marie's birthday is December.
2. The concert is Saturday 10:00.
3. I have an English exam 14th May 7:00.
4. The soccer game is Friday 6:30.
5. I'm going to the doctor 17th March 9:40.

Unit 7

7.2

Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática



Read the text again and do the following:

Underline the **verbs** with **green**

Underline the sentences with **there is** and **there are** with **blue**

Underline the **prepositions of place** with **orange**

It is Sunday afternoon. Mary and John are **sitting** on a sofa in the living room of their new house. John is **reading** a newspaper. Mary **holds** her head with her hand.

John: Do you still **have** a headache, Mary?

Mary: Yes, I do. My head still **hurts**.

John: You should **take** a pill.

Mary: Yes, but we don't **have** any.

John: It's a sunny afternoon. Let's **go** for a walk. That will **help** your headache and we can **pass** by a drugstore and **buy** some aspirin. I **need** some shaving cream, too.

Mary: Good idea! Let's **go** right away.

The couple **goes** out of the house. **There is** a drugstore **across** the street. Mary **goes** into the store. John **waits** outside. Mary **buys** some pills, shaving cream and some toothpaste. She **goes** out of the store and **joins** her husband. They **decide** to go to the park.

John: Let's **walk** in the park.

Mary: Yes, good idea!

John: We're lucky it's Sunday afternoon. It's very quiet and **there aren't** too many people in the park.

There are some dogs and children, **there are** some empty benches and **there is** a very big tree **in the middle** of the park.

John: Do you **feel** better?

Mary: Yes, I'm much better now.

John: I **feel** hungry and a little thirsty. Let's **go** to the coffee shop near here.

Mary: Okay, and later we should **go** to the grocery store, we **need** to **buy** some vegetables for dinner tonight.

John doesn't **know** where a good coffee shop is, so he **asks** to a police man.

John: Excuse me officer. Where is a coffee shop **near** here?

Police officer: **Walk** two blocks down street and **turn** right. It is **in the middle** of the block.

John: Thank you very much.

They **follow** the policeman's directions. They **arrive** at Charlie's and **get** in. They **sit next to** the window. **There is** a subway station **on the corner**. Some people are **coming** out of it and others are **going** into it.

The waitress **comes** and **takes** their order.

After the coffee, Mary and John **decide** to **take** a walk to **know** the neighborhood. **There are** nice buildings and **there is** a grocery store **across from** the coffee shop. **There is** a bank **next to** the grocery store and a bus stop **in front of** it.

They **buy** some food to **make** dinner and then they **take** a bus to **go** home.

7.3 Reading comprehension and grammar

Comprensión de lectura y gramática



Write true or false and correct the wrong ones using **there is / there are**
Escribe verdadero o falso y corrige las oraciones falsas usando **there is / there are**

- There are some cats in the park.
- There is a post office next to the grocery.
- There is a car in front of the grocery store.
- There are some children in the park.
- There isn't a church across the street.
- There are many people in the park.

t f
t f
t f
t f
t f
t f

There are some dogs in the park.
There is a bank next to the grocery store.
There is a bus stop in front of the grocery store .

There aren't many people in the park.

7.4 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Draw a map using the locations of the story and answer the questions
Dibuja un mapa usando los lugares de la historia y responde las preguntas

- Where is the bank?
- Where is the subway station?
- Where is the coffee shop?
- Where is the grocery store?
- Where is the bus stop?

The bank is next to the grocery store.
The subway station is on the corner.
The coffee shop is in the middle of the block / across of the grocery store.
The grocery store is across from the coffee shop / next to the bank.
The bus stop is in front of the grocery store.

