

## INGLES 6

NOTICE The following words and their definitions.

**Export** To send (commodities) to other countries or places for sale, exchange or gift. Act of exporting.

Exportar

**foreign trade** Buying and selling with another country.

Comercio exterior

**Packing** The preparing and packaging or wrapping of products.

Empaquetar

**Labeling** The act of placing a piece of paper or something similar to a product to inform about its name and use.

Etiquetaje

**advertise** To give information to The public concerning the use, quality, advantages or necessity of the product.

Publicidad

**in demand** Wanted by the customer.

En demanda

**goods** Products.

Bienes

**shipping** Any method of transporting goods.

Embarque

Comentario [a1]:

**commercial**      A trained person that helps and informs about buying and selling.

**advisor**  
asesor comercial

Now, study the same words as used in the text.

He will **export** this machine to Sri Lanka.

This product has a wide **market**.

If your product is in **demand**, it will be easier to obtain a profit.

A **commercial advisor** helps you decide on exporting matters.

Mexico's **foreign trade** has been growing very much lately.

**Labeling** your product will increase its sale.

Insurance on the **goods** will be helpful and necessary.

### **SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES**

Idiomatic Expressions.

Observe the following idiomatic expressions and try to get their special meaning. Do not try to understand each word separately. They form a unit or meaning.

**All in all**      Considering everything

considerandolo todo

**to be about to**      To be on the point of, ready

estar a punto de

**all set**      Prepared, ready

Listo

**at one's finger tips** immediately available (data)

en la punta de los dedos

**back out** To withdraw from an agreement, promise, or contact.

Retractarse

**at all** In many manner

en absoluto

**as yet** Up to the present time

hasta ahora

**bear up** Endure hardship

soportar

**all at once** Suddenly, unexpectedly

de repente

**all over the place** dispersed, widely separated

por todo lugar

Now, read the following sentences very carefully Notice how the expressions defined above are used in context.

**All in all** the insurance certificate was of great help after the plane.  
Crashed.  
Father was in perfect health, **all in all**.  
The company **was about** to go broke when the product began to sell

again.

Helen is **about to** cry. Please go and talk to her.

They'll **be all set** for exporting next month.

He couldn't believe things were **all set** for the wedding.

He has all the necessary facts **at his finger tips**.

Have you got her telephone number **at his finger tips**?

One of the parties **backed out** so the agreement was broken.

I promise i won't **back out**.

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Invoice**                      A written list of the goods, with prices, delivered or sent  
Factura

**merchandise**              The goods, products.  
Mercancia

**open account**              A method of selling goods in which the customer is given credit.  
Credito

**insurance**                      A written guarantee that protects shipping.  
**Certificate** - poliza de seguro

**on - board bills of lading**      An announcement issued by the shipper that the merchandise was placed on board ship  
facturas de embarque

**air waybills**                      A notice that the goods are shipped by air.  
Factura de embarque aereo

**letter of credit**      A formal, written promise to pay for the goods bought.  
Carta de credito

**irrevocable**      A written promise of payment which cannot be cancelled without the approval of all the parties involved.

**letter of credit** - carta de credito irrevocable

**sight draft**      A type of payment by means of which the buyer pays for the goods before he receives them.  
Giro

**time draft**      A type of payment in which the customer is permitted to pay for the goods 30,60 or 90 days after he receives them.  
Giro de plazo

### INCREASING YOUR VOCABULARY

The ending - **ENCE** and **ANCE** can change verbs to nouns giving them the meaning of "an action or state resulting from the verb".

Examples:	<b>depend</b>	<b>dependence</b>	dependencia
	<b>exist</b>	<b>existence</b>	existencia
	<b>guide</b>	<b>guidance</b>	guianza (liderazgo)
	<b>assist</b>	<b>assistance</b>	asistencia (ayuda)

Particular Objective

Write the noun form of the following actions using -ence or -ance.

Insist:	perform:
refer:	differ:
prefer:	ignore:
appear:	attend:
allow:	disturb:
defer:	abound:
maintain:	coincide:

Particular Objective

Now, choose the correct word that best completes each sentence:

Make any necessary changes in the tenses of the verbs.

