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Now I Speak English 1



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LESSON FOUR

READING PRACTICE: WHAT IS THIS?

- Good morning, everybody. How are you today?
- Very well, thank you. How are you, Miss Walker?
- Very well, thank you. I have many things on the desk and there are many things in this classroom.

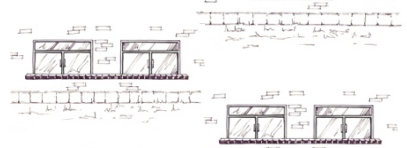
- What is this?

- That is a window.



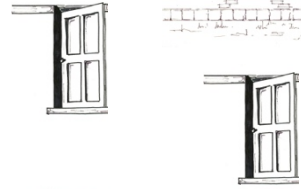
- What are these?

- Those are windows.



-What is this?

- That is a door.



- What is this?

- That is a small box.



- What is in the box?

- There is chalk in the box.



- Is this a table?

- No, that isn't a table. That is a desk.



- Are these big maps?

- No, those aren't big maps. Those are small calendars.



Continued...

-What is this?
- That is an English book.



-What are these?
- Those are English books.



- What is this?
- That is an orange.



- What are these?
- Those are oranges.



- What is this?
- That is an apple.



- What are these?
- Those are apples.



- Is this a book or a notebook?
- That is a notebook.



- Are these notebooks too?
- Yes, those are notebooks.



- Thank you, class. That is all for today.

VOCABULARY

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

morning: mañana

How; ¿Cómo?

very: muy

well: bien, pues

thank: agradecer

have: tener

thing(s): cosa(s)

these: estos, estas

those: esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas

window: ventana

door: puerta

an: un, una

small: pequeña, pequeño, pequeños, pequeñas

big: grande, grandes

orange: naranja

apple: manzana

notebook: cuaderno

all: todo(a), todos(as)

easy: fácil, fáciles

idea:

hour: hora

honor:

much: mucho(a)

about: alrededor de, cerca de, tocante a, por todas partes, a eso de

around: rodeando, a la vuelta de, cerca de, aproximadamente

parking lot: estacionamiento público

speak about: hablar acerca de algo o de alguien

street: calle

cost: costar

o'clock: según el reloj; se usa para hablar de la hora en punto.



**PRACTICE EXERCISE The English alphabet A to O.
Repeat only.**

1. A, B, C, D, E,
F, G, H, I, J.
2. K **K** as in **kiss**.
L **L** as in **love**.
M **M** as in **man**.
N **N** as in **nurse**.
O **O** as in **old**.
3. K, L, M, N, O.
K, L, M, N, O.
4. **K** as in **kiss**.
L as in **love**
M as in **man**.
N as in **nurse**.
O as in **old**.
5. K, L, M, N, O.
6. A, B, C, D, E,
F, G, H, I, J,
K, L, M, N, O.

SOMETHING NEW No. 11**THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES A and AN (un - una):**

The article “**A**” is used before a word that begins with a consonant sound. “**A**” is both masculine and feminine and is **always singular**.

A BOY**A NURSE****A GIRL****A DENTIST****A CHILD****A FAMILY****A MAN****A WOMAN*****A UNIVERSITY*****A HOSPITAL**

*Note that in **university** and **hospital** the initial sounds are those of consonants.

The article “**AN**” is used before a word that begins with a vowel sound. “**AN**” is both masculine and feminine **an** is always singular.

AN ORANGE**AN EASY LESSON****AN OLD MAN****AN EXCELLENT BOOK****AN APPLE****AN INTERESTING CLASS****AN ENGLISH BOOK****AN IDEA*****AN HONOR*****AN HOUR**

* Notice that in **honor** and **hour** the “**h**” is silent and that the initial sound is a vowel.

Important! **A** and **AN** cannot be used in plural.

There is **a** book on the table.

Singular

There are books on the table.

Plural

There is **an** apple on the table.

There are apples on the table.

That is **a** new blackboard.

Those are new blackboards.

This is **an** old English book.

These are old English books.

Notice, too, that in plural **A** and **AN** are not substituted by some other word. They simply disappear.

