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Now I Speak English 1



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LESSON THREE

READING PRACTICE: MISS WALKER'S CLASS

There are many students in Miss Walker's English class, but the students are not in class today. Today is Sunday. There are no classes on Sunday. There are no classes on Saturday either. There are no classes on weekends. There are classes every weekday. The names of the weekdays are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

In every classroom there are many students' desks.



There is one chair for every student's desk. There is also a

teacher's desk and a teacher's chair. There are many books



on the teacher's desk and many pieces of chalk



also. There

is a book on



William's desk. There are two pens



on Alan's desk. There are



three pencils on Susan's desk.

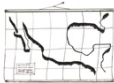
There is nothing on Lynn's desk.

There are two blackboards



on the wall. There is a

map



on the wall too. There is a clock



next to

the map. There is also a calendar



on the wall.

VOCABULARY

Words are listed in order of appearance. Spanish cognates are not translated.

there is: hay (singular)

there are: hay (plural)

many: muchos (as)

class:

today: hoy

Sunday: domingo

Monday: lunes

Tuesday: martes

Wednesday: miércoles

Thursday: jueves

Friday: viernes

Saturday: sábado

either: tampoco

week: semana

weekday: día hábil

weekend: fin de semana

calendar:

room: cuarto o espacio

classroom: aula, salón de clase

every: cada

desk: escritorio

one: un, uno, una

two: dos

book: libro

on: encima de; se usa con los días de la semana: *on Monday, on Tuesday, on Wednesday, etc.*

pen: pluma

pieces: piezas; pedazos

chalk: gis

nothing: nada

blackboard: pizarrón

wall: pared

map:

next to: junto, pegado a

clock: reloj de pared o mesa

car: coche, carro
office:
toy: juguete
dog: perro
bone: hueso
cat: gato
tail: cola
bus: autobús, camión
dress: vestido de mujer, vestir
dish: plato, platillo
glass: vaso
wish: deseo, desear
brush: cepillo; brocha
church: iglesia
watch: reloj
beach: playa
box: caja
tax: impuesto
waltz: vals
baby: nene o nena, bebé o beba
candy: caramelo, dulce
whiskey: whiskey americano
whisky: whisky escocés
day: día
bay: bahía
family:



PRACTICE EXERCISE. The English Alphabet A-J. Repeat only.

1. A, B, C, D, E.
A, B, C, D, E.
2. F.... **F** as in **family**.
G ...**G** as in **girl**.
H ...**H** as in **hospital**.
I **I** as in **idea**.
J ... **J** as in **January**.
3. F, G, H, I, J.
F, G, H, I, J.
4. **F** as in **family**.
G as in **girl**.
H as in **hospital**.
I as in **idea**.
J as in **January**.
5. F, G, H, I, J.
F, G, H, I, J.
6. A, B, C, D, E,
F, G, H, I, J.

SOMETHING NEW No. 6

THERE IS and **THERE ARE** (hay):

THERE IS is used before a singular noun.

There is a book on the table.

There is a man in the room.

THERE ARE is used before a plural noun.

There are many books on the table.

There are two men in the room.

In interrogative sentences begin with **IS** or **ARE**.

Is there a book on the table?

Are there many books on the table?

In negative sentences use **NOT** after **IS** or **ARE**.

There is not (isn't) a book on the table.

There are not (aren't) many books on the table.

PRACTICE EXERCISE A. Add THERE IS or THERE ARE.

Ex:... a man in the room.

(Tape)

There is a man in the room.

(Student)

1. ... a book on the table.
 - a) ... a chair in the room.
 - b) ... many students in class.
 - c) ... two pens on the desk.
2. ... a calendar on the wall.
 - a) ... a clock on the wall.
 - b) ... two blackboards on the wall.
 - c) ... many desks in the room.
3. ... three pencils on the table.
 - a) ... nothing on the desk.
 - b) ... seven days in a week.
 - c) ... five weekdays.
4. ... many students in the class.
 - a) ... many girls in the room.
 - b) ... a map on the wall.
 - c) ... a piece of chalk on the table.
5. ... nothing in the room.
 - a) ... classes every day.
 - b) ... a teacher in the room.
 - c) ... three children in the room.

PRACTICE EXERCISE B. Change to questions.

Ex: There is a man in the room.

(Tape)

Is there a man in the room?

(Student)

1. There is a calendar on the wall.
 - a) There are many students in the class.
 - b) There are two blackboards on the wall.
 - c) There is nothing on the table.
2. There is a book on the table.
 - a) There is a chair in the room.
 - b) There are many students in the class.
 - c) There are two pens on the desk.