7.6 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Match the place with the activities you can do there
Une el lugar con las actividades que puedes hacer ahí

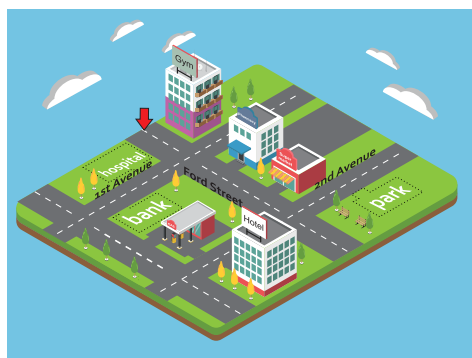
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| d 1. Drink coffee | a. Dry cleaners |
| e 2. Exercise / work out | b. Mall |
| a 3. Wash your clothes | c. Park |
| b 4. Buy clothes | d. Coffee shop |
| c 5. Play sports | e. Gym |

7.7 Listen and complete

Escucha y completa



Listen to the dialogue and write the name of the place in the correct location
Escucha el diálogo y escribe el nombre del lugar en el espacio correcto



7.8 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Complete the directions to get to the hotel
Completa las instrucciones para llegar al hotel

Walk **straight** during two **blocks** and **turn** **left** on Second Avenue.
Walk **straight** one **block** and it's on the **corner**, **in front of** the gas station.

Unit 8

8.5 Grammar

Gramática



Read the text again and do the following:

Underline the sentences with **uncountable nouns** with **blue**

Lisa and Ted are going out to have dinner with a friend. Ted is waiting on the sofa while Lisa gets ready.

Ted: Are you ready? It's nearly seven o'clock.

Lisa: Yes, I am. Where is the restaurant?

Ted: It's a little bit far from here, we should take a taxi.

Lisa: It is okay, let's go now or we are going to be late.

Lisa and Ted get to the restaurant and greet their friend Jackie.

Jackie: Hi guys, nice to see you again!

Lisa: How's everything?

While they are speaking, the waiter approaches the table with the menu.

Waiter: Good evening, welcome to Valentino's Restaurant. My name is Charlie and I'm going to be your waiter tonight. This is the menu. I'll be back in a few minutes.

They read the menu and decide what they are going to eat. Some minutes after, the waiter is back.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Ted: Yes, for a starter, we'll have some crab cakes.

Waiter: And for your main course?

Jackie: I'll have **pasta** with special **sauce**.

Ted: The fried fish sounds delicious! I'll have that.

Lisa: Excuse me sir. What are the ingredients of the vegetarian pizza?

Waiter: It comes with olive **oil**, tomatoes, **salt**, mozzarella and Parmesan **cheese**.

Lisa: Is there any **pepper** on the pizza?

Waiter: Mmm... If you want, we can add it.

Lisa: Yes, please.

Waiter: Would you like something to drink?

Ted: A good bottle of **wine** for all of us, please.

Jackie: And some **water** for me, please.

Waiter: My pleasure.

The waiter takes the order and some minutes after, he comes back with the **food**. They enjoy the meal and have a good time. Finally, the waiter approaches to ask about the dessert.

Waiter: Would you like the dessert menu?
Lisa: Yes, please.
Waiter: Here you are.
Lisa: I would like a slice of apple pie.
Jackie: Chocolate ice-cream is okay for me.
Waiter: And the gentleman?
Ted: I would like a cup of **coffee**.

It's time to go home. They ask for the check. Tom calls the waiter.

Waiter: Can I bring you anything else?
Ted: No thank you. Just the bill.
Waiter: Here you are.
Ted: Do you take credit card?
Waiter: Yes sir.

The **food** was delicious and they decide to have another evening out again.

8.6

Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Circle the correct options

Encierra la opción correcta

1. Lisa drinks *any* / **some** wine.
2. Jackie would like *any* / **some** chocolate ice cream.
3. Tom doesn't drink **any** / *some* tea.
4. Lisa asks for **some** / *any* water.
5. Lisa doesn't ask for *some* / **any** lemon pie.

8.7

Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Complete the sentence with the correct container or quantifier from the box following the story

Completa la oración usando el cuantificador o envase correcto del cuadro siguiendo la historia

a cup of some a glass of a bottle of a slice of

1. They drink **a bottle of** wine.
2. Jacky would like **some** chocolate ice cream.
3. Tom drinks **a cup of** coffee.
4. Lisa asks for **a glass of** water
5. Lisa would like **a slice of** apple pie.

8.10

Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Use **many** or **much** to complete the sentences

*Usa **many** o **much** para completar las oraciones*

1. How **much** cheese do you need for the cake?
2. How **much** soda do we need for the party ?
3. How **many** potatoes are there for the soup?
4. How **many** cans of beans are there for lunch?
5. How **many** slices of bread do you want for breakfast?

