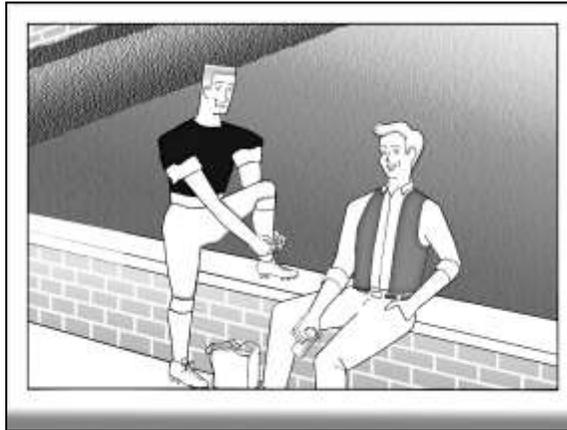


2 T W O	LESSON	PROACTIVE LEVEL TWO (BASIC TWO)	PAGE	OBJECTIVE
	1	PHONETIC BOARD PRACTICE AND EXAM REVIEW	-	PHONETIC BOARD
	2	PLATICAR DE ACCIONES COTIDIANAS	2	SIMPLE PRESENT (I, YOU, WE, THEY)
	3	PREGUNTAR LO QUE HACEMOS, HABLAR DE OBLIGACIONES	5	SIMPLE PRESENT DO / DON'T
	4	HABLAR DE LO QUE HACE EL / ELLA	7	SIMPLE PRESENT HE, SHE, IT (S/ES)
	5	PREGUNTAR LO QUE HACE EL / ELLA.	9	DOES
	6	PEDIR UN CONSEJO Y EXPRESAR APOYO, EXPRESAR SENTIMIENTOS	11	CONTRAST PRESENT VS. TO BE
	7	HABLAR DE LA FRECUENCIA CON QUE HACEMOS ALGO	13	FREQUENCY WORDS
	8	COMO HACER INVITACIONES FORMALES	16	COMPLEMENT PRONOUNS
	9	PEDIR OPINIONES, PEDIR REFERENCIAS DE UNA PERSONA	18	SIMPLE PRESENT VS. PRESENT PROG.
	10	HABLAR DE ACCIONES QUE TODAVÍA HACEMOS Y DE LAS QUE YA NO	20	STILL VS. ANYMORE
	11	HABLAR DE OBLIGACIONES	22	HAVE TO
	12	HABLAR DE OBLIGACIONES Y DE ACCIONES EN FUTURAS, PEDIR PERMISO	24	WILL, WON'T
	13	EXPRESAR ACCIONES CONDICIONADAS	26	FIRST CONDITIONAL
	14	EXPRESAR INDIGNACIÓN, HACER PREGUNTAS	28	INTERROGATIVE WORDS GROUP I
	15	PEDIR DISCULPAS, HABLAR DEL PASADO	30	WAS / WERE
	16	HABLANDO DE CÓMO ÉRAMOS	32	WAS, WERE WHAT ... LIKE?
	17	HABLAR DE LO QUE ESTUVIMOS HACIENDO	33	PAST PROGRESSIVE
	18	COMPRAR BOLETOS PARA UNA PELÍCULA	35	HOW MUCH IS IT FOR ____?
-	LIST OF VERBS FOR THE LEVEL	36	LIST OF VERBS	
-	PHONETIC BOARD	39	PHONETIC BOARD	

LESSON 2 PLATICAR DE ACCIONES COTIDIANAS
SIMPLE PRESENT USING "I", "YOU", "WE", AND "THEY"



SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/ˈdɪfəkəlt/

/ˈɛvrɪdeɪ/

/laɪk/

/hɑrd/

/treɪn/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adj. Not easy. Japanese is difficult. English is easy.

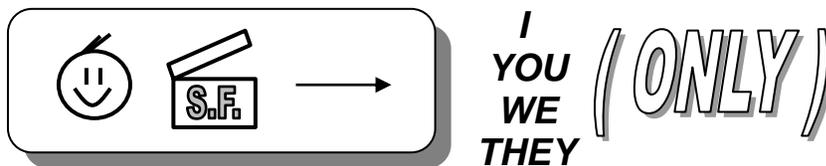
All days.

Verb. "Italians like Spaghetti. Mexicans like chili".

Adj. With a great effort. "We study hard".

Verb. Practice. "To win the game you have to train".

STRUCTURE



EXAMPLES:

EXAMPLES:

1. I study English at *PES*.
2. You speak English very well.
3. We enter class at 7:00 o'clock.
4. The Chinese eat a lot of rice.
5. Bryan and Samantha study law.
6. They talk a lot.

SEGMENT 2

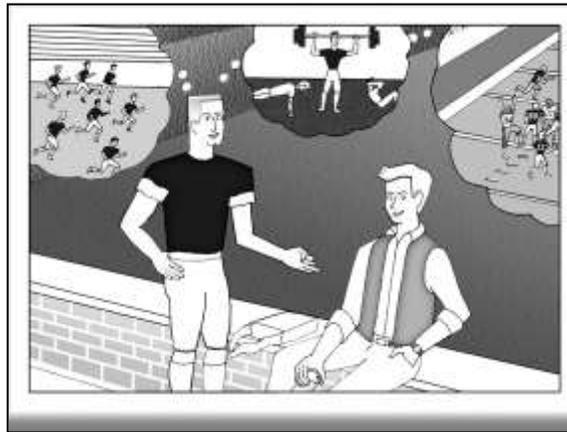
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/fɜrst/
 /'mɪnɪts/
 /pleɪ/
 /'præktɪs/
 /rʌn/
 /wɜrkʌʊt/
 /ðen/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adj. Before anything else. "January is the first month of the year".
 Noun. An hour has sixty minutes.
 Verb. Act. "Michael Jordan plays basketball".
 Verb. Exercise. "To speak English, you have to practice hard".
 Verb. Act. "Speedy Gonzalez runs very fast".
 Verb. Do exercise, specifically lifting weights.
 Adv. Similar to "After".



EXAMPLES:

1. In class, First we listen to the computer,
 then we learn the new vocabulary.
 Finally we practice the new structure.

2. Doctors first check their patients,
 then they study their analysis.
 Finally they operate on them.

SEGMENT 3

VOCABULARY

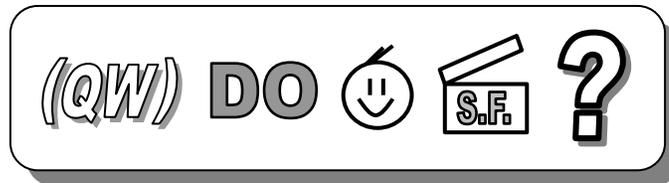
PHONETIC BOARD

/du/
 /du'eksər,səɪz/
 /həʊ'ɔːfən/
 /ɪndə'mɔːnɪŋ/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

In this case, auxiliary for questions in present. (Actions)
 Verb. You go to the gym to do exercise. (Not "Make")
 Question word for frequency.
 During the morning (From 6:00 to 12:00 a.m.).

QUESTIONS' STRUCTURE



ANSWERS' STRUCTURE

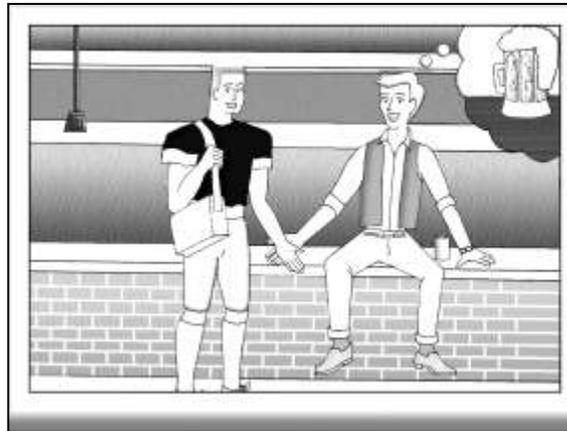


EXAMPLES:

1. Do Bryan and Samantha study law?
 Yes, they study law.
 How often do they study together?
 They study together every day.

2. Do you like the movies?
 Yes, I like the movies very much.
 How often do you go to the movies?
 I go every week.

LESSON 3 PREGUNTAR LO QUE HACEMOS, HABLAR DE OBLIGACIONES
SIMPLE PRESENT "DO" / "DON'T", HABITUAL ACTIONS "I",
"YOU", "WE", "THEY"



SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/æsk/
 /bɪr/
 /kætʃu'leɪtər/
 /hævtam/
 /nɪd/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Verb. Synonym of "Question".
 Noun. Budweiser, Lager, Heineken, Tecate.
 Exp. Synonym of "See you later!" Informal goodbye.
 Verb. To possess the time
 Verb. Action of necessity.

