

INGLES
INGLES
INGLES
INGLES

R
R
R
R

A.O'WARD

DONADO POR LA DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESCUELAS
PREPARATORIAS.

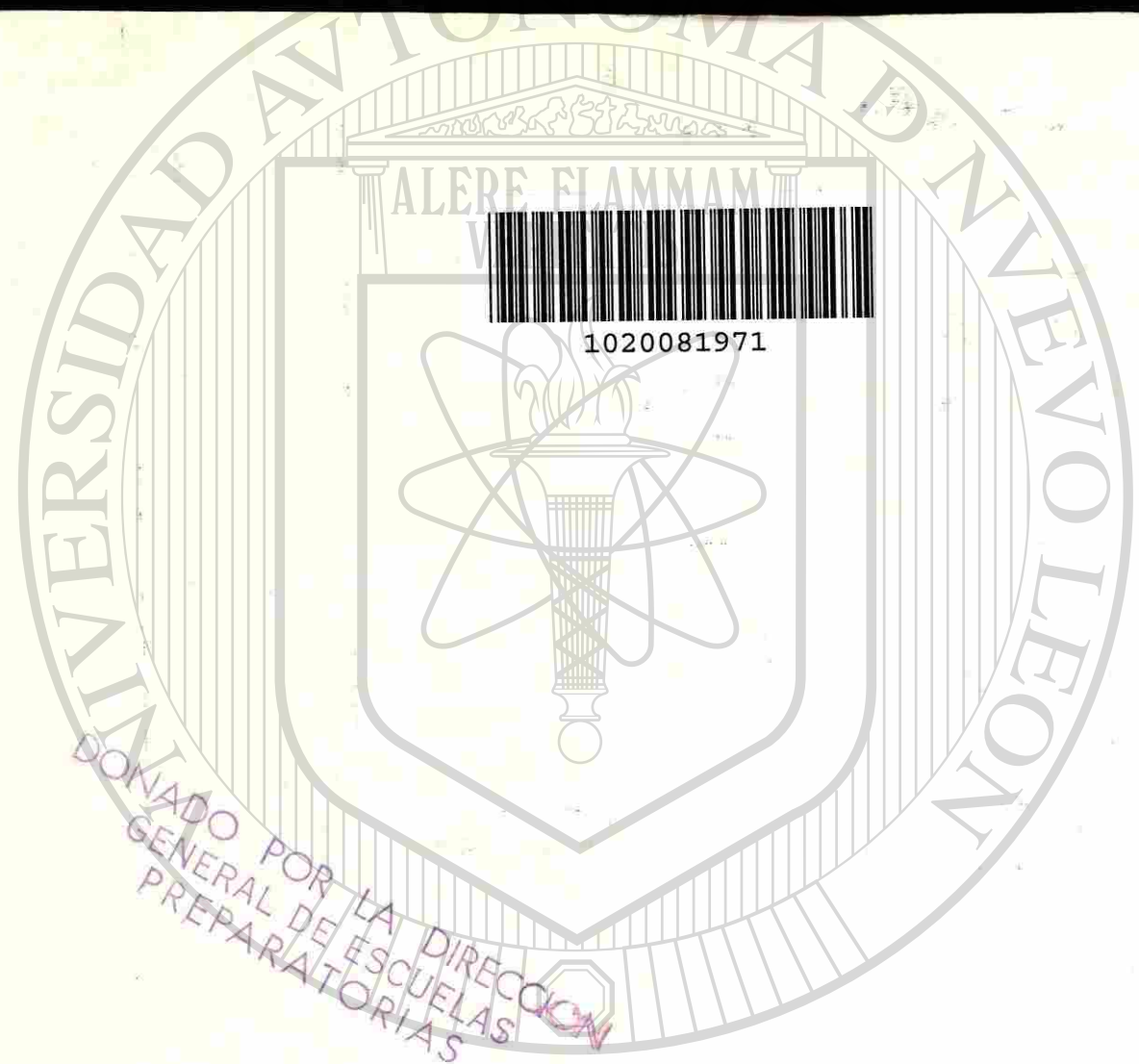
2^a edición

PE 11

09

1981





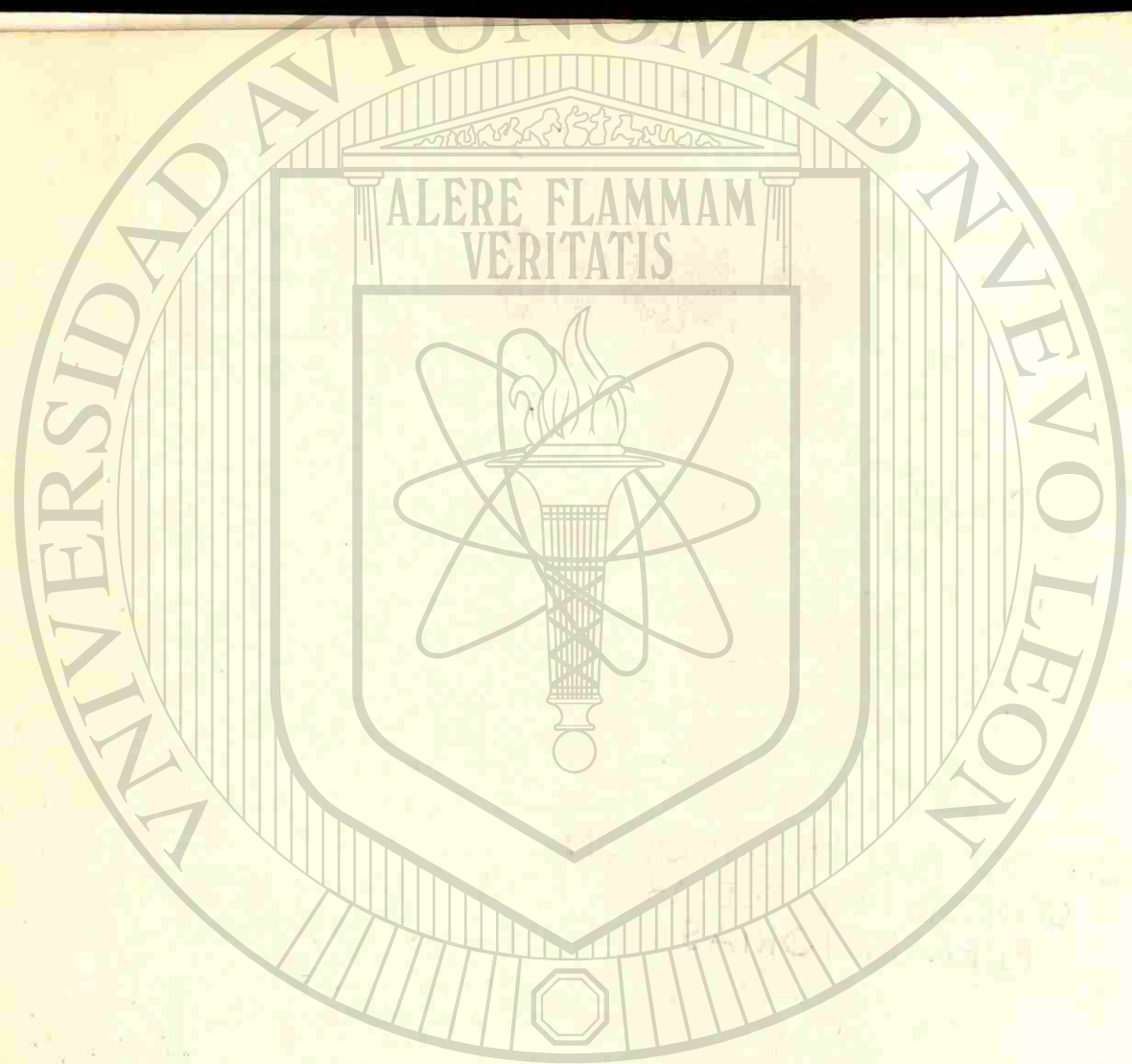
JUANIL

DONADO POR LA DIRECCION
GENERAL DE ESCUELAS
PREPARATORIAS

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

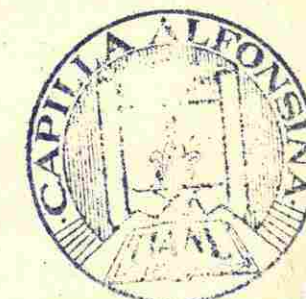


INGLES II
SEGUNDA EDICION

CONCEPTOS GRAMATICALES BASICOS PARA LA COMPRESION DE LECTURAS.

AUTORA: LIC. AIDA O'WARD R.
REVISION: PROFRA. LILIANA GUTIERREZ

MONTERREY, N.L., 1981.



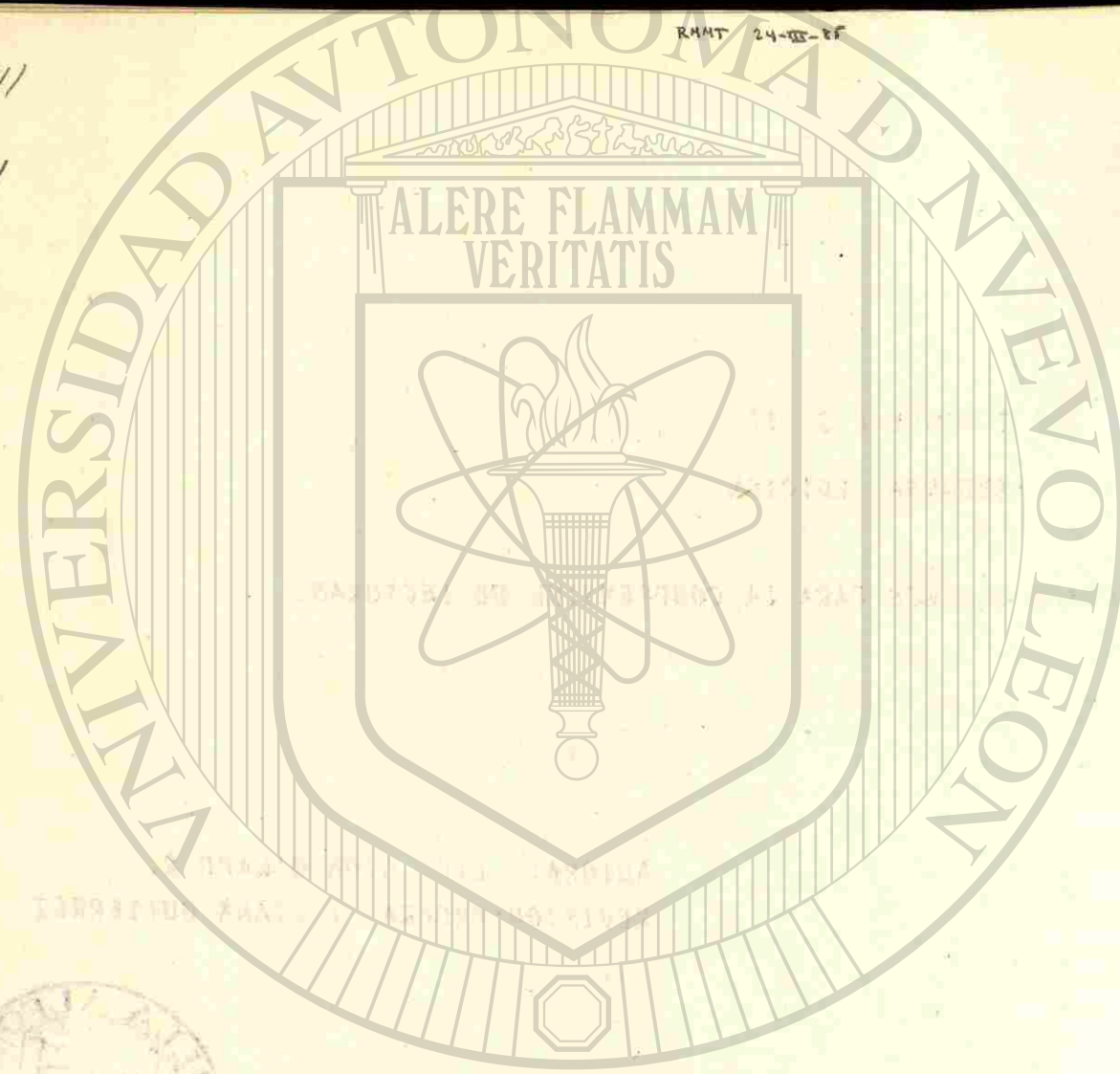
FONDO UNIVERSITARIO

® 84741

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

PE IIII
09
1981



RMT 24-III-81

JUAN

I AM
OPENING WINDOWS
TO SEE OUT,
OPENING DOORS
TO GO OUT,
OPENING BOOKS
TO FIND OUT.

"ESTOY
ABRIENDO VENTANAS
PARA VER AFUERA,
ABRIENDO PUERTAS
PARA SALIR,
ABRIENDO LIBROS
PARA DESCUBRIR."

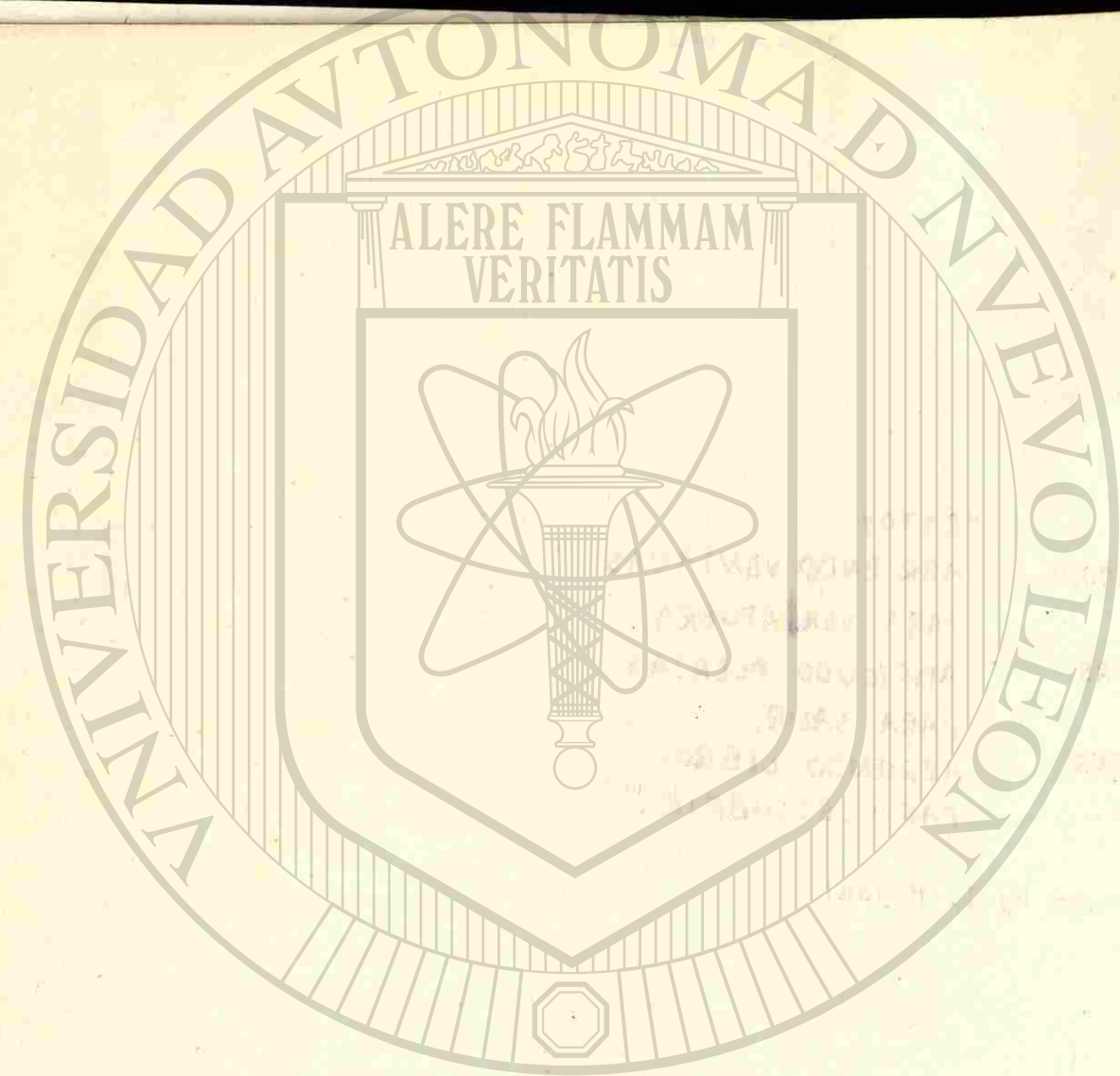
(Poem by I. Hogan)

A JULIE, MAXI,
ALEX Y KATIA
Generadores de
nuevas metas.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

P R E S E N T A C I O N

La Dirección General de Escuelas Preparatorias, une sus esfuerzos a la de todos aquellos - maestros que han y siguen contribuyendo a la superación académica de la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León y presenta a ustedes sus ediciones para 1981.

La tarea educativa es la más alta responsabilidad de todas aquellas que como nosotros formamos parte integral del desarrollo educativo de la Universidad.

Para llevar a cabo el objetivo primordial de las escuelas preparatorias, que es la de dar una formación integral al adolescente en sus aspectos científico, estético y físico, este libro de Inglés II, revisado y modificado facilita al estudiante adquirir mejor los conocimientos, esto nos satisface y reconocemos el gran esfuerzo que la autora hace porque además de estar diariamente en las aulas se entrega con entusiasmo a la práctica intelectual y pedagógica como es la de redactar un libro, que sirve como principal auxiliar didáctico a los estudiantes de la educación media superior no solamente en la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, sino en el país.

Para estos maestros un reconocimiento y para los estudiantes un estímulo, para que el día de mañana sean excelentes profesionistas o técnicos que son los que dirigirán las transformaciones productivas, económicas y sociales que el país requiere.

LIC. ELVA VILLARREAL VILLARREAL
DIRECTORA GENERAL DE LAS
ESCUELAS PREPARATORIAS



P R E F A C I O

Este libro está dedicado a todos los alumnos de Preparatoria cuya meta es aumentar sus conocimientos del inglés como segundo idioma, para poder tener a su alcance una mayor información bibliográfica; así como también a los profesores cuyo objetivo en la enseñanza del inglés sea la comprensión de lecturas.

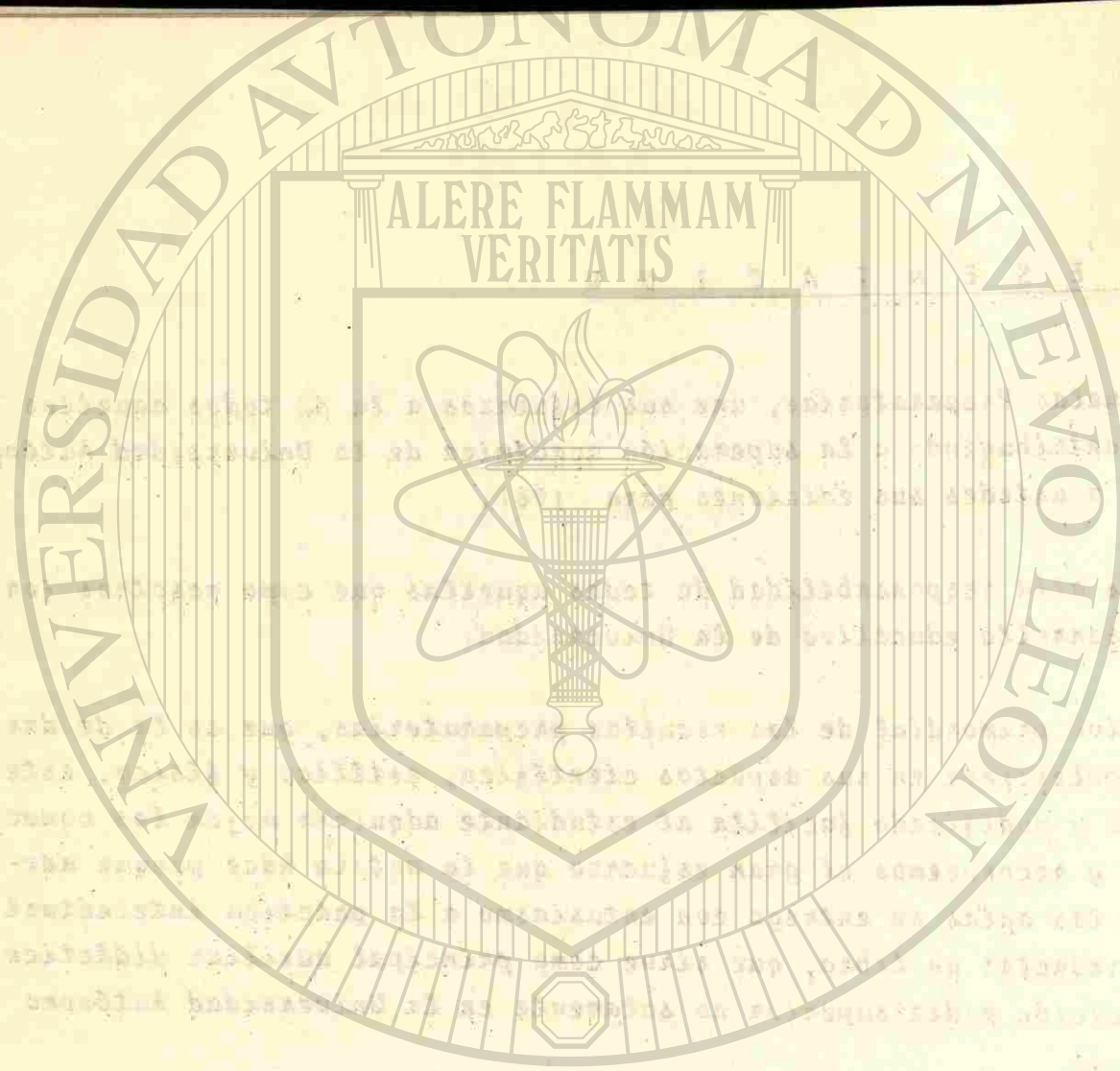
Sabemos que todo alumno universitario a nivel de facultad, tiene que consultar libros escritos en inglés; por lo tanto, el primer libro como el presente, contienen estructuras gramaticales enfocadas a la comprensión de textos en dicho idioma. Los temas están dirigidos a un nivel cognoscitivo propio para el alumno de bachillerato y sin intentar en ningún momento fomentar la habilidad del inglés hablado.

Esperamos que nuestro enfoque sirva a aquellas personas que están conscientes de la necesidad de aprender a leer en inglés formal, técnico y científico, para obtener más amplia información en las distintas disciplinas universitarias.

Creemos que todo libro es sólo un instrumento de trabajo y son necesarios esfuerzo y disciplina por parte del alumno y orientación por parte del maestro, para que el objetivo general pueda ser logrado. Esperamos que poniendo ambos la parte que nos corresponde podamos alcanzar nuestra meta. El presente texto puede usarse en la enseñanza tradicional o bajo el sistema de enseñanza individualizada.

La presente edición ha sido revisada, aumentada en lo que se refiere a las prácticas y simplificada a nivel temático, debido a las observaciones de maestros de diversas preparatorias quienes preocupados por su quehacer educativo nos han proporcionado valiosas observaciones. Hacemos patente nuestro agradecimiento a los mencionados profesores así como a la Lic. Elva Villarreal Villarreal, Directora General de las Escuelas Preparatorias de la U. A. N. L., por su apoyo para la realización del presente instrumento didáctico.

