



## Unit 4

# 16



## Vocabulary

**Begin your audio at Vocabulary 16 and repeat the words.  
Replay the soundtrack until you can say the words easily.**

mistake	error	I am able, I can	estoy dispuesto, yo puedo
my, mine	mío, mía	you can	tú puedes, usted puede
page	la página	we can	nosotros podemos
each time	cada vez	they can	ellos pueden
be careful!	¡cuidado!	to bring	traer
don't worry	no tenga pena, no se preocupe	I bring	yo traigo
May I help you?	¿En qué puedo ayudarle?	you bring	tú traes, usted trae
to be able, can	estar dispuesto, poder	I brought	yo traje

### Grammar Notes

The phrase *no tenga pena* is literally translated as “don’t have shame, pity, or sadness.” In English we would say, “it’s ok,” or “don’t feel bad.”

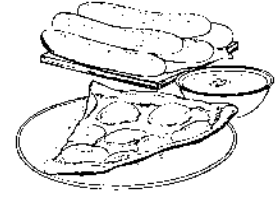
The verb *poder* means “to be able to” or “to have the power to” and is used for the English word “can.” This is a *ue* stem-changing verb; when the accent is on the *o*, it changes to *ue*. Other verbs that have this stem change are *dormir* (*duermo*), *contar* (*cuento*), *almorzar* (*almuerzo*), *volar* (*vuelo*), *volver* (*vuelvo*), *morir* (*muero*), and *encontrar* (*encuentro*).

The phrase *ver de lejos* means “to see from far away.” If you’re saying that someone can see far, then you should just say *ver lejos*.



## Practice

**Begin your audio at Practice 16 and repeat the sentences.  
Replay the soundtrack until you can say the sentences easily.**



May I help you?

How can I help you? (serve you)

Yes, I want a new blue dress.

Each time you bring me a yellow dress.

I am sorry. The mistake is mine.

Don't worry; I will bring you a blue dress soon.

On what page is the lesson?

I don't have the correct page.

He can find the correct page.

They are not able to bring me a book.

I brought a big red book to school.

Jesus says, "Don't worry; I love you."

We can walk with you.

She can make the meal.

Can you play with me?

They can see far away.

We can see the house from far away.

It is a bad mistake.

Welcome to our restaurant.

Look out! It is raining hard, and you didn't bring your umbrella.

I could not find my red umbrella.

Don't feel bad; I brought my umbrella.

Henry always brings his lunch.

My book doesn't have the last page.

¿Puedo ayudarle?

¿En qué le puedo servir?

Sí, yo quiero un vestido azul nuevo.

Cada vez tú me traes un vestido amarillo.

Lo siento. El error es mío.

No tenga pena; pronto le traeré un vestido azul.

¿En qué página está la lección?

No tengo la página correcta.

Él puede hallar la página correcta.

Ellos no pueden traerme un libro.

Yo traje un gran libro rojo a la escuela.

Jesús dice: "No te preocupes; yo te amo."

Podemos caminar con usted.

Ella está dispuesta a preparar la comida.

¿Puede usted jugar conmigo?

Ellos pueden ver lejos.

Podemos ver la casa de lejos.

Es un gran error.

Bienvenidos a nuestro restaurante.

¡Cuidado! Está lloviendo recio, y usted no trajo su paraguas.

No pude encontrar mi sombrilla roja.

No tenga pena; yo traje mi sombrilla.

Enrique siempre trae su almuerzo.

Mi libro no tiene la última página.