Continued...

3. There are three pencils on the table.
 - a) There are seven days in a week.
 - b) There is an English class on Friday.
 - c) There are five weekdays.
4. There are many girls in the room.
 - a) There is a map on the wall.
 - b) There is a piece of chalk on the table.
 - c) There are many desks in the room.
5. There are classes every day.
 - a) There is a teacher in the room.
 - b) There are three children in the room.
 - c) There is a doctor in the room.

SOMETHING NEW No. 7

NEGATIVE CONTRACTIONS WITH TO BE:

All contractions in English are formed by joining two words. One of the words loses a letter or letters. An apostrophe (') is placed to indicate the loss of the letter or letters.

In negative contractions, **NOT** always loses the “O” when joined with a verb form.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| AM NOT = ----- | There is no contraction. |
| IS NOT = ISN'T | Pronounced as two syllables. |
| ARE NOT = AREN'T | Pronounced as one syllable. |
| | I am not a good friend. |
| | He isn't a good friend. |
| | They aren't good friends. |

PRACTICE EXERCISE C. Change to negative.

Ex: There is a man in the room.

There isn't a man in the room.

**(Tape)
(Student)**

1. There is a desk in the room.
 - a) There are two blackboards on the wall.
 - b) There are many tables in the room.
 - c) There is a calendar on the wall.
2. There are many students in the class.
 - a) There are ten days in a week.
 - b) There is a teacher at the desk.
 - c) There is an English class today.
3. There is a man in the room.
 - a) There is a student at the blackboard.
 - b) There is a piece of chalk on the table.
 - c) There are many girls in the class.
4. There are three children in the room.
 - a) There are ten chairs in the room.
 - b) There is a book on the desk.
 - c) There is a teacher at the desk.
5. There are many pieces of chalk.
 - a) There is a clock on the wall.
 - b) There are many students' desks.
 - c) There are five classrooms.

SOMETHING NEW No. 8**POSSESSIVE FORMS:****Apostrophe S ('S) and final apostrophe (S')**

A noun which does not end in an "S" and denotes a person or an animal, forms its possessive by adding 'S. All proper names, regardless of their endings, add 'S.

William's book	Miss Walker's class
Lynn's pen	Mr. Smith's car
Alan's school	Mr. Roberts's office

All nouns **not ending** in "S" add 'S. Nouns are always accompanied by the article "**the**".

the boy's pencil	the teacher's class
the girl's pen	the student's desk
the man's car	the men's cars
the woman's child	the women's children
the child's toy	the children's toys
the dog's bone	the cat's tail

All nouns ending in 'S' add a final (') apostrophe.

the boys' pencils	the doctors' offices
the girls' pens	the nurses' friends
the teachers' classes	the dogs' bones
the students' desks	the cats' tails

Note: In North American usage, proper names ending in "S" are often written with a final apostrophe only. Such names as James', Charles', and Mr. Roberts' are examples. However, we feel that the British form is easier for the foreign student and, in this book, are written as James's, Charles's and Mr. Roberts's.

PRACTICE EXERCISE D. Possessive forms.

Ex: The pen of Lynn.

Lynn's pen.

**(Tape)
(Student)**

1. The book of William.
 - a) The pen of Lynn.
 - b) The school of Alan.
 - c) The class of Miss Parks.
2. The pencil of the boy.
 - a) The pen of the girl.
 - b) The class of the teacher.
 - c) The car of the man.
3. The class of Miss Walker.
 - a) The desk of the student.
 - b) The book of the child.
 - c) The child of the woman.
4. The car of Dr. Heming.
 - a) The pencil of Susan.
 - b) The school of Lynn.
 - c) The room of Miss Johnson.
5. The desk of the doctor.
 - a) The books of the children.
 - b) The cars of the men.
 - c) The children of the women.

SOMETHING NEW No. 9

FORMATION OF PLURALS, Part II:

Adding “**ES**” and “**IES**”

After the endings S, SH, CH, X, and Z it is impossible to sound an ‘S’. Therefore, to form the plural we add ‘**ES**’ and sound it as an extra syllable.

bus- buses



brush - brushes



class- classes



church - churches



dress- dresses

watch - watches

glass- glasses



beach - beaches



wish- wishes

box -boxes



dish- dishes

tax- taxes

waltz- waltzes

When a word ends in a “**Y**” preceded by a consonant, the “**Y**” changes to “**I**” plus “**ES**” (**_IES**)

baby - babies

family - families



candy - candies

university - universities

spy- spies

sky- skies

fly- flies

whisky - whiskies (Scotch whisky)

Note: The final “**Y**” does not change when it is preceded by a vowel.

day - days

boy - boys

bay - bays

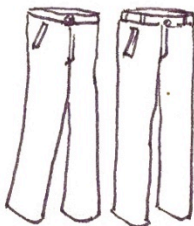
toy - toys

whiskey - whiskeys (American whiskey)

SMILE A WHILE

Teacher: Alan, is the word “pants” singular or plural?