STRUCTURE

(QW) DO ☺ S.F. ?

✓ ☺ S.F. →

X ☹ DO NOT (DON'T) S.F.

EXAMPLES:

- Do you have time to visit the museum?
 No, I don't have any time.
 I'm going to help my best friend fix his car.
- Do you and your wife have time for dinner tonight?
 Sorry, we don't. We are going to fly to New York.
- Do we have time to see this exhibit?
 Sure, we have a little time, but remember we have to be at the theater in one hour.
- Do you need any help?
 No, thank you. I'm going to call a mechanic.

SEGMENT 2**VOCABULARY****PHONETIC BOARD**

/æk'trɒvəti/

/ɔːlraɪt/

/'evri/

/'evri,θɪŋ/

/hævtu/

/plæn/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Noun. Same as in Spanish.

Adj. "Everything is correct".

Adj. Each, all the items.

Noun All there is.

Verb used to express obligation.

Verb. Same as in Spanish. (Also a noun)

**EXAMPLES:**

1. I need to go to the doctor.
Do you have a problem?
Yes, I have a problem with my back.
2. Do we have to speak English all the time?
Yes, we do. We need to practice a lot.
3. Do you and your family travel very often?
No, we don't. We only travel at Christmas.

LESSON 4 HABLAR DE LO QUE HACE EL / ELLA
SIMPLE PRESENT THIRD PERSON: "HE", "SHE", "IT"
"WHAT DOES ____ DO?" "WHO _____ S/ES?"

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/kən'trəʊlɪz/

/tʃɛks/

/'daktər/

/'fiksəz/

/aɪgətɪ/

/lʊk/

/mə'kæɪnɪk/

/'peɪʃənts/

/plænz/

/prə'dʌkʃən/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Verb in 3rd person. "The referee controls the discipline".

Verb in 3rd person. "The receptionist checks the lists".

Noun. A medical expert.

Verb in 3rd person. Repairs. (For "He", "She" or "It")

Expression, "I understand".

Expression to start to explain. "Look, Mike, it's dangerous for you".

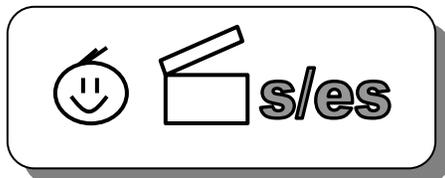
Noun. A person who fixes cars.

Noun. People who go to the doctor.

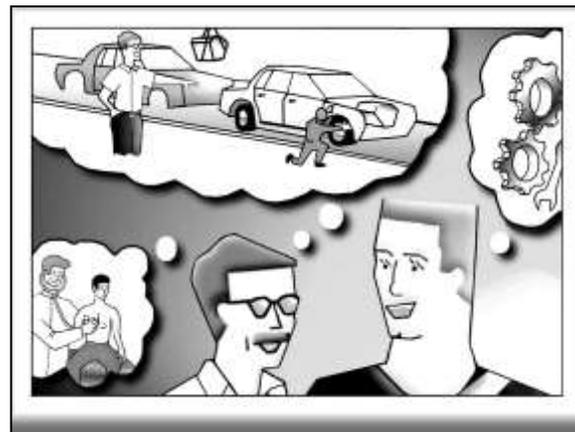
Verb in 3rd person. "I or you", plan; "He or She", plans.

"Produce" is the verb; "Production" is the noun.

STRUCTURE



HE
SHE (ONLY)
IT



EXAMPLES:

1. A doctor checks patients.
2. A mechanic fixes cars.
3. An engineer builds bridges.
4. A policeman watches the streets.
5. A dentist has patients.
6. An administrator controls the money in a company.
7. A physicist studies natural phenomena.
8. An astronaut explores space.

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/ˈɑ:kɪ,tɛkt/

/bɪldz/

/dʌz/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Noun. A person who projects & builds houses.

Verb in 3rd person. Constructs.

Verb in 3rd person. I "Do"; He or she "Does."



STRUCTURE

WHO  *s/es* ?

  *s/es*

**HE
SHE
IT** (ONLY)

EXAMPLES:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Who governs a country?
A president governs a country.</p> <p>2. Who flies an airplane?
A pilot flies an airplane.</p> <p>3. Who cleans the school?
The cleaning person cleans the school.</p> | <p>4. Who receives the payments?
The receptionist receives the payments.</p> <p>5. Who plays the guitar very well?
The pop star plays the guitar very well.</p> <p>6. Who lives in "Los pinos"?
The president does.</p> |
|---|---|

NOTES:

LESSON 5 PREGUNTAR DE LO QUE EL / ELLA HACE "DOES"

SEGMENT 1

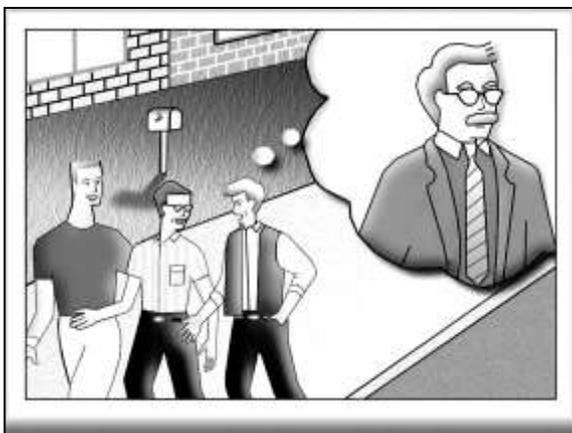
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/dʌz/
 /'kʌmpəni/
 /'fɑðər/
 /haɪskʊl/
 /,ɪntər'næʃənəl/
 /'mʌðər/
 /'tɪtʃər/
 /'tɪtʃəz/
 /wɜrk/
 /wɜrks/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Auxiliary for questions about habitual actions (HE, SHE & IT).
 Noun. Corporation. "Ford Motor Company".
 Noun. Enrique Guzmán is Alejandra Guzmán's father.
 Noun. The school between elementary and college (6 years).
 Adj. That is in all the world.
 Noun Silvia Pinal is Alejandra Guzmán's mother.
 Noun. I am your teacher.
 Verb in 3rd person. A teacher teaches.
 Verb. I work at *PES*.
 Verb in 3rd person. I work; he or she works.



STRUCTURE

(Q/W) DOES ☺ S.F. ?

✓ ☺ S/ES HE SHE IT (ONLY)

X ☹ DOES NOT (DOESN'T) S.F.

EXAMPLES:

- Where does Bryan's father work?
He works at an international company.
- Where does his mother work?
She teaches at a high school.
- What does Samantha do?
She studies law at Harvard.
- What does the reporter do?
He comments sports.
- Where does The Pope live?
He lives in The Vatican.
- Where does the president of Mexico live?
He lives in "Los Pinos".

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/ˈbrʌðəz/
 /,ɛləˈmentəriskʊl/
 /hæv/
 /ˈdʒʊniərhaɪ/
 /ˈsɪstər/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Noun. Robert and John F. Kennedy were brothers.
 Noun. Primary school.
 Verb. Action of possession.
 Noun. School between elementary and senior high school.
 Noun. Janet Jackson is Michael Jackson's sister.

STRUCTURE

✓ 😊 🗨️ (S/ES)*
 * HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)

X 😞 DOES NOT (DOESN'T) 🗨️ S.F.



EXAMPLES:

1. Does Jason study law?
 No, he doesn't study law. He studies administration.
2. Does Samantha live in Boston?
 Yes, she lives in Boston.
3. Does Harvard University have sport facilities?
 Yes, it has a lot of sport facilities.
4. Does the teacher speak Spanish in class?
 No, he/she doesn't speak Spanish in class.

LESSON 6 PEDIR UN CONSEJO Y EXPRESAR APOYO,
EXPRESAR SENTIMIENTOS
CONTRAST "SIMPLE PRESENT" vs. "TO BE"



SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

- /əd'vaɪs/
- /gəʊə'hɛd/
- /hæʊəriyū'dʌm/
- /dʒʌstfəm/
- /nætʃʊd/
- /səʊsəʊ/
- /wʌt'hæpənd/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

- Noun. A recommendation.
- Verb. To continue.
- Question word for condition, used to say hello.
- Adj. Similar to "Very well".
- Adj. Not very good.
- Adj. Not well, more or less.
- Question of surprise. "What has occurred?"

STRUCTURE

DESCRIPTION

ACTIONS

(QW) AM ARE IS ☺ — ?

(QW) DO DOES ☺ S.F. ?

✓ ☺ AM ARE IS —

✓ ☺ S/ES HE SHE (ONLY) IT

X ☹ AM ARE NOT IS —

X ☹ DON'T DOESN'T S.F.

