

3.8. AUTOEVALUACION.

I. WRITE THE VERBS IN SPANISH.

1. To break in _____ 2. to leave out _____ 3. to find out _____
 4. to call on _____ 5. to go over _____

II. WRITE THE WORDS IN SPANISH.

1. Somebody _____ 2. somewhere _____ 3. Nobody _____ 4. everything _____
 5. Nowhere _____ 6. everybody _____ 7. anybody _____ 8. no one _____

III. WRITE THE COMMANDS IN SPANISH.

1. Go back home _____ 2. Please don't cry _____
 3. Let's practice pronunciation _____ 4. Let's not dream _____
 5. Don't smoke in class _____ 6. Turn off the radio _____

IV. WRITE THE SENTENCES IN SPANISH.

1. Mice in general are not well liked.
 2. He joined The Red Cross in First World War.
 3. Don't complain about others' stupidity.
 4. One of my dreams is to create a nice place.
 5. He was a dreamer.
 6. Many visitors drop gum on the walkways.

U N I D A D IV

VOZ PASIVA, FRASES IMPERSONALES.

T E M A S :

I. VOZ PASIVA.

II. FRASES IMPERSONALES.

1.1. VOZ PASIVA

OBJETIVO

El alumno conocerá la construcción de la voz pasiva y comprenderá su significado.

Se llama VOZ PASIVA = PASSIVE VOICE, a la construcción de la oración en la cual el sujeto se menciona al final o no se menciona.

La voz pasiva en inglés se construye igual que en español: TO BE (ser estar) + PARTICIPIO.

1. Construcción y usos:

Se usan en inglés las cinco formas del verbo auxiliar TO BE y el infinitivo BE, si lleva otro auxiliar antes del participio.

VOZ PASIVA = PASSIVE VOICE (SER ESTAR + PARTICIPIO)

Presente:	AM [soy]	+ PARTICIPIO	+ BY	+ EJECUTOR
	IS [es]	+ PARTICIPIO	+ BY	+ EJECUTOR
	ARE [son]	+ PARTICIPIO	+ BY	+ EJECUTOR
	AUXILIAR + BE	+ PARTICIPIO	+ BY	+ EJECUTOR

Pasado:	WAS [fue]	+ PARTICIPIO	+ BY	+ EJECUTOR
	WERE [fueron]	+ PARTICIPIO	+ BY	+ EJECUTOR

NOTA: Recuerda que en inglés el participio de los verbos regulares es la terminación -ED y el de los irregulares debes aprenderlo de memoria. (Libro II, Unidad IV).

Si se menciona el ejecutor de la acción (o sujeto de la voz pasiva), va precedido de BY (por) lo encontramos al final de la frase.

SOS: La voz pasiva generalmente la usa el escritor que quiere variar su estilo. Como muchas veces te encontrarás con esta construcción, debes aprenderla para que puedas comprenderla si les textos en inglés.

En los siguientes casos la voz pasiva es necesaria:

Examples:

a) Cuando desconocemos QUIEN ejecutó la acción.

My watch WAS MADE in Switzerland.

Mi reloj fue hecho en Suiza.

b) Cuando se prefiere NO mencionar al ejecutor.

A bad advice WAS GIVEN to Luis.

Un mal consejo FUE DADO a Luis.

c) Cuando queremos enfatizar en el complemento activo.

Exams ARE GIVEN regularly.

Los exámenes SON APLICADOS regularmente.

d) En situaciones históricas o sociales.

The electric light bulb WAS INVENTED by Edison.

La bombilla (foco) eléctrica FUE INVENTADA por Edison.

More examples:

Lectures ARE HEARD by many students.

Las conferencias SON ESCUCHADAS por muchos alumnos.

Summer IS CALLED the vacation season.

El verano ES LLAMADO la temporada de vacaciones.

America WAS DISCOVERED by Columbus in 1492. América FUE DESCUBIERTA por Colón en 1492.

Leaves ARE BLOWN off the trees by the wind in the fall.

Las hojas SON DERRIBADAS de los árboles por el viento en el otoño.

The ground MUST BE PLOWED and crops WILL BE PLANTED by the farmers.

La tierra DEBE SER ARADA y la siembra SERÁ PLANTADA por los agricultores.

Lakes and ponds WERE FROZEN by the cold weather.

Los lagos y lagunas FUERON CONGELADOS por el clima frío.

