

WELCOME TO VERMONT

ENGLISH

FOR

WORKING AND LIVING

BY

KATHRYN KRAMER AND SARAH ASHBY

Text © by Kathryn Kramer & Sarah Ashby

Welcome to Vermont: English for Working and Learning is not a work for sale, but it is freely reproducible for the use of teachers and students. A pdf file of the book is available from <http://shawnashapiro.com/juntos/> or at <http://www.osymigrant.org>.

This textbook was produced with a grant from Middlebury College's Undergraduate Collaborative Research Fund, and we are grateful to the College for its support. We also wish to thank the many people who helped us with their time and advice: particularly Erin Shea of the Vermont Migrant Education Program at the University of Vermont Extension; Brendan O'Neill, Molly Nitka, Dan Cohen, and Sally Black, who teach in the Extension's Out-of-School-Youth program; and at Middlebury College Kate Bass, the director of Juntos, the student migrant outreach group, and Shawna Shapiro, in the Center for Teaching, Learning, and Research. Finally, this project would not have been conceived were it not for the inspiration provided by those students with whom we have worked. For their unflinching good humor and patience with our well meaning but sometimes clumsy efforts as we learned how to teach them, we are very grateful.

We welcome comments and suggestions from those who use this book. They can be sent to kkramer@middlebury.edu.

Sarah Ashby & Kathryn Kramer

INTRODUCTION

Hello and welcome to your new English learning textbook!

The purpose of this textbook is to guide your study of the English language and introduce you to American customs and traditions. The lessons in this textbook are designed for a novice to intermediate English speaker.

Every lesson in the book is intended to be relevant to your day-to-day life. Some lessons are about jobs and work, others are about living in Vermont or the United States, and many contain useful information and vocabulary that we hope will help you to feel more at home in your community.

This textbook comes with a workbook and several Appendices for further study and reference. Make sure to let your teacher know what subjects you are most interested in, so you can spend more time on those lessons.

Most importantly—have fun! Try speaking English whenever you have the chance—people are almost always glad to help you to communicate. Learning a new language is a challenging, yet rewarding experience.

¡Hola y bienvenidos a su nuevo manual de inglés!

El propósito de este manual es guiar sus estudios del idioma inglés e introducirle a las costumbres y tradiciones estadounidenses. Las lecciones de este manual son diseñadas para estudiantes de nivel inicial e intermedio.

Cada lección de este libro va a ser relevante a su vida cotidiana. Algunas lecciones tratan sobre trabajo, otras tratan sobre la vida en los Estados Unidos, y muchas contienen información y vocabulario útil que le ayudará entender mejor e integrarse en su comunidad estadounidense.

Este manual también viene con un cuaderno de ejercicios y apéndices para referencia o para estudiar más. Asegúrese que su profesor/a sepa cuales lecciones le interesan más para que pueda dedicarle más tiempo a ellas.

Pero lo más importante de todo es... ¡Diviértase! Trate de hablar inglés cuando pueda—a la gente le gusta ayudarte comunicar. Aprender un nuevo idioma puede ser exigente, pero también es una experiencia que da mucha satisfacción.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page numbers</i>
1. Introductions	9
<i>Possessive pronouns; To Be</i>	
2. Family	11
<i>Numbers; To Have, To Have (negative)</i>	
3. Describing People and Feelings	13
<i>To Be (negative); Opposites</i>	
4. Money	15
<i>Telephone numbers; Nouns: Plurals</i>	
5. In the House	17
<i>To Go; Imperative; Nouns: possessive form; Prepositions of location</i>	
6. Parts of the Body	19
<i>To Have (interrogative)</i>	
7. Time of Day	21
8. Calendar and Seasons	23
<i>Ordinal numbers; To Be (past); To Have (past)</i>	

9.	Weather and Days of the Week	25
	<i>To Be (future)</i>	
10.	Food	27
	<i>To Like</i>	
11.	Grocery Shopping I	29
	Adjectives: placement and agreement; <i>To Need</i> and <i>To Want</i>	
12.	Grocery Shopping II	31
	Demonstrative adjectives	
13.	Comparing and Measuring	33
	Comparatives and superlatives	
14.	Telephoning	35
	Leaving a message; Calling 911	
15.	In Town	37
	<i>To Go (present progressive)</i>	
16.	Town and City	39
	<i>To Go (past)</i>	
17.	In the Country	41
	Vermont geography; <i>To See</i> and <i>To Look</i>	
18.	Giving Directions	43

19.	Health I	45
	Auxiliary verb <i>Can</i> ; Expressions of frequency	
20.	Health II	47
	Levels of certainty; Polite forms	
21.	At the Dentist	49
	Levels of difficulty	
22.	Pharmacy	51
	Kinds of medicine; Prescriptions; Imperative	
23.	Post Office	53
	<i>To Go (future)</i>	
24.	Wiring Money	55
	<i>There is, There are</i>	
25.	Animals	57
	Vermont wild and domestic animals	
26.	Cows	59
	Facts about the dairy industry	
27.	Jobs	61
	Auxiliary verbs <i>would, could, should; have to; need to</i>	

28.	Living in the United States I	63
	Families and customs	
29.	Living in the United States II	65
	Geography and population	
30.	Education	67
	Regular verbs: past tense	
31.	Cooking	69
	Measurements; Recipe; Present progressive	
32.	Music and Recreation	71
	Past progressive	
33.	Sports	73
34.	Clothing	75
	<i>This, that; These, those</i>	
35.	Cleaning the House	77
	<i>To Go (past progressive); Problems in the house</i>	
36.	Dining Out	79
37.	Ordering Pizza	81
38.	Holidays	83

APPENDICES

A:	Alphabet and Pronunciation	85
B:	Verbs – Regular and Irregular	87
C:	Health Vocabulary and Forms	98
D:	Dairy Vocabulary	107
E:	Agricultural Vocabulary	113
F:	Calling 911	115
	<u>WORKBOOK</u> (Lessons 1-38)	121-159

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTIONS

9

Hello.

Hi.

Good morning.

How are you doing?

How you doin'?

How's it going?

What's new?

What's happening?

A: Hello. My name is Tom. What is your name?

B: My name is Gabriel.

A: Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too.

A: Good morning, Ruben. How are you?

B: I am fine, thank you. How are you?

A: Kind of sick.

B: That's too bad.



Fine.

Okay.

Not too bad.

Tired.

Kind of sick.

Sleepy.

Very well.

Goodbye.

See you later.

See you soon.

See you tomorrow.

Good night.

A: Hi, how are you?

B: Fine, thanks, and you?

A: Okay. I'm a little tired.

B: Yeah, me too.

TO BE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I am	We are
<i>2nd person</i>	You are	You are
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it is	They are

TO BE, with contractions

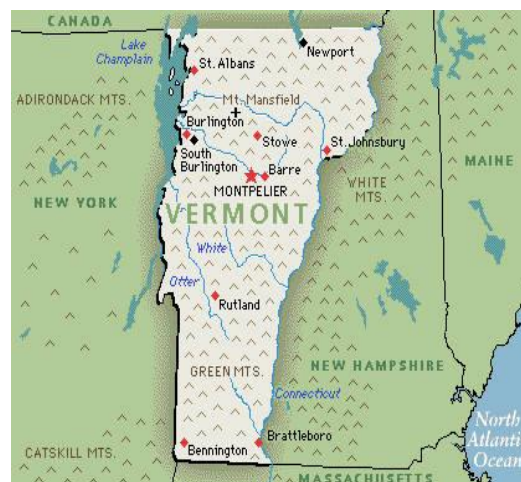
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I'm	We're
<i>2nd person</i>	You're	You're
<i>3rd person</i>	He's, she's, it's	They're

A: Hi, what is your name?
 B: Roberto Garcia. What's yours?
 A: My name is Juan Chavez.
 Where are you from?
 B: I am from Mexico.
 A: Where in Mexico?
 B: Veracruz. Where are you from?
 A: I am from Mexico too. I am from Chiapas.
 B: Nice to meet you.
 A: Nice to meet you, too.



POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	My	Our
<i>2nd person</i>	Your	Your
<i>3rd person</i>	His, Her, Its	Their



Hello, my name is Alicia Anaya. I am from Guadalajara, Mexico. I am okay, but a little tired. See you later.

VOCABULARY

Fine	<i>Bien</i>	Okay	<i>Bien</i>
Goodbye	<i>Adiós</i>	See you later/soon/ tomorrow	<i>Hasta luego/pronto/ mañana</i>
Goodnight	<i>Buenas noches</i>	Sleepy	<i>Soñoliento</i>
Hello	<i>Hola</i>	Tired	<i>Cansado/a</i>
How are you doing?	<i>¿Cómo estás?</i>	Very well	<i>Muy bien</i>
How's it going?	<i>¿Qué tal?</i>	What's new?	<i>¿Qué hay de nuevo?</i>
Nice to meet you	<i>Encantado/a de conocerle</i>	Where are you from?	<i>¿De dónde eres?</i>
Not too bad	<i>No tan mal</i>		

LESSON 2: FAMILY

11

- 1 one
- 2 two
- 3 three
- 4 four
- 5 five
- 6 six
- 7 seven
- 8 eight
- 9 nine
- 10 ten
- 11 eleven
- 12 twelve
- 13 thirteen
- 14 fourteen
- 15 fifteen
- 16 sixteen
- 17 seventeen
- 18 eighteen
- 19 nineteen
- 20 twenty
- 21 twenty-one
- 30 thirty
- 40 forty
- 50 fifty
- 60 sixty
- 70 seventy
- 80 eighty
- 90 ninety
- 100 one hundred

A: Hello. How are you?

B: Very well.

A: My name is Isabel. What is your name?

B: My name is Elsa. I am from Canada. Where are you from?

A: I'm from Oaxaca. I am nineteen years old. How old are you?

B: I'm thirty years old.

STUDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD

Name: Marta Quiroga

Age: Nineteen (19)

Address: 21 Maple Street
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Phone Number: (802) 447 - 5892

TO HAVE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st person	I have	We have
2 nd person	You have	You have
3 rd person	He, she, it has	They have

TO HAVE (negative)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st person	I don't have	We don't have
2 nd person	You don't have	You don't have
3 rd person	He, she, it doesn't have	They don't have





Who is in your family?

- Mother*
- Father*
- Sister*
- Brother*
- Daughter*
- Son*
- Wife*
- Husband*
- Granddaughter*
- Grandson*
- Grandmother*
- Grandfather*
- Aunt*
- Uncle*
- Niece*
- Nephew*

A: Tiquio, do you have a brother?
 B: Yes, I have a brother.
 A: How old is he?
 B: He is eleven. Do you have a brother?
 A: No, I have one sister.
 B: How old is she?
 A: She's seventeen.
 B: What's her name?
 A: Margarita.

12

A: Who is in your family, Carla?
 B: I have a grandmother, a grandfather, a mother, a father, a sister, and two brothers.
 A: Do you have any aunts or uncles?
 B: Yes, many!
 A: Do you have a son or a daughter?
 B: Not yet!

My name is Zenaido Mendez. I am ten years old. My sisters are Lucinda and Margarita. My brother is José. My mother is named Josefina. She is in Guatemala with me and my sisters. My father is named Hermengildo. He is in Vermont with my brother.

VOCABULARY

Aunt	<i>La tía</i>	How old are you?	<i>¿Cuántos años tiene(s)?</i>
Brother	<i>El hermano</i>	Mother	<i>La madre</i>
Daughter	<i>La hija</i>	Nephew	<i>El sobrino</i>
Father	<i>El padre</i>	Niece	<i>La sobrina</i>
Family	<i>La familia</i>	Not yet	<i>Todavía no</i>
Granddaughter	<i>La nieta</i>	Sister	<i>La hermana</i>
Grandfather	<i>El abuelo</i>	Son	<i>El hijo</i>
Grandmother	<i>La abuela</i>	Uncle	<i>El tío</i>
Grandson	<i>El nieto</i>	Yes, many	<i>Sí, muchos</i>

LESSON 3: DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND FEELINGS

A: Good morning, Diego. How are you feeling?
 B: Hello, Miguel. I am worried. My sister is sick.
 A: Where is she?
 B: She's in New York. She is seven years old.
 A: I'm sorry. Is she very sick?
 B: I don't know. I hope not.
 A: I hope not too.

Are you okay?

Is everything all right?
 How are you?
 Is there a problem?
 Can I help you?

Not
 Not very
 A little
 Very
 Extremely



HAPPY



SAD



ANGRY



SURPRISED



WORRIED



FRUSTRATED



CONFIDENT



EMBARRASSED



LONELY



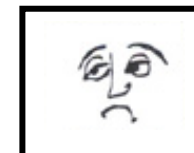
PROUD



CONFUSED



CURIOUS



SORRY



DISAPPOINTED

TO BE (negative)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st person	I am not	We are not
2 nd person	You are not	You are not
3 rd person	He, she, it is not	They are not

TO BE (negative contractions)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st person	I'm not	We're not
2 nd person	You're not	You're not
3 rd person	He's, She's, It's not	They're not



Pelé is...

Pele is not...

14

young.

old.

very strong.

weak.

short.

not very tall.

Pelé has short hair. He does not have long hair.

Opposites

Short	Tall
Handsome/Pretty	Ugly
Quiet	Loud
Thin	Fat
Young	Old
Weak	Strong

Opposites

Small	Large
New	Old
Light	Heavy
Cheap	Expensive
Round	Square
Short	Long



The piano is not small. The piano is very large.

The piano is extremely heavy. The piano is not light.

The piano is expensive. The piano is not cheap.

My name is Susan, and I am from California. I am twenty years old. I am young, tall, and thin. I am not very loud, but am very quiet. Today I am feeling extremely lonely and very sad because I left California. I left because I have a new job in Vermont. My mother and my father are proud because I have a new job, but I miss them.

VOCABULARY

Are you okay?	<i>¿Estás bien?</i>
Cheap	<i>Barato/a</i>
Expensive	<i>Caro/a</i>
Heavy	<i>Pesado/a</i>
I hope not	<i>Espero que no</i>
Large	<i>Grande</i>
Light	<i>Ligero/a</i>
Long	<i>Largo/a</i>
Miss (someone)	<i>Echar de menos</i>

Old	<i>Viejo/a</i>
Short	<i>Bajo/a</i>
Sick	<i>Enfermo/a</i>
Small	<i>Pequeño/a</i>
Strong	<i>Fuerte</i>
Tall	<i>Alto/a</i>
Weak	<i>Débil</i>
Young	<i>Joven</i>

EMOTIONS

Curious	<i>Curioso/a</i>
Proud	<i>Orgullosa/a</i>
Confident	<i>Seguro de sí mismo</i>
Lonely	<i>Solitario/a</i>
Confused	<i>Confundido/a</i>
Disappointed	<i>Decepcionado/a</i>
Sorry	<i>Arrepentirse de</i>

LESSON 4: MONEY

A: Excuse me, how much is this?

B: It's \$1.25 (one twenty-five).

A: And how much is the Coca-Cola?

B: It's \$1.50 (one-fifty).

A: Thank you.



\$1 One Dollar



**Penny
1¢ One Cent**



\$5 Five Dollars



**Nickel
5¢ Five Cents**



\$10 Ten Dollars



**Dime
10¢ Ten Cents**



\$20 Twenty Dollars



**Quarter
25¢ Twenty-Five Cents**

\$1.00 American Dollar = \$ 12.90 Pesos Mexicanos (more or less)

\$10.00 = \$127.80

\$20.00 = \$255.60

\$50.00 = \$639.00

A: How much are the avocados?

B: Two dollars.

A: That's expensive!

B: How much are they in Mexico?

A: I don't know. Maybe _____.

B: That's cheap.

A: Food is expensive here.

Plurals of Nouns

avocado	avocados
dollar	dollars
match	match <u>es</u>
six	six <u>es</u>

Clerk: That will be \$12.95. (Twelve ninety-five *or* Twelve dollars and ninety-five cents.)

Customer: Here's \$20.00. (Twenty.)

Clerk: Your change is \$7.05. (Seven oh five *or* Seven dollars and five cents.)

Customer: Thank you. May I have change for a dollar?

Clerk: In quarters?

Customer: Yes, please.

Clerk: Here you go.

Customer: Thanks.

A: Hello, Mariela. What is your number?

B: The area code for my number is eight-zero-two.

The rest of my number is four-four-three, six-eight-one-nine.

A: Like this: (802) 443-6819?

B: Yes, that's my number!



A: Andrew, what is the area code for Vermont?

B: The area code is 802 for all of Vermont. It's a small state. Does Mexico have an area code?

A: Mexico has a country code. The country code for Mexico is 52.

My name is Sylvia, and I am twenty-five years old. My brother is Javier and he is seven. We are from Guatemala. Javier is not sad today. He is very happy, because he has five dollars to buy candy. The candy costs three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50). He will have a dollar-fifty (\$1.50) left.

VOCABULARY

Area code	<i>Código de la zona</i>	Country Code	<i>Código del país</i>
Avocados	<i>El aguacate</i>	Dollar	<i>El dólar</i>
Buy	<i>Comprar</i>	Excuse me	<i>¡Perdón!</i>
Candy	<i>Dulces</i>	Expensive	<i>Caro/a</i>
Cent	<i>El centavo</i>	How much is this?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?</i>
Change	<i>El cambio/Las onedas</i>	State	<i>Estado</i>
Cheap	<i>Barato/a</i>	Telephone number	<i>Número de teléfono</i>

LESSON 5: IN THE HOUSE

17

A: Marcelo, go to the door. Someone is here.
 B: Okay. *[Marcelo opens the door]*
 C: Hello, my name is Celina. I am the Roberto's sister.
 B: Nice to meet you.
 A: Hi, Celina. I am very happy that you are here!
 Let's go to the kitchen to make dinner!

Possessives

Roberto's sister =
 the sister of Roberto
 My sister's bedroom =
 the bedroom of my
 sister

Rooms in the house

Living room



Living room

Chair
 Couch
 Lamp
 Rug
 Table
 Television

Kitchen



Kitchen

Counter
 Cupboard
 Light
 Refrigerator
 Sink
 Stove

Bedroom



Bedroom

Bed
 Closet
 Desk
 Dresser
 Picture

Bathroom



Bathroom

Bathtub
 Mirror
 Shower
 Sink
 Toilet

TO GO

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I go	We go
<i>2nd person</i>	You go	You go
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it goes	They go

IMPERATIVE

- Go
- Put

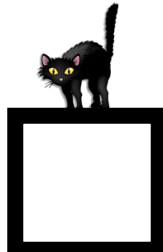
Go to the window
Put the mirror in the bathroom
Put your sister to bed

Where is...?

18



The cat is **IN** the box.



The cat is **ON** the box.



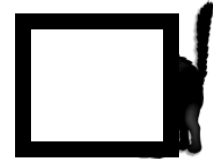
The cat is **UNDER** the box.



The cat is **BESIDE** the box.



The cat is **IN FRONT OF** the box.



The cat is **BEHIND** the box.



The cat is **BETWEEN** the boxes.

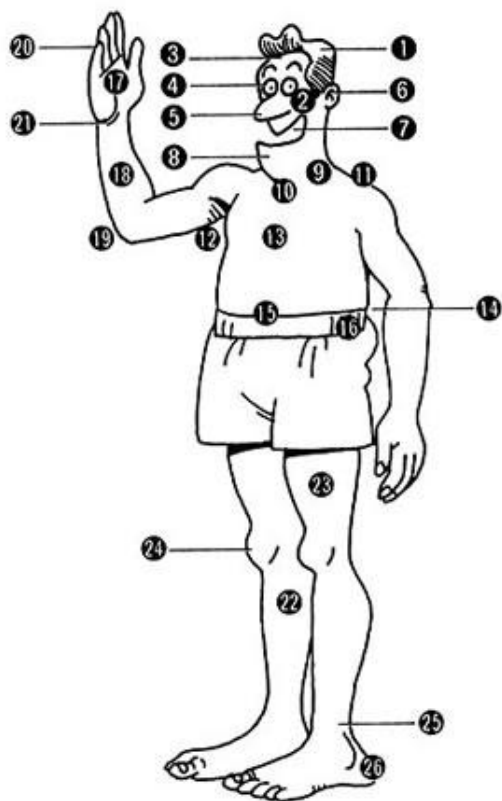
I am Gabriela, and I live in Vermont. I am from Argentina, but I live in Vermont. I live in a house with my mother, my father, and two sisters. My house is old and very big. I like the kitchen in my house because it has lots of windows. I have my own bedroom between my sister's bedroom and the bathroom. In my bedroom, I have a small bed, a desk, a rug, and a lamp.

VOCABULARY

Bathroom	<i>Cuarto de baño</i>	Refrigerator	<i>La nevera</i>
Bed	<i>La cama</i>	Rug	<i>La alfombra / El tapete</i>
Bedroom	<i>El dormitorio</i>	Shower	<i>La ducha</i>
Chair	<i>La silla</i>	Sink	<i>El fregadero / El lavabo</i>
Desk	<i>El escritorio</i>	Stove	<i>La cocina / La estufa</i>
Kitchen	<i>La cocina</i>	Table	<i>La mesa</i>
Lamp	<i>La lámpara</i>	Television	<i>La televisión</i>
Living room	<i>La sala de estar</i>	Toilet	<i>El váter</i>
Open the door	<i>Abre la puerta</i>	Window	<i>La ventana</i>
Oven	<i>El horno</i>		

LESSON 6: PARTS OF THE BODY

A: Paulo, are you okay?
 B: I am not so good.
 A: What is wrong?
 B: My arm hurts.
 A: Where does it hurt?
 B: Here. It hurts a lot.
 A: Maybe it is broken.
 B: I need to see the doctor.
 A: Yes, you do. Let's go.



Parts of the Body

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) Head | 14) Waist |
| 2) Cheek | 15) Stomach |
| 3) Forehead | 16) Hips |
| 4) Eye | 17) Hand |
| 5) Nose | 18) Arm |
| 6) Ear | 19) Elbow |
| 7) Mouth | 20) Fingers |
| 8) Lips | 21) Wrist |
| 9) Neck | 22) Leg (Calf) |
| 10) Chin | 23) Leg (Thigh) |
| 11) Shoulder | 24) Knee |
| 12) Armpit | 25) Ankle |
| 13) Chest | 26) Foot |

- Where is your arm?
 - Touch your nose
- Is that your knee?
 - Touch your foot
- Where is your mouth?

Do I have?

Do you have?

Does he/she/it have?

Do we have?

Do they have?

A: Consuelo and Elena, what is wrong? Where do you hurt?

C: My head hurts.

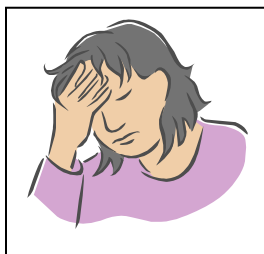
E: And my eyes hurt me.

A: Do you feel very sick?

C: No, I think we are just tired. We will go to bed soon.

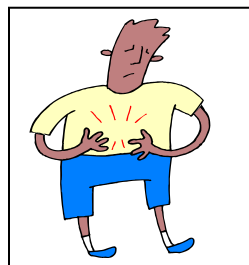
True/False?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Do you have two ears? | 4. Does a cat have four legs? |
| 2. Do you have three eyes? | 5. Do we have two noses? |
| 3. Does your father have three feet? | 6. Do you have twelve toes? |



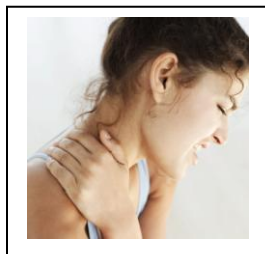
What is wrong with Juana?

What hurts Juana?
Juana's head hurts.



What is wrong with Jorge?

What hurts Jorge?
Jorge's stomach hurts.



What is wrong with Rosa?

What hurts Rosa?
Rosa's neck hurts.

Hello! I am Josefina, from Peru. I can not go to work today because my son is sick. My son's name is Lorenzo. He is in bed. What is wrong with Lorenzo? His throat hurts him and his head hurts him very much. I am worried, because Lorenzo is very young.

VOCABULARY

Arm	<i>El brazo</i>	Hurt	<i>Doler</i>
Broken	<i>Quebrado/a</i>	Legs	<i>Las piernas</i>
Doctor	<i>El/La médico/a</i>	Move	<i>Mover(se)</i>
Ears	<i>Las orejas</i>	Shoulder	<i>El hombro</i>
Fingers	<i>Los dedos</i>	Sick	<i>Enfermo/a</i>
Go to bed	<i>Ir a la cama</i>	Stomach	<i>El estómago</i>
Go to work	<i>Ir a trabajar</i>	What is wrong?	<i>¿Qué te pasa?</i>

LESSON 7: TIME OF DAY

A: What time is it?

B: It's one-thirty in the afternoon.

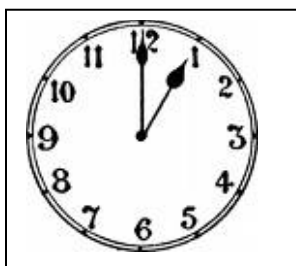
A: Already! What time do you get up in the morning?

B: Very early. Five o'clock.

A: That *is* early. Do you go to sleep early too?

B: Yes, because I am very sleepy! I go to sleep after I eat dinner. Usually I go to sleep at nine-thirty.

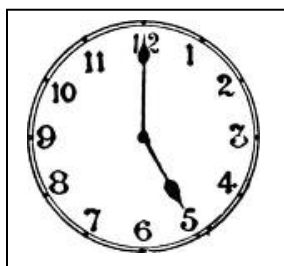
What time is it? It is....



... one o'clock.



... eight-thirty.
... half past eight.



... five o'clock.



... three fifteen.
... a quarter past three.

6:25

...six twenty-five.
...twenty-five past six.

2:47

... two forty-seven.

10:05

... ten-oh-five.
... five past ten.

4:50

... four-fifty.
...ten till five.

A: What time is it?

B: Eight-thirty. Do you want to have dinner?

A: Eight-thirty! Yes, I'm hungry! And I have to go to sleep soon.


B: Me too.

A: Okay. I have enchiladas, okay?

B: Great, thanks.


Time of Day
Morning
Noon
Afternoon
Night
Midnight

Late
Early


5:00	
------	---

At five o'clock in the morning I **get up**.


22

5:10	
------	--


At five-ten I **take a shower**.