DO NOT CROSS THIS LINE

EXAMPLES:

A: How are you today?

B: I'm fine thank you, and you?

A: I'm so-so.

B: Why? Do you have a problem?

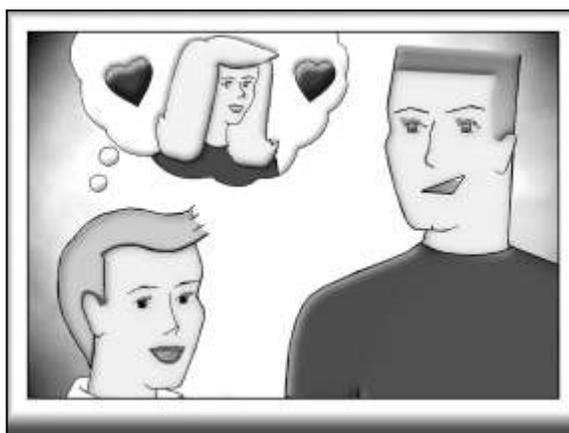
A: Yes, I'm a little sick.

B: Oh, I'm sorry! Do you need anything?

A: Yes, please. Do you know a good doctor?

B: Yes, I know one. Here is his telephone...

SEGMENT 2



VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/aɪdʌntnəʊ/

/fɪl/

/mˈdɪfərənt/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Exp. "I have no idea".

Verb. Having a sensation.

Adj. Not to pay attention to s.t. or s.o.

EXAMPLES:

1. Does Bryan like Samantha?
Yes, he does. He's in love with her.
2. Does Samantha feel the same way?
Bryan doesn't know.
John thinks she is not indifferent to Bryan.
3. Does the pop star sing well?
Oh, yes, he's very famous.
He has many nice songs!
4. Does your father have a good job?
Yes, he has an excellent job.

LESSON 7 HABLAR DE LA FRECUENCIA CON QUE HACEMOS ALGO

FREQUENCY WORDS

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

/ˈɔlwɛɪz/	Frequency adverb. All the time. Opposite of “Never”.
/ˈdænsəz/	Verb. “The ballet teacher dances very well”.
/hɜr/	Pron. Synonym of “She,” but used after the verb.
/aɪˈdiə/	Noun. Same as in Spanish.
/ɪnˈvaɪt/	Verb. To ask someone out.
/ɪnˈtrʌbəl/	Adj. Said when you have problems.
/ˈnevər/	Frequency adverb. Opposite of “Always”.
/ˈpɑrti/	Noun. A celebration.
/wɑrdəʊntyu/	Expression for suggestions.

STRUCTURE

(FREQUENCY)



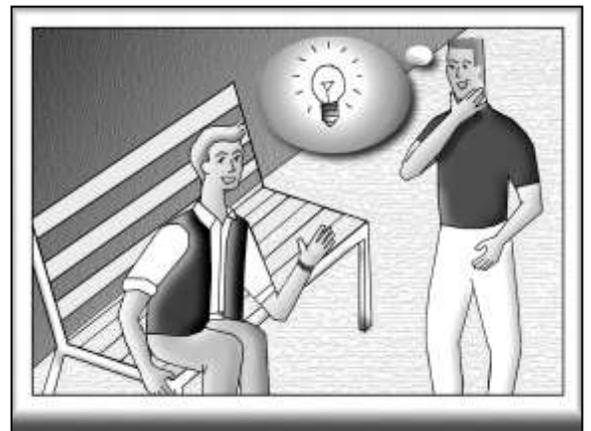
ALWAYS

NEVER



(S/ES)*

*** HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)**



EXAMPLES:

1. Linda always dances.
2. Bryan never dances.
3. The teacher always arrives on time.
4. Students never speak Spanish.
5. Sarita never arrives late to work.
6. We always talk a lot.
7. Women always go to the bathroom.
8. Men always watch sports on TV.

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

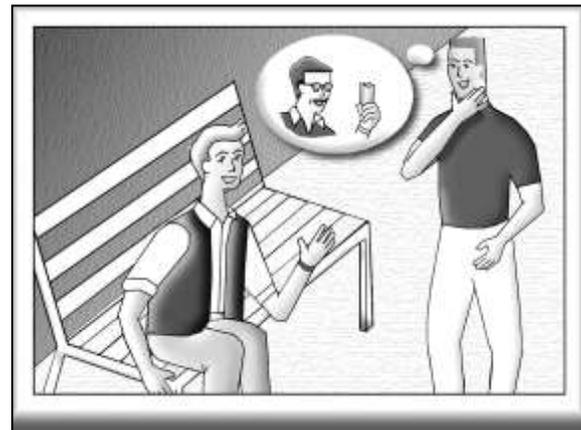
/ə'nlʌðər/
 /hæz/
 /daʊnt'wɜ:ri/
 /'ɔ:fən, -tən/
 /'pæsəz/
 /'prəbləm/
 /'tɪkɪts/
 /'ɛkstrə/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adj. One more, a different one.
 Verb in 3rd person. Possession for “He”, “She”, and “It”.
 Exp. “Don’t worry, be happy”.
 Frequency adverb. Frequently.
 Verb in 3rd person. Similar to tickets. You don’t pay for them.
 Noun. Same as in Spanish.
 Noun. Passes, but you have to pay for them.
 Adj. Additional.

STRUCTURE

(FREQUENCY)
 **OFTEN**  **(S/ES)***
 * HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)



EXAMPLES:

1. Jason often drinks beer.
2. Yara often goes to the movies.
3. We often participate in class.
4. Memo often rides his motorcycle.
5. Joel often plays computer games.
6. William often studies at night.
7. The Cowboys often win the games.
8. Martha often reads magazines.

SEGMENT 3

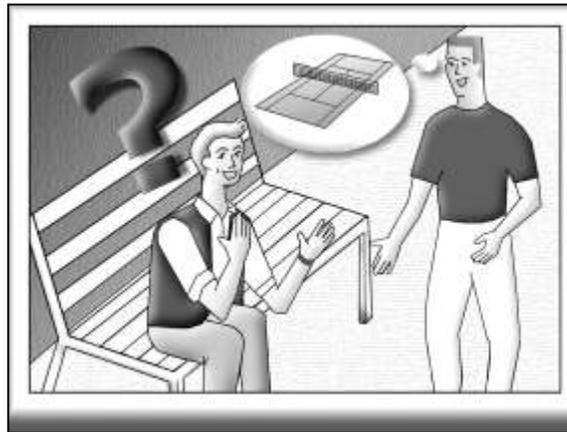
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

- /ˈhɜːrɪlɪp/
- /ɪnˈdætkeɪs/
- /ˈmʌndeɪ, -i/
- /ˈyʊːʒuəli/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

- Verb. To do something a bit faster.
- Exp. In a specific situation.
- Noun. First day of the week.
- Frequency adverb. Synonym of “Frequently”.



STRUCTURE

(FREQUENCY)



ALWAYS

USUALLY

OFTEN

SOMETIMES

NEVER



(S/ES)*

*** HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)**

EXAMPLES:

1. The sun always rises from the east.
2. My family and I usually go to the movies.
3. The president sometimes travels to other countries.
4. We never give homework.

LESSON 8 COMO HACER INVITACIONES FORMALES COMPLEMENT PRONOUNS

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/gou'dænsɪ/

/mi/

/'sprɪŋdæns/

/wɪl/

/wɪθ/

/wɒdyulaɪktu/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Verb. Same as to go to dance.

Pron. Similar to "I", but after the action.

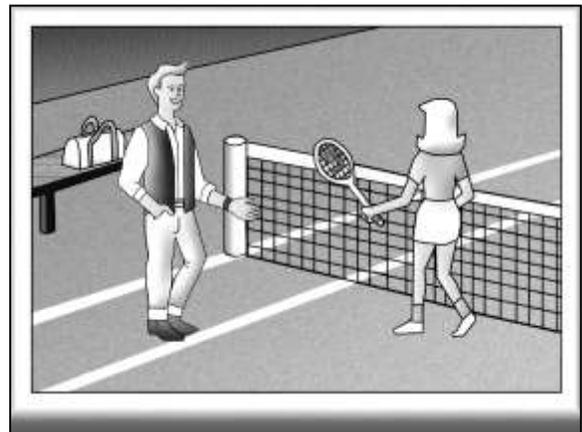
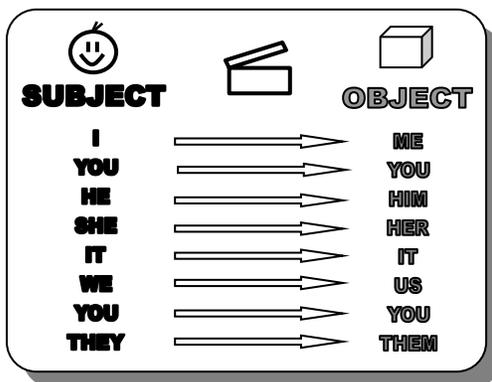
Noun. Party celebrated in spring.

