

# Seminar 27:

## Let's talk...

# Family & Friends

+

**Present Perfect vs.  
Present Perfect Continuous**

# Welcome back!!!

# OVERVIEW:

1. **Relevant Expressions, Verbs & Vocabulary (REVV!)**
2. **Important Grammar: Present Perfect vs. Pres Perf Continuous**
3. **Precise Pronunciation: Intonation & word stress**
4. **F.A.C.E. = False Friends & Avoiding Common Errors!**
5. **Most common questions – Can you answer them?**



# Family





# Family



# Family & Friends



# Family & Friends



# Family & Friends

**“Friends are the  
family you  
choose.”**

**— Jess C. Scott**

***“Los amigos son la familia  
que eligas.”***





# Family & Friends

**Can you explain all your family connections?**

**Who are some of your closest friends?**

**How long have you been friends?**

**What activities or experiences have brought you closer to friends and family?**




# REVV

# TIME:



**Relevant  
Expressions,  
Verbs  
&  
Vocabulary**

# Family & Friends



VOCABULARY



F<sub>4</sub>

A<sub>1</sub>

M<sub>3</sub>

I<sub>1</sub>

L<sub>1</sub>

Y<sub>4</sub>

# Family & Friends

## Family

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**relatives = any blood member of family**

parientes = cualquier miembro de sangre de la familia

**close relative**

pariente cercano

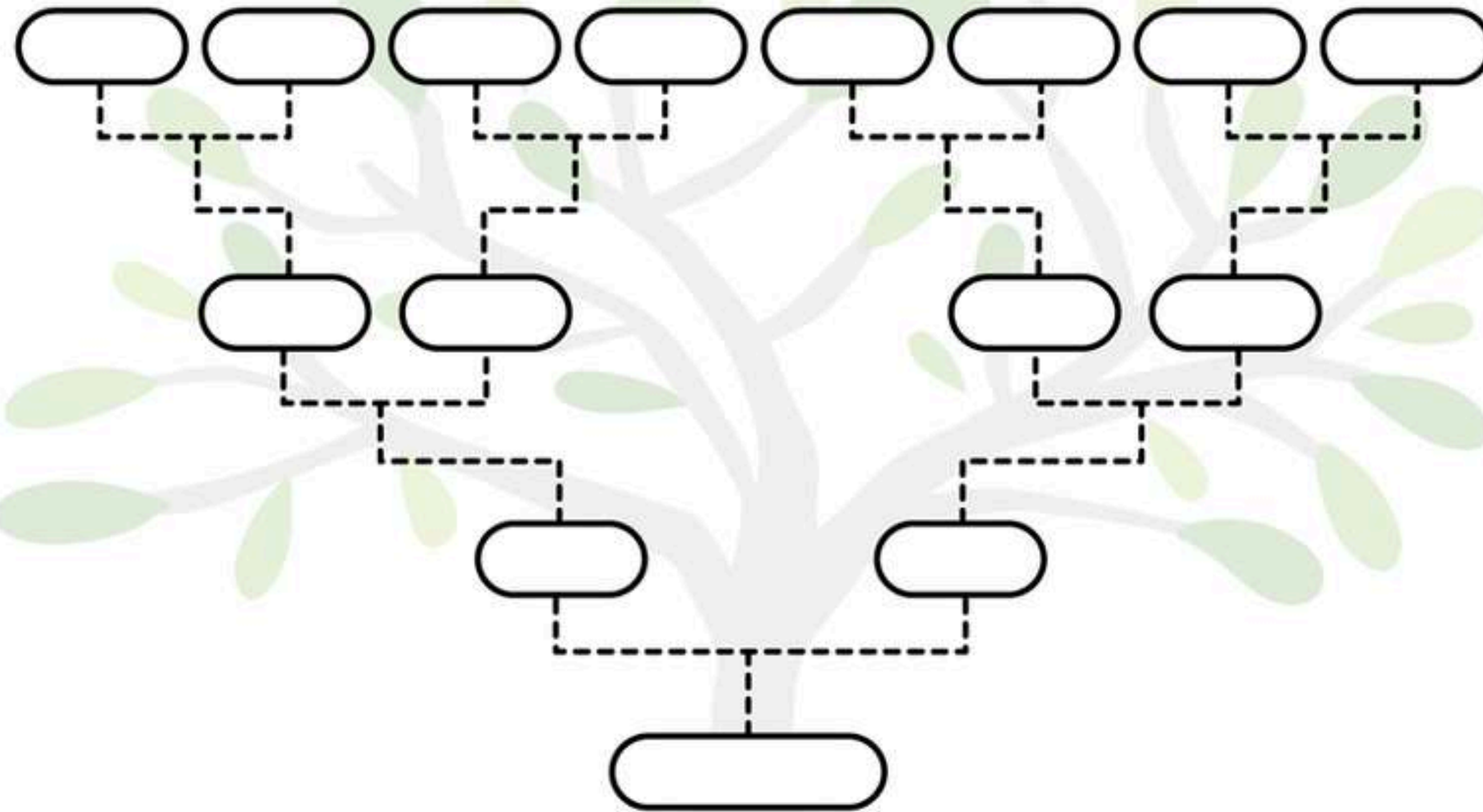
**distant relative**

pariente lejano



**How are you related?**  
¿Cuál es su parentesco?

# Family Tree





# Family & Friends

## Immediate Family

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**Mother /Mom (US), mum (UK)** Madre/Mamá

**Father /Dad, Pops (US), Pa (UK)** Padre/Papá,

**Son** Hijo

**Daughter** Hija

**Children** Hijos

**Identical twins** Gemelos

**Non/identical twins** Mellizos

**Brother / Bro / Bruv (UK)** Hermano/hermanito

**Sister / Sis / Sista** Hermana/hermanita

**Sibling** = brother or sister, in any age category Hermano o hermana = cualquier categoría de edad.

**Siblings** = brothers and sisters Hermanos = hermanos y hermanas



# Family & Friends

## Extended Family (blood related)

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**Uncle** Tío

**Aunt** Tía

**Aunt and uncle** Tíos

**Cousin** (either male or female) Primo/a (varón o mujer)

**Cousins** (males or females or mix) Primos (varones o mujeres o mixtos)

**Niece** (girl) Sobrina (niña)

**Nephew** (boy) Sobrino (niño)

**Nieces and nephews** (in whatever combination) Sobrinos y sobrinas en cualquier combinación

**On my dad's side (of the family)** Por el lado de mi padre

**On my mom's side (of the family)** Por el lado de mi madre

# Family & Friends

## Extended Family (blood related)

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	<b>Grandparents</b>	Abuelos
<b>Grandfather / grandpa / gramps / grandad</b>		Abuelo / abuelito / abu / nano
<b>Grandmother / grandma / granny / nana</b>		Abuela / abuelita / yaya / nana
	<b>Great grandparents</b>	Bisabuelos
	<b>Great, great grandparents</b>	Tatarabuelos

<b>Grandson</b>	Nieto
<b>Granddaughter</b>	Nieta
<b>Grand children</b>	Nietos
<b>Grandkids</b>	Nietos





# Family & Friends

## Extended Family (non-blood related)

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<b>Father-in-law</b>	Suegro
<b>Mother-in-law</b>	Suegra
<b>Brother-in-law</b>	Cuñado
<b>Sister-in-law</b>	Cuñada
<b>My brother's wife</b>	La esposa de mi hermano (cuñada)
<b>My in-laws</b>	Mis suegros



# Family & Friends

## Extended Family (non-blood related)

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**Step-mother / Step-mom**

**Step-father / Step-dad**

**Half-brother, half-sister**

= from the same mother/father but from a different father/mother (only one parent in common)

**Step-brother, step-sister**

= from a step-mother/father's previous relationship (no blood relation)  
**adopted**

Madrastra

Padrastro

Medio hermano, media hermana

= de la misma madre/padre pero de un padre/madre diferente (solo un padre en común)

Hermanastro, hermanastra

= de una relación previa de una madrastra/padre (sin parentesco de sangre)  
adoptado/a



**Godmother**

**Godfather**

**Godparents**

Madrina

Padrino

Padrinos

# Family & Friends

## Verbs through life

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### VERBS: To...