## Match

### Match the English sentence with the Spanish sentence.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| _____ Each time you bring me a new book. | <b>a.</b> No puedo hallar la página correcta.    |
| _____ I brought you something pretty.    | <b>b.</b> ¡Cuidado! La comida está caliente.     |
| _____ I can't find the correct page.     | <b>c.</b> No se preocupe por mí, Papá.           |
| _____ Don't worry about me, Father.      | <b>d.</b> Cada vez usted me trae un libro nuevo. |
| _____ I am sorry for my mistake.         | <b>e.</b> Dios puede hacer todo.                 |
| _____ God can do anything.               | <b>f.</b> Yo le traje algo bonito.               |
| _____ Be careful, the food is hot!       | <b>g.</b> Tú no trajiste mi libro.               |
| _____ You didn't bring my book.          | <b>h.</b> Siento mucho mi error.                 |

### Match the questions with the answers.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| _____ Who made the mistake?          | <b>a.</b> Sí, me pueden ver el domingo.                           |
| _____ Who is able to find the house? | <b>b.</b> Sí, por favor. No podemos hallar mi Biblia.             |
| _____ Can they see you on Sunday?    | <b>c.</b> Sí, yo traje un paraguas grande.                        |
| _____ On what page is the lesson?    | <b>d.</b> Raquel hizo el error.                                   |
| _____ Do you worry at night?         | <b>e.</b> La lección está en la página diecisiete.                |
| _____ May I help you?                | <b>f.</b> Marta pudo hallar la casa.                              |
| _____ Did you bring an umbrella?     | <b>g.</b> Yo no me preocupo en la noche porque Dios está conmigo. |

### Translate these sentences into Spanish.

- May I help you, Mother? \_\_\_\_\_
- The mistake is mine. \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm able to make the toy. \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't worry, there is time to eat. \_\_\_\_\_
- I can't go each time. \_\_\_\_\_
- We aren't able to bring you the book. \_\_\_\_\_
- John can bring his sister to the party. \_\_\_\_\_
- They can talk all day. \_\_\_\_\_



## Memorize

Turn your audio to Memorize 16. Memorize and sing.

Porque tú eres grande, y hacedor de maravillas; sólo tú eres Dios. Salmo 86:10

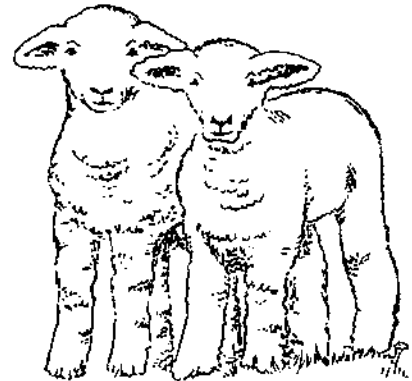
*For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone. Psalm 86:10*

//Él puede, él puede, yo sé que Cristo puede; yo sé que Cristo puede cuidarme a mí.// Sanó a los enfermos, a los cautivos libértó; sobre el mar anduvo, a los muertos vida dio. Él puede, él puede, yo sé que Cristo puede; yo sé que Cristo puede cuidarme a mí.

*//He is able, He is able, I know that Christ is able. I know that Christ is able to take care of me.// He healed the sick, He set the captives free; He walked on the sea, He gave life to the dead. He is able, He is able, I know that Christ is able. I know that Christ is able to take care of me.*

Do the Bible word match.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ maravillas   | a. he is able      |
| _____ sólo         | b. the sea         |
| _____ los cautivos | c. wonders         |
| _____ cuidar       | d. the dead        |
| _____ él puede     | e. to take care of |
| _____ los enfermos | f. the captives    |
| _____ el mar       | g. only, alone     |
| _____ los muertos  | h. the sick        |



Translate this sentence into Spanish.

Jesus healed the sick. \_\_\_\_\_



## Review

Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 16. Practice the words from Unit 4 until you can say them all correctly. Save the cards for future review.

Review these sentences.

Yo escribo una carta a mi amigo.

Él va a hacer un viaje a México.

¿Tiene usted un sello para mi carta?

Yo vivo en el campo.



# Unit 4

# 17

## Vocabulary

**Begin your audio at Vocabulary 17 and repeat the words.  
Replay the soundtrack until you can say the words easily.**

on foot	a pie	to come	venir
dangerous	peligroso, peligrosa	I come	yo vengo
danger	peligro	he comes	él viene
dark	oscuro, oscura	we come	nosotros venimos
death	muerte	they come	ellos vienen
dead	muerto, muerta	I am going to come	yo voy a venir
foolish	necio, necia	you come (command)	ven, venga
it is foggy	hay neblina, hay niebla, está brumoso-a	to die	morir

### Grammar Notes

*Venir* is an irregular verb that changes the *e* to *ie* in the *he, she, you,* and *they* forms.