PRACTICE EXERCISE A. Place A or AN before each phrase.

Ex: ... English book.

(Tape)

An English book.

(Student)

1. ... book
 - a) ... new book
 - b) ... interesting book
 - c) ... good book
 - d) ... old book
2. ... desk
 - a) ... old desk
 - b) ... new desk
 - c) ... big desk
 - d) ... small desk
 - e) ... excellent desk
3. ... man
 - a) ... Englishman
 - b) ... old man
 - c) ... good man
 - d) ... interesting man
 - e) ... big man
4. ... friend
 - a) ... good friend
 - b) ... new friend
 - c) ... old friend
 - d) ... excellent friend
 - e) ... very good friend
5. ... class
 - a) ... English class
 - b) ... good class
 - c) ... interesting class
 - d) ... Spanish class
 - e) ... excellent class
6. ... apple
 - a) ... old apple
 - b) ... good apple
 - c) ... excellent apple
 - d) ... small apple
 - e) ... big apple

SOMETHING NEW No. 12**THE DEFINITE ARTICLE “THE”** (*el, la, los, las*): PART I

The article “**THE**” is singular, plural, masculine and feminine.

the boy = the boys	the woman = the women
the girl = the girls	the doctor = the doctors
the man = the men	the nurse = the nurses

Compared with Spanish, the definite article “**THE**” is **not** generally used in the following cases:

1. With titles when used with a proper name:

Mr. Roberts is a doctor.
Miss Walker is a teacher.
General Eisenhower was a hero.

2. With names of products used in a general sense:

Sugar is sweet.
Milk is good for children.
Coffee is a good drink.

3. With geographical names:

Lake Chapala is in Jalisco.
Canada is a big country.
Popocatépetl is a beautiful sight.

4. With names of sports in a general sense:

Baseball is a good game.
Basketball is an American game.
Soccer is a favorite sport.

5. With names of languages:

English is easy. German is difficult.
Spanish is a beautiful language.

6. With names of meals:

Breakfast is at 7:00 o'clock. Lunch is ready.
Dinner is at 6:00 o'clock.

7. With expressions of time:

Last year was _____. Next year will be _____.
Monday is Christmas.

8. With abstract nouns:

Love is wonderful. Hate is terrible.
Patience is a virtue.

SOMETHING NEW No 12 (Continued)**THE DEFINITE ARTICLE “THE”** (*el, la, los, las*): PART II

Note that the definite article “**the**” is used when indicating special or specific persons or things.

1. Titles without a name:

The President lives in Washington. The general has a battle plan. The teacher is in her classroom.

2. Products in a definite sense:

The coffee is cold. The milk is on the table.
The sugar is from Mexico.

3. Geographical names when naming groups of states or islands:

The United States is a big country.
The Hawaiian Islands are in the Pacific Ocean.
The Philippines are also in the Pacific Ocean.

4. Sports in a specific sense or when used with the word game.

The baseball played in Japan is very good.
The soccer game was postponed.
The Pro-bowl football game is in San Diego this year.

5. Languages when used with the word language:

The Spanish language is beautiful.
The German language is difficult to learn.
The English language is very popular today.
The language I like to hear is Italian.

6. Meals when specific or on special occasions

The Christmas dinner was excellent.
The picnic lunch is ready.
The birthday meal was ham and potato salad.
The Thanksgiving dinner was turkey and pumpkin pie.

7. Time when specific:

The last month of the year is December.
His birthday is on the last Monday in July.
The last hour of class is a biology class.

8. Abstracts when specific:

He has the patience of Job.
Nothing can equal the love of a mother for her child.

SOMETHING NEW No. 13

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS:

THIS - THESE THAT - THOSE

This and **these** are used when speaking of someone or something relatively **close** to the speaker.

THIS is singular (este, esta, esto).

This man is a doctor.

This is a chair.

This is a good orange.

This is a clock.

THESE is plural (estos, estas).

These men are doctors.

These are chairs.

These are good oranges

These are clocks.

That and **those** are used when speaking of someone or something relatively **far** from the speaker.

