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Now I Speak English 1



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LESSON FIVE

PRACTICE: A TYPICAL SCHOOL DAY

Every school day begins more or less the same. For example, the alarm  clock rings at a quarter to seven. I wake up. I get up ten or fifteen minutes later. First, I wash  and  dress. Then I leave the dormitory. I go to the school cafeteria. I eat breakfast. 

After breakfast, I drink another cup of coffee.  I leave the cafeteria at a quarter to eight. I walk  to the language building. I have an English literature class at eight o'clock. I like this literature class.

Bill begins every school day more or less the same. He wakes up at about a quarter to seven. He gets up right away. First, he washes and dresses. Then he leaves the dormitory. He goes to the cafeteria. He eats breakfast. With breakfast he drinks a glass of milk.  He leaves the cafeteria at a quarter to eight. He walks to the language building. He has the same literature class. He also likes this class. Sometimes we walk to the literature class together. Many times we study and do the exercises together. We always speak English in this class.

VOCABULARY

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

begin: empezar, comenzar
more: más
less: menos
same: mismo, igual
for example: por ejemplo
alarm:
ring: sonar, timbrar
quarter: la cuarta parte
wake up: despertarse
get up: levantarse
later: más tarde
first: primero, en primer lugar
wash: lavar
dress: vestirse, vestido
then: entonces, luego
leave: dejar, salir, partir, abandonar
go: ir
restaurant:
cafetería:
breakfast: desayuno
before: antes de
after: después
during: durante
another: otro(a)
cup: taza
coffee:
walk: caminar
language: lenguaje, idioma
building: edificio
literature:
like: gustar, como
right away: enseguida
milk: leche, ordeñar
sometimes: a veces
together: junto(s), junta(s)
many times: muchas veces
study: estudiar
always: siempre
speak: hablar
or: o
at: en un lugar o tiempo preciso
with: con
generally: por lo general, generalmente



PRACTICE EXERCISE. The English alphabet A - T.

Repeat only.

1. A, B, C, D, E,
F, G, H, I, J,
K, L, M, N, O.
2. P **P** as in pencil.
Q **Q** as in quarter.
R **R** as in right.
S **S** as in school.
T **T** as in table.
3. P, Q, R, S, T.
P, Q, R, S, T.
4. **P** as in pencil.
Q as in quarter.
R as in right.
S as in school.
T as in table.
5. P, Q, R, S, T.
P, Q, R, S, T.
6. A, B, C, D, E
F, G, H, I, J,
K, L, M, N, O
P, Q, R, S, T.



SOMETHING NEW No. 16**THE INFINITIVE AND SIMPLE FORM OF VERBS:**

The **infinitive** is always expressed by the word “TO”.

The simple form of a verb is the infinitive without “TO”.

For example:

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE FORM
TO SPEAK	SPEAK
TO DRESS	DRESS
TO STUDY	STUDY
TO BEGIN	BEGIN
TO LIVE	LIVE
TO LEAVE	LEAVE
TO DRINK	DRINK
TO EAT	EAT
TO WALK	WALK
TO HAVE	HAVE
TO DO	DO
TO GO	GO
TO BE	BE (am, is, are)

SOMETHING NEW No. 17**THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS HE, SHE, and IT:**

HE, SHE, and IT represent the third person singular in pronoun form.

The third person singular is **one of anything except you and me**.

The following are all examples of the third person singular:

- 1) **HE** is the pronoun used as a substitute for: Alan, the man, the boy, the doctor, the dentist, Mr. Roberts, etc.
- 2) **SHE** is the pronoun used as a substitute for: Susan, the woman, the girl, the teacher, the nurse, Miss Walker, etc.
- 3) **IT** is the pronoun used as a substitute for: the table, the desk, the map, the class, the family, etc.

SOMETHING NEW No. 18**THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE:**

In the simple present tense, we use the simple form of the verb with all persons except the third person singular. The third person singular always ends in **S**, **ES**, or **IES** as though it were a plural. With the exception of the verb **TO BE**, all verbs are treated the same in the present tense.