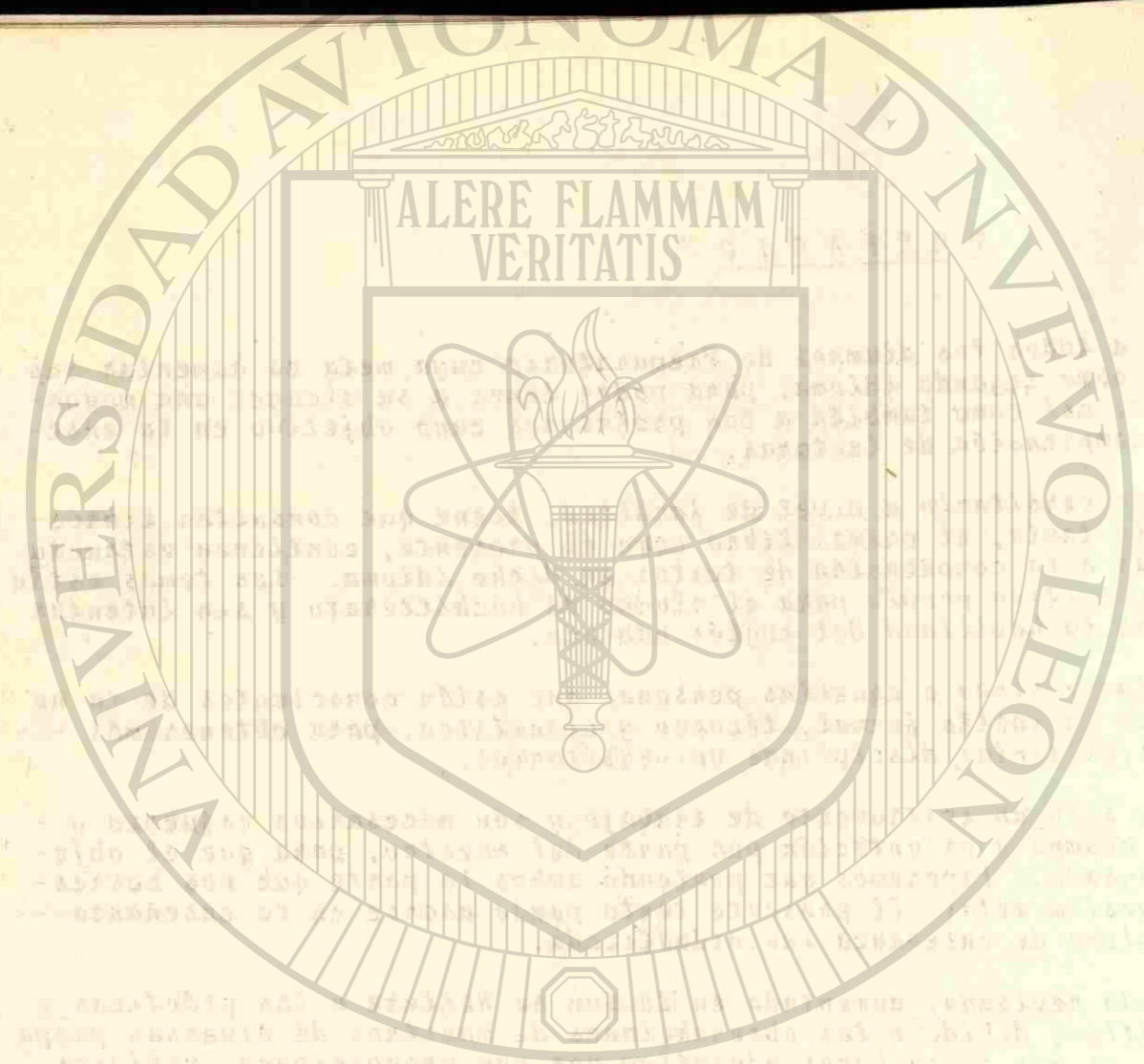
A. O'WARD.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

ELVA VILLARREAL VILLARREAL
DIRECTORA GENERAL DE LAS
ESCUELAS PREPARATORIAS

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



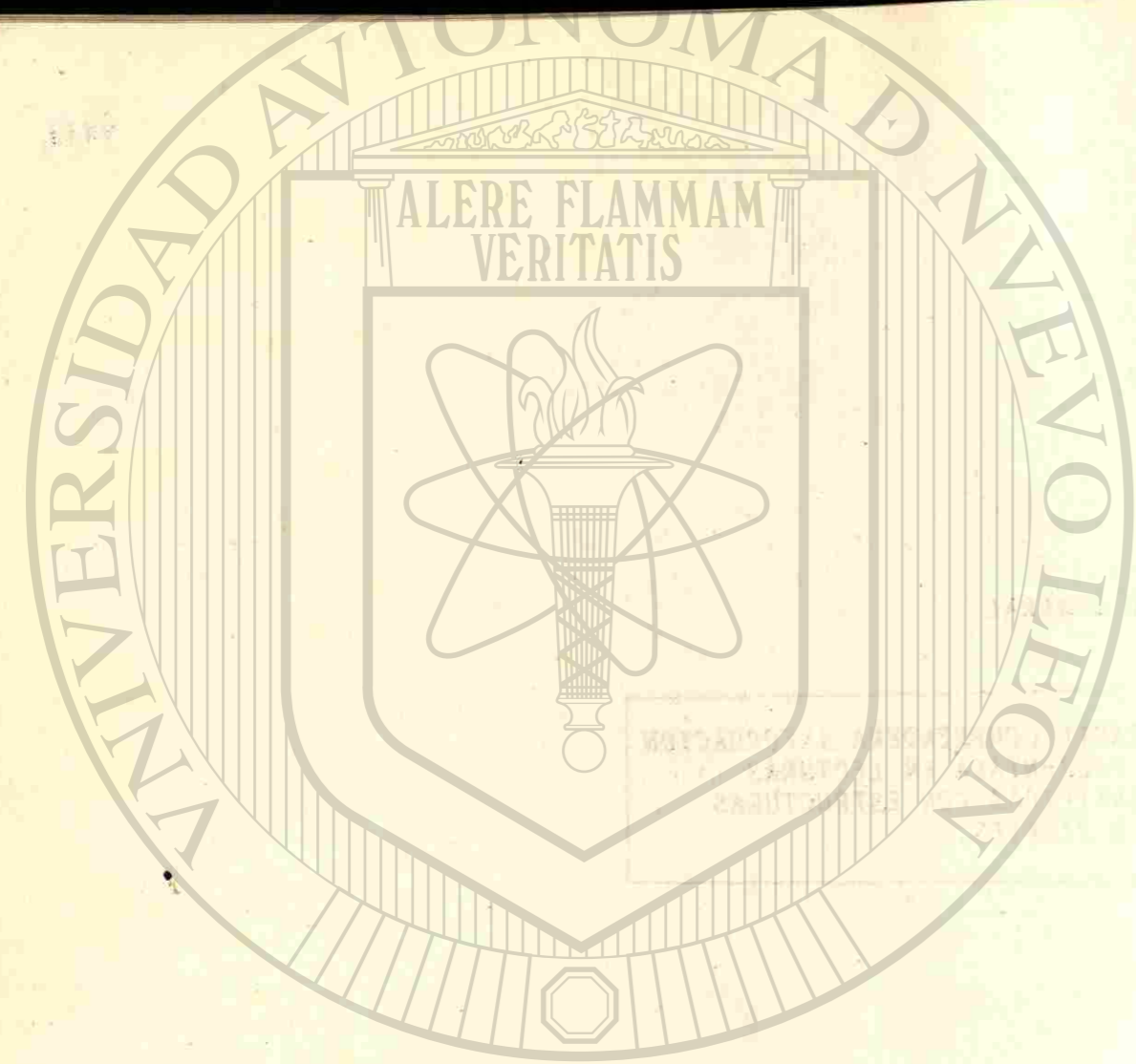
OBJETIVO GENERAL

EL PARTICIPANTE COMPRENDERÁ INFORMACION EN INGLES, PRESENTADA EN LECTURAS TECNICO-CIENTIFICAS CON ESTRUCTURAS GRAMATICALES SIMPLES.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



UNIDAD I:

PASADO IRREGULAR Y PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO

TEMAS:

- I. PASADO DE TO BE.
- II. FORMAS IMPERSONALES DE "HABER".
- III. PASADO PROGRESIVO.
- IV. PASADO IRREGULAR.
- V. PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO.
- VI. PARENTESCO.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

1.1. PASADO DEL VERBO TO BE.

OBJETIVO: El alumno conocerá y traducirá las dos formas del pasado de TO BE.

Recuerda que ya has aprendido a conjugar el verbo TO BE = SER, ESTAR, en presente; ahora aprenderás cómo se conjuga en pasado.

PRESENT TENSE (PRESENTE):	PAST TENSE (PASADO):
I AM (SOY, ESTOY) HE } IS WE } ARE SHE } YOU } IT } THEY }	I WAS (ERA, ESTABA, FUI, FUE.) HE } WERE (ERAMOS, ESTABAMOS, FUIMOS, FUERON) SHE } IT } WE } YOU } THEY }

En el tiempo presente se usan tres formas: AM, IS, ARE, mientras que en el tiempo pasado se reduce a dos: WAS/WERE.

PRESENTE	PASADO
AM, IS	WAS
ARE	WERE

A. Significado.

En español tenemos dos verbos: SER, ESTAR que equivalen al verbo TO BE en inglés, la traducción la da el contexto de la frase u oración.

SINGULAR:	PLURAL:
I WAS = Yo era, estaba, fui.	WE WERE = Nosotros éramos, estábamos, fuimos.
HE WAS = El era, estaba, fue.	* YOU WERE = Ud. Tú era-s, estaba, s, fue, fuiste.
SHE WAS = Ella era, estaba, fue.	Ustedes eran, estaban, fueron.
IT WAS = Era, estaba, fue.	THEY WERE = Ellos eran, estaban, fueron.

*Recuerda que YOU equivale a singular (TU, UD.) y a plural (USTEDES),

Examples. (Ejemplos) :

I WAS in class. Peter WAS a good boy. Susan WAS in the hospital.
 Yo ESTABA en clase. Peter ERA un buen muchacho. Susana ESTABA en el hospital.
 Elsa WAS a student. Gloria WAS here an hour ago. Einstein WAS a bad student.
 Elsa ERA una estudiante. Gloria ESTABA aquí hace una hora. Einstein FUE un mal alumno.

PRACTICAS

1.1.1. WRITE THE SPANISH WORDS FOR THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF TO BE. (Escribe los significados en español de las siguientes formas del verbo TO BE ser o estar)

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|---------|--|
| 1. AM | yo | 300 | 4. WAS | |
| 2. IS | es | | 5. WERE | |
| 3. ARE | son | | | |

1.1.2. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo "TO BE" en tiempo pasado).

- | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------|------|
| 1. I | was | 5. IT | was |
| 2. YOU | was | 6. WE | were |
| 3. HE | was | 7. YOU | were |
| 4. SHE | was | 8. THEY | were |

1.1.3. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (Traduce las siguientes oraciones)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mary WAS | Mary fue | 6. He WAS | él fue |
| 2. They WERE | ellos fueron | 7. We WERE | ellos fueron |
| 3. The students WERE | los estudiantes eran | 8. It WAS | era |
| 4. I WAS | yo fui | 9. Tom WAS | Tom estaba |
| 5. You WERE | estabas | 10. The car WAS | el coche estaba |

1.1.4. WRITE THE FORMS OF TO BE. (Escribe las formas de TO BE, observa las expresiones de tiempo) :

- There was a boy in class yesterday.
- There was sugar in the bowl everyday.
- We was in the park last Sunday.
 we were in the park last Sunday.
plural



- 4. Yesterday, she was in the hospital.
- 5. Every night, I was at home.
- 6. He was a student last year.
- 7. There are many flowers in the garden yesterday.
- 8. Now, there is a flower in the garden.
- 9. Susan was here an hour ago.
- 10. You was in class last night.
- 11. I am a student at the University now.
- 12. He was a student at the University in 1968.
- 13. Alfred is a doctor now.
- 14. They were students in 1960.
- 15. Armstrong was an astronaut in 1969.
- 16. Many people were in class last night.
- 17. We were happy last weekend.
- 18. You are in class now.
- 19. Peter was a young boy in 1950.
- 20. Somoza was a dictator in Nicaragua (era)

1.2. FORMAS IMPERSONALES DE HABER.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el significado y aplicación de: "THERE IS y THERE ARE"

PRESENTE:		PASADO:	
SINGULAR:	THERE IS HAY	THERE WAS	HABIA HUBO
PLURAL:	THERE ARE	THERE WERE	

Observa las formas impersonales del verbo HABER:

Examples. (Ejemplos):

THERE WERE creatures more terrible than sharks. = HABIA creaturas más terribles que los tiburones.
 THERE WAS a girl called Little Red Ridding Hood. = HABIA una niña llamada Caperucita Roja.

Recuerda que THERE IS y THERE WAS se usan antes de SINGULAR. THERE ARE y THERE WERE antes de PLURAL.

PRACTICAS.

1.2.1. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

- 1. There is _____
- 2. There was _____
- 3. There are _____
- 4. There were _____

1.2.2. TRANSLATE (Traduce)

- 1. There is silence _____
- 2. There are radios. _____
- 3. There was a paper. _____
- 4. There was water. _____
- 5. There were men. _____
- 6. There was information. _____
- 7. There are classes. _____
- 8. There were students. _____
- 9. There were engineers. _____
- 10. There was justice. _____
- 11. There is a problem. _____
- 12. There was a solution. _____
- 13. There was comprehension. _____
- 14. There were friends. _____
- 15. There were guarantees. _____
- 16. There is a legend. _____
- 17. There was love. _____
- 18. There were many women. _____
- 19. There was discretion. _____
- 20. There were good restaurants. _____

1.2.3. WRITE THERE IS, THERE ARE, THERE WAS or THERE WERE. (Escribe las formas de HABER):

- 1. _____ a child in the park. (HAY)
- 2. _____ twenty boys in class. (HAY)



- 3. _____ many difficult questions. (HABIA)
- 4. _____ coffee in the cup. (HABIA)
- 5. _____ two dogs in the house. (HABIA)
- 6. _____ interesting people. (HABIA)
- 7. _____ many dangerous animals. (HAY)
- 8. _____ a man swimming. (HABIA)
- 9. _____ hundreds of sharks. (HAY)
- 10. _____ vegetables and food matter. (HABIA)

1.3. PASADO PROGRESIVO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el pasado progresivo en inglés.

A. Estructura.

El pasado progresivo se usa para expresar una acción que sucedió en el pasado; da idea de continuidad. El pasado progresivo se construye con las formas de TO BE en pasado y un verbo en gerundio.

Observa:

INGLES:	ESPAÑOL:	EJEMPLOS:
TO BE + GERUNDIO	ESTAR + GERUNDIO	
WAS WERE + VERBO + ING	*ESTABA ESTABAS + VERBO + ANDO ESTABAMOS + VERBO + ENDO ESTABAN	He <u>was</u> reading. = (El) estaba leyendo. We <u>were</u> writing. = (Nos) estábamos escribiendo I <u>was</u> listening. = (Yo) estuve escuchando.

* Puedes traducirlo: estuve, estuviste, estuvo, etc.
Las expresiones de tiempo que puedes usar son: YESTERDAY o alguna expresión de tiempo que contenga LAST. (pasado).

El pasado progresivo en inglés, tiene una equivalencia uniforme con la construcción en español. Observa que la terminación del inglés -ING (gerundio), corresponde a las terminaciones -ANDO, -ENDO del español.
Examples. (Ejemplos):

Men WERE provoking the sharks.
Los hombres ESTABAN provocANDO a los tiburones.
Carol and Elsa WERE watching T.V.
Carolina y Elsa ESTABAN viendo la televisión.

Ann WAS eating vegetables.
Ana ESTABA comiendo verduras.
Bill WAS swimming in the sea.
Bill ESTABA nadANDO en el mar.

NOTA: El pasado progresivo en español se construye con el auxiliar ESTAR + GERUNDIO. Puedes traducirlo - como aparece en el cuadro anterior y los ejemplos, o bien usando la forma: ESTUVE, ESTUVISTE, ESTUVO, ESTUVIMOS, ESTUVIERON antes del gerundio.

PRACTICAS.

1.3.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PAST PROGRESSIVE. (Conjuga los siguientes verbos en pasado progresivo):

- 1. To play (jugar). I was playing _____ (ESTABA JUGANDO).
- 2. To dream (soñar). He _____ (ESTUVO SONANDO).
- 3. To speak (hablar). Rosa _____ (ESTUVO HABLANDO).
- 4. To eat. We _____ (ESTABAMOS COMIENDO).
- 5. To repeat. They _____ (ESTUVIERON REPITIENDO).
- 6. To ask. You _____ (ESTABAS PREGUNTANDO).

1.3.2. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

- 1. I was driving. _____
- 2. He was smiling. _____
- 3. They were drinking. _____
- 4. You were reading. _____
- 5. She was watching. _____
- 6. We were swimming. _____

1.3.3. WRITE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE. (Escribe el pasado progresivo):

1. John _____ a new car. (TO DRIVE).
2. Socorro _____ a beautiful picture. (TO DRAW).
3. The students _____ the balloons (globos). (TO BLOW).
4. Angela _____ with her husband. (TO FIGHT).
5. Sam _____ a new topic yesterday. (TO TEACH).
6. Maxí _____ his new airplane. (TO FLY).
7. Franco _____ the exams. (TO CORRECT).
8. Sharks _____ the swimmers. (TO ATTACK).
9. I _____ when you arrived. (TO WIN).
10. The children _____ the doorbell. (TO RING).
11. You _____ disco with your friends. (TO DANCE).
12. We _____ to play chess. (TO LEARN).
13. Vicky and Anna _____ new dresses. (TO CHOOSE).
14. Tony _____ a motorcycle. (TO DRIVE).
15. Iran and Irak _____ for the Strait of Hormuz. (TO FIGHT).

1.3.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. Sharks were provoking horror in men. _____
2. Terrible creatures were living in the seas. _____
3. John was smiling with a wicked smile. _____
4. Its skin was covering its body. _____
5. The fish was swimming with its swimming bladders. _____
6. He was using his brain to solve the problem. _____

7. I was playing chess with Jim. _____
8. He was writing a novel last week. _____
9. Yesterday, she was repeating his name. _____
10. We were eating vegetables and fruit. _____

1.4. PASADO DE VERBOS IRREGULARES.

OBJETIVO: El alumno memorizará las formas del pasado de los verbos irregulares y sabrá su significado.

A. Formas verbales:

En inglés los verbos se clasifican en dos grandes grupos para expresar la acción en pasado (o en participio). Así tenemos verbos regulares e irregulares.

Los verbos que pertenecen al grupo de verbos regulares, como debes recordarlo, solamente se les agrega la terminación -ED y se transforman en PASADO. (UNIDAD CUATRO).

EJEMPLOS DE - - VERBOS REGULARES	INFINITIVO:	PASADO:
	TO WALK (CAMINAR)	WALKED (CAMINE-O, ETC.)
	TO PLAY (JUGAR)	PLAYED (JUGUE-O, ETC.)

Los verbos irregulares presentan diferentes características ya que sus terminaciones - - varían. Debes aprender de memoria las formas del pasado de estos verbos que incluimos - - pues son algunos de los más usuales. Observa el infinitivo, memoriza la forma del pasado y aprende su significado.

INFINITIVO:	=	ESPAÑOL:	PASADO:	=	ESPAÑOL:*
TO BECOME	=	LLEGAR A SER	BECAME	=	llegó a ser
TO BEGIN	=	EMPEZAR, COMENZAR	BEGAN	=	empezó
TO BLOW	=	SOPLAR	BLEW	=	sopló
TO BUILD	=	CONSTRUIR	BUILT	=	construyó

TO CHOOSE = ESCOGER
 TO COME = VENIR
 TO COST = COSTAR
 TO DRAW = DIBUJAR
 TO DRINK = BEBER
 TO DRIVE = MANEJAR
 TO FALL = CAER
 TO FIGHT = PELEAR
 TO FIND = ENCONTRAR
 TO FLY = VOLAR
 TO FORGET = OLVIDAR
 TO FORGIVE = PERDONAR
 TO GET = OBTENER, RECIBIR, ETC.
 TO GIVE = DAR
 TO GROW = CRECER
 TO HANG = COLGAR
 TO HAVE = TENER, HABER
 TO HOLD = SOSTENER, DETENER
 TO KNOW = SABER, CONOCER
 TO MAKE = HACER
 TO MEET = ENCONTRAR, CONOCER
 TO RIDE = MONTAR
 TO READ = LEER
 TO RING = TIMBRAR
 TO RUN = CORRER
 TO SEE = VER
 TO SEND = ENVIAR
 TO SING = CANTAR
 TO SIT = SENTARSE

CHOSE = escogió
 CAME = vino
 COST = costó
 DREW = dibujó
 DRANK = bebió
 DROVE = manejó
 FELL = cayó
 FOUGHT = peleó
 FOUND = encontró
 FLEW = voló
 FORGOT = olvidó
 FORGAVE = perdonó
 GOT = obtuvo
 GAVE = dió
 GREW = creció
 HUNG = colgó
 HAD = tuvo, hubo
 HELD = sostuvo
 KNEW = supo
 MADE = hizo
 MET = conoció
 RODE = montó
 READ = leyó
 RANG = timbró
 RAN = corrió
 SAW = vió
 SENT = envió
 SANG = cantó
 SAT = se sentó

TO SPEND = GASTAR SPENT = gastó
 TO STEAL = ROBAR STOLE = robó
 TO SWIM = NADAR SWAM = nadó
 TO TEACH = ENSEÑAR TAUGHT = enseñó
 TO UNDERSTAND = ENTENDER UNDERSTOOD = entendió
 TO WEAR = USAR WORE = usó
 TO WIN = GANAR WON = ganó
 TO WRITE = ESCRIBIR WROTE = escribió

*NOTA: La traducción del pasado aparece en tercera persona pero equivale a TODAS.

B. Conjugación.

Para conjugar un verbo en tiempo pasado, debes recordar la forma verbal del pasado y la puedes aplicar a cualquier sujeto.

Observa:

PAST TENSE		TIEMPO PASADO	
VERBO REGULAR: FOLLOW-SEGUIR		VERBO IRREGULAR: SPEAK=SPOKE = HABLAR	
(Seguí) I		(Hablé) I	
(Seguiste) YOU		(Hablaste) YOU	
(Siguió) HE		(Habló) HE	
(Siguió) SHE	FOLLOWED*	(Habló) SHE	SPOKE*
(Siguió) IT		(Habló) IT	
(Seguimos) WE		(Hablamos) WE	
(Siguieron) THEY		(Hablaron) THEY	

*Seguí, Seguías, Seguía Etc.

*Hablabá, Hablabas, Hablabá etc.

Examples. (Ejemplos):
 The students DREW the Saddle Mountain.
 Maria GAVE Daniel a present.
 I UNDERSTOOD the lesson perfectly.

= Los alumnos DIBUJARON El Cerro de la Silla.
 = María le DIO a Daniel un regalo.
 = (Yo) ENTENDI la lección perfectamente.

EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO PARA FRASES CUYO VERBO ESTA EN PASADO.

LAST + EXPRESION DE TIEMPO:	LA EXPRESION "AGO" DESPUES DE UNA PALABRA DE TIEMPO:
LAST YEAR = año pasado	TWO DAYS AGO = Hace dos días.
LAST WEEK = semana pasada	TEN YEARS AGO = Hace diez años.
LAST NIGHT = anoche	A WEEK AGO = Hace una semana.
YESTERDAY = AYER	

PRACTICAS.

1.4.1. WRITE THE PAST TENSE IN ENGLISH AND TRANSLATE TO SPANISH THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Escribe el pasado los siguientes verbos y su traducción):

INFINITIVO:	PASADO:	TRADUCCION:
1. To begin		
2. To blow		
3. To choose		
4. To come		
5. To draw		
6. To drink		
7. To drive		
8. To fall		
9. To forget		
10. To get		
11. To forgive		
12. To give		
13. To grow		
14. To hang		
15. To hold		
16. To know		

- 17. To ring
- 18. To understand
- 19. To run
- 20. To see
- 21. To sing
- 22. To sit
- 23. To swim
- 24. To win
- 25. To fight
- 26. To find
- 27. To fly
- 28. To meet
- 29. To read
- 30. To send
- 31. To steal
- 32. To spend
- 33. To teach
- 34. To wear
- 35. To write
- 36. To build
- 37. To cost
- 38. To make

1.4.2. WRITE THE PAST FORM. (Escribe la forma del pasado simple):

- 1. We _____ a steak last night. (TO EAT).
- 2. Susan _____ to the congressmen. (TO SPEAK).
- 3. The thief _____ a lot of money. (TO STEAL).
- 4. Liz Taylor _____ a mink coat. (TO WEAR).