<b>be related to</b>	estar emparentado con
<b>be born</b> (I was born in...)	nacer (nací en...)
<b>be 10 years old</b>	tener 10 años
<b>grow</b> = to increase size/proportion	crecer = aumentar de tamaño/proporción
<b>grow up</b> = to mature	madurar
<b>grow/be close</b>	crecer/ser cerca
<b>get/be married</b>	casarse / está casado/a
<b>get/be divorced</b>	divorciarse / está divorciado/a
<b>die</b>	morir/morirse
<b>pass away</b>	fallecer





# Family & Friends

## Young to Old

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**Newborn** (recently born 0-1 month)

**Baby/infant** = 0-1 yr old

**Toddler** = 1-4 yrs old

**A child** = 1 young family member up to age 12 (-17\*)

**Children** = 2+

**Kid** = informal term for a young child (5-12, 17\*)

**Pre-teen / Tween** = around 10 to 12 years old

**Teenager** = 13-19 yrs old

**Young adult** = 18-25 yrs old

**Adult/ Grown up** = 18/25+ yrs old

**Middle-aged adult** = 45-65 yrs old

**Senior citizen / Seniors** = 65+ yrs old (usually retired)

**Elderly man/woman** = a respectful term for an older adult

**Ancestor** = from previous generations (often dead)

Recién nacido (nacido recientemente de 0 a 1 mes)

Bebé/infante = 0 a 1 año

Niño pequeño = 1 a 4 años

Niño = un miembro joven de la familia de hasta 12 años (-17\*)

Niños

Niño = término informal para un niño pequeño (5 a 12, 17\*)

Preadolescente = alrededor de 10 a 12 años

Adolescente = 13 a 19 años

Adulto joven = 18 a 25 años

Adulto = 18/25+ años

Adulto de mediana edad = 45 a 65 años

Personas mayores / Tercera edad = 65+ años (generalmente jubilado)

Hombre/mujer mayor = un término respetuoso para un adulto mayor

Ancestro: de generaciones anteriores (a menudo fallecido)



# Family & Friends

## Old, older, oldest

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**My son (1)**  
**His older/younger son (2)**  
**Their oldest/youngest son (3+)**

**My brother (1)**  
**Her older/younger brother (2)**  
**Our oldest/youngest brother (3+)**



**My daughter (1)**  
**Her older/younger daughter (2)**  
**Their oldest/youngest daughter (3+)**

**My sister (1)**  
**Her older/younger sister (2)**  
**Our oldest/youngest sister (3+)**

# Family & Friends

## Gender nouns

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### MALES

### Hombres

<b>Young boy(s)</b> = child	Niño(s) joven(es) = niño
<b>Boy(s)</b> = teen or younger	Niño(s) = adolescente o menor
<b>Man/men</b>	Hombre/hombres
<b>Guy(s)*</b> = teens/adults	Chico(s) = adolescente/adulto
<b>Gentlemen</b>	Caballeros
<b>Older man</b>	Hombre mayor
<b>Old man</b>	Hombre mayor

### FEMALES

### Mujeres

<b>Young girl(s)</b> = child	Niña(s) joven(es) = niña
<b>Girl(s)</b> = teen or younger	Niña(s) = adolescente o menor
<b>Woman/women</b> = adult	Mujer(es) = adulta
<b>Gal</b> = teens/adult	Gal = adolescente/adulta
<b>Ladies</b>	Damas
<b>Older woman</b>	Mujer mayor
<b>Old woman</b>	Mujer mayor

**\*Guys** = mixed gender  
when used to address  
a group informally

Chicos/chavales = género mixto  
cuando se utiliza para dirigirse  
a un grupo de manera informal



# Family & Friends



# Family & Friends

## Friends - from zero to forever

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<b>Stranger</b>	Desconocido
<b>Acquaintance</b>	Conocido
<b>Peer</b> = same age, social or position/abilities	Compañero = la misma edad, posición o habilidades
<b>Friend</b>	Amigo
<b>Mate (UK)</b>	Amigo
<b>Good friend</b>	Buen amigo
<b>Really good friend</b>	Muy buen amigo
<b>Close friend</b>	Amigo íntimo
<b>Best friend / Bestie</b>	Mejor amigo
<b>BFF = best friend forever</b>	Mejor amigo para siempre (MAPS??)



# Family & Friends

## Romantic Connections

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<b>Boyfriend</b>	Novio
<b>Girlfriend*</b>	Novia / *amiga también
<b>My partner</b>	Mi pareja
<b>My fiancé (man)</b>	Mi prometido (hombre)
<b>My fiancée (woman)</b>	Mi prometida (mujer)
<b>My husband</b>	Mi marido
<b>My wife</b>	Mi mujer





# Family & Friends

## Mates!

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<b>Mate</b>	Amigo/compañero
<b>Playmate (kids only)</b>	Compañero de juegos (solo niños)
<b>Classmate</b>	Compañero de clase
<b>Schoolmate</b>	Compañero de escuela
<b>Teammate</b>	Compañero de equipo
<b>Roommate</b>	Compañero de habitación
<b>Housemate</b>	Compañero de casa
<b>Flatmate</b>	Compañero de piso
<b>Workmate (UK) /Co-worker (US)</b>	Compañero de trabajo
<b>Colleague</b>	Colega
<b>Shipmate</b>	Compañero de barco
<b>Inmate</b> = in jail!	Recluso
<b>Cellmate</b> = in the cell in jail!	Compañero de celda
<b>Soulmate</b>	Alma gemela
<b>To mate</b>	Aparearse
<b>Neighbour</b>	Vecino
<b>Next-door neighbour</b>	Vecino de al lado

# Family & Friends

## Describing people

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Kind	Amable
Friendly	Amistoso
Caring	Cariñoso
Helpful	Servicial
Trustworthy	Confiable
Loyal	Leal
Honest	Honesto
Patient	Paciente
Supportive	Compasivo
Generous	Generoso
Outgoing	Extrovertido
A lot of fun	Muy divertido
Funny	Gracioso





# Family & Friends

## Verbs - Know vs get to know

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### VERBS: To...