Alan: That’s a difficult question, Miss Walker. Pants is singular on the top and plural on the bottom.



word = palabra; **pants** = pantalones;

top = la parte superior; **bottom** = la parte inferior.

PRACTICE EXERCISE E. Singular and plural forms.

Ex: The plural of class is classes.

(Tape)

The plural of class is classes.

(Student)

1. The plural of bus is buses.
 - a) The plural of glass is glasses.
 - b) The plural of dress is dresses.
 - c) The plural of class ...
2. The plural of wish ...
 - a) The plural of dish ...
 - b) The plural of brush ...
3. The plural of church ...
 - a) The plural of watch ...
 - b) The plural of beach ...
4. The plural of box ...
 - a) The plural of tax ...
 - b) The plural of waltz ...
5. The plural of baby ...
 - a) The plural of family ...
 - b) The plural of candy ...
 - c) The plural of whiskey ...
 - d) The plural of university ...

SOMETHING NEW No. 10**The prepositions: IN, ON, and AT:**

The word “preposition” means to place in front. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition + a noun or an object pronoun.

These phrases are used to clarify another part of the sentence.

Grammatically, a prepositional phrase functions as an adjective, (I drink a glass **of** milk.) or as an adverb, (The book is **on** the table.)

There are many prepositions in English. The three most commonly used and most troublesome for Spanish speaking students are **IN, ON, and AT**.

Pay close attention to the following examples:

IN means within (*en, dentro de*) a space or time in a general sense.

He works **in** the laboratory **in** that hospital.

She lives **in** a dormitory **in** that building.

He leaves for home **in** ten minutes.

He always studies **in** the afternoon.

He puts the money **in** a box and puts the box **in** the closet.

ON means resting over and in contact with a surface (*en, encima de*)

It is also used to name streets, the days of the week, specific dates, holidays, and **on** the radio and **on** television.

She puts the flowers **on** the dining room table.

She lives **on** the second floor in a dormitory **on** Main Street.

They eat together **on** Christmas and **on** New Year’s Eve.

My birthday is **on** July 4.

I hear the news **on** the radio.

I watch the news later **on** TV.

AT means an exact place or time (*en un lugar u hora exacta*).

She studies **at** Central Michigan, not **at** Michigan State.

There is a student **at** the blackboard and another **at** the door.

The class ends **at** noon and begins again **at** 2:15.

The New Year begins on December 31 **at** midnight.

There is news on TV **at** noon and again **at** six o’clock.

PRACTICE EXERCISE . Fill the spaces with IN, ON, or AT. There are six answers with IN, eight with ON, and six with AT.

1. Miss Walker's classroom is ___ this school.
2. She is a teacher ___ this school.
3. There are classes ___ eight o'clock every day.
4. There are no classes ___ Saturday or Sunday.
5. Miss Walker is ___ her desk ___ her classroom.
6. There are many things ___ (encima de) the desk.
7. ___ Tuesdays there is an English class ___ ten o'clock.
8. There is a table ___ the room.
9. There is also a box ___ the table.
10. There is a pen ___ (encima de) the box and many pieces of chalk ___ (dentro de) the box.
11. William's name is ___ the book ___ page seven.
12. There is a blackboard ___ the wall.
13. Lynn is ___ the blackboard.
14. There is a piece of chalk ___ the floor.
15. Alan is ___ the desk and William is ___ the blackboard.

PRACTICE EXERCISE F. This exercise is for reading and listening comprehension.

Today is Sunday. There are no classes on Sunday. There are no classes on Saturday either. There are no classes on weekends. There are classes on the five weekdays: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Miss Walker is an English teacher in this school. She is a good teacher. There are many students in Miss Walker's English class. She is very popular. For every student, there is a chair and a desk. There is also a teacher's desk and a teacher's chair. There are many pieces of chalk on the desk.

There is a book on William's desk. There are two pens on Alan's desk, but there is nothing on Lynn's desk. There are two blackboards, a map, and a calendar on the wall. There is also a clock next to the map.