Auxiliary for future actions.

Prep. "Coffee with milk".

Formal invitation.

SUBJECT / OBJECT PRONUONS



SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/dɪd/

/get/

/hɪm/

/ðeɪm/

/gouz/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Verb. Past of "Do" and "Does". (Also an auxiliary)

Verb. To obtain.

Pron. Synonym of "He", but as an object.

Pron. Synonym of "They", as complement.

Verb in 3rd person. I go; he or she goes.

EXAMPLES:

WOULD YOU LIKE { *to*  
 some  

YES, I WOULD
NO, I WOULDN'T. THANK YOU

1. Would you like to go to the movies with me?
Oh, yes, thank you. Are we leaving now?
Sure, let's go.
2. Where will Bryan go with Samantha?
He will go to the movies with her.
3. Who loves you?
_____ loves me.
4. Do you like hamburgers?
Yes, I like them very much
5. Who explains to you?
The teacher explains to us.

SEGMENT 3

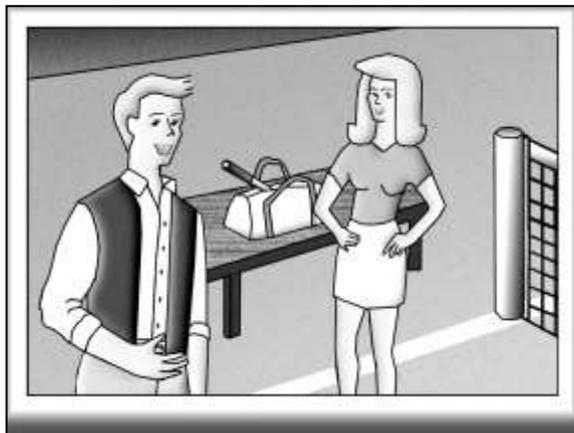
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

- /ˈfraɪdeɪ, -i/
- /pɪkʌp/
- /ˈdaʊntyu/
- /siyu/
- /ˈsevənˈθɜrti/
- /wɑnt/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

- Noun. The day before Saturday, we usually party on Fridays.
- Verb. Drop a pencil and pick it up. Also to go for a person.
- Confirmation for affirmative ideas in present.
- Synonym of "Good bye".
- Draw a clock with the time (7:30).
- Verb. Wish, desire. Dear Santa... I want...



STRUCTURE

_____ **+** _____, _____ **-** _____ **?**
IDEA , *CONFIRMATION*
_____ **-** _____, _____ **+** _____ **?**

EXAMPLES:

1. You study English, don't you?
Yes, I do. I'm studying at **PES**.
2. John and George speak French, don't they?
No, only John speaks French. George doesn't.
3. George plays football, doesn't he?
Yes, he does. He's an excellent tackle.
4. The pop star doesn't sing opera, does he?
5. We don't have to do homework, do we?

LESSON 9 PEDIR OPINIONES, PEDIR REFERENCIAS DE UNA PERSONA
CONTRAST "SIMPLE PRESENT" AND "PROGRESSIVE"

SEGMENT 1 and 2

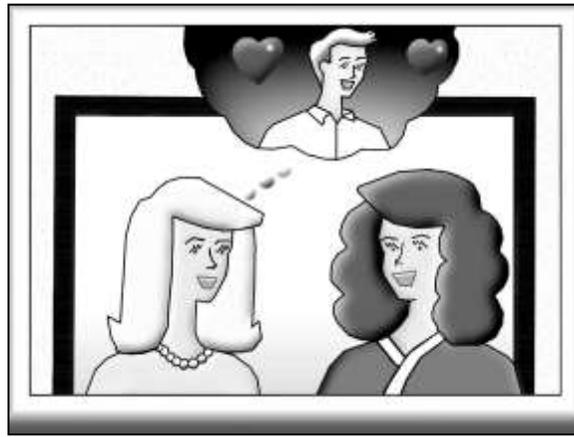
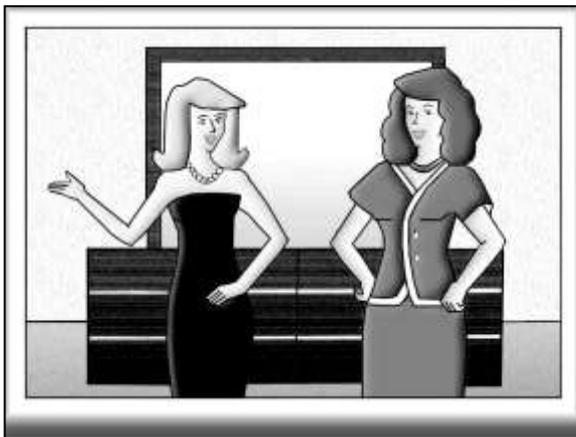
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

- /daʊnt/
- /dres/
- /haʊdʒuəlʊk/
- /ˈlʌkɪgəl/
- /ˈwʌndərfəl/
- /kʌmz/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

- "Do not". Auxiliary for simple present in negative form.
- Noun. Women wear dresses in formal occasions.
- Question for condition about your appearance.
- A person with good luck.
- Adj. Fantastic.
- Verb in 3rd person. Opposite of "Go". I come; she comes.



STRUCTURE

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
(In this moment)

vs.

SIMPLE PRESENTE
(Habitually)

(QW) AM ARE IS ☺ [] ING ?

(QW) DO DOES ☺ [S.F.] ?

✓ ☺ AM ARE IS [] ING

✓ ☺ [] (S/ES) HE SHE (ONLY) IT

X ☹ AM ARE NOT IS [] ING

X ☹ DON'T DOESN'T [S.F.]

EXAMPLES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Samantha's mother is in the kitchen.
She is making dinner.
She usually makes sandwiches for dinner.</p> <p>2. Alex is at the stadium.
He's running on the track.
He trains very hard every day because he is going to compete in the next Olympic Games.</p> | <p>3. The director is in his office.
He's working on the computer.
He usually works very hard.</p> <p>4. John and George are at the library.
They are studying. They are going to take an exam tomorrow.
They usually study together.</p> |
|--|---|

SEGMENT 3

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

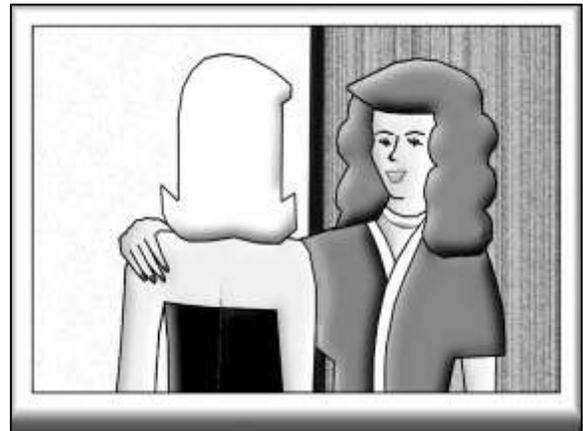
- /,ɪntrə'dʌs/
- /mɪt/
- /'swɪti/
- /wɑnt/
- /aɪl/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

- Verb. Action when you meet someone for the first time.
- Verb. "It's nice to meet you".
- Noun. Sweet, informal form to call someone you love.
- Verb. A desire. Dear Santa...I want...
- Contraction of "I will". It indicates a future action.

EXAMPLES:

1. Samantha's mother wants to meet Bryan.
She's worried about her daughter.
She's asking a lot of questions.
2. George wants to play professional football.
He's training very hard every day.
He's going to try out for "The New England Patriots" next year.



NOTES:

LESSON 10 HABLAR DE ACCIONES QUE TODAVÍA HACEMOS Y DE LAS QUE YA NO “STILL” VS. “ANYMORE”

SEGMENT 1



STRUCTURE



STILL



(S/ES)*

* **HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)**

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/ɔl'reɪdi/
/kʌmən/
/'fɔrməl/
/get/
/ɪm'pres/ and /ɪm'prest/
/sti:l/
/tʌks/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adv. Said when something's done before we expected.
Expression of incredulity.
Adj. Same as in Spanish.
Verb. To obtain.
Verb / Adj. Surprised! Act as if you were impressed.
Adv. Said when something continues happening.
Noun. Very elegant suit for a man to wear at weddings.

EXAMPLES:

- George still plays college football. He'll probably play in "The Patriots" next year.
- Bryan still misses his family. He writes to them every day.
- England still controls the Malvinas.
- The old actor still acts; and women still like him.
- Bryan still doesn't have a tux.
- We still don't know who killed President Kennedy.
- My grand father still plays the guitar.
- Some people still believe in astrology!