Unit 9

9.3

Vocabulary and grammar

Vocabulario y gramática



Read the text again and do the following:

Underline the sentences with **comparatives** with **blue**

Underline the **verbs** with **green**

Tara **has** an important party soon. She **needs** to **dress** properly, but she doesn't **want** to **spend** too much money on it. She **calls** her friend Kate to **ask** her to go shopping together. They could **find** stores with some good deals.

Tara: Hey Kate, what are you up to?

Kate: Hi. I'm at home. Why?

Tara: Can you **come** shopping with me? I'm going to the mall to **buy** a dress for an important event next week.

Kate: Why not? Let's **go**!

Tara: I'll **pick** you up in an hour. **Be** ready!

Kate: Okay. **See** you then.

Tara **picks** her up and then they **go** to the mall. She doesn't **know** what to **wear** for the event and she doesn't **know** which store **has** better prices. They **go** into a store that **seems** to **have** affordable prices. The shop assistant **greet**s them.

Shop assistant: Good afternoon ladies. Can I **help** you?

Tara: Yes. I'm **looking** for a dress.

Shop assistant: What size are you?

Tara: Small.

Shop assistant: How about this one?

The shop assistant **shows** her a black dress.

Tara: Can I **try** it on?

Shop assistant: Sure! Fitting rooms are over there.

She **goes** out of the fitting room and **asks** Kate:

Tara: How does it **fit**?

Kate: It's too long. I **think** is not your size, but I **like** it.

Tara **asks** the shop assistant:

Tara: Do you **have** a **smaller** size?

Shop assistant: No, I'm afraid we don't **have** a **smaller** size of this black dress. But you can **try** the blue one.

The shop assistant **shows** them a blue dress.

Shop assistant: This blue dress is on sale today.

Tara: Are you sure?

Shop assistant: Yes, it's the last one on the store and it's **smaller** than the black one.

Tara **tries** it on. If she **buys** that dress, she could **save** some money to **go** to the hair salon. She **goes** out of the fitting room and **asks** Kate about her opinion.

Tara: What do you **think**?

Kate: Oh my God! You **look** gorgeous. I **think** this dress is **better** than the black one.

Tara: And also **cheaper**! It's exactly what I'm **looking** for.

Kate: Are you sure about the color? Why not trying a red one?

Tara: Red? Oh no, I don't **like** that color and it could **be more expensive**. This one is on sale.

Kate: Yes, you're right.

Tara **looks** for the shop assistant and **says**:

Tara: Excuse me. Do you **have** more dresses on sale?

Shop assistant: Yes, but all of them are **bigger** size.

Tara: Oh, I'll **take** this. How much is it?

Shop assistant: It's \$79.00. Is that everything?

Tara: Yes, thank you.

Shop assistant: Okay, please **pay** at the checkout. **Have** a good day.

Tara **goes** to the checkout and **pays** for the dress. Then, she **goes** for an ice cream with her friend. They are excited about the party.

9.4 Reading comprehension

Compresión de lectura



Check true or false and correct the false sentences using comparatives
Marca verdadero o falso y corrige las oraciones falsas usando los comparativos

- The blue dress is more expensive than the black one. ☐ t ☒ f
The black dress is more expensive than the blue one.
- The red dress is smaller than the blue one. ☐ t ☒ f
The red dress is larger than the blue one.
- The blue dress is shorter than the black one. ☒ t ☐ f
- The red dress is more expensive than the blue one. ☒ t ☐ f
- The black dress fits better than the blue one. ☐ t ☒ f
The blue dress fits better than the black one.

9.5 Do it yourself

Hazlo tú mismo



Complete the sentences with **one** or **ones**
Completa las oraciones con **one** or **ones**

- Tara likes the brown boots, but Kate likes the black **ones** .
- Do you need a long skirt?
-No, I need a short **one** .
- I don't like the jackets in this store, I prefer the other **ones** .
- This pants are very long for me, do you have other **ones** ?
- Our uniform is blue, but theirs is white. The blue **one** looks better.