THAT is singular (ese, esa, aquel, aquella).

That man is a doctor.

That is a chair.

That is a good orange.

That is a clock.

THOSE is plural (esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas).

Those men are doctors.

Those are chairs.

Those are good oranges.

Those are clocks.

PRACTICE EXERCISE B. THIS - THESE, THAT - THOSE.

Change from singular to plural.

Ex: That chair is new.

(Tape)

Those chairs are new.

(Student)

1. This boy is a student.
 - a) This woman is a teacher.
 - b) This school is a university.

Continued...

- c) This man is a doctor.
- 2. That man is a dentist.
 - a) That child is a student.
 - b) That is a new chair.
 - c) That girl is a student.
- 3. This table is new.
 - a) This man is a dentist.
 - b) This school is new.
 - c) This woman is a nurse.
- 4. That is a small desk.
 - a) That table is old.
 - b) That is a good apple.
 - c) That apple is good.
- 5. This is an interesting exercise.
 - a) This is a blackboard.
 - b) This calendar is old.
 - c) This pencil is new.
- 6. That is a good hospital.
 - a) That pen is old.
 - b) That is a piece of chalk
 - c) That is a door.

SOMETHING NEW No. 14

CARDINAL NUMBERS 1 to 10:

As in Spanish, the cardinal numbers indicate quantity. Memorize them and learn to recognize the numbers as written words.

There is ONE (1) door in the room.

There are TWO (2) windows in the room.

There are THREE (3) maps on the wall.

There are FOUR (4) apples on the table.

There are FIVE (5) children in the room.

There are SIX (6) desks in the room.

There are SEVEN (7) teachers in the school.

There are EIGHT (8) oranges on the table.

There are NINE (9) students in the class.

There are TEN (10) women in the room.

PRACTICE EXERCISE C. Cardinal numbers 1-10. Answer the questions.

Ex: How much are two and two?

(Tape)

Two and two are four.

(Student)

1. How much are three and one?
 - a) How much are two and one?
 - b) How much are three and two?
 - c) How much are four and three?
 - d) How much are five and four?
2. How much are five and one?
 - a) How much are two and six?
 - b) How much are two and eight?
 - c) How much are one and three?
 - d) How much are five and five?

SOMETHING NEW No. 15

The prepositions ABOUT and AROUND:

ABOUT means an approximate number of, in reference to, with respect to. (*alrededor de, cerca de, tocante a, respecto a, por todas partes, a eso de*)

There are **about** (around) ten chairs in the room.

It is **about** (around) time for the biology class.

They speak **about** a vacation.

There are **about** (around) seven English schools in Acapulco.

Miss Walker's class is **about** Mexican history.

AROUND means an approximate number of. In this sense it is synonymous with **about**. **Around** also means surrounding, and on the other side of. (*rodeando, a la vuelta de, cerca de, aproximadamente*)

There are **around** (about) 200 books on the table.

The class ends **around** (about) two o'clock.

There is a wall **around** the house and garden.

My friends live **around** the corner.

We walk **around** the park every morning.

PRACTICE EXERCISE. Fill the spaces with ABOUT or AROUND. Some spaces may have two correct answers.

1. There are _____ ten chairs in the room
2. There is a parking lot _____ the corner.
3. She speaks _____ Mexican history.
4. There is a new street _____ the university.
5. There are _____ seven boys in the English class.
6. The office is _____ the next corner.
7. They speak _____ the Hawaiian vacation.
8. It is _____ 10:00 o'clock in the morning.
9. The new car costs _____ \$20,000.00 dollars.
10. They speak _____ the new teacher.

CULTURAL SECTION: English names, Part I

SMILE A WHILE

First man: Why do you always drink your coffee from the saucer? Why don't you drink from the cup like everybody else?

Second man: Every time I drink from the cup, the spoon gets in my eye!



Why = *¿Por qué?*; always = *siempre*
drink = *beber*; saucer = *platito para la taza de café*;
cup = *taza*; like = *como*;
everybody else = *todos los demás*; every time = *cada vez*