5. The new car _____ ten thousand dollars. (TO COST).
6. Carmen _____ all her salary. (TO SPEND).
7. Miss Stacy _____ a new home. (TO BUILD).
8. Yesterday, we _____ many visitors. (TO HAVE).
9. I _____ a delicious cake. (TO MAKE).
10. He _____ a letter last week. (TO SEND).
11. You _____ your sister. (TO FORGIVE).
12. They _____ a good film yesterday. (TO SEE).
13. Last night, she _____ to her mother. (TO WRITE).
14. He _____ a teacher after three years. (TO BECOME).
15. The wind _____ through the trees. (TO BLOW).
16. You _____ him last week. (TO MEET).
17. I _____ fruits and vegetables. (TO GROW).
18. My friends _____ modern songs. (TO SING).
19. Rocky _____ against Ali. (TO FIGHT).
20. Martha _____ the exercise. (TO UNDERSTAND).

1.4.3. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO WEAR IN PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo TO WEAR = USAR en pasado).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. I _____ | 4. She _____ | 7. They _____ |
| 2. You _____ | 5. It _____ | |
| 3. He _____ | 6. We _____ | |

1.4.4. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO FORGIVE IN PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo TO FORGIVE = PERDONAR en pasado).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. I _____ | 4. She _____ | 7. They _____ |
| 2. You _____ | 5. It _____ | |
| 3. He _____ | 6. We _____ | |

1.4.5. CONJUGATE THE VERB TO TEACH IN PAST TENSE. (Conjuga el verbo TO TEACH = ENSEÑAR en pasado).

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. I _____ | 4. She _____ | 7. They _____ |
| 2. You _____ | 5. It _____ | |
| 3. He _____ | 6. We _____ | |

1.4.6. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. Frank Sinatra sang "Everybody loves Somebody". _____
2. I met Dr. Scott last week. _____
3. He taught the students to smile. _____
4. Ana gave us her telephone number. _____
5. We received many letters. _____
6. Alan became an engineer. _____
7. Hellen forgot to bring the books. _____
8. Finally, they found their toys. _____
9. The baby grew a lot. _____
10. We understood the new words. _____

1.5. PRONOMBRES DE COMPLEMENTO.

OBJETIVO. El alumno conocerá el uso y significado de los pronombres de complemento en inglés.

A. Significado.

Los pronombres personales representan al sujeto de la oración (en inglés siempre van antes del verbo). Los pronombres de complemento reciben la acción del verbo y van siempre DESPUES DEL VERBO, ya sea inmediatamente o no. Los complementos son elementos de la oración que reciben la acción del verbo directa o indirectamente.



PRONOUNS		PRONOUNS	
SUBJECT = SUJETO		OBJECT = COMPLEMENTO:	
I	= yo	ME	= me, a mí
YOU	= tú	YOU	= te, lo, a ti, a Ud.
HE	= él	HIM	= lo, a él, le.
SHE	= ella	HER	= la, a ella, le.
IT	= (no se traduce)	IT	= lo, la.
WE	= nosotros-as	US	= nos, a nosotros-as.
YOU	= ustedes	YOU	= les, a ustedes.
THEY	= ellos-as	THEM	= los, las, les, a ellos-as.

B. Uso.

Los pronombres de complemento en inglés casi siempre van inmediatamente después del verbo, pero algunas veces pueden ir al final de la oración con la partícula TO o FOR. Observa algunos ejemplos:

- Erika saw MARY at the airport. = Erika vió a MARY en el aeropuerto. Alex chose a poem FOR ME. Alex ME escogió un poema.
- Erika saw HER at the airport. = Erika LA vió en el aeropuerto. John sang a song FOR HER. John LE cantó (a ella) una canción.
- Sharks attack MEN. = Los tiburones atacan a los HOMBRES.
- Sharks attack THEM. = Los tiburones LOS atacan.
- I won the FIRST PRIZE. = Yo gané EL PRIMER PREMIO. Ann read the letter TO ME. Ana ME leyó la carta.
- I won IT. = Yo LO gané.

Lo que debes recordar principalmente es el significado de los pronombres para que puedas comprender la idea de las oraciones.

PRACTICAS.

1.5.1. TRANSLATE THE PRONOUNS. (Traduce los pronombres):

- 1. I yo
- 2. She ella
- 3. Me
- 4. Her
- 5. He él
- 6. They
- 7. Him
- 8. Them
- 9. Us
- 10. We
- 11. It
- 12. You

1.5.2. CHANGE NOUNS TO PRONOUNS. (Cambia las palabras subrayadas por pronombres):

- 1. Peter met Dr. Todd yesterday.
- 2. John and I answered the questions.
- 3. He sent Ann a letter.
- 4. Margaret bought a new house.
- 5. We understood the units.
- 6. I received beautiful flowers.
- 7. A shark ate the man.
- 8. He uses his brain.
- 9. Alan works for those men.
- 10. Ana drew the Saddle Mountain.

1.5.3. CHANGE NOUNS TO PRONOUNS. (Cambia lo subrayado por pronombres, usa personales y de complemento):

- 1. Rocky ate six eggs.
- 2. The students understood the word.
- 3. John and I learned the lessons.
- 4. Monterrey is near Laredo.
- 5. Katia talked to Eli.
- 6. Professor González taught the students to smile.
- 7. Elizabeth, Maxi and you ate a stake.
- 8. Lorena gave Veronica a present.
- 9. You and you failed the exam.
- 10. Julie cooked a good dinner for her friends.

1.5.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

- 1. She is writing me a letter.



2. We read a note to her.
3. She asked us where we live.
4. He drove it 100 miles an hour.
5. I chose you.
6. Please, give it to me.
7. He found them.
8. She drew it perfectly.
9. You spoke to him.
10. Please, forgive me.
11. You sent it.
12. They wrote to him.
13. I forgot it.
14. It cost me a fortune.
15. We saw them.
16. Alex flew it.
17. You met him.
18. We had them here.
19. We sat close to you.
20. The children came with me.

1.6. PARENTESCO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno conocerá el significado de las palabras de parentesco en inglés.

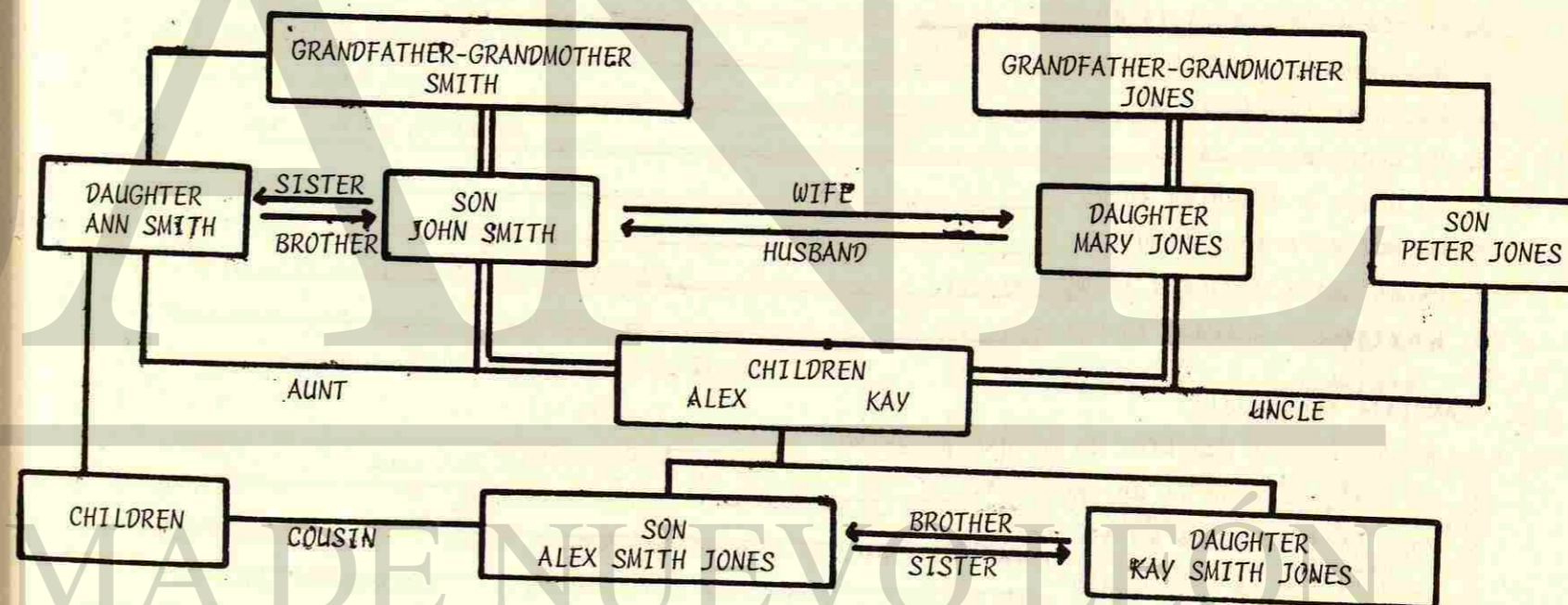
El vocabulario para designar los miembros de una familia te será de gran utilidad. Aprende los siguientes sustantivos:

FATHER = PADRE
 MOTHER = MADRE
 SON = HIJO
 DAUGHTER = HIJA
 HUSBAND = ESPOSO
 WIFE = ESPOSA
 BROTHER = HERMANO
 SISTER = HERMANA
 UNCLE = TIO
 AUNT = TIA
 COUSIN = PRIMO
 NEPHEW = SOBRINO
 NIECE = SOBRINA

GRANDFATHER = ABUELO
 GRANDMOTHER = ABUELA
 GRANDSON = NIETO
 GRANDDAUGHTER = NIETA
 GRANDCHILDREN = NIETOS

FATHER IN LAW * = SUEGRO
 MOTHER IN LAW = SUEGRA
 SON IN LAW = YERNO
 DAUGHTER IN LAW = NUERA
 BROTHER IN LAW = CUNADO
 SISTER IN LAW = CUNADA

* El sustantivo LAW significa LEY. - En estos casos se refiere a un parentesco 'por ley' es decir político.



1.6.1. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Father | 8. Nephew |
| 2. Mother | 9. Niece |
| 3. Son | 10. Cousin |
| 4. Daughter | 11. Grandmother |
| 5. Children | 12. Grandfather |
| 6. Brother | 13. Grandson |
| 7. Sister | 14. Granddaughter |

1.6.2. COMPLETA EN INGLES LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES:

1. My father's brother is my _____
2. My mother's mother is my _____
3. My mother's sister is my _____
4. My mother's brother is my _____
5. My uncle's wife is my _____
6. My uncle's son is my _____
7. My uncle's daughter is my _____
8. My mother's son is my _____
9. My mother's daughter is my _____
10. My sister's husband is my _____

1.6.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. My daughter's daughter is my granddaughter.
2. Sandra's husband is an engineer.
3. Your brother knows my sister.
4. Linda's son is intelligent.
5. Max is Julie's grandson.
6. My sister in law lives in Dallas.
7. Peter is your father in law.

15. Grandchildren
16. Brother in law
17. Sister in law
18. Mother in law
19. Son in law
20. Wife

8. Rosy has many nieces and nephews. _____
9. Consuelo is a wonderful grandmother. _____
10. Rosita is our aunt. _____

1.6.4. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. My brother became an engineer. _____
2. Her daughter forgot the lesson. _____
3. Your cousin wrote the exercise. _____
4. His grandfather drank some coffee. _____
5. Their sister swam for an hour. _____
6. Our brother in law sang very well. _____
7. His uncle ate lunch with us. _____
8. Her father in law knew how to play. _____
9. My nephew came running. _____
10. Their aunt is my teacher. _____

1.7. VOCABULARIO.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Adapting themselves | = adaptándose | 11. Designs | = diseños |
| 2. Assassins | = asesinos | 12. Due to | = debido a |
| 3. Become insane | = se vuelven locos | 13. Evil | = maldad |
| 4. Blood | = sangre | 14. Eyes | = ojos |
| 5. Bowels | = intestinos | 15. Grasp | = morder |
| 6. Brain | = cerebro | 16. Have followed | = han seguido |
| 7. Can wound | = pueden herir | 17. Half moon | = media luna |
| 8. Changing conditions | = condiciones de cambio | 18. Have had | = han tenido |
| 9. Danger | = peligro | 19. Head | = cabeza |
| 10. Defying | = desafiando | 20. Inhabitants | = habitantes |

21. Inside = dentro
 22. In order to float = para flotar
 23. It is known = se sabe
 24. It's skin = su piel
 25. Jaws = quijadas
 26. Kept them terrified = los mantuvo aterrizados
 27. Lonely = solitarios
 28. Long = largo
 29. More = más
 30. Moreover = además
 31. Mouth = boca, hocico
 32. Move through = atravesar (moviéndose a través)
 33. Nature = naturaleza
 34. Nobody = nadie
 35. Provoke = provocar
 36. Sea = mar
 37. Shape = forma
 38. Sharks = tiburones
 39. Short = cortos
 40. Sinister look = mirada siniestra
 41. Slow = lento
 42. Small town = pequeño pueblo
 43. Smile = sonrisa
 44. Swimmer = nadador
 45. Swimming bladders = Vejigas natatorias
 46. Tail = cola
 47. Tear = rasgar
 48. Than = que
 49. Therefore = por lo tanto

50. Thousands
 51. Toward
 52. Trimlined
 53. Triturate
 54. Wicked
 55. Without
 56. Wounded

= miles
 = hacia
 = esbelto
 = triturar
 = perverso
 = sin
 = herido

1.8. READING.

OBJETIVO: El alumno, al terminar la quinta unidad comprenderá el contenido de esta lectura.

SHARKS, LONELY MONSTERS OF THE SEA.

Sharks are among the most primitive living vertebrates. During 350 million years, they have followed very particular routes in evolution adapting themselves to the changing conditions.

They have a terrible reputation as assassins. They always provoke horror in men due to the stories of - - ancient times when there were creatures in the seas more terrible than sharks.

A typical shark is one of the most beautiful designs of Nature. Its long and trimlined shape is ready to move through the water as a rapid torpedo, but from head to tail a shark seems to be created for evil. - Its mouth opens like a half moon toward the back with an imperturbable smile, a wicked and cruel smile. -- Inside the shark's mouth there are lines and lines of teeth created to grasp, tear and triturate.

Moreover, its skin is covered by thousand of small teeth that can wound a swimmer only by touching him. - Its eyes are very apart one from the other and always without movement; with a sinister look. Sharks - - always attack un circular movements.

Sharks have a very slow digestion because their bowels are very short. A shark of three meters has only 2.70 meters of bowels in comparison to a man of 1.80 meters who has 7.50 meters of bowels. Sharks do not have swimming bladders therefore they have to be in constant movement swimming from one place to another - in order to float.

An extraordinary characteristic of sharks is their smell; a very large part of their brain is used for this sense. The presence of blood in the water make them become insane and they attack their victim defying - any danger. If one of the sharks become wounded the others attack that shark with ferocity. There is an unexplainable fact about sharks attack because they attack men, but not all men are attacked by sharks. - Nobody knows why.

It is known that 35 of the 250 species of sharks attack men. Most of the species eat vegetable matter or fish.

There is a novel with a title of JAWS written by Peter Benchley. It is a novel that tells the story of - the inhabitants of a small town and the attacks of a great shark that kept them terrified; there is also a film based on that novel.

1.8.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN SPANISH. (Escribe el significado de las siguientes palabras en español).

ENGLISH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	SPANISH
1. Shark	_____	11. Wounded	_____
2. Assassins	_____	12. Fact	_____
3. Design	_____	13. Vegetable matter	_____
4. Long	_____	14. Jaws	_____
5. Trimlined shape	_____	15. Written	_____
6. Bowels	_____	16. Inhabitants	_____
7. Bladders	_____	17. Small town	_____
8. Therefore	_____	18. Half moon	_____
9. Smell	_____	19. Wicked smile	_____
10. Insane	_____	20. Tail	_____

1.8.2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SPANISH. (Contesta las siguientes preguntas en español):

1. ¿Cuáles son los vertebrados más primitivos? _____
2. ¿Qué ha sucedido durante 350 millones de años de su evolución? _____
3. ¿Qué tipo de reputación tienen los tiburones? _____
4. ¿Que provocan los tiburones en los hombres? ¿porqué? _____
5. ¿Cómo se le considera al diseño de un tiburón típico? _____
6. ¿De qué está cubierta su piel? _____
7. ¿Para qué parece haber sido creado un tiburón desde la cabeza hasta la cola? _____
8. ¿Cómo son los intestinos de los tiburones? _____
9. ¿Cómo están colocados los ojos del tiburón? _____

10. ¿Cuántos metros de intestinos tiene un tiburón de 3 metros? _____
11. ¿Porqué tienen lenta digestión los tiburones? _____
12. ¿Cuál es su característica más sobresaliente (extraordinaria)? _____
13. ¿Qué ocasiona en el tiburón la sangre en el agua? _____
14. ¿Qué hacen los tiburones si uno de ellos resulta herido? _____
15. ¿Son todos los hombres atacados por los tiburones? _____
16. ¿Cuántas especies de tiburones atacan al hombre? _____
17. ¿Cuántas especies de tiburones hay? _____
18. ¿Qué come la mayoría de las especies de los tiburones? _____
19. ¿Quién escribió la novela JAWS (Quijadas)? _____
20. ¿Qué cuenta la novela? _____

1.8.3. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH. (Contesta las preguntas en inglés usa respuestas cortas):

1. What do sharks provoke in men? _____
2. What is inside the shark's mouth? _____
3. How do sharks attack? _____
4. How many meters of bowels does a shark have? _____
5. Do sharks have swimming bladders? _____
6. How many species of sharks attack men? _____
7. What do most of the species eat? _____
8. Who wrote the novel JAWS? _____
9. Where do the people of the novel live? _____
10. Is there a film based on the novel JAWS? _____

1.8.4. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE. (Escribe FALSO o VERDADERO):

1. Los tiburones están considerados dentro del grupo de vertebrados más primitivos. _____
2. Se cree que han vivido durante 350 millones de años. _____
3. Su forma es larga y esbelta. _____
4. Su boca parece una media luna con una sonrisa cruel. _____
5. Los dientes de los tiburones no son peligrosos. _____
6. Su piel está cubierta por miles de dientes. _____
7. Los ojos del tiburón se mueven constantemente. _____
8. Los tiburones atacan directamente sin dar vueltas. _____
9. Los tiburones tienen grandes vejigas natatorias por eso no se hunden. _____
10. Una gran parte del cerebro del tiburón controla su olfato por lo que se enloquece cuando huele. _____

1.8.5. TRANSLATE TO SPANISH THE READING: SHARKS, LONELY MONSTERS OF THE SEA. (Traduce la lectura: Los Tiburones monstruos solitarios del mar):

1.9. AUTOEVALUACION.

WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF "TO BE". (Anota la forma correcta del verbo TO BE):

1. Peter _____ a student at the UANL last year.
2. Our friend _____ in class last night.
3. There _____ twenty children in the park yesterday.

WRITE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE. (Escribe el pasado progresivo del verbo en paréntesis):

4. We _____ a novel last night. (TO READ)
5. Sharks _____ very rapidly. (TO SWIM)
6. President Carter _____ to the people last Sunday. (TO TALK)



CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER. (Escoge la respuesta correcta):

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----|
| 7. TO SING | - | A) SANG | B) SINGS | C) SINGEL | D) SONG | () |
| 8. TO FLY | - | E) FLIES | F) FLY | G) FLEW | H) FLOW | () |
| 9. TO BEGIN | - | I) BEGINED | J) BEGAN | K) BEGINS | L) BEGON | () |
| 10. TO GROW | - | M) GREW | N) GROWED | O) GROWN | P) GROWS | () |

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER. (Escoge la respuesta correcta y coloca la letra dentro del paréntesis):

11. MY COUSIN'S MOTHER IS MY ()
 U) MOTHER V) SISTER W) DAUGHTER X) AUNT
12. MY GRANDFATHER IS MY ()
 Y) FATHER IN LAW Z) UNCLE A) FATHER'S BROTHER B) MOTHER'S FATHER

Que pronombre sustituye a las palabras subrayadas en las siguientes oraciones:

13. THE CHILDREN PLAYED WITH THE TOYS E) IT F) THEY G) ITS H) THEM ()
14. THE TEACHER TAUGHT THE INTELLIGENT STUDENT THE SYMBOLS. ()
 I) HIM J) HIS K) HE L) THEM.
15. HOW MANY SPECIES OF SHARKS ATTACK MEN? ()
 M) THE MOST TERRIBLE THAN N) WITH SINISTER LOOK O) ABOUT 25 OF 250 P) IN CIRCULAR MOVEMENT

TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

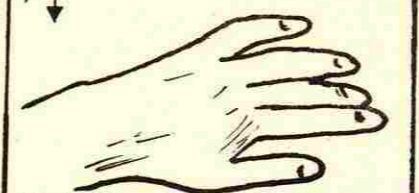
16. Please give it to me. _____
17. My sister is my mother's daughter. _____
18. The girl gave the students her telephone number. _____
19. I chose you for president. _____
20. Terrible creatures were living in the seas. _____

VALOR DE CADA RESPUESTA: 5 puntos. Contesta y revisa tus respuestas. Calificate.

i GOOD LUCK !

i BUENA SUERTE !

1 ↓

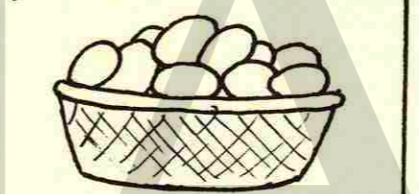


This is my _____ hand.

