



CONTENIDO TEMATICO INGLES V

Unidad XXXIII – XL

Módulo 1 al 16

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Opposites

Exercises

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Exercises

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Special Difficulties 1

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Exercises



VOCABULARY

APPENDIX

A

Accuracy- preciso/
exacto
Amazed- asombrado
At the rate of-en
promedio, a razón de
Approach-aproximarse
Achievement-logro,
éxito
Available- libre,
disponible
Aid-ayuda
aroused-levantar,
despertar
alleged- presunto
amid- entre, en medio
de
alloy- aleación
achieved- alcance,
logro, realizar

B

Breakdown-derribar/
vencer
Breeding- criar,
cultivar, alimentar
Breathtaking-
asombroso
Boast- alarde, disfrutar
de
Bank- banco
Bridge- Puente

C

Capital-Capital
Carry on- llevar acabo
Craving-anhelo
Clay- arcilla
Comply- cumplir
Citizens ciudadanos
Chat-charla
Companions-
compañeros

D

downward-
descendente

Dates back-datar
Definitely-
definitivamente
Danger-peligro
Doubt-duda
Drop-dejar caer
/disminuir
Dread
/ terrible
Devices- mecanismos
Depths- profundidades
Drawbacks-
desventajas
Development-
desarrollo
Dwellings- moradas
Dosage- dosis
Data- dato
Desolate- desolado
Display-visualización
Duration- duración
Drought- sequía

E

Environment- medio
ambiente/ entorno
Energetic-energético
/activo
Evenly- Iguualmente
Emergency-
emergencia
Eventually-
eventualmente
Eardrums-tímpano
Endure-soportar,
aguantar
Exchange- intercambio
Endeavored- esfuerzo
Ecological- ecológico
Environment Medio
ambiente
Ease-demostrar
Execute- ejecutar
Encounter- encuentro
Extra-terrestrial- Extra
terrestre
Edict- edicto
Endowed- dotado

F

Farmland- granja/tierra
Feature-
característica/rasgo
Foal-potro
Foes- enemigos
Functional-funcional
foundry-fundición
feed- alimentar
Figure out-figurarse
Flowerbed-arriate
Fabulous-fabuloso
Familiar- familiar
Footstep- Paso, pisada
Faithful- fiel
Field- campo

G

Gypsum- mineral
compuesto
Ground- suelo, tierra
Goal- objetivo
gin- limpiadora
get to -fastidiar,
molestar
Guild- Gremio
Gate- puerta, entrada,
taquilla

H

Headstone-lápida
Huge-enorme
handmade- Hecho a
mano
harness- aprovechar
hardship- Privaciones,
renunciar
hoot- sonar, grito
huge- enorme
Home-building-
contracción
Haul- arrastrar, jalar

I

Instructions-
instrucciones
Icicles- carámbano
Ivory-de color marfil
ill- enfermo



inventory -Inventario,
existencias

Inherit- heredar

L

Load-carga

Lethal- Letal, mortífero

litter basura

Leisure- ocio, tiempo
libre

Likely- Probable,
indicado

Laid out-trazar, diseñar

Lodger- casa, porteria

M

Mild-suave/leve

Mankind-humanidad

Mermaid- sirena

Monitoring- controlar

measurements-

medida

meridian- meridiano

Method-método

N

Network- cadena.

Conectar a la red

Nearly- cercano, cerca

O

Output-producción

/rendimiento

Occasionally- de vez
en cuando

Ornate- recargado

occurrence- ocurrencia

P

Principal-principal/
director

pile -montón, pila

Paces-pasos

Path- sendero, camino

Performance-

Realización, ejecución

Pace- paso

Pollutant-contaminante

Predecessor-

antecesor

Perpective-

perspectiva

pleintiful- pleno

Provide- proporcionar,
proveer

Q

Quadrant- cuadrante

R

Rebuild-reconstruir

Risked-arriesgado

Rattle-desconcertar

Resources- recursos

run the risk- correr el
riesgo

Reality- realidad

Reject- derecho,
rechazar

S

Science-fiction-ciencia
ficción

Steeple- torre de
iglesia

Skilled-hábil

Skill- habilidad

Stallion-semental

Shale- roca caliza

seep-filtrar

Safe-seguro

Slight-ligero/

superficial

Set up- poner, montar,

Sight- vista

Spacecraft-nave

espacial

Shuttle-puente aéreo

Settlements- acuerdos

Source- fuente, origen

Subjugate- subyugar

Streams- rio, corriente

Stagnation -

estancamiento

Sightings vistas

Stable- estable

Suitable- adecuado

Speedometer-

velocimetro

spread- repartir

suffice- Bastar,
suficiente

Store- tienda

Soil-tierra, suelo

Submerged-

sumergido

Surpasses- superar,

sobrepasar

T

Tecique-técnica

Tiny- Diminutivo,

pequeño

Throughout- a lo largo

de

Tracked- rastrear,

seguir la trayectoria

Through- a través de

Threats- amenaza

Thickness- espesor

Tuition-colegiatura

Theory- teoría

U

Unmarked-sin marca/

ileso

Underground- metro

subterráneo

Unkeep-

mantenimiento

V

Versatile- versátil

Vision-visión

vessel -vasija

Vacuum-vacio

W

Wiped out-borrar/

aniquilar

Wool- lana

Waste- desperdiciar

wear- usar

Wave- ondear- ondular



VOCABULARY

Exercises

Observe the image and underline the correct answer



1. - On the _____ marking his grave, L` Enfant is honoured as Architect of the city of Washington, D.C

- a) capital b) headstone c) farmland d) feature



2.-L`enfant studied the principal _____ cities of Europe before he planned the city.

- a) headstone b) feature c) capital d) farmland



3.-The _____ of a slum is difficult to improve.

- a) output b) science-fiction c)instructions d)environment



4.-A company's survival depends on its selling its _____

- a) output b) science-fiction c)instructions d)environment



5.-George Orwell wrote _____ that many people fear will come true.

- a) technique b) energetic c) science-fiction d)breakdown



12.- They had been friends for a long time but they are now bitter _____



- a) danger b) ill c) foes d) doubt

13.-The man was gravely _____ with pneumonia.



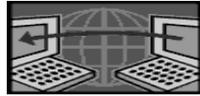
- a) slight b) dreaded c) risked d) ill

14.-We followed the narrow _____ that went from the school house to the baseball field.



- a) ground b) device c) depth d) path

15.-A complete _____ carries electricity to every town in the area.



- a) through b) network c) sight d) device

16.-The first _____ to land on the Moon was the Apollo XI.



- a) versatile b) mankind c) spacecraft d) approach

17.-Whenever a motorcycle goes by at full speed, I feel my bursting.



- a) eardrums b) drawbacks c) mankind d) shuttle



18.-Do you agree with his_____ ?

- a) available b) theory c) goal d) development



19.-Cups, bowls, pots, and jugs are different kinds of _____

- a) inventory b) foundry c) harness d) vessels



20.-A _____ is where metals are melted.

- a) vacuum b) settlement c) clay d) foundry



21.-How many animals do you have to _____ ?

- a) handmade b) feed c) dwelled d) exchange



22.-Synthetic fibres have, for the most part, replaced _____

- a) source b) wool c) handmade d) resources



23.-We`ll have to close our store for _____ on December 31 st.

