

SOME:	SOMEBODY = ALGUIEN, ALGUNOS SOMEONE = ALGUIEN, ALGUNOS SOMETHING = ALGO, (ALGUNA COSA) SOMEWHERE = ALGUN LUGAR	ANY:	ANYBODY = CUALQUIERA ANYONE = CUALQUIERA ANYTHING = CUALQUIER COSA ANYWHERE = CUALQUIER LUGAR
NO	NOBODY = NADIE NO ONE = NADIE NOTHING = NADA NOWHERE = NINGUN LUGAR	EVERY:	EVERYBODY = TODOS EVERYONE = TODOS EVERYTHING = TODO EVERYWHERE = TODAS PARTES

## Examples: (Ejemplos):

EVERYBODY wanted to answer the questions.

EVERYONE helped to paint the walls.

There is SOMEONE ringing the bell.

SOMEONE fixed the water faucet.

That store is selling out EVERYTHING.

NOTHING is good.

ANYONE can dance a waltz.

NOBODY in this class brought the homework. NADIE en esta clase trajo la tarea.

The word "love" is EVERYWHERE.

TODOS querían responder (contestar) las preguntas.

TODOS ayudaron a pintar las paredes.

Hay ALGUIEN tocando el timbre.

ALGUIEN arregló la llave del agua.

Esa tienda está rematando TODO.

NADA es bueno.

CUALQUIERA puede bailar un vals.

A bride must wear SOMETHING old, SOMETHING new, SOMETHING borrowed and SOMETHING blue.

Una novia debe usar ALGO viejo, ALGO nuevo, ALGO prestado y ALGO azul.

## 3.2.1. WRITE THE COMPOUND WORDS.

with SOME

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

with ANY

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

with NO

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

with EVERY

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3.2.2. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPOUND WORDS.

1. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_
2. Someone \_\_\_\_\_
3. Something \_\_\_\_\_
4. Somewhere \_\_\_\_\_
5. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_
6. No one \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nowhere \_\_\_\_\_

9. Anybody \_\_\_\_\_
10. Anyone \_\_\_\_\_
11. Anything \_\_\_\_\_
12. Anywhere \_\_\_\_\_
13. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_
14. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_
15. Everything \_\_\_\_\_
16. Everywhere \_\_\_\_\_

## 3.2.3. WRITE IN ENGLISH.

1. alguien, algunos \_\_\_\_\_
2. alguien \_\_\_\_\_
3. algo \_\_\_\_\_
4. algún lugar \_\_\_\_\_
5. nadie \_\_\_\_\_
6. nadie \_\_\_\_\_
7. nada \_\_\_\_\_
8. ningún lugar \_\_\_\_\_

9. cualquiera \_\_\_\_\_
10. cualquiera \_\_\_\_\_
11. cualquier cosa \_\_\_\_\_
12. cualquier lugar \_\_\_\_\_
13. todos \_\_\_\_\_
14. todos \_\_\_\_\_
15. todo \_\_\_\_\_
16. todas partes \_\_\_\_\_

## 3.2.4. WRITE IN ENGLISH.

Example: Nobody comes to class.  
nadie

1. todos has a friend.
2. cualquiera understands the explanation.
3. alguien will visit her.
4. We liked todo in Disneyland
5. They went a todas partes they could.
6. Disney started with almost nada.
7. Movies are made en algún lugar in California.
8. If Mickey did algo wrong, people were angry
9. Give me cualquier cosa with love.
10. cualquiera can do it.

## 3.2.5. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Example: Kathy wants everything in the store. Katy quiere todo de la tienda.

1. Everybody loves somebody.
2. Nobody came on time.
3. We can travel everywhere.

4. He had nothing prepared for dinner.

5. Everything was at its place.

6. Do you like something to drink?

7. No one has admitted his mistakes.

8. Nowadays everything is expensive.

9. Everyone came to the party.

10. You will find it somewhere in the world.

11. There is someone who needs you.

12. Anyone enjoys Walt Disney's films.

13. Anywhere is fine to have a hamburger.

14. Almost anybody can read this message.

15. Vicki likes nowhere for her vacation.

### 3.3. IMPERATIVO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá y aplicará el imperativo en inglés.

Se llama IMPERATIVO a las formas verbales que expresan un mandato, instrucciones, sugerencias o una exhortación a otras personas para realizar algo:

#### A. Simple.

La forma verbal del imperativo Simple, se expresa en inglés SIN SUJETO y el verbo en su forma simple. Si el mandato es negativo se usa DON'T antes de la forma simple del verbo. La palabra de cortesía PLEASE (por favor) hace al mandato menos fuerte: esta palabra generalmente va al principio de la frase imperativa pero puede ir también al final:

#### IMPERATIVO SIMPLE-SIMPLE COMMAND FORM

Afirmativo:	VERBO FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS PLEASE + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS
Negativo:	DON'T + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS PLEASE + DON'T + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS

#### Examples. (Ejemplos):

DON'T SMOKE in the English Lab. (Mandato negativo). NO FUMES en el laboratorio de inglés.

TAKE a bus on Padre Mier street. (instrucción). TOMA un autobús en la calle Padre Mier.

PLEASE BUY me a candy. (Mandato de cortesía). POR FAVOR COMPRAME un dulce.

PLEASE DON'T LOSE your new watch. (cortesía, negativo). POR FAVOR NO PIERDAS tu reloj nuevo.

DON'T TALK during the exams. (mandato negativo) NO HABLES durante los exámenes.

PLEASE GIVE me a match. (cortesía). POR FAVOR DAME un cerillo.

DON'T PLAY in the museum. (mandato negativo). NO JUEGUES en el museo.