Conocer a alguien (la primera vez)	<b>meet</b> someone
Conocer a alguien (ya)	<b>know</b> someone
Volver a ver a alguien	<b>see</b> someone <b>again</b>
Reencontrarse/quedar con alguien	<b>meet up</b> with someone
Pasar tiempo con alguien	<b>spend time</b> with someone
Llegar a conocer a alguien	<b>get to know</b> someone
Conocer bien a alguien	<b>know</b> someone <b>well</b>





# Family & Friends

## Verbs - Making plans & doing things

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### VERBS: To...

Invitar	<b>Invite</b> – "I invited my friends to a party."
Unirse	<b>Join</b> – "I'll join them for dinner."
Organizar	<b>Arrange</b> – "We arranged a get-together."
Organizar	<b>Organize</b> – "We organize family reunions every year."
Preparar	<b>Prepare</b> – "We prepare meals together."
Acordar	<b>Agree</b> – "We agreed to meet at 6 pm."



# Family & Friends

## Verbs - Daily Activities

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### VERBS: To...

Hablar  
Compartir  
Escuchar  
Ayudar  
Visitar  
Celebrar  
Planificar  
Pasar (tiempo)

**Talk** – "We talk on the phone every day."

**Share** – "She always shares her things with me."

**Listen to** – "They listen to each other's problems."

**Help** – "I help my sister with her homework."

**Visit** – "We visit our grandparents every Sunday."

**Celebrate** – "We celebrate birthdays together."

**Plan** – "We plan our vacations as a family."

**Spend (time)** – "We spend time together on weekends."



# Family & Friends

## Verbs - Showing care

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### VERBS: To...



Encantarse

Confiar

Echar de menos

Consolar

Perdonar

Apreciar

**Love** – "I love spending time with my friends."

**Trust** – "I trust my family with anything."

**Miss** – "I miss my family when I am away."

**Comfort** – "My friends comfort me when I'm sad."

**Forgive** – "Family always forgives each other."

**Appreciate** – "I appreciate their support."



# Family & Friends

## Phrasal Verbs - being together

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### Meet up

"Let's **meet up** at the café around 5 to catch up!"

"I'm planning to **meet up** with some old friends from college this weekend."

### Get together

"We should **get together** soon; it's been ages since we all **hung out**!"

"My family likes to **get together** every Sunday for lunch."

### Hang out

"Do you want to **hang out** at my place after school tomorrow?"

"We didn't have any plans, so we just decided to **hang out** at the park."

### Quedar

"¡Quedemos en el café alrededor de las 5 para ponernos al día!"

"Estoy planeando quedar con algunos viejos amigos de la universidad este fin de semana".

### Quedar

"Deberíamos quedar pronto; ¡hace mucho tiempo que no salimos todos juntos!"

"A mi familia le gusta quedar todos los domingos para almorzar".

### Pasar tiempo juntos

"¿Quieres venir a mi casa mañana después de la escuela?"

"No teníamos ningún plan, así que decidimos pasar tiempo en el parque".

# Family & Friends

## Phrasal Verbs - being together

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### Come over

"Feel free to **come over** anytime—you're always welcome."  
"Are you busy? If not, **come over** later, and we can watch a movie."

### Go out

"Let's **go out** tonight and try that new restaurant downtown."  
"We don't usually **go out** on weekdays, but tonight's an exception."

### Stay over = stay/spend the night

"It's getting late. Do you want to **stay over** instead of driving home?"  
"My cousin came to visit and ended up **staying over** for the weekend."

### Venir

"No dudes en venir cuando quieras, siempre eres bienvenido".  
"¿Estás ocupado? Si no, ven más tarde y podemos ver una película".

### Salir

"Salgamos esta noche y probemos ese nuevo restaurante del centro".  
"Normalmente no salimos los días de semana, pero esta noche es una excepción".

### Quedarse a dormir / pasar la noche

"Se está haciendo tarde. ¿Quieres quedarte a dormir en lugar de conducir a casa?"  
"Mi primo vino a visitarnos y terminó quedándose a dormir el fin de semana".

# Family & Friends

## Example sentences

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My grandparents on my dad's side **died** years ago.

My grandfather **on my mother's side** is still **alive**.

My uncle doesn't have any **children**.

My **oldest brother's** name is Domingo.

I have an **aunt and uncle** from my father's side that live in Alicante.

I have a **half-sister** that just married a guy from Ecuador.

My best friend and I **grew up together** from **the age of** five (years old).

Hey **guys**, do you want to **get together** next weekend?

What do you **guys** want to eat?

Mis abuelos paternos murieron hace años.

Mi abuelo materno sigue vivo.

Mi tío no tiene hijos.

Mi hermano mayor se llama Domingo.

Tengo una tía y un tío paterno que viven en Alicante.

Tengo una media hermana que acaba de casarse con un chico de Ecuador.

Mi mejor amiga y yo crecimos juntas desde los cinco años.

Hola chicos, ¿queréis que quedemos el próximo fin de semana?

¿Qué quereís comer?



# COMMON ERRORS & CONFUSION !!



# BE CAREFUL!!!

## Common errors with Family

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...family members, plurals, verbs and ages:

My fathers born in Burgos.

Her brothers have 13 and 15 years. (hermano y hermana)

We have two childs: a girl of 7 yrs and a baby of 3 years.



# BE CAREFUL!!!

## Common errors with Family

---

...family members, plurals, verbs and ages:



My **fathers** born in Burgos.

>>> My **parents were born** in Burgos 😊

Her **brothers have** 13 and 15 **years**. (hermano y hermana)

>>> Her **brother and sister are** 13 and 15 **years old**. 😊

We have two **childs**: a girl of 7 **yrs** and a **baby** of 3 **years**.

>>> We have two **children**: a **7-year-old** girl and a **3-year-old boy**. 😊



# BE CAREFUL!!!

## Common errors with Friends

---

verbs, types of people



I knew a boy today at work who is from my town.

Sales in the company are growing up a lot.

(la tercera vez de conocer a alguien) Nice to meet you again.

# BE CAREFUL!!!

## Common errors with Friends

---

verbs, types of people



I **knew** a **boy** today at work who is from my town.

>>> I **met** a **guy** today at work who is from my town. 😊

Sales in the company are growing **up** a lot.

>>> Sales in the company are **growing** a lot. 😊

(la tercera vez de conocer a alguien) Nice to **meet** you again.

>>> Nice to **see** you again.



# Family & Friends

**"A family is a risky venture,  
because the greater the love,  
the greater the loss... That's the  
trade-off. But I'll take it all."**

**— Brad Pitt**

**"Una familia es una aventura arriesgada,  
porque cuanto mayor es el amor, mayor es  
la pérdida... Ese es el precio a pagar. Pero lo  
acepto todo".**





# Family & Friends

**"You don't choose your family. They are God's gift to you, as you are to them."**

— Desmond Tutu

**"No eliges a tu familia. Ella es el regalo de Dios para ti, como tú lo eres para ella."**



# Family & Friends



**“Sticking with your family is what makes it a family.”**

**— Mitch Albom**

**“Permanecer con tu familia es lo que la convierte en una familia”.**



# Family & Friends



**"Good friends don't let you  
do stupid things alone.  
They join in and make it  
twice as fun."**

**— Anonymous**

**"Los buenos amigos no te dejan  
hacer estupideces solo. Se unen a ti y  
hacen que sea el doble de divertido".**



# Family & Friends

**"A true friend is one who  
overlooks your failures and  
tolerates your success!"**

— Anonymous

**"¡Un verdadero amigo es aquel que  
pasa por alto tus fracasos y tolera tus  
éxitos!"**



# Family & Friends

**"Friends buy you food.  
Best friends eat your  
food."**

— Anonymous

**"Los amigos te compran  
comida. Los mejores amigos  
comen tu comida."**



# POLL TIME!

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# Family & Friends Poll time