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

- /ˈɛnɪmɔː/
- /əˈprɪʃɪ,et/
- /həʊpsəʊ/
- /lɑːk/
- /ˈrɪli/
- /sʊt/
- /wɛr/
- /bɔːl/

EXPLANATION / EXAMPLES.

- Adv. Said when an action is not any longer done.
- Verb. To consider. To be thankful.
- To expect something you want happens.
- Verb. To enjoy. To be attracted by s.t. or s.o.
- Adv. "Seriously".
- Noun. Men wear suits. "Robert's", "Highlife", "Armani".
- Verb. To put something on like clothes or glasses.
- Noun. A party. The "Fraternity ball".



STRUCTURE

☹ DO DOES NOT S.F. ANYMORE

EXAMPLES:

1. John doesn't wear his tux anymore.
2. They don't manufacture VW Combi anymore.
3. They don't sell recorded cassettes anymore.
4. The teenager doesn't like cartoons anymore.
5. My grand father doesn't work anymore.
6. England doesn't rule in Hong Kong anymore.

LESSON 11 HABLAR DE OBLIGACIONES "HAVE TO"

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/hævtu/

/dʒɪm/

/teɪkɪt'ɪzi/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Action for obligation.

Noun. The place where you do exercise. "YMCA".

Exp. "Relax".



STRUCTURE


 { *HAVE TO*
HAS TO * 

* *HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)*

EXAMPLES:

1. We have to speak English all the time.
2. George has to eat a lot of proteins.
3. We have to pay taxes every month.
4. The government has to help the poor.
5. You have to speak English for graduating.
6. Parents have to educate their children.

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

- /br'kɔz/
- /hæstu/
- /nekst/
- /pri'per/
- /ʃeɪp/
- /waɪ/

EXPLANATION / EXERCISES

- Conjunction that expresses a reason for something.
- Action for obligation (3rd person).
- Adj. The following thing.
- Verb. "They prepare sandwiches for the picnic".
- Noun. Physical condition.
- Question word for reasons.

STRUCTURE

(QW) DO DOES 😊 HAVE TO S.F. ?

😊 { HAVE TO HAS TO * S.F. }
* HE, SHE, IT (ONLY)



EXAMPLES:

1. Why do you have to work?
Because I have to get experience.
2. What do you have to do today?
I have to make dinner.
3. Who has to open the door?
The receptionist has to.
4. Where do I have to pay the phone bill?
You have to pay it at the bank.
5. When do we have to take the exam?
We have to take it every end of the month.
6. How much do we have to pay for an exam?
You don't have to pay for an exam.

LESSON 12 OBLIGACIONES, PEDIR PERMISO Y ACCIONES EN FUTURO **"WILL", "WON'T", EXPRESSIONS WITH "COME"**

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/kʌmɪn/

/'mɪstər/

/'mɪsəz/

/'pɛərənts/

/'wʌndərfəl/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Enter. "Excuse me teacher, may I come in?"

Noun. A man. Used only with a name. "Mr. Smith".

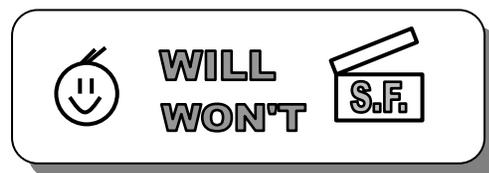
Noun. "Mister" is for men; "Mrs." is for married women.

Noun. Father and mother.

Adj. Extraordinary, excellent.



STRUCTURE



EXAMPLES:

1. Sammy will probably move to Denver.
2. John will graduate first in his class.
3. George will try to enter "The Patriots" next year.
4. Bryan will invite Sammy to dance.
5. The Olympic Games will be celebrated soon.
6. My family and I will go to the U.S.A. next month.
7. The Rock Star will organize a tour this year again.
8. The famous player won't play soccer again.

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARIO

PHONETIC BOARD

EXPLANATION / EXAMPLES

/kʌmbæk/

Idiom. To return home.

/hævfʌn/

To spend a good time. "Enjoy yourself".

/rɪ'tɜrn/

Verb. To come back.

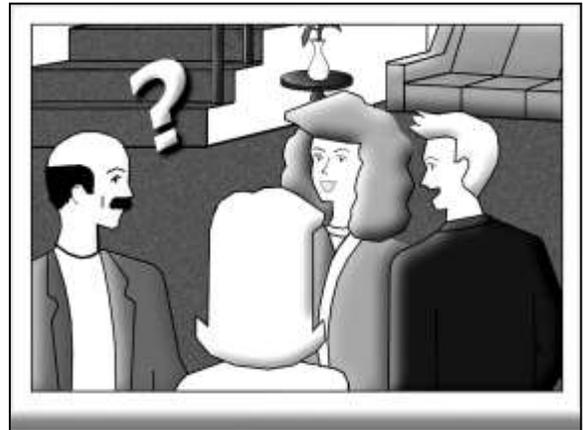
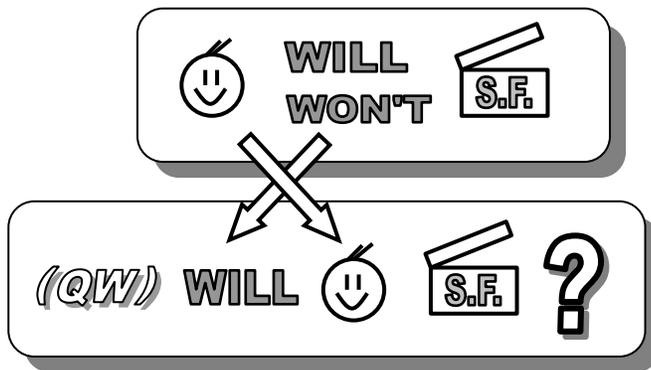
/wʌnt/

Negative form of the auxiliary "Will" (Future).

/sɜr/

Noun. Similar to "Mister". Used with no name. "Yes, sir!"

STRUCTURE:



EXAMPLES:

1. What time will Bryan and Samantha arrive?
They'll arrive before 1 o'clock.
2. What time will the class finish?
It will finish in about 30 minutes.
3. When will the Olympic Games be celebrated?
They will be celebrated soon.
4. How will you go back home today?
I will take the bus.
5. Where will we go?
We'll go dancing to "La Maraca".
6. Which movie will we see?
We'll see The Titanic again.

LESSON 13 EXPRESAR ACCIONES CONDICIONADAS
FIRST CONDITIONAL

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/duyumaɪnd/
 /aɪl/
 /oʊmaɪ/
 /tɪm/
 /seɪ'heləʊ/
 /wɒkə'raʊnd/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

"Is there any problem if...?"
 Contraction of "I will" (Future).
 Short for "Oh my God!"
 Noun. Dallas Cowboys, Chicago Bulls, etc.
 Verb. You say hello to your friends when you see them.
 Verb. To go and check the place.

STRUCTURE



EXAMPLES:

1. John and George won't go to the party.
2. We won't have classes tomorrow.
3. The President won't leave the country this month.
4. They won't raise taxes.
5. The meeting won't be tomorrow, it'll be on Monday.
6. The Rock Star won't give live concerts anymore.

SEGMENT 2

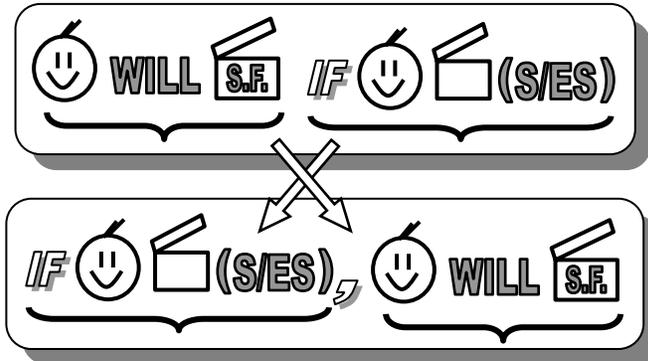
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

/drɪŋk/	Noun. A lemonade, a soda, are drinks.
/dud/	Noun. Slang. A man, or a guy.
/'dænsəz/	Verb in 3 rd person. Dance for "He", "She" and "It".
/get'æŋgri/	Verb. A negative reaction. To become furious.
/meɪ/	Auxiliary for permission.
/het/	Verb. Opposite of "Love".
/ɪf/	Conjunction for conditions.
/fɔr'getɪt/	Verb. Opposite of "Remember this". "It's not important".