- a) source b) resources c) inventory d) vacuum



24. - Your place of residence is your _____.

- a) settlement b) gin c) harness d) dwelling



25.-She hasn't taken her daily _____ of medicine

- a) dosage b) stream c) waste d) litter



26.-Dogs don' t _____ but owls do

- a) environment b) data c) comply d)hoot



27.- _____ left at a picnic site is due to either indifference or ignorance

- a) stream b) litter c) ecology d)citizen



28. - The _____ close to the wall is full of climbing geraniums.

- a) predecessor b)chat c) leisure d) flowerbed



29.-This place looked _____



- a)desolate b) aroused c)fabulous d)desolated

30.-The _____ of television was the radio



- a) display b) predecessor c) chat d) flowerbed

31.-I`m sorry I`m late, but I stopped for a friendly _____ with Mary.



- a)display b)ease c) figure out d) chat

32.-A dog is man`s best and most _____ friend.



- a) familiar b)mermaid c)reject d) faithful

33.-Have you ever made any _____ of UFOs?



- a)suitable b) stable c) sightings d) huge

34.-A _____ measures velocity in kilometres per hour.



- a)alleged b) plentiful c)likely d) speedometer



35.-Water and sound move by _____ action.

- a)quadrant b) amid c) wave d) suffice

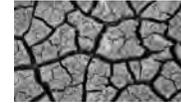
36.-The beavers _____ the ape and the monkey in the way it organizes its activities



- a) submerged b)endowed c)surpasses d)inherit

37.-Beavers dams hold water during the season _____

- a) drought b)method c)store d)threats



38.-Did Desmond _____ all that money from his father or his mother

- a)lodger b)endowed c)inherit d)surpasses



39.-The old _____ near our country house was swept away by the floods

- a)bridge b) underground c)gate d)bark



40.-I heard someone coming in through the _____

- a)thickness b)gate c)upkeep d)underground





PANEL DE RESPUESTAS

1-b	11-a	21-b	31-d
2-c	12-c	22-b	32-d
3-d	13- d	23- c	33-c
4-a	14-d	24-d	34-d
5-c	15 b	25-a	35- c
6-d	16-c	26-d	36-c
7-c	17-a	27- b	37- a
8-c	18 b	28-d	38-c
9-b	19-d	29- a	39- a
10-a	20- d	30- b	40-b



rich
rico

poor
pobre

real
real

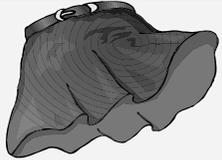
unreal
irreal

elementary
básico

advanced
avanzado

perfect
perfecto

Imperfect
imperfecto



short
corto



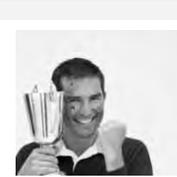
long
largo



marked
marcado



unmarked
sin marca/ ileso



success
éxito



failure
fracaso



largest
más grande



smallest
más pequeño



skilled
experto



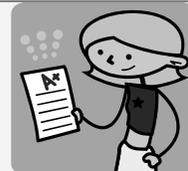
unskilled
inexperto



pretty
bonita



ugly
fea



right
correcto



wrong
incorrecto



generous
generoso



stingy
tacaño



honor
honor



dishonor
deshonor



Strong-minded
independiente



Weak-minded
dependiente



possible
posible



impossible
imposible



increase
aumento



Decrease
disminución



 <p>limited limitado</p>	 <p>unlimited ilimitado</p>	 <p>efficient eficiente</p>	 <p>inefficient ineficiente</p>	 <p>forward hacia delante</p>	 <p>backward hacia atrás</p>	 <p>advantages ventajas</p>	 <p>disadvantages desventajas</p>
 <p>probable probable</p>	 <p>improbable improbable</p>	 <p>comfortable cómodo</p>	 <p>uncomfortable incómodo</p>	 <p>Interior interior</p>	 <p>Exterior exterior</p>	 <p>Huge grande</p>	 <p>Tiny diminuto</p>
 <p>Buy comprar</p>	 <p>Sell vender</p>	 <p>deliver dar, entregar</p>	 <p>Bring recibir</p>	 <p>Credit crédito</p>	 <p>Cash contado</p>	 <p>Sabe - ahorrar</p>	 <p>Squander despilfarrar</p>



Atractive
atractivo



Unattractive
poco atractivo



Carefully
cuidadosamente



carelessly
descuidadamente



Foreign
extrajero



Native
nativo



Real
real



False
falso



teach
enseñar



learn
aprender



Modern
moderno



old-fashioned
pasado de moda



Necessary
necesario



Unnecessary
innecesario



Religious
religioso



Unreligious
ateo



rainy
lluvioso



sunny
soleado



reasonable
razonable



unreasonable
irrazonable



permanent
permanente



changeable
cambiable

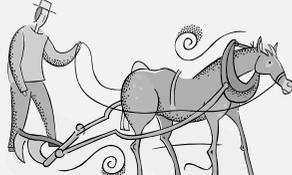


active
activo



passive
pasivo



 <p>Chanda suga</p> <p>deep profundo</p>	 <p>shallow superficial</p>	 <p>haul jalar</p>	 <p>push empujar</p>	 <p>swiftly rápidamente</p>	 <p>slowly lentamente</p>	 <p>a few poco</p>	 <p>a lot mucho</p>
 <p>straight derecho</p>	 <p>twisted torcido</p>	 <p>rival enemigo</p>	 <p>friend amigo</p>	 <p>building construcción</p>	 <p>destroying destrucción</p>	 <p>aboveground sobre el suelo</p>	 <p>underground subterráneo</p>
 <p>known conocido</p>	 <p>unknown desconocido</p>	 <p>excess exceso</p>	 <p>moderation moderación</p>	 <p>nearby cercano</p>	 <p>far away lejano</p>	<p>Capable capaz</p>	<p>Incapable incapaz</p>



Más palabras opuestas

important importante	unimportant sin importancia	Hard Difícil	Easy Fácil	Familiar Conocido	Unfamiliar Desconocido	Following siguiente	Preceding precedente
Available Disponible	Unavailable Poco disponible	Accepted aceptado	Rejected rechazado	profit ganancia	loss perdida	advantage ventaja	disadvantage desventaja
appearance aparición	disappearance desaparición	Fit apto	Unfit No apto	Máximum máximo	Mínimum mínimo	Identified identificado	Unidentified No identificado
Determined determinado	Undetermined indeterminado	Important importante	Unimportant Sin importancia	Native nativo	non-native extranjero	definite definido	indefinite indefinido
questionable cuestionable	unquestionable incuestionable	Convenient conveniente	Inconvenient inconveniente	everything todo	nothing nada	accurate preciso	Inaccurate impreciso



