Months

Meses

January	enero	May	mayo	September	septiembre
February	febrero	June	junio	October	octubre
March	marzo	July	julio	November	noviembre
April	abril	August	agosto	December	diciembre

birthday	*cumpleaños*	first	*primero*	year	*año*
usually	*usualmente*	last	*último*	to visit, to go to see	*visitar*

The first month of the year is January.
What is the last month of the year?

El primer mes del año es enero.
¿Cuál es el último mes del año?

What is the second month of the year?
What is the third month of year?

¿Cuál es el segundo mes del año?
¿Cuál es el tercer mes del año?

When do your children like to swim?
They like to swim in July and August.

¿Cuándo les gusta nadar a tus hijos?
A ellos les gusta nadar en julio y agosto.

What month is it now?
It is October.

¿Que mes es ahora?
Es octubre.

My birthday is in March.
In what month is your birthday? (*formal*)
What month is your birthday in? (*informal*)

Mi cumpleaños es en marzo.
¿En qué mes es tu cumpleaños?
¿En qué mes es tu cumpleaños?

April, May and June can be names of months
  or names of women.

Abril, mayo y junio pueden ser nombres de meses
  o de mujeres.

When do you usually go to see your grandparents?
We usually visit in December.

¿Cuando sueles visitar a tus abuelos?
Generalmente visitamos en diciembre.

We usually eat roast turkey
  in November on Thanksgiving Day.

Generalmente comemos pavo asado
  en noviembre en el Día de Acción de Gracias.

can	*poder*	could	*podría/mos/n*	may, might	*Hay posibilidad, o pedir pemiso*
should	*deber*	will	*(indica el futuro)*	Would you like?	*¿Te/Le/Les gustaría?*

Can we swim in a river in January?
Should we swim in a river in January?
Will we swim in a river in January?
May we swim in a river in January?

Can we miss the 4:30 AM bus?
Should we miss the 4:30 AM bus?
Will we miss the 4:30 AM bus?
May we miss the 4:30 AM bus?

In what month would you like to swim?

What bus would you like to go on?

In North America, what months are in the summer? Winter? Fall? Spring? And in Australia?

☙ Dates and Fractions

Fechas y Fracciones

When we count *(contar)* things, we say "One, two, three…"

When we talk about the order *(orden)* of things, we say "**First**, **second**, **third**…"
When we talk about the order, usually we put *(ponemos)* **th** at the end of the number:

four → fourth	six → sixth	twenty-seven → twenty-seventh
zero → zeroth	ten → tenth	one hundred → one hundredth

The exceptions *(excepciónes)* are **first**, **second**, **third, fifth,** and **twelfth**.

first	1st	*primero*	*1.º*
second	2nd	*segundo*	*2.º*
third	3rd	*tercero*	*3.º*
fourth	4th	*quarto*	*4.º*
fifth	5th	*quinto*	*5.º*
sixth	6th	*sexto*	*6.º*
seventh	7th	*séptimo*	*7.º*
eighth (not ~~eightth~~)	8th	*octavo*	*8.º*
ninth (not ~~nineth~~)	9th	*noveno*	*9.º*
tenth	10th	*décimo*	*10.º*
eleventh	11th	*undécimo*	*11.º*
twelfth (not ~~twelveth~~)	12th	*duodécimo*	*12.º*
__thirteenth__	13th	*decimotercero*	*13.º*
_____	14—	_____ 16—	_____ 18—
_____	15—	_____ 17—	_____ 19—

If the last letter is **Y**, then we put **ieth** in place of *(en lugar de)* **Y:**

twentieth	20th	_____	60—
thirtieth	30th	_____	70—
__fortieth__	40—	_____	80—
_____	50—	_____	90—

The other numbers do what the first nine numbers do:

twenty-first	21st	_____	28—
twenty-second	22nd		
twenty-third	23rd	_____	29—
twenty-fourth	24th		
twenty-fifth	25th	_____	30—
__twenty-sixth__	26th		
_____	27—	_____	31—

date	*fecha*	today	*hoy*	to use	*usar*
maybe	*tal vez, quízas*	tomorrow	*mañana*	to fix, to repair	*reparar*

When we say dates, we use order (ordinal) numbers.