STRUCTURE



EXAMPLES:

1. Bryan will get angry if Samantha dances with the quarterback of the team.
2. His father will punish him if he doesn't pass the exam.
3. I will go only if he lends me his car.
4. The situation will be worse if the government doesn't do anything.
5. If the pizza doesn't arrive in 5 minutes, it'll be free!
6. If it rains tonight, there will be a lot of traffic.
7. If I don't understand, the teacher will explain the lesson to me.
8. If I don't pay today, I will pay extra charge next Monday.

LESSON 14 EXPRESAR INDIGNACIÓN, HACER PREGUNTAS

INTERROGATIVE WORDS GROUP I

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/ˈdʒeləs/
/wʌtsðəˈmætər/
/waɪdɔʊntwi/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adj. Afraid of having a loved person taken away by another person. "Othello".
 "What's the problem?" "What happened?"
 Question for suggestions.

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/haʊˈɔfən/
/'lɪvɪŋ/
/ˌpɜrsəˈnælətɪz/
/teɪkɪtˈɪzi/
/'tɔkɪŋtu/
/wʌttaim/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Question word for frequency (Time).
 Verb. Going out. "Let's go. We are leaving now."
 Noun. Popular people.
 Expression said to relax someone.
 Verb. "Speaking with."
 Question word for the hour. "What time do you wake up?"



STRUCTURE**EXAMPLES SEGMENTS 1 and 2:**

1. What will I do now that I'm alone?
You can rent a movie.
2. Where did Samantha go?
I think she went to the library.
3. When does the time change every year?
It changes in May and October.
4. How did you come to school today? By car?
No, I came by bus.
5. What time does the class begin every day?
It begins at _____ o'clock.
6. How often do you and your family go out together?
We go out for lunch every Sunday.
7. Why didn't you come to class yesterday?
I came to class at another hour.
8. How many exams will you have this week?
I will have three exams this week.

LESSON 15 PEDIR DISCULPAS, HABLAR DEL PASADO

"WAS" / "WERE"

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

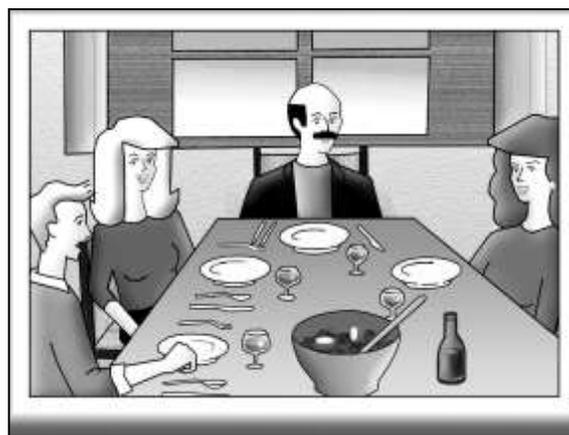
PHONETIC BOARD

/rʌd/
 /'særɪə'baʊt/
 /wʌz/
 /rɔŋ/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adj. Opposite of "Polite", Not Nice or educated.
 Exp. said when you feel bad about something.
 Verb to be in past. Past of "Is" and "Am".
 Adj. Opposite of "Right". Incorrect.

STRUCTURE:



EXAMPLES:

1. Bryan was a cute little boy when he was a child.
2. Samantha was a very quiet little girl.
3. John Lennon was a great composer and singer.
4. The Beatles were the best group of all time.
5. Pierre and Marie Curie were excellent scientists.
6. The Wright brothers were the first to fly a plane.

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/'tʃaɪl,hʊd/
 /'mɪstʃəvəs/
 /'kwɑɪt/
 /wɜr/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Noun. The period of time when you are a child.
 Adj. Hyperactive, like Bart Simpson.
 Adj. In this case, not mischievous.
 Verb to be in past. Past of "Are".

SEGMENT 3

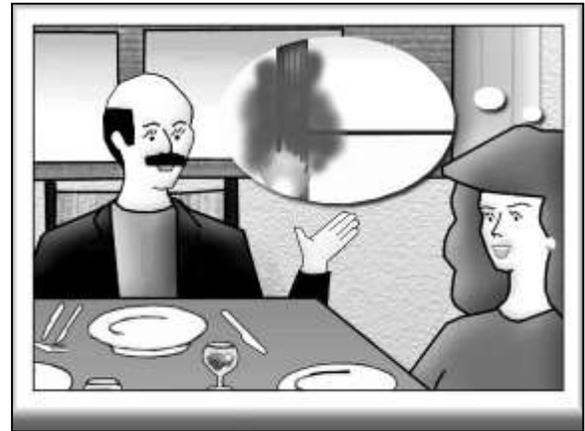
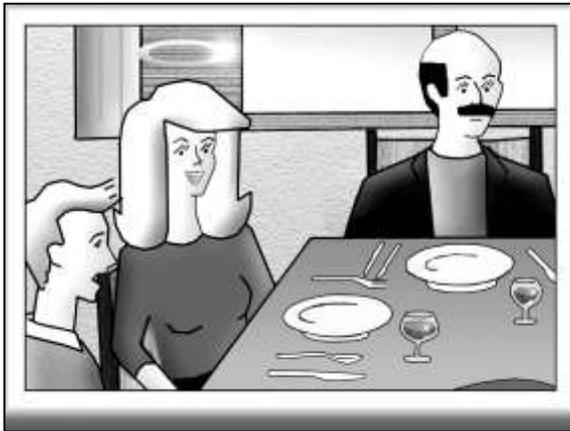
VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

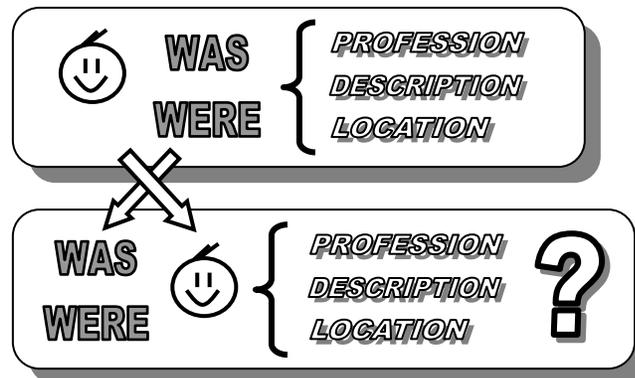
- /ˈæksədət/
- /əˈfreɪd/
- /bɜːnd/
- /'kɜːtnz/
- /houˈtel/
- /soʊ/
- /həˈwaɪi/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

- Noun. Same as in Spanish.
- Adj. Scared, it describes how you feel in horror movies.
- Verb in past. "If you play with fire you can get burned."
- Noun. Pieces of cloth that cover and decorate windows.
- Noun. "Holiday Inn", "Crown Plaza", "Double Tree".
- Adv. In this case, similar to "Very".
- Noun. A group of islands in the Pacific.



STRUCTURE



WAS ► I, HE, SHE & IT; **WERE** ► YOU, WE & THEY

EXAMPLES:

- 1. Were you a happy child?
Oh yes! I was very happy when I was a child.
- 2. Was the teacher mad yesterday?
No, he /she was just a little sick.
- 3. Was the exam difficult?
No, it wasn't. It was very easy.
- 4. Were you at home last night?
No, I wasn't. I was at a friend's house.

LESSON 16 HABLAR DE CÓMO ÉRAMOS

"WAS", "WERE", "WHAT?"

SEGMENTS 1 and 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

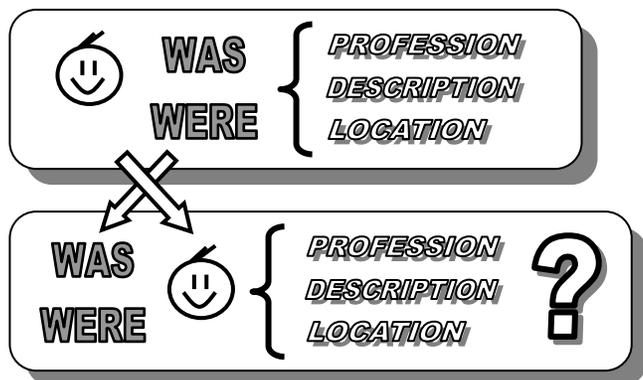
/kyut/
/'fɹekli/
/nais/
/plʌmp/
/smɑrt/
/gɜrl/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adj. Nice and beautiful, a baby is cute.
Adj. someone with small spots on the face. "Chilindrina".
Adj. Kind, friendly, pleasant.
Adj. Chubby, a little fat, not thin.
Adj. Intelligent.
Noun. A female child or a young woman.



STRUCTURE



EXAMPLES:

- Who was the best chess player in history?
J. Raúl Capablanca was the best chess player.
- Where were you this morning?
I was at a meeting with my boss.
- What was the program about?
It was about an interesting real case.
- Why were you late?
Because the traffic was terrible.