<b>Insist</b>	You shouldn't _____ Peter. Let him make a good
<b>guide</b>	_____.
<b>Confidence</b>	He kept asking me to sing. His _____ was so
<b>disturbance</b>	strong that i __ had to _____ my act there.
<b>Appear</b>	When she _____ on stage the first time her ____
<b>perform</b>	_____ had gone.

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Struggles** Labor urgently or strenuously

luchas

**device** Apparatus; a gadget

artefacto

**portray** Describe vividly

retratar

**deal** Be concerned with

trato

**hire** Engage the services or use of, for pay; employ

alquilar - contrarar

**argue** Engage in intellectual disputes

discutir

**diminish** Make less or smaller by any means

disminuir

**interfere** Be obstructive; thrust oneself into the affairs of others

interferir

**impoverish** Cause to deteriorate; make indigent

empobrecer

**outstanding** Eminent; notable

sobresaliente

Now study the same words used in context.

They **struggled** for their liberty.

They have invented many new **devices** to help modern life

The first film **portrayed** family life.

It is nice to **deal** with students.

They are going to **hire** new director.

Women sometimes like to **argue**.

## **SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES**

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS. The following idiomatic expressions have a very particular meaning and should be considered a unit of speech.

**To change one's mind** To have a different opinion or idea from one experience before.

Cambiar de parecer

**To catch cold** To become sick from exposure to sudden cold of bad weather.

Atrapar un resfrado

**To figure out** Understand, to arrive at a conclusion, to solve

entender resolver

**To fill out** To write, to answer a questionnaire.

Llenar (una forma)

**To fool around** To waste time, to tease.

Holgazanear

**To keep an eye on** To watch.

Echar un ojo a

**To have on** To wear, to be dressed with.

Traer puesto (vestir)

**In order to** So that, for.

A fin de

**To look for**                      To search, seek.

Buscar

**To look out for**                To be careful.

Tener cuidado de

NOTICE how idiomatic expressions are used in context.

Mary **changed her mind** after she read the history book.  
It is better **to change one's mind** sometimes, than to always be obstinate.

It is easy **to catch a cold** when the temperature changes so abruptly.  
I always **catch a cold** during the winter.

## VOCABULARI

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Advantage**     Any favorable circumstance; benefit, gain.

Ventaja

**means**                Resources, especially pecuniary.

Medio

**Reached**            Obtained access to; establish communication with; attain, arrive at.

Alcanzado

**remarkable**     Extraordinary; worthy of notice.

Notable

**development** Advance or expand to a more complex or complete form.

Desarrollo

**archived** Obtained.

Logrado

**faced** Meet boldly; front in given direction.

Enfrentar

**screen** A surface on which motion pictures are projected

pantalla

**search** Investigate; go through and examine carefully.

Busqueda

**ambiguity** Open to various interpretations.

Ambigüedad

Now study the same words used in context.

In comfort TV has the **advantage** over the cinema.

Some directors make their films with scarcity of **means**.

During the war the cinema **reached** its widest diffusion.

Some of the films made in Russia are **remarkable**.

After the war the film industry had a great **development**.

## SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

Sufijo ion = convierte sustantivos a formas verbales

The suffix **ion** changes verbs to nouns, conveying the meaning of an act, a process or a state resulting from the verb.

Some verbs ending in **T** or **Te**, change to nouns with the suffix **ion**.

Verb	+ <b>ion</b>	Noun
invent	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>invention</b> - invencion
substitute	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>substitution</b> - sustucion
participate	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>participation</b> - participacion.

Verbs ending in - MIT change the final T for a SS

Permit	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>permission</b>
remit	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>remission</b>

Verbs ending in - CE, omit the final E and add T before the **ion** ending.

Introduce	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>introduction</b>
produce	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>production</b>

Verbs ending in S, D, of DE often convert to nouns by adding (S) **ion**.

discuss	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>discussion</b>
expand	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>expansion</b>
delude	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>delusion</b>

Exception:

intend	+ <b>ion</b>	<b>intention</b>
--------	--------------	------------------

Some verbs become nouns by adding - **ition**

add	+ <b>ition</b>	<b>addition</b>
suppose	+ <b>ition</b>	<b>supposition</b>

## **SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES**

Idiomatic expressions.

Read the following idiomatic expressions and their explanations several times until you can have an idea of their meaning.