5:30	
------	--


At five-thirty I **eat breakfast**.

6:00	
------	---

At six o'clock I **go to work**.

12:00	
-------	---

At noon I **eat lunch**.

6:45 (18:45)	
-----------------	--

At six forty-five I **eat dinner**.

9:30 (21:30)	
-----------------	--

At nine-thirty I **go to bed**.

Hi there. I am Ronaldo from Guadalajara, and this is my schedule. At six-fifteen in the morning, I get up. I take a shower at six twenty, and eat breakfast at six-thirty. At seven o'clock in the morning, I go to work. I work until noon. At noon, I eat lunch. I come home at five o'clock and eat dinner at seven-thirty. At ten-thirty I am very sleepy, so I go to bed!

VOCABULARY			
Afternoon	<i>La tarde</i>	Late	<i>Tarde</i>
Already	<i>Ya</i>	Midnight	<i>Medianoche</i>
Clock	<i>El reloj</i>	Morning	<i>La mañana</i>
Early	<i>Temprano</i>	Night	<i>La noche</i>
Eat breakfast	<i>Tomar el desayuno</i>	Noon	<i>Mediodía</i>
Eat dinner	<i>Cenar</i>	Schedule	<i>La rutina</i>
Eat lunch	<i>Almorzar</i>	Take a shower	<i>Ducharse</i>
Get up	<i>Levantarse</i>	Until	<i>Hasta</i>
Go to bed	<i>Acostarse</i>	What time is it?	<i>¿Qué hora es?</i>
Go to work	<i>Ir a trabajar</i>		

LESSON 8: CALENDAR AND SEASONS

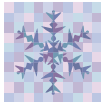
A: Luci, what is the date?
 B: Hmmmm ... yesterday was the 31st of March, so today is the 1st of April.
 A: April already! We are in spring, then.
 B: Yes, spring begins on March 20th.
 A: I hope that the weather is warm now! I am tired of the snow and cold of winter in Vermont.

SEASONS

MONTHS


WINTER

December
January
February




SPRING

March
April
May




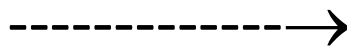
SUMMER

June
July
August



FALL

September
October
November

YESTERDAY

TODAY

TOMORROW

What Day Is It?

What day is it?

Today is the FIFTH of JANUARY.

Today is JANUARY FIFTH.

JANUARY 5

Ordinal Numbers

1st	<i>first</i>
2nd	<i>second</i>
3rd	<i>third</i>
4th	<i>fourth</i>
5th	<i>fifth</i>
6th	<i>sixth</i>
7th	<i>seventh</i>
8th	<i>eighth</i>
9th	<i>ninth</i>
10th	<i>tenth</i>
11th	<i>eleventh</i>
12th	<i>twelfth</i>
13th	<i>thirteenth</i>
14th	<i>fourteenth</i>
15th	<i>fifteenth</i>
16th	<i>sixteenth</i>
17th	<i>seventeenth</i>
18th	<i>eighteenth</i>
19th	<i>nineteenth</i>
20th	<i>twentieth</i>
21st	<i>twenty-first</i>
30th	<i>thirtieth</i>
40th	<i>fortieth</i>
50th	<i>fiftieth</i>
60th	<i>sixtieth</i>
70th	<i>seventieth</i>
80th	<i>eightieth</i>
90th	<i>ninetieth</i>
100th	<i>one hundredth</i>

A: Is it summer yet?

B: Summer begins on June 21st. Today is June 20th.

A: So summer begins tomorrow!

B: Yes, tomorrow is the first day of summer. Today is the last day of spring.

Last ----- First

**TO BE (past tense)**

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I was	We were
<i>2nd person</i>	You were	You were
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it was	They were

TO HAVE (past tense)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I had	We had
<i>2nd person</i>	You had	You had
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it had	They had

Hello! My name is Maria Marta del Santo. Yesterday was my fifty-fifth birthday. I am getting so old! Today is the 8th of July. My birthday is always in the summer. Yesterday I had a birthday party with my children and my grandchildren.

VOCABULARY

Birthday	<i>Cumpleaños</i>	Spring	<i>La primavera</i>
Cold	<i>Frío/a</i>	Summer	<i>El verano</i>
Date	<i>La fecha</i>	Today	<i>Hoy</i>
Day	<i>El día</i>	Tomorrow	<i>Mañana</i>
Fall	<i>El otoño</i>	Warm	<i>Templado/a</i>
First	<i>Primero/a</i>	Weather	<i>El tiempo</i>
Last	<i>Último/a</i>	Winter	<i>El invierno</i>
Snow	<i>La nieve</i>	Yesterday	<i>Ayer</i>

LESSON 9: WEATHER AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

25

- A: Hello, Miguel! Good morning.
B: Good morning, Rudolfo.
A: Miguel, what days do you work this week?
B: Today is Monday. I work Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday.
A: You do not work Tuesday?
B: Tomorrow? No, I do not work tomorrow. Tomorrow I will sleep late!

Days of the Week

SUNDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY

What day of the week is today?

What day of the week was yesterday?

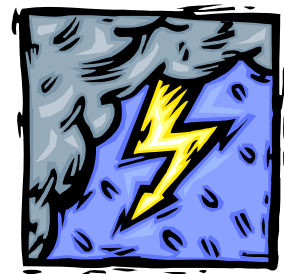
What day will it be tomorrow?

What is your favorite day of the week? Why?

TO BE (future)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I will be	We will be
<i>2nd person</i>	You will be	You will be
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it will be	They will be

- A: What is the weather like today?
B: It is very rainy, and there are thunderstorms.
A: There is no sun?
B: No, the weather is cloudy.
A: This is spring weather!
B: Yes, it is. I don't like bad weather.
A: I know. But soon it will be summer!





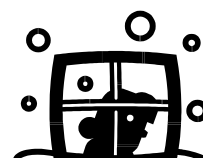
SUN



RAIN



WIND



SNOW

How is the weather? It's ...

Good	Bad
Cold	Hot
Sunny	Rainy
Warm	Snowing
Cloudy	Clear
Wet	Dry

Know

I know
 Who knows?
 Do you know?
 You know what?
 Nobody knows.

Questions

Who?
 What?
 When?
 Where?
 Why?

A: What will the weather be like tomorrow?
 B: Who knows? Vermont weather is crazy!
 A: Yes, yesterday was sunny and warm, today was rainy ...
 B: Maybe tomorrow there will be snow.
 A: I hope not! I will be happy if I do not see snow again until next winter.

My name is Manuel Martin, and I am going to church. Today is Sunday, and I take my family to church every Sunday. My wife is happy because the weather is warm and sunny today. Yesterday the weather was cold and rainy, and my wife did not want to leave the house. Today summer is here!

VOCABULARY

Bad weather	<i>Mal tiempo</i>	Know	<i>Saber</i>
Church	<i>La iglesia</i>	Sleep late	<i>Dormir hasta tarde</i>
Cloudy	<i>Nublado/a</i>	Soon	<i>Pronto</i>
Cold	<i>Frío/a</i>	Thunderstorms	<i>Tormenta eléctrica</i>
Crazy	<i>Loco/a</i>	Warm	<i>Templado/a</i>
Dry	<i>Seco/a</i>	Week	<i>La semana</i>
Good Weather	<i>Buen tiempo</i>	Wet	<i>Mojado/a</i>
Hot	<i>Caluroso/a</i>	Work	<i>Trabajo</i>

LESSON 10: FOOD

A: Carla, it is eight o'clock. It's time to eat dinner!

B: Okay, what do you want to cook?

A: My favorite food is rice with beans. It is common to eat rice with beans in Brazil, where I am from.

B: Sounds good!

A: Do we have any salt?

B: Yes, here it is.

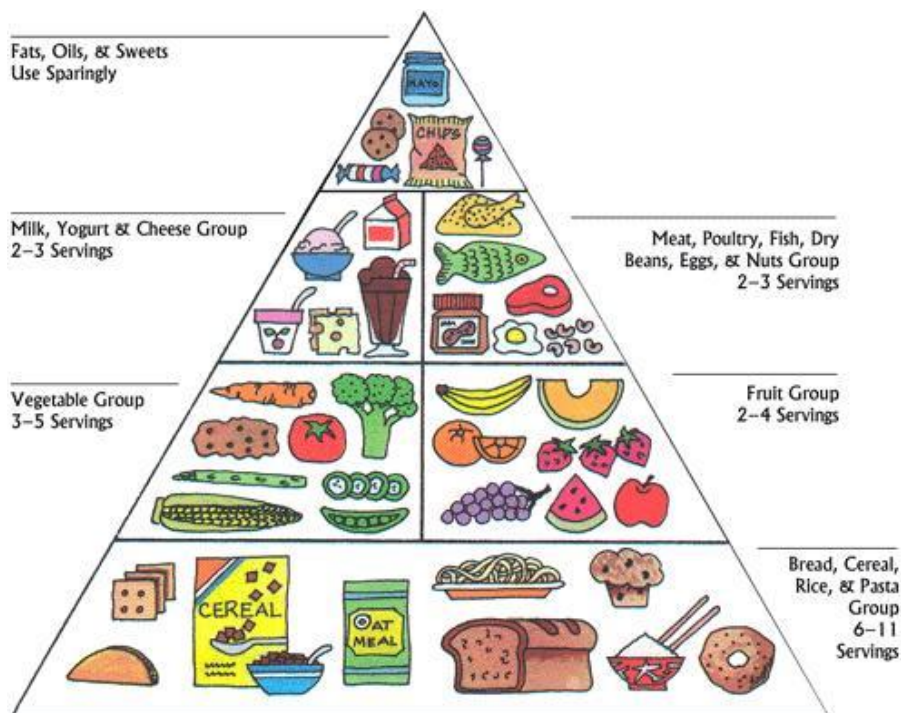
A: Good. Let's get started!

Food Groups

Fruit
Vegetables
Meat
Fish
Breads
Milk Products
Sweets

Common Foods

Beans	Milk
Beef	Pasta
Butter	Rice
Cereal	Salt
Cheese	Soup
Chicken	Soda
Coffee	Sugar
Eggs	Tea
Flour	Water
Juice	



A: Sergio, what would you like coffee with dinner?
 B: No, thank you mother, I do not like coffee.
 A: Do you like juice?
 B: No, I do not like juice either. I like milk.
 A: Okay, here is milk. We have fish for dinner tonight.

TO LIKE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I like	We like
<i>2nd person</i>	You like	You like
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it likes	They like

What is your favorite food?

A: Do you like chicken?
 B: Yes! Chicken is my favorite food. What is your favorite food?
 A: My favorite food is pasta. I am from Italy!
 B: I don't like pasta. But I do like Italian bread.

TO LIKE (negative)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I don't like	We don't like
<i>2nd person</i>	You don't like	You don't like
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it doesn't like	They don't like

I am Rosario, and I like sweets and fruit. Anything that has sugar! I don't like vegetables very much. When I get up in the morning, I eat cereal, fruit, and juice. But I want to eat cake!

VOCABULARY

Cake	El pastel	I like milk	Me gusta la leche
Chicken	El pollo	Let's get started	Vamos a empezar
Cook	Cocinar	Rice with beans	Arroz con frijoles
Dinner	La cena	Serving	Servicio
Favorite food	Comida preferida	Sounds good	Parece bien
Get started	Empezar	Sugar	El azúcar
Good health	Buena salud	Sweets	Los dulces
Here it is	Aqui está	Want to	Tenir ganas de

LESSON 11: GROCERY SHOPPING I

29

A: Excuse me, please. Where is the milk?
B: The milk is in the dairy aisle.
A: Is the dairy aisle number three?
B: Yes, it is. It is between the meats and poultry aisle and the frozen foods aisle.
A: Thank you very much!
B: No problem.

**AISLE 1
PRODUCE**



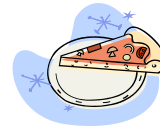
**AISLE 2
MEATS AND
POULTRY**



**AISLE 3
DAIRY PRODUCTS**



**AISLE 4
FROZEN FOODS**



**AISLE 5
BAKERY**



**AISLE 6
CANNED GOODS**



**AISLE 7
DRINKS**



A: Excuse me. Do you have bean soup?
B: Bean soup? Yes, we do have bean soup.
It is in the canned goods aisle.
A: Where is that?
B: Aisle 6. Beside the bakery.

Adjectives

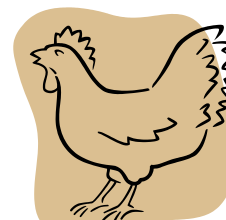
We have fresh apples.
There is brown bread.
They have good pizza.

One fresh apple.
Two fresh apples.

Do you have ...?

- Do you have fresh apples?
 - No, we do not have fresh apples. But we have fresh oranges! They are in the produce aisle.
- Do you have pizza?
 - Yeah, in aisle 4.
- Do you have brown bread?
 - I'm not sure. Look in the bakery – there might be some brown bread.

- A: I need some chicken.
 B: I'm sorry, I don't understand. What do you want?
 A: I want to buy chicken.
 B: Oh, I see. Look in aisle two. We have beef, chicken, and fish.
 A: Are the eggs in aisle two also?
 B: No, the eggs are in aisle three with the dairy products.
 A: Thank you.



I don't understand.

Can you repeat that?

Excuse me?

I'm sorry, what did you say?

Speak more slowly, please.

Pardon?

- A: Excuse me, I need some cheese.
 B: I don't understand. Can you repeat that?
 A: Where is the cheese?
 B: Oh, I understand. It is in the dairy aisle.
 Beside the milk.
 A: Thank you very much.

TO NEED

Singular

Plural

1st person

I **need**

We **need**

2nd person

You **need**

You **need**

3rd person

He, she, it **needs**

They **need**

TO WANT

Singular

Plural

1st person

I **want**

We **want**

2nd person

You **want**

You **want**

3rd person

He, she, it **wants**

They **want**

I am Claudia, and I am grocery shopping. I need to buy food for dinner tonight. I need to buy rice, beans, beef, and bread. I want to buy some fruit also for breakfast tomorrow. When I come to the supermarket, I always go first to the bakery to ask if there is fresh bread. This supermarket has very good fresh bread!

VOCABULARY

Aisle

El pasillo

Frozen foods

Las comidas congeladas

Bakery

La panadería

Go grocery shopping

Ir al mercado

Canned goods

La comida enlatada

I don't understand

No entiendo

Can you repeat that?

¿Me puede repetir?

Meats and poultry

La carne

Dairy products

Los productos lácteos

Produce

Frutas y verduras

Drinks

Las bebidas

Speak more slowly, please.

Hable más despacio, por favor.

Excuse me?

¿Perdón?

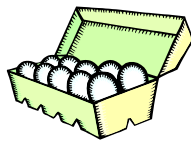
LESSON 12: GROCERY SHOPPING II

A: Excuse me, how much is this bread?
 B: Pardon?
 A: How much does this bread cost?
 B: Three dollars and fifteen cents.
 A: Thank you. And these eggs?
 B: Five twenty.
 A: You mean five dollars and twenty cents?
 B: Yes.

How much is this?
 How much does this cost?
 What is the price?



One **six pack** of beer



One **carton** of eggs



One **carton** of milk



One **box** of cereal



One **can** of soup



One **loaf** of bread



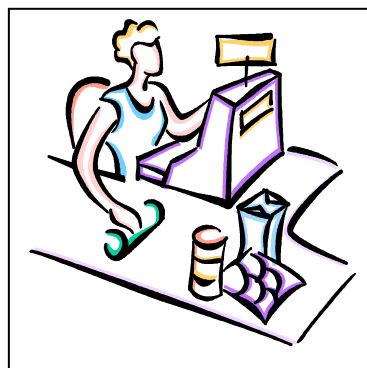
Ten **pounds** of meat

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
<i>Near me</i>	This	These	Here
<i>Far from me</i>	That	Those	There

- A: How much is this beef?
 B: It's \$2.39 per pound.
 A: There are 4.30 pounds.
 B: Then it costs \$10.28
 A: That is expensive!
 B: There is some chicken in the meat aisle that is not so expensive.
 A: I know. But I like beef better.

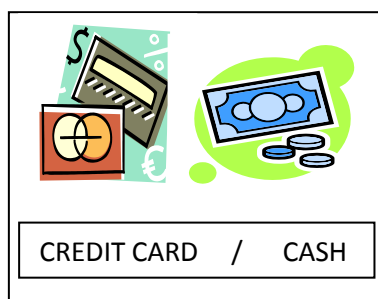


- Cashier: Are you ready to check out?
 Rodrigo: Yes, thanks.
 Cashier: Your total is \$16.53.
 Rodrigo: Sixteen dollars and fifty-three cents?
 Cashier: Yes. Do you want to pay by credit card or cash?
 Rodrigo: Cash. Here is twenty dollars.
 Cashier: And here is your change. \$3.47.



CASHIER

- Cashier: Is this all?
 Marco: Yes, that's all.
 Cashier: Your total is \$23.14.
 Marco: Twenty-three dollars?
 Cashier: And fourteen cents.
 Marco: Okay. Here's twenty-five dollars.
 Cashier: Your change is \$1.86. Have a nice day!



CREDIT CARD / CASH

I am Sofia, and I am at the supermarket. I am ready to buy my food. I give the cashier twenty dollars, and she gives me my change. Today the supermarket has started carrying mole sauce and posole, like we eat in Mexico. My sister will be so happy to see that! We both miss the food in Mexico.

VOCABULARY

Box	<i>La caja</i>	Pay	<i>Pagar</i>
Can	<i>La lata</i>	Pound	<i>La libra</i>
Carton	<i>El cartón</i>	Ready	<i>Listo/a</i>
Cash	<i>El dinero efectivo</i>	That	<i>Ese/esa/eso</i>
Credit Card	<i>La tarjeta de crédito</i>	These	<i>Aqué/aquella/aquello</i>
How much is this?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta(n)?</i>	This	<i>Estos/estas</i>
Loaf	<i>Una barra (de pan)</i>	Those	<i>Este/esta/esto</i>
			<i>Esos/esas</i>
			<i>Aquellos/aquellas</i>

A: Ana, which carton of milk will we buy?
 B: Well, this carton is bigger and heavier and has more milk.
 It is also not as expensive as the other one.
 A: The bigger carton of milk is cheaper?
 B: Yes, it is one dollar cheaper!
 A: Well, we should buy the bigger carton, then, of course!



True/False

- ❖ Coca Cola is cheaper than water
- ❖ One egg is heavier than one orange
- ❖ Mangos are sweeter than tomatoes
- ❖ Carrots are healthier than potato chips

Sample Receipt

SHAW'S	
Shaw's 7519 (802) 388-0930	
4/27/10 10:43 7519 04 0039 395	
PRODUCE	
2.09 lb @ 3.99/lb	
WT ASPARAGUS	8.34 F
SUBTOTAL PRODUCE 8.34	
GROCERY	
GOYA BLACK BEAN 1.29	
SH EVAP MLK .89	
SUBTOTAL GROCERY 2.18	
DAIRY	
MISSN6 WHT CN	1.79
SUBTOTAL DAIRY 1.79	
***SUBTOTAL 12.31	
***TAX .00	
TOTAL 12.31	

COMPARING THINGS...

	<i>Comparatives</i>	<i>Superlatives</i>
Heavy	Heav <u>ier</u>	Heav <u>iest</u>
Cheap	Cheap <u>er</u>	Cheap <u>est</u>
Small	Small <u>er</u>	Small <u>est</u>

WEIGHT

1 pound = .45 Kilograms
 10 pounds = 4.55 Kilograms
 100 pounds = 45.45 Kilograms
 200 pounds = 90.9 Kilograms

HEIGHT

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
 1 foot = 30.5 centimeters / .3 meters
 10 feet = 3 meters
 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

VOLUME

1 pint = .47 liters
 1 quarter = .95 liters
 1 half-gallon = 1.9 liters
 1 gallon = 3.8 liters



160 pounds

5 feet 11 inches



55 pounds

3 feet 6 inches

Comparisons and Superlatives*(more vs. most)*

The man is taller *than* his son. The boy is shorter *than* his father.

The man is heavier *than* his son. The boy is lighter *than* his father.

The man is the tallest. The boy is the shortest.

The man is the heaviest. The boy is the lightest.

I am Clara from Mexico City, and I will go to a party tonight. The party is a birthday party for my uncle, Alfonso, who will be fifty-two years old. I need to bring a cake to the party. I go to the grocery store, and see a small round cake for \$5.45 and a larger chocolate cake for \$8.95. The round cake is pretty, but the chocolate cake is prettier. It is the one I will bring to the party.

VOCABULARY

Birthday party	<i>Fiesta de cumpleaños</i>	Potato chips	<i>Patatas fritas</i>
Egg	<i>El huevo</i>	Pretty	<i>Bonito/a</i>
Healthy	<i>Saludable</i>	Round	<i>Redondo/a</i>
Heavy	<i>Pesado/a</i>	Sweet	<i>Dulce</i>
Height	<i>La altura</i>	Total	<i>Total</i>
Light	<i>Ligero/a</i>	Volume	<i>El volumen</i>
Of course	<i>Por supuesto</i>	Water	<i>El agua</i>
Orange	<i>La naranja</i>	Weight	<i>El peso</i>

LESSON 14: TELEPHONING

35

A: Vermont 911. Where is your emergency?

B: 527 Mansfield Road in Burton.

A: What is your emergency?

B: There's a fire.

A: Where is it?

B: Here, in my house. I can't stop it.

A: Get everyone out of the house and move to a safe distance. The fire department will be there in about ten minutes.

(For more, see Appendix F: Calling 911)

EMERGENCY NUMBER
(for all emergencies)

911

EMERGENCIES

POLICE

FIRE

AMBULANCE

Saying phone numbers

Area code (802) – 263 – 1868

You can say each number individually, or the last 4 digits in pairs

“eight-zero-two / two-six-three / one-eight-six-eight”

“eighteen sixty-eight”

Leaving a Message on an Answering Machine

Machine: Hello, you have reached the Thurstons. We can't come to the phone right now, but at the tone, please leave your message. BEEP!

Message 1: Hi, this is Luis. The heifers got out. I am going over to help Antonio.

Message 2: This is Manuelita. It's Monday at nine-thirty. Please call me back as soon as possible. My number is 472-1338. Thank you.

A: Hello?
 B: Hello, may I speak to Mark?
 A: Just a minute.... Sorry, he's not here.
 May I take a message?
 B: Yes. Can you tell him that I am sick? I cannot work tomorrow.
 A: Okay, I will give him the message.
 B: Thank you.
 A: Bye.
 B: Goodbye.

Using a prepaid phone card

1. Dial the number on the back of the card.
 2. Press "2" for Spanish instructions.
 3. Enter Pin number.
 4. Follow instructions to dial the number.
- Don't forget the country code!
 (52 for Mexico)*
5. Listen for amount of money left on the card..

Phone Talk (Answering)

Hello, may I help you?
One moment, please.
Just a minute.
He/She is not here.
May I take a message?
Would you like him/her to call you back

Phone Talk (Calling)

May I speak to ...?
Can I speak to ...?
I'd like to speak with ...
May I please speak with ...?
I am calling because ...
Could you please give him a message?

I am Jeronimo, and I am going to buy a calling card at the supermarket. I need a calling card to call my family. My family lives in Jalisco, Mexico. I will call them every Sunday with the calling card. I only use the phone to call to Mexico, or if I have an emergency. If there is an emergency, like a fire or an accident, I do not need a calling card. I will just dial 911.

VOCABULARY

Answering machine	<i>El contestador automático</i>	In trouble	<i>En dificultades</i>
Calling card	<i>La tarjeta pre-pago</i>	Leave a message	<i>Dejar algún mensaje</i>
Call me back	<i>Devuélvame la llamada</i>	May I speak to ...?	<i>Podría hablar con ...?</i>
Emergency	<i>La emergencia</i>	One moment, please	<i>Un momento, por favor</i>
Fire	<i>El fuego</i>	Safe distance	<i>Una distancia segura</i>
I am calling because...	<i>Llamo porque...</i>	You have reached	<i>Usted ha llegado a...</i>

LESSON 15: IN TOWN I

37

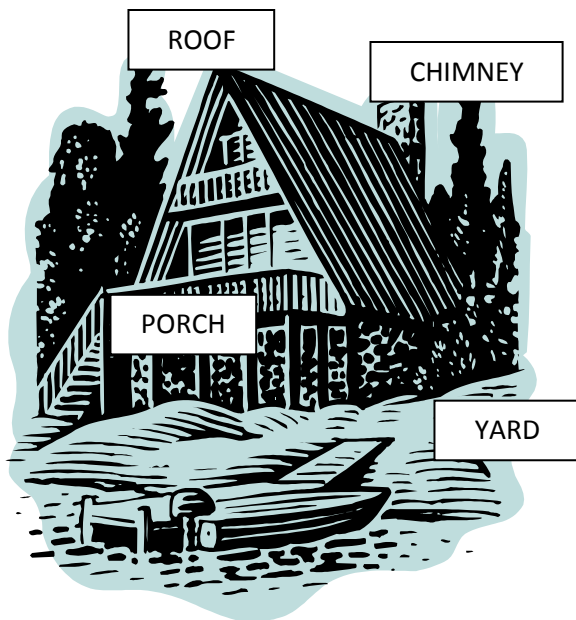
A: Marco, are you going to town today?

B: Yes, the patrón is going to drive us to the store. I need to buy a calling card and some food. Do you want to come?

A: No, I'm going to stay in the house today. Tomorrow I'll go to church in town. Mrs. Wilson is giving me a ride.

B: All right. See you later!

PARTS OF A HOUSE



A: Alejandra, tell me about your house in Mexico.

B: My house in Mexico? Well, it was small and brown with a red roof.

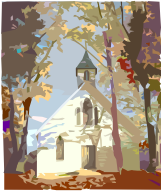
A: Did you live in town or in the country?

B: In town. But we had a big garden with avocado trees.

A: Do you have a garden in Vermont?

B: A little one. We grow tomatoes and peppers. But the summer is very short here and we do not have much time to garden.

1. I go to **church** every Sunday to pray.
2. At the **supermarket** I buy food and drinks. I also send money home to Mexico at the **supermarket**.
3. The **post office** is where I can send letters.
4. The **bank** is where I can put my money.
5. My children go to the **school** in town.
6. If I am sick, I will go to the **hospital**. The **hospital** is a place for emergencies.
7. The **police station** is also a place for emergencies. The police keep the neighborhood safe.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

6.