WAS ► I, HE, SHE & IT; **WERE** ► YOU, WE & THEY

LESSON 17 HABLAR DE LO QUE ESTUVIMOS HACIENDO UN DIA ANTERIOR

PAST PROGRESSIVE

SEGMENT 1

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

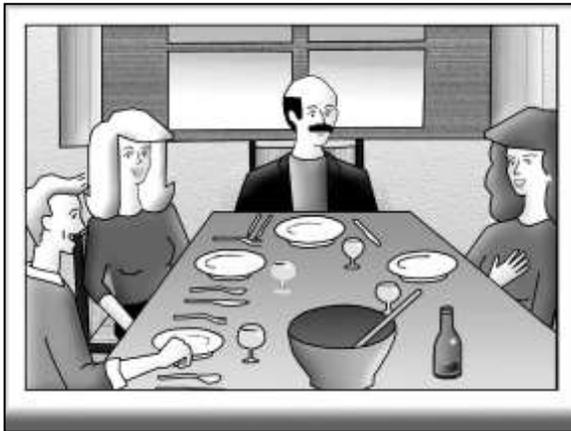
/mæm/
/ɪtwʌzmaɪ'pleɪzər/
/ðə'mu:vɪz/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Noun. Short form of "Madame".

Polite answer to "Nice to meet you", or "It's a pleasure".

Noun. The cinema. "Cinemark", "Cinemex", etc.



EXAMPLES:

- Well, Sir. I have to go now; Dr. Jones is waiting for us.
Don't worry; it was a pleasure talking to you.
It was my pleasure, Mr. Bush.
- Honey, this is Dr. Jones, my boss.
Oh! It's a pleasure, Dr. Jones.
It is my pleasure, ma'am!

SEGMENT 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/'hævnɪəgʊdtɑɪm/
/'hævnɪjɪlɑntɪ/
/leɪt/
/'mʌðərɪnɪɔ/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Verb. Having fun with s.o. or s.t., enjoy. (Continuous)

Verb. To eat in "Continuous" form.

Adj. Not early.

Noun. The mother of your wife or husband.

SEGMENT 3

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/mæd/

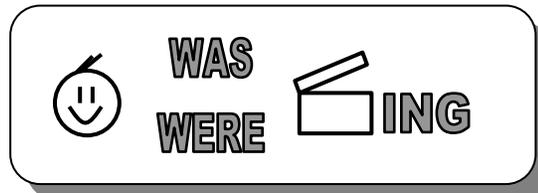
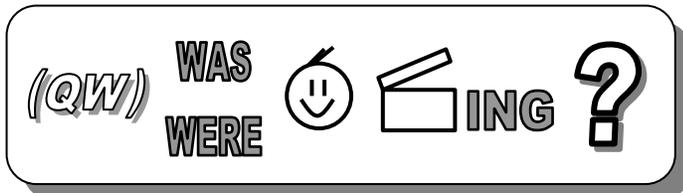
/ˈweɪtɪŋ/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

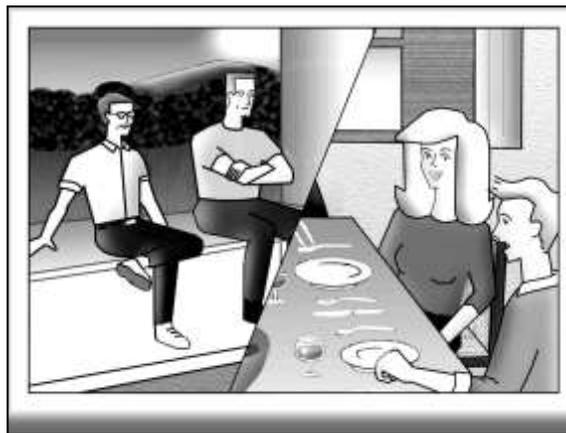
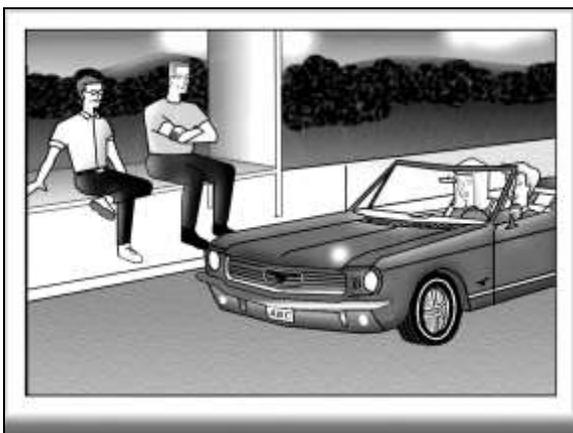
Adj. Angry.

Verb. "Wait" in continuous form. (Act looking at your watch)

STRUCTURE



WAS ► I, HE, SHE & IT; WERE ► YOU, WE & THEY



EXAMPLES:

1. Where were Bryan and Samantha?
They were talking to Samantha's mother.
2. Were John and George waiting for a long time?
No, they were not. They only waited for 5 minutes.
3. Was it raining very hard last night?
Yes, everybody was running to cover from the rain.
4. Who was playing a saxophone last night?
Their neighbor was practicing for his concert.
5. What were you doing when the 1985 earthquake began?
I was still sleeping when it happened.
6. Who was participating a lot last class?
Everybody was participating. We're the best group at *PES*.

LESSON 18 COMPRAR BOLETOS PARA UNA PELÍCULA

“HOW MUCH IS IT FOR?”

SEGMENT 1 and 2

VOCABULARY

PHONETIC BOARD

/ˈfɑːməli/

/gattʊ/

/ˈhɜːrɪlɪp/

EXPLANATION OR DEFINITION

Adv. At last, in the end.

Verb in part. Arrived.

Idiom. Said when we want something done faster.

/ˈdɒlərz/

Noun. American money.

/hɪrɪjuər/

Expression said when you hand in something.

/haʊmʌtʃɪzɪtʃər/

Question about the price of something.

/meɪ/

Auxiliary for asking for permission.

/pɜːˈpɜːsən/

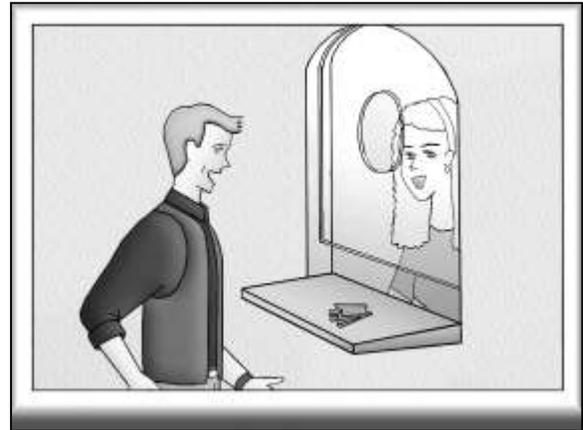
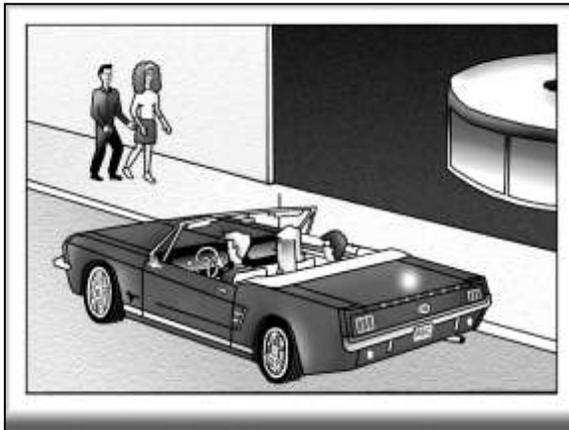
Each person.

/ˈtəʊt/

Noun. Same as in Spanish.

/soʊ/

Connector for consequences.



EXAMPLE:

George: We finally got to the stadium.

John: I hope we're on time.

Bryan: Hurry up, let's get the tickets.

Bryan: May I have three tickets, please.

Attendant: Here you are!

Bryan: Thank you. How much is it for the tickets?

Attendant: It's six dollars per person.

So, the total is eighteen dollars.

LEVEL TWO LIST OF VERBS

(QW) **DO**
DOES 😊 🎬 ?