**To call off** To cancel

cancelar

**To come in handy** To be useful; helpful

Ser útil

**To keep up** To continue or maintain the same level of speed

continuar

**By way of** Via, going through; as a means of

por vía de por medio de

**To bring about** To cause to happen

traer como consecuencia

**To see someone off** To accompany someone to the starting place of a trip  
to say good - bye

despedir a alguien

**To slow down** To reduce speed

reducir la velocidad

**To stand in line** To stand up waiting for one's turn to do or buy something.  
Hacer fila

**To take place** To occur, happen  
tener lugar

**To have time off** Not to have work or a duty to do;  
To have free time  
tener tiempo libre

Now, read the following sentences. Observe how these same expressions are used in context.

If you want to **call off** the party, you do it! I don't want to!  
He was so busy that he had to **call off** all his engagements.  
A detailed map of the city will **come in handy**.

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the words below and their definitions.

**Decentralize** To undo the centralization of administrative or industrial power.  
Descentralizar

**income** The salary or wages that come in periodically from property, business or labor.  
Ingreso

**overall** From one extreme of something to the other; covering everything.  
Total

**make a deal** To do business

hacer negocios

**enterprise** A project undertaken that is of some importance; a business; an engagement.

Empresa

**range** The extent or scope of the operation or action of something.

Gama

**resort place** A place frequented, especially by the public as a vacation spot.

Lugar turístico

**profit** Benefits, gains, revenues.

Ganancia

**accurate** Exact, free from error.

Exactitud

**branch** A local operating division of a business, a library, a bank etc.

rama sucursal.

Now, study the same words as used in context.

It is necessary to **decentralize** the heavy industry of our country. He has to work extra time. His **income** is not very much.

## INCREASING YOUR VOCABULARY

Prefijos que indican mal o sin

USE OF MIS - AND DIS -.

The prefix **mis** - can be used before a verb or a noun to give them the meaning of wrongly or by mistake or simply negating. Examples:

<b>Mis</b>	+	Understand	-	<b>misunderstand</b>	malentendido
<b>Mis</b>	+	guide	-	<b>misguide</b>	engaño
<b>Mis</b>	+	behave	-	<b>misbehave</b>	mal comportamiento
<b>Mis</b>	+	fortune	-	<b>misfortune</b>	mala fortuna
<b>Mis</b>	+	hap	-	<b>mishap</b>	

Particular objective

Write the new form of the verb or noun using **mis-**.

Judge:	fortune:
trust:	conception:
lay:	belief:
behave:	apprehension:
place:	adventure:
arrange:	chance:
take:	construction:

The prefix **dis-** is often used to negate verbs. Also, it can be used to form nouns from nouns with the meaning of having a negative or reversing force. Examples:

<b>Dis</b>	+	agree	-	<b>disagree</b>	desacordar
<b>Dis</b>	+	like	-	<b>dislike</b>	disgustar
<b>Dis</b>	+	approve	-	<b>disapprove</b>	desaprobar
<b>Dis</b>	+	ability	-	<b>disability</b>	desabilitar
<b>Dis</b>	+	agreement	-	<b>disagreement</b>	desacuerdo

## **VOCABULARY**

**Immigrant** A person who enters a country, not his own, to settle  
imigrante there permanently

**encourage** Induce to have no fear; to be brave

alentar

**Thrifty** The saving of money; economical management

ahorrador

**Hardy** Capable of resisting hardship; strong; enduring

resistente

**Crops** Plants grown and harvested

cosechas

**Settlers** Colonizers

colonizadores

**Menace** A threat, threaten by danger

amenaza

**self - reliance** To be self - sufficient

auto confianza

**healthful** In good condition; conducive to health

saludable

**better** Not sweet; hard to bear; disagreeable; cruel

crudo - cruel

Now study the same words used in the following context.

An **immigrant** usually has to suffer until he adapts himself to the new country.

A big desire to improve their lives **encouraged** them to migrate.

Most of the immigrants were **thrifty** persons.

Frontiersmen were **hardy** and strong people.

Good **crops** were raised in the South.

The first **settlers** went across the continent.

The Indians were a constant **menace** to the new inhabitants.

They acquired **self - reliance** by their achievements.

California was a **healthful** place.