2 ↓

The uniform of "Los Tigres" is gold and _____

3 →



6 →

Past tense of The verb "To go"

4 ↓

Past tense of the verb "To give"

7 ↓

What is your _____ ?
 It is Javier

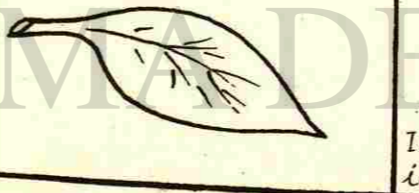
9 ↓

The first unit is number one, and the _____ one is number four

11 →



5 →



8 →



Is Mary sick? No, she is very _____

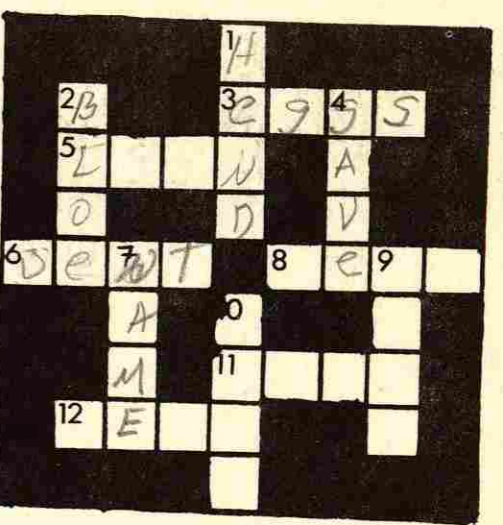
10 ↓

Write the past form of "To draw"

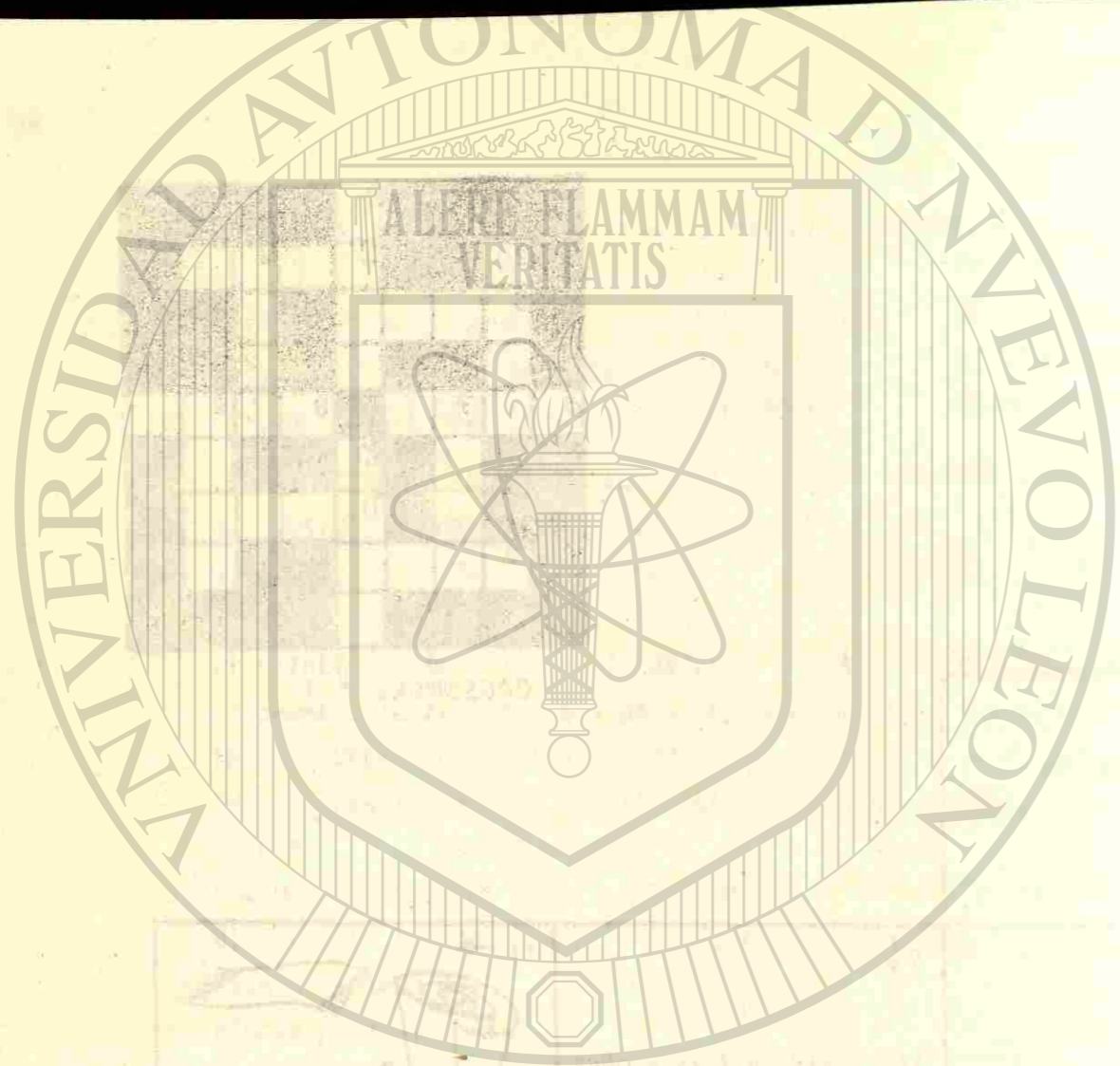
12 →

Past tense of "to be" plural form.

CROSSWORD # 1



CROSSWORD # 1



U A N L

UNIDAD II:

AUXILIARES MODALES Y FORMAS DEL FUTURO.

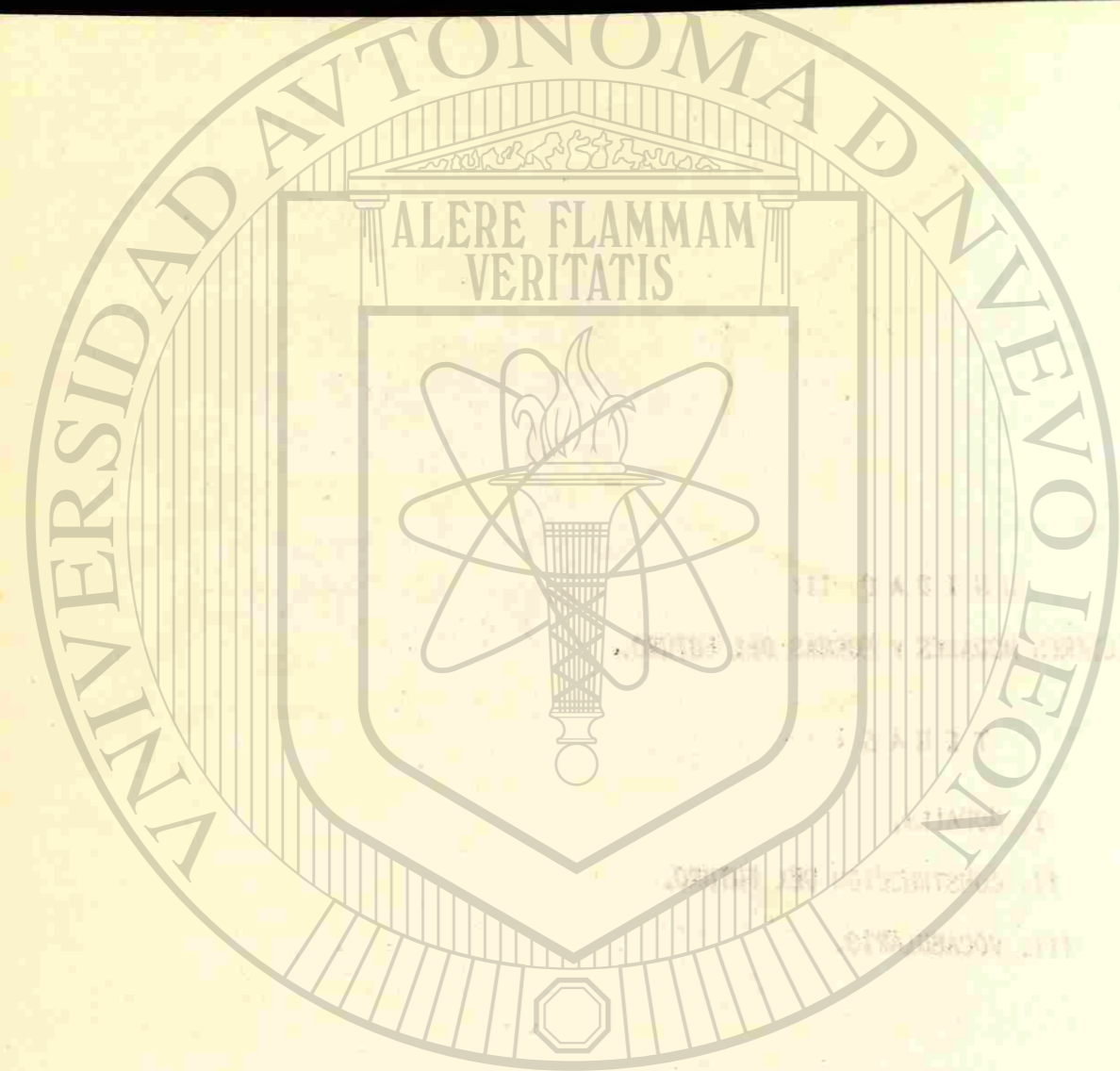
TEMAS:

- I. MODALES.
- II. CONSTRUCCION DEL FUTURO.
- III. VOCABULARIO.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

2.1. AUXILIARES MODALES.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá los auxiliares modales en inglés.

Se les llama verbos auxiliares a un pequeño grupo de verbos que acompañan a verbos principales dentro de la frase. En el idioma inglés, los auxiliares son: diez modales; las formas de TO BE, de TO DO y de TO HAVE - (haber). Las cinco formas del verbo TO BE (AM, IS, ARE, WAS, WERE), las utilizamos como auxiliares pero - - también pueden tener la función del verbo principal.

A. MODALES.

Aprende los auxiliares modales, su significado y sus características:

MODAL AUXILIARIES		SPANISH	MODAL AUXILIARIES		SPANISH
1. CAN	PODER	(Presente)	6. WILL	- . -	(Futuro)
2. COULD	PODER	(Pasado)	7. SHALL	- . -	(Futuro formal)
3. MAY	PODER	(Permiso o conjetura)	8. MUST	DEBER	(Necesario)
4. MIGHT	TAL VEZ	(Conjetura)	9. SHOULD	DEBER	(Moral)
5. WOULD	-ERIA, IRIA, Etc.,	(Condicional)	10. OUGHT TO	DEBER	(Consejo)

Características:

1. Son invariables. Nunca se te presentarán dentro de la frase de otra forma que no sea la del cuadro anterior. Así como aparecen se conservan, sin ningún cambio. (No llevan -S, -ING, -ED, partícula TO, etc.).
2. Siempre acompañan a un verbo principal que va inmediatamente después del auxiliar. El verbo principal - SIEMPRE va en FORMA SIMPLE; es decir, sin terminaciones y sin partícula TO (Excepto el auxiliar OUGHT con el que debe llevar el verbo principal la partícula TO).

a. Auxiliares: CAN, COULD, MAY.

Estos tres auxiliares: CAN, COULD y MAY, los traducimos al español como: PODER, con las siguientes observaciones:

CAN = presente - puedo, puedes, etc.
 COULD = pasado - podía, pude, etc.
 MAY = permiso o - puedo, puedes, (tal vez) conjetura etc.



EXAMPLES. (EJEMPLOS):

Anita CAN PLAY the piano quite well.
 José COULD PLAY basketball perfectly.
 Mother, MAY I go to the theatre? Yes Pat, you MAY.
 The doctor CAN SEE you at 3 o'clock.
 When I was student, I COULD BORROW books from the library.
 MAY I have a candy?

b. Auxiliares: WOULD, WILL, SHALL.

WOULD, WILL y SHALL son auxiliares que no tienen un término equivalente a nuestro idioma y su significado se expresa en las terminaciones del verbo conjugado en español.

TERMINACIONES

WOULD = CONDICIONAL	-ría, -ría, -rías, -rías, etc.
WILL = FUTURO	-ré, -rás, -rá, etc.
SHALL = FUTURO FORMAL	-ré, -rás, -rá, etc.

NOTA: SHALL usado en el interrogativo implica pedir aprobación.

EXAMPLES. (EJEMPLOS):

He WOULD RAISE his hand if he knew the answer.
 I WOULD GO to Europe if I had money.
 Alicia WILL VISIT her relatives in Italy.
 Sonia WILL PAINT her fingernails.
 I SHALL OBEY the ten Commandments.
 SHALL I PUT ON my new dress? (pedir aprobación)

(EL) LEVANTARIA su mano si supiera la respuesta.
 (Yo) IRIA a Europa si tuviera dinero.
 Alicia VISITARA sus familiares en Italia.
 Sonia se PINTARA las uñas de las manos.
 (Yo) OBEDECERE los diez mandamientos.
 ¿ME PONDRE mi vestido nuevo?

c. Auxiliares: MUST, SHOULD, OUGHT TO.

Los auxiliares MUST, SHOULD y OUGHT TO significan DEBER con una intención diferente.

Anita PUEDE TOCAR el piano muy bien.

José PODIA JUGAR baloncesto perfectamente.

¿Mamá, PUEDO ir al teatro? Si Pat, PUEDES tú.

El doctor PUEDE VERTE a las tres en punto.

Cuando yo era estudiante, PODIA PEDIR PRESTAR los libros a la biblioteca.

¿PUEDO comer un dulce?

DEBER

MUST : deber ineludible (tener que).
 SHOULD: deber moral.
 OUGHT : deber (para pedir o dar consejo).

EXAMPLES. (EJEMPLOS).

All students SHOULD STUDY their units.
 Frank is going to have an exam, he MUST STUDY the unit.
 The train leaves at 3:00, we MUST BE at the station at 2:50.

Todos los alumnos DEBEN ESTUDIAR sus unidades.

Frank va a tener un examen (EL) DEBE ESTUDIAR la unidad.
El tren sale a las 3:00, DEBEMOS ESTAR en la estación a las 2:50.

Paul SHOULD WAKE UP at 6 o'clock.

He MUST ARRIVE at School on time.

Paul SHOULD BUY a car.

Adults OUGHT TO BE careful crossing the streets (Consejo).

María, you OUGHT TO SEE the doctor as soon as possible.

Paul DEBE DESPERTARSE a las 6 en punto.

EL DEBE LLEGAR a tiempo a la escuela.

Paul DEBE COMPRAR un carro.

Los adultos DEBEN SER cuidadosos cruzando las calles.

María, (tú) DEBES VER al doctor tan pronto como sea posible.

d. Auxiliar: MIGHT.

El auxiliar MIGHT establece una conjetura y lo puedes traducir como: TAL VEZ.

EXAMPLES. (EJEMPLOS) :

Pedro MIGHT GO to the concert.

Nora MIGHT FEEL sick.

I MIGHT LEND you my book.

Pedro TAL VEZ vaya al concierto.

TAL VEZ Nora se sienta enferma.

TAL VEZ te preste mi libro.

PRACTICAS.

2.1.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE AUXILIARIES. (Escribe el significado de los auxiliares.)

- 1. Can _____
- 2. Could _____
- 3. May _____
- 4. Should _____
- 5. Must _____
- 6. Ought to _____
- 7. Would _____
- 8. Will _____
- 9. Shall _____
- 10. Might _____



2.1.2. USE THE INDICATED AUXILIARY IN ENGLISH. (Anota en inglés el verbo auxiliar indicado):

- 1. Luis _____ read English well. (PUEDE-habilidad)
- 2. Inés _____ understand the men. (PODIA)
- 3. The students _____ write the translation. (DEBEN-obligación necesaria).
- 4. You _____ see the dentist. (DEBES-consejo).
- 5. We _____ love our parents. (DEBEMOS-moral).
- 6. _____ we go out of the classroom? (PODEMOS-permiso).
- 7. I _____ go to the movies. (TAL VEZ).
- 8. Andres _____ accompany his sister. (Futuro).
- 9. Anita's father _____ go to Mexico. (Condicional).
- 10. All citizens _____ do their best. (Futuro-formal).

2.1.3. WRITE THE AUXILIARY AND THE MAIN VERB. (Escribe el auxiliar y el verbo principal).

- 1. He _____ . (puede escribir). TO WRITE
- 2. I _____ . (debo estudiar, obligación) TO STUDY
- 3. You _____ . (tal vez pases). TO PASS
- 4. We _____ . (iríamos) TO GO
- 5. They _____ . (deben cruzar, consejo) TO CROSS
- 6. It _____ . (podía ser) TO BE
- 7. You _____ . (debes obedecer, moral) TO OBEY
- 8. I _____ . (hablaré, futuro simple) TO SPEAK
- 9. She _____ . (vendrá, futuro formal) TO COME
- 10. They _____ . (pueden visitar, permiso) TO VISIT

2.1.4. WRITE THE AUXILIARY AND THE MAIN VERB. (Anota el verbo auxiliar y el verbo principal).

- 1. Cinthia _____ very well. -(DANCE).
 _____ podía bailar

- 2. We _____ Spanish-(SPEAK).
 _____ podemos hablar
- 3. _____ I _____ some water please? -(DRINK -permiso).
 _____ puedo _____ beber
- 4. Parents _____ their children. -(PUNISH -deber moral).
 _____ deben castigar
- 5. We _____ our country. (RESPECT-deber obligatorio).
 _____ debemos respetar
- 6. You _____ careful with what you say. (BE - Deber-consejo).
 _____ debes ser
- 7. She _____ home early. (-COME)
 _____ tal vez venga
- 8. The president _____ the winner. (ANNOUNCE-Futuro simple).
 _____ anunciará
- 9. Sergio _____ you to the party. (INVITE -condicional).
 _____ invitaría
- 10. I _____ the rules. (OBEY -futuro formal).
 _____ obedeceré

2.1.5. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

- 1. We can have beautiful parks. _____
- 2. He will get well by midnight. _____
- 3. They could bring their car. _____
- 4. You must memorize the meaning of these words. _____
- 5. She ought to take an aspirin for her headache. _____
- 6. Students should study every day. _____
- 7. You may go to las Vegas. _____
- 8. The school may publish a student's newspaper. _____
- 9. A Northamerican peanut farmer can not be president of the United States in 1981. _____
- 10. He would believe you. _____
- 11. Shall we go to Europe next year? _____

12. James should write a letter to his relatives.
13. I ought to read my history assignment.
14. They will return on time.
15. She would go.
16. Students must arrive early for the exams.
17. Juan can drive a car.
18. We could advise him to stay.
19. I can read without glasses.
20. They may be absent tomorrow.

2.2. ESTRUCTURAS VERBALES.

A. Repaso.

Los siguientes cuadros son conceptos que aprendiste en el primer curso, son estructuras verbales que debes repasar para que las recuerdes, pues las seguirás usando:

1. TO BE, (Ser, Estar):

PRESENT TENSE - AM, IS, ARE
PAST TENSE - WAS, WERE

I am a student - Soy estudiante.
He was a teacher - El era maestro.

2. PRESENT TENSE. (Presente de indicativo):

SUJETOS	FORMAS VERBALES	EJEMPLOS
I, we, you, they	+ Forma Simple	I dream
He, she, it	+ Forma Simple + -S	He dreams

3. PAST TENSE. (PASADO):

PASADO:	EJEMPLOS:
REGULAR: Forma Simple + = ED	He killed the fly.
IRREGULAR: Memorizar	They UNDERSTOOD the lesson.

B. Formas del Futuro. **OBJETIVO:** El alumno comprenderá las dos formas del futuro en inglés.

El tiempo futuro en inglés al igual que en español, se puede expresar de dos formas. La forma más común es la que se construye con GOING TO. La otra forma es aquella donde utilizamos el auxiliar WILL, el cual además de expresar que la acción se realizará después, también sugiere promesa o determinación.

Observa y aprende los siguientes cuadros:

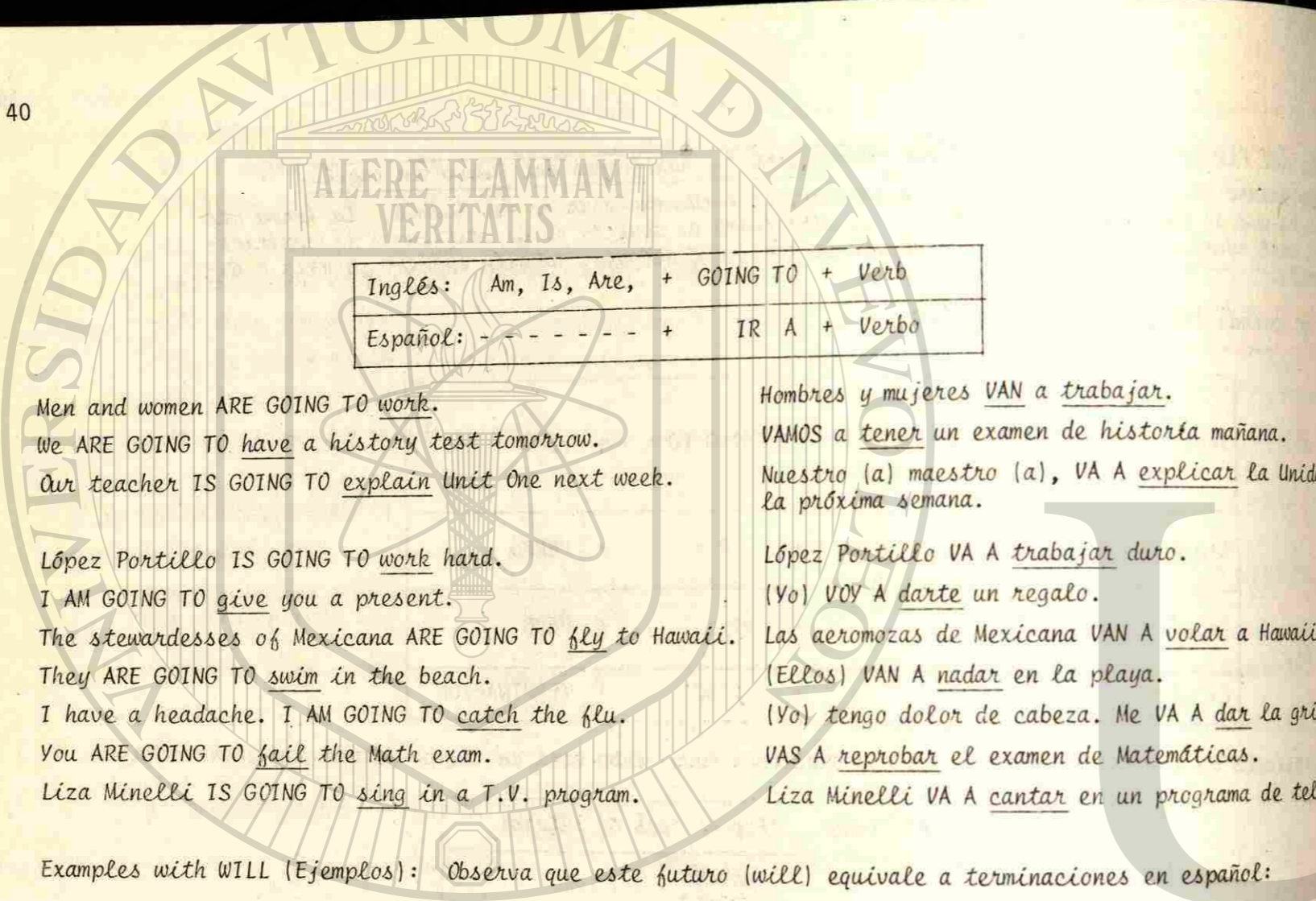
a).	Inglés:	SUBJECT	+	AM IS ARE	+	GOING TO	+	VERB
	Español:	SUJETO			+	IR A		VERBO
b).	Inglés:	SUBJECT	+	WILL	+	VERB		
	Español:	SUJETO			+	VERBO		TERMINACION

Las expresiones de tiempo que puedes usar con oraciones cuyo verbo está en tiempo futuro son entre otras:

FUTURE TIME EXPRESSIONS	(Expresiones de Futuro)
TOMORROW	= MAÑANA
SOON	= PRONTO
LATER	= DESPUES
NEXT TIME	= LA PROXIMA VEZ
NEXT WEEK	= LA PROXIMA SEMANA
NEXT YEAR	= EL AÑO PROXIMO
(TIME) FROM YOU	= DENTRO (TIEMPO)
DAY AFTER TOMORROW	= PASADO MAÑANA

Examples with GOING TO (Ejemplos):

Observa que este futuro tiene dos auxiliares antes del verbo en inglés (TO BE y GOING TO) y en español solo tiene uno (IR).



Inglés:	Am, Is, Are, + GOING TO + Verbo
Español:	- - - - - + IR A + Verbo

Men and women ARE GOING TO work.
 We ARE GOING TO have a history test tomorrow.
 Our teacher IS GOING TO explain Unit One next week.
 López Portillo IS GOING TO work hard.
 I AM GOING TO give you a present.
 The stewardesses of Mexicana ARE GOING TO fly to Hawaii.
 They ARE GOING TO swim in the beach.
 I have a headache. I AM GOING TO catch the flu.
 You ARE GOING TO fail the Math exam.
 Liza Minelli IS GOING TO sing in a T.V. program.

Hombres y mujeres VAN a trabajar.
 VAMOS a tener un examen de historia mañana.
 Nuestro (a) maestro (a), VA A explicar la Unidad 1, la próxima semana.
 López Portillo VA A trabajar duro.
 (Yo) VOY A darte un regalo.
 Las aeromozas de Mexicana VAN A volar a Hawaii.
 (Ellos) VAN A nadar en la playa.
 (Yo) tengo dolor de cabeza. Me VA A dar la gripe.
 VAS A reprobar el examen de Matemáticas.
 Liza Minelli VA A cantar en un programa de televisión.