DOES → *HE, SHE, IT*

NO, 😞 **DON'T**
DOESN'T 🎬

YES, 😊 🎬 **(S/ES)**

/ s / pronunciation**SIMPLE PRESENT**

1. Ask (s)	/æskz/	23. Jump (s)	/dʒʌmpz/	45. Shout (s)	/ʃaʊt/
2. Beat (s)	/bi:t/	24. Keep (s)	/ki:p/	46. Shrink (s)	/ʃrɪŋks/
3. Break (s)	/breɪks/	25. Kick (s)	/kɪks/	47. Sink (s)	/sɪŋks/
4. Celebrate (s)	/sələˈbreɪt/	26. Knock (s)	/nɒks/	48. Sit (s)	/sɪt/
5. Complete (s)	/kəmˈpli:t/	27. Laugh (s)	/læf/	49. Skate (s)	/skeɪt/
6. Cook (s)	/kʊk/	28. Let (s)	/let/	50. Sleep (s)	/sli:p/
7. Correct (s)	/kəˈrekt/	29. Like (s)	/laɪk/	51. Speak (s)	/spi:k/
8. Cost (s)	/kɒst/	30. Look (s)	/lʊk/	52. Start (s)	/stɑ:t/
9. Create (s)	/kriˈeɪt/	31. Make (s)	/meɪk/	53. Stop (s)	/stɒp/
10. Cut (s)	/kʌt/	32. Meet (s)	/mi:t/	54. Take (s)	/teɪk/
11. Direct (s)	/dɪˈrekt/	33. Operate (s)	/ˈɒpəˈreɪt/	55. Talk (s)	/tɔ:k/
12. Drink (s)	/drɪŋks/	34. Paint (s)	/peɪnt/	56. Think (s)	/θɪŋk/
13. Eat (s)	/i:t/	35. Park (s)	/pɑ:k/	57. Translate (s)	/ˈtrænzˌleɪt/
14. Fight (s)	/faɪt/	36. Permit (s)	/pəˈmɪt/	58. Type (s)	/taɪp/
15. Forget (s)	/fərˈɡet/	37. Plant (s)	/plænt/	59. Visit (s)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
16. Get (s)	/ɡet/	38. Print (s)	/prɪnt/	60. Wait (s)	/weɪt/
17. Help (s)	/helps/	39. Protect (s)	/prəˈtekt/	61. Wake (s)	/weɪk/
18. Hit (s)	/hɪt/	40. Put (s)	/pʊt/	62. Walk (s)	/wɔ:k/
19. Hunt (s)	/hʌnt/	41. Rent (s)	/rent/	63. Want (s)	/wɒnt/
20. Hurt (s)	/hɜ:t/	42. Repeat (s)	/riˈpi:t/	64. Work (s)	/wɜ:ks/
21. Invent (s)	/ɪnˈvent/	43. Set (s)	/set/	65. Write (s)	/raɪt/
22. Invite (s)	/ɪnˈvaɪt/	44. Shake (s)	/ʃeɪk/		

/ z / pronunciation

66. Answer (s)	/ˈænsərz/	102. Grow (s)	/grouz/	138. Return (s)	/rɪˈtɜrnz/
67. Arrive (s)	/əraɪvz/	103. Hang (s)	/hæŋz/	139. Review (s)	/rəˈvju:z/
68. Become (s)	/bɪˈkʌmz/	104. Have (has)	/hæv/ and /hæz/	140. Ride (s)	/raɪdz/
69. Begin (s)	/bɪˈɡɪnz/	105. Hear (s)	/hɪrz/	141. Run (s)	/rʌnz/
70. Believe (s)	/bɪˈli:vz/	106. Hold (s)	/houldz/	142. Sail (s)	/seɪlz/
71. Blow (s)	/blouz/	107. Hug (s)	/hʌgz/	143. Satisfy (-fies)	/ˈsætɪsfaɪz/
72. Borrow (s)	/ˈbɒrouz, ˈbɔ-/	108. Imagine (s)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnz/	144. Save (s)	/seɪvz/
73. Bring (s)	/brɪŋz/	109. Improve (s)	/ɪmˈpru:vz/	145. Say (s)	/seɪ/ and /sez/
74. Build (s)	/bɪldz/	110. Iron (s)	/aɪərnz/	146. See (s)	/siz/
75. Burn (s)	/bɜrnz/	111. Kill (s)	/kɪlz/	147. Sell (s)	/selz/
76. Buy (s)	/baɪz/	112. Know (s)	/nouz/	148. Send (s)	/sendz/
77. Call (s)	/kɔlz/	113. Lay (s)	/leɪz/	149. Serve (s)	/sɜrvz/
78. Clean (s)	/kli:nz/	114. Lead (s)	/li:dz/	150. Sew (s)	/souz/
79. Climb (s)	/klaɪmz/	115. Learn (s)	/lɜrnz/	151. Shine (s)	/ʃaɪnz/
80. Come (s)	/kʌmz/	116. Leave (s)	/li:vz/	152. Sign (s)	/saɪnz/
81. Copy (-pies)	/ˈkɒpɪz/	117. Lend (s)	/lendz/	153. Sing (s)	/sɪŋz/
82. Cry (cries)	/kraɪz/	118. Lie (s)	/laɪz/	154. Smell (s)	/smelz/
83. Decide (s)	/dɪˈsaɪdz/	119. Listen (s)	/ˈlɪsənz/	155. Smile (s)	/smaɪlz/
84. Describe (s)	/dɪˈskraɪbz/	120. Live (s)	/li:vz/	156. Snow (s)	/snouz/
85. Destroy (s)	/dɪˈstrɔɪz/	121. Love (s)	/lʌvz/	157. Spend (s)	/spendz/
86. Dig (s)	/dɪgz/	122. Mean (s)	/mi:nz/	158. Stand (s)	/stændz/
87. Disappear (s)	/ˌdɪsəˈpɪəz/	123. Move (s)	/mu:vz/	159. Stay (s)	/steɪz/
88. Discover (s)	/dɪˈskʌvərz/	124. Need (s)	/ni:dz/	160. Steal (s)	/sti:lz/
89. Do (es)	/du/ and /dʌz/	125. Offer (s)	/ˈɒfərz/	161. Study (-dies)	/ˈstʌdɪz/
90. Dream (s)	/dri:mz/	126. Open (s)	/ˈoʊpənz/	162. Suffer (s)	/ˈsʌfərz/
91. Drive (s)	/draɪvz/	127. Order (s)	/ˈɔ:dərz/	163. Swim (s)	/swɪmz/
92. Dry (dries)	/draɪz/	128. Pay (s)	/peɪz/	164. Tear (s)	/teəz/
93. Enjoy (s)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪz/	129. Play (s)	/pleɪz/	165. Tell (s)	/telz/
94. Explain (s)	/ɪkˈspleɪnz/	130. Pray (s)	/preɪz/	166. Throw (s)	/θrouz/
95. Fall (s)	/fɔlz/	131. Prefer (s)	/prɪˈfɜrz/	167. Travel (s)	/ˈtrævəlz/
96. Feed (s)	/fi:dz/	132. Prepare (s)	/prɪˈpeəz/	168. Try (-ies)	/traɪz/
97. Feel (s)	/fi:lz/	133. Rain (s)	/reɪnz/	169. Turn (s)	/tɜrnz/
98. Find (s)	/faɪndz/	134. Read (s)	/ri:dz/	170. Understand (s)	/ˌʌndərˈstændz/
99. Fly (flies)	/flaɪz/	135. Receive (s)	/rɪˈsi:vz/	171. Wear (s)	/weəz/
100. Give (s)	/ɡɪvz/	136. Remember (s)	/rɪˈmembərz/	172. Win (s)	/wɪnz/
101. Go (goes)	/ɡouz/	137. Repair (s)	/rəˈpeəz/		

/ əz / pronunciation

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|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 173. Catch (es) /'kætʃəz/ | 181. Fix (es) /'fiksəz/ | 189. Push (es) /'puʃəz/ |
| 174. Change (s) /'tʃeɪndʒəz/ | 182. Freeze (s) /'friːzəz/ | 190. Recognize (s) /'rekəg,naɪzəz/ |
| 175. Close (s) /'kləʊzəz/ | 183. Kiss (es) /'kɪsəz/ | 191. Rise (s) /'raɪzəz/ |
| 176. Choose (s) /'tʃuːzəz/ | 184. Lose (s) /'luːzəz/ | 192. Teach (es) /'tiːtʃəz/ |
| 177. Dance (s) /'dɑːnsəz/ | 185. Notice (s) /'nəʊtɪsəz/ | 193. Touch (es) /'tʌtʃəz/ |
| 178. Dress (es) /'dresəz/ | 186. Organize (s) /'ɔːgə,naɪzəz/ | 194. Wash (es) /'wɒʃəz/ |
| 179. Erase (s) /ɪ'reɪsəz/ | 187. Pass (es) /'pæsəz/ | 195. Watch /'wɒtʃəz/ |
| 180. Finish (es) /'fɪnɪʃəz/ | 188. Practice (s) /'præktɪsəz/ | |