Exercises

Underline the correct answer

- 1.-It is almost possible/ impossible that anything like this could happen! It's unbelievable!
- 2.-She`s so generous/stingy that I bet you can't get her to buy you a coke.
- 3.-The play was a complete success/ failure. Everyone was telling every body else how good it was.
- 4.-You are perfectly right/ wrong. I guess I didn't know what I was talking about.
- 5.-You`d better buy yourself another watch. Yours is so accurate/ inaccurate you're always late.
- 6.-This is an elementary/advanced course. It is not for beginners.
- 7.-You have a perfect/imperfect right to say so. After all, he deserves it.
- 8.-Sue`s got the largest/smallest piece of cake. Mine is about half as big as hers.
- 9.-The fire destroyed nothing/everything. Not a piece of furniture was left.
- 10.-He is capable/ incapable of making a mistake. At least, he says so. He thinks so much of himself
- 11.-The interior / exterior was beautifully decorated with modernistic furniture
- 12.-Mr. Brown works show the maximum/minimum of his capability
- 13.-A native/ non native doesn't easily acquire the usage of American idioms.
- 14.-He was determined/ undetermined to do the job to the best of his ability.
- 15.-It is a huge/tiny apartment with only one bedroom.
- 16.-Whether he has money or not is important/ unimportant; he is an excellent boy.
- 17.-The identified/unidentified body lay in the hospital morgue for days.
- 18.-He is fit/unfit for the position. We need a more mature man
- 19.-His plan was accepted/ rejected, and, to top it all, he got a raise
- 20.-I`m sorry, but that medicine you're looking for is available/unavailable.
- 21.-Life has been hard/easy for him; he started working at the age of fourteen.



- 22.-He is familiar/ unfamiliar with the problem. He knows all about it.
- 23.-Her husband is a religious/ unreligious man. He never goes to church with her.
- 24.-Her string of pearls must be real/ false. It cost a small fortune.
- 25.-Miss Carroll is going to teach/ learn psychology next year. She will be my teacher.
- 26.-My grandmother for her age, is a woman with a modern/ old- fashioned outlook on life.
- 27.-There`s no movie following/ preceding the ten o`clock one. The box office is closed.
- 28.-It was quite necessary/ unnecessary for you to call the doctor; the baby is well now.
- 29.-He is going to buy/sell his old house
- 30.-Supermarkets sell strictly on a credit/ cash basis.
- 31.-Will you see that it is delivered/ brought to this address?
- 32.-Her appearance/ disappearance was reported to the police.
- 33.-You are at an advantage/disadvantage; he's better prepared than you.
- 34.-He saved/ squandered all the money he inherited. Now he has to work to make a living.
- 35.-I made a good profit/loss when I sold my car.
- 36.-He was driving carefully/ carelessly and couldn't control the car.
- 37.-It isn't a very attractive/unattractive offer, is it?
- 38.-Would you like to visit some foreign/ native countries this summer?



Panel de respuestas

1-b	11-a	21-a	31.-a
2-b	12-a	22-a	32.-b
3-a	13-b	23-b	33.-b
4-b	14-a	24-a	34.-b
5-b	15-b	25-b	35.-a
6-b	16-a	26-b	36.-b
7-a	17-b	27-a	37.-a
8-b	18-a	28-a	38.-a
9-b	19-a	29-b	
10-b	20-b	30-b	



Derivations of the words with the prefixes

Prefixes im-, dis-, mis-

To give a negative or opposite meaning to the word The prefixes		
im	dis	mis
Im material inmaterial	Dis appear desaparecer	Mis chief Travesura, malicia
Imp assive impasible	Dis agree desacuerdo	Mis givings Recelo, duda

Prefixes 'un', 'in' or 'il'

To give a negative meaning to an adjective The prefixes		
un	in	il
un usual poco	in convenient inconveniente	ill iterate analfabeto
un natural antinatural	in ability inhabilidad	il logical ilógico
un emotional indiferente	in curable incurable	il legal ilegal
un reliable informal	in appropriate inapropiado	il legible ilegible
un defeated invicto		



Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-My lawyer said the question was _____ material and irrelevant.

- a) im b) dis c) mis d) il

2.-That wouldn't be the solution. I definitely _____ agree with you.

- a) im b)dis c)mis d)un

3.-I still have my _____ givings. I just can't make up my mind.

- a) im b)dis c)mis d)un

4. - Unfortunately for humanity, cancer is still an _____ disease.

- a) inappropriate b) inconvenient c) inability d) incurable

5.-it is _____ for a mother to abandon her child.

- a) unusual b) unreliable c)undefeated d)unnatural

6.-You are such an _____ person, then I doubt he knows how to sign his name.

- a) illogical b)illiterate c) illegal d)illegible

7.-I never expected her to use such _____ language.

- a) incurable b) inconvenient c) inability d) inappropriate

Panel de respuestas

1-a 5-d

2-b 6-b

3-c 7-d

4-d



Suffixes “ -ity, -ship or -ness”

Noun The suffixes		
ity	ship	ness
Plasticity-plasticidad	Relationship relación	Friendliness- Amabilidad, simpatía
Simplicity-sencillez	Membership- membrecía	Freshness- frescura
-	Scholarship beca	-
-	Fellowship compañía	-
-	Friendship- amistad	-
-	Leadership-liderazgo	-
-	Worship- adoracion/culto	-

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

- 1.-Her _____ makes her an even more lovable person.
a) freshness b) plasticity c) relationship d) friendliness
2. - The _____ of her dress made her more attractive.
a) plasticity b) fellowship c) simplicity d) leadership
3. - _____ is a very important quality in vegetables.
a) membership b) relationship c) freshness d) leadership
- 4.-What is the relation _____ between you and Mr. Carlyle?
a) ship b) ness c) ity d) ent
- 5.-To acquire _____ in that club, you have to know French.
a) membership b) relationship c) freshness d) leadership

Panel de respuestas

- 1-d
2-c
3-c
4-a
5-a



Derivations of the words with the suffixes

Suffixes- er,-,or-,ion and ment

NOUN			
The suffixes			
er	or	ion	ment
Computer computadora	Governor gobernador	Operation operación	Shipment envío
Interpreter intérprete	Administrator administrador	Distribution distribución	Agreement acuerdo
Owner propietario		Perfection perfección	astonishment asombro
		Prosecution juicio	

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

- An electronic machine computes data. It is called a _____
a) governor b) operation c) computer d) shipment
- The doctor operated on the patient successfully. The _____ was a success.
a) perfection b) prosecution c) operation d) distribution
- Can you tell me who owns this house? I don't know who the _____ is.
a) owner b) interpreter c) operation d) distribution
- They were looking for someone to administrate their business. They decided to employ a business _____
a) governor b) agreement c) astonishment d) administrator
- Albert Johnson governs the state. He is the State _____
a) governor b) agreement c) astonishment d) administrator

Panel de respuestas

- 1-a
- 2-c
- 3-b
- 4-d
- 5-a





Suffixes-able,-nes,-hood

dom Suffixes with '- dom ' meaning the state of	able Suffixes with '- able ' mean capable of reason	ness Suffixes with '- ness ' meaning the quality of	hood Suffixes with '- hood ' meaning the condition of
Boredom- aburrimiento	Capable- capaz	Sadness- tristeza	Falsehood- falsedad
Freedom- libertad	Lovable- adorable	Togetherness unión	Brotherhood- hermandad
Kingdom- reino	Portable- Portátil	Goodness- bondad	Fatherhood paternidad
-	Disposable- desechable	Madness- locura	Childhood niñez
-	Returnable- retornable	Kindness- amabilidad	Parenthood paternidad
-	Disagreeable- desagradable	Laziness- pereza	Motherhood- maternidad
-	Payable- pagadero	Hardness- dureza	Neighborhood vecindad
-	Drinkable- bebible	Happiness- felicidad	-
-	Agreeable- agradable	Greatness grandeza	-
-	Available- disponible	Dryness- sequedad	-
-	Unbreakable- irrompible	Drunkenness embriaguez	-
-	Comfortable- cómodo	Selfishness- egoísmo	-
-	Forceable- forzoso	-	-

Complete the word with the correct suffixe.

king	happi	drink	dry	agree
avail	drunken	foolish	child	unbreak
comfort	mad	weak	force	free
child	neighbor	selfish	bore	



2.-RELATED WORDS/ RELACION DE PALABRAS

En inglés existen algunos sustantivos que con solo cambiarle el sufijo (terminaciones al final de las palabras) se pueden transformar, en verbos, adjetivos o adverbios.