INFINITIVE	TO SPEAK	TO DRESS	TO STUDY
SIMPLE FORM	SPEAK	DRESS	STUDY
I	spe <u>a</u> k	dr <u>e</u> ss	st <u>u</u> dy
You	spe <u>a</u> k	dr <u>e</u> ss	st <u>u</u> dy
He	spe<u>a</u>ks	dr<u>e</u>ss<u>e</u>s	st<u>u</u>di<u>e</u>s
She	spe<u>a</u>ks	dr<u>e</u>ss<u>e</u>s	st<u>u</u>di<u>e</u>s
It	spe<u>a</u>ks	dr<u>e</u>ss<u>e</u>s	st<u>u</u>di<u>e</u>s
We	spe <u>a</u> k	dr <u>e</u> ss	st <u>u</u> dy
You	spe <u>a</u> k	dr <u>e</u> ss	st <u>u</u> dy
They	spe <u>a</u> k	dr <u>e</u> ss	st <u>u</u> dy

In the simple present tense special attention must be given to these three verbs in the third person singular.

INFINITIVE	SIMPLE FORM	3rd PERSON
TO HAVE	HAVE	He has
TO DO	DO	She does
TO GO	GO	It goes
*TO BE	BE	He is

PRACTICE EXERCISE A. Present tense. Change “I” to “HE”.

Ex: I speak English.

(Tape)

He speaks English.

(Student)

1. I wake up at seven o'clock.
 - a) I like to study English.
 - b) I wash every morning.
 - c) I dress every morning.
 - d) I wash and dress every morning.
 - e) I study every day.
 - f) I drink a cup of coffee.
 - g) I have many English books.
 - h) I do all the lessons.
 - i) I go to the literature class.

PRACTICE EXERCISE B. Present tense. Change “THEY” to “Mr. Roberts”.

Ex: They speak Spanish.

(Tape)

Mr. Roberts speaks Spanish.

(Student)

1. They eat breakfast.
 - a) They walk to school.
 - b) They like this class.
 - c) They have an English class.
 - d) They wash and dress.
 - e) They go to school.
 - f) They study every day.
 - g) They do all the exercises.
 - h) They leave the room.
 - i) They are in the hospital.

PRACTICE EXERCISE C. Present tense. Care of the third person singular.**Ex: I get up at seven o'clock.****(Tape)****He He gets up at seven o'clock.****(Student)**

1. I speak English.
 - a) He speaks English.
 - b) Alan ...
 - c) She ...
 - d) Susan ...
 - e) The students ...
2. I walk to school.
 - a) William ...
 - b) The boys ...
 - c) Mr. Roberts ...
 - d) The nurse ...
 - e) The children ...
3. I begin to study.
 - a) Lynn ...
 - b) The class ...
 - c) The man ...
 - d) The men ...
 - e) The nurse ...
4. I wake up at 7:00 o'clock.
 - a) He ...
 - b) The doctor ...
 - c) Miss Walker ...
 - d) The woman ...
 - e) The women ...
5. I wash every day.
 - a) He ...
 - b) William ...
 - c) She ...
 - d) Susan ...
 - e) The students ...
6. I dress every morning.
 - a) The teacher ...
 - b) The nurse ...
 - c) The teachers ...
 - d) The nurses ...
 - e) Miss Johnson ...
7. I go to class.
 - a) We ...
 - b) They ...
 - c) He ...
 - d) She ...
 - e) Miss Walker ...
8. I have an English book.
 - a) You ...
 - b) Alan ...
 - c) He ...
 - d) Lynn ...
 - e) She ...
9. I do the lesson.
 - a) He ...
 - b) The boy ...
 - c) The boys ...
 - d) The class ...
 - e) The man ...
10. * I am a good student.
 - a) He ...
 - b) The boy ...
 - c) The girl ...
 - d) You ...
 - e) Alan ...

SOMETHING NEW No. 19**CARDINAL NUMBERS 11 - 19:**

Again, memorize the numbers and learn to recognize them as written words.

There are ELEVEN (11) boys in that class.

There are TWELVE (12) girls in that class.

There are THIRTEEN (13) apples on the table.