The man WAS RUN OVER by the car. El hombre FUE ATROPELLADO (ARROLLADO) por el carro.

Children ARE TAUGHT to skate by their parents. Los niños SON ENSEÑADOS a patinar por sus padres.

The roots of the trees ARE COVERED by the ground. Las raíces de los árboles ESTAN CUBIERTAS por la tierra.

sleighs WERE USED for transportation in the snow. Los trineos ERAN USADOS como transporte en la nieve.

4.1.1. TRANSLATE. (Check the examples).

Example: America was discovered by Columbus in 1492. America fue descubierta por Colón en 1492.

1. Lectures are heard by many students.

2. Summer is called the vacation season.

3. The electric light bulb was invented by Edison.

4. Leaves are blown off the trees by the wind in the fall.

5. The ground must be plowed and crops will be planted by the farmers.

6. Lakes and ponds were frozen by the cold weather.

7. The man was run over by the car.

8. Children are taught to skate by their parents.

9. The roots of the trees are covered by the ground.

10. Sleighs were used for transportation in the snow.

4.1.2. WRITE THE PASSIVE FORM IN PRESENT TENSE.

Example: They are known to know (to know)

1. Mickey Mouse _____ (to love)
 2. Students _____ (to teach)
 3. Nice songs _____ (to sing)
 4. Different information _____ (to give)
 5. Dogs _____ (to train)
 6. New books _____ (to write)
 7. An exercise _____ (to do)
 8. Books _____ (to read)
 9. Disco music _____ (to dance)
 10. Information _____ (to give)

4.1.3. WRITE THE PASSIVE FORM IN PAST TENSE.

Example: They were understood (to understand)

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Einstein | (to follow) |
| 2. | Commands | (to write) |
| 3. | Music | (to play) |
| 4. | They | (to run over) |
| 5. | Mickey Mouse | (to create) |
| 6. | Trees and flowers | (to cover) |
| 7. | Films | (to produce) |
| 8. | Education | (to give) |
| 9. | Miss Universe contest | (to see) |

1. Schools _____ (to attend)

1.4. WRITE THE PASSIVE VOICE OF THE VERB IN PARENTHESIS

example: These books were written fueron escritos by E. A. Poe (to write).

- Mickey Mouse _____ by Donald Duck (to follow)
fue seguido

The characters _____ by Walt Disney (to create)
fueron creados

The 1981 Miss Universo contest _____ by a girl from Venezuela (to win)
fue ganado

"Romeo and Juliet" _____ by Shakespeare. (to write)
fue escrita

Our grades _____ at the end of the semester. (to average)
fueron promediados

The Unit _____ by the teachers. (to teach).
fue enseñada

Exams _____ by two teachers. (to supervise).
son supervisados

"The Moonlight Sonata" _____ by Beethoven. (to compose)
fue compuesta

More examples _____ to these. (to add).
deben ser agregados

Readings _____ by the students (to translate).
son traducidas

1.5. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Example: Great advances WERE MADE in the 19th century. Grandes progresos fueron hechos en siglo 19.

The Mona Lisa WAS PAINTED by Da Vinci.

The furniture IS MADE in Germany.

3. The newspaper IS WRITTEN in English.
4. Winter IS CALLED the Christmas season.
5. Pluto WAS INVENTED to do stupid things.
6. Pinocchio WAS CREATED by a toy maker
7. His education WAS INTERRUPTED by World War II.
8. Mary WAS TAKEN to the hospital.
9. She WAS RUN OVER by a motorcycle.
10. Telegraph WAS INVENTED by Morse.

4.2. FRASES CON IT

OBJETIVO: El alumno traducirá frases con sujeto IT.

En español muchas veces se omite el sujeto de la frase, ya sea porque se sobre entiende como en: Trabajamos en una oficina. (NOSOTROS es el sujeto que se encuentra tácito), o bien, se omite porque no hay sujeto que se pueda usar. (frases impersonales).

En inglés NUNCA se omite un sujeto y para las frases impersonales se usa IT.

a) Con expresiones de TIEMPO:

1. IT is ten o'clock.
Son las diez en punto.
2. What time is IT?
Qué hora es _____?

b) Con CLIMA:

1. IT is cold today.
Hoy hace frío.
2. Is IT raining?
Está lloviendo?

c) Con DISTANCIAS.