Observe estos ejemplos

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
English - Spanish			
Principal-director	-----	principal	principally
Education-educación	educate	educational	educationally
Origin-originality	originate	original	originally
Recreation-recreación	recreate	recreational	-----
Formality-formalidad	formalize	formal	formally
Reality-realidad	realize	real	really
Family-familia	familiarize	familiar	familiarly
Colony-colonia	colonize	colonial	-----
Specialization-especialización	specialize	special	specially
Thought-pensamiento	think	thoughtful	thoughtfully
Skill-habilidad	To be skilled (in)	skillful	skillfully
Usefulness-utilidad	use	useful	usefully
Suggestion-sugerencia	suggest	suggestive	suggestively
Destruction-destrucción	destroy	destructive	destructively
Product-producto	produce	productive	productively
Attention-atención	To be attentive	attentive	attentively
Attraction-atracción	attract	attractive	attractively
Creature-criatura	create	creative	creatively
Imitation-imitación	imitate	imitative	-----
Formation-formación	form	formative	-----
Cooperation-cooperación	cooperate	cooperative	cooperatively
Reason-razón	reason	reasonable	reasonably
Comparison-comparación	compare	comparable	comparably
Preference-preferencia	prefer	preferable	preferably
Service-servicio	serve	serviceable	-----
Comfort-comodidad	comfort	comfortable	comfortably
Definition-definición	define	definite	definitely
Completion-conclusión	complete	complete	completely
Elaboration-elaboración	elaborate	elaborate	elaborately
Strength-fuerza	strengthen	strong	strongly
Width-grosor	widen	wide	widely
Depth-profundidad	deepen	deep	deeply
Activity-actividad	activate	active	actively
Intensity-intensidad	intensify	intense	intensely
Evidence-evidencia	evidence	evident	evidently
Government-gobierno	govern	governmental	-----
Reaction-reacción	react	reactionary	-----

**Exercise****Choose the correct answer**

- 1.-The audience listened _____ to the beautiful music.
a) attention b) attentive c) attentively d) attraction
- 2.-Just look at all this! Some people are _____ by nature!
a) destruction b) destroy b) destructive c) destructively
- 3.-The _____ street in town is being repaired.
a) principal b) principally c) complete d) completion
- 4.-He owns a very _____ business
a) product b) productive c) productively d) produce
- 5.-That vase _____ came from China.
a) original b) originally c) origin d) originate
- 6.-I've a _____ to make. Will you please listen?
a) suggestion b) suggestive c) suggestively d) suggest
- 7.-The cold is so _____, that I can feel it to my bones.
a) intensity b) intensify c) intense d) intensely
- 8.-I would _____ to walk than drive.
a) preference b) prefer c) preferable d) preferably
- 9.-You must be _____. They are young, in love, and they want to get married.
a) reason b) reasonable c) reasonably d) creative
- 10.-Knowing foreign languages can be very _____ in an executive job.
a) usefulness b) use c) useful d) usefully

Panel de respuestas

- 1-c 6-a
2-b 7-c
3-a 8-b
4-b 9-b
5-b 10-c

**Special difficulties 1**

respectfully or respectively
respetuosamente o respectivamente

capital or Capitol
capital o capitolio

principal or principle
director o principios

stationery or stationary
papelería o estacionario

personal or personnel
personal o personal

Choose the correct word in parenthesis

He answered **respectfully, respectively** when I talked to him

Everyone is so **quiet, quite** ! Why?

I trust you. This is very **personal, personnel** don't tell a soul!

Austin is the **capital, capitol** of the State of Texas

He is a man of **principal, principle** . You can rely on him

I usually get my **stationary, stationery** at the bookstore

Human or humane
Humano o humano (compasivo)

plane or plain
Avión o llano, claro

celery or salary
Apio o salario

would or wood
verbo auxiliar o madera

win or beat
ganar o golpear

costume or custom
disfraz o costumbre

Choose the correct word in parenthesis

We have to get plenty of **wood, would** .The nights get cold in the woods, and we'll need a fire

What couldn't I do if I go a raise in **salary, celery** !

Human, Humane beings are susceptible to fault.

Who **won, beat** the game this time? Our team

It is hard to get used to the **customs, costumes** I a foreign country

Are you taking the evening **plane, plain** to Dallas?



near or nearly
cerca o casi

wide or widely
ancho o muy

The country or a country
Pueblo o país

due to or due
Debido a o deber

hard or hardly
Difícil o casi

drop, fall or drop by
tirar, caer o pasar

the east or The East
El este o este

Choose the correct word

There is a cafeteria **near** **nearly** the store.

The train is **due** **due to** in five minutes.

She comes from **the country** **a country** with very different customs.

They usually go to the **late** **late** show.

The bridge was very narrow. Two cars could **hard.** **hardly** pass

The settlers had to cross a **wide.** **widely** broadcast.

The child **dropped.** **dropped by.** **fell** his toy.

The little bird's nest **dropped, dropped by, fell** from the tree.

We **dropped.** **dropped by.** **fell** Aunt Rose's house to agree her on her birthday.

device or devise
Aparato, dispositivo o ideal

adopted or adapted
Adoptado o adaptado

stranger or alien
Extraño o extranjero

cereal or serial
Cereal o serie

bore or boar
Taladrar o jabalí

famous or notorious
Famoso o muy conocido

Choose the correct word

What kind of **cereal.** **serial** did you have this morning?

I'm sure he's a **stranger.** **alien** in town. I've never seen him before

They don't have any children of their own. Fred is an **adopted,** **adapted** child



Leonardo da Vinci was a **famous. notorious** painter, sculptor, architect and engineer.

What do you think Leonardo da Vinci had in mind when he **devised. device** his strange machine?

First he **bored. boarded** a hole; then he filled it with dynamite.



translucent or transparent
Translúcido o transparente

steel or steal
Acero o robar

marble or marvel
Mármol o maravilla

sensitive or sensible
Sensible o sensato

complement or compliment
Complement o felicitar

major or mayor
Mayor o alcalde

Choose the correct word

Don't be , please. He's not the man for you

He finds music a to his activity.

Do you want heavy material or ?