When plants or flowers die, we say *se secaron* (they dried up) or *se marchitaron* (they withered).

*¡Pare!* *¡Alto!* These two words mean the same, and in some Spanish-speaking countries they use *¡Pare!* for the stop signs and in others they use *¡Alto!* Another meaning of the word *alto* is “tall.” There are other ways that *stop* is translated, depending on its usage in a sentence.

I *stop* in front of the school at 3 p.m.

Yo *paro* frente a la escuela a las 3 de la tarde.

You need to *stop* playing the guitar.

Usted debe *dejar de* tocar la guitarra.

Why did you *stop* eating beans?

¿Por qué *dejó* usted de comer frijoles?

Can you *stop* by my house?

¿Puedes *pasar* por mi casa?

Why are we *stopping* here?

¿Por qué nos *detenemos* aquí?

“Yo voy a *ir* a la iglesia los domingos” is correct when you *are not* at the church. “Yo voy a *venir* a la iglesia los domingos” is correct when you *are* at church. “Yo voy a *asistir* a la iglesia los domingos” is correct wherever you are and eliminates the problem of deciding which to use.



## Practice

**Begin your audio at Practice 17 and repeat the sentences.**

**Replay the soundtrack until you can say the sentences easily.**



Don't come on a dark night.

It is a foggy, dark, and dangerous night.

The foolish boy comes home on foot in the dark.

I do not come on foot when the road is dangerous.

The road is dangerous on a dark night in the winter.

I do not like it when it's foggy.

Be careful, tonight is foggy and dangerous.

I do not like a dark night without the moon.

We do not come home in the dark.

The dead dog is on the road.

The dead flowers are not pretty.

Come, see the dead trees.

You come here, right now!

I am going to come to church on Sundays.

They came to school on foot yesterday.

Are you coming with me?

Stop! Danger ahead.

Stop, look, and listen in case of danger.

Death is like a dark valley.

No one wants to die.

When the times comes to die, Jesus will go with me.

No venga en una noche oscura.

Es una noche brumosa, oscura, y peligrosa.

El muchacho necio viene a la casa a pie en la oscuridad.

Yo no vengo a pie cuando el camino es peligroso.

El camino es peligroso en una noche oscura de invierno.

A mí no me gusta cuando hay neblina.

Ten cuidado, la noche está brumosa y peligrosa.

A mí no me gusta una noche oscura sin luna.

Nosotros no venimos a casa en la oscuridad.

El perro muerto está en el camino.

Las flores marchitas no son bonitas.

Venga, mire los árboles secos.

¡Ven aquí, ahora mismo!

Yo voy a venir a la iglesia los domingos.

Ellos vinieron a pie a la escuela ayer.

¿Vienes conmigo?

¡Alto! Peligro por delante.

Pare, mire, y escuche en caso de peligro.

La muerte es como un valle oscuro.

Nadie quiere morir.

Cuando llegue el tiempo de morir, Jesús irá conmigo.



# Match

## Match the English sentence with the Spanish sentence.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| _____ He comes to school on foot.                   | <b>a.</b> Yo vine a ver las flores secas.             |
| _____ The family came on a dark night.              | <b>b.</b> El muchacho necio viene cuando hay neblina. |
| _____ I came to see the dead flowers.               | <b>c.</b> Es una noche oscura sin luna.               |
| _____ The vegetable garden withered in the drought. | <b>d.</b> Jesús vino a la tierra para morir.          |
| _____ The foolish boy comes when it is foggy.       | <b>e.</b> Él viene a la escuela a pie.                |
| _____ Jesus came to earth to die.                   | <b>f.</b> Ven; yo te necesito ahora.                  |
| _____ We come on a dangerous road.                  | <b>g.</b> La hortaliza se secó en la sequía.          |
| _____ Come here; I need you now.                    | <b>h.</b> Nosotros venimos por un camino peligroso.   |
| _____ It is a dark night without a moon.            | <b>i.</b> La familia vino en una noche oscura.        |

## Write the correct words in the blanks.

vienen hay secas peligroso niebla oscuras viene a pie

- Cuidado, \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Lo siento mucho, pero las flores están \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Él \_\_\_\_\_ solo en las noches \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Los niños \_\_\_\_\_ a la escuela \_\_\_\_\_ .
- El camino antiguo es \_\_\_\_\_ .