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1. How many siblings do you have?
  - a. None
  - b. 1
  - c. 2
  - d. 3
  - e. 4 or more

# Family & Friends Poll time

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**2. Are you married?**

- a. yes**
- b. no**
- c. not married but in long-term relationship**

# Family & Friends Poll time

---

**3. Are you divorced or have you ever been divorced?**

**a. Yes**

**b. No**



# Family & Friends Poll time

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**4. Family to me is about...?**

- a. surviving**
- b. helping each other out**
- c. having a good time**
- d. challenging each other**
- e. unconditional love**

# Family & Friends Poll time

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- 5. What is the most important thing for you in a friendship?**
- a. I like having a good time with him/her.**
  - b. I can trust the person.**
  - c. We can talk about anything.**
  - d. He/She gives me a different perspective on life.**
  - e. All of the above**

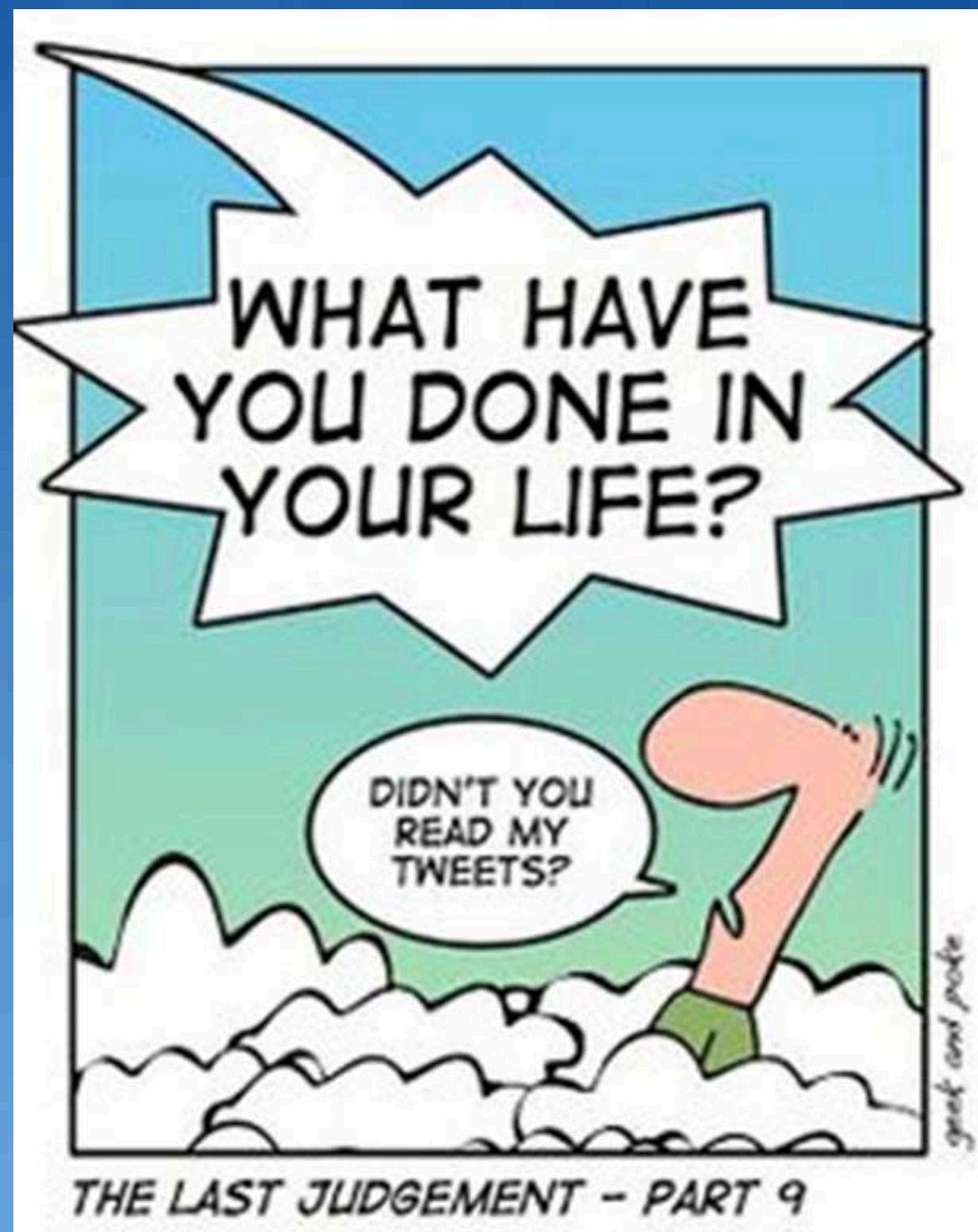
# Grammar

## Focus:

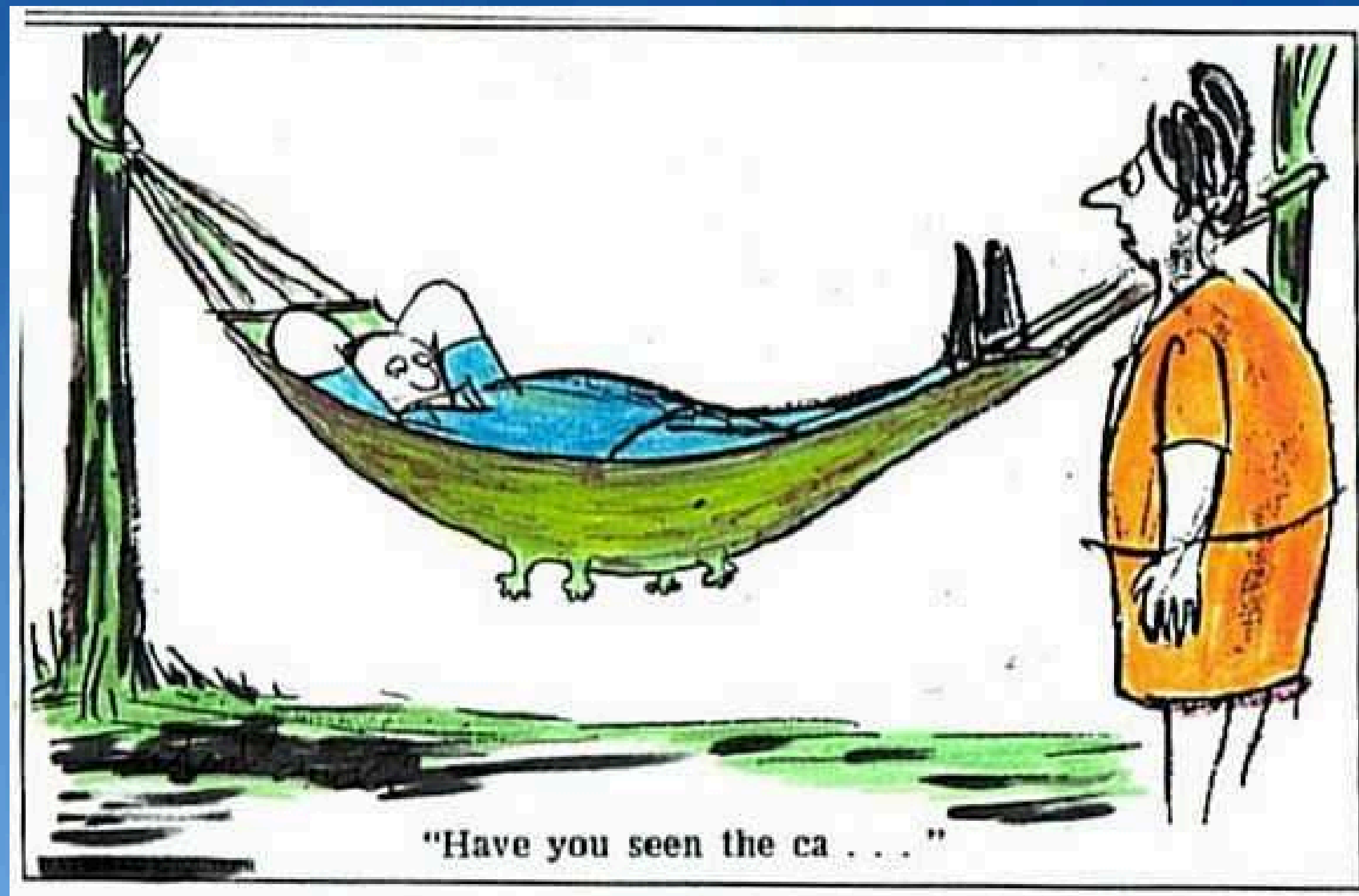
Present Perfect  
VS  
Present Perfect  
Continuous