7.



TO GO (present progressive)

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I am going	We are going
2 nd person	You are going	You are going
3 rd person	He, she, it is going	They are going

Today I need to go to town. I am going to go to the supermarket and buy milk and eggs. At the supermarket I will also send money to my family in Mexico City. Then I am going to the post office to send a letter to my girlfriend in Mexico. Her name is Rosana. I call her every week, but she likes letters too. That way I can send pictures.

VOCABULARY

Balcony	<i>El balcón</i>	Police station	<i>La comisaría</i>
Bank	<i>El banco</i>	Porch	<i>El porche</i>
Chimney	<i>La chimenea</i>	Post office	<i>El correo</i>
Country	<i>El campo</i>	Roof	<i>El techo</i>
Front door	<i>La puerta de entrada</i>	School	<i>La escuela</i>
Garden	<i>El jardín</i>	Town	<i>El pueblo</i>
Give a ride	<i>Darle un aventón</i>	Window	<i>La ventana</i>
I can/can't	<i>Puedo/no puedo</i>	Yard	<i>El patio</i>

A: Miguel, we have no school today!
 B: No school? Let's go to the movies!
 A: Do you think Mom and Dad will let us go?
 B: It does not matter.
 A: Why not?
 B: Because Mom and Dad are at work. They won't know!
 A: I don't know. They always find out.

Let's/Let

Let's go to town.
 Mom won't let us buy candy.
 Let's bake a cake, then.
 Will she let you bake a cake?
 Let's ask her and see.



VILLAGE



TOWN



CITY

True/False

- I live in a city.
- A village is smaller than a town.
- I like cities more than towns.
- A town is busier than a city.
- A village is quieter than a city.
- When I am older, I want to live in a village.
- People are friendlier in cities.
- People are friendlier in the country.

A: Where did you go last night?
B: I went to Walmart with Julio to buy some new boots.
A: You did? Not with Roberto?
B: Roberto went to visit his cousin.
A: Oh. I see.

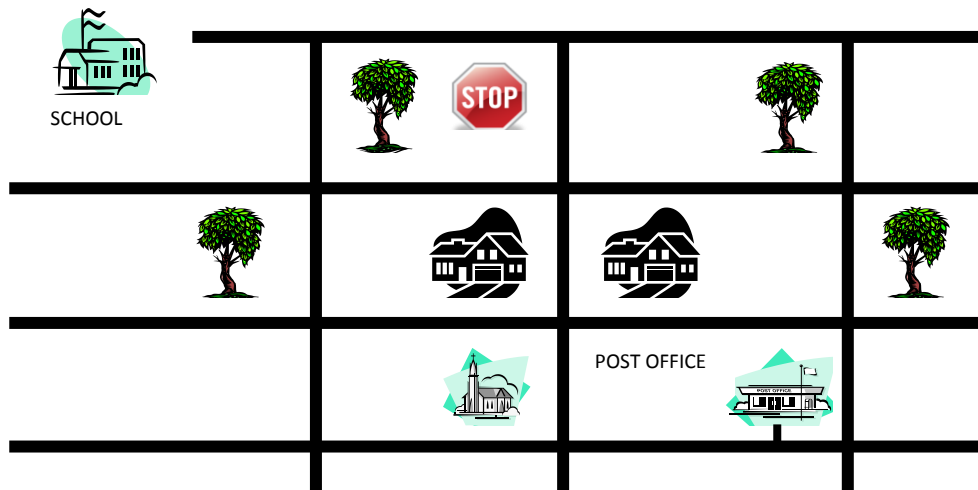
TO GO (past)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I went	We went
<i>2nd person</i>	You went	You went
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it went	They went

TO GO (past negative)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I didn't go	We didn't go
<i>2nd person</i>	You didn't go	You didn't go
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it didn't go	They didn't go

A: Excuse me, how do I get to the post office from the school?
 B: Walk straight until you reach a stop sign. Turn right after the stop sign. Continue straight three blocks, which will take you through a neighborhood. When you see a white church on your right, turn left. Walk half a block, and the post office will be on your left.



- On the street**
- Street
 - Curb
 - Stop Sign
 - Sidewalk
 - Stoplight
 - Traffic
 - Crosswalk

STORES: WHERE DO I GO?

I need to buy a hammer and some nails.

Hardware store



I want to buy a new dress

Clothing store



I want to buy food for dinner.

Supermarket



I need shampoo and toothpaste

Drugstore



I am Rafaela, and I am going to the drugstore to buy some medicine for my cold. I didn't go to the drugstore yesterday, but I went to the supermarket instead. But today I have a bad cough and sore throat, and I want to buy Tylenol to help me feel better. I will have to walk into town, because the drugstore is on Main Street in the center of town.

VOCABULARY

Block	<i>La cuadra</i>	Let's/let	<i>Vamonos/Dejar</i>
City	<i>La ciudad</i>	Sidewalk	<i>La acera</i>
Clothing Store	<i>La tienda de ropa</i>	Stoplight	<i>El semáforo</i>
Crosswalk	<i>El cruce peatonal</i>	Stop sign	<i>El señal de stop</i>
Curb	<i>El bordillo</i>	Street	<i>La calle</i>
Drugstore/farmacia	<i>Tienda de edicamentos y cosméticos</i>	Town	<i>El pueblo</i>
Find out	<i>Descubrir</i>	Traffic	<i>El tráfico</i>
		Village	<i>La aldea</i>

LESSON 17: IN THE COUNTRY

A: Hey, John! Are there many farms like ours in Vermont?

B: There are about one thousand farms in Vermont. There used to be many more.

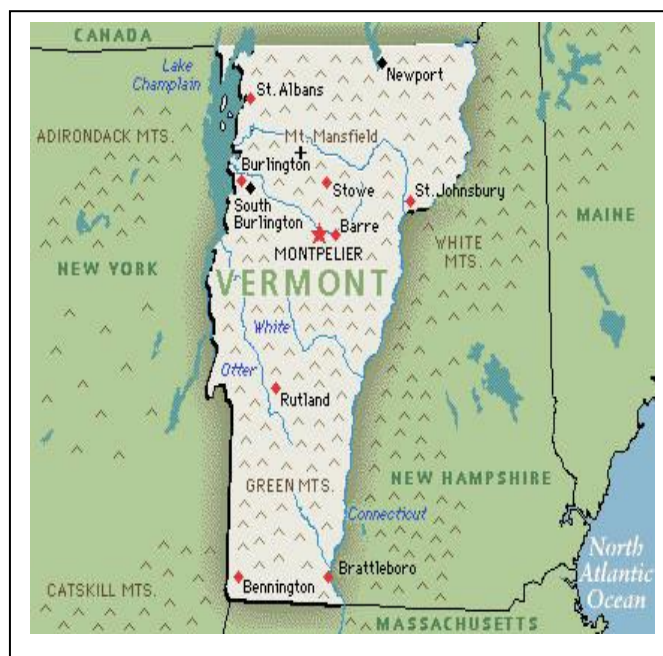
A: How do you know?

B: My grandfather told me. He told me that there were many sheep farms, but now there are mostly dairy farms.

A: What is a dairy farm?

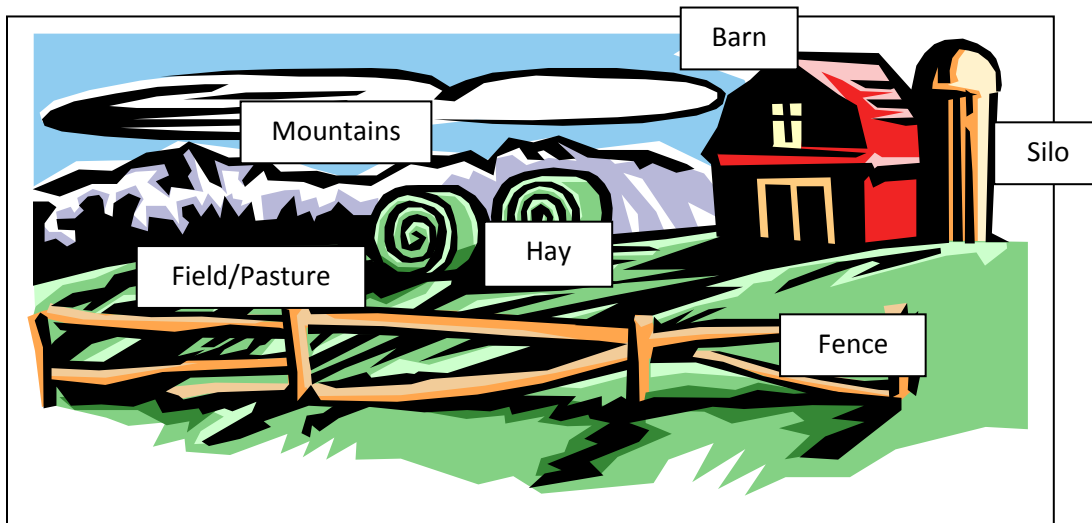
B: A farm like ours, with cows.

A: I see.



- Vermont has mountains down the middle called the Green Mountains.
- The tallest is Mount Mansfield. There is one big lake, Lake Champlain. It is 110 miles long. Some people think that a sea monster lives in it, but no one has ever seen it. Its name is Champ.
- Vermont touches three other states: New York, to the west; New Hampshire, to the east; and Massachusetts, to the south.
- Between Vermont and New Hampshire is the Connecticut River. It is 410 miles long. It goes all the way down to Long Island Sound, near New York City.

Vermont Landmarks



See / Look

- A: *Look*, Mario, do you see that big barn over there?
 B: No, I only *see* the silo.
 A: You're *looking* in the wrong direction. Over this way!
 B: Oh, I *see* it now! Hey, look at the bull.
 A: Where?
 B: Beside the barn.
 A: I can't see him.
 B: Me either. He went away.



My name is Carolina. I live in a small town in Vermont. The name of the town is Ripton. Ripton is in the Green Mountains of Vermont. There are many trees and rivers around my town, and it is very far from a city. In Mexico, I lived in big city with many people and buildings. I like my home here in Vermont – it is very quiet, but sometimes I miss the excitement and activity of the city.

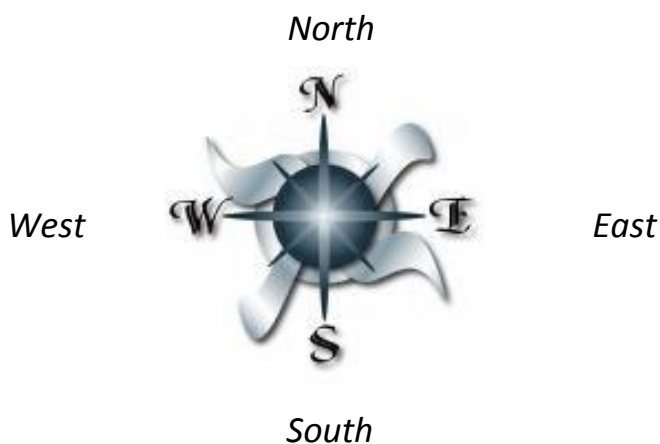
VOCABULARY

Barn	<i>El granero / el establo</i>	Mountains	<i>Las montañas</i>
Dairy Farm	<i>La vaquería</i>	Pasture	<i>Los pastos</i>
Excitement	<i>Excitación</i>	River	<i>El río</i>
Farm	<i>El rancho</i>	Sea Monster	<i>El monstruo del mar</i>
Fence	<i>El cerco</i>	See	<i>Ver</i>
Field	<i>El campo</i>	Silo	<i>El silo</i>
Hay	<i>El heno</i>	States	<i>Los estados</i>
Lake	<i>El lago</i>	Trees	<i>Los árboles</i>
Look	<i>Mirar</i>		

LESSON 18: GIVING DIRECTIONS

43

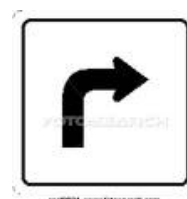
A: Excuse me. How do I get to the bank?
B: I don't understand. Can you repeat that?
A: Where is the bank?
B: Walk one block straight, turn right and walk two blocks.
The bank is on the left.
A: Is it very far?
B: No, it's very near. It will take you five minutes to get there.
A: Thank you very much.



TURN LEFT



TURN RIGHT



GO STRAIGHT



DISTANCE

One block

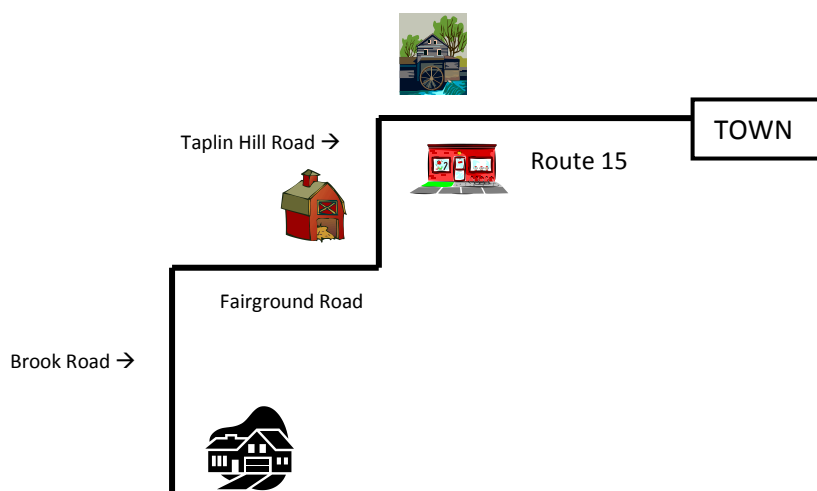
.5 mile = .8 kilometers

1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

10 miles = 16 kilometers

A: Vermont 911. Where is your emergency?
B: In Nesfield.
A: I need your address.
B: It's on Quarry Road. I don't know the number.
A: Can you give directions?
B: Yes, you go to the white church in town and go left. The first right is Quarry Road. My house is the third house on the right. It is white with red shutters and there's a black truck in the driveway.

- A: Where do you live?
- B: On Brook Road.
- A: Where is that?
- B: If you are coming from town, go west on Route 15. Go for 5 miles, past the sawmill and Crossroads Store. Then take a left on Taplin Hill Road. After about a mile, there's a farm on your right with a big red barn. Just after the farm, turn right onto Fairground Road. Then, at the bottom of the hill, go left onto Brook Road. I'm at Number 275. It's a gray house with red shutters.



Giving directions in the country can be complicated. Think of places people will see, like a barn or gas station, a school or a bridge. Describe the color of your house. How big is it? What is near it? How much time does it take to get to your house from different places?

My name is Sergio, and I am walking to the supermarket. It is so far! Almost two miles. I leave my house and walk straight down the street until I get to the church. I turn left at the church and walk for thirty minutes until I get to Cherry Street. The supermarket is on the left. I think I will need to buy new shoes after so much walking!

VOCABULARY

Bridge	<i>El puente</i>	Near	<i>Cerca</i>
Close	<i>Cerca</i>	Place	<i>El lugar/sitio</i>
Directions	<i>Las indicaciones</i>	Right	<i>El derecho</i>
Far	<i>Lejos</i>	Straight	<i>Recto/a</i>
How do I get to ...?	<i>¿Cómo llego a ...?</i>	Think	<i>Pensar</i>
How much time does it take...?	<i>¿Cuánto tiempo demora...?</i>	Turn	<i>Girar / doblar</i>
Left	<i>La izquierda</i>	Where is ...?	<i>¿Dónde está...?</i>

Doctor: Hello, Marcela. Why are you at the doctor's office today?

Marcela: Hello, Doctor. My stomach hurts.

Doctor: When did your stomach ache begin?

Marcela: Two days ago.

Doctor: Does it hurt a lot?

Marcela: Yes, a lot.

Doctor: Are you vomiting?

Marcela: No, it just hurts.

Doctor: Does it hurt when I press here?

Marcela: Ow! Yes!

Symptoms

It sounds like you have ...



Do you have a ...?

- Fever
- Headache
- Sore Throat
- Cough

Are you ...?

- Nauseous
- Dizzy
- Tired
- Vomiting

The flu



Do you have ...?

- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Nausea
- Vomiting

A stomach virus



Do you have a ...?

- Cough
- Sore Throat
- Stuffy Nose
- Runny nose
- Headache

A cold

How often do you....? (Expressions of Frequency)

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Never | Since October |
| Rarely | For the past 3 weeks |
| Sometimes | Since last week |
| Often | Once a week |
| Usually | 2 days ago |
| Always | Since yesterday |
| Every day | Today |

Doctor: Good morning, Arturo. What is wrong?
 Arturo: I am very tired, dizzy, and my throat hurts.
 Doctor: Let me take your temperature. Yes, you have a fever.
 Arturo, I think you have the flu.
 Arturo: Will I get better soon?
 Doctor: In a few days.
 Arturo: But I have to work.
 Doctor: You will get sicker if you don't rest. You need to sleep and drink a lot of water. If your fever isn't gone in two days, please call the office.



Doctor: What hurts, Héctor?
 Héctor: My foot hurts. I hurt it playing soccer.
 Doctor: When did you do it?
 Héctor: Two days ago.
 Doctor: Can you move it?
 Héctor: No! Ouch!
 Doctor: Let me have a look. Yes, I think you need an X-ray.

Auxiliary verb CAN + infinitive (move)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I can move	We can move
<i>2nd person</i>	You can move	You can move
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it can move	They can move

CAN (negative) + infinitive (move)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I can't move	We can't move
<i>2nd person</i>	You can't move	You can't move
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it can't move	They can't move

My name is Enrique, and I am sick today. I do not have a fever, so I don't think I have the flu. But I have a runny nose and a cough, so I must have a cold. I started to feel sick yesterday. Today I will drink lots of water and sleep. If I take care of myself, I will feel much better tomorrow!

VOCABULARY

Always	<i>Siempre</i>	Hurt	<i>Doler</i>
Begin	<i>Empezar</i>	Nauseous	<i>Sentir nauseas</i>
Dizzy	<i>Mareado/a</i>	Never	<i>Nunca</i>
Doctor	<i>El medico/la médica</i>	Once	<i>Una vez</i>
Doctor's office	<i>El consultorio</i>	Since	<i>Desde</i>
Have a cold	<i>Estar resfriado/a</i>	Tired	<i>Cansado/a</i>
Flu	<i>El gripe</i>	Virus	<i>El virus</i>

See Appendix C: Health Vocabulary for more health words

LESSON 20: HEALTH II

47

Receptionist: Good afternoon. Do you have an appointment?
Manolo: No, but I need to see the doctor.
Receptionist: I'm sorry, but you need to make an appointment.
Manolo: But I am very sick.
Receptionist: I'm sorry, but you will have to go to the emergency room.
Manolo: Isn't there a walk-in clinic?
Receptionist: That's only on Saturdays. I'm very sorry.



RECEPTIONIST
PATIENT



APPOINTMENT



DOCTOR



MEDICINE

Are you sure ...? (Levels of certainty)

I don't know.

Maybe.

It's possible.

I think so.

Probably.

I'm sure.

I'm positive!

A: Doctor Jones' office, could you hold, please?
B: Okay . . .
A: Yes, how may I help you?
B: I would like to make an appointment.
A: Are you a patient of Dr. Jones?
B: Excuse me?
A: Have you been to Dr. Jones' office before?
B: No, I am new here.
A: We don't have anything until next month, I'm sorry.
B: Is there somewhere else I can go?
A: I believe that Dr. Carrier is taking new patients.
B: Do you have his phone number?
A: Yes, just a minute ... It's _____

"I want to make an appointment"

Polite form:

"I would like to make an appointment"

"Give me a message."

Polite form:

"May I take a message?"

See Appendix C: Health Vocabulary and Forms for more information

Doctor: Hi, Paula. How are you today?

Paula: I am not feeling so well. I am very tired lately, and I have a high fever. I cannot eat or drink anything.

Doctor: For how long?

Paula: Since yesterday.

Doctor: Do you have nausea?

Paula: No.

Doctor: A headache?

Paula: Yes.

Doctor: Sore throat?

Paula: No.

Doctor: Do you have a history of any medical problems?

Paula: It's possible ... in Mexico, I went to the hospital once because I was so dizzy.

Doctor: Does anyone in your family have medical problems?

Paula: My father has diabetes.

Doctor: Okay. Thank you, Paula. I am going to do some tests now to figure out what the problem is.

Helpful Phrases

I'm sorry, I don't understand.

Could you repeat that, please?

Is there anyone here who speaks Spanish?

Do you have an interpreter?

I don't speak English very well.



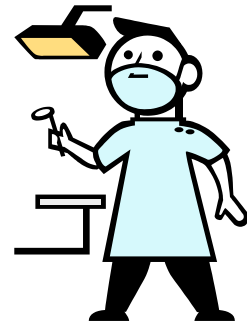
My name is Lucelia Natali Córdova, and I am in the doctor's office. I am here because my head hurts a lot. This headache started a week ago, and it is very bad. The doctor did tests on me and said that the problem is with my eyes – I do not see very well. The doctor said that if I wear eyeglasses, my headache will go away. I hope I can get an appointment with the eye doctor soon.

VOCABULARY

Anyone	<i>Alguien</i>	Medicine	<i>La medicina / El remedio</i>
Appointment	<i>Una cita</i>	Patient	<i>El/la paciente</i>
Interpreter?	<i>El intérprete</i>	Polite form	<i>Forma de cortesía</i>
Emergency room	<i>Sala de urgencias</i>	Positive	<i>Seguro/a</i>
For how long?	<i>¿Por cuánto tiempo?</i>	Probably	<i>Probablemente</i>
Maybe	<i>Quizás / Tal vez</i>	Receptionist	<i>El/la recepcionista</i>
Medical problems	<i>Los problemas médicos</i>	Since	<i>Desde</i>
Medical tests	<i>Los exámenes médicos</i>	Walk-in clinic	<i>Consultorio sin cita</i>

Dentist: Good morning, Rodrigo. So what's going on?
 Rodrigo: Good morning. I am here because my tooth hurts a lot.
 Dentist: When did it begin to hurt?
 Rodrigo: Two months ago.
 Dentist: That is a long time to wait!
 Rodrigo: I know, but it was so difficult to get an appointment.
 Dentist: Okay, let me look at your teeth. You might have a cavity. You know that you should brush your teeth two times a day ...
 Rodrigo: Yes, yes, I know.

Taking Care of your Teeth



1. Carlotta **brushes her teeth** twice a day.
2. Carlotta **flosses her teeth** twice a day.
3. Carlotta **doesn't eat a lot of sugar**.
4. Carlotta **goes to the dentist** once a year.

A: Celio, what is wrong?
 B: My tooth hurts a lot. It hurts when I eat, when I drink, when I smile ...
 A: You must go to the dentist!
 B: I know, but it is impossible to get a dentist's appointment.
 A: It is difficult, but it is not impossible. What dentist do you know?
 B: Dr. Mather. But he has no time.
 A: Okay, try to get an appointment with Dr. Green. His number is

How hard is it? (Levels of Difficulty)

Easy
Not too hard
Hard, Difficult
Impossible

Dr. Green: Hello, Celio. I don't think I know you.
 Celio: No, but my friend Claudio knows you, and he gave me your number.
 Dr. Green: Ahh yes, Claudio. We met last year when he came to the dentist.
 Dr. Green: Do you know what your problem is, Celio?
 Celio: No. I only know that my tooth hurts a lot when I eat and drink.
 Dr. Green: Okay, let me see ... Is it here?
 Celio: Ouch!
 Dr. Green: I will take an x-ray, but I think you will need a filling.
 Celio: Will it hurt?
 Dr. Green: No, I will give you a shot first to make your mouth numb.
 Celio: Will that hurt?
 Dr. Green: Just a little prick.

Introductory Phrases

I am afraid that it will hurt.

I hope that it won't hurt.

I don't know if I want to go to the dentist.

I don't think that I like dentists.

I think that they charge too much money.

I feel sorry for dentists because everyone is afraid of them.

I am Luis, and I need to go to the dentist. I think I have a cavity, because when I eat cold things it hurts a lot. But I am afraid that it will cost a lot of money. My neighbor Conseja said there is a place in Burlington where it doesn't cost so much. I will try to find the number.

VOCABULARY

Brush teeth	<i>Cepillarse los dientes</i>	Hard	<i>Difícil</i>
Cavity	<i>La caries</i>	Impossible	<i>Imposible</i>
Dentist	<i>El/la dentista</i>	Numb	<i>Entumecido/a</i>
Difficult	<i>Difícil</i>	Prick	<i>Pinchar</i>
Drink	<i>Beber</i>	Smile	<i>Sonreír</i>
Easy	<i>Fácil</i>	Tooth/teeth	<i>Los dientes / el diente</i>
Filling	<i>El empaste</i>	Will it hurt?	<i>¿Me va a lastimar?</i>
Floss teeth	<i>Limpiar con seda dental</i>	X-ray	<i>La radiografía</i>

A: Hello. May I help you?
 B: I am looking for a medicine for stomach pains.
 A: Do you have a prescription?
 B: Excuse me? I don't understand.
 A: Did you go to the doctor's and get a prescription?
 B: Oh, I see. I did not go to the doctor.
 A: Okay, then I can give you an over-the-counter medicine. I will show you the best medicines for stomach pains. But if it keeps bothering you, you should see a doctor.
 B: Thank you.

Prescription medicine: A medicine that the doctor writes permission for. You give the *prescription* to the pharmacist.

Over-the-counter medicine: Medicine you can buy without a prescription.



Types of medicine



Pills



Liquid



Topical

MEDICINE LABEL

Active Ingredients: What is in the medicine

Potential Side Effects: Things that can happen when you take the medicine

Uses: Symptoms that the medicine can make better

Warnings: Instances when you should not use the medicine

Directions: How to use the medicine

Some Pharmacy Aisles

Hair and Skin Care

Baby Products

Antacids, Laxatives

Feminine Needs

Cough, Cold, Allergy

Cards

First Aid

Household Items

A: Hello. May I help you?
 B: Yes, here's my prescription.
 A: Okay, it will be about ten minutes... Let's see. Your doctor prescribed Digoxin. Do you know how to use this medicine?
 B: No.
 A: It comes in pills. You need to take two pills a day, one in the morning, and one at night. Always take the pills with food. Do you understand?
 B: Yes.
 A: There are no refills. If you need more, you will have to go back to your doctor.
 B: Okay.
 A: Here is a label that explains how to take the medicine. Be careful to keep this away from your children! It can be poisonous.
 B: Thank you. I understand.