They are extremely rich people. The floors in their house are made of

Who do you think will be the next

You don't plan to borrow that book. You're going to it!

besides or beside
Además o al lado de

elude or allude
Eludir o aludir

hang or hung
Ahorcar, colgar o colgado

precede or proceed
Preceder o proceder

deny or refuse
negar o rehusar

advise or advice
Aconsejar o consejo

Choose the correct word

Don't rush. I you to think it over

Please listen to his ; he is a very intelligent man

He works for an important company, , he teaches at the university.

Yes, mother, my clothes are neatly in the closet

Why don't you come right out and say it! You're to Ann

Let's with the meeting.

He all the charges against him.



real or reel
real o carrete

Perfect or prefect
Perfecto o prefecto

continually or continuously
contantemente o continuamente

hard or hardly
Duro o casi

formal or former
Formal o el/la primero

rejected or refused
Rechazar o rehusar

Choose the correct word

This is a **real. reel** diamond.

She is very **former. formal** in her speech.

He earns so little that he **hard hardlv** makes a living

I **refused rejected** to go; I just wasn't in the mood.

He's **continually continuously** asking for money

He is the **perfect. prefect** in Building II

pair or pear
Par o pera

Ingenious or ingenuous
Ingenioso o ingenuo

childlike or childish
Inocente o infantil

uninterested or disinterested
Indiferente o desinteresado

luxurious or luxuriant
Lujoso o exuberante

rob or steal
robar o robar

Choose the correct word

Two thieves **stole, robbed** all the money in the safe

Bring me a **pair, pear** of pliers so I can fix this lamp.

Peter is so **childlike, childish** ! He acts like a child of five and certainly doesn't act his age.

The tropics contain **luxurious. luxuriant** vegetation.

He is too **ingenious, ingenuous** to try to deceive you.

I don't see how you can look so **uninterested, disinterested** .The play is very interesting



site or sight
Sitio o vista

fare or fair
Tarifa o justo

haul or hall
Jalar o salón

gate or gait
Puerta o modo

alter or altar
alterar o altar

piece or peace
Pieza o paz

Choose the correct word

How much is the **fare. fair** on the bus?

The bride and groom knelt before the **alter. altar**

May I have another **peace. piece** of pie?

They are going to have to **hall. haul** the car to the garage.

It must be an interesting **sight. site** to see beavers at work.

I heard someone coming in through the **gate. gait**



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 1

To take	
English	Spanish
To take over	invadir, dominar
To take a back seat	escondarse, ser tímido, hacerse a un lado
To take things lying down	tomar las cosa con calma
To take one's life into own hands	arriesgarse
To take after	parecerse a, tener parecido con
To take care of	cuidar, encargarse de
To take off	despegar

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-She's such a charming girl! She _____ her mother.

- a) takes over b) takes after c) takes off d) takes a back seat

2.-A new manager has taken _____ operations at ABC Chemical.

- a) after b) down c) over d) into

3. - Could you _____ care_____ my cats while I am away?

- a) take/ of b) take/ down c) take/ off d) take/after

To put	
English	Spanish
To put in	poner, asignar, introducir
To put in a good word for	hablar bien de
To put one over on	convencer/engañar (a alguien)
To put up a front	quedarse con, conservar, mantener, continuar
A put- up job	ascender, aumentar o subir
To put one's best foot forward	dar o hacer el mejor esfuerzo



Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-Carl _____ his best _____ when he was interviewed by the manager of the company.

- a) put/ foot forward b)put/in a good word for c)put/ in d)put/up a front

2.-Will you please _____ in a good word _____ me when you talk to Mr. Miller.

- a) put/ foot forward b) put/for c) put/ in d) put/up a front

3.- Do well _____ ? I do need that money and he can lend it to me.

- a) put up/ a front b) put/up job c) put in/ for d)put/ in

To run	
English	Spanish
To run out from	provenir, correr desde, partir desde
To run short	Carecer, agotar, gastar, andar corto
To run away	huir, alejarse
To run a temperature	tener temperatura
To run down	recorrer hacia abajo (un texto o un listado), agotarse, averiado, inconveniente, deteriorado, dañado
To run for	competir, presentarse como candidato a un cargo
To run errands	hacer mandados, trabajos

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-Do you know who is _____ president?

- a) running down b) running for c)running short d)running errands

2.-John makes some extra money after school hours. He _____ for his neighbors.

- a) runs for b)runs short of c)runs errands d) runs down





IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 2

To tell

English	Spanish
To tell the truth	Decir la verdad
To tell a lie	Decir una mentira
To tell the time	Decir la hora
To tell a story	Contar un cuento
To tell someone where to get off	Ponerle el alto a alguien

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-Carl and max are always _____ they will do it; but they never keep their word.

- a) saying b) telling c) says d) tells

2.-The babysitter was _____ the children a story when their mother came in.

- a)saying b) telling c) says d) tells

3.-The more he insisted on _____ the truth, the less they believed him.

- a) saying b) telling c) says d) tells

4. - _____ me, do you really have the money to pay for that car?

- a) say b) tell c) said d) sold

To point

English	Spanish
To point out	Notar, resaltar, señalar
Beside the point	Ir al punto
Boiling point	Punto de ebullición; colmo; punto máximo; limite
Good points	Ventajas; cualidades
The point of a gun	En la mira de una pistola
Point blank	A quemarropa; sin rodeos
Point of departure	Punto de partida o de salida; inicio; principio
Point of view	Punto de vista; opinión
Pointless	Sin importancia; sin sentido

Exercises

1.-She told him point _____ that she was marrying him for money



a) out b) of view c) blank d)of departure

2.-All this talk is _____ . We are not going to be able to convince him.

a) pointless b) point of view c) beside the point d) good points

3.-Andrea is such a nice girl! One of her _____ is her friendliness.

a) the boiling point b) point blank c) the point of a gun d) good points



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 3

away

English	Spanish
To go away	partir; irse; alejarse, escapar
far away	lejos, lejano (a)
To take away	quitar, apartar, retirar
Right away	inmediatamente, en el momento, de inmediato
To stay away	apartarse
To keep away	alejarse, mantenerse a distancia
To put away	apartar, retirar
To throw away	deshacerse de, tirar, arrojar, malgastar
To blow away	arrastrar, aventar (por el viento)
To look away	disimular, apartar la vista
To fly away	emprender el vuelo
To get away	alejarse, huir
To break away	separarse, escapar, fugarse

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-We had to pay the bill _____

- a) take away b) right away c) go away d) stay away

2.-Our girl finished washing the dishes, then she _____ them _____

- a)blew /away b) went/ away c) threw / away d) put/ away

3.-Mary didn't want they hat anymore so she _____ it _____

- a)blew /away b) went/ away c) threw / away d) put/ away

4.-My parents _____ on a two week-vacation.

- a)blew /away b) went/ away c) threw / away d) put/ away

ward

English	spanish	English	Spanish
upward	Hacia arriba	eastward	hacia el este
downward	Hacia abajo	westward	hacia el oeste
sideward	Hacia un lado; de lado	leftward	hacia la izquierda
backward	Hacia atrás	rightward	hacia la derecha
toward	hacia	skyward	hacia el cielo
forward	Hacia delante	homeward	hacia casa



Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-The beauty queen sat on her high throne and looked _____ at her subjects below

- a) toward b) upward c) downward d) forward

2.-When the soldier turned his head toward us, we saw that he had a patch on his left eye.

