

English language



BUSINESS ENGLISH 1

THIRD TERM
...pages

**PARALLEL
PAPERS**

TEACHER: EUGENIO FOUZ
STUDENT:

<i>Student's last name and first name</i>	
<i>Marks.- 1st/2nd/3rd term</i> <i>DATE:</i>	
05 notebook	
10 test	
04 behaviour (oral marks, punctuality, attitude)	
20 control	
05 notebook	
20 control	
06 attendance (active)	
30 PROGRESS exam (reinforcement, revision exam)	

ESL 1.-3rd term

Irregular verbs

Become	Became	Become	-llegar a ser
Bet	Bet	Bet	-apostar
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	-quemar
Choose	Chose	Chosen	-elegir
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	-soñar
Feel	Felt	Felt	-sentir
Fly	Flew	Flown	-volar

**

Handwrite	Handwrote	Handwritten	-escribir man.
Have	Had	Had	-tener/haber
Hide	Hid	Hidden	-esconder
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	-doler
Mean	Meant	Meant	-significar
Meet	Met	Met	-conocer/encontr.
Put	Put	Put	-poner/colocar

**

Read	Read	Read	-leer
Say	Said	Said	-decir
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	-hablar
Teach	Taught	Taught	-enseñar
Think	Thought	Thought	-pensar
Wear	Wore	Worn	-usar/vestir
Write	Wrote	Written	-escribir

**



ESL 1.-3rd term

Regular Verbs

Accept	Accepted	Accepted	<i>Aceptar</i>
Answer	Answered	Answered	<i>Responder</i>
Ask	Asked	Asked	<i>Preguntar</i>
Believe	Believed	Believed	<i>Creer</i>
Check	Checked	Checked	<i>Verificar</i>
Dance	Danced	Danced	<i>Bailar</i>

Die
Follow
Help
Ignore
Offer
Open
Quit

Died
Followed
Helped
Ignored
Offered
Opened
Quitted

Died
Followed
Helped
Ignored
Offered
Opened
Quitted

Morir
Seguir
Ayudar
Ignorar
Ofrecer
Abrir
Abandonar

Relax
Shout
Thank
Want
Welcome
Worry

Relaxed
Shouted
Thanked
Wanted
Welcomed
Worried

Relaxed
Shouted
Thanked
Wanted
Welcomed
Worried

Descansar
Gritar
Agradecer
Desear
Recibir
Preocuparse

Present simple tense

*

with Lexicals
(lexical verbs)

for example:
to live, to walk, to hate,
to understand, to smell,
to read, to want

AFFIRMATIVE: S + V s/es + C

[Subject + verb (s/es) + complements]

You live in this nice town; His sister Anna walks to school every day; She often reads romantic novels at night

NEGATIVE: S + DO es + NOT + V + C

She does not speak French; John and Peter do not hate her

INTERROGATIVE: DO es + S + V + C?

Do you understand him?; Does she want us?

**

with Auxiliaries
(auxiliary verbs)

for example:
to be, to have, to do,
can, could, must, shall,
should, will, would, may, might

AFFIRMATIVE: S + AUX + (V)+ C

I am Spanish; You can't smoke in here

NEGATIVE: S + AUX + NOT + (V) + C

They must not fail their exams; I can't see her. It's too dark to see anything

INTERROGATIVE: AUX + S + (V) + C?

Can I leave now?; Will you help me, please?



**NO IPODs, iWATCHES,
MOBILE PHONES,
MP3/4 PLAYERS**

**NO POTENTIAL
TECHNOLOGICAL/WEB ENABLED
SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Possession of unauthorised items, such as a mobile phone, is a serious offence and could result in

DISQUALIFICATION

from your examination and your overall qualification.

Functional language.- ESL 1 (1.6)

right.correcto

wrong.incorrecto

May I come in?.¿se puede entrar?

yes, go ahead/come in!

no, wait a second, please!

**

Can I help you?

what is the meaning of ítem?

I´m afraid not.me temo que no

read those lines once more

page.página

please, stop that noise!

are you sure?.¿está usted seguro? / yes, I am

no, I´m not.no lo estoy

**

answer to these questions

translate this text.traduzca este texto

make a sentence.haga una oración

answer key.claves, soluciones

circle the right answer

underline.subraye

again.otra vez

reorder these sentences.reordene estas oraciones

exercise.ejercicio

item.apartado

**

EF.-40216

10 Ways to Respond to



**Thank
you!**

No problem.
You're welcome!
My pleasure.
Of course!
Anytime.
You bet!
Sure thing.
Not at all.
Happy to help!
You got it.



What do British people like doing at the weekends? (via Woodlands)



What do British people like doing at the weekends ?

The weekends are a time for families in Britain. Often the parents are not at work having worked a five day week from Monday to Friday. Saturdays are a busy time for shops with many families going shopping.