IMPERATIVE

Take two pills.

Be careful.

Don't leave this around.

Close cap tightly.

Keep it out of reach of children.

BE CAREFUL!



POISON

I am Gina, and I am going to the pharmacy today for medicine because I have a headache. I do not have a prescription, but I want to buy an over-the-counter medicine. I think that medicine for headaches comes in pills, which I can take with water. I must be careful to keep the pills away from my daughter because she might think they are candy and eat them.

VOCABULARY

Bother	<i>Molestar</i>	Poisonous	<i>Venoso/a</i>
Directions	<i>Las instrucciones</i>	Potential side effects	<i>Efectos secundarios potenciales</i>
Ingredients	<i>Los componentes</i>	Prescription	<i>Receta</i>
Liquid	<i>Líquido</i>	Refill	<i>Repuesto de medicamento</i>
Over-the-counter	<i>Sin receta médica</i>	Symptoms	<i>Los síntomas</i>
Pharmacy	<i>La farmacia</i>	Topical medicine	<i>Medicamento de contacto</i>
Pills	<i>Las pastillas</i>	Uses	<i>Usos</i>
Poison	<i>Veneno</i>	Warnings	<i>Avisos</i>

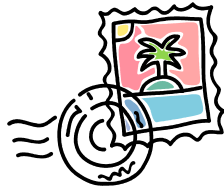
LESSON 23: POST OFFICE

53

A: Hi, how can I help you?
B: I want to mail this box home.
A: Okay, where are you sending it to?
B: Mexico.
A: Do you have anything fragile, liquid or flammable in the box?
B: Excuse me?
A: Is there anything that can break, spill, or catch on fire in the box?
B: No.
A: Any insurance or delivery confirmation?
B: No, thank you.
A: Okay, that will be \$10.40.



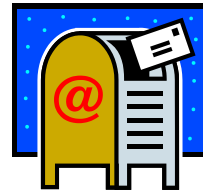
Letter



Stamp



Package



Mailbox

A: Hello, I need some stamps.
B: First class?
A: For letters.
B: A first class stamp in the U.S. is \$0.44. (44 cents)
A: I need to send this letter to Mexico.
B: A letter to Mexico is \$0.79. (79 cents)... Okay, out of \$1.00. Your change is \$0.21. (21 cents). Have a nice day.
A: You too.



Mailman

Marcos Lopez
253 Apple Tree Road
Vergennes, VT 05491

Josefina Lopez
Rio Mayo 105
Col. del Valle
Monterrey, N.L.



A: Someone is at the door.

B: I'll go see who it is.

Mailman: Hello. Is this the Ortiz house?

B: Yes, I am Antonio Ortiz.

Mailman: I have a package here for you.

B: A package?

Mailman: Yes, a box from Mexico for Antonio and Carla Ortiz. If you'll please sign your name here.

B: Thank you. Carla, look what the mailman brought. I hope it's the spices from my mother.

Future with auxiliary verb WILL

with infinitive (go)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I will go	We will go
<i>2nd person</i>	You will go	You will go
<i>3rd person</i>	He, she, it will go	They will go

with contractions

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>1st person</i>	I'll go	We'll go
<i>2nd person</i>	You'll go	You'll go
<i>3rd person</i>	He'll, she'll, it'll go	They'll go

Word Game

A: *Who'll go?*

B: *Me!*

A: *You'll go?*

B: *I'll go!*

A: *You sure?*

B: *I'm sure! You'll come too?*

A: *Yes, I'll come too.*

B: *We'll go together, then!*

My name is Ramona, and I am writing a letter to my mother in Panama. She misses me very much, and she'll be excited to hear about my life in the United States. I'll take the letter to the post office tomorrow to mail to her, because I think it'll take a long time for the letter to arrive in Panama. She'll be so happy to see this letter in the mail!

VOCABULARY

Box	<i>La caja</i>	Liquid	<i>Líquido</i>
Delivery confirmation	<i>Confirmación de entrega</i>	Mail	<i>Correo/Echar al correo</i>
Envelope	<i>El sobre</i>	Mailman	<i>El cartero</i>
First class stamp	<i>Estampilla que garantiza una rápida entrega</i>	Open	<i>Abrir</i>
Flammable	<i>Inflamable</i>	Package	<i>El paquete</i>
Fragile	<i>Frágil</i>	Sign your name	<i>Firmar</i>
Insurance	<i>El seguro</i>	Spices	<i>Las especias</i>
		Stamp	<i>El sello / la estampilla</i>

LESSON 24: WIRING MONEY

55

- A: Hi, welcome to Western Union. How can I help you?
B: I need to wire money.
A: Where to?
B: To Chihuahua, Mexico. The Bank is Santander.
A: I need to know the account number at Santander.
B: The account number is _____.
A: Thank you. And how much money do you want to wire?
B: \$200. Here is the money.
A: Thank you, and here is your receipt. The money should be arriving in Chihuahua right now.

To and From

From Vermont	→→→→→	to Mexico
From me	→→→→→	to you
From the beginning	→→→→→	to the end

Is there..?	There is...	There's...	There isn't...
Are there...?	There are...		There aren't...

1. Is there a place in town to wire money to Mexico?
 - a. Yes, there is.
 - b. No, there isn't a place in this town, but there is in the next town.
2. Are there banks in Mexico that accept money from the United States?
 - a. Yes, there are many banks that accept U.S. money
3. Are there safe ways to send lots of money through the mail?
 - a. There aren't safe ways to send money through the mail. It is best to wire the money.

A: Sylvia, I need your help.
 B: What is wrong?
 A: My father called me and said that my sister is very sick in Guatemala. They need me to send them money for the doctor and her medicines.
 B: You can wire money home. That is the fastest way.
 A: How do I do that?
 B: You can go to Western Union in Shaw's supermarket. They will send money to your parents' bank in Guatemala.
 A: Is it difficult?
 B: No, it is very easy. You just need to know your parents' account number.
 A: Is it expensive?
 B: Not too much. Western Union charges you \$10 to wire money.

Money Wiring Vocabulary

- Bank account
- Account number
- Amount
- Wiring fee
- Receipt
- Arrival date



A: Hi Mom, this is Pablo. Did you receive the money I sent you?

B: No, not yet.

A: You have to go to the bank to pick it up. I wired the money to your bank account. Do you know your bank account number?

B: Yes.

A: Well, visit the bank tomorrow. The money should be there already.

I am Pamela, and I need to send money home to my family. I was going to send the money through the mail, but my friend told me that was not safe. Someone could steal it. I need to go to Western Union tomorrow to wire the money home. This way, I will be sure that it arrives in Mexico and my family receives it.

VOCABULARY

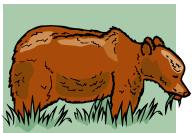
Account number	<i>Número de la cuenta bancaria</i>	Receipt	<i>El recibo</i>
Amount	<i>La suma</i>	Safe	<i>Seguro/a</i>
Arrival date	<i>Fecha de llegada</i>	Steal	<i>Robar</i>
Arrive	<i>Llegar</i>	There is/are	<i>Hay</i>
Bank Account	<i>Cuenta bancaria</i>	To	<i>A/Hacia</i>
From	<i>De</i>	Wire money	<i>Transferir dinero</i>
Help	<i>Ayudar</i>	Wiring fee	<i>Tarifa para transferir dinero</i>
How can I help you?	<i>¿Qué desea?</i>	What is wrong?	<i>¿Qué te pasa?</i>

LESSON 25: ANIMALS

A: Look, Raul! Something has been in the grain again!
B: Yeah, I see. Maybe we can find its tracks.
A: You mean, in the snow? Hey, look! Here are some!
B: Whatever it is had five toes, two small front feet and two long back feet.
A: A cat, maybe?
B: I don't think cats eat grain. Maybe a raccoon. Mark from the vet told me that there are a lot of raccoons in Vermont. He showed me some tracks by the trash bin.
A: Well, we will have to be more careful with the grain tonight!



Vermont Wild Animals



The **bear** lives in the woods and sleeps during the winter.



The **deer** eats grass and tree leaves.



The **raccoon** will steal food and eat almost anything!



The **birds** fly south in the winter.

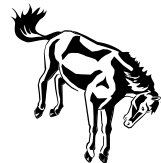


The **porcupine** has sharp quills.

Vermont Domestic Animals



The **cow** provides milk.



The **horse** is used for logging and hauling sap for maple syrup.



The **chicken** lays eggs and provides meat.



The **sheep** has wool that is used to make clothes and blankets.



The **goat** provides milk which is used to make cheese.



The **fisher** climbs trees and is very fierce.



The **cat** has a long tail and catches mice.



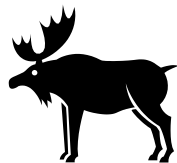
The **fox** likes to eat chickens.



The **dog** barks and guards the house.



The **squirrel** lives in trees and eats nuts.



The **moose** is very big and slow.

Animal Words

❖ Antler	Hair
❖ Beak	Horns
❖ Claw	Hoof
❖ Feather	Paw
❖ Fur	Tail

True / False

1. Santiago has two hoofs.
2. The cow has four hands.
3. Cats have long tails.
4. Horses have fur.
5. My neighbor has two jaws.

Palabras por Animales

Antlers	<i>Los cuernos</i>	Hair	<i>El pelo</i>
Beak	<i>El pico</i>	Horns	<i>Los cuernos</i>
Claw	<i>La zarpa/garra</i>	Hoof	<i>El casco</i>

I am Silvia, and I am going to bring home a kitten today! My neighbor's cat had a litter of kittens, and my neighbor said I could choose one. Here in the United States, it is very common to keep animals as pets. The most popular pets are dogs, cats, horses, and birds. People spend a lot of money on them. One woman even left millions of dollars to her dog when she died! My kitten will be useful, because she will help catch mice around the house!

VOCABULARY

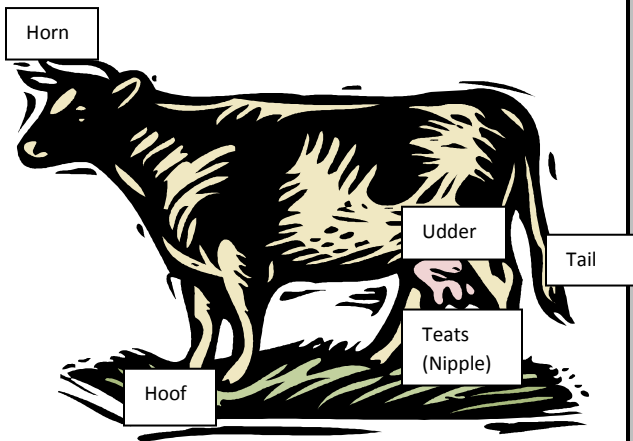
Be careful	<i>Tenga cuidado</i>	Logging	<i>La tala</i>
Cheese	<i>El queso</i>	Pet	<i>El animal doméstico</i>
Climb	<i>Tregar / Escalar</i>	Provide	<i>Proveer</i>
Domestic	<i>Doméstico/a</i>	Quills	<i>Las plumas</i>
Fierce	<i>Feroz</i>	Steal	<i>Robar</i>
Fly	<i>Volar</i>	Tracks	<i>Las huellas</i>
Grain	<i>El grano/cereal</i>	Wild	<i>Salvaje</i>
Kitten	<i>El/la gatito/gatita</i>	Wool	<i>El llano</i>

LESSON 26: COWS

59

A: How many cows are there at your farm?
B: We have nine hundred now.
A: Nine hundred!
B: Yes, it's a lot. But we have to have that many to be able to make money.
A: Do you milk twice a day?
B: No, three times. Every eight hours.
A: In the middle of the night?
B: Yes. We have to. It's not like the old days.
A: No, I guess not.

Many parts of the body are the same for animals as for people, but some are different. Here are some for cows:



Cow
Bull
Heifer
Calf

Once.
Twice.
Three times
Four times, etc.

A: Could you please clean the bulk tank after the milk truck comes? There's going to be an inspection this afternoon.
B: Do you want me to flush out the lines?
A: Maybe later, if there's time.
B: Okay.

A: This cow is sick. She isn't eating. And she has diarrhea.
B: Did you take her temperature?
A: No, but I will.
B: If she has a fever you should tell the patron.



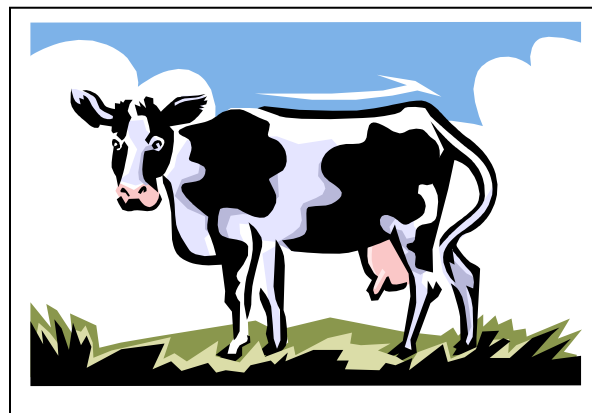
A: These black and white cows are Holsteins. The tan ones with the darker coloring on their spines and faces are Jerseys.

B: I like Jerseys better. I can be friends with a Jersey. I think the Holsteins are all crazy.

A: You do? Why?

B: There was a Jersey on my old farm. She gave more cream than any cow I ever saw.

A: But that's why we can't have all Jerseys. We need cows with higher milk content.



Although the number of dairy farms has gone way down, the amount of milk produced has not. Milk production per cow has risen. In 1991, a milk cow in New England produced a little less than 15,000 pounds per year. By 2000, average annual production per cow in New England rose to just under 17,500 pounds per year.

In Vermont, people say that there used to be more cows than people. Now there are over 600,000 people and about 150,000 cows. That's four people for every cow. In 1950 there were more than 11,000 dairy farms in the state. Now there are just a few over one thousand. Without workers from Mexico and Guatemala and other places, the dairy farms in Vermont would not survive.

VOCABULARY

Average (adj)	<i>Mediano/a</i>	Inspection	<i>La inspección</i>
Bulk tank	<i>El depósito / tanque</i>	Later	<i>Luego</i>
Bull	<i>El toro</i>	Middle of the night	<i>La mitad de la noche</i>
Calf	<i>El/la ternero/a, becerro/a</i>	Milk (verb)	<i>Ordeñar</i>
Cow	<i>La vaca</i>	Milk truck	<i>Camión de leche</i>
Cream	<i>La cream de leche</i>	Survive	<i>Sobrevivir</i>
Heifer	<i>La vaquilla</i>	Teats	<i>Las tetillas</i>
If there's time	<i>Si queda tiempo</i>	Udder	<i>La ubre</i>

LESSON 27: JOBS

61

Emilio: Dan, can I talk to you for a minute?

Dan: Sure. What's up?

E: I would like to talk about my hours.

D: You're working the 3 a.m. to 6 p.m. shift.

E: Yes. But Maria is working from 4 p.m. to midnight, so we never get to see each other.

D: The problem is, who could move to your shift?

E: Maria could work with me and Jorge could have her hours.

D: Is he okay with that? He won't have as many hours.

E: He said it's okay for a month or two.

D: Fine, then. We'll try it and see how it goes.

My job is ...

- Easy
- Satisfying
- Fun
- Enjoyable
- All right
- Boring
- Challenging
- Difficult
- Awful
- All of the above

Work Words

- Schedule
- Hours
- Pay
- Hourly Wage
- Minimum Wage
- Taxes
- Social Security
- Raise
- Paycheck

My name is Julia, and I am a **doctor**.

My work is satisfying, because I help people who are sick, but sometimes it is difficult, when they do not get better.

My name is Sergio, and I am a **farmer**.

My work is challenging, because I have to wake up early and work outside in the cold all winter.

My name is Clara, and I am a **teacher**.

My work is enjoyable, because I like to help children learn. It can be frustrating, though, when I have too many students in my classroom.

My name is Mario, and I am retired. I was a **banker**.

My work was boring. I created bank accounts for people and counted money. I want to work in my garden now.

Auxiliary Verbs Would and Could

I would like to go shopping.

I could take you tomorrow.

Juanito: Hey, Sandro, how's it going?
 Sandro: Okay, I'm just tired.
 Juanito: You are working too many hours.
 Sandro: I have to. I need the money.
 Juanito: I would like to take a vacation.
 Sandro: Me too. But the cows don't take a vacation, so how can we?
 Juanito: Maybe they would like a vacation too.
 Sandro: Then they would have a vacation from eating. They wouldn't like that.

Auxiliary verbs Have to, Need to, Should

- I have to go to work today. I have no other choice.
- I need to go to the bank soon, because I need to open a bank account.
- I should send money home to my family. It is the right thing to do.

I am Adalia, and my husband Daniel works on a farm in Bristol, Vermont. I was there with him for a year, but then I needed to come back to Mexico. My mother couldn't take care of our children anymore, because she got sick. I want to be a teacher but I don't have time to go back to school for training. Daniel sends us money, so we have enough to live on, but we don't have him. I miss him and our children miss their father.

VOCABULARY

Have to	<i>Tener que</i>	Paycheck	<i>El cheque del sueldo</i>
Hourly wage	<i>El sueldo por hora</i>	Raise	<i>El aumento del sueldo</i>
Hours	<i>Las horas (de trabajar)</i>	Schedule	<i>El horario</i>
Husband/wife	<i>El marido/la esposa</i>	Shift	<i>El turno</i>
Job	<i>El trabajo/empleo</i>	Should	<i>Deber</i>
Minimum wage	<i>El salario mínimo</i>	Social security	<i>Seguridad social</i>
Need to	<i>Necesitar que</i>	Taxes	<i>Los impuestos</i>
Pay	<i>La paga / El sueldo</i>	Vacation	<i>Las vacaciones</i>

LESSON 28: LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

63

A: Hi Mamá! This is Gilberto, calling from the United States.

B: Gilberto! I am so happy that you called! How is life in Vermont?

A: Very different, Mamá!

B: Different from Mexico?

A: Yes. Here in Vermont, grandparents do not live with the families. Children move out of the house when they are eighteen. And no one kisses when they greet!

B: They do not kiss?

A: No, they shake hands. It is very formal.

Saying hello

To a close friend

- "Hey!"
- "What's up?"
- "Good to see you!"
- "How's it going?"



To a stranger/someone older/boss

- "Good morning."
- "Hello."
- "Nice to meet you."
- "How are you doing?"

Americans are generally *informal* but *reserved*.

Americans greet friends on the street with a smile and a wave.

American women hug or wave if they are friends.

American men shake hands or wave if they are friends.

Americans shake hands when they meet for the first time.

Americans do not kiss when they greet each other unless they know each other well or haven't seen each other in a long time.

True/False

- The American style of dress is different from the style of dress in my home country.
- Americans eat at the same time as people eat in my home country.
- Americans are more formal than people are in my home country.

American families

American families are usually small, because grandparents often do not live with the family. The average number of children in an American family is two. Children usually move out of the house when they finish high school. Many women in America have jobs, but some choose to stay home with the children, if the family can afford to have only one breadwinner.

Americans usually marry when they are 25-29 years old. They invite friends and relatives to their wedding. A newly married couple might choose to live close to their parents, but often they live in a different town or city.

Many first marriages end in divorce. The United States has a very high divorce rate, some people say as high as 50%. The divorce rate in Mexico is much

My name is Concepción, and I just moved to the United States. Everything is so different here! Many more women have jobs, and families live very far apart. In Tampico, I lived in the same house with my parents and with my grandparents. I miss having my family so close to me.

VOCABULARY

Choose	<i>Elegir / Escoger</i>	Often	<i>A menudo/ Con frecuencia</i>
Divorce	<i>El divorcio</i>	Reserved	<i>Reservado/a</i>
Finish	<i>Terminar</i>	Shake hands	<i>Dar la mano</i>
Formal	<i>Formal</i>	Smile	<i>Sonreír</i>
Greet	<i>Saludar</i>	Stranger	<i>El/la desconocido/a</i>
Hug	<i>Abrazar</i>	Style of dress	<i>Estilo de vestirse</i>
Informal	<i>Informal</i>	Wave	<i>Saludar con la mano</i>
Kiss	<i>Besar</i>	Wedding	<i>La boda</i>

A: Maria told me today that her cousin is moving from Mexico to the United States.

B: Is he coming here to Vermont?

A: No, he is going to Texas.

B: Are there many Mexicans in Texas?

A: Yes. Most Mexicans who immigrate to the United States live in California or Texas. But there are Mexicans all over the country. And not only Mexicans – people from Venezuela, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and all over Latin America come to the United States to work.

B: Do they send money home like we do?

A: Yes, or they bring their families. In 2008 there were more than 46 million Hispanics in the United States. Hispanics now make up more than 15% of the United States population.

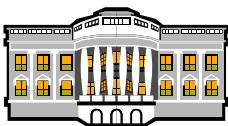


American Facts

- The United States became a country in 1776.
- The United States was a colony of Great Britain that became independent after the Revolutionary War.
- The United States has 50 states.
- The colors in the American flag are red, white, and blue.

American Government

- The American government is based on the ideas of *equality* and *liberty*.
- The American government has three parts:



EXECUTIVE

The President of the U.S. lives in the White House.



LEGISLATIVE

The Congress write laws that the President signs.



JUDICIAL

Judges decide if laws are fair.



- Many major cities, like New York and Los Angeles, are on the coast.
- New York is the largest city in the United States. It has a population of 8,363,710
- The next three largest cities are Los Angeles, California (3,833,995), Chicago, Illinois (2,853,114) and Houston, Texas (2,242,193)
- California is the state with the most people. There were 36,458,000 people living in California in 2006. Wyoming has the smallest population, with 501,242 people. Vermont is the next smallest, with 619,107 people.
- The weather changes all over the country, but there are differences. The Northeast has cold winters. The Southeast is very sunny. The South is very hot. The Midwest is flat. In the Northwest it rains a lot. In the West there are big mountains and deserts.
- The population of Mexico is 111,211,789. There are 8,841,916 people living in Mexico City. The population of the state of Vermont could fit into Mexico City about 15 times.

My name is Cristobal, and I am taking a trip to New York City to see my brother. He is a waiter in a restaurant. I know that New York City is on the East Coast and is the largest city in the U.S. My brother says that it can be very crowded and noisy, but I don't care. I am excited to see my brother.

VOCABULARY

Coast	<i>La costa</i>	Immigrate	<i>Inmigrar</i>
Colony	<i>La colonia</i>	Independence	<i>La independencia</i>
Equality	<i>La igualdad</i>	Judicial	<i>Judicial</i>
Executive	<i>El ejecutivo</i>	Laws	<i>Las leyes</i>
Flag	<i>La bandera</i>	Legislative	<i>El legislativo</i>
Government	<i>El gobierno</i>	Liberty	<i>La libertad</i>
History	<i>La historia</i>	Percent (%)	<i>El porcentaje</i>
Immigrant	<i>El/la inmigrante</i>	Population	<i>La población</i>

A: Good morning, Mrs. Ramirez. You must be Carmen's mother.

B: Yes, Carmen is my daughter.

A: Thank you for coming to this parent-teacher conference. Carmen is doing well in the fourth grade. I think she likes the school.

B: Good. I was very worried about her when we came.

A: She also has many friends here. Carmen is a very social girl.

B: How are her grades?

A: In math and science, Carmen always receives top grades. But she is a little behind in English.

B: We came to the United States just two years ago.

A: I know. For that reason, I think Carmen should see a special reading and writing tutor to help her with her English.

B: How much does it cost?

A: Nothing. It is free.

Elementary School

Kindergarten

First Grade

Second Grade

Third Grade

Fourth Grade

Fifth Grade

Middle School

Sixth Grade

Seventh Grade

Eighth Grade

High School

Ninth Grade

Tenth Grade

Eleventh Grade

Twelfth Grade

College (University)

School Subjects

Reading

Writing

Math (Mathematics)

Science

Foreign Languages

Social Studies

Art

Music

Physical Education/Sports



In the United States, all children must go to school. Children have to stay in school until the 10th grade. After high school graduation, some students choose to go to college and others begin to work.

A: Ramona, how was school today?

B: Awful, mom. First I missed the school bus. Then I didn't have my homework for math class. I also didn't remember to bring a lunch to school. This afternoon, when I played with my friends at recess, I scraped my knee.

A: I am so sorry! Tomorrow will be a better day.

Past tense verbs—negative form

Didn't ___[verb]___

Affirmative Past Tense

I	missed.
You	remembered.
He/She/It	played.
We	scraped.
They	

Negative Past Tense

I	didn't miss.
You	didn't remember.
He/She/It	didn't play.
We	didn't scrape.
They	

My name is Carmen, and I am ten years old. I am in the fourth grade at an elementary school in Vermont. In the beginning I didn't like my school, but now I have many friends here. My favorite subjects are social studies and science. When I grow up, I want to be a scientist.

VOCABULARY

College/University	<i>La universidad</i>	School bus	<i>El transporte escolar</i>
Education	<i>La educación</i>	School subjects	<i>Las materias</i>
Elementary school	<i>Escuela primaria</i>	Science	<i>La ciencia</i>
Grades	<i>Las notas</i>	Scrape	<i>Raspase</i>
High school	<i>La escuela superior</i>	Social studies	<i>Los estudios sociales</i>
Homework	<i>La tarea</i>	Teacher	<i>El/la maestro/a</i>
Middle school	<i>La escuela intermedia</i>	Test	<i>El examen</i>
Parent-teacher conference	<i>Reunión de padres y maestros</i>	Tutor	<i>El/la profesor(a)</i>

LESSON 31: COOKING

A: What are you cooking, Fernando?
B: Quesadillas. They are for dinner tonight.
A: They smell so good! What's in them?
B: Tortillas, cheese, and salsa. It's very simple!
A: Are you frying them?
B: Yes, to melt the cheese.
A: I can't wait until dinner!