1. How far is IT to Laredo?
Qué tan lejos está Laredo?
2. It is 260 kms. to Laredo.
Son 260 Kms. a Laredo.

d) Para IDENTIFICAR cuando alguien llama a la puerta o por teléfono.

1. Someone is knocking at the door. Who is IT?
Alguien llama a la puerta. ¿Quién es?.

There was a telephone call for you yesterday. Who was IT? IT was Paul.
Hubo una llamada telefónica para ti ayer. ¿Quién era? Era Paul.

Cuando en español se usa la construcción refleja o semirefleja con SE. En estos casos en inglés se usa el sujeto IT y la construcción de la voz pasiva (IS, WAS + PARTICIPIO).

Presente	IT IS SE	+ PARTICIPIO + VERBO EN PRESENTE
Pasado	IT WAS SE	+ PARTICIPIO + VERBO EN PASADO

amples.

IT IS SAID that prices will remain the same. SE DICE QUE los precios permanecerán iguales.

IT WAS STATED that López Portillo will visit our city. SE AFIRMO que López Portillo visitará nuestra ciudad.

IT IS KNOWN that classes will end soon. SE SABE que las clases terminarán pronto.

IT IS ASKED whether cancer is curable or not. SE PREGUNTA si el cáncer es curable o no.

IT WAS DECIDED to eliminate the final exam. SE DECIDIÓ eliminar el examen final.

2.1. WRITE THE PASSIVE VOICE WITH IT IN ENGLISH.

amples: Se ve (to see) It is seen.

Se vió (to see) It was seen.

Se dice: (TO SAY)

Se dijo. (TO SAY)

Se pregunta. (TO ASK)

Se preguntó (TO ASK)

Se afirma (TO STATE)

Se afirmó (TO STATE)

Se sabe. (TO KNOW)

8. Se supo (TO KNOW) _____
9. Se abre (TO OPEN) _____
10. Se abrió (TO OPEN) _____
11. Se cree (TO BELIEVE) _____
12. Se creyó (TO BELIEVE) _____
13. Se piensa (TO THINK) _____
14. Se pensó (TO THINK) _____
15. Se supone (TO SUPPOSE) _____
16. Se entiende (TO UNDERSTAND) _____
17. Se entendió (TO UNDERSTAND) _____
18. Se vende (TO SELL) _____
19. Se vendió (TO SELL) _____
20. Se escribe (TO WRITE) _____

4.2.2. TRANSLATE TO SPANISH.

Example: It was seen on t.v. Fue visto en t.v.

1. It is impossible to stay here. _____
2. It is cold in Canada in September. _____
3. It is hot today. _____
4. It snowed last winter. _____
5. It was asked whether you will go or not. _____
6. It is expected a great earthquake in California. _____
7. It is believed that there is life in other planets. _____
8. It was believed that the earth was flat. _____
9. It is thought that tomorrow will rain. _____
10. It was said that students must bring the identification card. _____

4.3. VOCABULARY.

again	= otra vez	lighting	= encendiendo
although	= aunque	meanings	= significados
away	= lejos	notches	= ranuras, marcas
beacon fires	= fogatas	on-off button	= botón de encendido
before hand	= de antemano	pain	= dolor
blanket	= cobija	plug	= conectar
business	= negocio	printing	= imprimir
by himself	= por sí mismo	puff	= volutas
by means	= por medio	radio broadcasting	= transmisión de radio
command	= orden	rage	= coraje, furia
contest	= concurso	receiver	= receptor
dial	= marcar	relaying	= delegar
dialing tone	= tono de marcar	replace	= volver a colocar
earliest	= los primeros	runners	= correderos
earth	= tierra	scheme	= esquema
earth quake	= terremoto	signalling	= señalamiento
end	= final	smoky fire	= humareda
fear	= miedo	speed	= velocidad
flashing lights	= luces intermitentes	stick	= vara
flat	= plana	string	= cordón
grades	= calificaciones	thing	= cosa
happens	= sucede	through	= a través
hyman beings	= seres humanos	thoughts	= pensamientos
hungry	= hambre	tower	= torre
identification card	= credencial	winter	= invierno
joy	= alegría	wireless	= inalámbrico
knots	= nudos	wires	= alambres
laid	= yacer	withdrawn	= quitar, retirar
letter writing	= escribir cartas	word of mouth	= comunicación oral