- a) toward b) upward c) downward d) forward



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 4

To fall

English	Spanish
To fall in love with	enamorarse de
To fall asleep	quedarse dormido
To fall in line	formarse; alinearse
To fall off	derribar
To fall for	hacer caso; dejarse llevar; ser engañado
To fall behind	retrasarse; resagarse
To fall back	retroceder, replegarse
To fall to one's knees	arrodillarse
To fall from office	dejar el puesto; dejar el cargo
To fall over oneself	ser labioso; alardear
To fall short	fracasar, fallar
Fall into the trap	caer en la trampa
Eyes fall	avergonzarse

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. - I saw such a beautiful fur coat in the display window that I _____ in _____ with it.

- a) fell/off b) fell/asleep c) fell/ back d) fell/ love

2.-That silly girl! She usually _____ the lines that the boys give her.

- a) falls behind b) falls for c) fall in line d) falls short

3.-Don` t _____ in your work or you can` t have your vacation next week

- a) falls behind b) falls for c) fall in line d) falls short

4. - The government fell _____ office and the enemy took over the city

- a) from b) over c) into d) of

5.-Before Angel knew it, he _____ the trap and he asked Carla to marry him

- a) fell into b) fell short c) fell from office d) fell back



In a word ending in the suffix “**ship**” we recognize a noun
The suffix “**man**” added to some nouns give them the meaning of “**to manage**”

Noun	Definition
------	------------

Horsemanship is the activity of managing and riding horses Equitación

Penmanship is the activity o managing a pen, so is the art of writing well Arte de escribir bien
--

Salesmanship is the activity and art of selling Actividad y arte de vender
--

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-She writes so well; I remember that she won a prize for good _____ in school

a) penmanship b) salesmanship c)horsemanship

2.-My son has ridden since he was little; _____ is his hobby.

a) penmanship b) salesmanship c)horsemanship

3.-Because his _____ was the best in the company, he was made the sales department head.

a) penmanship b) salesmanship c)horsemanship

The special use of the following verbs

English		Spanish
“attend”	means to be present	asistir a
“assist”	means to help	ayudar a alguien
“agree”	may be followed by a noun	estar de acuerdo
“accept”	may be followed by a verb	aceptar

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. - We gladly _____ her as a member into our club.

a) accepted b) agreed c) assisted d) attended

2.-Some football players _____ their friends who was hurt

a) accepted b) agreed c) assisted d) attended

3.-My friends _____ the horse ballet in Vienna

a) accepted b) agreed c) assisted d) attended



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 5

To get**Get meaning become**

English	Spanish
To get better	mejorar
To get dirty	ensuciarse
To get rich	enriquecerse
To wet	mojarse, empaparse
To get spoiled	echarse a perder, descomponerse
To get busy	ocuparse, atarearse, dedicarse
To get killed	matarse, morir
To get in touch with	comunicarse con, ponerse en contacto con

Get ' as communication or understanding

To get to	comunicarse con
To get something	entender algo
To get across	explicar; dar a entender

'Get' as movement

To get up	pararse; ponerse de pie, levantarse
To get down	bajarse, descender
To get in	entrar en; introducirse en
To get over	venir hacia

'Get' as obtain (have) or purchase (buy)

To get one's something	comprarle a uno algo; traer algo
To get a disease	enfermarse de; tener una enfermedad

'Get' as a substitute for reflexive or object affecting action

To get fat	engordar
To get tired	agotarse; cansarse

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-Everybody wants to _____ quickly.

- a) get a disease b) get rich c) get up d) get over

2.-I think I can _____ with them by noon. They should be there

- a) get to b) get busy c) get in touch d) get spoiled

3.-Indians get _____ with herbs when they have an illness

- a) killed b) spoiled c) fat d) better



UP	
English	Spanish
To set up	instalar, colocar, construir, componer
To make up	unir, inventar, continuar, ensamblar
To stay up	mantenerse despierto
To cheer up	animar, apoyar
Time is up	el tiempo ha terminado, se termino el tiempo
To make up for last time	compensar tiempo final recuperar el tiempo perdido
To make up one's mind	decidirse
Catch up	arrebatar
Go up	subir
Eat up	comer por completo

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-Aunt Anna likes to _____ up stories to tell the children

- a) catch b) go c) eat d) make

2.-I was feeling sad but all those happy songs have made me _____

- a) cheer up b) time is up c) stay up d) set up

3.-I have to _____ the circus tent by noon, before the animals arrive.

- a) cheer up b) time is up c) stay up d) set up



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 6

OVER	
English	Spanish
overdo	exagerar, pasarse con
overtime	tiempo extra
overnight	pasar la noche
overhear	oír por casualidad
overseas	al extranjero
oversight	descuido
overtake	alcanzar
oversleep	quedarse dormido
all over	estar terminado; estar finalizado; concluido; otras áreas; otros lugares
To do over	repetir; hacer otra vez
over and over	una y otra vez; repetidamente; varias veces
To come over	pasar a ver; visitar; venir, persuadir
over and above	lo adicional a; lo extra de; superior a; mayor que, en exceso de
over all	En general; considerando todo

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-Most soldiers are being sent _____

- a) overseas b) overhear c) overnight d) overdo

2. - This morning, I didn't hear the alarm clock because I _____

- a) overtime b) overlept c) oversight d) overtake

3.-Hamburguers are eaten _____ today.

- a) over all b) all over c) over and above d) over and over

4. - _____ when you have a moment

- a) come over b) do over c) all over d) over all

5. - _____ , he was told what to do.

- a) over all over b) all over c) over and above d) over and



OFF	
English	Spanish
make off	escaparse con
get off	bajar
go off	dispararse, explotar
drive off	irse, partir
see off	despedir a alguien
drop off	dejar a alguien en algún lugar
swept off	obtener el apoyo de alguien
cross off	tachar o rayar de la lista

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-First I'll _____ the children at school; then I'll do some shopping.

- a) get off b) make off c) drop off d) drive off

2.-She`s leaving for Hawaii tonight. Many of her friends will _____ her _____ at the airport.

- a) drive/ off b) see/ off c) drop/ off d) get/ off

3.-Everybody was tense; the bomb could have _____ any second.

- a) driven off b) made off c) gone off d) got off

List of Idiomatic expressions of adjective + preposition	
English	Spanish
typical of	típico de; común de; característica de
worthy of	merecedor de; repleto de; digno de
characteristic of	característico de; propio de
anxious about	ansioso (a) de/por/debido a
particular about	animado por/de/debido a; entusiasta
grateful to	agradecido con
courteous to	cortes con; amable con
married to	casado(a) con
ill with	enfermo de; mal de
annoyed with	disgustado (a) con; molesto(a) con; enojado (a) con
familiar with	familiarizado con
eligible for	adecuado para; preparado para; listo para, dispuesto a
famous for	famoso(a) por; celebre por
necessary for	necesario para



Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-She was very annoyed _____ her children for getting her floor dirty.

- a) about b) of c) for d) with

2.-Peter couldn't come. He is ill _____ pneumonia.

- a) about b) of c) for d) with

3.-She is married _____ a very prominent man.