Cooking Measurements

Teaspoon (tsp)

Tablespoon (Tbsp)

Ounce (oz)

Cup (c)

Pint (pt)

Quart (qt)

Pound (lb)

Conversions

3 tsp = 1 Tbsp

2 Tbsp = 1 oz

8 oz = 1 c

1 pt = 2 c

1 qt = 4 c



Spoon



Spatula



Pot



Pan



Mixing bowl



Knife



Measuring cup
or spoon



Oven



Stove

In the summer, Americans like to **barbeque**. A barbeque is an outdoor picnic, where meat is cooked on a grill. Hamburgers, hot dogs, steaks, chicken, and spare ribs are cooked this way.



A: It is your turn to cook tonight.
 B: What do you mean? I cooked last night!
 A: I thought José did.
 B: No, I did.
 A: Okay, then I'll cook. I'll make chicken.
 B: Never mind, I'll cook. I remember the
 Last time you made chicken!

At camp or at picnics,
 children like to roast
 marshmallows and eat
 them in a sandwich with
 graham crackers and
 chocolate bars. They are
 called S'MORES. (from
 "Some more.")

Brownies

6 ounces unsweetened chocolate	½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup butter (1½ sticks)	2 ¾ cup sugar
4 eggs	1 ½ cups flour
2 tablespoons vanilla	(1 ½ cups chopped walnuts)

Preheat oven to 350°. Butter a 9 x 13 inch baking pan. Melt chocolate and butter over low heat, stirring often. Cool. In a bowl, mix eggs, vanilla, salt, and sugar, beating well for several minutes. Stir in chocolate gently, then add flour, stirring only until blended. Stir in walnuts (optional). Spread evenly in the pan and bake for about 25 minutes. The brownies should still be a little soft. After they are cool, cut into squares.

Cooking Words

Bake	Boil	Fry
Beat	Chop	Stir
Slice		

Present Progressive

I	am	baking
You	are	cooking.
He/She/It	is	grilling.
We	are	measuring.
They	are	stirring

My name is Alejandro, and I am trying to cook dinner. I am using a recipe, but it is very difficult! There are many words I do not know, like chop, stir, and beat. My friends are hungry and they are saying to me, "Alejandro, you are taking a long time!" They are yelling so much, that I think I will let them cook the dinner tonight!

VOCABULARY

Bake	<i>Asar</i>	Grill	<i>La parrilla</i>
Barbeque	<i>La barbacoa</i>	Ingredients	<i>Los ingredientes</i>
Beat	<i>Batir</i>	Measurements	<i>Las medidas</i>
Blend	<i>Combinar</i>	Melt	<i>Derretir</i>
Boil	<i>Hervir</i>	Mix	<i>Mezclar</i>
Chop	<i>Cortar</i>	Recipe	<i>La receta</i>
Cook	<i>Cocinar</i>	Slice	<i>Cortar</i>
Fry	<i>Freír</i>	Stir	<i>Revolver</i>

A: What are you listening to, Luis?
 B: I'm listening to rock music.
 A: Rock music? Like rock-and-roll?
 B: Yes. A song by Bruce Springsteen. He's a famous American rock musician. Here, listen.
 A: I can hear it. It's okay, but I like heavy metal.
 B: Not me. Too noisy.



AMERICAN MUSIC



Rock music became popular in the United States in the 1940s. **Elvis Presley** was called the King of Rock and Roll.



Jazz music began in the South. **New Orleans** is famous for Dixieland Jazz. **Louis Armstrong** and **Dizzie Gillespie** were early jazz musicians.



Country music is most popular in rural areas. Many songs talk about the life of the **cowboy**. Some famous country singers are **Dolly Parton** and **Hank Williams**.



Hip hop is a style of music popular with young people and in urban areas. It has a strong **beat**.

Miguel: Hey, Alejandra, do you want to go to a movie?
 Alejandra: How? We don't have a car.
 M: I was thinking, maybe one night when the patrón takes us to the grocery store. There is a movie theater on the same road.
 A: You think he would leave us and come back?
 M: Maybe. Or maybe he would go too. It is worth asking.
 A: If not, maybe there will be something good on TV.
 M: I know, but I'd like to see a movie in a movie theater.

What kind of movies do you like?

Thrillers
 Romance
 Comedies
 Western
 Adventure
 Sci-Fi
 Documentary

I'd like = I would like

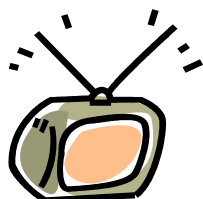
A: What was Juliano doing?
 B: He was reading a book.
 A: Were you reading also?
 B: No, I was talking on the phone with my brothers. They were watching my favorite TV show in Mexico!
 A: What were they watching?



Today Anita and Eugenio **are dancing**.
 Yesterday Anita and Eugenio **were dancing**.



Today she **is reading**.
 Yesterday she **was reading**.



Today I **am watching TV**.
 Yesterday I **was watching TV**.

Past Progressive

I	was	dancing.
You	were	reading.
He/She/It	was	watching TV.
We	were	
They	were	

Other Activities

Watching movies
 Running
 Hiking
 Going shopping
 Dancing
 Reading the newspaper
 Painting
 Doing jigsaw puzzles

I am Flora from San José, and I am going hiking today. Yesterday it was raining so I could not go outside, but today the sun is shining. I asked my friends if they wanted to hike with me, but they are watching TV. I don't understand how they can stay inside on a beautiful day like today!

VOCABULARY

Dance	<i>Bailar</i>	Noisy	<i>Ruidoso/a</i>
Go shopping	<i>Ir de compras</i>	Paint	<i>Pintar</i>
Hike	<i>Hacer excursionismo</i>	Read a book	<i>Leer un libro</i>
Jigsaw puzzle	<i>El rompecabezas</i>	Read the newspaper	<i>Leer el periódico</i>
Listen to music	<i>Escuchar música</i>	Recreation	<i>El recreo</i>
Movies	<i>El cine</i>	Run	<i>Correr</i>
Music	<i>La música</i>	Watch TV	<i>Ver televisión</i>
Musician	<i>El/la músico/a</i>	Watch movies	<i>Ver películas</i>

LESSON 33: SPORTS

73

A: Guillermo, did you watch the hockey game on TV yesterday?

B: Hockey? What is hockey?

A: It is a sport that is popular in Vermont. It is played on ice.

B: On ice? What do you mean?

A: On frozen ponds. But mostly indoors, on ice rinks.

B: Is it like soccer?

A: A little, because there's a goal. But you use sticks instead of your feet.

B: I don't think I'm interested in hockey. I watch all the soccer games. I can't wait until the World Cup begins, so that I can cheer for my country.

1



Sports

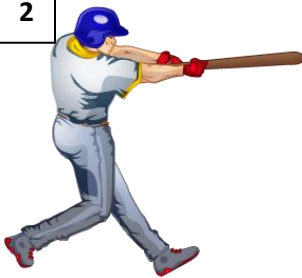
Verbs

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1. Basketball | shoot |
| 2. Baseball | bat |
| 3. Football | pass |
| 4. Hockey | skate |
| 5. Skiing | race |
| 6. Tennis | serve |
| 7. Golf | drive |

8



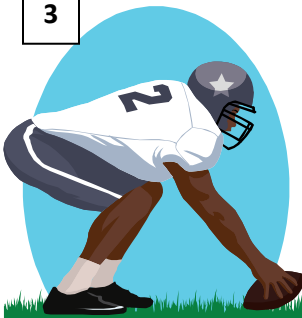
2



7



3



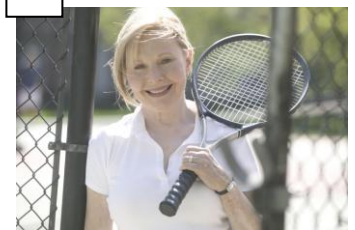
4



5



6



- What sport do you like to play? To watch?
- Do you prefer team sports like baseball, or individual sports, like running?
- Do you think children should have to play sports in school?

A: Victor, how was the soccer game?
 B: Great! We played for two hours.
 A: Did you win?
 B: Yes, we did!
 A: By how much?
 B: Four to three.
 A: Did you score a goal?
 B: I didn't score *one* goal ... I scored *two* goals.
 We were tied, but my last goal won the game.
 A: Way to go!

Sports in the U.S. are big business. Once, players stayed with the same team until they retired. Now they go with whoever pays them the most money. Tiger Woods, a golfer, is the highest paid athlete. In 2009 he made \$110 million. David Beckham, a soccer player, made \$42 million. Michael Jordan, even though he is retired, made \$45 million.

There are not many professional soccer teams in the United States, although many American children play soccer. The U.S. has a national soccer team but they have never won the World Cup. Brazil has won four times since 1930. Italy has won three times, and Argentina and Uruguay have both won twice.

My name is Rosario, and I am in the fifth grade. My favorite thing to do is to play basketball. There is a basketball court at my elementary school, but usually I just play in my neighbor Sam's yard. He has a hoop attached to his garage. A lot of the girls at school don't like to play basketball, so I usually play with the boys. They are taller than I am, but I am very quick and can run around them!

VOCABULARY

Athlete	<i>El/la atleta</i>	Lose	<i>Perder</i>
Cheer	<i>Animar</i>	Play	<i>Jugar</i>
Fans	<i>Fan</i>	Retire	<i>Retirarse</i>
Game/Match	<i>El partido</i>	Sports	<i>Los deportes</i>
Goal	<i>Un gol</i>	Team sports	<i>Deportes de equipo</i>
Highly paid	<i>Bien pagado</i>	Tie	<i>Empatar</i>
Ice	<i>El hielo</i>	Win	<i>Ganar</i>
Individual sports	<i>Deportes individuales</i>	World Cup	<i>La Copa Mundial</i>

LESSON 34: CLOTHING

75

Store Clerk: May I help you?
Customer: I'm looking for pants.
SC: Over here. Do you know what size?
C: Maybe medium.
SC: Pants have waist and length size. Try a 30-inch waist and 29-inch length.
C: Where do I try them on?
SC: The changing room is over here.

Store Clerk: May I help you?
Customer: No, thanks. I'm just looking.
SC: Okay. Just let me know if you need help.
C: Thank you.

This is a ...



Shirt



Coat



Dress

Skirt
Jacket
Sweater
Swimsuit
Tie
Belt

These are ...



Pants



Jeans



Shoes

Pajamas
Socks

A: Marco, can I borrow your tie?
B: Sure. Where are you going?
A: Mrs. Ashton is driving us to church.
B: You have to dress up?
A: She said we didn't, but I like to. It's more respectful.

LABELS

- MACHINE WASHABLE
- DO NOT BLEACH
- DRY CLEAN ONLY
- HANDWASH ONLY
- TUMBLEDRY LOW
- DRY FLAT

A: Excuse me, I'm looking for a belt.

B: Belts are in the clothing section, over there, next to the winter coats.

A: Do you have work boots?

B: They're with the shoes. Just past the hats.

A: I'd like to exchange this shirt.

B: Do you have the receipt?

A: Yes, right here.

B: Have you worn this shirt?

A: No, I just tried it on. It's too big.

B: Okay. Here is your refund.

Sizes

Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'

S Small **M** Medium **L** Large **XL** Extra Large

This/That

- Is **this** your coat?
 - No, it isn't
- Are you sure?
 - Yes, my coat is **that** brown one over there.

These/Those

- Are **these** your pants?
 - No, **those** are not my pants.
- Are **these** your jeans?
 - Yes, **those** are my jeans.

I am Ana, and I am going clothes shopping today with my daughter Luz. Her first day of school is tomorrow, and she needs new clothes to wear. She grows so quickly, and doesn't fit into any of her clothes from last year. Luz doesn't like to wear dresses very much, so I will buy her some new pants and new shirts. She will also need a winter coat, because it will be cold soon.

VOCABULARY

Belt	<i>El cinturón</i>	Skirt	<i>La falda</i>
Changing room	<i>El vestidor</i>	Socks	<i>Los calcetines</i>
Dress up	<i>Vestirse elegantemente</i>	Sweater	<i>El suéter</i>
I'd like to exchange ...	<i>Me gustaría cambiar...</i>	Swimsuit	<i>El traje de baño</i>
Jacket	<i>La chaqueta</i>	Tie	<i>La corbata</i>
Length	<i>La longitud</i>	Waist	<i>La cintura</i>
Pajamas	<i>El pijama</i>	Wear	<i>Llevar</i>
Size	<i>El tamaño</i>	Work boots	<i>Las botas de</i>

LESSON 35: TAKING CARE OF THE HOUSE

77

A: Hello?

B: Hello, Ricardo? It's Samuel calling. What are you doing?

A: I'm cleaning the house.

B: You are? Why?

A: It's my turn. I have to sweep, vacuum, and wash the dishes.

B: But I was going to ask if you want to come play soccer with us in the park.

A: Well ... maybe I can clean tomorrow.

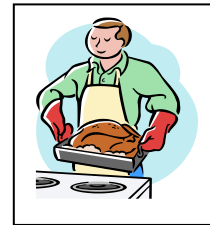
B: You can always clean tomorrow! Tomorrow we aren't playing soccer!



Wash the dishes



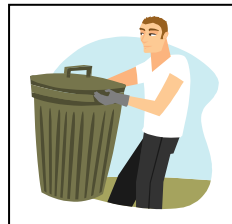
Mow the lawn



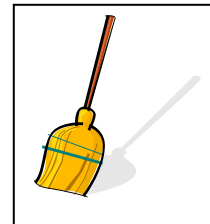
Cook



Vacuum



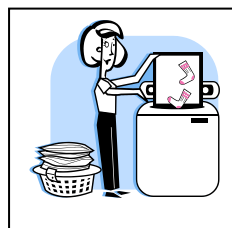
Take out the trash



Sweep



Hang the laundry



Do laundry / Wash the clothes



Iron

These are some common **household chores**. What chores do you do most often? Does everyone in your house take turns or do people have different chores? Which chores do you like? Which do you hate?

Problems in the house

The power is out.
 The toilet is clogged.
 The roof is leaking.
 The stove doesn't work.
 The pipes are frozen.
 The window is broken.
 The shower won't drain.
 The door won't shut.
 The heater won't come on.
 The telephone is dead.

Hello, this is Armando. I'm calling because the power is out. It was on when I went to work. It's very cold now, so the heater has been off for a while. Please call me as soon as you can. I don't know what to do.

A: **Were you going to mow** the lawn today?

B: Yes, I **was going to mow** the lawn. But now I don't think it is a good idea ... it is snowing outside!

A: That's ridiculous! It's May!

B: Maybe it's ridiculous, but this is Vermont.

Cleaning Supplies

- Vacuum
- Broom
- Mop
- Bucket
- Sponge
- Dish Soap
- Laundry Detergent
- Paper Towels
- Rags
- Glass Cleaner
- Furniture Polish

Past Progressive with *go*

I	was		
You	were		clean.
He/She/It	was	going to	vacuum.
We	were		wash the clothes.
They	were		

I am Antonio, and I am six years old. Today I will help my mother with the chores. We are going to wash the dishes, sweep the house, and iron clothes. We were going to hang the laundry, but it is raining. The clothes will be all wet if we hang the laundry outside so we have to hang them in the bathroom.

VOCABULARY

Broom	<i>La escoba</i>	Household chores	<i>Las tareas de casa</i>
Clean	<i>Limpiar</i>	Laundry	<i>La lavandería</i>
Cleaning supplies	<i>Los productos de limpieza</i>	Leak	<i>Gotear</i>
Clogged	<i>Obstruido/Atascado</i>	Pipes	<i>Los caños</i>
Dishes	<i>Los platos</i>	Power is out	<i>No hay electricidad</i>
Drain	<i>Desagüe</i>	Take turns	<i>Turnarse</i>
Garbage can	<i>El bote / La basura</i>	Toilet	<i>El váter</i>
Heater	<i>El calentador</i>	Vacuum cleaner	<i>La aspiradora</i>

LESSON 36: DINING OUT

79

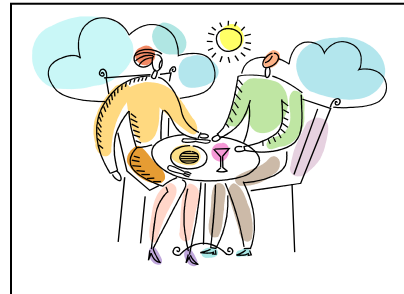
Waiter: What would you like to drink?
Maria: Coca-Cola, please.
Felipe: Water for me.
Waiter: Are you ready to order?
Maria: Yes. I would like spaghetti with meatballs and a small salad.
Waiter: And for you, sir?
Felipe: I would like the tomato soup and the sausage pizza.
Waiter: Would you like garlic bread also?
Felipe: No, thank you.
Waiter: I will be right back with your drinks.

Polite forms of ordering

"I would like ..."

"May I please have ...?"

"I'll take the ..."



Questions in a Restaurant

What would you like to drink?

Are you ready to order?

Can I get you anything else?

How is everything?

Are you ready for your check?

MENU

Appetizers

Salads

Soups

Desserts

Entrees

Beverages

In the United States, some restaurants are called **fast food restaurants**. They are called fast food restaurants because the food is already made and can be served very quickly. These restaurants serve inexpensive food, which tastes good, but often is not very healthy. It can have a lot of fat in it. Obesity is a big problem in the U.S. and fast food restaurants are one reason why.

Waiters in the U.S. are less formal than in other countries. Sometimes they introduce themselves. *Hello, my name is John and I'll be your server tonight.* Some waiters are well organized and know when you need something. Others ask you how everything is many times, even when your mouth is full and you are chewing. Some waiters give you your food and never come back. What do you think makes a good waiter? Do you think being a waiter would be a good job?

Tipping

People usually tip between 10% and 15%. Sometimes 20% in a fancy restaurant or if the service is very good.



A: Excuse me, but this is not what I ordered.

Waiter: It isn't?

A: Yes. I ordered fish, not pasta.

Waiter: I am so sorry, my mistake! I will get you your dinner right away.

A: Thank you.

My brother Federico and I are trying to decide where to go out to eat tonight. We are very tired of cooking, and want to eat in a restaurant. We want a restaurant that is close, not very expensive, and has good food. The problem is, I like pizza but Federico likes Chinese food. We both like hamburgers so maybe we will go to the diner. But it's only open until eight o'clock, so we have to hurry.

VOCABULARY

Appetizers	<i>El aperitivo</i>	I would like ...	<i>Me gustaría ...</i>
Beverages	<i>Las bebidas</i>	Menu	<i>El menú</i>
Check	<i>La cuenta</i>	Order	<i>Pedir</i>
Chew	<i>Mascar/Masticar</i>	Restaurant	<i>El restaurante</i>
Desserts	<i>El postre</i>	Salads	<i>Las ensaladas</i>
Dine/Eat out	<i>Salir a comer</i>	Soups	<i>Las sopas</i>
Entrees	<i>El entrante / Plato principal</i>	Tip	<i>La propina</i>
Hurry	<i>Apurarse / Darse prisa</i>	Waiter	<i>El mesero</i>

LESSON 37: ORDERING PIZZA

81

Main Street Pizza: Main Street Pizza.

Customer: Hello. I'd like to order a pizza.

MSP: Pick up or delivery?

C: Delivery.

MSP: Have we delivered to you before?

C: Yes. It's at Trowbridge Farm. The house halfway down the hill after the barn.

MSP: Got it. For what time?

C: 5:30.

MSP: 5:30. So, what would you like?

C: Two medium pizzas, one with green peppers and onions, the other with ham, olives, and extra cheese.

MSP: Anything else?

C: No, that's all.

MSP: That will be \$22.95.

C: Okay, thanks.



Important Phrases

Pick-up or delivery?

What toppings would you like?

Do you have ...?

Have we delivered to you before?

How much will that cost?

What time do you want it?

Anything else?

What size pizza would you like?

My address is ...

Main Street Pizza: Main Street Pizza.

Customer: Hello. I'd like to order a pizza.

MSP: What's your phone number?

C: 332-7777.

MSP: Trowbridge Farm?

C: That's right.

MSP: Will we be delivering?

C: No, I'll pick it up.

MSP: What time would you like it?

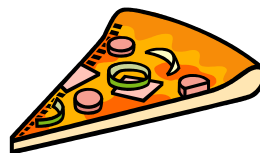
C: Six o'clock.

MSP: I'm sorry, but it's 5:30 now. We can have it by 6:30, though.

C: That will be fine, thanks. See you then.

Pizza Toppings

Pepperoni
Cheese
Sausage
Mushrooms
Peppers
Olives
Bacon
Onions
Ham



Pizza Sizes

Small
Medium
Large
Extra Large

I am Sandro, and I live with Cristóbal and Marco. We are going to order pizza tonight, but we cannot decide what type to order. I like pepperoni and peppers, Cristobel likes mushroom, olives, and sausage, and Marco only likes cheese pizza. I guess we will get one large pizza, half with pepperoni and peppers, and one half with what Cristobel likes. Then a medium cheese pizza for Marco.

VOCABULARY

Anything else?

¿Algo más?

Pick up

Recoger

Delivery

El reparto

Slice

Una porción

For what time?

¿Para cuándo?

Small

Pequeño/a

How much will that cost?

¿Cuánto cuesta?

That's all

Es todo

Large

Grande

Toppings

Los ingredientes

Medium

Talla mediana

What would you like?

¿Qué te gustaría?

Order pizza

Pedir pizza

A: Tomorrow is the beginning of Carnival in Mexico! My mother reminded me on the phone today. Carnival was my favorite holiday in Mexico.

B: Why was Carnival your favorite?

A: Because I come from Veracruz, where everyone celebrates Carnival. There is a five-day celebration with parades, floats, and dancing.

B: That sounds great. My favorite holiday in Mexico was Día de Los Santos Reyes.

A: What does your family do on that day?

B: We give each other presents and have a big dinner.

Holiday Vocabulary

- Party
- Celebration
- Presents, Gifts
- Meal
- Parade
- Fireworks
- Tradition
- Cake

What do you do on ...?

Birthdays

- We give gifts and have a big celebration with a cake and lots of friends.

Christmas

- We invite the whole family over for a big dinner of turkey, potatoes, bread, and pie.

New Years

- We stay up until midnight and drink champagne.

U.S. Holidays

- New Year's Day*
- President's Day*
- Valentine's Day*
- April Fool's Day*
- Easter*
- Memorial Day*
- Fourth of July*
- Labor Day*
- Columbus Day*
- Halloween*
- Thanksgiving*
- Christmas*

Mexican Holidays

- Día de los Santos Reyes*
- Carnaval*
- La Expropiación Petrolera*
- Cumpleaños de Benito Juarez*
- Semana Santa*
- Cinco de Mayo*
- Los Niños Héroeos*
- Día de Independencia*
- Día de los Muertos*
- Día de la Revolución*
- Día de Nuestra Señora*
- Navidad*

When is ...

- ❖ Your birthday?
- ❖ Your favorite holiday?
- ❖ Your nameday?
- ❖ Your anniversary?
- ❖ Your son's or daughter's birthday?

Some holidays are the same in Mexico and the United States. Others are different.

FOURTH OF JULY

In the U.S., the Fourth of July is also called Independence Day. It celebrates the country's independence from England. People have picnics or barbecues and watch fireworks at night.



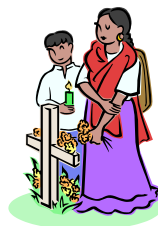
THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving remembers early settlers who were thankful for a good harvest. It is a time to be grateful for good things. Thanksgiving dinner usually includes turkey, stuffing, potatoes, rolls, and pumpkin pie.



DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS

In Mexico people take food to the graves of their family members. The family members will gather around the graves to clean the tombstones and plant new flowers in memory and honor of the dead.



SEMANA SANTA

Semana Santa is celebrated in Mexico in the springtime, and lasts the week before Easter. Some towns celebrate with parades, and it is traditional to break *cascarones* over friends and family.



I am Soledad, and today is December 24. Tomorrow is Christmas, and it will be my first Christmas in the United States. The stores are decorated with a lot of things and people are buying a lot of presents. At my house we are making posole and chicken with mole sauce. For dessert we will have cake. We don't have a tree but I made some decorations at school. I have never had a Christmas when there was snow. I think my parents are going to give me new boots.

VOCABULARY

Anniversary	<i>El aniversario</i>	Holidays	<i>El feriado</i>
Birthday	<i>El cumpleaños</i>	Meal	<i>La comida</i>
Cake	<i>El pastel</i>	New Year's	<i>El Año Nuevo</i>
Celebration	<i>La celebración</i>	Parade	<i>El desfile</i>
Champagne	<i>La champaña</i>	Party	<i>La fiesta</i>
Christmas	<i>La Navidad</i>	Presents/gifts	<i>Los regalos</i>
Fireworks	<i>Los fuegos artificiales</i>	Tradition	<i>La tradición</i>
Float	<i>El carro alegórico</i>		

APPENDIX A: ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g	H h	I i	J j	K k	L l	M m
a	bee	cee	dee	e	ef	gee	(h)aitch	i	jay	kay	el	em
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ɛf]	[dʒi:]	[(h)ertʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]	[keɪ]	[ɛl]	[ɛm]
N n	O o	P p	Q q	R r	S s	T t	U u	V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z
en	o	pee	cue	ar	ess	tee	u	vee	double-u	ex	wy(e)	zed/zee
[ɛn]	[ou]	[pi:]	[kju:]	[ɑ:/ɑr]	[ɛs]	[ti:]	[ju:]	[vi:]	[ˈdʌbəlju:]	[ɛks]	[waɪ]	[zed/zi:]

	<i>Letter</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Transliteration</i>
A	a	a	
B	b	bee	bi
C	c	cee	si
D	d	dee	di
E	e	e	i
F	f	ef	ef
G	g	gee	
H	h	aitch	
I	i	i	ay
J	j	jay	
K	k	kay	que
L	l	el	el
M	m	em	em
N	n	en	en

O	o	o	o
P	p	pee	pi
Q	q	cue	
R	r	ar	
S	s	ess	es
T	t	tee	ti
U	u	u	
V	v	vee	vi
W	w	double-u	
X	x	ex	ex
Y	y	wye	
Z	z	zee	zi

Differences between English and Spanish pronunciation

Letters

Vowels: i in English is pronounced “ay” not “eee” as it is in Spanish

Consonants: b, p, and v are often difficult for Spanish speakers to articulate (See *Pronunciation*)

Spelling

Spanish spelling is regular and each letter represents a single sound. English is inconsistent. There are a lot of irregular spellings. But perfect spelling is not a requirement for being able to speak

APPENDIX B: VERBS

REGULAR VERBS:

Regular verbs in English are conjugated using the infinitive. For example, *to like*:

In the present tense, the third person singular adds an s:

I like You like He/she/it likess We like You (pl) like They like

In the past tense d or ed is added to all persons:

I liked, etc.