## Translate the sentences above into English.

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## Memorize



Turn your audio to Memorize 17. Memorize and sing.

Grandes cosas ha hecho Jehová con nosotros; estaremos alegres. Salmo 126:3

*The LORD hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad. Psalm 126:3*

//Alto, voy a contarte de Jesús el Salvador// que por mí murió; mi maldad pagó, que me perdonó, y me transformó; alto, voy a contarte de Jesús el Salvador.

//Anda, de Cristo cuenta, todo el mundo debe oír// que Jesús murió, su maldad pagó; que los salvará y los cambiará; anda, de Cristo cuenta, todo el mundo debe oír.

*//Stop; and let me tell you what the Lord has done for me;// He forgave my sin and He saved my soul, He cleansed my heart and He made me whole. Stop; and let me tell you what the Lord has done for me.*

*//Go and tell the story of the Christ of Calvary,// He'll forgive their sins, He will save their souls, He will cleanse their hearts, He will make them whole. Go and tell the story of the Christ of Calvary.*

**Do the Bible word match.**

_____ things	<b>a.</b> alto	_____ to tell	<b>f.</b> alegre
_____ stop	<b>b.</b> maldad	_____ glad	<b>g.</b> él murió
_____ wickedness	<b>c.</b> él pagó	_____ he died	<b>h.</b> andar
_____ he paid	<b>d.</b> cosas	_____ to hear	<b>i.</b> contar
_____ to change	<b>e.</b> cambiar	_____ to walk	<b>j.</b> oír

**Translate this sentence into Spanish.**

Jesus has done great things for us. \_\_\_\_\_



## Review

**Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 17. Practice the words from Unit 4 until you can say them all correctly. Save the cards for future review.**

**Review these sentences.**

La hermana está sentada a la derecha de su hermano.

Mi casa está a la izquierda del camino.

Dígame, ¿dónde está su casa?



## Unit 4

# 18



## Vocabulary

**Begin your audio at Vocabulary 18 and repeat the words.  
Replay the soundtrack until you can say the words easily.**

friendly	amable	laughter	risa
pleasant	agradable	to smile	sonreír
that's enough	basta	to laugh	reír
souvenir	el recuerdo	I laugh	yo me río
river	el río	you laugh	tú te ríes, usted se ríe
What happened?	¿Qué pasó?	we laugh	nosotros nos reímos
to pass	pasar	they laugh	ellos se ríen
smile	sonrisa	laughing	riendo

### Grammar Notes

*Pasar* is a regular *-ar* verb. *Sonreír* has the same ending as *reír*.

A *diptongo* (diphthong) is the combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable. In Spanish, it is a weak vowel (*i* and *u*) with a strong vowel (*a*, *e*, and *o*) or a combination of the weak vowels. A *hiato* (hiatus) is when two strong vowels are adjacent to each other. These are not blended together in their pronunciation, and there is a syllable division between them. Sometimes accent marks are used to change a *diptongo* into a *hiato*, for example: *río* (river or present tense, first person of “laugh”) and *rio* (laughed). These words have different pronunciations and amounts of syllables. *Rí-o* has two syllables with the *i* getting the accent; *rio* has one syllable, the vowels get blended, and the *o* is the stressed vowel.

¿*Por qué está sonriendo?* (Why are you smiling?) is like many other sentences in Spanish that use the gerund in English: it is okay, but just not the best form. It sounds better to the Spanish ear to say ¿*Por qué sonrías?* or ¿*Por qué la sonrisa?* Skip the *está* and add the present conjugation of the verb you want to use.