# What is the **Present Perfect** ?



# What is the **Present Perfect** ?



# FORM

## Present Perfect

---

### Things I've done

**subject** + **have/has** (auxiliary) + **past participle** (main verb)

**I have been** to Indonesia.

**You have been** to Indonesia.

**We have been** to Indonesia.

**They have been** to Indonesia.

**He has been** to Indonesia.

**She has been** to Indonesia.

**It has been** to Indonesia.

(**3rd person singular: 's'**)





# FORM

## Present Perfect

---

### Things I've done

subject + **have/has** (auxiliary) + **past participle** (main verb)

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(**3rd person singular: 's'**)



# FORM

## Present Perfect

---

subject + **have/has** (auxiliary) + **past participle** (main verb)

### REGULAR participles

**I've rested** a lot this week.

**You've explained** it well.

**We've called** them several times.

**They've finished** the report already.

**He's** always **depended** on it.

**She's** **needed** it recently.

**It's** **worked** until now.

# FORM

## Present Perfect

---

subject + **have/has** (auxiliary) + **past participle** (main verb)

### IRREGULAR participles

**I've come** early a lot this week.

**You've taken** it well.

**We've written** them several times.

**They've done** the report already.

**He's** always **known** it.

**She's chosen** it recently.

**It's run** well until now.



# USE

## Present Perfect



# TIME FRAME

## Present Perfect

Things I've done



***Experience:***

This year he **has been** to Munich twice.

I **have seen** that movie already.

***Change:***

She **has done** a lot today.

**Continuing situation**

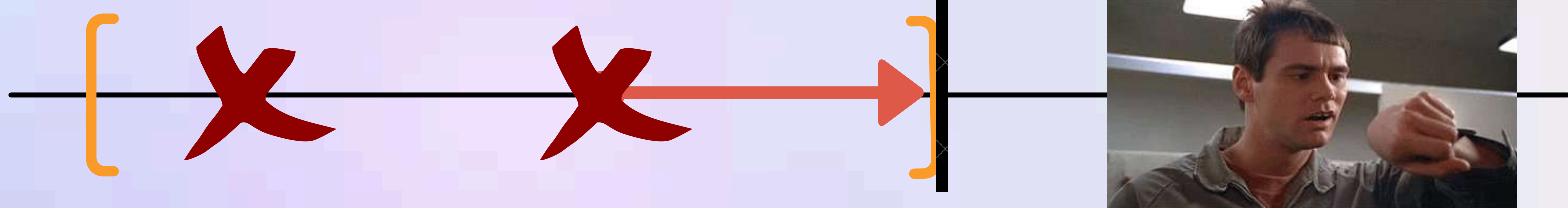
They **have lived** there **since** January.

# TIME FRAME

## Present Perfect

Things I've done

NOW = UNFINISHED TIME



***Experience:***

This year he **has been** to Munich twice.

I **have seen** that movie already.

***Change:***

She **has done** a lot today.

**Continuing situation**

They **have lived** there **since** January.



# USE

***Experience***

## Present Perfect

---

**1) Experience:** things that happened in the past without saying when  
(only interested in 'yes' or 'no', or how many/much)

**Have you ever been to Colorado?** = Has estado en Colorado alguna vez? /  
Conoces Colorado?

**I've never been there.** = Nunca he estado allí. /  
No conozco Colorado.

**She's been there several times.** = Ella ha estado allí varias veces.

# USE

## Present Perfect

---

*Change*

**2) Change:** actions that still have an immediate affect on the present. (differences between British and American English)

**The president has resigned.** = El presidente ha dimitido.

**There has been an earthquake Chile.** = Chile ha habido un terremoto.

**I have lost my keys.** = He perdido mis llaves.

# USE

## Present Perfect

---

Continuing  
situations

**3) Continuing Situations:** things that started in the past and continue in the present (especially with the verb '**to be**')

He has been my friend for years. = El es mi amigo desde hace años.

You've been really helpful today. = Has sido de gran ayuda hoy.

They've been married since June. = Llevan casados desde junio.

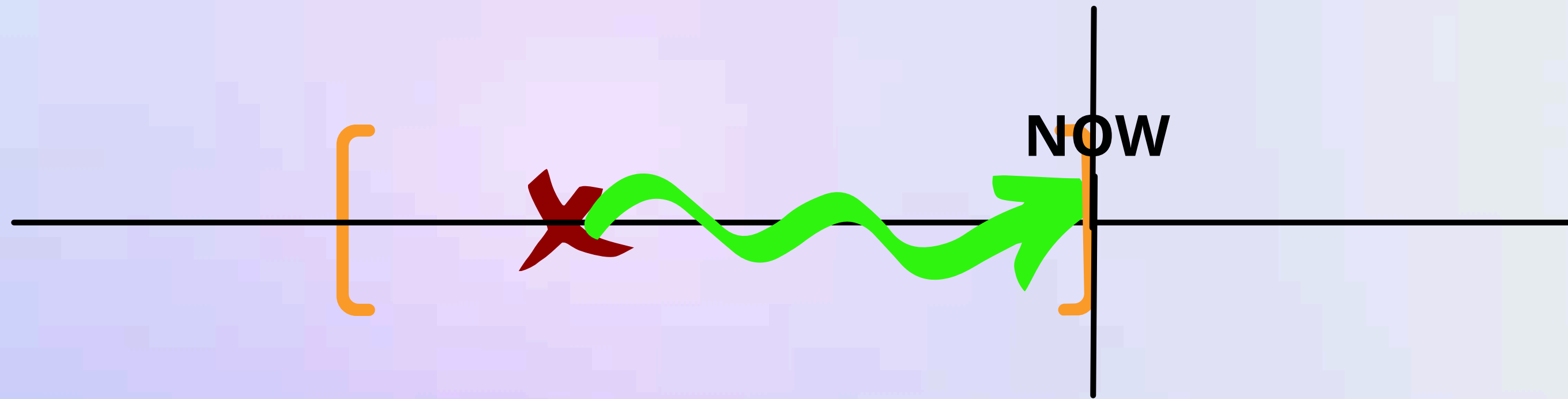


# What is the **Present Perfect Continuous**?



# TIME FRAME

Present Perfect Continuous



I **have** been **speaking** for a long time!