Examples with WILL (Ejemplos): Observa que este futuro (will) equivale a terminaciones en español:

Inglés:	WILL + VERBO
Español:	VERBO + TERMINACION

TO SPEND = GASTAR

I will spend = gastaré	she will spend = gastará
you will spend = gastarás	we will spend = gastaremos
he will spend = gastará	they will spend = gastarán

I WILL DRINK milk tonight.
 Sofía WILL WATCH the Christmas parade on T. V.
 Jaime WILL TRAVEL around the world.
 The children WILL WEAR their uniforms.
 Firemen WILL BRING the cat DOWN from the roof.
 Alex WILL DO his homework tonight.
 Julie WILL COOK dinner for us.
 The United States WILL SEND more astronauts to space.

Yo BEBERE leche esta noche.
 Sofía VERA el desfile Navideño por televisión
 Jaime VIAJARA alrededor del mundo.
 Los niños USARAN sus uniformes.
 Los bomberos BAJARAN al gato del techo.
 Alex HARA su tarea esta noche.
 Julie COCINARA la cena para nosotros.
 Los Estados Unidos ENVIARAN más astronautas al espacio.

Katia WILL LEARN to play the piano.
 I WILL BE an architect.

Katia APRENDERA a tocar el piano.
 SERE arquitecto.

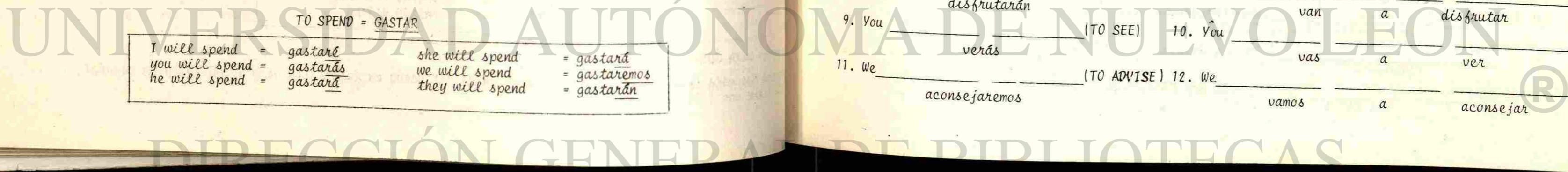
PRACTICAS.

2.2.1. ANOTA LAS DOS FORMAS DEL FUTURO EN INGLES.

1. _____ Verbo 2. _____ + _____ + Verbo

2.2.2. CHANGE TO FUTURE TENSE THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Cambia el futuro de los siguientes verbos).

- She _____ (TO COME) 2. She _____
 vendrá va a venir
- He _____ (TO MAKE) 4. He _____
 hará va a hacer
- I _____ (TO GIVE) 6. I _____
 daré voy a dar
- They _____ (TO ENJOY) 8. They _____
 disfrutarán van a disfrutar
- You _____ (TO SEE) 10. You _____
 verás vas a ver
- We _____ (TO ADVISE) 12. We _____
 aconsejaremos vamos a aconsejar



13. They _____ (TO FAIL)
reprobarán

15. He _____ (TO BORROW)
pedirá prestado

17. You _____ (TO WEAR)
usarás

19. They _____ (TO TRAVEL)
viajarán

2.2.3. WRITE THE FUTURE TENSE. (Escribe el futuro).

1. Nancy _____ in an office. (TO WORK)
va a trabajar

2. Luisa and María _____ English. (TO STUDY)
van a estudiar

3. Maxí _____ an engineer. (TO BE)
será

4. I _____ about cancer diseases. (TO SPEAK)
hablaré

5. I _____ all the details. (TO EXPLAIN)
voy a explicar

6. Raquel _____ tennis. (TO PLAY)
va a jugar

7. She _____ before the game. (TO PRACTICE)
practicará

8. Pedro _____ an examination. (TO HAVE)
va a tener

9. He _____ with his friends. (TO STUDY)
estudiará

10. My aunt _____ here for Christmas. (TO BE)
va a estar

14. They _____ van a reprobar

16. He _____ va a pedir prestado

18. You _____ vas a usar

20. They _____ van a viajar.

2.2.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I will teach. _____ | 2. I will begin. _____ |
| 3. I am going to teach. _____ | 4. I am going to begin. _____ |
| 5. I will be. _____ | 6. I am going to be. _____ |
| 7. I will win. _____ | 8. I am going to win. _____ |
| 9. It will rain. _____ | 10. It is going to rain. _____ |
| 11. I will fail. _____ | 12. I am going to fail. _____ |
| 13. I will respect. _____ | 14. I am going to respect. _____ |
| 15. I will feel. _____ | 16. I am going to feel. _____ |
| 17. I will get well. _____ | 18. I am going to get well. _____ |
| 19. I will return. _____ | 20. I am going to return. _____ |

2.2.5. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

- I am going to have a party next Saturday. _____
- I will invite my friends. _____
- Lupita will help me to write the invitations. _____
- She will plan the games and refreshments too. _____
- There will be singing and dancing at the party. _____
- The guests are going to arrive at 9:00 P.M. _____
- Everybody is going to have a nice time. _____
- Women will wear long dresses. _____
- Rodolfo is going to move the furniture and fix the living room. _____
- Max will write the list of guests. _____

2.3. VOCABULARY (Vocabulario):

VERBOS
INFINITIVO

To accompany
To act
To advise
To announce
To arrive
To ask
To be
To begin
To believe
To borrow
To breathe
To bring
To build
To buy
To catch
To come
To cook
To criticize
To dance
To do
To drink
To drive
To eat
To enjoy
To explain
To face
To fail
To feel
To fix
To fly
To forget
To get well
To give
To go
To have
To help
To hope
To invite
To jump

PASADO

accompanied
acted
advised
announced
arrived
asked
was, were
began
believed
borrowed
breathed
brought
built
bought
caught
came
cooked
criticized
danced
did
drank
drove
ate
enjoyed
explained
faced
failed
felt
fixed
flew
forgot
got well
gave
went
had
helped
hoped
invited
jumped

ESPAÑOL

acompañar
actuar
aconsejar
anunciar
llegar
preguntar
ser o estar
empezar
creer
pedir prestado
respirar
traer
construir
comprar
atrapar
venir
cocinar
criticar
bailar
hacer
beber
manejar
comer
disfrutar
explicar
enfrentar
reprobar
sentir
reparar
volar
olvidar
curarse, ponerse bien.
dar
ir
tener
ayudar
tener esperanza
invitar
brincar, saltar

To learn
To lend
To look like
To love
To make
To memorize
To need
To obey
To obtain
To pay
To paint
To plan
To play
To practice
To publish
To punish
To put
To rain
To raise
To read
To remember
To respect
To return
To run
To say
To see
To send
To share
To sing
To speak
To swim
To study
To talk
To take
To travel
To understand
To visit
To wake up
To watch
To wear
To win
To work
To write

learned
lent
looked like
loved
made
memorized
needed
obeyed
obtained
paid
painted
planned
played
practiced
published
punished
put
rained
raised
read
remembered
respected
returned
ran
said
saw
sent
shared
sang
spoke
swam
studied
talked
took
traveled
understood
visited
woke up
watched
wore
won
worked
wrote

aprender
prestar
parecer
gustar, amar
hacer
memorizar
necesitar
obedecer
obtener
pagar
pintar
planear
jugar, tocar
practicar
publicar
castigar
poner
llover
levantar, criar
leer
recordar
respetar
regresar
correr
decir
ver
enviar
compartir
cantar
hablar
nadar
estudiar
hablar
tomar
viajar
comprender
visitar
despertar
observar
usar
ganar
trabajar
escribir

SUSTANTIVOS:

Audience	=	concurrancia, auditorio
candidate	=	candidato
classroom	=	salón de clase
crisis	=	crisis
coalition	=	coalición
commuters	=	viajeros
cooperation	=	cooperación
countries	=	países
debt	=	deuda
details	=	detalles
engineer	=	ingeniero
entertainments	=	entretenimientos
elections	=	elecciones
expenses	=	gastos
examinations	=	exámenes
government	=	gobierno
hills	=	colinas
hospitals	=	hospitales
invitations	=	invitaciones
joke	=	broma
knowledge	=	conocimiento
leader	=	lider
means	=	medios
meeting	=	mitin, reunión
money	=	dinero
office	=	oficina
party	=	fiesta
parks	=	parques
part	=	parte

pavement	=	pavimento
peanut	=	cacahuete
protection	=	protección
power	=	poder
residents	=	habitantes
ruler	=	gobernante, legislador
rules	=	reglas
school	=	escuela
science	=	ciencia
speech	=	discurso
state	=	estado
things	=	cosas
tissues	=	tejidos
town	=	pueblo
world	=	mundo

ADJETIVOS:

Absent	=	ausente
main	=	principal
reliable	=	seguro, digno de confiar
uneducated	=	mal educado
unsuccessful	=	perdedor (sin éxito)

OTRAS PALABRAS:

Certain party	=	cierto partido
city streets	=	calles de la ciudad
fellow citizens	=	conciudadanos
however	=	sin embargo

in order	=	para
is allowed	=	se le permite
is paid	=	se le paga
last night	=	anoche
main concern	=	principal preocupación
one party states	=	estados de un sólo partido
painlessly	=	sin dolor

police protection	=	protección policiaca
political speech	=	discurso político
since	=	ya que
seldom	=	rara vez
some	=	algunos
together	=	juntos
transportations fares	=	tarifas de transporte

2.4. READING.

OBJETIVO: El alumno al terminar la unidad dos comprenderá el contenido de la lectura: -
POLITICAL PARTIES (Partidos Políticos).

POLITICAL PARTIES

A political party is a group of people who share the same ideas about how a country should be governed or who join together in public to obtain political power. In some countries there are two main parties. The unsuccessful party form the opposition. We must remember that the leader of the opposition is paid to - - - criticize the government. This is because, in order that democracy shall work properly, it is necessary - for the party in opposition to have every opportunity to criticize the party in power.

Some European countries, however, have many political parties and it seldom happens that one party is - - strong enough to form a government. Therefore they always have governments that are coalitions. In - - Communist countries, only the Communist party is allowed since it represents the interests of all the - people. In many non-communist countries, too, rulers do not allow opposition and these can be called - - "one-party states".

Let's read a typical political speech.

Last night, we went to a meeting to listen to a political speech. The man that spoke to the audience was a candidate of a certain party. He said more or less.
"Fellow citizens! This is your favorite candidate speaking. My party plans to win the elections because we have what the people need. This city is facing a financial crisis. It has a terrible debt, and we - are going to have more expenses than ever before. We will need more money for schools: Education is our main concern. We are going to need more money for police protection, because now, we are having no protection. We must have more hospitals and we will need more money to build them. I hope to obtain this money

easily. I am planning to get it by various means. I am going to ask the state and the federal government to help us. I will ask all residents and commuters to do their part. Transportation fares will be very low. We can have beautiful parks and we will. The pavement of the city streets is going to be carefully fixed.

We are going to solve the city's problems and it is going to take the cooperation of every citizen. Together we will make this city the best one in the world".

NOTE TO THE STUDENTS: This is a typical political speech. The candidates promise a lot of wonderful things to the people but Do they do what they promise? The answer is .. blowing in the wind.

2.4.1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN SPANISH. (Contesta las preguntas en español.)

1. ¿Qué es un partido político? _____
2. ¿Cuántos partidos hay en algunos países? _____
3. ¿Para qué le pagan al líder de la oposición? _____
4. ¿Qué es necesario hacer para que la democracia trabaje adecuadamente? _____
5. ¿Cuántos partidos hay en algunos países Europeos? _____
6. ¿Qué sucede ciertas veces en los países Europeos? _____
7. ¿Qué es una coalición? _____
8. ¿Cuál es el partido oficial de los países comunistas? _____
9. ¿Qué es un estado de un solo partido? _____
10. ¿Qué promete el candidato para las escuelas? _____
11. ¿Cuál dice que es su principal preocupación? _____
12. ¿Qué piensa construir? _____
13. ¿De dónde piensa sacar dinero? _____
14. ¿Cómo serán las tarifas del transporte? _____
15. ¿Promete hacer parques? _____
16. ¿Qué le hará al pavimento de las calles? _____

17. ¿Piensa resolver los problemas? _____

18. ¿Qué solicita de cada ciudadano? _____

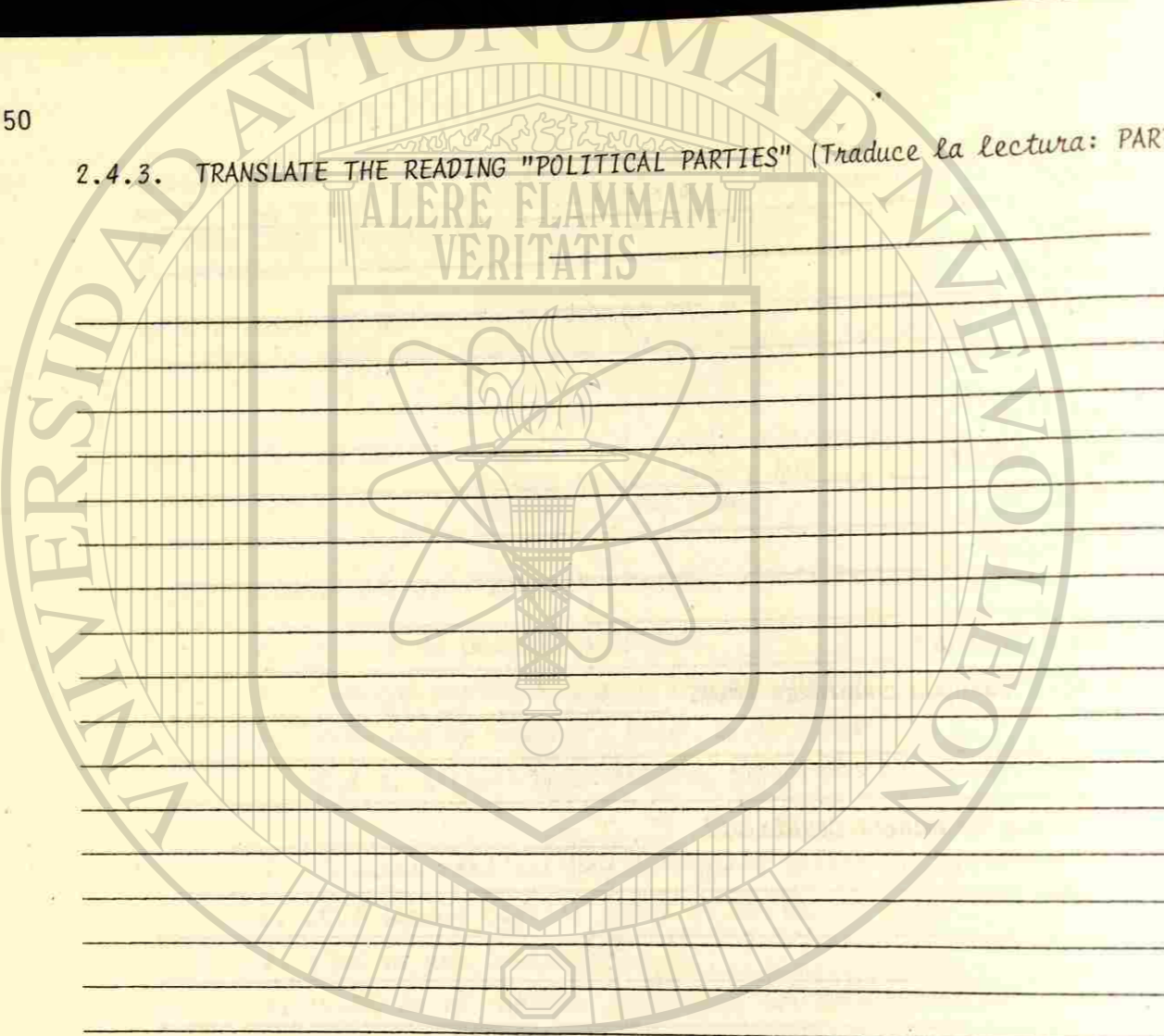
19. ¿Qué piensa lograr con la ciudad? _____

20. ¿Crees que cumplirá sus promesas? _____

2.4.2. ANSWER IN ENGLISH. (Contesta en inglés).

1. What do people of the same party share? _____
2. Why do they join together in public? _____
3. How many parties are there in México? _____
4. Who form the opposition? _____
5. What does the leader of the opposition do? _____
6. How many political parties do some European countries have? _____
7. What are coalitions? _____
8. What is the name of the party in the Communist Countries? _____
9. What do some rulers not allow? _____
10. Is the candidate sincere? _____
11. What is the city facing? _____
12. What do they need for schools? _____
13. What is his main concern? _____
14. Does the city have protection? _____
15. Is he going to build more hospitals? _____
16. Where is he going to obtain money? _____
17. Are transportation fares going to be expensive? _____
18. What is he going to do to the pavement? _____
19. Who are going to cooperate? _____
20. What is he going to do with the city? _____

2.4.3. TRANSLATE THE READING "POLITICAL PARTIES" (Traduce la lectura: PARTIDOS POLITICOS):



Lined writing area on page 50 for translating the reading.

2.5. AUTOEVALUACION.

I. WRITE THE CORRECT VERB FORM, USE MODALS. (Escribe la forma correcta del verbo usando los auxiliares modales).

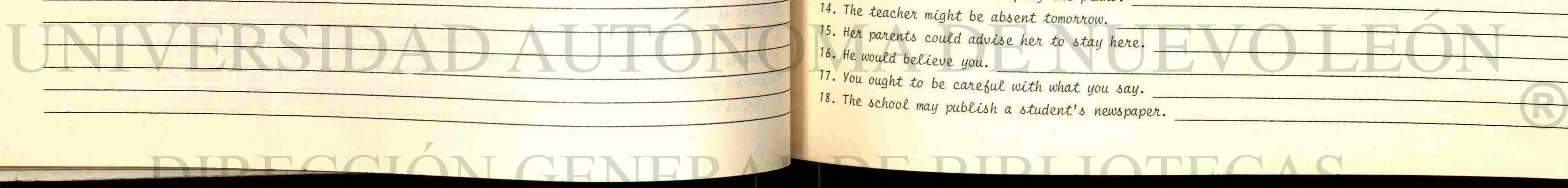
- 1. You _____ this exam. (TAL VEZ APRUEBES) TO PASS.
- 2. I _____ if I had money. (IRIA) TO GO-Condiciona
- 3. We _____ for the exams. (DEBEMOS ESTUDIAR) TO STUDY-Obligación
- 4. The city _____ beautiful parks. (PUEDO TENER) TO HAVE-Posibilidad
- 5. They _____ careful. (DEBEN SER, CONSEJO) TO BE

II. WRITE THE FUTURE FORM OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Escribe el futuro de los siguientes verbos).

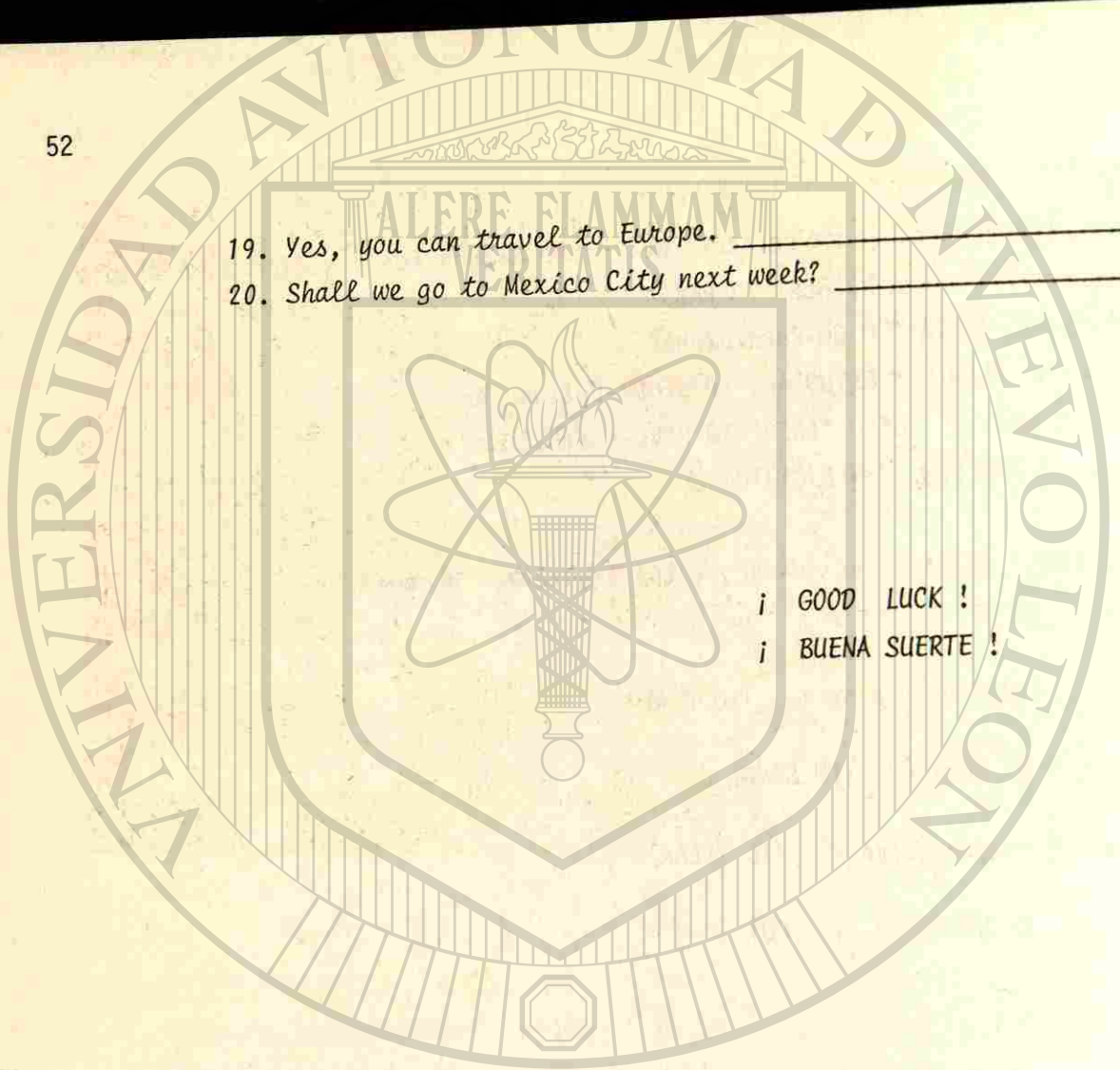
- 6. You _____ her a present. (TO GIVE)
darás
- 7. The children _____ with their parents. (TO PLAY)
van a jugar
- 8. Martha _____ on T.V. tonight. (TO SING)
va a cantar
- 9. The doctor _____ about cancer diseases. (TO SPEAK)
hablará
- 10. Alex and Katia _____ to New York. (TO GO)
irán

III. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

- 11. Men and women are going to work together. _____
- 12. James should write a letter to his relatives. _____
- 13. The girls will learn to play the piano. _____
- 14. The teacher might be absent tomorrow. _____
- 15. Her parents could advise her to stay here. _____
- 16. He would believe you. _____
- 17. You ought to be careful with what you say. _____
- 18. The school may publish a student's newspaper. _____



19. Yes, you can travel to Europe. _____
 20. Shall we go to Mexico City next week? _____



¡ GOOD LUCK !
 ¡ BUENA SUERTE !