- a) to b)with c)for d)about

4.-He is very particular _____ his friends

- a) to b)with c)for d)about

5.-Leonardo Da Vinci is worthy _____ our greatest honour.

- a) to b)with c)for d)about



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 7

OUT OF

To grown out of	surgir de; provenir de; resultar de; desarrollarse de que no le queda la ropa
out of	sin; con poco de; fuera de, escaso de, quedarse sin
To be made out of	estar hecho, fabricado o construido de
To be out of	carecer; tener falta de; estar escaso de, quedarse sin ,agotarse, acabarse
To be out of-date	Estar fuera de época o de moda; caduco
To go out of one's way	desviarse; tomarse la molestia, complicarse
out-of-doors	A la intemperie; a campo abierto, al aire libre

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-I am _____ sugar

- a) out of date b) out of c) out of doors

2.-Umbrellas are _____

- a) out of date b) out of c) out of doors

3.-Let`s have our party _____

- a) out of date b) out of c) out of doors

OF

English	Spanish
be aware of	estar conciente de, darse cuenta de algo
in favor of	A favor de
be out of order	Fuera de servicio, estar descompuesto
take care of	cuidar de
be fond of	ser asiduo a, tener cariño a
be in charge	estar a cargo de

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-I am very _____ her baby brother

- a) in charge b) in favour of c) fond of d) aware of

2.-Who will take _____ your dog while you're on vacation.

- a) in favour of b) care of c) be fond of d) be aware of



3.-I am well _____ the fact that _____ she is better suited for the position than I am.

- a) aware of b) in charge of c) fond of d) care of

OUT	
English	Spanish
figure out	comprender
out of the question	fuera de discusión
try out	Examen de habilidad
be cut out	estar hecho para, recortar
put out	apagar
hold out	durar, aguantar, resistir
clean out	limpiar a fondo

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-It is _____ the question! I have no money to buy a new car.

- a) cut out b) out of c) hold out d) try out

2.-She is _____ out to be a great lady!

- a) put b) figure c) cut d)clean

3. -_____ him out. Maybe he's just the man you need.

- a) hold b) cut c) figure d) try

VERBS AND NOUNS THAT REQUIRE A CERTAIN PREPOSITION

English	Spanish
strive for	luchar por (algo)
wish for	pedir (como deseo) algo
believe in	creer en
progress in	progresar en
satisfaction in	satisfacción en
argue about	discutir con (alguien de algo)
forget about	olvidarse de (algo)
worry about	preocupado por
agree on	estar de acuerdo con (en algo)
wait on	servir a
influence on	influir sobre (en algo)



Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. - We should all strive _____ a better world to live in.

- a) on b) for c) about d) in

2.-She has a strong influence _____ her husband

- a) on b) for c) about d) in

3.-After much arguing, they finally agreed _____ the price.

- a) on b) for c) about d) in

4.-They were arguing _____ matters of no importance.

- a) on b) for c) about d) in

5.-I definitely believe_____ first things first.

- a) on b) for c) about d) in



IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS 8

FOR	
English	Spanish
pay for	pagar por
stand for	tolerar, soportar, aguantar, significar
go for	Ir por
ask for	pedir, solicitar
look for	buscar

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. - Are you still _____ for your car?

- a) standing b)going c) paying d) looking

2.-How can you _____ for all that stupidity?

- a) stand b) go c) ask c) pay

3. - _____ for a raise in pay is not easy!

- a) standing b)asking c) paying d) looking

4.-Someone`s been here _____ for you.

- a)standing b) looking c) paying d) going

LOW	
English	Spanish
Low gear /slowly	baja velocidad; 1a velocidad
Low grade /an inferior quality	baja calidad
Low-boy/ Side table	Cómoda; cajonera, tocador
Low-bred/ vulgar	Vulgar; prosaico
High and low / everywhere	Arriba y abajo; por todas partes; en todo lugar
Low-birth /humble origin	Origen humilde

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. - I bought the most beautiful, _____ and it matches my bedroom set.

- a)low bred b) low gear c) low boy d)low grade

2.-There have been many men of _____ who have achieved success



a) low birth b) low bred c) low gear d) low boy

3.-Those refrigerators are of. _____ I wouldn't buy one if I were you

a) low bred b) low gear c) low boy d) low grade

To deep	
English	Spanish
deep	profundo
deep in thought	Pensativo
deep dark secret	Misterio; enigma
deep thinker	inteligente; de profundo pensamiento
Deep water	Problemas; honduras; aprietos
deep into the night	En las tinieblas de la noche; altas horas de la noche
deep in debt	endeudado; hundido en deudas
deep in sleep	Sueño profundo; en el quinto sueño

Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1.-The baby must be feeling better. He's _____

a) deep in debt b) deep in sleep c) deep thinker d) deep water

2.-I didn't hear what you said; I must've been _____

a) deep into the night b) deep in thought c) deep dark secret d) deep thinker

3.-The pain was so terrible, that it kept me awake _____

a) deep into the night b) deep in thought c) deep dark secret d) deep thinker



Conditional sentences

Objetivo:

El estudiante formulará oraciones utilizando el condicional **if**

A conditional sentence in the present or future tense is true depending on another event or situation

1.-REAL SITUATIONS: Those that depend on a real or factual condition that can and will be realized.

Observa las conjugaciones verbales de la oración principal y la condicional

1.POSSIBILITIES	
Oración principal	Oración condicional
Futuro +	If + presente
Computer will master the world We will benefit tremendously	If they think and act on their own If we continue to use computers
2.-OBLIGATIONS	
Auxiliar + verbo en forma simple +	If + presente
You must take care of yourself She should tell the truth	If you want to get well If she wants to get off easy
3.-HABITUAL	
Presente +	If + presente
A computer authorizes the payment of a check He usually takes a taxi	If you want one cashed If he is late to work

II. - Conditions that are contrary- to- fact.

These sentences depend on a hypothetical or unreal situation

1.FUTURE	
MAIN CLAUSE	CONDITIONAL CLAUSE
would, could, might + verbo en forma simple	If + pasado o subjuntivo
Computer might master the world I wouldn't worry.	If they thought and acted on their own(they don't) RECDCFDG If I were you (I am not you)
2.-PAST	
would, could, might + have + pasado participio	If + had + pasado participio
They could have been here on time I would've come immediately	If they had taken the early plane (they didn't) If I had known about it.(I didn't know)



**Some grammatical constructions permit an object noun
o pronoun between two verbs**

Objetivo:

El estudiante analizará algunas construcciones gramaticales que permiten que un pronombre o sustantivo de objeto se encuentre entre dos verbos.

¿En que forma se escribirán estos verbos?

Veamos:

1.-Cuando el verbo principal es un verbo de percepción o de los sentidos como se observan en el siguiente cuadro, se usará el siguiente esquema:

Verb of feeling or perception
feel- see- taste- observe- imagine-hear- smell- notice- watch

Subject + verb + object noun + v-ing /simple form + (c)
or pronoun

- I **heard** the children **coming** upstairs → v-ing-
- I **heard** them **coming** upstairs
- I **heard** the children **come** upstairs → simple form
- I **heard** them **come** upstairs

Observe que el Segundo verbo se puede escribir en forma simple o con terminación -ing

2.-Ahora si el verbo principal es un verbo del siguiente cuadro, se usará el siguiente esquema.