## Practice

**Begin your audio at Practice 18 and repeat the sentences.**

**Replay the soundtrack until you can say the sentences easily.**

John is very friendly.

What happened? Why are you smiling?

I am very happy because my grandparents are coming.

I have a souvenir from Niagara Falls.

I want a souvenir from Cancun, Mexico.

I laugh when I'm happy.

You make me laugh and laugh.

That's enough! Stop laughing.

We do not laugh at the fat boy.

The boys laughed at Elisha.

It's a very pleasant evening.

The smile of a child is sweet.

What happened? You are not laughing.

Sarah and Amelia are always laughing.

That's enough, be quiet!

What happened? The girls are crying instead of laughing.

It's pleasant when you laugh.

Do they smile at the children?

She does not laugh when she is sad.

I smile at the baby.

A smile is contagious.

Smile, God loves you.

Please pass the bread and butter.

I passed Henry on the road to town.

Please pass me the food.

Juan es muy amable.

¿Qué pasó? ¿Por qué sonríes?

Estoy muy feliz porque vienen mis abuelos.

Yo tengo un recuerdo de las cataratas de Niágara.

Yo quiero un recuerdo de Cancún, México.

Yo me río cuando estoy feliz.

Usted me hace reír y reír.

¡Basta! Deja la risa.

No nos reímos del muchacho gordo.

Los muchachos se rieron de Eliseo.

Es un tarde muy agradable.

La sonrisa de un niño es dulce.

¿Qué pasó? Usted no se ríe.

Sara y Amelia siempre se ríen.

¡Basta! ¡Cállese!

¿Qué pasó? Las muchachas lloran en vez de reírse.

Es agradable cuando te ríes.

¿Sonríen ellos a los niños?

Ella no se ríe cuando está triste.

Yo le sonríó al bebé.

La sonrisa es contagiosa.

Sonríe, Dios te ama.

Por favor, pásame el pan y la mantequilla.

Yo pasé a Enrique de camino al pueblo.

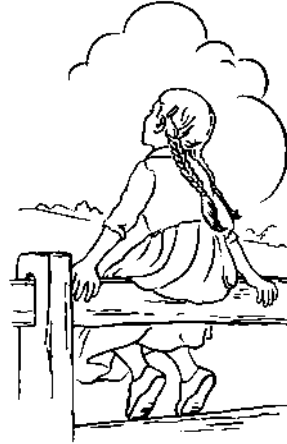
Por favor, pásame la comida.



# Match

## Match the English phrase with the Spanish phrase.

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ they laugh       | <b>a.</b> él sonrío           |
| _____ I laugh          | <b>b.</b> yo sonrío           |
| _____ he smiles        | <b>c.</b> yo paso             |
| _____ we laugh         | <b>d.</b> ellos se ríen       |
| _____ they pass        | <b>e.</b> él se ríe           |
| _____ I smile          | <b>f.</b> yo río              |
| _____ she is laughing  | <b>g.</b> ellos pasan         |
| _____ I pass           | <b>h.</b> ellos sonríen       |
| _____ they are smiling | <b>i.</b> nosotros nos reímos |
| _____ he is laughing   | <b>j.</b> ella se ríe         |



## Match the Spanish sentence with the English sentence.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| _____ El niño no sonrío mucho.            | <b>a.</b> He laughs when he's happy.       |
| _____ ¿Por qué están sonriendo?           | <b>b.</b> Why are they smiling?            |
| _____ Vamos al río.                       | <b>c.</b> When can I buy a souvenir?       |
| _____ Algunas veces nos reímos demasiado. | <b>d.</b> Let's go to the river.           |
| _____ Él se ríe cuando está feliz.        | <b>e.</b> They are laughing at me.         |
| _____ Ellos están riéndose de mí.         | <b>f.</b> The child doesn't smile much.    |
| _____ ¿Cuándo puedo comprar un recuerdo?  | <b>g.</b> Pass the blue book to my friend. |
| _____ Pase el libro azul a mi amigo.      | <b>h.</b> Sometimes we laugh too much.     |

## Write the correct Spanish words for the English words.

- Él es (friendly) \_\_\_\_\_ con (everyone) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (He is laughing) \_\_\_\_\_ con el niño pequeño.
- ¿(What happened) \_\_\_\_\_? ¿Por qué (is she smiling) \_\_\_\_\_?
- (The pleasure) \_\_\_\_\_ es mío.
- Los niños (happy) \_\_\_\_\_ se están (laughing) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Translate this sentence into Spanish.