DON'T TALK in the library. (mandato negativo). NO HABLES en la biblioteca.

SIT DOWN, please (cortesía). SIÉNTATE, por favor.

PLEASE LEND me some money. (cortesía). POR FAVOR PRESTAME algo de dinero.

#### 3.3.1. WRITE IN SPANISH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (Check the examples)

Example: Don't smoke in the English lab. No fumes en el laboratorio de inglés.

- Take a bus on Padre Mier street. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please buy me a candy. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please don't lose your watch. \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't talk during the exams. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please give me a match. \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't play in the museum. \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't talk in the library. \_\_\_\_\_
- Sit down please. \_\_\_\_\_
- Please lend me some money. \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't smoke in the English lab. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3.3.2. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS.

Example: Translate \_\_\_\_\_ traduce.

- write. \_\_\_\_\_
- read \_\_\_\_\_
- add \_\_\_\_\_
- sit down \_\_\_\_\_
- stop \_\_\_\_\_
- go \_\_\_\_\_
- drink \_\_\_\_\_
- play \_\_\_\_\_
- work \_\_\_\_\_
- smile \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3.3.3. CHANGE TO NEGATIVE THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS.

Example: Play in class. Don't play in class.

- Open the door. \_\_\_\_\_
- Take your shoes off. \_\_\_\_\_
- Go back to your home. \_\_\_\_\_
- Smoke in the gas station. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Bring your book to class.

### 3.3.4. WRITE A COURTESY COMMAND.

Example: Someone who is playing in class.

Please don't play in class.

1. A person who is talking in the library.

2. A person who needs help.

3. A person who wants to know your address.

4. A person who wants to turn on the radio.

5. A person who needs a pencil.

6. A person who chews gum.

7. A child who plays with mud.

8. A student who drinks beer.

9. A person who smokes in the theater.

10. A child who screams inside the house.

### 3.3.5. TRANSLATE

Example: Bring your book to class.

Trae tu libro a clase.

1. Repeat your question.

2. Don't drive fast.

3. Answer the following questions.

4. Complete the sentences.

5. Please don't come late.

6. Open the door, please.

7. Repeat the exercise.

8. Turn on the radio, please.

9. Please give me your telephone number.

10. Don't talk long on a public telephone.

### B. COMPLETO

Se llama imperativo compuesto a la estructura verbal que se combina con LET'S para hacer del mandato una sugerencia ya que en dicha orden se incluye el que habla. Se usa:

LET'S + LA FORMA SIMPLE y si es negativo LET'S + NOT + LA FORMA SIMPLE. También se puede usar la palabra de cortesía PLEASE, aunque no es muy común con esta estructura.

SUGERENCIA = SUGGESTION

Afirmativo:	LET'S + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO PLEASE + LET'S + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO
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Negativo:	LET'S + NOT + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO PLEASE + LET'S NOT + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO
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Examples: (Ejemplos):

LET'S NOT USE the elevator.  
NO USEMOS el elevador.

LET'S COMB our hair.  
PEINEMONOS.

LET'S JOIN the army.  
INCORPOREMOS al ejército.

LET'S OPEN a bank account.  
ABRAMOS una cuenta bancaria.

LET'S TALK about yourself.  
HABLEMOS de ti

LET'S NOT SPEAK Spanish in class.  
NO HABLEMOS Español en clase.

PLEASE LET'S GO to the movies.  
VAYAMOS al cine.

LET'S NOT SPEND the money.  
NO GASTEMOS el dinero.

### 3.3.6. TRANSLATE (Check the examples).

Example: Let's not use the elevator. No usemos el elevador.

1. Let's open a bank account.

2. Let's comb our hair.

3. Let's talk about yourself.

4. Please Let's go to the movies.

5. Let's not spend the money. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Let's join the army. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Let's not speak Spanish in class. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Let's go to Puerto Rico. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Let's play tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Let's not use the elevator. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.3.7. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS.

Example: Let's dance. Bailemos

1. Let's play. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Let's enjoy. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Let's walk. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Let's read. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Let's help. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Let's think. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Let's sing. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Let's dance. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Let's write. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Let's go. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.3.8. CHANGE TO NEGATIVE THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS.

Example: Let's go to New York. Let's not go to New York.

1. Let's watch T.V. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Let's drink wine. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Let's speak loud. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Let's eat in a restaurant. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Let's invite Mary. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.3.9. TRANSLATE

Example: Let's not go to the movies. No vayamos al cine

1. Let's smoke a cigarette. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Let's invent a story. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Let's not stay home. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Let's go to class. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Let's not be late. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Let's help Julie. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Let's not sing. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Let's complain. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Let's enjoy the party. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Let's begin a new unit. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.4. VOCABULARY.

almost	= casi	dreams	= sueños
amusement	= diversion	dropped	= dejó caer
angry	= enojado	duck	= pato
application	= solicitud	dwarfs	= enanos
audience	= público	earned	= ganó
beer	= cerveza	enjoy [to]	= disfrutar
building	= construyendo, edificio	expensive	= caro
candy	= dulce	farm	= granja
cartoon	= caricatura	fastest	= el más rápido
certain	= cierto	film	= película
character	= personaje	follow [to]	= seguir
chew	= masticar	foolish	= tonto
chewing gum	= goma de mascar	gates	= puertas
creations	= creaciones	grass	= pasto
cost	= costo	great	= grande
deer	= venado	hats	= sombreros
delighted	= encantado(a)	high	= alto
died	= murió	hands and knees	= manos y rodillas
dinner	= cena	heard	= escuchó
dreamer	= soñador	hearts	= corazones