# USE

**Present Perfect Continuous**

***New &  
Recent  
activities***



***How Long  
since...?***



***Evidence  
from  
activities***





# USE

## Present Perfect Continuous

---

**When you want to ask or say, 'how long':**

How long have you been watching the series?

We've been watching the series for only a month.

# USE

## Present Perfect Continuous

---

**When you focus on the activity:**  
I've really been **enjoying** this series.

# USE

## Present Perfect Continuous

---

**When you describe a new **activity** or  
an activity which may continue:**

I've been **working** on the end of the month numbers.

She's been **acting strange** lately.

He's been **driving me crazy**!



# USE

## Present Perfect Continuous

---

We use '**for**', '**since**' and '**how long**'  
to indicate time frame.

**How long** have you been taking tennis lessons?

I've been taking lessons **for** 6 months.

I've been taking lessons **since** February.

# USE

## vs

Present  
Perfect

Present  
Perfect  
Continuous



# KEY WORDS

## Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous

---

Lately

Recently

Today

This week, month, year, quarter

In the last several days

Since... (starting moment)

For... (total time)

So far

# FORM

## Present Perfect

## VS

## Present Perfect Continuous

---

Sub + **have/has** + past participle

I **have** worked  
you **have** worked  
we **have** worked  
they **have** worked

he/she/it **has** worked

Sub + **have/has** + **been** + verb+**ing**

I **have been** work**ing**  
you **have been** decid**ing**  
we **have been** decid**ing**  
they **have been** decid**ing**

he/she/it **has been** work**ing**



# USE

Present Perfect

VS

Present Perfect  
Continuous

---

**Stative verbs are used to express 'states' or conditions like:**

**THOUGHTS & OPINIONS:** agree believe, doubt, guess, know, mean, recognize, imagine, suspect, think, understand

**FEELINGS & EMOTIONS:** dislike, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish

**SENSES & PERCEPTIONS:** appear, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste

**POSSESSION & MEASUREMENT:** belong, have, measure, own, possess

# USE

Present Perfect

VS

Present Perfect  
Continuous

---

With **PURE stative** verbs we **NEVER** use the continuous form; we use the Present Perfect:

I've **known** her for about 10 years.

We've **belonged** to that association since last year.

Deception has always **existed**.

They've **owned** that property since I met them.

They've **had** that car for only a couple of years.

He's **been** here all week.

# USE

## Present Perfect Continuous

VS

## Present Perfect

---

### Some stative verbs use both Present Perfect & Present Perfect Continuous:

I've **lived** in Leon for 18 years.

I've **been living** in Leon for 18 years.

She's **worked** there for a year.

She's **been working** there for a year.

He's **had** a lot of problems lately.

He's **been having** a lot of problems lately.

I've **drunk** more coffee today.

I've **been drinking** more coffee today.

# COMMON ERRORS & CONFUSION !!





# REMEMBER!!

Some STATIVE verbs are USUALLY **NOT** used in continuous form:

---

**state:** **be**, cost, fit, mean

**possession:** belong, have, **own**

**brain work:** believe, **know**,  
think, understand



**We've **been** here for a while.**

NOT: We've been being here for a while.

**He has **owned** it for 10 years.**

NOT: He has been owning it for 10 years.

**She has always **known** it.**

NOT: She has always been knowing it.



# REMEMBER!!

Incorrect use of Present Perfect Continuous:

---



## Improper use of PPC:

I've been living in London.  
(Ya no vivo allí.)

I've been travelling to the U.S.  
(Ya no estoy viajando.)

I've been being here early every day.  
(No se usa 'be' así)

## CORRECT tense:

I lived in London before.  
I used to live in London.

I have travelled to the U.S.

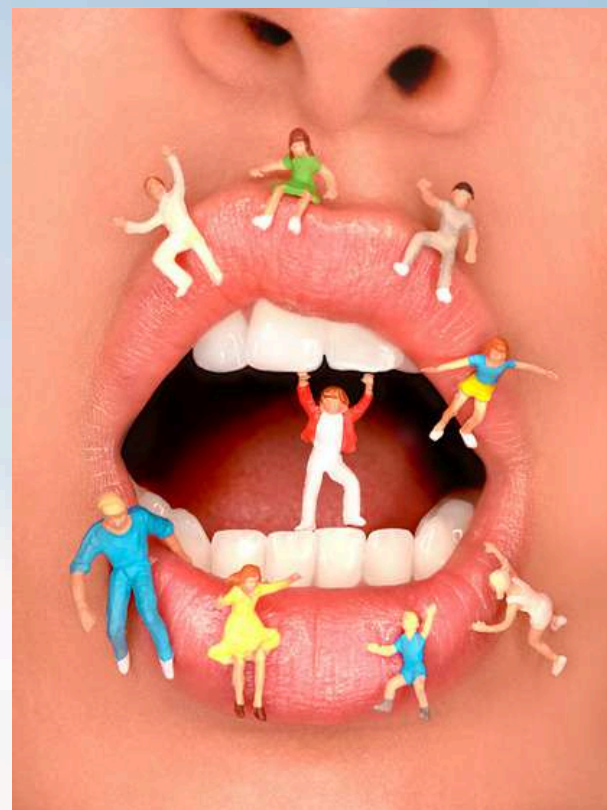
I have been here early  
every day.

# Precise Pronunciation:





# Precise Pronunciation:





# Precise Pronunciation:



# Precise Pronunciation:



# Precise Pronunciation:

**Tricky words!**

# Precise Pronunciation:

## Tricky words!

Words that are commonly  
mispronounced



# Precise Pronunciation:

Target

word:

cousin

niece

friends

colleague

Mis-

pronounced:



# Precise Pronunciation:

Target  
word:

cousin =cus-sin

niece =nees

friends =frends

colleague =co-league

Mis-

pronounced:

cow-sin



nice



French



college



# Precise Pronunciation:

Target

word:

child

know

patient

father-in-law

Mis-

pronounced:



# Precise Pronunciation:

Target  
word:

child

=chaild

know

=no

patient

=pay-shent

father-in-law =father-in-laaa

father in love

Mis-

pronounced:

childd

now

passion





# PRONUNCIATION

## Intonation & Stress:

Spanish is a SYLLABLE-timed language, which means you stress every\_syllable.

English on the other hand, is a STRESS-timed language. This means that we don't give the same emphasis to all the sounds that we make. Instead, we shorten unstressed syllables to fit the rhythm.

# PRONUNCIATION

SAME spelling DIFFERENT SOUNDS:

conduct  
content  
contract  
convert  
desert



conduct  
content  
contract  
convert  
desert

DIFFERENT MEANINGS!