What is the date?

What's the date today?

What is today's date?

Does she have class on the twelfth?

No, her class is on the ninth, and maybe the tenth.

She doesn't have class on the eleventh or twelfth.

Today is August third.

Today's August third.

Today is the third of August.

When will you fix my car?

I'll fix it on the eighth or maybe the ninth.

OK, please be finished on the ninth.

Tomorrow will be August fourth.

Tomorrow'll be August fourth.

Tomorrow will be the fourth of August.

Children, do you need to use the restroom?

Children, do you need to use the bathroom?

Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

When will your son-in-law be in Texas?

From June fifteenth to twentieth.

I need to use my car tomorrow. Can you fix it today?

No, I can't fix it today. You'll have to use a friend's car.

Today is January fourth. What will tomorrow be? __Tomorrow will be January fifth._____

Today is May sixth. What will tomorrow be? _____

Today is July second. What will tomorrow be? _____

Today is July twenty-second. What will tomorrow be? _____

Fraction *(fracción)* words are the same as order (ordinal) numbers, except *(excepto)* **one half**.

1/2	one half			
1/3	one third		2/3	two thirds
1/4	one fourth, one quarter		3/4	three fourths
1/5	one fifth		5/8	five eighths
1/9	one ninth		3/16	three sixteenths
1/12	one twelfth			
1/428	one four hundred twenty-eighth		whole	*entero*

Let's put two thirds of a cup of milk in the soup.

Pongamos dos tercios de taza de leche en la sopa.

Let's cook a whole chicken in 3/4 cup
orange juice.

*Cocinemos un pollo entero en 3/4 de taza de
jugo de naranja.*

Should we use a whole chicken?

Yes, we should use all of the meat and bones
but not the other parts.

¿Debemos utilizar un pollo entero?

*Sí, debemos utilizar toda la carne y los huesos
pero no las demás partes.*

Exercises with Imagination

Where you live, is the first day of school in August or September? _____

On what date would you like to visit your aunt? _____

When will they go to see their daughter and son-in-law? _____

🕊 To Be – Present Tense 3

Ser, Estar – Tiempo Presente 3

In English, we have many ways to say that a thing is not true *(no es verdadero).* You can use the ways you like.

Is he your brother?	Is she your neighbor?	Is the food hot?
No, he **is not**.	No, she **is not**.	No, it **is not**.
No, he**'s not**.	No, she**'s not**.	No, it**'s not**.
No, he **isn't**.	No, she **isn't**.	No, it **isn't**.

Is not has two contracted forms *(formas contraídas)*: **'s not** and **isn't**. They have the same meaning.

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  Why *¿Por qué?*   Why not? *¿Por qué no?*   because *porque*

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Is your nephew in college now?

No, ____he is not_____.

No, ____he's not_____ .

No, ____he isn't_____.

Why not?
Because he is only fifteen years old.

Is Sam here now?

No, _____here now.

No, _____here now.

No, _____here now.

Why not?
Because he's at a big party to play the drums.

Is your niece at work now?

No, ____she is not_____.

No, ____she's not_____ .

No, ____she isn't_____.

Why not?
Because she is sick today.

Is your wife at the neighborhood park?

No, _____.

No, _____.

No, _____.

Why not?
Because she and her friends like to go to a different park.

Is the meat ready?

No, ____it is not_____.

No, ____it's not_____ .

No, ____it isn't_____.

Why not?
Because the middle is a little cold.

Is that the door of the men's room?

No, _____.

No, _____.

No, _____.

What door is it?
That's the closet *(armario)* door.

When we ask a question in a negative form, *significa que esperamos que la respuesta sea "Sí". Nos sorprenderemos si la respuesta es "No".*

Isn't it hot today?	Isn't that your sister over there?
Yes, it's very hot today!	No, that isn't my sister. That's my neighbor.