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

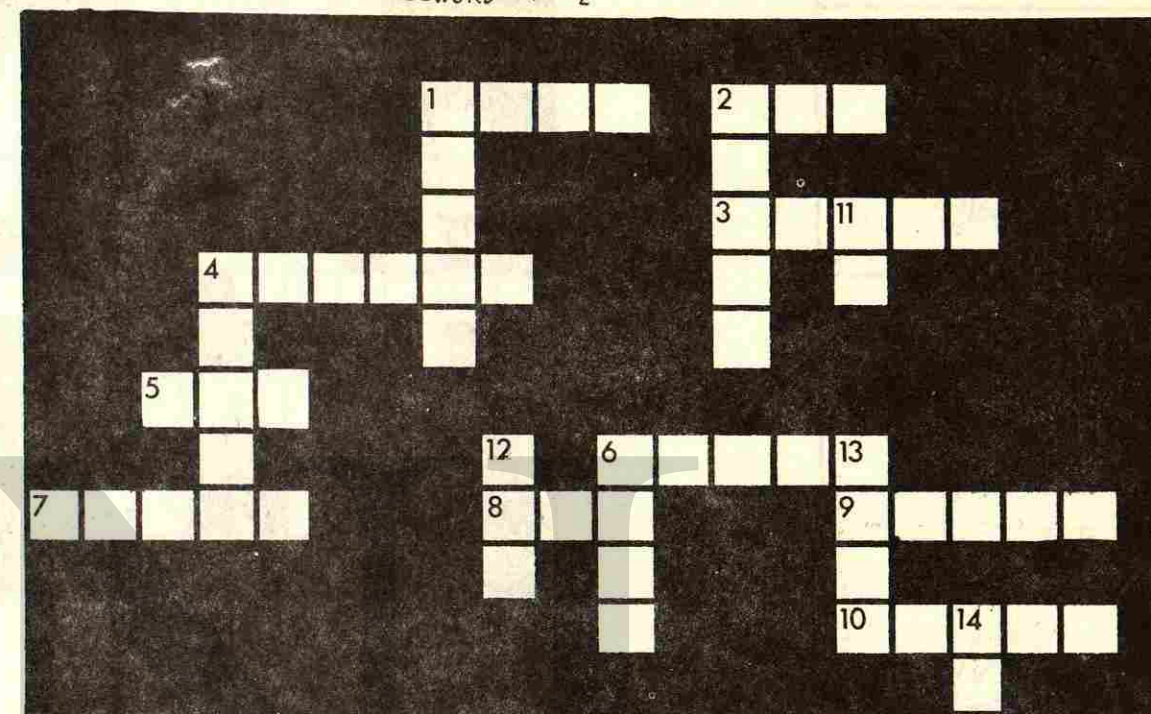
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

HORIZONTAL AUXILIARIES. →

1. Expresa terminación de futuro
2. Poder - Permiso
3. Futuro (ir a)
4. Deber - moral
5. Poder - habilidad - presente
6. Condicional
7. Poder - habilidad - pasado
8. Forma de TO BE - presente plural
9. Deber consejo
10. Futuro - formal

VERTICAL AUXILIARIES. ↓

1. Condicional
2. Tal vez
4. Futuro formal
6. TO BE - pasado plural
11. TO BE - presente singular
12. TO BE - pasado singular
13. TO DO - terceras personas - presente
14. TO BE - presente forma para I.



PRACTICE THE AUXILIARIES.





This is a baby and his



Patrick is 3 months old. He is a



Alex is 9 years old. He is a

5 ↓
Write the pronoun:
me, you, him, her
its you, them.



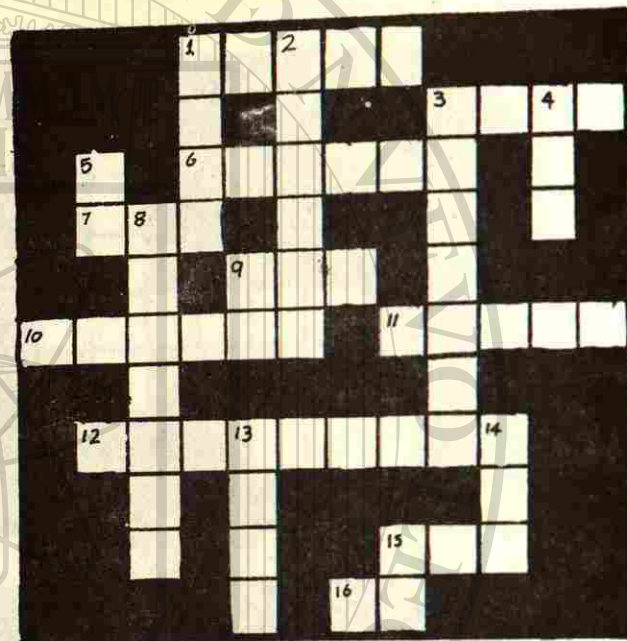
6 →
This is a girl and her



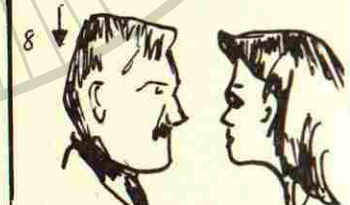
8 ↓
Mónica and her



10 →
Patrick O'Ward and his Bárbara O'Ward



CROSSWORD # 3



12 →
This is a mother and her



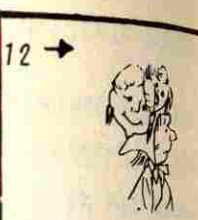
13 ↓
She is not a boy
She is a



14 ↓
This is a mother and her



15 ↓
Write the pronoun:
you, him, her, its, us, you, them



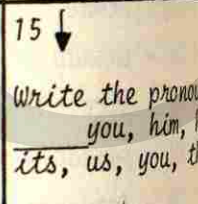
16 ↓
Write the pronoun:
I, you, he, she, you, they.



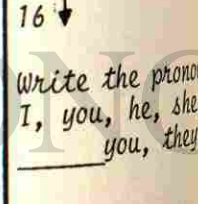
12 →
This is a mother and her



13 ↓
She is not a boy
She is a



14 ↓
This is a mother and her



15 ↓
Write the pronoun:
I, you, he, she, you, they.

U N I D A D III
COMPARATIVO, SUPERLATIVO Y VOCABULARIO

- TEMAS:
- I.- CONSTRUCCION DEL COMPARATIVO
 - II.- FORMAS DEL SUPERLATIVO
 - III.- VOCABULARIO





This is a baby and his

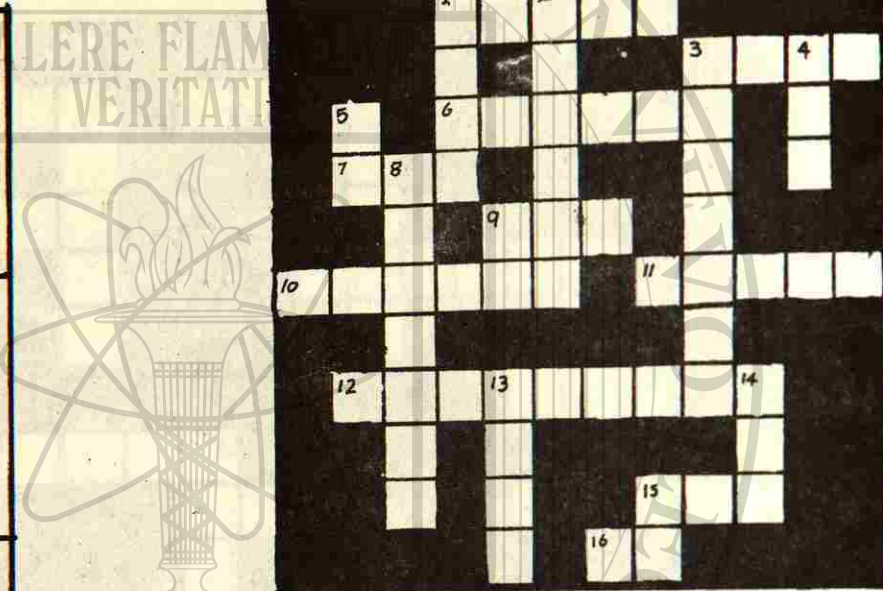


Patrick is 3 months old. He is a



Alex is 9 years old. He is a

5 ↓
Write the pronoun:
me, you, him, her
its you, them.



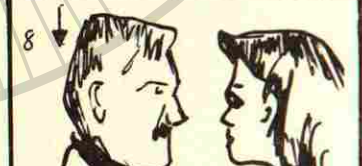
CROSSWORD # 3



This is a girl and her



This is Katia. is a girl.



Mónica and her



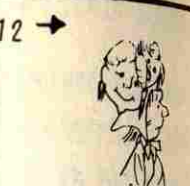
Tomás is my friend is a doctor.



Patrick O'Ward and his Bárbara O'Ward



The singular form for "Children" is



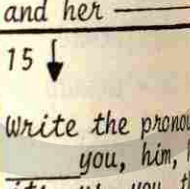
This is a mother and her



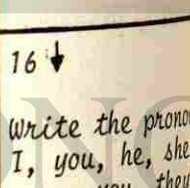
She is not a boy She is a



This is a mother and her



Write the pronoun:
you, him, her, its, us, you, them



Write the pronoun:
I, you, he, she, you, they.

U N I D A D III
COMPARATIVO, SUPERLATIVO Y VOCABULARIO

- TEMAS:
- I.- CONSTRUCCION DEL COMPARATIVO
 - II.- FORMAS DEL SUPERLATIVO
 - III.- VOCABULARIO



3.1. COMPARATIVOS.

Objetivo: El alumno comprenderá los significados de las palabras que establecen igualdad en inglés.

Para comparar dos o más cosas, personas, grupos, condiciones, etc., se usan las formas del comparativo; las que establecen: Igualdad, Inferioridad o Superioridad.

IGUALDAD.

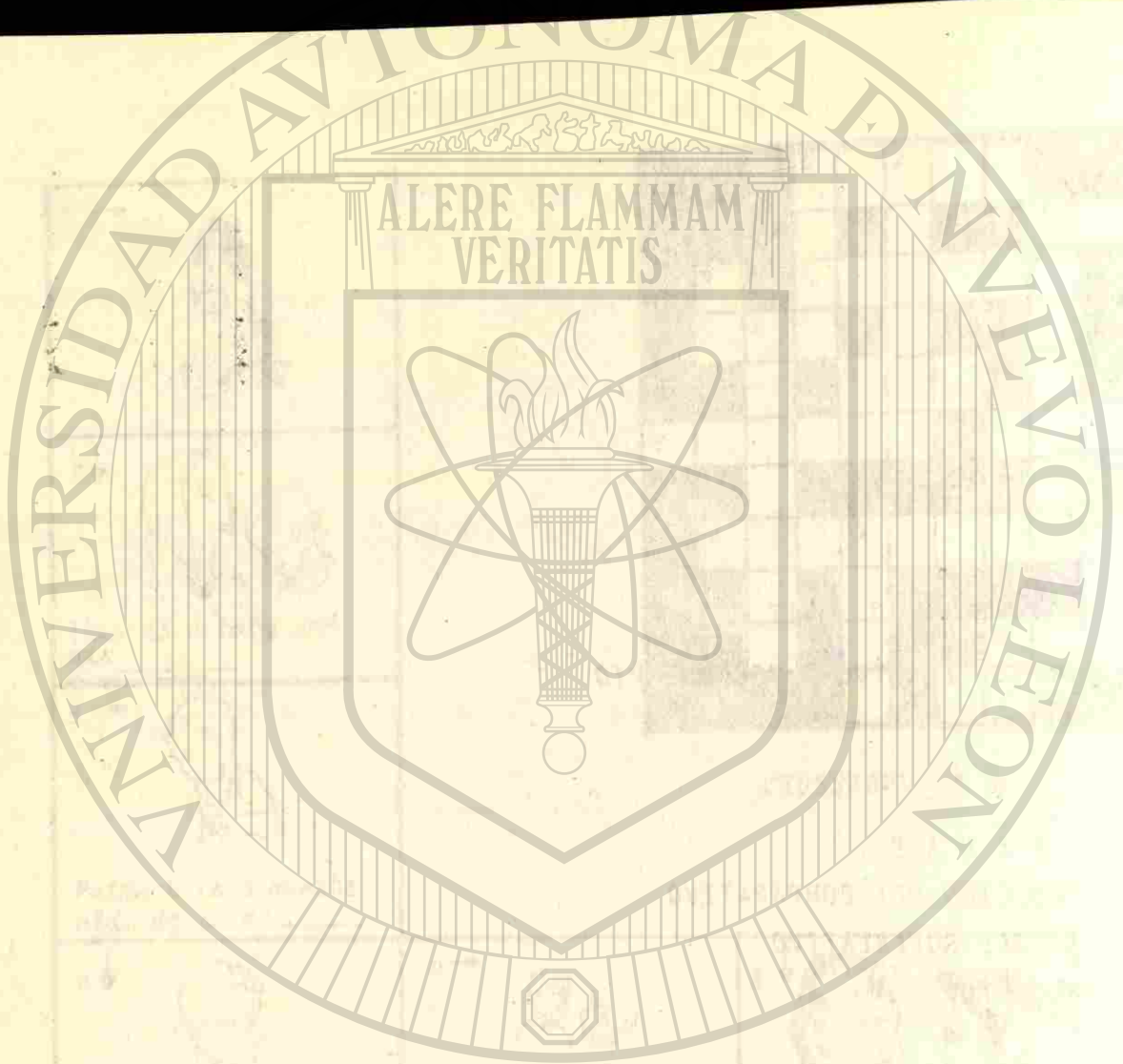
Dentro de los comparativos que establecen igualdad, encontramos tres formas de expresarla:

- 1º Cuando los dos sujetos que comparamos son iguales en todos los aspectos.
- 2º Cuando los dos sujetos comparados son exactamente iguales en un aspecto (color, personalidad, tamaño, etc.).
- 3º Cuando solamente la acción (verbo) de los dos sujetos es exactamente igual.

APRENDE LAS FORMAS DEL COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD:

IGUALDAD: *	INGLES:	ESPAÑOL:
1. Completa	THE SAME AS	IGUAL A (que)
	ALIKE	IGUALES
2. Parcial (Un aspecto)	THE SAME + SUSTANTIVO + (AS)	EL, LA, ETC. + MISMO + SUST. + QUE
	AS + ADJETIVO ADVERBIO + AS	TAN _____ COMO
	AS MANY + SUSTANTIVO + AS	TANTOS + SUSTANTIVO + COMO
3. Verbal	VERB + LIKE	VERBO + COMO

* Debes memorizar los significados de las seis estructuras del comparativo.



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Your two brothers are ALIKE.

Patricio's social interests are THE SAME AS Pedro's.

My English book is THE SAME AS yours.

These two volkswagens are ALIKE.

All traffic lights are ALIKE.

My coat is THE SAME AS yours.

The twins are ALIKE.

His homework is THE SAME AS yours.

Our shoes are ALIKE.

Igualdad completa:

THE SAME AS = IGUAL A (QUE)

ALIKE = IGUALES

Tus dos hermanos son IGUALES.

Los intereses sociales de Patricio son IGUALES a los de Pedro.

Mi libro de Inglés es IGUAL QUE el tuyo.

Estos dos volkswagens son IGUALES.

Todas las luces del tráfico son IGUALES.

Mi abrigo es IGUAL QUE el tuyo.

Los gemelos son iguales.

Su tarea es IGUAL QUE la tuya.

Nuestros zapatos son iguales.

PRACTICAS: (Igualdad completa)

3.1.1 WRITE THE MEANING OF THE ENGLISH COMPARATIVE FORMS. (Escribe el significado en inglés de los comparativos)

1. The same as = _____ 2. Alike = _____

3.1.2. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. My english dictionary and your english dictionary are alike.

2. These two persons are alike.

3. Sometimes twins are alike.

4. These four dresses are alike.

5. The two chemical experiments are alike.

6. This example is the same as number four.

7. The furniture of this room is the same as that room's.

8. My Mustang is the same as Dora's. _____

9. Liliانا's shoes are the same as Eli's. _____

10. Katia's doll is the same as Liza's. _____

3.1.3. WRITE THE COMPARATIVES IN ENGLISH. (Escribe los comparativos en Inglés).

1. My hand writing and yours are _____ (iguales)

2. George's sports interests are _____ as Maxi's. (igual a)

3. Alex's tennis shoes and mine are _____ (iguales)

4. Professor González' volkswagen is _____ yours. (igual a)

5. American alphabet and British alphabet are _____ (iguales).

6. My idea of freedom is _____ Irma's. (igual a)

7. Professor Freire's conception of education and mine are _____ (iguales)

8. Women's liberation in Mexico is not _____ in Europe. (igual a)

9. Somoza's death and his father's were _____ (iguales)

10. Capitalism in Mexico is not _____ in the United States. (igual a)

IGUALDAD PARCIAL:

(se compara un aspecto)

THE SAME + SUST. + AS = EL MISMO = SUST. + QUE

ADJETIVO

AS + ADVERBIO + AS = TAN COMO

AS MANY + SUST. + AS = TANTOS + SUST. + COMO

Mónica's eyes are THE SAME color AS Susie's.

Los ojos de Mónica son del MISMO color QUE los de Susie.

Mickey Mouse is AS popular AS Donald (Popular; adjetivo). Mickey Mouse es TAN popular como Donald.

Harry Belafonte sings AS beautifully AS Sinatra.

Harry Belafonte canta TAN maravillosamente COMO Sinatra.

I know AS MANY actors AS you do.

(yo) conozco TANTOS actores como tú.

She will come AS soon AS possible. (soon - adverbio).

Ella vendrá TAN pronto COMO sea posible.

Paula is THE SAME age AS Jane.

Paula tiene LA MISMA edad que Jane.

This exercise is AS easy AS ABC. (easy - Adjetivo). Este ejercicio es TAN fácil COMO el abecedario.
 There are AS MANY boys AS girls in class. Hay TANTOS muchachos COMO muchachas en clase.
 The monument is AS old AS the hills. (old-adjetivo). El monumento es TAN viejo COMO las colinas.
 Mr. Pérez is AS stubborn AS a mule. El Sr. Pérez es TAN terco COMO una mula.

PRACTICAS: (igualdad parcial)

3.1.4. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVE WORDS. (Escribe el significado de las palabras comparativas):

1. The same + sustantivo + as _____ 2. as-as _____
 3. as many-as _____

3.1.5. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

1. Twins are usually the same size. _____
 2. Our apartments are the same price. _____
 3. They live in the same street. _____
 4. Her son's hair is the same color as her daughter's. _____
 5. Silvia's bike is the same model as Lorena's. _____
 6. You have as many mistakes in your exam as I do. _____
 7. I bought as many pencils as my sister. _____
 8. Irma has as many toys as Luisa. _____
 9. She passed as many exams as Nancy. _____
 10. We received as many flowers as you did. _____
 11. Latin music is as popular as negro music. _____
 12. Betty's blouse is as pretty as Elena's. _____
 13. The president spoke as clearly as he could. _____
 14. Dalia will explain the unit as perfectly as the best teacher. _____
 15. Emilia's pronunciation is as musical as good actresses. _____

3.1.6. USE THE COMPARATIVES IN ENGLISH. (Usa los comparativos en Inglés).

1. English sounds are not _____ spanish sounds (los mismos que)
 2. Sonia's car is _____ color _____ yours. (el mismo-que)
 3. Donna Summer is _____ popular _____ Coca Cola. (tan - como)
 4. Reagan is _____ stubborn _____ a mule. (tan - como)
 5. Missy has _____ dolls _____ Laura. (tantas - como)
 6. Peter bought _____ toys _____ he could pay. (tantos - como)
 7. Maxi is _____ active _____ a termite. (tan - como)
 8. He is _____ age _____ Verónica. (la misma - que)
 9. He can run _____ rapidly _____ a champion. (tan - como)
 10. He won _____ medals _____ Alex, last year. (tantas - como)
 11. Lory's hair is _____ color _____ her mother's. (el mismo - que)
 12. Rosa and Blanca have _____ educational interests. (los mismos)
 13. Be a woman _____ natural _____ you can. (tan - como)
 14. Linda's jeans are _____ size _____ Juana's. (la misma - que)
 15. Try to obtain _____ goals (metas) _____ you can. (tantas - como)

IGUALDAD VERBAL:

VERBO + LIKE = VERBO + COMO

Gloria WORKS LIKE an ant.

Gloria TRABAJA COMO una hormiga.

Peter RUNS LIKE an ostrich.

Pedro CORRE COMO un avestruz.

Inés JUMPS LIKE a frog.

Inés SALTA COMO una rana.

John TALKS LIKE his brother.

John HABLA COMO su hermano.

You LOOK LIKE your sister.

(Tú) te pareces a tu hermana.

NOTA: LOOK LIKE se traduce PARECERSE A

PRACTICAS:

3.1.7. WRITE THE MEANING IN SPANISH. (Escribe el significado en español).
1. Verbo + Like = verbo + como _____ 2. Look like = parecerse a _____

3.1.8. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

- 1. Nicolás works like a donkey. _____
- 2. Pepe looks like his mother. _____
- 3. Rosa talks like a parrot. _____
- 4. We study like you. _____
- 5. Students are like children. _____

3.1.9. WRITE THE COMPARATIVE IN ENGLISH (Escribe el comparativo en inglés).

- 1. Bobby Fisher plays Chess _____ Boris Spassky. (como)
- 2. Armando explains the lesson _____ Jaime. (como)
- 3. I read the report _____ you. (como)
- 4. Ana speaks _____ a native (como)
- 5. Gloria works _____ an ant. (como)

3.2. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá el comparativo de inferioridad en inglés.

INFERIORIDAD.

Se usa el comparativo de inferioridad si al comparar dos sujetos el que se menciona primero está en un plano inferior al segundo. En inglés hay dos formas de expresar

MENOS: LESS (antes de singular), y FEWER (antes de plural).

INGLES:

LESS THAN (SINGULAR)

FEWER THAN (PLURAL)

ESPAÑOL:

MENOS QUE

MENOS QUE

Examples: (Ejemplos):

- I Drink LESS water THAN you do.
- Tomas has LESS money THAN Ricardo.
- We have FEWER interesting objects THAN you do.
- Uranus has FEWER moons THAN Saturn.
- Mexico is LESS powerful THAN other countries.
- History has FEWER objectives THAN Mathematics.
- Our library has FEWER books THAN the public library.
- Swimming in a pool is LESS dangerous THAN swimming in the sea.
- FEWER students came to class.
- Your house has FEWER beautiful flowers THAN mine.

- (Yo) Bebo MENOS agua QUE tú.
- Tomás tiene MENOS dinero QUE Ricardo.
- (Nosotros) tenemos MENOS objetos interesantes QUE tú.
- Urano tiene MENOS lunas QUE Saturno.
- México es MENOS poderoso QUE otros países.
- La Historia tiene MENOS objetivos QUE Matemáticas.
- Nuestra biblioteca tiene MENOS libros QUE la biblioteca pública.
- Nadar en una alberca es MENOS peligroso QUE nadar en el mar.
- MENOS alumnos vinieron a clase.
- Tu casa tiene MENOS flores bonitas QUE la mía.

PRACTICAS. (inferioridad)

3.2.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES. (Escribe el significado del comparativo)

- 1. Fewer than _____
- 2. Less than _____

3.2.2. WRITE THE USES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPARATIVES. (Escribe los usos de los comparativos)

- 1. "LESS" se usa antes de _____
- 2. "FEWER" se usa antes de _____

3.2.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

- 1. Money es less important than health. _____
- 2. Pete es less ambitious than John. _____
- 3. Uranus and Saturn have fewer moons than Jupiter. _____

4. When there is less comprehension, there is less love. _____
5. There are fewer good exercises than bad ones. _____
6. Men are less friendly than women. _____
7. I will buy fewer books than you. _____
8. You must eat fewer candies. _____
9. When there is a deflation, there is less production. _____
10. We should bring fewer spanish books to class. _____

3.2.4. USE THE COMPARATIVES. LESS THAN or FEWER THAN. (Usa los comparativos en inglés, según se necesiten):

1. Ana reads MENOS cuidadosamente QUE Marina, (carefully). 2. MENOS interesting topics are in today's newspaper.
3. MENOS important information is necessary. 4. Ramon is MENOS inteligente QUE his brother. (intelligent).
5. Maria has MENOS personalidad QUE Miriam (personality). 6. I can see MENOS flies in the room now.
7. We have MENOS good friends QUE you. 8. I am MENOS busy QUE you.
9. We bought MENOS oranges QUE John. 10. It is difficult to have MENOS noise.