They usually had **bitter** experiences.

## **SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES**

### IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

**To put up with** To stand; to endure; to support

soportar

**To look forward to** To expect; to anticipate

anhelar

**To be made known** To inform: to give notice of

hacer saber

**To work out** Solve; find a solution

Resolver

**Settle on** To make a home or residence

asentarse

**To run away** Escape

Huir

**To let alone** To leave; not to bother

dejar en paz

**To let go of** To loosen; to set free

loberar - aflojar

**To keep in touch with** To communicate with

estar en contacto con

**To go in for** To like; to be interested in something

gustar

NOTICE how these idiomatic expressions are used in the following context.

They had **to put up with** a lot of difficulties.  
Colonists in North America had **to put up with** the danger of the wild country.

They **looked forward** to finding a new life.  
She **looked forward** living in a new house.

The news of gold found in California **was made known**.  
It **was made known** that the frontier had disappeared.

## **VICABULARY**

**Goal** Any object of ambition or desire

Meta

**Source** A place from where something comes; origin

fuentes

**skyscraper** A very tall building

rascacielo

**Providing** Furnishing supplies; taking precautions; supplying what is needed

proveer

**Breed** Produce; cause to produce offspring

crear

**White - Wash** To cover up one's guilt

encubrir

**Pursuing** Follow with intent to catch; the act of following

perseguir

**Acquisition**    The act of acquiring; something acquired

adquisición

**Burglary**        The act of breaking into a house or store with intent to rob

robo

**spare**             An extra or reserve thing; in reserve

Now study the same words used in context.

Their **goal** is to improve their lives.

Food is a **source** of energy for living creatures.

They build many **skyscrapers** in big cities.

**Providing** shelter for their children was the first thing they did.

Poverty **breeds** crime as stagnant water breeds mosquitos.

They **white - washed** their guilt by trying to help the sick.

People go to America **pursuing** new opportunities.

They don't want any more material **acquisitions**.

**Burglaries** are one of the dangers of living in a big city.

They used their **spare** time fishing.

## SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

### INCREASING YOUR VOCABULARY

Sufijo IVE cambia verbos en adjetivos

The suffix - IVE changes some verbs into adjectives.

<b>Verb</b>	<b>+IVE</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	
restrict	IVE	restrictive	restrictivo
progress	IVE	progressive	progresivo

Some words have spelling changes before the IVE suffix:

produce	IVE	productive
destroy	IVE	destructive
describe	IVE	descriptive
deduce	IVE	deductive

Words ending in DE change DE to S before the IVE suffix:

conclude	IVE	conclusive
illude	IVE	illusive
divide	IVE	divisive
corrode	IVE	corrosive

Particular objective

Make the necessary changes to give an "adjective" meaning to the following words. You may use your dictionary.

Prevent	Suggest
imitate	express
invent	induce
protect	conclude
erode	evade
indicate	investigat

The suffix - OUS changes nouns to adjectives:

<b>Noun</b>	<b>+ OUS</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	
splendor	OUS	Splendorous	esplendoroso
danger	OUS	Dangerous	peligroso
marvel	OUS	Marvelous	maravilloso

## VOCABULARY

Observe the following words and their definitions.

**Alloy** A substance composed of two or more metals (sometimes a metal and a non - metal) which have been mixed by fusion, electrolytic deposition, or the like.

Aleacion

**ore** A metal - bearing mineral or rock.

Mena

**cast** The act of founding; something shaped in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state.

Verter

**blast furnace** A vertical, steel, cylindrical furnace using a forced blast to produce molten iron.

Horno de llama directa.

**Coke** The solid product resulting from the distillation of coal in an oven.

Coque

**limestone** A rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate.

Piedra caliza

**open - hearth** A furnace with two openings at each end and to admit fuel and air. Combustion takes place over the molten metal charge.

Fogon abierto

**flux** A substance used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals.

**Pig iron** Iron produced in a blast furnace, which is poured into special molds to make wrought iron, cast iron or steel.  
Hierro bruto

**ingot** The casting obtained when melted metal is poured into a mold.

## VOCABULARY

STUDY the following words and their definitions.