There are FOURTEEN (14) oranges on the table.

There are FIFTEEN (15) chairs in the room.

There are SIXTEEN (16) teachers in this school.

There are SEVENTEEN (17) children in the class.

There are EIGHTEEN (18) desks in the room.

There are NINETEEN (19) weeks of school.

Note that from thirteen to nineteen all numbers end in the suffix “teen” (ten). That is, as in Spanish, we are saying, “four and ten” when we say “fourteen” and “six and ten” when we say “sixteen.” Notice also the orthographical changes in **three** to **thir** and **five** to **fif**. These changes are made to facilitate pronunciation.

PRACTICE EXERCISE D. Cardinal numbers. Answer the questions.

Ex: How much are 5 and 6?

5 and 6 are 11.

(Tape)

(Student)

1. How much are 9 and 3?
 - a) How much are 9 and 2?
 - b) How much are 12 and 5?
 - c) How much are 16 and 3?
 - d) How much are 14 and 4?
 - e) How much are 10 and 5?
 - f) How much are 6 and 7?
 - g) How much are 12 and 2?
 - h) How much are 9 and 5?
 - i) How much are 11 and 4?

SOMETHING NEW No. 20

The prepositions **BEFORE**, **DURING**, and **AFTER**:

BEFORE indicates a time earlier than a specific time or event.

(*antes o anteriormente de un tiempo*)

- I always see him **before** class.
- They lived in France **before** the war.
- He always studies **before** the English class.
- I wash and dress **before** breakfast.
- We sometimes eat lunch **before** noon.

DURING indicates a time or an action taking place simultaneously with another time period or event. (*durante*)

- I always see him **during** the Biology class.
- They live in France **during** the summer.
- He always rests **during** the afternoon.
- It frequently rains **during** the night.
- We have a vacation **during** this month.

AFTER indicates a time later than a specific time or event. (*después de*)

- I always see him **after** class.
- After** lunch they begin to work again.
- He always sleeps **after** the English class.
- We eat downtown **after** Friday classes.
- There are good programs on TV **after** eight o'clock.

PRACTICE EXERCISE E. Fill the spaces with BEFORE, DURING, and AFTER.

1. I always wash and dress _____ breakfast.
2. I drink coffee _____ breakfast.
3. I wash the dishes _____ breakfast.
4. I clean the bedroom _____ I go to school.
5. _____ I clean my room, I leave the house.
6. I study my lesson _____ the ride to school.
7. _____ I arrive from school, I do my homework.
8. I talk to my friends _____ classes begin.
9. We are not permitted to speak _____ class.
10. We compare our notes _____ class.
11. We have a rest _____ the History class.
12. We have another rest _____ two o'clock.

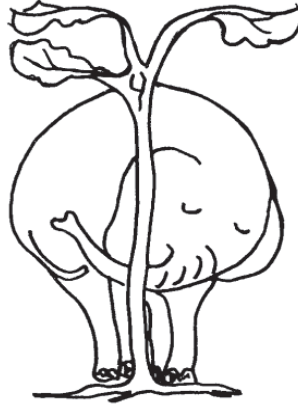
PRACTICE EXERCISE G. This exercise is for reading and listening comprehension.

Every day begins more or less the same for Alan and William. The alarm clock rings at a quarter to seven. William and Alan wake up. William gets up right away. Alan gets up ten or fifteen minutes later. First, they wash and dress. Then they leave the school dormitory and go to the school cafeteria. They eat breakfast together. After breakfast, Alan drinks another cup of coffee and William drinks another glass of milk. Then they leave the cafeteria together. They walk to the language building. The English literature class begins at eight o'clock. They have the same literature class and the same teacher. Alan likes this class. William also likes the class. They always speak English in class. They speak very well. After class they generally study and do the exercises together.

SMILE A WHILE

Teacher: Who can tell me in which countries elephants are found?

Student: You don't have to find them. Elephants are very big and intelligent animals and they very seldom get lost.



**Who = ¿Quién?; can = poder; tell = decir; which = ¿Cuáles?
are found = se encuentran; have to = tener que ; seldom = rara vez;
get lost = extraviarse**