3.3. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá las expresiones del comparativo de Superioridad en inglés.

SUPERIORIDAD.

Si comparamos dos sujetos y uno está en un plano superior al otro, debemos usar el comparativo de superioridad.

En Inglés se usan dos formas para expresarlo: -ER THAN y MORE _____ THAN = MAS QUE.

INGLES:	ESPAÑOL:	USOS:
-ER THAN	MAS _____ QUE	La terminación -ER, se agrega a adjetivos o adverbios de una sílaba y a adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -Y.
MORE _____ TAN	MAS _____ QUE	MORE, se usa antes de adjetivos o -- adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

-ER THAN = MAS QUE
MORE THAN = MAS QUE

- Alicia es OLDER THAN Amalia.
 John is MORE handsome THAN Frank.
 Jane looks HAPPIER THAN Susy.
 Ants are WISER THAN dogs.
 This gun es MORE powerful THAN that one.
 The United States' highways are WIDER THAN mexican highways.
 Modern music is LOUDER THAN last century music.

- Alicia es MAJOR QUE Amalia.
 John es MAS bien parecido QUE Frank.
 Jane parece MAS feliz QUE Susy.
 Las hormigas son MAS astutas QUE los perros.
 Esta pistola es MAS poderosa QUE aquella.
 Las carreteras de los Estados Unidos son MAS anchas QUE las mexicanas.
 La música moderna es MAS estruendosa QUE la del siglo pasado.
 Pipo es MAS gracioso QUE Pepe
 La pesca de la trucha es MAS difícil QUE la pesca del robalo.
 Si comes pescado serás más fuerte.

- Pipo is FUNNIER THAN Pepe.
 Fishing for trout is MORE difficult THAN fishing for bass.
 If you eat fish you will be stronger.



Los adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -y cambian la y por i antes de agregar -ER.

HAPPY = FELIZ	HAPPIER = MAS FELIZ
BUSY = OCUPADO	BUSIER = MAS OCUPADO
FUNNY = DIVERTIDO	FUNNIER = MAS DIVERTIDO

PRACTICAS

3.3.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES IN SPANISH (Escribe el significado de los comparativos en español).

1. er Than _____ 2. More than. _____

3.3.2. WRITE THE USES OF THE COMPARATIVES. (Escribe los usos del comparativo).

1. er Than: Se usa después de _____ 2. More (than) se usa antes de _____

3. er se usa con adjetivos (adverbios) de DOS sílabas terminados en _____

3.3.3. WRITE THE COMPARATIVE FORM. (Escribe la forma comparativa).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Más feliz = _____ (happy) | 2. Más ocupado _____ (busy) |
| 3. Más bonito = _____ (beautiful) | 4. Más gracioso _____ (funny) |
| 5. Más interesante _____ (interesting) | 6. Más experto _____ (expert) |
| 7. Más pequeño. _____ (small) | 8. Más dulce _____ (sweet) |
| 9. Más necesario _____ (necessary) | 10. Más importante _____ (important) |

3.3.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

- Katia is more beautiful than Raquel _____
- Trains in Europe are more reliable than in América _____
- Students are usually more interested in grades than knowledge. _____
- It is a more important art collection _____
- Monterrey's airport is bigger than Tampico's _____

- Riding horses is more interesting than riding bicycles. _____
- Speaking English is more difficult than reading it. _____
- Sonia works more efficiently than Elsa. _____
- Lilia is richer than Paul. _____
- The brain tissues are more delicate than the hand tissues. _____

3.3.5. USE THE COMPARATIVES (Use los comparativos -ER THAN, MORE THAN).

- Mike is MAS AMBICIOSO QUE his brother. (ambitious) 6. Pete is MAS alto QUE Cindy. (tall).
- He is MAS inocente QUE James (innocent). 7. Sonny es MAS fuerte QUE Santos. (strong)
- Clowns are MAS divertidos QUE actors. (funny). 8. Alex writes MAS cuidadosamente QUE George. (carefully).
- Right now, I am MAS ocupado QUE a bee. (busy). 9. Rita is MAS rica QUE Nancy. (rich).
- James is MAS feliz QUE Luis. (happy) 10. My watch is MAS rápido QUE yours. (fast).

3.4. OBJETIVO:

El alumno conocerá las expresiones del comparativo que expresa diferencia en inglés

DIFERENCIA.	INGLES:
	DIFFERENT FROM = DIFERENTE DE (A)
	TO DIFFER FROM = DIFERIR DE

Examples. (Ejemplos):

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Mustang is DIFFERENT FROM a Maverick. | Un Mustang es DIFERENTE A un Maverick. |
| Reyna DIFFERS FROM Blanca in many ways. | Reyna DIFIERE DE Blanca en muchos aspectos. |
| Children often DIFFER FROM their parents. | Los niños con frecuencia DIFIEREN DE sus padres. |

The newspaper's advertisements DIFFER FROM the radio's. Los comerciales del periódico DIFIEREN DE los del radio.
Jack's personality is DIFFERENT FROM Hector's. La personalidad de Jack es DIFERENTE DE la de Héctor.

3.4.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES: (Escribe el significado de los comparativos).

1. different from _____ 2. to differ from _____

3.4.2. WRITE IN ENGLISH THE COMPARATIVE FORMS. (Escribe en inglés las formas del comparativo).

1. Climbing hills is _____ climbing mountains. (diferente a)
2. My opinion _____ yours. (difiere de)
3. Mexican people should be _____ northamerican people. (diferentes a)
4. Joanna's ideas _____ Elena's ideas. (difieren de)
5. I am _____ you. (diferente a)
6. English pronunciation is _____ Spanish pronunciation. (diferente de)
7. I am sorry, but I _____ you. (difiero de)
8. Everybody should be _____ the others. (diferente de)

3.4.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce)

1. The ideas of educated people are different from uneducated people. _____
2. Young people's entertainments are different from old people's. _____
3. Science is different from humanities. _____
4. Today's cars differ from old cars. _____
5. Different things are usually more interesting. _____

3.5. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá el uso y significados de los comparativos irregulares.

IRREGULARES.

Los siguientes comparativos son irregulares porque no siguen la regla general.

FAR	=	LEJOS	-	FARTHER	=	MAS LEJOS
GOOD	=	BUENO	-	BETTER	=	MEJOR
BAD	=	MALO	-	WORSE	=	PEOR
LITTLE	=	POCO	-	LESS	=	MENOS
MUCH	=	MUCHO	-	MORE	=	MAS
MANY	=	MUCHOS	-	MORE	=	MAS

Examples: (Ejemplos).

James is a better student than his brother. James es mejor alumno que su hermano.
T.V. series are the WORSE programs. Las novelas de televisión son los PEORES programas.
Laredo is FARTHER than Sabinas. Laredo está MAS LEJOS que Sabinas.
The less we spend, the MORE we save. Entre menos gastamos, MAS ahorramos.
Your drawings are BETTER than hers. Tus dibujos son MEJORES que los de ella.

PRACTICAS: (irregulares)

3.5.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE COMPARATIVES. (Escribe el significado de los comparativos).

1. better _____ 2. Worse _____ 3. Farther _____ 4. Less _____ 5. More _____

3.5.2. WRITE THE COMPARATIVES FORMS FOR THE FOLLOWING WORDS. (Escribe las formas del comparativo de las siguientes palabras).

1. good _____ 2. far _____ 3. Little _____ 4. Many _____ 5. Much _____

3.5.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce)

1. Climbing mountains is a worse sport than tennis. _____
2. Science is better than humanities. _____
3. Edison was a worse student than others. _____
4. Clothes that you make fit better. _____
5. The new airport is farther than the old one. _____
6. I need less money now. _____
7. We need better methods in modern education. _____
8. Indians were better workers than the first americans. _____

3.5.4. WRITE THE COMPARATIVES FORMS IN ENGLISH. (Escribe las formas del comparativo en Inglés)

1. Babies need MEJOR food.
2. The MAS you study, the MAS you learn.
3. New York es MAS LEJOS QUE México City.
4. John is PEOR student than Bob.
5. MEJORES Schools for MEJORES citizens.
6. I live MAS LEJOS QUE you do.

SUPERLATIVOS.

3.6. OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá las palabras que en inglés expresan superlativos de superioridad.

Cuando comparamos tres o más cosas y una sobresale del grupo, ya sea en forma superior o inferior, debemos usar las formas del superlativo.

SUPERIORIDAD

INGLES	ESPAÑOL:	USOS:
THE _____ EST	EL LA	La terminación EST se -- agrega a adjetivos de una sílabas y de dos sílabas - sólo cuando termina en Y.
THE _____ MOST	LO MAS LAS LOS	
		MOST se usa antes de adje- tivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

Examples: (Ejemplos):

- Jack is the shortEST son in the Perez family. Jack es EL hijo MAS bajo de estatura de la familia Pérez.
- Luis is THE tallest basketball player. Luis es EL MAS alto jugador del baloncesto.
- Rosalinda is THE slimmEST of the secretaries. Rosalinda es LA MAS delgada de las secretarias.
- Maxi is THE sweetEST boy of all. Maxi es EL niño MAS dulce de todos.
- The Pink Panther is THE funniEST cartoon. La pantera rosa es LA caricatura MAS divertida.
- Anita is THE MOST beautiful girl in class. Anita es LA muchacha MAS bonita de la clase.
- The Beatles were THE MOST popular singers. Los Beatles fueron LOS cantantes MAS populares.
- Friendship is THE MOST important thing in -- the world. La amistad es LA cosa MAS importante en el mundo.
- This armchair is THE MOST comfortable in the rooms. Este sillón es EL MAS cómodo del cuarto.
- Rattlesnakes are THE MOST dangerous animals. Las víboras de cascabel son LOS animales MAS - peligrosos..
- Katia is the friendliEST girl. Katia es la chica más amigable.

NOTA: En ocasiones utilizamos la partícula MOST como adjetivo y cuando funciona de este modo, la traducimos al ESPAÑOL como: MAYORIA o LA MAYORIA.

Examples: (Ejemplos):

- MOST people like the movies. A LA MAYORIA de la gente le gusta el cine.
- MOST of the clowns are funny. LA MAYORIA de los payasos son graciosos.
- MOST children are innocent. LA MAYORIA de los niños son inocentes.

PRACTICAS.

3.6.1. WRITE THE MEANING FOR THE SUPERLATIVE FORMS. (Escribe el significado para las formas del superlativo).

1. The _____ est _____
2. The most _____

3. Most (como adjetivo) _____

3.6.2. WRITE THE USES FOR THE SUPERLATIVE FORMS. (Escribe los usos para las formas del superlativo):

1. La terminación EST se usa: _____

2. THE MOST se usa antes de: _____

3.6.3. USE THE SUPERLATIVES. THE _____ EST or THE MOST _____ (Usa los superlativos):

1. Ruben is eighteen years old. He is EL _____ MAYOR _____ (OLD)

2. You must remember LOS _____ MAS _____ IMPORTANTES topics. (IMPORTANT)

3. Salt is used in cooking. It is EL _____ MAS NECESARIO element for chefs. (NECESSARY)

4. Cantinflas is EL _____ MAS _____ DIVERTIDO mexican actor. (FUNNY)

5. Sweden and Holland are LOS _____ MAS _____ DESARROLLADOS countries. (DEVELOPED)

6. He bought EL _____ MAS _____ CARO car. (EXPENSIVE)

7. She wears LOS _____ MAS _____ BARATOS shoes. (CHEAP)

8. Linda is LA _____ MAS _____ POPULAR girl in class. (POPULAR)

9. Tomas is EL _____ MAS _____ CRUEL boy in class. (CRUEL)

10. Mr. Smith is EL _____ MAS _____ VIEJO man in town. (OLD)

3.6.4. WRITE THE SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS. (Escribe la forma superlativa de las siguientes palabras):

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. short = the _____ | 4. important = the _____ |
| 2. old = the _____ | 5. necessary = the _____ |
| 3. big = the _____ | 6. happy = the _____ |
| 7. busy = the _____ | 8. incredible = the _____ |
| 9. nice = the _____ | 10. friendly = the _____ |

3.6.5. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

- Monterrey is the largest city of Northern Mexico _____
- Max told the funniest joke. _____
- Algebra is the most difficult subject. _____
- You can breathe the purest air in the mountains. _____
- Climbing mountains is the most dangerous sport. _____
- I wrote the easiest exercise. _____
- Private schools are the most expensive ones. _____
- I know the richest man in town. _____
- The most dedicated students are going to be awarded. _____
- Tina is the friendliest girl in class. _____

3.7. OBJETIVO:

El alumno comprenderá el uso y significado del superlativo que denota inferioridad en inglés. SUPERLATIVO de inferioridad.

Si al comparar varios elementos (personas, objetos, ideas, etc.), uno está en un plano inferior, se usa:

INGLES:	ESPAÑOL	USOS:
THE LEAST	EL LA MENOS LOS LAS	Con adjetivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.



Examples. (Ejemplos):

Roman is THE LEAST serious person.

The clown is THE LEAST happy.

This flashlight is THE LEAST necessary.

Román es LA persona MENOS seria.

El payaso es EL MENOS feliz.

Esta batería de mano es LA MENOS necesaria.

PRACTICAS.

3.7.1. WRITE THE MEANING OF THE SUPERLATIVE FORM. (Escribe el significado del superlativo):

1. The least = _____

3.7.2. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. The least happy _____

3. the least important _____

5. the least necessary _____

7. the least nice _____

9. the least expensive _____

2. the least interesting _____

4. the least sad _____

6. the least serious _____

8. the least useful _____

10. the least pretty _____

3.7.3. WRITE THE SUPERLATIVE FORM IN ENGLISH. (Escribe el superlativo en inglés):

1. I bought _____ expensive dress. (el menos)
2. _____ important topic. (el menos).

3.7.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. this is the least dangerous cigarette. _____

2. Grades should be the least important worry of good students. _____

3. Pedro is the least serious person. _____

4. David is the least happy student. _____

5. The least intelligent boy. _____

3.8. Formas irregulares del superlativo.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá las formas irregulares del superlativo.

Adjetivos irregulares del superlativo.

ADJETIVOS		SUPERLATIVOS	
FAR	= LEJOS	- FARTHEST	= EL MAS LEJANO
GOOD	= BUENO	- BEST	= LO MEJOR
BAD	= MALO	- WORST	= LO PEOR
LITTLE	= POCO	- LEAST	= LO MENOS
MUCH	= MUCHO	- MOST	= LO MAS
MANY	= MUCHOS	- MOST	= LOS MAS

Examples. (Ejemplos):

He is THE WORST violin player.

Birds are THE BEST animals.

Little Red Ridding Hood took THE FARTHEST way to grandma's house.

This is THE LEAST important.

THE MOST necessary.

These meanings are THE MOST difficult.

EL es EL PEOR violinista.

Los pájaros son LOS MEJORES animales.

Caperucita Roja tomó EL camino MAS LEJANO a la casa de su abuelita.

Esto es LO MENOS importante.

LO MAS necesario.

Estos significados son LOS MAS difíciles.

PRACTICAS.

3.8.1. WRITE THE MEANING IN SPANISH. (Escribe el significado en español):

1. farthest _____ 2. best _____ 3. Worst _____

4. Least _____ 5. Most _____

3.8.2. WRITE THE IRREGULAR SUPERLATIVE. (Escribe los superlativos irregulares):

1. I bought _____ expensive suit
 EL MENOS
2. Our Prepa is _____ important Prepa of the University.
 LA MAS
3. Japan is _____ country.
 EL MAS LEJANO
4. You are _____ student.
 EL PEOR
5. _____ actor in 1975 was Jack Nicholson.
 EL MEJOR

3.8.3. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

1. Guatemala's earthquake in 1976 was the worst disaster.
2. The best swimmer of the Olympics in 1975 was Mark Spitz.
3. This is the least dangerous cigarette.
4. Going to Los Angeles from Monterrey, the central highway is the farthest.
5. The best football team is "Tigres"
6. The least grade I obtained was eighty.
7. They are the worst students.
8. The worst teacher is the lazy teacher.
9. Please walk the farthest way.
10. Good students are the best friends.

3.9. V O C A B U L A R Y.

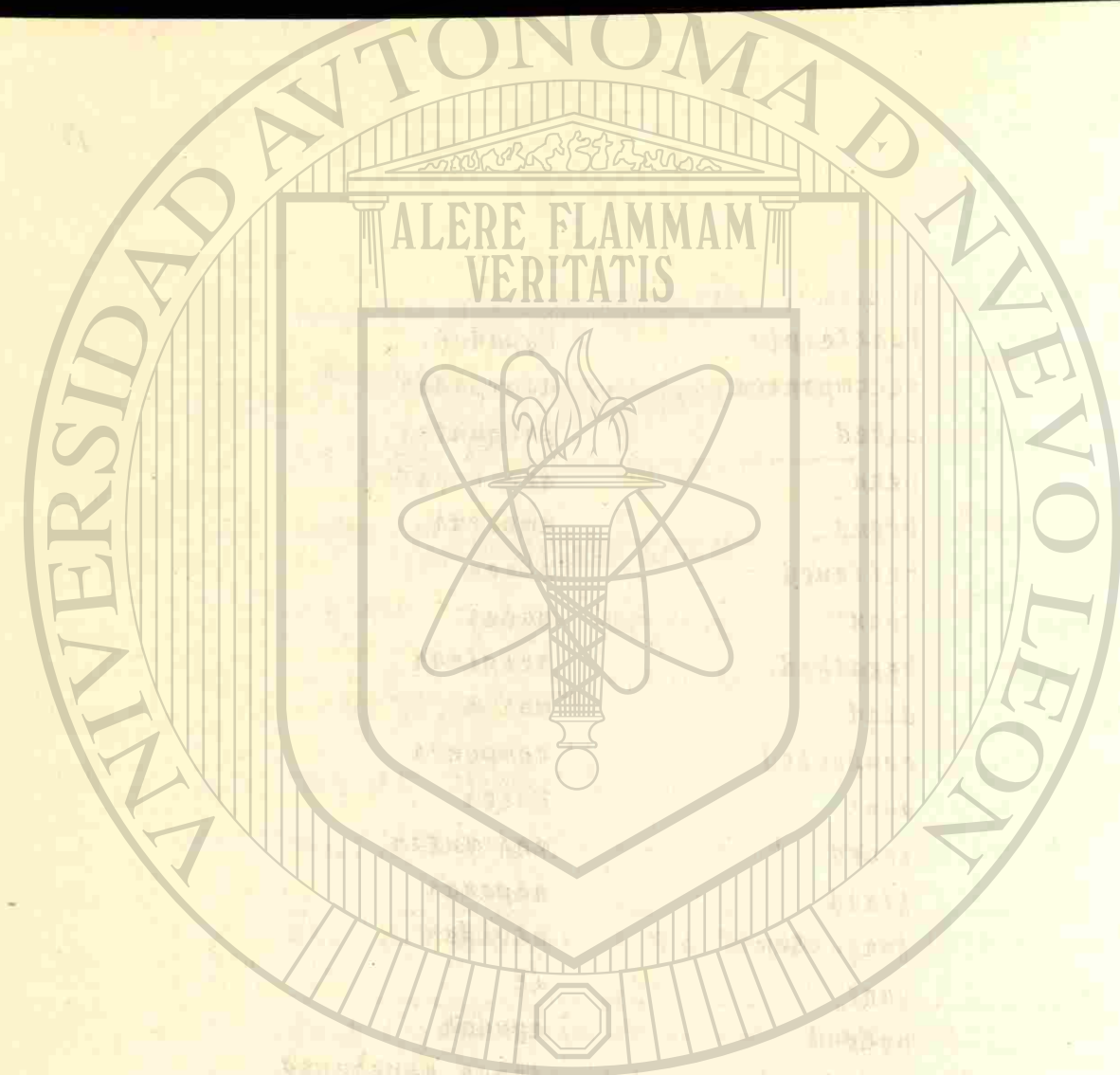
VERBOS

Infinitivo	Pasado	Participio	Español.
to accompany	accompanied	accompanied	acompañar
to ask	asked	asked	preguntar
to be	was were	been	ser o estar
to begin	began	begun	empezar
to believe	believed	believed	creer
to be born	was, were born	born	nacer
to breathe	breathed	breathed	respirar
to die	died	died	morir
to compose	composed	composed	componer
to do	did	done	hacer
to face	faced	faced	enfrentar
to fix	fixed	fixed	reparar
to forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
to go	went	gone	ir
to help	helped	helped	ayudar
to hope	hoped	hoped	tener esperanza
to learn	learned	learned	aprender
to leave	left	left	dejar
to live	lived	lived	vivir
to love	loved	loved	amar
to make	made	made	hacer
to need	needed	needed	necesitar
to obtain	obtained	obtained	obtener

V O C A B U L A R Y

SUSTANTIVOS

brain	= cerebro	joke	= broma, chiste
brass	= metal	kind	= clase
century	= siglo	knowledge	= conocimiento
characters	= personajes	life	= vida
childhood	= niñez	means	= medios
choral	= coral, coro	money	= dinero
classroom	= salón de clase	newest	= el más nuevo
crisis	= crisis	nothern	= norteño
chess	= ajedrez	office	= oficina
composer	= compositor	pain	= dolor
debt	= deuda	play	= juego, obra
diseases	= enfermedades	park	= parque
details	= detalles	part	= parte
earthquake	= terremoto	pavement	= pavimento
engineer	= ingeniero	parents	= padres
entertainments	= entretenimientos	peanut	= cacahuete
expenses	= gastos	protection	= protección
examinations	= exámenes	refreshments	= refrescos
failure	= fracaso	rules	= reglas
farmer	= granjero, agricultor	science	= ciencia
hills	= colinas	scenery	= escenario
inkeeper	= conserje	school	= escuela
invitations	= invitaciones	stage	= escenario
January	= Enero	state	= estado



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



SUSTANTIVOS

story = historia
 success = éxito
 things = cosas
 tissues = tejidos
 trains = trenes
 writer = escritor
 work = trabajo
 world = mundo

ADJETIVOS

absent = ausente
 admired = admirado
 beautiful = hermoso
 based = basado
 first = primero
 greatest = el más grande
 hard = difícil
 hardest = la más difícil
 known = conocido
 last = último
 later = más tarde
 lively = vivido, con vida
 poor = pobre

ADJETIVOS

second = segundo
 spend = gastado
 uneducated = mal educado
 younger = más joven

OTRAS PALABRAS

always = siempre
 brass band = banda de guerra
 everywhere = en todas partes
 however = sin embargo
 perhaps = tal vez
 real life people = gente real
 still = aún
 then = entonces
 through = a través
 which = el cual

3.10. READING.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el contenido de la lectura "A MAN AMONG THE GREATEST" - - (Un hombre entre los grandes).

A MAN AMONG THE GREATEST.

Giuseppe Verdi, the greatest of the Italian opera composers of the 19th century, - was born in Busseto northern Italy on October 10, 1813. His father was a poor in-keeper and Verdi's childhood was as hard as all the poor people in the world. - - - However he learned to sing and play the organ in the most beautiful way. At about 13 or a little younger he began composing music of various kinds, most of them -- were marches for a brass band. His first opera was a success but his second was - a failure. When he was 37 he wrote the first of the operas known everywhere: -- Rigoletto. Then came Il Trovatore, which was a greater success. Then, La Travia- ta the story of a woman as beautiful as a rose who dies leaving the man who loved her in the greatest pain. The opera Aida with its Egyptian story was very popular when it was produced in 1871 at the newest opera house in Cairo, Egypt, and it is still one of Verdi's most popular operas.

Then he wrote his beautiful Requiem - a choral work in memory of Alessandro Manzo- ni, a great Italian writer. When he obtained more money he decided to live in the country and spend his money with the poorer. Then when he was more than 70 he -- surprised the world with the greatest of all his works: Otello based on Shakespea- re's play Othello. Six years later he wrote his last opera: Falstaff. He lived on to the age of 87 and died in Milán on January 27.1901

Verdi is admired as many other composers by opera lovers because he always wrote - as beautifully as the greatest.