Shopping

Sundays used to be a very special day of the week in Britain. It was the one day of the week for 'worship and rest'. The shops were closed and most people were at home or at church. Popular leisure activities on Sunday used to be going to church and doing odd jobs around the home such as gardening and DIY.

Church

Until a few years ago shops were not permitted to open on a Sunday. Sundays today are becoming like any other day other week with shops open. Some families will now spend their time shopping rather than going to church or they will combine the two activities.

Britain is becoming a far less Christian country with fewer people regularly attending Church. Many Christians believe that Sunday should be kept special, as a time given to worshipping God. They think it is important for Christians to meet together, listen to readings from the Bible and celebrate Holy Communion. Others believe that it is important that families have time to be together. (The shopping hours on a Sunday are less than on any other day of the week.)

How do people spend their free time?

People enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities in Britain.

An Euro stat survey, the EU's statistical office, discovered that people in Britain spend about 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socializing, 22-23% on sport and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other

popular leisure activities are listening to the radio, listening to pre-recorded music, reading, DIY, gardening, eating out and going to the cinema.

Television

The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. The average viewing time is 25 hours per person per week. Almost all households have at least one television set. The proportion of households using satellite, cable or digital television was 44 per cent in 2002. Many television programmes are about wildlife, animals, holidays, cooking and gardening. All these things are much cherished by British people.

Radio

People in Britain listen to an average 15 hours and 50 minutes of radio each week.

The only radio I listen to is the Top 40. I like to find out who is number one in the pop charts each week.

"My parents listen to the radio in the mornings and when we are having our evening meal."

(...)

Entertaining

The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining friends or relations.

"Mum and Dad go out and visit friends at least once a week. Sometime me and my brother go too. Every Wednesday after school James and I go to see our gran."

Cinema (Movie house)

Britons made 123 million visits to the cinema in 1998 making it the most popular cultural activity in the UK.

"I like to go to the cinema with my friends at the weekend whenever there is a good movie on."

Eating out

Eating out has grown in popularity, with British people spending in 1999 an average of £5.63 per person per week on food (excluding alcohol) outside the home.

"We go to McDonalds at least once a week. Sometimes we have a pizza delivered to our house. Occasionally we will go to a restaurant."

(...)

Five basic columns every good student of English language should know

**Pronouns (always alone) / *possessive adjectives (need a noun)*

1. Personal pronouns

I you he/she/it we you they

I am a teacher, aren't I?

You speak French in class, don't you?

He: él

She: ella

2. Possessive adjectives

My your his/her/its our your their

[My book (mi libro), your book (tu libro), his book (su libro), our book (nuestro libro), our teachers (nuestros profesores)]

3. Personal pronouns (object)

Me you him/her/it us you them

She loves him (ella le ama a él)

4. Possessive pronouns

Mine yours his/hers/its ours yours theirs

That girl is mine (esa chica es mía)

Those girls are mine (esas chicas son mías)

5. Reflexive pronouns

Myself yourself himself/herself/itself ourselves yourselves themselves

I hurt myself (me hice daño)

Functional language and some words



WATCH OUT!-¡cuidado!
CHEERIO!- ¡adiós!
HELLO! -¡hola!
FINE, THANK YOU!- Bien, gracias
PLEASE!- por favor

LOOK OUT!-¡cuidado!
CHEERS! – ¡gracias! / ¡hasta luego!
HOW ARE YOU?-¿cómo estás?
HI!-¿qué tal?

THANKS!- ¡gracias!
THANK YOU!-¡gracias!
I AGREE WITH YOU-estoy de acuerdo contigo
I DON'T AGREE WITH HIM-no estoy de acuerdo con él
DO YOU AGREE?-¿estás de acuerdo?
YES, I DO / NO, I DON'T- Sí / No

YOU'RE WELCOME!-¡de nada!

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF ---?- ¿qué significa ---?
I DON'T KNOW- No lo sé
HOW DO YOU SAY...?-¿cómo se dice...?
HOW DO YOU SPELL...? - ¿cómo se deletrea...?

YOU ARE RIGHT- tienes razón
I DON'T UNDERSTAND- No entiendo
I THINK SO-creo que sí
PASS ME YOUR BOOK-pásame tu libro
GOODBYE!-¡adiós!
SEE YOU!-¡hasta luego!

YOU ARE WRONG!-¡no tienes razón!
I DON'T KNOW-no lo sé
I DON'T THINK SO-creo que no
WHAT DO YOU WANT?-¿qué quieres?
BYE, BYE!-¡adiós!