The fat baby is laughing. \_\_\_\_\_

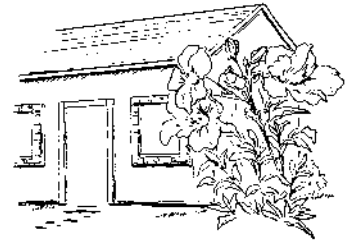


## Memorize

Turn your audio to Memorize 18. Memorize and sing.

Yo soy la rosa de Sarón, y el lirio de los valles. Cantares 2:1

*I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys. Song of Solomon 2:1*



2. ///Todos deben de hablar/// del Salvador. Es el lirio de los valles; es la Rosa de Sarón; es la estrella matutina. Todos deben de hablar.

3. ///Todos deben de traer/// un alma a Dios. Es el lirio de los valles; es la Rosa de Sarón; es la estrella matutina. Todos deben de traer.

4. ///Todos deben de cantar/// al Salvador. Es el lirio de los valles; es la Rosa de Sarón; es la estrella matutina. Todos deben de cantar.

2. ///Everybody ought to tell/// who Jesus is. He's the lily of the valley, He's the bright and morning star; He's the fairest of ten thousand. Everybody ought to tell.

3. ///Everybody ought to bring/// a soul to Him. He's the lily of the valley, He's the bright and morning star; He's the fairest of ten thousand. Everybody ought to bring.

4. ///Everybody ought to sing/// glad praise to Him. He's the lily of the valley, He's the bright and morning star; He's the fairest of ten thousand. Everybody ought to sing.

**Do the Bible word match.**

\_\_\_\_\_ to sing

\_\_\_\_\_ they ought

\_\_\_\_\_ lily

\_\_\_\_\_ soul

\_\_\_\_\_ valley

a. lirio

b. cantar

c. ellos deben

d. valle

e. alma

\_\_\_\_\_ everybody

\_\_\_\_\_ Saviour

\_\_\_\_\_ to bring

\_\_\_\_\_ rose

f. traer

g. rosa

h. salvador

i. todos



## Review

**Cut out the vocabulary cards for Lesson 18. Practice the words from Unit 4 until you can say them all correctly. Save the cards for future review.**

**Review these sentences.**

El hombre rico está enfermo.

Pedro tiene poco dinero.

La mesa no es barata.

La cama es cara.



## Unit 4

# 19



## Vocabulary

**Begin your audio at Vocabulary 19 and repeat the words.  
Replay the soundtrack until you can say the words easily.**

tired	cansado, cansada	to go to bed (to lie down)	acostarse
rest	el descanso	I go to bed	yo me acuesto
doll	la muñeca	you go to bed	usted se acuesta
between	entre	we go to bed	nos acostamos
cry, shout (n)	el grito	to sleep	dormir
sleep (n)	el sueño	I sleep	yo duermo
I said	yo dije	sleeping	durmiendo
he said	él dijo	to cry	llorar

### Grammar Notes

*Llorar* is a regular *-ar* verb.

The word *acostarse* is “to lie down” and the literal translation is “to lay yourself down” because of the *se* attached to it. In the vocabulary sentences, the meaning is “to lie down and rest on a bed,” but the verb can also be used “to lie prone” and not just in a bed.

*Sueño* is used for feeling sleepy but comes from *soñar* (to dream). *Dormir* is “to sleep,” but *soñar* and *dormir* are so closely related that sometimes they overlap in their usage.



## Practice

**Begin your audio at Practice 19 and repeat the sentences.  
Replay the soundtrack until you can say the sentences easily.**

The child’s cry is loud.

El grito del niño es fuerte.

Why does the child cry?

¿Por qué llora el niño?