Verbs
make- let- have- help

Subject + verb + object noun + verb + (c)
or pronoun simple form

- They **made** Peter **stay** longer → El segundo verbo se escribe en forma simple
- They **made** him **stay** longer

El segundo verbo se escribe en forma simple

3. -Observa estos siguientes verbos y como cambia su esquema.

Verbs
meet- remember-discover-find- pay- notice-catch- pick



Subject + verb + objective noun + v-ing + (c)
We **paid** the man **standing** at the door

El segundo verbo se escribe con terminación -ing

4.-Ahora si el verbo no corresponde a los cuadros anteriores, entonces se usará un infinitivo como segundo verbo.

Ejemplo de algunos verbos que pueden seguir este esquema:

Verbs
want, teach, expect, ask, invite, persuade, advise, permit, tell, order, choose, get, etc.,

Subject + verb + objective noun + to + verb + (c)
or pronoun

Sammy **wants** Bill **to buy** a book
Sammy **wants** him **to buy** a book



Auxiliary verbs in the past

Objetivo:

El estudiante formulará oraciones incluyendo verbos modales en tiempo pasado en sus tres formas.

Observe

◆ Modal auxiliary verbs

Los verbos modales en el pasado son seguidos por el auxiliar have y un verbo en pasado participio.

Auxiliary verbs in the past: **could, should, may, might and must**

Subject	+ modal Auxiliary	+ have	+ past participle	+ complement
We	could	have	gone	today
Robert	should	have	paid	the bill
They	must	have	studied	very much
Ellen	might	have	written	that letter

Forma negativa con sus contracciones

would not have – wouldn't have

could not have- couldn't have

must not have- mustn't have

might not have- (no contraction informal speech)

Example

We	could	not	have	gone	today
Robert	should	not	have	paid	the bill
They	must	not	have	studied	very much
Ellen	might	not	have	written	that letter

En forma interrogativa

Could	I	have	copied	the answers?
Should	she	have	baked	that big cake?
Must	she	have	forgotten	her appointment?

Respuestas cortas

Yes, you should have. (Should've)

No, she couldn't have.

Yes, she might have. (Might've)

Ahora obsérvelo en progresivo



◆ **Modal auxiliary verbs in the progressive action in the past**

Subject	+ modal Auxiliary	+ have	+ been	+ present participle	+ complement
Helen	might	have	been	calling	her mother



Uses of wish

Objetivo:

El estudiante analizará y aplicará el uso de **wish** en las oraciones.

Observe el uso de wish

La palabra wish sugiere una situación irreal

◆ Present:

wish + verbo en tiempo pasado

Philip **wishes** he **were** an engineer in electronics. (He isn't)

Mr. McGregor **wishes** his daughter **continued** her college education. (She dropped out)

◆ Past:

Wish + had + pasado participio

Wish they **had come** to the wedding reception. (They didn't)

Don't you **wish** you **had started** studying English years ago? (You didn't)

◆ ALSO:

Wish + could + have+ pasado participio

How I **wish** I **could have bought** that dress

◆ Future:

Wish + could o would + verbo en forma simple

I **wish** I **could go** to Montreal next summer. (But I can't)

Her parents **wish** she **could** come home for Thanksgiving. (But she can't)



Gerund phrase

El uso de “having” + pasado participio

The use of ‘having’ + past participle in the gerund phrase

Ejemplo

Observe como se unen las dos oraciones introducidas por **having**

1st. action: the construction of their dam

2nd. action: the building of their lodge

Having constructed their dam, they are ready to build their lodge

Having received my paycheck, I had the money I needed

Not having heard about the accident, I didn't know anything about it



Exercises

Choose the correct answer

1. - If Helen _____ me, I _____ talk to her.

- a) will/ call b) calls/ will c) would/ calls d) calls/ would

2.-If I _____ money, I _____ buy a new car.

- a) will/ had b) would/ had c) had/ would d) had/ will

3.-I _____ watch tonight's movie if somebody _____ my T.V.

- a) can/ repairs b) repairs/ can c) could have/ repair d) repair/ could have

4.-If you had _____ your word, you _____ have had nothing to fear.

- a) keep/ would b) would/ keep c) kept/ would d) would/ keep

5.-The teacher helps them _____ their mistakes.

- a) correcting b) to correct c) correct d) corrected

6.-They found the lost child _____ on a bench in the park.

- a) sitting b) to sit c) sit d) sits

7.-I remember the girl _____ the blue dress.

- a) wears b) wore c) to wear d) wearing

8.-I can't imagine Mr. Peter _____ basketball. He's so fat

- a) played b) to play c) playing d) plays

9. - John _____ me _____ the gloves that she didn't like.

- a) made/ to return b) made/ returning

- c) made/ return d) made/ returns

10.-His uncle taught Jim _____ a horse.

- a) to ride b) riding c) rides d) ride

11.-She _____ have _____ him yesterday.

- a) calls/ must b) calling/ must c) must/ calling d) must/ called

12.-Alice should have _____ the fruit before dinner.

- a) to buy b) buying c) bought d) buys



13.-I _____ have _____ you the address, I have it.

- a) given/ could b) could/given c) given/will d) will/ given

14.-Ann might _____ been _____ her mother.

- a) had/calling b)had/ called c)have/ calling d)have/ called

15.-Angel might _____ been _____ the car outside.

- a) had/watching b) had/ watched c)have/ watching d) have/ watched

16.-I wish I _____ finish the work on time.

- a) will b) have c) could d)would

17.-He wished he had _____ her at least ten years ago.

- a) knew b) know c) known d) knowing

18.-Paul wishes he _____ studied to be a lawyer.

- a) hadn't b) haven't c) couldn't d) can't

19.-I wish I could _____ that dress!

- a) had/ bought b) had/ buying c) have/ bought d)have/ buying

20.-I wish I _____ a dog.

- a) have b) has c) had d) having

21.-Angel wishes he _____ an architect.

- a) was b) were c) be d) being

22. - He wishes I _____ taller.

- a) was b) were c) be d) being

23. - _____ for several hours, Sue felt a lot better.

- a) have/ rested b) having / rest c) have/ rest d) having/ rested

24.-Not _____ received their telegram we didn't meet them at the airport.

- a) have b) had c) haven't d) having

25. - _____ taken the children to school, she _____ to the supermarket.

- a) having/gone b) have/ gone c) having/ went d) have/ went

26.-Not having _____ enough training, he _____ the race.

- a) have/ lost b) had/ lose c) have/ lose d) had/ lost



27.-Having _____ his birthday, I didn't _____ Philip a present

- a) forget/ buy b) forgotten/ buy c) forget/ bought d) forgotten/ bought

28.-Having _____ with us for a few days, my cousin _____ back home

- a) stayed/ went b) stay/ gone c) stayed/ gone d) stay/ went

Panel de respuestas

1-b 5-c 9-c 13-b 17- C 21-b 25-c
2-c 6-a 10-a 14-c 18- a 22-b 26-d
3-a 7-d 11-d 15-C 19-c 23-d 27-b
4-c 8- c 12-c 16- C 20-c 24-d 28-a