

2.7. AUTOEVALUACION.

I. TRANSLATE TO SPANISH.

- To drink cold water is refreshing. Tomar agua fría es refrescante
- To work hard is necessary. Trabajar duro es necesario
- To succeed in life requires effort. Triunfar en la vida requiere esfuerzo
- We have four units to pass. Nosotros tenemos que pasar 4 unidades
- Overeating is usually discomfort. Comer demasiado es casi siempre males
- I don't keep eating. No sigo comiendo
- The man is tired. El hombre está cansado. The man is tiring. El hombre está cansando
- Known personalities visited our university. Conocidas persona visitaron nuestra universidad
- Cooked vegetables are good. Los verdura cocidos son buenos

II. ADD THE TAG QUESTIONS.

- We practice a lot, don't we ? 6. They didn't speak fast, did they
- John fixes his watches, doesn't he ? 7. You saw the fire, did you
- Alex doesn't cry, does he ? 8. It requires effort, doesn't it
- You don't understand, do you ? 9. Katia danced very well, didn't she
- They learned rapidly, didn't they ? 10. Some Musicians make music, don't they

III. TRANSLATE.

- Western music had its beginnings in Ancient Greece. La música del oeste tiene sus principios en la Grecia antigua.
- Nowadays country music is sang by many singers. En nuestros días la música country es cantada por muchos cantantes.
- Singing was the most natural way of making music. Cantar fue el modo más natural de hacer música.
- Music tells us about man's feelings of sadness or happiness. La música nos cuenta acerca de los sentimientos del hombre of tristeza o felicidad.
- Drums were made from animals' skin. Los tambores fueron hechos de la piel de los animales.

UNIDAD III

VERBOS DE DOS PALABRAS, PALABRAS COMPUESTAS E IMPERATIVO.

TEMAS.

- VERBOS DE DOS PALABRAS.
- PALABRAS COMPUESTAS.
- IMPERATIVO.

3.1. VERBOS DE DOS PALABRAS.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el significado de los verbos de dos palabras.

Los verbos de dos palabras son expresiones muy usadas en inglés. Se forman con un verbo y una preposición, pero debemos aclarar que NO todos los verbos + preposición se consideran dentro de las expresiones llamadas "verbos de dos palabras". Por otra parte no podemos crear una expresión agregando a cualquier verbo una preposición arbitrariamente. Aquí el problema para el alumno no es formar o aplicar verbos de dos palabras sino que identifique su significado.

Un verbo de dos palabras es una unidad semántica cuyo significado NO ES LA SUMA DE SIGNIFICADOS DE CADA PARTE (verbo + preposición) sino que tiene un significado específico.

Veamos los ejemplos:

PREPOSICION VERBO	UP arriba	OVER sobre	OUT afuera	IN (TO) dentro	ON sobre	OFF fuera
look=ver	look up = revisar	look over = examinar	look out = tener cuidado	look into = investigar		
call=llamar	call up telefonar				call on visitar	call off cancelar
put = poner			put out = extinguir		put on = vestirse	put off posponer
to go = ir	go up subir	go over revisar	go out dejar de quemarse	go in entrar	go on continuar	go off explorar
to get obtener	get up levantarse	get over recuperarse	get out salirse	get into meterse	get on (along) progresar	get off descender o salir
to give dar	give up rendirse		give out distribuir	give in no resistir		give off emitir

CALL
OFF

APRENDE LOS SIGNIFICADOS DE LOS SIGUIENTES VERBOS: (*).

PRESENTE	PASADO	INGLES	ESPAÑOL
To call on	Called on	= To visit	Visitar
To hand in	handed in	= To submit	Entregar
To put off	put off	= To postpone	Posponer
To take off	took off	= To leave	Salir, (quitarse si es ropa).
To talk over	talked over	= To discuss	Discutir
To call off	called off	= To cancel	Cancelar
To fill out	filled out	= To complete	Llenar, (Completar un cuestionario)
To find out	found out	= To discover	Encontrar
To leave out	left out	= To omit	Omitir
To look over	looked over	= To examine	Examinar
To go over	went over	= To review	Repasar
To look into	looked into	= To investigate	Investigar
To pass out	passed out	= To distribute	Distribuir, desmayarse
To do over	did over	= To repeat	Volver a hacerlo
To back out of	backed out	= To desert	Arrepentirse, no cumplir
To break in	broke in	= To use something new	Estrenar, interrumpir
To carry on	carried on	= To continue	Continuar
To carry out	carried out	= To full	Completar
To catch up	caught up	= To cover a distance	Ponerse al tanto (a la par)
To clear out	cleared out	= To leave	Irse
To clear up	cleared up	= To clarify	Quitar, limpiar, aclarar
To come back	came back	= To return	Regresar
To come over	came over	= To visit	Visitar (invitación)
To come across	came across	= To find accidentally	Encontrar casualmente
To come along	came along	= To make progress	Progresar, acompañar
To come down with	came down	= To become ill with	Enfermarse con

(*) más información sobre estos verbos y su uso la encuentras en The Key to English, Collier Mac Millan International.