CALL THE REGISTER-pasar lista
BOOK-libro
PEN-bolígrafo
BAG-bolsa, cartera
PUPIL-alumno
TEST-examen

ATTENDANCE-asistencia
NOTEBOOK-cuaderno
PENCIL-lápiz
DICTIONARY-diccionario
TEACHER-profesor
PASS/FAIL-aprobado/suspenso

"Tonight's The Night (Gonna Be Alright)"

Rod Stewart

Stay away from my window
Stay away from my back door too
Disconnect the telephone line
Relax baby and draw that blind

Kick off your shoes and sit right down
Loosen off that pretty French gown
Let me pour you a good long drink
Ooh baby don't you hesitate cause

Tonights the night
It's gonna be alright
Cause I love you girl
Ain't nobody gonna stop us now

C'mon angel my hearts on fire
Don't deny your man's desire
You'd be a fool to stop this tide
Spread your wings and let me come inside

Tonights the night
It's gonna be alright
Cause I love you girl
Ain't nobody gonna stop us now

Don't say a word my virgin child
Just let your inhibitions run wild
The secret is about to unfold
Upstairs before the night's too old

Tonights the night
It's gonna be alright
Cause I love you woman
Ain't nobody gonna stop us now

Be civil to all;
sociable to
many; familiar
with few; friend
to one; enemy
to none.

- Benjamin Franklin

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Useful language (lenguaje útil)

yes.sí
please!.¡por favor!

no.no
thanks!.¡gracias!

you're welcome!.de nada
how do you say?.¿cómo se dice....?

it's all right!.¡está bien!
what is ...?.¿qué significa ...?

what's your name?.¿cómo te llamas?
do you speak English?.¿hablas inglés?

my name is Anne.me llamo Ana
no entiendo.I don't understand

she is my sister.ella es mi hermana
yes, I do.sí, me gusta

do you like this?.¿te gusta esto?
no, I don't.no, no me gusta

have you got a dictionary?.¿tienes diccionario?
no, I haven't.no, no lo tengo

yes, I have.sí, lo tengo

how are you?.¿cómo estás?
well, I don't feel well, you know.no me siento bien, ¿sabes?

I'm fine, thanks!.bien, gracias

hello!.¡hola!
what time is it, please?.¿qué hora es, por favor?

good morning!.¡buenos días!
good afternoon!.¡buenas tardes!
12:00pm – 18:00pm

goodbye!.¡adiós!
bye!.¡adiós!

see you!.¡hasta luego!
sorry!.¡lo siento!

can you spell your surname?.¿puedes deletrear tu apellido?
of course.desde luego

can you repeat, please?.¿puedes repetir, por favor?
take it easy!.¡Tómatelo con calma!

OK.¡vale!

Graded reader sheet

NAME AND SURNAME.....

DATE

CLASS GROUP.....

Reading days

<input type="checkbox"/> Mondays	<input type="checkbox"/> Tuesdays	<input type="checkbox"/> Wednesdays	<input type="checkbox"/> Thursdays	<input type="checkbox"/> Fridays
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1. You must have your **Graded Reader in class** with you.
(Using a dictionary that day is a good idea)

2. When reading in class **try to do your best at intonation**. A question is very different from a statement. **A polite request has not got the same intonation as an exclamation of anger, for example.**

3. Another point is **reading word-by-word**, that is, pronounce every word clearly. Do not read fast to show that you are good at reading. **A good reader is the one who reads and everybody understands when he or she is reading.**

Respect commas and stops. Imagine yourself in an orchestra reading the score (partitura).

4. **Understand what you read.** It makes a good impression if you get the idea of what you are reading. (If you don't know a word, look for its meaning, some minutes after your reading)

5. TESTS:

You must **take a test** on **CONTENT** (e.g: what happens at the end of the story?, how old is the protagonist?, where does the action takes place?, etcetera) and **FORM** , that is, vocabulary (translate sentences from English into Spanish or from Spanish into English, write the meanings of several expressions or similar questions on language)

It is possible that you take one test only or more than one test. Some tests might be **SURPRISE TESTS** on your "*reading day*". Every test counts.

Bring your graded reader to school and I suggest that you write your name and surname in more than one page inside your book.

Every book has got personal notes on vocabulary or content, sometimes.

Saying "*I 've forgotten my book at home*" or similar excuses are not to take into consideration and the reader without book will be marked "*wrong*" in the list.

graded reader (**graded readers plural**) A **graded reader** is a story which has been adapted for people learning to read or learning a foreign language. Graded readers avoid using difficult grammar and vocabulary.

(Collins dictionary)

Eugenio Fouz

;-)

NATO Phonetic Alphabet

Letter	phonetic letter
A	Alpha
B	Bravo
C	Charlie
D	Delta
E	Echo
F	Foxtrot
G	Golf
H	Hotel
I	India
J	Juliet
K	Kilo
L	Lima
M	Mike
N	November
O	Oscar
P	Papa
Q	Quebec
R	Romeo
S	Sierra
T	Tango
U	Uniform
V	Victor
W	Whiskey
X	X-ray
Y	Yankee
Z	Zulu