**Fuel** Combustible matter used to maintain fire, as coal, wood, oil, etc.  
combustible

**sample** A small part of anything intended to show the quality, size, style, etc.  
muestra

**tonnage** The capacity expressed in tons  
tonelaje

**molten** Liquified by heat; in a state of fusion  
liquido

**output** Production  
produccion

**range** Variations from a minimum to a maximum

NEXT, study these words as used in context.

It is not necessary to have **fuel** for making steel in the Bessemer process.

Do you know the **tonnage** of the new blast furnace?

**Molten** iron is used to produce steel.

We have to increase the **output** of that mill.

The output **ranges** from 50 to 300 tons.

We need a **sample** of the previous casting.

Particular objective.

Fill in the blank with the word that best completes each sentence.

Fuel  
output

molten  
sample

## INCREASING YOUR VOCABULARY

### USE OF - IZE AND - ISE

IZE E ISE les dan a algunas palabras formas verbales.

The ending - **IZE** is sometimes added to some words to form verbs. This suffix can be put apart from the verb and the word left has meaning in itself. In this case, the suffix is generally spelled with **z**. But, when the suffix cannot be separated from the word, it is usually spelled with **s**. this suffix gives the idea of "making" or "having the quality of". Examples:

modern	+ <b>ize</b>	<b>modernize</b>	modernizar
ideal	+ <b>ize</b>	<b>idealize</b>	idealizar
critic	+ <b>ize</b>	<b>criticize</b>	criticar
legal	+ <b>ize</b>	<b>legalize</b>	legalizar

## Particular Objective

Add the correctly spelled suffix (-ize or -ise) to transform the following in to verbs.

Econom . . .  
patron . . .  
surpr . . .  
theor . . .  
apolog . . .

improv . . .  
adv . . .  
comprom . . .  
monopol . . .  
dev . . .

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Mist**            A precipitation much finer than rain; something that veils  
or obscures

Neblina

**layer**            One thickness, one stratum of some substance

Copa

**speck**            A tiny particle, spot

Punto

**grab**            Seize suddenly, obtain or get

Agarrar

**whirl**            Cause to revolve rapidly, rotate, a spinning movement or  
sensation

Girar

**grasp**      Seize and hold, clasp, possess

Atrapar

**whizzing**    Moving rapidly around, making a humming or hissing sound

Robando

**relentless**   Not giving up or not rendering

incansable

**tramps**      Travel about as vagabonds

vagabundos

**barely**      Only, just, hardly

Apenas

Now study the same words used in context.

The flowers were covered by the morning **mist**.

The cake she made had three **layers**.

Her new earrings had dozens of diamond **specks**.

The boy went into the store and **grabbed** some oranges for his mother.

The dancers **whirled** as the music played faster and faster.

The baby **grasped** his bottle and drank the milk.

## **SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES**

TWO - WORD VERBS. The following verbs have a very special meaning and should be considered as a unit speech.

**Call off**            Cancel; to postpone

cancelar

**pick up**            Gather; to collect

Recoger

**go over**            Examine generally

Examinar

**talk over**          Discuss

Discutir

**take over**          Take charge of; to capture

Hacerse cargo de

**put away**          Store; to put apart; to deposit

Depositar

**turn on**            Start; to connect

Encender

**turn off**           Stop; to disconnect

Apagar

**give up** Surrender; to abandon

Renunciar

**catch up** Reach; to complete something pending

Alcanzar

NOTICE how two - word verbs are used in the following context.

They had to **call off** the meeting until next week  
The astronomer **called off** his appointments and left the country.

The automatic shovel will **pick up** samples from the nucleus of the comet.  
They **picked up** some rocks from the Moon on their expedition.

The scientists had **to go over** their notes.  
I like **to go over** my work after I have finished it.

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Famine** Extreme scarcity of food, starvation

Hambrana

**flood** A great volume of water overflowing land, a great out - pouring

Inundacion

**Harmless** Unable to harm

Inofensivo

**collision**      Come into violent contact

Colision

**path**            Any tread, track, a footway

Camino

**vanish**         Fade from sight, disappear

Desvanecer

**focusing**      Adjusting eyes, camera, etc., for clear vision, adjusting  
the focus of optical instruments

Enfocar

**despite**        In spite of, notwithstanding

Apesar de

**purpose**        Intend, mean, intended effect

Proposito

**shovel**         A long - handled implement with a broad scoop

Now study the same words used in context.