EXAMPLES:

The students **HANDED IN** the exams in fifteen minutes.
Los alumnos **ENTREGARON** los exámenes en quince minutos.

James **CALLED ON** his parents.
James **VISITO** a sus padres.

The teacher **PUT OFF** the final exam.
El maestro **POSPUSO** el examen final.

We will **TAKE OFF** for the beach.
(Nosotros) **SALDREMOS** para la playa.

Please **TAKE** your shoes **OFF**.
Por favor **QUITATE** los zapatos.

The class **TALKED OVER** the pollution topic.
En la clase se **DISCUTIO** el tema de la contaminación.

The girl **PASSED OUT** in the funeral.
La muchacha **SE DESMAYO** en el funeral.

They didn't **LEAVE OUT** any information.
(Ellos) **No OMITIERON** ninguna información.

The students must **FILL IN** all the blanks of the application.
Los alumnos deben **LLENAR (COMPLETAR)** todos los espacios (renglones) del cuestionario.

Joseph **WENT OVER** the exercises of unit III many times.
Joseph **REPASO** los ejercicios de la Unidad III, muchas veces.

3.1.1. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES. Check the examples.

Example: The students handed in the exams in fifteen minutes.

Los alumnos entregaron los exámenes en quince minutos.

1. James called on his parents. _____

2. The teacher put off the final exam. _____

3. We will take off for the beach. _____

- 4. Please take off your shoes. _____
- 5. The class talked over the pollution topic. _____
- 6. The girl passed out in the funeral. _____
- 7. They didn't leave out any information. _____
- 8. The students must fill in all the blanks of the application. _____
- 9. Joseph went over the exercise of unit III many times. _____
- 10. The students handed in the exams in fifteen minutes. _____

3.1.2. WRITE THE PAST TENSE AND THE TRANSLATION OF THE FOLLOWING TWO WORD VERBS.

Example: to break in broke in estrenar, interrumpir.

TWO WORD VERBS

PAST TENSE

SPANISH

- 1. to call on _____
- 2. to hand in _____
- 3. to put off _____
- 4. to take off _____
- 5. to talk over _____
- 6. to call off. _____
- 7. to fill out _____
- 8. to find out _____
- 9. to leave out _____

- 10. to look over _____
- 11. to go over _____
- 12. to look into _____
- 13. to pass out _____
- 14. to do over _____
- 15. to back out of _____
- 16. to break in _____
- 17. to carry on _____
- 18. to carry out _____
- 19. to catch up _____
- 20. to clear out _____
- 21. to clear up _____
- 22. to come back _____
- 23. to come over _____
- 24. to come across _____
- 25. to come along _____
- 26. to come down with _____

3.1.3. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Example: Katia could catch up with her brothers. Katia pudo ponerse a la par con sus hermanos.

- 1. I call on my relatives. _____
- 2. The teacher handed in the exams. _____
- 3. My friends put off their celebration. _____
- 4. Men should take off their hats when they enter a house. _____

5. The musicians called off the concert.
6. Mr. Taylor fills out the application for his new job.
7. I will find out the way.
8. We left out few names from the list.
9. Martha looked over the questions one more time.
10. The students go over the lesson before the exam.
11. The policemen looked into the last bank robbery.
12. Her mother passed out when she heard the news.
13. My classmates did over their homework.
14. Vicky is backing out of her responsibilities.
15. The baby usually breaks in on our conversation.
16. Ted and Fred will carry on with their plan.
17. Walt Disney didn't carry out his plans on building Disneyworld before he died.
18. It is difficult to catch up with the fastest runner.

19. The Johnsons have to clear out the apartment before December 10th.
20. We need to clear up this problem.
21. Please come back as soon as possible.
22. The Smiths came over to watch the football game last night.
23. Little Red Riding Hood came across the wolf.
24. How are you coming along with your new job?
25. Alex came down with the measles last week.

3.2. PALABRAS COMPUESTAS.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá los usos y significados de las palabras compuestas.

En inglés hay un grupo de palabras compuestas (COMPOUND WORDS), que se usan con mucha frecuencia. Aprende la siguiente lista:

SOME = ALGO	Se combinan	BODY = (IMPLICA PERSONAS)
ANY = CUALQUIER		ONE = (IMPLICA PERSONAS)
NO = NEGACION	con	THING = COSA(S)
EVERY = TODOS, CADA		WHERE = LUGAR

NOTA: La palabra BODY cuando se encuentra aislada, también significa CUERPO y la palabra ONE significa UNO, pero en estas palabras compuestas se refieren a PERSONAS.