# PRONUICIATION CONFUSION!



Me: What do you do? What is your job?

Employee: I work in a Scientific Institute. I am a Chemist and work in semen materials. Testing semen materials.

Me: ..... ?????.....Do you mean materials for construction?

Employee: Yes.

Me: So, you work with cemENT.

Employee: Yes.

Me: Ok.



# PRONUCIATION

## WORD STRESS:

photograph  
photographer  
photographic



# PRONUCIATION

## WORD STRESS:

Politics

Political

Politician

# PRONUCIATION

## WORD STRESS:

aguda

llana

esdrújula

# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 1:

Every word gets one stressed syllable

phonEtic, dIctionary,

pronunciAtion,

imprOve, exAmple

# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 1:

Every word gets one stressed syllable

phonEtic, dIctionary,

pronUnciAtion<sup>\*</sup>,

imprOve, exAmple



# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 2:

Most 2-syllable nouns & adjectives have stress on FIRST syllable:

**NOUNS:** PREsent, EXport, CHIna, TAble, STA tue

**ADJECTIVES:** PREsent, SENDer, HAPpy, FAmous

# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 3:

Most 2-syllable VERBS have stress on SECOND syllable:

**VERBS:** preSENT, deCIDE, beGIN, beLIEVE, proMOTE

**EXCEPTIONS:** exPORT\*, conTRACT\*, CANcel, ENter

\*depends on US/UK accent and/or meaning

# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 4:

Words ending in **-ic**, **-sion**, **-tion** are stressed on the penultimate syllable:

**-ic:** GRaphic, geoGRaphic, proLIfic, geoLOgic, STAtic

**-sion/-tion:** exhiBItion, compliCAtion, exPREsion, diVIsion, teleVIsion\*

# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 5:

Words ending in -cy, -ty, -phy, gy, and -al  
have the stress on the **ANTI-penultimate** syllable:

deMOcracy, dePENdency, dependaBility, SPEcialty,  
phoTOgraphy, geOgraphy,  
CRItical, geoLOgical



# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 6:

Compound **NOUNS** have the stress on the **FIRST** syllable:

BLACKbird, GREENhouse,  
CREDITcard, STOPsign,  
FOOTball

**\*\*note this is opposite of most Spanish compound words!**  
(casa blanca, pintalabios, lavacoches , abrebotellas, parabrisas)

# WORD STRESS RULES:

## TENDENCY 7:

Compound **ADJECTIVES** & **VERBS** have the stress on the **SECOND** syllable:

**ADJECTIVES:** bad-TEMpered, oldFASHioned

**VERBS:** underSTAND, overFLOW, overEStimate

# STRESSED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with Homographs!

to contest vs. a contest  
to present vs. a present  
to perfect vs. perfect (adj)  
to record vs. a record

TENDENCY: 2-syllable verbs carry stress on last syllable;  
nouns and adjectives carry stress on first syllable.

# STRESSED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with Homographs!

to <u>attribute</u>	vs.	an <u>attribute</u>
to <u>conduct</u>	vs.	a <u>conduct</u>
to <u>contract</u>	vs.	a <u>contract</u>
to <u>desert</u>	vs.	a <u>desert</u>
to <u>object</u>	vs.	an <u>object</u>
to <u>project</u>	vs.	a <u>project</u>
to <u>resume</u>	vs.	a <u>résumé*</u>
to <u>subject</u>	vs.	a <u>subject</u>



# CHANGED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with homographs with '-ate' !

to alternate	vs. an alternate
to estimate	vs. an estimate
to graduate	vs. a graduate
to moderate	vs. moderate
to separate	vs. separate

# CHANGED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with homographs with '-ate' !

to alternate (8) vs. an alternate (it)  
to estimate (8) vs. an estimate (it)  
to graduate (8) vs. a graduate (it)  
to moderate (8) vs. moderate (it)  
to separate (8) vs. separate (it)

TENDENCY: verbs that end in 'ate' are pronounced as such.

Nouns and adjectives change the sound to 'it'.

# CHANGED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with homographs with '-ate' !

VERBS (ATE)

to appropriate

to duplicate

to graduate

to advocate

NOUNS & ADJECTIVES (IT)

appropriate

a duplicate

a graduate

an advocate

certificate, accurate, corporate, chocolate

# CHANGED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with '-age' !

age (age)

cage (age)

page (age)

stage (age)

to engage (age)

passage (ig)

garbage (ig)

damage (ig)

postage (ig)

package (ig)



# CHANGED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with '-ace' !

chase (ace)

lace (ace)

erase (ace)

place (ace)

BUT...

purchase (iss)

neclace (iss)

surface (iss)

terrace (iss)

aerospace, replace,  
misplace, disgrace,  
shoelace

menace, furnace, solace ,  
palace, preface

# CHANGED SOUNDS:

CAREFUL with '-ite' !

ITE vs. IT

ITE

site, meteorite,  
transvestite, satellite,  
polite, appetite, parasite,  
write, finite, kryptonite,

IT

exquisite, infinite, definite,  
favorite, granite, opposite,  
composite, hypocrite,  
prerequisite

# WORD STRESS:

CAREFUL with 'able'!

Able...table...cable...stable...enable

But!!!...

Vegetable (~veg-t'bl)

Comfortable (~comfr-t'bl)

Adaptable (~a-dap-t'bl)

Accountable

Applicable

Credible

Flexible

Impossible

Inevitable

Renewable

Variable

# DIFFICULT SOUNDS:

words that are difficult for Spanish Speakers

architecture

strategic

strategy

infrastructure

objective

innovative

violence

inventory

ARchitecture

straTEgic

stRAtegy

INfrastrUcture

obJECtive

INNovative

Vilence

INventory



# DIFFICULT SOUNDS:

Where is the  
stress?

nature

matching

awesome

novel

upload

innovative

violence

awkward

vs.

mature

machine

assume

Nobel

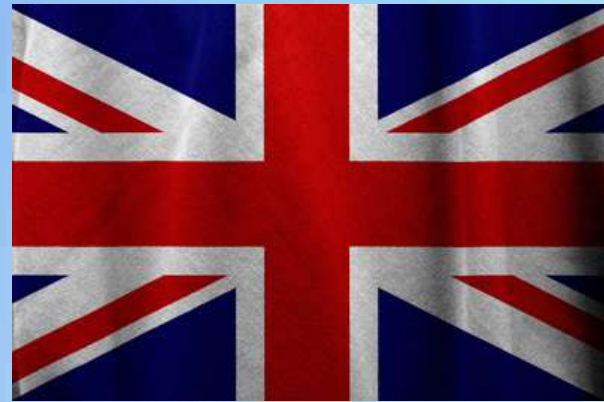
applaud

innovation

violin

award

# STRESS DIFFERENCES:



Vs.