Comets were blamed for **famines** because of ignorance.

The **floods** ruined all the crops last year.

Some animals are **harmless**.

The **collision** produced a terrible fire.

The **path** led to a beautiful cottage.

The "Kohoutek" **vanished** before we could see it.

The cameras were **focusing** on the horses in the race.

## INCREASING YOUR VOCABULARY

### USE OF - EN

**EN** da adjetivos formas verbales

The use of the suffix - **en** gives to some adjectives the meaning of verbs.

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>EN</b>	<b>Verb</b>	
dark	+	EN	darken	oscurecer
white	+	EN	whiten	blanquear
light	+	EN	lighten	iluminar
sharp	+	EN	sharpen	afilar

If the adjective consists of one syllable and the final consonant is preceded by a vowel. The consonant is doubled:

fat	+	EN	fatten
flat	+	EN	flatten

### Particular Objective

Make the necessary changes to give a verb meaning to the follows ing adjectives.

Black  
loose  
ripe  
frightened  
sad  
fast  
enlighten

Use the adjectives in italics to form verbs and complete the sentences making any necessary changes.

1. Bess is very **fat**, she likes food that \_\_\_\_\_ her.
2. The room is **dark** because the curtains help. \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. She likes white and she \_\_\_\_\_ the walls of the house with paint.
4. There was **black** smoke from the wood - stove, and his face was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The knife is not **sharp** enough, get it \_\_\_\_\_ !
6. The car has a **flat** tire; nails usually \_\_\_\_\_ tires.
7. The seat belt was not **fastened** and she had to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
8. Her silverware is very **bright**, she \_\_\_\_\_ it every month.
9. The baby was **frightened**, loud noises \_\_\_\_\_ her.
10. They picked up the **ripe** fruit and let the rest \_\_\_\_\_ on the tree.

#### USE OF - FY

The use of the suffix - **fy** changes some adjectives to verbs:

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>Verb</b>
mystic	+ FY	mistify
solid	+ FY	solidify
liquid	+ FY	liquify
deific*	+ FY	deify
null	+ FY	nullify

There is a change of spelling in some adjectives when they add - **fy**

terrible	+ FY	terrify
clear	+ FY	clarify
significant	+ FY	signify
satisfactory	+ FY	satisfy

- (rare)

When adjectives end in a soundless "e" it is changed into "i" before adding the - **FY** suffix:

pure	+ FY	purify
rare	+ FY	rarify
intense	+ FY	intendify

## **VOCABULARY**

Read and study the words below as well as their definitions

**literacy**            Lack of ability to read and write

analfabetismo

**face**                To meet face to face; confront; to look toward

Encarar

**undergo**            To be subjected to; experience; pass through

Sufrir

**reliance**            Confident or trustful dependence

Confianza

**formerly**            In times past; before

Antiguo

**audio - visual aids**    Films, recordings, photographs and other descriptive materials used in classroom instruction

Audiovisuales

**subject matter** The substance of a discourse, book, writing or the like,  
as distinguished from its style or form  
Tema

**compulsory** Compelling; obligatory  
Obligatorio

**status** State or condition of affairs; condition position or one's  
standing socially, professionally of the like  
status

**weapon** Any instrument for use in attack or defense in combat,  
literally or figuratively  
Arma

Now, observe and analyze the same words as used in context

**literacy** is one of the principal problems of the world.  
Methods of teaching have **undergone** many changes lately.  
The children **faced** the situation as grown - ups.  
At present, there is much more **reliance** on practical learning than  
on studying abstract information.

## FALSE CONGNATES

There are many words in English which are similar in origin to those in other languages. Specifically, the English spelling and pronunciation of those words are sometimes quite close to those of their cognates in Spanish; sometimes, however, they have very different meanings. These, we call **false cognates**.

