



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, whit 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 sipped 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: | depend | dependence | dependencia |
| | exist | existence | existencia |
| | guide | guidance | guianza (liderazgo) |
| | assist | assistance | 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.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Insist | You shouldn't _____ Peter. Let him make a good |
| guide | _____. |
| Confidence | He kept asking me to sing. His _____ was so |
| disturbance | strong that i ___ had to _____ my act there. |
| Appear | When she _____ on stage the first time her _____ |
| perform | _____ 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 of a state resulting from the verb.

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

| Verb | + | ion | Noun |
|-------------|---|------------|---------------------------------------|
| invent | + | ion | invention - invencion |
| substitute | + | ion | substitution - sustucion |
| participate | + | ion | participation - participacion. |

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

| | | | |
|--------|---|------------|-------------------|
| Permit | + | ion | permission |
| remit | + | ion | remission |

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

| | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|---------------------|
| Introduce | + | ion | introduction |
| produce | + | ion | production |

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

| | | | |
|---------|---|------------|-------------------|
| discuss | + | ion | discussion |
| expand | + | ion | expansion |
| delude | + | ion | delusion |

Exception:

| | | | |
|--------|---|------------|------------------|
| intend | + | ion | intention |
|--------|---|------------|------------------|

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

| | | | |
|---------|---|--------------|--------------------|
| add | + | ition | addition |
| suppose | + | ition | supposition |



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 sport.

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:

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Mis | + | Understand | - | misunderstand | malentendido |
| Mis | + | guide | - | misguide | engaño |
| Mis | + | behave | - | misbehave | mal comportamiento |
| Mis | + | fortune | - | misfortune | mala fortuna |
| Mis | + | hap | - | mishap | |

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:

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----------|---|---------------------|-------------|
| Dis | + | agree | - | disagree | desacordar |
| Dis | + | like | - | dislike | disgustar |
| Dis | + | approve | - | disapprove | desaprobar |
| Dis | + | ability | - | disability | desabilitar |
| Dis | + | agreement | - | disagreement | desacuerdo |



VOCABULARY

Immigrant A person who enters a country, not his own, to settle
inmigrante 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

fuelle

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.

| Verb | +IVE | Adjective | |
|----------|------|-------------|-------------|
| 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:

| Noun | + OUS | Adjective | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 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.

Aleación

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 | + ize | modernize | modernizar |
| ideal | + ize | idealize | idealizar |
| critic | + ize | criticize | criticar |
| legal | + ize | legalize | legalizar |



Particular Objective

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

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Econom . . . | improv . . . |
| patron . . . | adv . . . |
| surpr . . . | comprom . . . |
| theor . . . | monopol . . . |
| apolog . . . | 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.

| Adjective | + | EN | Verb | |
|-----------|---|----|---------|-----------|
| 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:

| Adjective | FY | Verb |
|-----------|------|----------|
| 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



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

| Verb | +Ment | Noun | |
|-----------|--------|---------------|-----------------|
| enlarge | + ment | enlargement | alargamiento |
| ship | + ment | shipment | embarque |
| manage | + ment | management | dirección |
| establish | + ment | establishment | establecimiento |