In the future tense, the infinitive is preceded by will:

I will like, etc.

The present participle is formed by adding ing to the infinitive. In some verbs the spelling of the infinitive changes slightly. In *like*, for example, the *e* is omitted:

liking

Verbs with a short vowel, like *hop*, add an extra consonant in the present participle:

hopping

Verbs that end in s, like *kiss*, or sh, like *polish*, or x, like *box*, or ch, like *reach* add *es* to the third person singular:

He/she/it kisseses, polisheses, boxeses, reacheses

Verbs that end in a consonant followed by y, like *copy* replace the final y with ied in the past tense:

They copied

And replace the y with ies in the 3rd person singular of the present tense:

He copies

SOME COMMON ENGLISH VERBS:

Accept	<i>Aceptar</i>	Cough	<i>Toser</i>
Add	<i>Añadir</i>	Count	<i>Contar</i>
Admit	<i>Admitir</i>	Cover	<i>Cubrir</i>
Advise	<i>Aconsejar</i>	Cry	<i>Llorar</i>
Afford	<i>Poder pagar</i>	Cure	<i>Curar</i>
Agree	<i>Estar de acuerdo</i>		
Allow	<i>Permitir</i>	Decide	<i>Decidir</i>
Annoy	<i>Irritar</i>	Decorate	<i>Decorar</i>
Answer	<i>Contestar</i>	Deliver	<i>Entregar</i>
Apologise	<i>Disculpase</i>	Depend	<i>Depender</i>
Appear	<i>Aparecer</i>	Describe	<i>Describir</i>
Appreciate	<i>Agradecer</i>	Deserve	<i>Merecer(se)</i>
Argue	<i>Discutir</i>	Disappear	<i>Desaparecer</i>
Arrive	<i>Llegar</i>	Disapprove	<i>Desaprobar</i>
Ask	<i>Preguntar</i>	Discover	<i>Descubrir</i>
Attack	<i>Atacar</i>	Dislike	<i>Tener aversión</i>
Avoid	<i>Evitar</i>	Divide	<i>Dividir</i>
		Doubt	<i>Dudar</i>
Bake	<i>Asar</i>	Dress	<i>Vestir(se)</i>
Bathe	<i>Bañar(se)</i>	Drown	<i>Ahogar</i>
Behave	<i>Comportarse</i>	Dry	<i>Secar</i>
Belong	<i>Pertenecerle</i>		
Boil	<i>Hervir</i>	Earn	<i>Ganar</i>
Borrow	<i>Prestar</i>	Educate	<i>Educar</i>
Breathe	<i>Respirar</i>	Embarrass	<i>Avergonzar</i>
Burn	<i>Quemar</i>	Employ	<i>Emplear</i>
		End	<i>Terminar/Acabar</i>

Fix	<i>Arreglar</i>	Kill	<i>Matar</i>
Fold	<i>Doblar</i>	Kiss	<i>Besar</i>
Follow	<i>Seguir</i>	Kneel	<i>Arrodillarse</i>
Force	<i>Obligar/Forzar</i>	Knock	<i>Golpear</i>
Fry	<i>Freír</i>		
		Laugh	<i>Reír(se)</i>
Gather	<i>Recoger</i>	Learn	<i>Aprender</i>
Grab	<i>Agarrar</i>	Lie	<i>Mentir</i>
Grin	<i>Sonreír</i>	Like	<i>Gustar</i>
Guess	<i>Adivinar</i>	Listen	<i>Escuchar</i>
		Live	<i>Vivir</i>
Hammer	<i>Clavar</i>	Load	<i>Cargar</i>
Happen	<i>Ocurrir</i>	Look	<i>Mirar</i>
Hate	<i>Odiar</i>	Love	<i>Amar/Querer</i>
Heal	<i>Curar</i>		
Heat	<i>Calentar</i>	Marry	<i>Casar(se)</i>
Help	<i>Ayudar</i>	Match	<i>Corresponder a</i>
Hope	<i>Esperar</i>	Measure	<i>Medir</i>
Hug	<i>Abrazar</i>	Memorize	<i>Memorizar</i>
Hunt	<i>Cazar</i>	Mend	<i>Reparar</i>
Hurry	<i>Apurarse</i>	Miss	<i>Extrañar</i>
		Mix	<i>Mezclar</i>
Ignore	<i>Ignorar</i>	Move	<i>Mover</i>
Imagine	<i>Imaginar</i>		
Improve	<i>Mejorar</i>	Nail	<i>Clavar</i>
Include	<i>Incluir</i>	Name	<i>Nombrar</i>
Interrupt	<i>Interrumpir</i>	Need	<i>Necesitar</i>
Introduce	<i>Introducir</i>	Nod	<i>Asintir con la</i>

Own	<i>Tener</i>	Rush	<i>Apurarse</i>
Pack	<i>Embalar</i>	Satisfy	<i>Satisfacer</i>
Paint	<i>Pintar</i>	Save	<i>Salvar</i>
Pass	<i>Pasar</i>	Scare	<i>Asustar</i>
Pause	<i>Hacer una pausa</i>	Scratch	<i>Rascarse</i>
Peel	<i>Pelar</i>	Scream	<i>Gritar</i>
Phone	<i>Llamar</i>	Search	<i>Buscar</i>
Pick	<i>Elegir/Recoger</i>	Separate	<i>Separar</i>
Plan	<i>Planear</i>	Serve	<i>Servir/Atender</i>
Plant	<i>Plantar</i>	Share	<i>Compartir</i>
Play	<i>Jugar</i>	Shiver	<i>Temblar</i>
Point	<i>Señalar</i>	Shop	<i>Hacer compras</i>
Pour	<i>Verter/Echar</i>	Shrug	<i>Encogerse de hombros</i>
Practice	<i>Practicar</i>	Sigh	<i>Suspirar</i>
Pray	<i>Rezar</i>	Sip	<i>Sorber</i>
Promise	<i>Prometer</i>	Smell	<i>Olfatear</i>
Protect	<i>Proteger</i>	Smile	<i>Sonreír</i>
Pull	<i>Tirar de</i>	Smoke	<i>Fumar</i>
Question	<i>Preguntar/Poner en duda</i>	Snow	<i>Nevar</i>
		Squeeze	<i>Apretar</i>
		Stare	<i>Mirar fijamente</i>
Race	<i>Correr/Competir</i>	Start	<i>Empezar</i>
Rain	<i>Llover</i>	Stay	<i>Quedar(se)</i>
Reach	<i>Alcanzar/Llegar a</i>	Step	<i>Pisar</i>
Realize	<i>Darse cuenta de</i>	Stretch	<i>Estirar/Extender</i>
Receive	<i>Recibir</i>	Succeed	<i>Tener éxito</i>

Trade	<i>Trocar/Comerciar</i>
Travel	<i>Viajar</i>
Trust	<i>Confiar en</i>
Try	<i>Tratar/Intentar</i>
Turn	<i>Volver/Girar</i>
Undress	<i>Desvestir(se)</i>
Unlock	<i>Abrir (con llave)</i>
Use	<i>Usar/Utilizar</i>
Visit	<i>Visitar</i>
Wait	<i>Esperar</i>
Walk	<i>Caminar</i>
Want	<i>Querer</i>
Warn	<i>Avisar</i>
Waste	<i>Desperdiciar</i>
Watch	<i>Mirar/Observar</i>
Water	<i>Regar</i>
Wave	<i>Saludar con la mano</i>
Weigh	<i>Pesar</i>
Welcome	<i>Darle la bienvenida a</i>
Whisper	<i>Cuchichear</i>
Whistle	<i>Silbar</i>
Work	<i>Trabajar</i>
Worry	<i>Preocupar(se)</i>

SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

BE (SER, ESTAR)

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>FUTURE</u>
<i><u>Singular</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	I am	was	will be
<i>2nd person</i>	You are	were	will be
<i>3rd person</i>	He/she/it is	was	will be
<i><u>Plural</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	We are	were	will be
<i>2nd person</i>	You are	were	will be
<i>3rd person</i>	They are	were	will be

HAVE (TENER)

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>FUTURE</u>
<i><u>Singular</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	I have	had	will have
<i>2nd person</i>	You have	had	will have
<i>3rd person</i>	He/she/it has	had	will have
<i><u>Plural</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	We have	had	will have
<i>2nd person</i>	You have	had	will have

<i>3rd person</i>	They have	had	will have
------------------------------	-----------	-----	-----------

GO (IR)

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>FUTURE</u>
<i><u>Singular</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	I go	went	will go
<i>2nd person</i>	You go	went	will go
<i>3rd person</i>	He/She/It goes	went	will go
<i><u>Plural</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	We go	went	will go
<i>2nd person</i>	You go	went	will go
<i>3rd person</i>	They go	went	will go

DO (HACER)

	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>FUTURE</u>
<i><u>Singular</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	I do	did	will do
<i>2nd person</i>	You do	did	will do
<i>3rd person</i>	He/she/it does	did	will do
<i><u>Plural</u></i>			
<i>1st person</i>	We do	did	will do

2 nd person	You do	did	will do
3 rd person	They do	did	will do

With nearly all irregular verbs, the form in present tense changes only in the third person singular. For the past and future the forms are the same for all persons. The future is formed by using “will” plus the infinitive. For the following verbs we will give only the present form with the change for the 3rd person singular & the past form. These are not all the irregular verbs in English, but some of the most commonly used.

Por casi todos los verbos irregulares, la forma verbal del presente solo cambia en la tercera persona del singular. Las formas verbales del pasado y del futuro tienen solo una conjugación por verbo. Se forma el futuro con el uso de “will” y el infinitivo. Por los siguientes verbos, daremos solo la forma presente con la conjugación de la tercera persona del singular y la forma del pasado. Esta lista de verbos no representa todos los verbos irregulares que existen en inglés, pero son los más usados.

		<u>PRESENT (3rd sing.)</u>	<u>PAST</u>
<u>BECOME</u>	(hacerse)	become (becomes)	became
<u>BEGIN</u>	(comenzar)	begin (begins)	began
<u>BREAK</u>	(romper)	break (breaks)	broke
<u>BRING</u>	(traer)	bring (brings)	brought
<u>BUILD</u>	(construir)	build (builds)	built
<u>BUY</u>	(comprar)	buy (buys)	bought
<u>CATCH</u>	(coger)	catch (catches)	caught
<u>CHOOSE</u>	(escoger)	choose (chooses)	chose
<u>CUT</u>	(cortar)	cut (cuts)	cut

<u>DIG</u>	<i>(excavar)</i>	dig (digs)	dug
<u>DREAM</u>	<i>(soñar)</i>	dream (dreams)	dreamed/dreamt
<u>DRIVE</u>	<i>(conducir)</i>	drive (drives)	drove
<u>DRINK</u>	<i>(beber)</i>	drink (drinks)	drank
<u>EAT</u>	<i>(comer)</i>	eat (eats)	ate
<u>FALL</u>	<i>(caer)</i>	fall (falls)	fell
<u>FEED</u>	<i>(alimentar)</i>	feed (feeds)	fed
<u>FEEL</u>	<i>(sentir)</i>	feel (feels)	felt
<u>FIGHT</u>	<i>(pelear)</i>	fight (fights)	fought
<u>FIND</u>	<i>(encontrar)</i>	find (finds)	found
<u>FORGET</u>	<i>(olvidar)</i>	forget (forgets)	forgot
<u>FREEZE</u>	<i>(helar)</i>	freeze (freezes)	froze
<u>GET</u>	<i>(obtener)</i>	get (gets)	got
<u>GIVE</u>	<i>(dar)</i>	give (gives)	gave
<u>GROW</u>	<i>(crecer)</i>	grow (grows)	grew
<u>HEAR</u>	<i>(oír)</i>	hear (hears)	heard
<u>HIDE</u>	<i>(esconder)</i>	hide (hides)	hid
<u>HIT</u>	<i>(golpear)</i>	hit (hits)	hit
<u>HOLD</u>	<i>(sostener)</i>	hold (holds)	hold
<u>HURT</u>	<i>(doler)</i>	hurt (hurts)	hurt
<u>KEEP</u>	<i>(mantener)</i>	keep (keeps)	kept
<u>KNOW</u>	<i>(saber)</i>	know (knows)	knew
<u>LEARN</u>	<i>(aprender)</i>	learn (learns)	learned
<u>LEAVE</u>	<i>(sair)</i>	leave (leaves)	left
<u>LIE</u>	<i>(echarse)</i>	lie (lies)	lay
<u>LOSE</u>	<i>(perder)</i>	lose (loses)	lost
<u>MAKE</u>	<i>(hacer)</i>	make (makes)	made

<u>MEET</u>	<i>(encontrar)</i>	meet (meets)	met
<u>MOW</u>	<i>(segar/cortar)</i>	mow (mows)	mowed
<u>PAY</u>	<i>(pagar)</i>	pay (pays)	paid
<u>PROVE</u>	<i>(demostrar)</i>	prove (proves)	proved
<u>PUT</u>	<i>(poner)</i>	put (puts)	put
<u>READ</u>	<i>(leer)</i>	read (reads)	read
<u>RIDE</u>	<i>(montar)</i>	ride (rides)	rode
<u>RING</u>	<i>(resonar)</i>	ring (rings)	rang
<u>RUN</u>	<i>(correr)</i>	run (runs)	ran
<u>SAY</u>	<i>(dizer)</i>	say (says)	said
<u>SELL</u>	<i>(vender)</i>	sell (sells)	sold
<u>SEND</u>	<i>(mandar/enviar)</i>	send (sends)	sent
<u>SHINE</u>	<i>(brillar)</i>	shine (shines)	shone
<u>SHOW</u>	<i>(mostrar)</i>	show (shows)	showed
<u>SING</u>	<i>(cantar)</i>	sing (sings)	sang
<u>SIT</u>	<i>(sentar)</i>	sit (sits)	sat
<u>SLEEP</u>	<i>(dormir)</i>	sleep (sleeps)	slept
<u>SPEAK</u>	<i>(hablar)</i>	speak (speaks)	spoke
<u>STAND</u>	<i>(estar de pie)</i>	stand (stands)	stood
<u>SWEEP</u>	<i>(barrer)</i>	sweep (sweeps)	swept
<u>SWIM</u>	<i>(nadar)</i>	swim (swims)	swam
<u>TAKE</u>	<i>(llevar/tomar)</i>	take (takes)	took
<u>TEACH</u>	<i>(enseñar)</i>	teach (teaches)	taught
<u>TEAR</u>	<i>(rasgar)</i>	tear (tears)	tore
<u>TELL</u>	<i>(contar)</i>	tell (tells)	told
<u>THINK</u>	<i>(pensar)</i>	think (thinks)	thought
<u>THROW</u>	<i>(tirar/aventar)</i>	throw (throws)	threw

<u>UNDERSTAND</u>	<i>(entender)</i>	understand (understands)	understood
<u>WAKE</u>	<i>(despertar)</i>	wake (wakes)	woke
<u>WEAR</u>	<i>(llevar)</i>	wear (wears)	wore
<u>WIN</u>	<i>(ganar)</i>	win (wins)	won
<u>WRITE</u>	<i>(escribir)</i>	write (writes)	wrote

APPENDIX C: HEALTH VOCABULARY & FORMS

DESCRIBING SYMPTOMS

abnormal	anormal	discomfort	molestia
abscess	absceso	dizziness	mareo
acne	acné	double vision	visión doble
anemia	anemia	dry mouth	boca seca
anorexia	anorexia	earache	dolor de oído
anxiety	ansiedad	eczema	eczema
asthma	asma	emphysema	enfisema
		exhaustion	agotamiento
		fainting	desmayo
bleeding	sangrando	fatigue	fatiga
blindness	ceguera	fever	fiebre / calentura
blisters	ampollas	frostbite	quemadura de frío / congelación
blood in the feces	sangre en las heces fecales	headache	dolor de cabeza
breathing	respiración	healthy	sano
burns	quemaduras (<i>m.</i>)	hearing loss	pérdida de la audición
cataract	catarata	heart attack	ataque al corazón
chills	escalofríos	heart pain	dolor en el corazón
choking sensation	sensación de ahogo	heart palpitation	palpitación del corazón
collapse	colapso	heartbeat	latido del corazón
common cold	catarro / resfriado	heat stroke	insolación
congenital	congénito	hemorrhage	hemorragia
constipation	estreñimiento	hoarseness	ronquera
contractions	contracciones	hypertension	hipertensión
convulsion	convulsión	immunity	inmunidad
cough	tos	incontinence	incontinencia
cramps	calambres	indigestion	indigestión
cyst	quiste		
deafness	sordera		
deformity	deformidad		
dehydration	deshidratación		

memory loss	pérdida de la memoria		
mental impairment	deterioro de la habilidad mental	weak/weakness	débil, debilidad
		weight gain/loss	aumento/pérdida de peso
nausea	náusea		
numbness	entumecimiento	yawning	bostezo
pain	dolor		
paleness/pallor	palidez		
palpitations	palpitaciones		
paralysis	parálisis		
pregnant	embarazada	ankle	tobillo
puffiness	abotagamiento	arm	brazo
pulse	pulso	bladder	vejiga
		body	cuerpo
		bone	hueso
rapid heartbeat	latidos rápidos	brain	cerebro
rash	erupción/ronchas	breast	sena
red spots	manchas rojas	cheek	mejilla
restlessness	intranquilidad	chest	pecho
rheumatism	reumatismo	ear	oreja
ringing in the ears	zumbido en los oídos	elbow	codo
		eyes	ojos
		face	cara
salivation	salivación	hip	cadena
scab	costra	finger	dedo
seizures	ataques/episodios	finger nail/toenail	uña
shock	shock/choque	foot	pie
shortness of breath	falta de respiración	groin	ingle
		hair	pelo
sneezing	estornudo	heel	talon
sore	llaga	leg	pierna
sore throat	dolor de garganta	lip	labia
spasm	espasmo	liver	hígado
stiff neck	cuello rígido	lung	pulmón
stress	estrés /tensión nerviosa	mouth	boca
		muscle	músculo
sweating	sudor	neck	cuello
swelling	hinchazón		

PARTS OF THE BODY

thigh	muslo
thumb	pulgar
tooth	diente
toe	dedo
tongue	lengua
vagina	vagina
waist	cintura
wrist	muñeca

MEDICAL TERMS

ambulance	ambulancia
antibiotic	antibiótico
antidepressant	antidepresivo
antiseptic	antiséptico
blood pressure	tensión
condom	preservativo
contagious	contagioso
contraceptive	anticonceptivo
cure	cura
diagnosis	diagnóstico
dose	dosis
fall ill/become ill	enfermar
filling (for tooth)	empaste
illness/sickness	enfermedad
injection	inyección
medicine/drug	medicamento
nutrition	nutrición
operation	operación
pill	píldora
sleeping pill	somnífero
surgery	cirugía
syringe	jeringa
thermometer	termómetro

DENTIST'S OFFICE FORM

TIME 9:24 AM

DATE 5/6/2010

PATIENT REGISTRATION

ID: _____ Chart ID: _____
 First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Middle Initial: _____
 Patient Is: Policy Holder Preferred Name: _____
 Responsible Party

Responsible Party (if someone other than the patient)
 First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Middle Initial: _____
 Address: _____ Address 2: _____
 City, State, Zip: _____ Pager: _____
 Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____ Ext: _____ Cellular: _____
 Birth Date: _____ Soc Sec: _____ Drivers Lic: _____
 Responsible Party is also a Policy Holder for Patient Primary Insurance Policy Holder Secondary Insurance Policy Holder

Patient Information
 Address: _____ Address 2: _____
 City: _____ State / Zip: _____ Pager: _____
 Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____ Ext: _____ Cellular: _____
 Sex: Male Female Marital Status: Married Single Divorced Separated Widowed
 Birth Date: _____ Age: _____ Soc. Sec: _____ Drivers Lic: _____
 E-mail: _____ I would like to receive correspondences via e-mail.

<p>Section 2</p> <p>Employment Status: <input type="radio"/> Full Time <input type="radio"/> Part Time <input type="radio"/> Retired</p> <p>Student Status: <input type="radio"/> Full Time <input type="radio"/> Part Time</p> <p>Medicaid ID: _____ Pref. Dentist: _____</p> <p>Employer ID: _____ Pref. Pharmacy: _____</p> <p>Carrier ID: _____ Pref. Hyg.: _____</p>	<p>Section 3</p> <p>Pre-Med: _____</p>
---	--

Primary Insurance Information

Name of Insured: _____ Relationship to Insured: Self Spouse Child Other
 Insured Soc. Sec: _____ Insured Birth Date: _____
 Employer: _____ Ins. Company: _____
 Address: _____ Address: _____
 Address 2: _____ Address 2: _____
 City, State, Zip: _____ City, State, Zip: _____
 Rem. Benefits: _____ .00 Rem. Deduct: _____ .00

Secondary Insurance Information

Name of Insured: _____ Relationship to Insured: Self Spouse Child Other
 Insured Soc. Sec: _____ Insured Birth Date: _____
 Employer: _____ Ins. Company: _____
 Address: _____ Address: _____
 Address 2: _____ Address 2: _____
 City, State, Zip: _____ City, State, Zip: _____
 Rem. Benefits: _____ .00 Rem. Deduct: _____ .00

TIME 9:25 AM

DATE 5/6/2010

MEDICAL HISTORY

Although dental personnel primarily treat the area in and around your mouth, your mouth is a part of your entire body. Health problems that you may have, or medication that you may be taking, could have an important interrelationship with the dentistry you will receive. Thank you for answering the following questions.

Are you under a physician's care now? Yes No If yes, please explain: _____

Have you ever been hospitalized or had a major operation? Yes No If yes, please explain: _____

Have you ever had a serious head or neck injury? Yes No If yes, please explain: _____

Are you taking any medications, pills, or drugs? Yes No If yes, please explain: _____

Do you take, or have you taken, Phen-Fen or Redux? Yes No _____

Are you on a special diet? Yes No _____

Do you use tobacco? Yes No _____

Do you use controlled substances? Yes No _____

Women: Are you Pregnant/Trying to get pregnant? Yes No Taking oral contraceptives? Yes No Nursing? Yes No

Are you allergic to any of the following?

Aspirin Penicillin Codeine Acrylic Metal Latex Local Anesthetics

Other If yes, please explain: _____

Do you have, or have you had, any of the following?

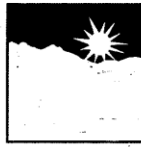
AIDS/HIV Positive <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Cortisone Medicine <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Hemophilia <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Renal Dialysis <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Alzheimer's Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Diabetes <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Hepatitis A <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Rheumatic Fever <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Anaphylaxis <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Drug Addiction <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Hepatitis B or C <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Rheumatism <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Anemia <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Easily Winded <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Herpes <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Scarlet Fever <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Angina <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Emphysema <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	High Blood Pressure <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Shingles <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Arthritis/Gout <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Epilepsy or Seizures <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Hives or Rash <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Sickle Cell Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Artificial Heart Valve <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Excessive Bleeding <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Hypoglycemia <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Sinus Trouble <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Artificial Joint <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Excessive Thirst <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Irregular Heartbeat <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Spina Bifida <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Asthma <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Fainting Spells/Dizziness <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Kidney Problems <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Stomach/Intestinal Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Blood Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Frequent Cough <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Leukemia <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Stroke <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Blood Transfusion <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Frequent Diarrhea <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Liver Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Swelling of Limbs <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Breathing Problem <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Frequent Headaches <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Low Blood Pressure <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Thyroid Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Bruise Easily <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Genital Herpes <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Lung Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Tonsillitis <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Cancer <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Glaucoma <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Mitral Valve Prolapse <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Tuberculosis <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Chemotherapy <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Hay Fever <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Pain in Jaw Joints <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Tumors or Growths <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Chest Pains <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Heart Attack/Failure <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Parathyroid Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Ulcers <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Cold Sores/Fever Blisters <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Heart Murmur <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Psychiatric Care <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Venerable Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Congenital Heart Disorder <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Heart Pace Maker <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Radiation Treatments <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Yellow Jaundice <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Convulsions <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Heart Trouble/Disease <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Recent Weight Loss <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

Have you ever had any serious illness not listed above? Yes No If yes, please explain: _____

Comments: _____

To the best of my knowledge, the questions on this form have been accurately answered. I understand that providing incorrect information can be dangerous to my (or patient's) health. It is my responsibility to inform the dental office of any changes in medical status.

SIGNATURE OF PATIENT, PARENT, or GUARDIAN _____ DATE _____



Adult Health Database

Center: _____

Name: _____

D.O.B. _____

Patient # _____

Date: _____ Maiden Name _____

Phone: Day: _____ Evening: _____

Patient Name _____

Address _____

Birthplace _____ Ethnic Background _____

Emergency Contact's Name: _____ Phone # _____

Name of Health Care Proxy/Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care _____ Phone # _____

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Name	Age	Relationship		Name	Age	Relationship

SOCIAL HISTORY Education Level _____ Occupation _____

Marital Status _____ Sexual Orientation heterosexual bisexual homosexual other

Military History _____

Religion _____ Hobbies _____

PERSONAL HEALTH HISTORY List below, in date order, any hospitalizations, surgeries, transfusions/needlesticks, history of TB, major illnesses and/or accidents:

Nature of Problem	Date

ADVANCE DIRECTIVE

Are you familiar with advance directives? yes no

Have you prepared an advance directive, (living will, health care proxy)? yes no

Have you given us a copy of your advance directive to put in your medical record? yes no

In order for your provider to follow your directive, we encourage you to send us a copy.

SAFETY

Do you regularly use:

- Seatbelt yes no
- Helmet (bicycle or motorcycle) yes no
- Ear/Eye Protection (when needed) yes no
- Sunscreen yes no
- Are there smoke detectors in your home? yes no

Do you have guns in your home? yes no

Are you or have you been a victim of abuse? yes no

Would you like help? yes no

Order #1397 981598N (9/98)

MEDICATIONS

What prescription **and** nonprescription medicines are you taking on a regular basis? (Include vitamins, aspirin, laxatives, birth control pills, injectables, alternative medicines etc.) Please bring prescription bottles with you at time of appointment.