ADult  
BROchure  
GARage  
BALlet  
GOURmet  
addRESS  
mousTACHE  
laBORatory

adULT  
broCHURE  
gaRAGE  
baLLET  
gourMET  
ADdress  
MOUSTache  
LABoratory

# Precise Pronunciation:

Pronounce the tricky words properly:

## Homograph

record	The band <b>recorded</b> their first <b>record</b> in 2015
present	We're going to <b>present</b> her the <b>present</b> tonight.
desert	He was cruelly <b>deserted</b> in the <b>desert</b> .
conduct	She needs better <b>conduct</b> to <b>conduct</b> herself better.
project	I'm going to <b>project</b> the <b>project</b> on Power Point.
excuse	Please <b>excuse</b> me, but that is a very bad <b>excuse</b> .
tear	The <b>tear</b> in the dress brought <b>tears</b> to her eyes.
estimate	It's an <b>estimate</b> so, of course, I'll <b>estimate</b> the numbers.
separate	Keep them <b>separate</b> by <b>separating</b> them into two boxes.

# Precise Pronunciation:

Pronounce the tricky words properly:

## Homograph

Yellow = verb

Pink = noun/adj

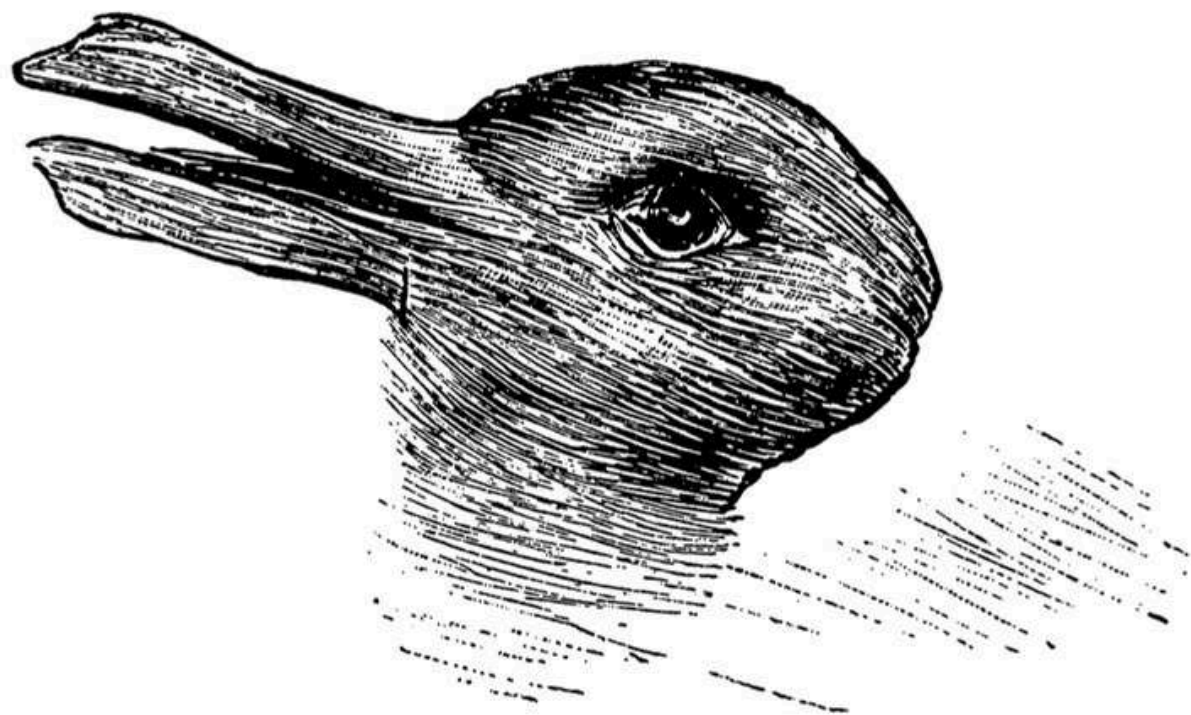
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separate	Keep them <b>separate</b> by <b>separating</b> them into two boxes.



# False Friends



# False Friends



# False Friends



=

**CONFUSION!!**





Spanish word:

**familiar/  
familiares**

False equivalent:

**familiar/ familiars**

= fácil de reconocer porque  
se ha experimentado  
previamente (solamente)

Error: On the weekend I  
spend time with **familiars**.

Error: In Sevilla the people  
are very **familiar**.

# False Friends (1)

Correct word:  
**family member /  
family-(+adjective)**

Definition:  
**related to family**



On the weekend I spend  
time with **family members**.



In Sevilla the people  
are very **family-oriented**.





Spanish word:  
**fidelidad**

False equivalent:  
**fidelity**

= el grado en que una  
copia de algo muestra el  
verdadero carácter del  
original

Error: It is important for  
the company to build  
customer fidelity.

**False  
Friends  
(2)**

Correct word:  
**loyalty**

Definition:  
**the quality of being  
loyal to a particular  
company or brand**



It is important for  
the company to build  
customer loyalty.



Spanish word:  
**relaciones**

False equivalent:  
**relations**

= tipo formal de conexión  
generalmente entre países,  
organizaciones y grandes  
grupos de personas

Error: Jennifer and Amanda  
have good **relations**.

Error: My **relations** with each  
of my family members is very  
important.

**False  
Friends  
(3)**

Correct word:  
**relationship(s)**

Definition:

the connection between  
relatives, close family  
members, romantic  
couples, friendships and  
smaller groups of people



Jennifer and Amanda  
have a good **relationship**.



My **relationship** with each  
of my family members is very  
important.

# Discussion Questions

**How are you affected by  
the family members and  
friends in your life?**

# Discussion Questions

**Can you answer these questions? ...**



# Discussion Questions

**Who in your family has influenced you the most? How have they influenced you?**

**How do you and your family usually spend time together?**

**What qualities do you admire in a family member? Why?**

**How do you and your family support each other? Can you give an example?**

**Who is your closest friend, and how did you become friends?**

**What do you think makes a good friend? Why?**

**How do you stay in touch with friends who live far away?**

**Do you think it's better to have many friends or a few close friends? Why?**

**Who do you go to when you need advice: a family member or a friend? Why?**

# Family & Friends



**“Call it a clan, call it a network,  
call it a tribe, call it a family:  
Whatever you call it, whoever  
you are, you need one.”**

**—Jane Howard**



**“Llámalo clan, llámalo red, llámalo tribu,  
llámalo familia: como sea que lo llames,  
quienquiera que seas, necesitas uno”.**



# Family & Friends

**“Happiness is having a large, loving, caring, close-knit family in another city.”**

**— George Burns**

***“La felicidad es tener una familia grande, amorosa, cariñosa y unida en otra ciudad”.***



# Family & Friends



**“The strength of a family, like the strength of an army, lies in its loyalty to each other.”**

**— Mario Puzo**

***“La fuerza de una familia, como la fuerza de un ejército, reside en la lealtad mutua”.***



# Family & Friends

**"The other night I ate at a  
real nice family  
restaurant. Every table  
had an argument going."**

**— George Carlin**

***"La otra noche cené en un  
restaurante familiar muy agradable.  
En todas las mesas había una  
discusión".***



# Family & Friends

**"A man should never neglect his family for business."**

**— Walt Disney**

**"Un hombre nunca debe descuidar a su familia por los negocios".**





# Q&A sesión



# Family & Friends





# Family & Friends







**“Work hard, be kind,  
and amazing things  
will happen.”  
– Conan O’Brien**



Junta de  
Castilla y León

**Dedicate time**

**Work hard**

**Practice**

**Focus**

**Have**



# Dedicate time

## Work hard

## Practice

## Focus

## Have



*Thank  
you!*