Observe and study the following words and their definitions. They are examples of words which may deceive you

**actual** Existing in act, real, present, true  
Real

<b>advertise</b>	To give information to the public
aconsejar	
<b>antiquity</b>	The quality of being ancient; great age
antiguo	
<b>cigar</b>	A shaped roll of tobacco leaves prepared for smoking
Puro	
<b>collar</b>	The part of a shirt, blouse, coat, etc., around the neck, usually <b>folded over</b>
Cuello	
<b>college</b>	An institution of higher learning, especially one not divided (like a university) into distinct schools
College	
<b>confidence</b>	Full trust; belief in the trustworthiness of something or somebody
Confianza	
<b>disgrace</b>	State of being in dishonor; shame
Vergüenza	
<b>disgust</b>	To cause nausea; or loathing
Asco	
<b>distress</b>	Great pain, or sorrow
Dolor	

**embarrass** To disconcert, make uncomfortable, confuse

Vergüenza

**lecture** A discourse read or delivered before an audience

conferencia

**library** A place set apart to contain books and other library material for reading, study or reference

Biblioteca

**parents** A father and a mother; progenitors

Padres

**realize** To grasp or understand clearly; to bring vividly before the mind

Observe the following words. Read them several times as well as their definitions.

**Peg** A pin of wood or other material fitted into something, as to fasten parts together, to fill a hole or to hang things on

Clavija

**counselor** An advisor, a guide

Consejero

**major** The principal subject or course of study

Mayor

**minor** A subject or course of study subordinated or supplementary to a major subject  
Menor

**booklet** A little book, especially one with paper covers; a pamphlet or a brochure  
Folleto

**collect** To accumulate; make a collection; to gather together  
Recoger

**research** To investigate  
investigar

**willing** Disposed, agree or ready to do something  
Deseoso

**natural resources** The wealth of a country consisting of land, forests, mines, water and energy resources  
Recursos naturales

**root** The fundamental or essential part; the origin  
Raiz

Now, analyze the sentences below and study how the words defined above are used in context.

There was a big **peg** holding the two parts together  
I have to talk this situation over with my **counselor**.  
My **major** is computer engineering and my **minor** is administration

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Busting** Breaking from internal pressure, breaking or giving way

Estallar

**awe** Fear mingled with admiration or reverence

Temor

**seeping** Leaking gently through pores

Filtrarse

**crevice** A crack, fissure

Grieta

**drill** Pierce or perforate with a tool

Perforar

**sticky** Adhesive, humid

Pegajoso

**brine** A strong solution of salt in water

Salmuera

**mingled** Mixed, blended

Mesclado

**compound**      A combination of two or more ingredients

Compuesto

**refining**      Bringing or reducing to a pure state

Refinamiento

Now study the same words used in context.

Water **bursting** from the pipe.

Their eyes filled with **awe** at the sight of the big fire coming from the rock.

The big hole was made from water **seeping** through the rock.

Gas escaped through the **crevice** of the rock and caught fire.

Col. Edwin L. Drake **drilled** 21 meters down, looking for oil.

His shoes were **sticky** with mud.

Salt is obtained from **brine**.

Several flavors are **mingled** together in that drink.

Petroleum is a **compound** of several substances.

## VOCABULARY

NOTICE the following words and their definitions.

**Pipes**      Long tubes for conveying a fluid

Tubería

**heated**      Make hot, become warmer

Calentado

**furnaces**      Structures in which fuel is burned to make heat

Hornos

**tear apart** Pull apart or into pieces

Romper

**wax** A thick, sticky, oily substance

Cera

**field** An area considered in relation to a specific use

Campo

**raw material** In a natural state or condition, not processed by manufacturing.

Materia prima

**trap** Catch in any way, to hold

Trampa

**beneath** In a lower place, underneath

Debajo

**furniture** Movable articles such as chairs, tables, desks, etc.  
(Note: It is always used in the singular).

Muebles

Now study the same words used in context.

Gas is sent to cities through long **pipes**.

The **heated** oil turns into different products.

**Furnaces** function with oil.

They **tear** the molecules of oil **apart** and make new products.

**Way** is a basic ingredient of cosmetics.

Many important discoveries have been made in the **field** of

## INCREASING YOUR VOCABULARY

### USE OF - MENT

MENT convierte verbos en sustantivos

The use of the suffix - **Ment** gives some verbs the meaning of nouns.

<b>Verb</b>	<b>+Ment</b>	<b>Noun</b>	
enlarge	+ ment	enlargement	alargamiento
ship	+ ment	shipment	embarque
manage	+ ment	management	dirección
establish	+ ment	establishment	establecimiento