Prescription Name	Dose	Frequency	Non Prescription Name	Dose	Frequency

ALLERGIES/SENSITIVITIES

Are you sensitive to any medication or substance? Yes No Don't Know

Drug Name	Reaction	Substance Name	Reaction

PERSONAL HABITS

Tobacco Use/Exposure:

- Do you smoke cigarettes? No Yes
 what kind? _____ how much? _____ since when _____
- Do you want to quit? Yes No
- Do you chew tobacco? No Yes
- Did you smoke in the past? No Yes — date quit _____
- Are you currently exposed to second hand smoke? No Yes — where _____

Substance Use:

- Do you drink alcohol? No Yes
 what? _____ how often? _____ how much? _____

If yes,

- has drinking ever been a problem in any area of your life? (family, work, driving, etc.) No Yes _____
- have you ever had a loss of memory or blackout while, or after, drinking? No Yes _____
- do you feel that your health would be better if you decreased or stopped drinking? No Yes _____

Have you ever used drugs such as steroids, marijuana or IV drugs? No Yes _____

Have you ever been treated for a drinking or a drug problem? No Yes _____

Other:

- Do you exercise regularly? Yes No If so, how? _____
- Do you use laxatives regularly? No Yes
- Do you have concerns about an eating disorder? No Yes
- Do you drink coffee, tea, or soda (caffeine)? No Yes — how much daily? _____
- Do you follow a special diet such as:

<input type="checkbox"/> low cholesterol	<input type="checkbox"/> high protein	<input type="checkbox"/> high fiber	<input type="checkbox"/> diabetic
<input type="checkbox"/> low fat	<input type="checkbox"/> lactose free	<input type="checkbox"/> low salt	<input type="checkbox"/> vegetarian
- other, please describe _____

IMMUNIZATION STATUS

Date(s) of immunization or disease

Tetanus	_____
Influenza	_____
Hepatitis B series	_____
Polio	_____
Pneumovax	_____
Measles	_____

Rubella	_____
MMR (measles/mumps/rubella)	1 _____ 2 _____
BCG (tuberculosis immunization)	_____
Varicella (chicken pox)	_____
Tb skin test	_____
Other	_____

HEALTH MAINTENANCE

Please list the last date you had any of the following:

	DATE	RESULT
Physical/Health Maintenance Exam		
Eye exam		
Hearing exam		
Dental exam		
Cholesterol check		
Stool test for blood		
Sigmoidoscopy		
Pap smear		
Mammogram		

GENITO/REPRODUCTIVE

Female:

Age periods began? _____ How many days do your periods last? _____

How often do they occur? _____ When did your last period start (date) _____

If your period has stopped, give the year of your last period _____

Number of pregnancies _____ Number of births _____ Number of miscarriages _____

Number of elective abortions _____ Type of birth control used now _____

Did your mother take DES or hormones while pregnant? no yes

Have you ever been treated for: venereal disease/sexually transmitted disease? no yes

Have you had multiple sexual partners? no yes

Currently/ever have hormonal replacement therapy? no yes

Have you ever had an abnormal pap? no yes

Have you had a colposcopy? no yes

Are you known to have cystic breasts? no yes

Have you ever had an abnormal mammogram? no yes

Do you regularly practice breast self examination? yes no

Do you feel you have a problem with any of the following? (Please specify briefly):

Heavy flow _____

Bleeding between periods _____

Bleeding or spotting after intercourse _____

Recurrent vaginal discharge or itch _____

Infertility _____

Menopausal symptoms _____

Premenstrual symptoms _____

Sexual function _____

Male:

Do you perform testicular self exam? yes no

Have you had multiple sexual partners? no yes

Have you ever been treated for a sexually transmitted disease? no yes

Have you had a vasectomy? yes no

Do you have a problem with any of the following?

Infertility yes no

Scrotum or testicles yes no

Decrease in stream yes no

Prostate yes no

Impotence/sexual function _____ yes no





























Nighttime urination _____ yes no

Change in pattern of urination _____ yes no

FAMILY HISTORY

Family Health History		Living Age	Deceased Age Cause	Check if problem occurs in family	
Father				Heart Disease	Emotional Problem
Mother				High Cholesterol	Depression
Spouse				High Blood Pressure	Alcohol Use
Brother/Sister	1			Cancer	Suicide
	2			Diabetes	Seizures
	3			Thyroid Problem	Stroke
	4			Bleeding problem	Migraines
Children	1			Anemia	Mental Retardation
	2			Sickle Cell	Allergy
	3			Asthma	Glaucoma
Maternal Grandmother			TB	Kidney Disease	
Maternal Grandfather			Gout	Ulcer	
Paternal Grandmother			Arthritis	Other	
Paternal Grandfather					

Genogram (for your provider's use only)

<input type="checkbox"/> Male	 Separation and Year
<input type="circle"/> Female	 Not Married, Year Started Living Together
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Death	 Solid or Dashed Line Indicating Individuals Living Together
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Index Patient or Proband	 Contingual Relationship
 Two Normal Males	 Distant Relationship
 Three Normal Females	 Close Relationship
 Four Births, Sex Unspecified or Unknown	 Overly Close Relationship
 Spontaneous Abortion	 Dominant Relationship
 Induced Abortion	 Marital Discord
 Pregnancy - Child in Utero	 Marital Discord and Girlfriend
 Dizygotic Twins	 Divorce - Mother has Custody of Two Girls
 Monozygotic Twins	 Married Couple Each with Multiple Spouses
 Adopted	
 35 Year of Birth	
 David Name	
 48 Age (or Year) at Death	
 30-48 Year of Birth and Death	
 CA Cause of Death	
 1968 Marriage and Year	
 1977 Divorce and Year	

APPENDIX D: DAIRY VOCABULARY

ENGLISH

SPANISH

I. KINDS OF COWS

I. TIPOS DE VACA

Baby calf

Ternero/a

Bull

Toro

Calf

Becerro/a

Cow

Vaca

Heifer

Vacona

Yearling

Vaquilla

II. PARTS OF THE COW

I. ANATOMÍA DE LA VACA

Back

Espalda

Ear (s)

Oreja (s)

Eye (s)

Ojo (s)

Foot (Feet)

Pata (s)

Head

Cabeza

Hoof (Hooves)

Casco (s)

Leg (s)

Pierna (s)

Neck

Cuello

Nipple

Pezón

Rump

Anca

Stomach

Estómago

Tail	Rabo
Udder	Ubre
Vagina	Vajina
Vulva	Vulva

III. DESCRIBING THE COW

II. DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA VACA

Abnormal	Anormal
Bloat	Torsón /Timpanismo
Blood	Sangre
Breed (natural)	Monta (natural)
Clot/lump (clotted/lumpy)	Grumo (grumoso)
Contagious	Contagioso
Diarrhea	Diarrea
Dry cow	Vaca seca
Fat	Gordo
Female	Hembra
Fever	Fiebre
Hard	Duro
Heat	Celo
Healthy	Sano
Infected	Infectado
Infection	Infección
Inseminate	Inseminar
Manure	Abono
Mastitis	Mastitis
Moan/moaning	Quejarse/Está quejando

Mounting	Montando
Mucus	Mucos
Normal	Normal
Off feed	Sin comer
Old	Viejo
Open Cow	Vaca no preñada
Pain	Dolor
Pregnant	Preñada
Saliva	Saliva
Scours	Diarrea
Sick	Enfermo
Sickness	Enfermedad
Slow	Lento
Soft	Suave
Sore	Adolorido
Standing	Parada
Swollen	Hinchado
Temperature	Temperatura
Thin	Delgado
Unease	Inquieto
Urine	Orina
Weak	Debil
Young	Joven

IV. PROCEDURES

IV. PROCEDIMIENTO

Bacteria	Bacteria
Clean up	Limpiar
Connect	Conectar
Dip	Sumerjir
Disinfect	Desinfectar
Disinfectant	Desinfectante
Dry	Secar
Microbes	Microbios
Milk	Ordeñar
Sanitizer	Sanaedor
Soap	Jabón
Squeeze	Apretar
Strip	Ordeñar a mano
Suction	Succión
Wipe	Limpiar
Vacuum	Vacío

V. OTHER WORDS (Equipment,
Buildings, Personnel, Etc.)

V. OTRAS PALABRAS (Equipo,
Edificios, Personal, Etc.)

Air interceptor	Interceptor de aire
Alley	Pasillo
Automatic	Automático
Barn	Establo
Controller	Controlador
Cooler	Enfriador

Corral	Corral
Equipment	Equip
Fence	Cerca
Filter	Filtro
Gate	Puerta
Inspection	Inspección
Leak	Gotear
Lock	Seguro/Asegurar
Milk tank (bulk tank)	Tanque de leche
Milking barn	Sala de ordeño
Milking machine	Máquina de ordeño
Mixer	Mezcladora
Office	Oficina
Oil	Aceite
Pipelines	Tubería
Pulsators	Pulsadores
Pump	Bomba
Rinse	Enjuagar
Shut off	Desconectar
Teat cup	Pezonera
Trough	Comedero
Waiting Room	Cuarto de Espera
Worker	Trabajador

VI. FEED

Alfalfa

VI. ALIMENTO

Alfalfa

Barley	Cebada
Beet pulp	Pulpa de Remolacha
Concentrate	Concentrado
Corn	Maiz
Cotton seed	Semilla de algodón
Cotton seed meal	Pasta de algodón
Feed	Alimentar
Grain	Grano
Grass	Hierba
Hay	Heno
Minerals	Minerales
Mix	Mezclar
Nutricion	Nutrición
Oat (s)	Avena (s)
Powder	Polvo
Powdered milk	Leche en polvo
Rancid	Rancio
Silage	Ensilaje
Soybean	Soya
Soybean meal	Pasta de soya
Vitamins	Vitaminas
Water	Agua
Wheat	Trigo
Wheat bran	Afrecho de trigo
Yeast	Levadura

We are grateful to the publication *Simplified Dairyman's Spanish*, © 1999 by Carlos Batallas, Ronald L. Boman, and Allan Edwards of Utah State University for the organization of some of this vocabulary.

APPENDIX E: AGRICULTURAL VOCABULARY

Crops

Alfalfa hay	<i>Heno de alfalfa</i>
Barley	<i>La cebada</i>
Beans	<i>Los frijoles</i>
Clover	<i>El trébol</i>
Corn	<i>El maíz</i>
Oats	<i>La avena</i>
Peas	<i>Los chicharos</i>
Potatoes	<i>Las papas</i>
Rice (wild)	<i>El arroz de agua profunda</i>
Rye	<i>El centeno</i>
Seeds	<i>Las semillas</i>
Silage	<i>El ensilaje</i>
Soybeans	<i>La soja</i>
Straw	<i>La paja (grano o pasto)</i>
Sugar beets	<i>Las remolachas</i>
Wheat	<i>El trigo</i>

Farm equipment

Bale	<i>La paca</i>
Baler	<i>La empacadora de heno</i>
Chopper	<i>La picadora</i>
Harvester	<i>La cosechadora</i>
Hammer	<i>El martillo</i>
Harrow	<i>La rastra</i>
Mixer	<i>La mezcladora</i>

Mixer	<i>La mezcladora</i>
Pliers	<i>El playo</i>
Plow	<i>El arado</i>
Rake	<i>El rastrillo</i>
Shovel	<i>La pala</i>
String	<i>La cuerda</i>
Tractor	<i>El tractor</i>
Truck	<i>El camión de carga</i>
Wagon	<i>El vagon</i>
Wire	<i>El alambre</i>
Wrench	<i>La llave</i>

Fruit-related vocabulary

Apples	<i>Las manzanas</i>
Blackberries	<i>Las zarzamoras</i>
Blueberries	<i>Las blueberries</i>
Bucket	<i>El balde</i>
Cherries	<i>Las cerezas</i>
Grapes	<i>Las uvas</i>
Ladder	<i>La escalera</i>
Pick	<i>Recoger / Pizarcar</i>
Raspberries	<i>Las frambuesas</i>
Strawberries	<i>Las fresas</i>
Walnuts	<i>Las nuezes de castilla</i>

Irrigation

Dry	<i>Seco/a</i>
-----	---------------

Pipe (small)	<i>La pipa</i>		
Pump	<i>La bomba</i>	Watering can	<i>La regadera</i>
Sprinkler	<i>El rociador / irrigador</i>	Wheelbarrow	<i>La carretilla</i>
Tank	<i>El tanque</i>		
Valve	<i>La válvula</i>		
Wet	<i>Mojado/a</i>		
Plant words		Vegetables	
Bulbs	<i>Los bulbos</i>	Artichokes	<i>La alcachofas</i>
Conifers	<i>Los coníferos</i>	Asparagus	<i>Los espárragos</i>
Evergreens	<i>Los perennifolios</i>	Beets	<i>El betabel</i>
Flowers	<i>Las flores</i>	Broccoli	<i>El brócoli</i>
Mushrooms	<i>Los hongos / champiñones</i>	Cantaloupes	<i>Los melones</i>
Nursery crops	<i>Los cultivos de vivero</i>	Carrots	<i>Las zanahorias</i>
Bedding plants	<i>Plantas semilleros</i>	Cauliflower	<i>La coliflor</i>
Shrubs	<i>Los arbustos</i>	Celery	<i>El apio</i>
Sod	<i>El césped / pasto</i>	Corn	<i>El maíz</i>
Trees	<i>Los árboles</i>	Cucumbers	<i>Los pepinos</i>
Tools		Eggplant	<i>La berenjena</i>
Chainsaw	<i>La motosierra</i>	Garlic	<i>El ajo</i>
Flower pot	<i>La maceta</i>	Lettuce	<i>Le lechuga</i>
Garden hose	<i>La manguera</i>	Onions	<i>Las cebollas</i>
Hedge shears	<i>La tijera para setos</i>	Parsley	<i>El perejil</i>
Lawnmower	<i>La podadora</i>	Peas	<i>Los chícharos verdes</i>
Pitchfork	<i>La horquilla para paja/heno</i>	Peppers	<i>Los chiles</i>
Scythe	<i>La guadaña</i>	Radishes	<i>Los rábanos</i>
		Spinach	<i>La espinaca</i>
		Squash & Pumpkins	<i>La calabacita y calabaza</i>
		Tomatoes	<i>Los tomates</i>
		Watermelon	<i>La sandia</i>

APPENDIX F: CALLING 911

Operator: Vermont 911, where is your emergency?

/Vermant nain uan-uan, uer is yur emergencí?/

Operadora: Vermont 911, ¿dónde está su emergencia?

Caller: 234 Mountain Road, in West Carthage.

/Maonten Road, in Uest Cartheg/

Persona que llama: 234 Mountain Road, en West Carthage.

Operator: What is your emergency? - Or - Do you need Police, Fire, or Ambulance?

/Uat is yur emergencí?/ - Or - /Du yu níd polis, fair, or ambiulens?/

¿Cuál es su emergencia? - o - ¿Necesita a la policía, los bomberos o la ambulancia?

Speak as clearly as possible. The operator may ask if there is someone nearby who speaks English. If there is no one and she cannot understand you, she will get a state interpreter. If you cannot understand the operator, say, “I can’t understand. I need an interpreter. I speak Spanish.” It can take a minute or two to get an interpreter on the line. Do not hang up.

Hable de manera clara. Es posible que la operadora le pregunte si hay alguien cerca que hable inglés. Si no hay nadie, y ella no le puede entender, ella llamará a un intérprete. Si no puede entender a la operadora, diga, “No entiendo. Necesito un intérprete. Hablo español.” Puede demorar uno o dos minutos para el intérprete llegue al teléfono. No cuelgue el teléfono.

Conversation A: FIRE / Incendio

(The 911 Operator will want to know if it's in a building or outside, and will want to protect you and people by getting you away from the fire. You may be asked to leave your phone off the hook if the fire is in your house; that way the operator can hear what's happening in the house even when you're not in it.)

La operadora de 911 querrá saber si el incendio está ocurriendo en un edificio o afuera, y también querrá protegerla a usted y a otros y diciéndoles que se alejen del fuego. Es posible que la operadora le pida que deje el teléfono descolgado, para que ella pueda oír lo que pasa en la casa.

Caller: It's a fire. /Ets a fai-er./ *Es un incendio.*

Operator: Where is it? /Uer is et?/ *¿Dónde está el incendio?*

Caller: In the garage. /En da ga-rash./ *En el garage.*

Operator: Stay away from the fire. The fire department will be there as soon as possible.

/Stey a-uei fram da fai-er. Da fai-er da-part-ment uil bí der as sun as pas-a-bol./

No se acerquen al fuego. El cuerpo de bomberos estará ahí cuanto antes.

Conversation B: POLICE / La policía

(The 911 Operator will want to know if you're safe, if the scene is safe—is it a fight? Are there weapons? What kind? Is someone violent?)

La operadora de 911 querrá saber si usted está seguro y si la escena está segura— ¿es una pelea? ¿Hay armas? ¿Qué tipo de armas? ¿Hay alguien violento?

Caller: There are two men fighting across the road.

/Der ar tu men fait-en a-kras da road./

Hay dos hombres peleando al otro lado de la calle.

Operator: Do they have weapons?

/Du dey jaf uep-ans?/

¿Tienen armas?

Caller: I think one of them has a knife, but I can't see.

/Ai dink uan af dem jas a naif./

Creo que uno tiene una navaja, pero no puedo ver muy bien.

Operator: Stay away from the scene. The police are on their way.

/Stei a-uei fram da sín. Da polis ar an der ueí./

No se acerque a la escena. La policía está en camino.

Conversation C: AMBULANCE / La ambulancia

(The 911 Operator will ask what's going on: is the person conscious (awake)? Breathing? Bleeding? She will quickly send the ambulance, then stay on the phone with you to help you help the person. Breathing, bleeding, poisoning, and shock are the order in which first aid should be dealt with.)

La operadora de 911 le preguntará qué está pasando: ¿la persona está consciente? ¿Respirando? ¿Sangrando? Ella mandará la ambulancia y seguirá hablando con usted para que pueda ayudar mejor la persona. La respiración, la pérdida de sangre y el shock son los factores más importantes en una emergencia.

Caller: It's my son! I think he's broken his leg.

/Ets mai san. Ai dink jís bro-ken jis leg./

¡Es mi hijo! Creo que se ha roto la pierna.

Operator: Is he conscious?

/Is jí kan-shes?/

¿Está consciente?

Caller: Yes, he's screaming! He fell out of the hayloft!

/Ies, jís skrí-m-en. Jí fel aot af da jei-laft./

¡Sí, está gritando! ¡Se cayó del granero!

Operator: Keep him warm and don't try to move him. The ambulance is on its way.

/Kíp jim uarm end dont trai tu muf jim. Da am-biu-lens is an ets u-eí./

Cúbralo y no trate de moverlo. La ambulancia vendrá pronto.

Things to say in an emergency

FIRE: /Fai-er/ *Fuego*

The house is on fire. / Da jaos is an fai-er/ *La casa se está incendiando.*

There's a fire in the barn. /Ders a fai-er en da barn/ / *Hay un fuego en el establo.*

The field is burning. /Da fíld is bernin / *El campo se está incendiando.*

There is smoke coming from the furnace. /Da smok is camen fram da fernís/ / *La caldera está hechando humo.*

It's a big fire. /Its a big fai-er/ / *Es un incendio grande.*

It's a small fire. /Ets a smal fai-er/ / *Es un incendio pequeño.*

No one's in the house. /No uans en da jaos/ / *Nadie está en la casa.*

Someone's in the house. /Samuans en da jaus/ / *Alguien está en la casa.*

There are animals in the barn. /Der ar enamols en da barn/ / *Hay animales en el establo.*

POLICE: /Polís/ /*La policía*

There is a fight. /Der is a fair/ / *Hay una pelea.*

They have guns. /Dey jaf gans/ / *Tienen armas.*

Someone is shooting. /Samuan is shootin/ / *Alguien está disparando.*

They have knives. /Dey jaf naifs/ / *Tienen navajas.*

They are beating him up. /Dey ar beatín jím ap/ / *Le están pegando.*

He is hitting her. /Jí is gitín jer/ / *Le está pegando a ella.*

I heard someone screaming. /Ai herd samuan skrímín/ / *Oí alguien gritar.*

Someone broke into our house. /Samuan brok intu aor jaus/ *Alguien entró en nuestra casa.*

Someone stole the television and all our money./Samuan stol da televishon/ / *Alguien robó nuestra televisión y nuestro dinero.*

AMBULANCE: /Da em-biu-lens/ *La ambulancia*

Someone is hurt. /Samuan is jert/ *Alguien está lastimado.*

... has broken his leg. /jas broken jis leg/ ... *Se ha roto la pierna.*

... was hit by a car. /uas jit bai a car/ ...*fue atropellado por un carro.*

... had an accident on the tractor. /jad en aksident an da tractor/ ...*tuvo un accidente en el tractor.*

... fell and hurt himself. /fel end jurt jimself/ ...*se cayó y se lastimó.*

... was in a car accident. /uas en a car aksident/ *tuvo un accidente
automovilístico*

He (she) is bleeding. /Ji (Shi)/ is blídin/ *Él / ella está sangrando.*

...can't breathe. /kent bríd/ *No puede respirar.*

... is not breathing. /is nat brídin/ *No está respirando.*

... is having a seizure. /is jafin a si-sher/ *Está teniendo convulsiones*

... is unconscious. /is an-kan-shes/ *Está inconsciente.*

You should feel free to re-do the transliteration in whatever way makes it easier for you to pronounce the words, since it's important to pronounce them as correctly as possible.

No dude en rehacer la transcripción para que sea más fácil para pronunciar las palabras. Lo importante es que pueda pronunciarlas lo más correcto posible.

(Thanks to Brendan O'Neill for the transliterations of these dialogues.)

WORKBOOK

LESSONS 1 - 38

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTIONS

Fill in the blanks:

- I
- 1) Hi, my name is _____.
 - 2) What is your _____?
 - 3) I am _____ Guerrero.
 - 4) _____ are you from?
 - 5) I _____ from Chiapas.
 - 6) Where _____ you from?
 - 7) My name _____ Pablo.
 - 8) What is _____ name?
- II. I _____ from Mexico, but he _____ from Guatemala.
They _____ from Mexico City, but we _____ from
Guadalajara. _____ you from Vera Cruz? Where _____ he
from?
- III. A: Hi, how are you?
B: _____.
A: I'm okay, thanks.
B: What's new?
A: _____.
- IV. Hello, my _____ is Maria Luisa. I _____
from Zacatecas. What _____ your name? How _____
you? I am _____. Okay, _____ you later.

LESSON 2: FAMILY

Fill in the blanks:

I. A: How _____ are you?

B: I _____ twenty-two. How old _____ you?

A: I am thirty _____ old.

B: How old _____ Juan?

A: He is _____ years _____.

II. How old are you? _____.

How old is Juan? _____.

How old is your son? _____.

How old is your daughter? _____.

III. *Who is in your family?*

I have _____ brother (s), _____ sister (s),
 _____ aunt (s), and _____ uncle (s). My sister,
 _____ is _____ years old. My
 brother, _____, is _____ years old.

I have _____ son (s) and _____
 daughter (s). Their names are _____
 _____.

My mother is named _____. She
 is _____ years old. My father is named
 _____. He is _____ years old.

My wife/husband is named _____. She/he is
 _____ years old.

LESSON 3: DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND FEELINGS

Fill in the blanks:

A: How are you today?

B: I am _____.

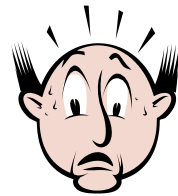
A: _____.

B: My brother is _____.

A: Where is he?

B: _____ in Atlanta.

This man/woman is _____.



Is this man tall?

Is he handsome?

Is he young? Etc.



Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "to be":

I _____ happy.

My mother _____ proud.

We _____ disappointed.

They _____ frustrated.

You _____ curious.

LESSON 4: MONEY

Give the number form:

One dollar and twenty-five cents. _____.

Ten dollars. _____.

Forty dollars and ninety-nine cents. _____.

Two-fifty. _____.

Nine-oh-five. _____.

Three eighty-seven. _____.

Fifteen dollars and sixty cents. _____.

Give the written form:

\$1.50 _____.

\$12.95 _____.

\$80.00 _____.

\$62.47 _____.

\$9.00 _____.

Give the number form:

Eight-oh-two, four-three-nine, five-eight-four-two. _____.

Six-one-four, two-seven-seven, four-four-nine-zero. _____.

Five-zero-five, nine-eight-nine, three-three-six, six. _____.

Give the written form:

212-492-8001 _____.

303-677-4582 _____.

LESSON 5: IN THE HOUSE

Put an X in, on, under, beside, in front of, behind, between the boxes.

Which room?

I go to bed in the _____.

The shower is in the _____.

The refrigerator is in the _____.

The couch and the television are in the _____.

Fill in the correct form of the verb to go:

Miguel _____ into the kitchen to make dinner.

Antonio and Julio _____ into the living room to watch t.v.

I _____ into the bathroom to take a shower.

Then we all _____ into the kitchen to eat dinner.

My _____ is Hidalgo and I _____ in Vermont. I am

from _____. In Vermont I _____ in

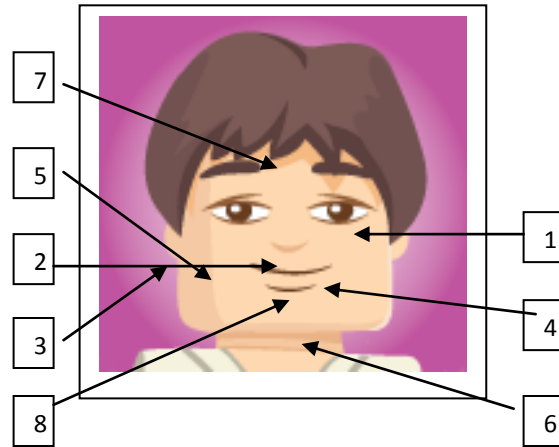
a house with _____

Rooms. The house is _____ and _____.

I like the _____, because it _____

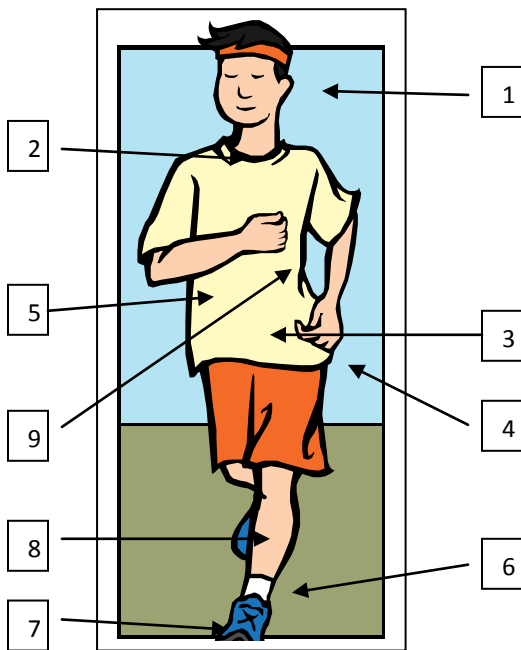
_____. In my bedroom I have _____.

LESSON 6: PARTS OF THE BODY



I. *Parts of the face:*

- 1) _____ 2) _____
 3) _____ 4) _____
 5) _____ 6) _____
 7) _____ 8) _____



II. *Parts of the body:*

- 1) _____
 2) _____
 3) _____
 4) _____
 5) _____
 6) _____
 7) _____
 8) _____

III. A: What is wrong?

B: My _____ hurts.

A: Do you feel _____ ?

B: _____.

A: Do you _____ to see the doctor?

B: _____.

LESSON 7: TIME OF DAY

I. Match the times:

Noon.	8:55
Two-thirty	6:45
Six forty-five	9:50
Ten till seven	5:17
Quarter past eleven	2:30
Nine fifty	12:00
Five seventeen	6:50
Five of nine	11:15

II. Fill in the blanks with the general time of day:

At eight o'clock in the _____, Rudolfo goes to work. At _____ he takes off for lunch. At one o'clock in the _____ he returns to work. At seven at _____ he comes home and has dinner. By _____ he is sound asleep.

LESSON 8: CALENDAR AND SEASONS

I. Fill in the blanks:

If yesterday was January 15th, today is _____ and tomorrow will be _____.

If today is April 10th, yesterday was _____ and tomorrow will be _____.

If tomorrow will be October 27th, then today is _____ and yesterday was _____.

II. Which season is it?

In _____ it snows in Vermont. In _____ the trees come out and the flowers bloom. In _____ you can go swimming. In _____ the leaves turn yellow and red.

III. Fill in the past tense forms of the verbs to be and to have:

I am thirty, but last year I _____ twenty-nine. For my birthday, I _____ a big cake. It _____ chocolate, with vanilla frosting. There _____ twenty-nine candles on the cake. That _____ a lot of candles to blow out. My friends _____ all singing Happy Birthday. It _____ a nice day. Everybody _____ a good time.

LESSON 9: WEATHER AND DAYS OF THE WEEK

I. *Fill in the blanks:*

a) Today is Wednesday. Tomorrow will be _____. Yesterday was _____.

b) Tomorrow is Saturday, today is _____, and yesterday was _____.

c) Yesterday was Sunday, today is _____, and tomorrow will be _____.

d) Today is Thursday. Yesterday was _____, and tomorrow will be _____.

II. *You are a weather reporter. Give the weather report for each day.*

May 15th. Today is _____ and _____. Tomorrow will be _____ and _____ degrees.

August 28th. Yesterday was a new high. It was _____ degrees and very _____. Tomorrow will be _____ and _____. There may be _____.

January 3rd. Today is _____ and _____ with a high of _____. Tonight the low will be _____. Tomorrow will be _____ with a high of _____.

III. *What kind of weather do you like? (Answer however you wish.)*

I like _____.

I don't like _____.

LESSON 10: FOOD

I. Fill in the correct form of the verb to like:

Do you like chicken? Yes, _____ chicken.

Do you like fish? No, _____ fish.

Does she like fruit? No, _____ fruit.

Does he like vegetables? No, _____ vegetables.

II. What kind of food is...?

A banana is a _____. Beef is a _____.

Broccoli is a _____. Chicken is a _____.

Corn is a _____. An apple is a _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of to like (positive or negative):

Mario's favorite food is chicken. He likes it with rice and bread. He

_____ like vegetables. His mother says, "Mario, why

_____ you like vegetables?" "Because they don't taste good,

Mama!" "Sometimes I think you don't _____ anything, Mario!" she

says. "That's not true, Mama! I _____ donuts and

cake and ice cream. They are my favorite foods!"

IV. Give examples of

Meats: _____

Fruits: _____

Vegetables: _____

LESSON 11: GROCERY SHOPPING I

I. Which aisle is it in?

The chicken is in the _____ aisle.

The milk is in the _____ aisle.

The bread is in the _____ aisle.

The coca cola is in the _____ aisle.

The ice cream is in the _____ aisle.

II. Fill in the blanks:

A: Excuse me, where _____ the cheese?

B: It's in the _____ aisle.

A: I'm sorry, can you _____ that, please?

B: Yes, it's in the _____ aisle. With the milk.

A: Thank you. And _____ the ice cream there too?

B: No, it's in the _____ aisle.

A: Thank you very _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of either to need or to want— whichever one you think makes the most sense:

Tomorrow is my brother's birthday. I _____ to buy him a present. I

know he _____ a new camera, but I don't

_____ to spend so much money. I _____ to think of

something cheaper. Maybe a new jacket, I know he _____ one. He

probably _____ a red one, because red is his favorite color.

Come to think of it, I _____ a new jacket too. I

_____ to ask someone for a ride to the store.

LESSON 12: GROCERY SHOPPING II

I. Fill in the blanks:

How _____ is the bread?

How much _____ the eggs?

How much _____ the beef?

What is the _____ per pound?

\$9.95! That's _____!

The chicken is _____, it's only \$6.95 per pound.

II. Fill in the blanks:

Cashier: Will that be all?

Customer: Yes, _____ you.

Cashier: That will be _____.

Customer: Thirty-two dollars and ninety-five cents?

Cashier: That's right.

Customer: _____ is fifty dollars.

Cashier: Here's your _____: \$17.05.

III. Write the dollar amounts:

Fifteen seventy-five. \$ _____

Twenty-two fifty. \$ _____

Eight dollars. \$ _____

One hundred fifty two. \$ _____

Twelve ninety-nine. \$ _____

LESSON 13: COMPARING AND MEASURING

I. *Fill in the blanks with the comparative forms of heavy, cheap, small, big, smart and strong. (There may be more than one correct answer.)*

A bull is _____ than a chicken.

A chicken is _____ than a bull.

A tractor is _____ than a lawnmower.

A man is _____ than a mouse.

A skyscraper is _____ than a house.

A bicycle is _____ than a car.

II. *Mark these statements true and false. (Some are a matter of opinion.)*

A mile is longer than a kilometer.

A pound is heavier than a kilo.

The slowest runner wins the race.

A mosquito is bigger than an elephant.

It is healthier to eat fruit than to eat cake.

Bananas taste sweeter than apples.

The United States is a larger country than Mexico.

Vermont has a warmer climate than Mexico.

A rich person is happier than a poor person.

Men are smarter than women.

Women are smarter than men.

III. *Write several sentences making comparisons of your own:*

LESSON 14: TELEPHONING

I. *Fill in the blanks to leave a message:*

Hello, this is _____ . It is _____ o'clock
 on _____ afternoon. I need to _____ to
 Mr. Wilson right away. One of the cows is _____ and I
 think he needs to look at her. Please have him _____
 me back as soon as possible. My _____ is 455-5445. Thank you.

II. *Fill in the blanks to report an emergency:*

Yes, this is an _____ . My friend _____
 _____ . My address is _____
 _____ .
 Can you _____ right away?

III. *Answering the phone and taking a message. Fill in the blanks:*

a) Hello? No, Ricardo isn't _____ right now. No, I don't
 _____ what time he'll be back. May I _____
 a message? Okay, I'll tell him you called.

b) Hello? Oh, hi. I'll see if she _____ here. No, she
 _____ . She'll be _____ at seven. Do you
 want her to _____ you? Okay, I'll _____ her.

LESSON 15: IN TOWN

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of to be going to:

Mr. and Mrs. Brown _____ go to town. Their daughter Ellen _____ buy a new dress. She knows that her parents _____ be upset because the dress she wants is very expensive. She _____ promise them that she will pay half of the price if they will let her buy it.

II. Where do you ...?

You mail your letters at the _____.

You buy food at the _____.

Children go to _____.

On Sundays some people go to _____.

If you break your leg, you have to go to the _____.

III. Describe your house:

My house is _____ and _____.

It has a _____ and a _____.

It has _____ windows and _____ doors. Inside

there are _____ rooms: a _____,

a _____, and a _____.

My room is _____ and _____.

LESSON 16: TOWN AND CITY

I. *Use either the affirmative or the negative of the verb to go in past tense:*

No, I _____ to town because I was too tired.

Yes, he _____ after work.

The children _____ to school today because it was a holiday.

We _____ out to dinner because we didn't want to spend the money, but we _____ out for ice cream.

II. *Where do you buy...? (kinds of stores)*

Medicines _____

Wood and nails _____

A jacket _____

Food for dinner _____

Shampoo and Conditioner _____

III. *On the Street*

When you walk, it is always good to cross the street on the

_____.

Cars can go when there is a green light on the

_____.

You can walk, but not ride bicycles, on the

_____.

All cars must stop at a

_____.

LESSON 17: IN THE COUNTRY

I. *True or False: About Vermont*

True / False Vermont has a mountain range called the Blue Mountains.

True / False Vermont touches the three states: New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts

True / False The Lake monster that lives in Lake Champlain is called Nelly.

True / False The Connecticut River is below Vermont and 410 miles long.

II. *Fill in the blanks with "look" or "see"*

Martin: _____, Elena! There is Lake Champlain!

Elena: You're right. I heard that there is a lake monster named Champ that lives in the lake. Do you _____ him?

Martin: No, I do not _____ him. Can you?

Elena: It is kind of dark, but, oh! _____! There is a dark shape in the water! Could it be Champ?

III. *Fill in the blanks with Vermont Landmark words*

The farm I work at is located in the state of Vermont, close to the Green _____ . There are many cows, who live in a big red _____ where we feed them _____. There is also a _____ to keep grain in. In the summertime, the cows live outside in a _____ and eat grass. Sometimes, we have to mend the _____ so they do not escape.

LESSON 18: GIVING DIRECTIONS

I. *Pretend someone is asking you for directions. Explain how to reach each place using the words “go straight”, “turn right”, “turn left”, “near”, and “far”.*

Where is the bathroom?

How do I get to the barn from the house?

How do I drive into town?

Where is the house of the patron?

II. *On another piece of paper, draw out maps that fit these directions.*

To get to the school from the supermarket: Walk straight for half a mile. Turn right on Elm Street. Continue straight on Elm Street for two blocks. Take another right on Seymour Street. Go straight for one block, and the school will be on your left.

To get from town to the farm: Drive straight on Main Street. Keep going until you see a white church on your right. Turn left after the church. Drive for about two miles. You will cross a river. After the river, take the first road to the right. The house is a gray house on your left, #26.

III. *Explain to someone how to reach your house from the nearest town. Give detailed directions and use landmarks.*

LESSON 19: HEALTH I

I. *Describing Symptoms. Fill in the blanks with the symptoms you might experience with each illness.*

1. Doctor, I think I have the flu. I have a _____ and a _____. My _____ hurts and I have been coughing all day. I am also very _____, so much that I think I will fall down.
2. I must be sick with a stomach virus. I have _____, _____, and I have been vomiting all day.

II. *Expressions of frequency: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.*

Today is Tuesday, and _____ was Monday. On Monday I had a day off from work. It was very relaxing, because I had been working _____ without a single day off. I _____ have time to watch TV, read, or play soccer outside. The patron told me that I will have next Monday off, and the Monday after that. I think I will have a day off from work _____!

III. *Answer the questions with the auxiliary verb CAN or CAN'T + infinitive.*

- Can you dance? _____.
- Can you ride a bicycle? _____.
- Can you play soccer? _____.
- Can you juggle? _____.
- Can you sing? _____.

LESSON 20: HEALTH II

I. *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word for the conversation.*

A: Good morning. Do you have an _____?

B: Yes, I do. I need to meet with the _____ at 10:30.

A: Are you a regular _____ of the doctor's?

B: No, this is my first time here.

A: Okay, take a seat. The doctor will call you in shortly.

II. *Levels of certainty: Fill in the following words where it seems appropriate:*

probably not, maybe, I think so, I'm positive, probably.

I am _____ going to jump out of a boat today.

_____ it will be a nice day tomorrow.

_____ that my name is (your name).

_____ I will have chicken for dinner tonight.

Marco asked if the bread was in the refrigerator. I said, _____.

III. *Fill in the blanks with a word that fits the dialogue.*

Hello, doctor. I am here today because I feel very sick. My _____ and my _____ hurt. I have been _____ since _____. I could not get an _____ to see you before today. I cannot eat or _____ anything, and I think I have a fever. Could I have the _____?

LESSON 21: AT THE DENTIST

I. *Taking care of your teeth: fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrase.*

To have healthy teeth, it is important to _____ and to _____ every day. It is best not to _____, like candy and soda, because that weakens your teeth. And once a year it is good to _____ for a teeth cleaning.

II. *Levels of difficulty: Fill in the blanks with the word that best fits.*

It is _____ to learn English.

It is _____ to take care of my teeth.

It is _____ to know the name of every cow on the farm.

It is _____ to get to know Americans.

III. *Introductory phrases: Fill in the blank with an appropriate phrase.*

_____ it is hard to get a dentist appointment in my town.

_____ the dentist will try to pull out all my teeth!

_____ anyone who works as a dentist.

_____ I do not have any cavities when I visit the dentist next week.

LESSON 22: PHARMACY

I. *Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word*

1. Type of medicine that you swallow with water _____
2. Medicine you can buy without a prescription _____
3. Type of medicine you put directly on your skin _____
4. Medicine you can only get with a doctor's permission

5. Type of medicine you swallow using a spoon _____

II. *In which pharmacy aisles would you find the following things?*

Toothpaste _____

Laundry Detergent _____

Cough Medicine _____

Band-Aids _____

Diapers _____

Shampoo _____

III. *The Imperative: Describe usage directions for a medicine by filling in the blanks with the correct imperative.*

You need to _____ these pills twice a day, and always with water and food. They are poisonous if you take too many, so _____ let your children or pets get near them. _____ the directions on the side of the bottle, and _____ to the doctor if you begin having any strange symptoms.

LESSON 23: POST OFFICE

I. *Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word*

I am going to _____ a _____ that I wrote today to my cousin in New York. In the _____, I tell my cousin about my life in Vermont and news from our family in Mexico. I need to find a _____ to put on the letter so that I can send it. I think the patrón might have one. Tomorrow I will put the letter in a _____ in town, or maybe give it to the _____ if he comes by the house.

II. *Form sentences using “will + auxiliary verb” and the subjects and phrases provided.*

We, work early tomorrow

I, go to the grocery store soon

You, milk on the new cows

III. *Now do the same thing, but this time use the contraction form of “will + auxiliary verb”*

They, save money this year

We, cook pasta for dinner

LESSON 24: WIRING MONEY

I. *Answer the questions using “there is”, “there isn’t”, “there are”, and “there aren’t”*

Are there places to wire money in your town?

Is there someone who speaks Spanish where you wire money?

Is there a fee to wire money home?

Are there other safe ways to send money home?

Is there a way to find out when the money arrives home?

II. *Match the vocabulary word to the definition.*

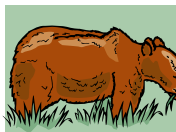
___ Bank Account ___ Account number ___ Wiring Fee

___ Receipt ___ Arrival date ___ Western Union

1. A paper that is confirmation of the amount of money you wired
2. The money you must pay extra to wire money
3. The day the money will arrive
4. A place you hold your money in a bank
5. The number you must give when you wire money to another bank
6. A bank in the United States that wires money

LESSON 25: ANIMALS

I. Name the animal









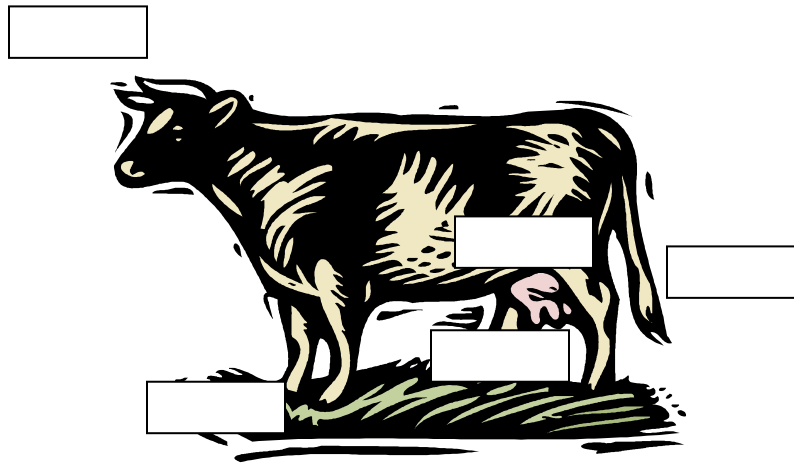


II. Fill in the blanks with the correct "Animal Word"

1. A cat has four _____.
2. Horses have very hard feet, called _____. They wear shoes called horseshoes.
3. The mouth of a bird is called a _____, and their bodies are covered in _____.
4. A squirrel has a long and bushy _____ that helps them to balance.
5. On their head, deer have two _____. Sometimes male deer use these to fight.
6. When cats are afraid, they scratch with their _____.
7. Bears are covered in _____, which helps them stay warm during the winter like a winter coat.

LESSON 26: COWS

I. Name the parts of the cow



II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate vocabulary word

A baby cow is called a _____.

A male cow is called a _____.

A young female cow is called a _____.

III. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate vocabulary word

On our farm, we have many cows, and also two male cows, or _____. Most of our cows are black and white, and they are called _____. These cows produce more milk than the brown cows called _____. We milk the cows _____ at our farm, everyday, except if a cow is _____, in which case we give them medicine. This year many cows at the farm are pregnant, which means that in the spring we will have lots of _____.

LESSON 27: JOBS

I. *Using the words in the box to the right, fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.*

1. I need to check the _____ to find out if I work tomorrow.

2. The patrón said that at the end of the month we would all receive a _____ of \$1.00/hour.

3. Every two weeks, the patrón gives us our _____. Those days, my friends and I order pizza to celebrate.

4. I need to talk with the patrón to see if I can work fewer _____. I am working so much that I do not have time to sleep.

- Schedule
- Hours
- Pay
- Hourly Wage
- Minimum Wage
- Taxes
- Social Security
- Raise
- Paycheck

II. *Finish the sentences*

I need to _____.

I have to _____.

I should _____.

III. *Use different adjectives to describe jobs*

The job I have right now is _____, _____, and a little _____. It is definitely not _____.

My dream job is to be a _____. I think that job would be _____ and _____.

LESSON 28: LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES I

I. *Fill in the blanks with the appropriate greeting.*

Here are some ways that I would greet a friend:

This is how I would greet a stranger, someone older, or my boss:

II. *American Greetings: Circle True or False*

True / False - Americans usually kiss when they greet.

True/False - Americans are typically informal and reserved.

True/False - In the United States, strangers usually hug.

True/False - It is typical for American men to greet each other with a handshake.

III. *Read the paragraph on "American families", and write down three differences between American families and families in your home country.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

IV. *Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:*

Americans usually _____ when they are 25-29 years old.

Many first marriages end in _____.

The _____ number of children in an American family is two.

_____ often do not live with a family.

Children usually _____ of the house after high school.

Many women in America _____ outside the home.

LESSON 29: LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES II

I. *Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word*

1. The American Constitution is based on the ideas of _____ and _____.
2. The three branches of the American government are the _____, the _____, and the _____.
3. The colors in the American flag are _____, _____, and _____.

II. *Use the map to complete this section.*

Name three states on the East Coast of the United States

_____, _____, _____

Name three states in the South of the United States

_____, _____, _____

Name three states on the West Coast of the United States

_____, _____, _____

Name three states in the central area of the United States

_____, _____, _____

Which states have you been to?

LESSON 30: EDUCATION

I. *Fill in the blanks:*

Teacher: What _____ are you in, Ramona?

Ramona: Last year I _____ in second grade, so this year I will be in _____ grade.

Teacher: _____ you learn your multiplication tables?

Ramona: No, I _____.

Teacher: Well, you will learn them this year.

II. *Write the negative past tense of the following verbs:*

I liked soccer. I _____ football.

He played baseball. He _____ basketball.

We remembered to get eggs, but we _____ to get butter.

They wanted rain, but they _____ a hurricane!

You received an A in Science, but you _____ an A in Math.

III. *Fill in the blanks:*

In _____ class we are learning to sing. In
 _____ we are learning how to add and subtract. In
 _____ we are learning how to draw. In
 _____ we are doing experiments. In
 _____ we are studying the Civil War. And in
 _____ we are playing volleyball.

LESSON 31: COOKING

I. *Fill in the blanks:*

I am _____ flour to make a cake. Juan is
 _____ meat on the barbecue. Andrew is
 _____ the posole. When the cake is _____ in
 the oven, I will get a beer out of the refrigerator and relax.

II. *Fill in the blanks:*

- 1) We eat soup with a _____.
- 2) We cut meat with a _____.
- 3) We fry eggs in a _____.
- 4) Potholders are for taking hot things out of the _____.
- 5) We use a _____ to turn over quesadillas.

III. *Fill in the blanks:*

3 teaspoons = 1 _____.

8 ounces = 1 _____.

2 cups = 1 _____.

2 pints = 1 _____.

IV. *Write out a recipe for something you like to cook on another piece of paper.*

Give the measurements and then the directions.

LESSON 32: MUSIC AND RECREATION

I. *Fill in the blanks using the form of the present progressive.*

- 1) Maria _____ a book.
- 2) Luisa _____ television.
- 3) Rojelio _____ to music.
- 4) Daniel _____ on the phone.
- 5) Alessandra _____ for a new dress.

II. *Fill in the blanks using the past progressive form of the verbs wear, read, watch, go:*

Yesterday I _____ a book when someone knocked on the door. It was my neighbor, Tomas. He _____ a funny hat and a costume because he _____ trick-or-treating for Halloween. His brother _____ a movie on television and so Tomas asked me to go with him instead.

III. Complete the following sentences.

I like movies that are _____.

I don't like _____ movies.

One of my favorite movies is _____.

A movie about my life would be named _____.

The sound track would be _____ (kind of music).

My favorite kind of music is _____.

LESSON 33: SPORTS

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) In _____ you try to kick the ball through the goal.
- 2) In _____ you hit the ball with the bat.
- 3) In _____ you serve the ball over the net.
- 4) In _____ you go very fast down the mountain.
- 5) In _____ you skate on an ice rink.

II. Fill in the blanks:

Antonio likes to _____ soccer. In the last game he scored two _____. His friend Marco _____ one. The score was 3 – 3 until the last quarter, when Marco passed the _____ to Antonio and Antonio _____ a goal.

III. Make sentences using as many of the following sports words as you can: win, team, athlete, money, soccer, run, fast, goal, ball, player, kick, score.

LESSON 34: CLOTHING

I. Fill in the blanks:

Clerk: May I _____ you?

Customer: I'm _____ for pants.

Clerk: What _____?

Customer: A 30 _____ and 29 _____.

Where do I _____ them on?

Clerk: Right over here.

II. Fill in the blanks with this or that, these or those:

1) _____ isn't my hat; _____ one right here is.

2) Are _____ your shoes? Or are _____ your shoes over under the chair?

3) _____ groceries she took to her car weren't hers!
_____ are!

III. Armando is going to visit his uncle for a week. List all the clothes he will need to pack:

LESSON 35: CLEANING THE HOUSE

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) After dinner, we wash _____.
- 2) When the rug is dirty, we _____ it.
- 3) We _____ the floor with a broom.
- 4) We _____ the laundry on the clothesline when it's sunny.
- 5) We _____ the lawn with the lawnmower.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the past progressive of to go:

- 1) Yesterday, I _____ to mow the lawn,
but I couldn't because it rained.
- 2) Last week they _____ to visit their
Uncle, but they couldn't because he got sick.
- 3) When Mario was little, he _____
to be a doctor, but he discovered he hated the sight of blood.
- 4) We _____ to make posole, but
we decided to make enchiladas instead.

III. Write down what you would say to call someone to say that something is wrong in the house:

LESSON 36: DINING OUT

I. Fill in the blanks.

Waiter: Are you _____ to order?

Customer: Yes, I would _____ a _____.

Waiter: _____ you like something to drink?

Customer: Yes, I'll _____ a _____.

Waiter: I'll be right _____ with your drink.

II. Rewrite these sentences using polite forms:

1. Give me a pizza right now! _____

_____.

2. I ordered a coca-cola, not coffee! _____

_____.

3. Of course I'm not ready for the check! Go away! _____

_____.

III. Finish this story about a terrible waiter:

Last night my sister and I went out to dinner. But the waiter was so bad! First he forgot to _____, then he

brought _____ when we ordered _____,

then he _____.

He kept saying, _____!

My sister said we shouldn't leave him a tip. I think _____

_____.

LESSON 37: ORDERING PIZZA

I. *Fill in the blanks:*

A: Hello, I'd like to _____ a pizza.

B: What would you _____ on it?

A: _____, _____, & _____.

B: Will that be pick-up or _____?

A: _____.

B: What _____?

A: _____.

B: Okay, see you then.

II. *List as many pizza toppings as you can remember:*

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

III. *Write down directions to your house from the pizza place (get help if you need it).* _____

LESSON 38: HOLIDAYS

I. *Fill in the blanks, using the following words:*

Today I am fifteen years _____. Tonight there will be a _____ to celebrate. I will have a chocolate _____ with coconut frosting. I hope my friends will give me _____. One of my friends, Lupita, is from Mexico. I wish I could have my fifteenth _____ there, because she has told me it is a big _____. It is called the Quinceañera.

II. *Fill in the blanks of the "Happy Birthday" song.*

_____ Birthday to you,
Happy _____ to you,
_____, dear (person's name),
_____!

III. *Write about your favorite holiday. Say why it is and tell about something that happened once on that day when you celebrated it.*

My favorite holiday is _____,
because _____

_____.

One time on _____ (name of holiday),

_____.