Verdi understood people well, perhaps through his hardest life. But more than this, he understood theatre well and through music he made his characters as lively as real life people.

Magic dominates the stage when we see Verdi's operas.

* Adapted from Encyclopædia Britannica Int.

PRACTICAS.

3.10.1. ANSWER IN SPANISH. (Constesta en español):

1. ¿En qué lugar nació Giuseppe Verdi? _____
2. ¿En qué fecha nació Verdi? _____
3. ¿En qué fecha murió? _____
4. Menciona tres óperas de Verdi: _____
5. ¿Qué era su padre? _____
6. ¿Cómo fue la niñez de Verdi? _____
7. ¿A qué edad aproximadamente empezó a componer música? _____
8. ¿Qué tipo de música escribió cuando era muy joven? _____
9. ¿A qué edad escribió Rigoletto? _____
10. ¿Cuál es la historia de la Traviata? _____
11. ¿Cuál es una de sus óperas más populares? _____
12. ¿En qué cd. de Egipto se produjo por primera vez la ópera Aida? _____
13. ¿A quién escribió su bello Requiem? _____
14. ¿Qué hizo cuando tenía dinero? _____
15. ¿Cómo sorprendió al mundo a los 70? _____
16. ¿En qué está basada su ópera Otelo? _____
17. ¿Cuál fue su última ópera? _____
18. ¿En qué lugar murió? _____
19. ¿Por qué se admira a Verdi? _____
20. ¿Por qué entendía Verdi bien al pueblo? _____

3.10.2. ANSWER IN ENGLISH. (Contesta en inglés):

1. Who was Giuseppe Verdi? _____
2. In what century did Verdi live? _____
3. Where is Busseto located? _____
4. Was Verdi's father rich? _____
5. What did he learn to do beautifully? _____
6. What did he begin to do at 13? _____
7. What did he write for brassbands? _____
8. What happened to his first opera? _____
9. What happened to his second opera? _____
10. How old was Verdi when he wrote Rigoletto? _____
11. Did *Il Trovatore* was a success? _____
12. Who was *La Traviata*? _____
13. What kind of story is *Aida*? _____
14. Was the opera *Aida* popular? _____
15. What kind of work is *Requiem*? _____
16. Who was Alessandro Manzoni? _____
17. When did he decide to live in the country? _____
18. Why did Verdi understand people? _____
19. What did he do through music? _____
20. What dominates the stage when we see Verdi's operas _____

3.10.3. TRANSLATE TO SPANISH THE READING A MAN AMONG THE GREATEST. (Traduce al español - la lectura "UN HOMBRE ENTRE LOS GRANDES". -

UN MAN

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



3.11. AUTOEVALUACION

I. TRANSLATE THE COMPARATIVES. (Traduce los comparativos):

1. alike _____ 2. the same as _____ 3. as-as _____
 4. as many-as _____ 5. Verbo + like = Verbo + _____

II. TRANSLATE THE SUPERLATIVES. (Traduce los superlativos):

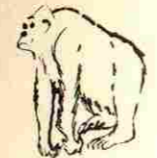

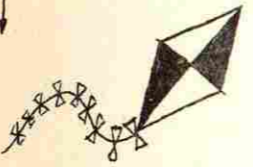


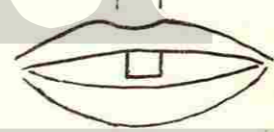


6. the most _____ 7. the least _____
 8. the best _____ 9. the worst _____

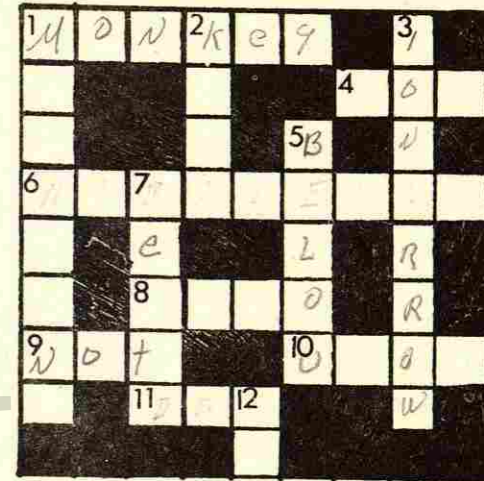
III. USE THE COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES. (Usa los comparativos y superlativos):

10. We are _____ (los mejores) 11. Rosy is _____ Gloria. (más delgada que) (thin).
 12. You _____ your father (te pareces) 13. Andrés acts. _____ a donkey. (como)
 14. I am _____ you (más ocupado = BUSY) 15. He _____ Ann. (difiere de)

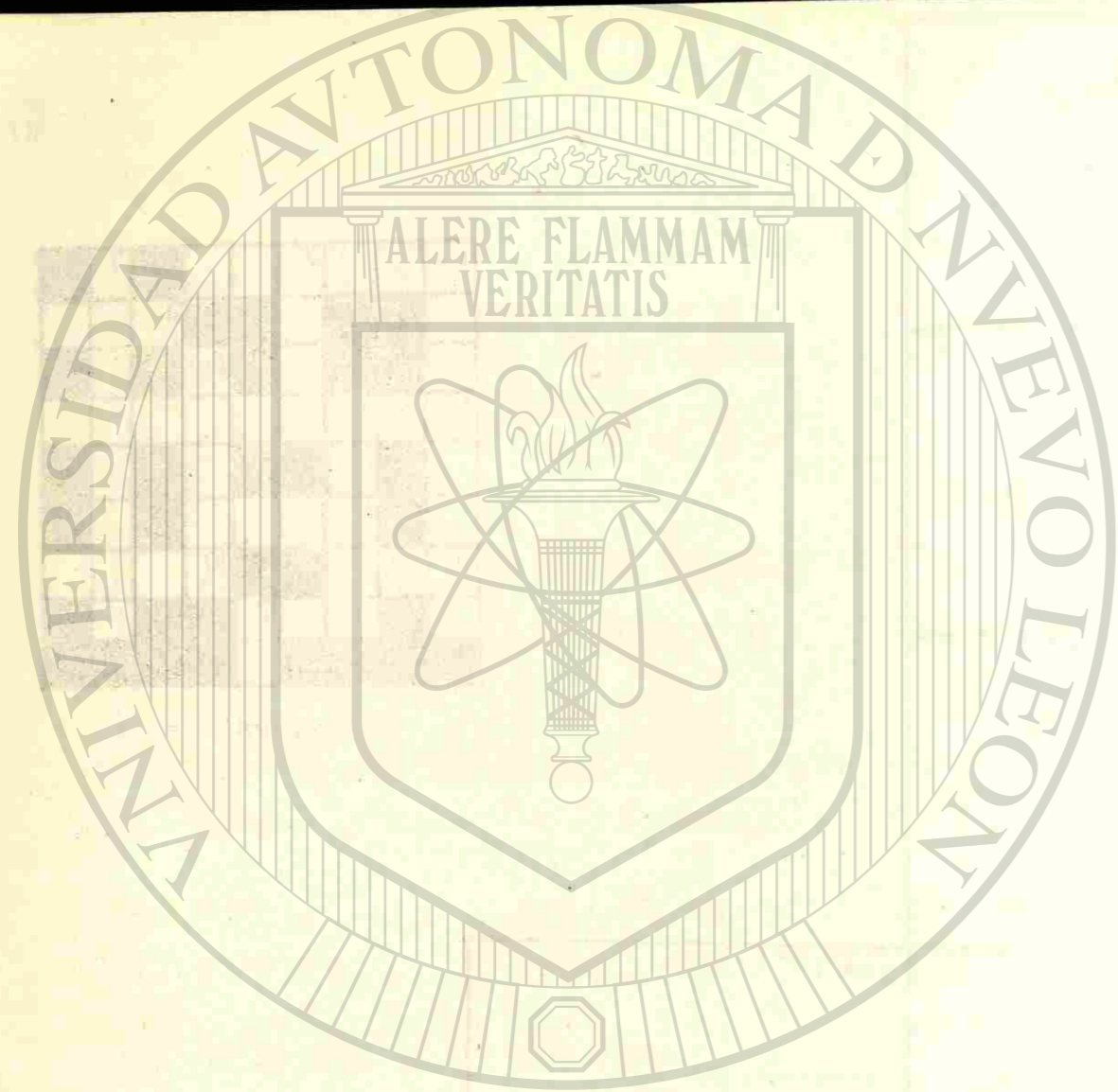
IV. TRANSLATE (Traduce).

16. Today's cars differ from old ones. _____
 17. We will make this city the best one in the world. _____
 18. Transportation fares will be as cheap as possible. _____
 19. My coat is the same as yours. _____
 20. Fewer students came to class. _____

<p>1 → </p> <p>This is a _____</p>	<p>1 ↓ </p> <p>This is a _____</p>	
<p>2 ↓ </p> <p>My _____ flies high</p>	<p>3 ↓</p> <p>Today is Saturday _____ is Sunday</p>	
<p>4 →</p> <p>"First, be a woman" is a _____ hit.</p>	<p>5 ↓ </p> <p>The dog is _____ the table.</p>	
<p>6 → </p> <p>We go to school at 3 o'clock in the _____</p>	<p>7 ↓ </p> <p>The old man has one _____</p>	<p>8 →</p> <p>_____ upon a time there was a prince.</p>
<p>9 → </p> <p>It is _____ raining</p>	<p>10 → </p> <p>This is the _____ of my house</p>	<p>11 →</p> <p>_____ many friends do you have?.</p>
		<p>12 ↓</p> <p>Write the pronoun: I, you, - he, she, it, _____ you, -- they.</p>



CROSSWORD # 4



U N I D A D IV

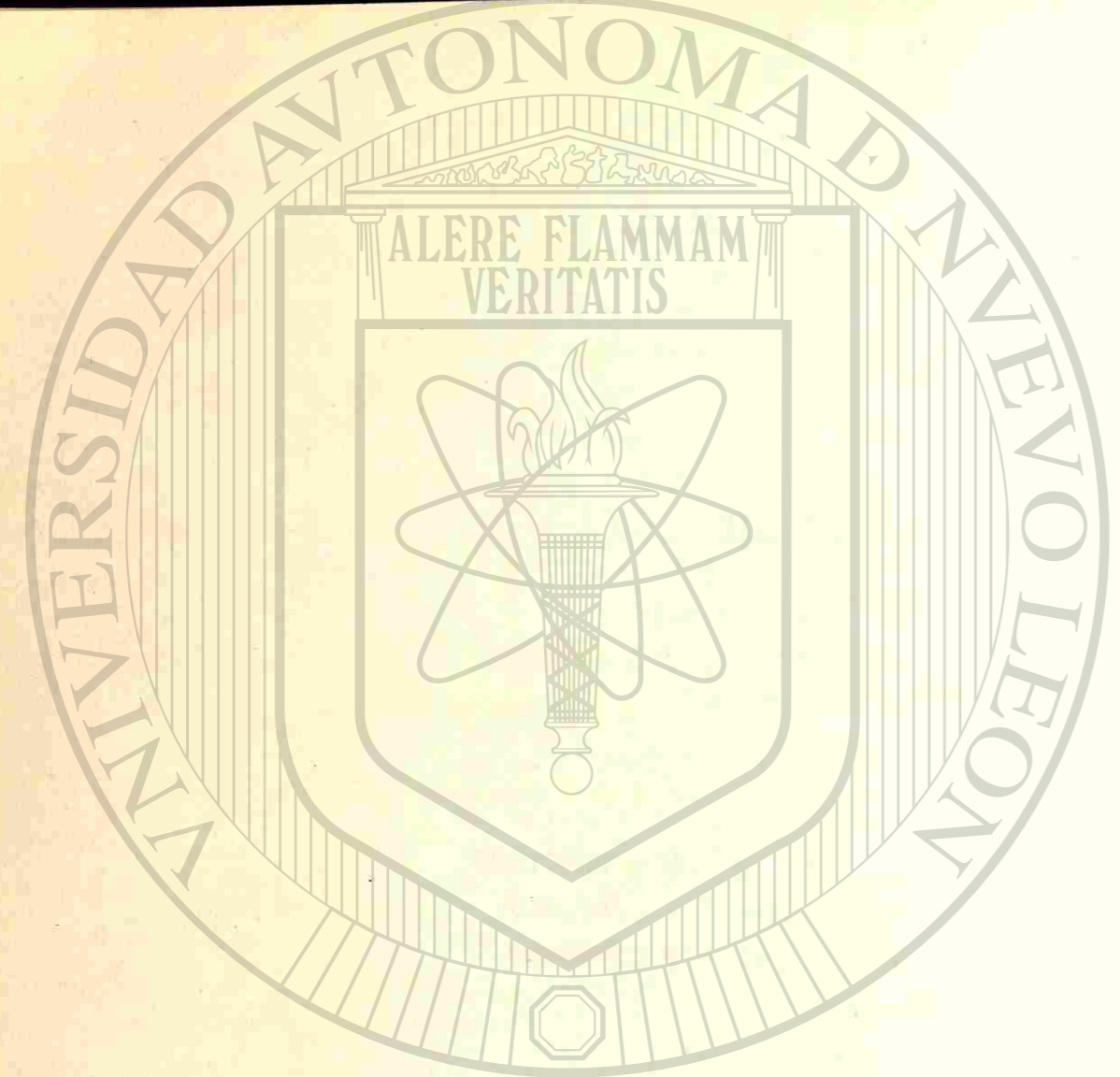
TIEMPOS COMPUESTOS Y VOCABULARIO

TEMAS :

- I. PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.
- II. PASADO PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.
- III. FUTURO PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.
- IV. VOCABULARIO.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN





4.1 PARTICIPIO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el uso del participio en inglés y su significado.

El participio es una de las formas nominales del verbo y en inglés puede servir para: construir los tiempos compuestos simples, como adjetivo y para la voz pasiva. El participio en inglés (PAST PARTICIPLE) equivale en español a las terminaciones -ADO, -IDO, -TO, -SO, -CHO. El participio se usa como verbo solamente cuando lleva otro verbo o auxiliar.

A. Regular. Recuerda que el pasado de los verbos en inglés puede ser: regular o irregular. La misma clasificación se emplea para el participio. Pues todos los verbos que son regulares en pasado lo son en el participio.

Para cambiar un verbo regular al pasado, sólo se agrega la terminación -ED y sirve para todas las personas. Esta misma regla se emplea para el participio.

Lista de algunos verbos regulares:

INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	= ESPAÑOL
TO ENJOY	ENJOYED	ENJOYED	= DISFRUTADO
TO RAIN	RAINED	RAINED	= LLOVIDO
TO VISITED	VISITED	VISITED	= VISITADO
TO THANK	THANKED	THANKED	= AGRADECIDO
TO OFFER	OFFERED	OFFERED	= OFRECIDO
TO LAND	LANDED	LANDED	= ATERRIZADO
TO LEARN	LEARNED	LEARNED	= APRENDIDO
TO TALK	TALKED	TALKED	= HABLADO
TO WAIT	WAITED	WAITED	= ESPERADO
TO CALL	CALLED	CALLED	= LLAMADO
TO BURN	BURNED	BURNED	= QUEMADO

Recuerda las reglas para agregar -ED.

1. Los verbos terminados en E. Se les agrega D:

TO STATE - STATED = AFIRMADO

2. Los verbos terminados en CONSONANTE + -Y, ésta cambia a i y se le agrega -ED.

TO APPLY = APLICAR = APPLIED = APLICADO

3. Algunos verbos duplican su última consonante:

TO PLAN	= PLANEAR	- PLANNED	= PLANEADO
TO SHOP	= COMPRAR	- SHOPPED	= COMPRADO
TO STOP	= DETENERSE	- STOPPED	= DETENIDO

B. Irregular.

Los participios irregulares deberás aprenderlos de memoria, en algunas ocasiones, la forma del pasado es igual a la del participio.

Ejemplos:

INFINITIVO	ESPAÑOL	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	ESPAÑOL
To become	= llegar a ser	became	become	= convertido
To begin	= empezar	began	begun	= empezado
To blow	= soplar	blew	blown	= soplado o inflado
To bring	= traer	brought	brought	= traído
To choose	= escoger	chose	chosen	= escogido
To come	= venir	came	come	= venido
To draw	= dibujar	drew	drawn	= dibujado
To drink	= beber	drank	drunk	= bebido
To drive	= manejar	drove	driven	= manejado
To eat	= comer	ate	eaten	= comido
To fall	= caer	fell	fallen	= caído
To fight	= pelear	fought	fought	= reñido
To find	= encontrar	found	found	= encontrado
To fly	= volar	flew	flown	= volado
To forget	= olvidar	forgot	forgotten	= olvidado
To forgive	= perdonar	forgave	forgiven	= perdonado
To get	= obtener	got	gotten (got)	= obtenido
To give	= dar	gave	given	= dado
To grow	= crecer	grew	grown	= crecido
To hide	= esconder	hid	hidden	= escondido
To hold	= sostener	held	held	= sostenido
To know	= conocer	knew	known	= conocido
To meet	= encontrar	met	met	= encontrado
To ride	= montar	rode	ridden	= montado
To read	= leer	read	read	= leído

INFINITIVO	ESPAÑOL	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	ESPAÑOL
To run	= correr	ran	run	= corrido
To see	= ver	saw	seen	= visto
To shake	= sacudir	shook	shaken	= sacudido
To sing	= cantar	sang	sung	= cantado
To sit	= sentarse	sat	sit	= sentado
To sleep	= dormir	slept	slept	= dormido
To smell	= oler	smelt (smelled)	smelt	= olido
To speak	= hablar	spoke	spoken	= hablado
To swear	= jurar	swore	sworn	= jurado
To swim	= nadar	swam	swum	= nadado
To take	= tomar	took	taken	= tomado
To teach	= enseñar	taught	taught	= enseñado
To understand	= entender	understood	understood	= entendido
To win	= ganar	won	won	= ganado
To write	= escribir	wrote	written	= escrito

NOTA: Esta lista NO incluye todos los verbos irregulares.

PRACTICAS.

4.1.1. WRITE THE PARTICIPLE OF THE FOLLOWING REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS. (Escribe el participio de los siguientes verbos regulares e irregulares):

Participio	Significado	Participio	Significado
1. To offer	_____	2. To land	_____
3. To find	_____	4. To be	_____
5. To bring	_____	6. To try	_____
7. To buy	_____	8. To explain	_____
9. To understand	_____	10. To play	_____
11. To fight	_____	12. To graduate	_____
13. To cost	_____	14. To benefit	_____
15. To teach	_____	16. To hurry	_____
17. To dance	_____	18. To sleep	_____
19. To hear	_____	20. To change	_____
21. To speak	_____	22. To swear	_____
23. To understand	_____	24. To take	_____

- 25. To write _____
- 27. To begin _____
- 29. To eat _____
- 31. To sing _____
- 33. To fight _____
- 35. To forgive _____
- 37. To sleep _____
- 39. To get _____

- 26. To win _____
- 28. To drink _____
- 30. To know _____
- 32. To sit _____
- 34. To drive _____
- 36. To swim _____
- 38. To swear _____
- 40. To choose _____

4.1.2. WRITE FIVE TIMES THE PARTICIPLE FORM OF: (Escribe 5 veces el participio de los siguientes verbos):

- 1. TO DRINK (beber) drunk drunk drunk drunk drunk
- 2. TO DRIVE (manejar) _____
- 3. TO BEGIN (empezar) _____
- 4. TO BUY (comprar) _____
- 5. TO BRING (traer) _____
- 6. TO SING (cantar) _____
- 7. TO SWEAR (jurar) _____
- 8. TO TAKE (tomar) _____
- 9. TO RUN (correr) _____
- 10. TO UNDERSTAND (comprender) _____
- 11. TO FORGIVE (perdonar) _____
- 12. TO FIGHT (pelear) _____
- 13. TO FLY (volar) _____
- 14. TO WRITE (escribir) _____
- 15. TO GIVE (dar) _____
- 16. TO RIDE (montar) _____
- 17. TO HIDE (esconder) _____
- 18. TO TEACH (enseñar) _____
- 19. TO FALL (caer) _____
- 20. TO EAT (comer) _____
- 21. TO WIN (ganar) _____
- 22. TO FIND (encontrar) _____
- 23. TO BLOW (soplar) _____
- 24. TO CHOOSE (escoger) _____
- 25. TO HOLD (sostener) _____
- 26. TO SMELL (oler) _____

- 27. TO SING (cantar) _____
- 28. TO SPEAK (hablar) _____
- 29. TO SIT (sentarse) _____
- 30. TO COME (venir) _____
- 31. TO SHAKE (sacudir) _____
- 32. TO DRAW (dibujar) _____
- 33. TO SLEEP (dormir) _____
- 34. TO KNOW (conocer) _____
- 35. TO GROW (crecer) _____
- 36. TO MEET (encontrar) _____
- 37. TO READ (leer) _____
- 38. TO SWIM (nadar) _____
- 39. TO BE (ser o estar) _____
- 40. TO BECOME (llegar a ser) _____

4.2. PRESENTE PERFECTO. OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el presente perfecto en Inglés.

A. Simple.

El presente perfecto simple se forma con el auxiliar TO HAVE = HABER, que se conjuga de la siguiente manera:

HAVE:	I have	I've	Yo he
	We have	We've	Nosotros hemos
	You have	You've	Tú has, Ustedes han
	They have	They've	Ellos (as) han
HAS:	He has	He's	El ha
	She has	She's	Ella ha
	It has	It's	- - ha

* El verbo TO HAVE, cuando NO funciona como auxiliar, significa: TENER.

Construcción del presente perfecto simple:

TO HAVE (HAS o HAVE) + PARTICIPIO (REGULAR o IRREGULAR) = HAVE / HAS + PARTICIPIO



Con esta forma verbal no son esenciales las expresiones de tiempo, pero se pueden usar expresiones que indiquen duración como:

INGLES	ESPAÑOL	USOS
JUST	= (poco antes de hablar)	Después de HAVE o HAS. Al final de la frase.
RECENTLY	= recientemente	Después de HAVE o HAS. Al final de negativo.
ALREADY	= ya	Antes de tiempo específico.
YET	= todavía (negativo)	Antes de una palabra o frase.
FOR	= por (durante)	Al final.
SINCE	= desde	
BEFORE	= antes	

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Lina HAS already MET her art teacher.

I HAVE BEEN in an art museum recently.

Luisa HAS LEARNED Unit two before.

WE'VE BLOWN all the balloons..

She HAS LIVED by herself since January.

I HAVE already taken my medicina.

They HAVE BROUGHT the food for the party.

I HAVE just DECIDED to fly to Europa.

The students HAVE ASSURED the teacher that they will study.

We HAVE SEEN a beautiful sunrise recently.

Lina ya HA CONOCIDO (conoció) a su maestro de arte.

(Yo) HE ESTADO en un museo de arte recientemente.

Luisa HA APRENDIDO (aprendió) antes la Unidad dos.

(Nosotros) HEMOS INFLADO todos los globos.

(Ella) HA VIVIDO sola desde Enero.

(Yo) HE TOMADO ya mi medicina.

(Ellos) HAN TRAIIDO la comida para la fiesta.

HE DECIDIDO volar a Europa.

Los alumnos HAN ASEGURADO al (a) maestro (a) que (ellos) estudiarán.

(Nosotros) HEMOS VISTO recientemente un bello amanecer.

PRACTICAS.

4.2.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PRESENT PERFECT. (Conjuga los siguientes verbos en presente perfecto en inglés).

TO GO

- 1. I _____
- 2. You _____
- 3. He _____
- 4. She _____
- 5. We _____
- 6. They _____

TO WRITE

- 1. I _____
- 2. You _____
- 3. He _____
- 4. She _____
- 5. We _____
- 6. They _____

TO DRINK

- 1. I _____
- 2. You _____
- 3. He _____
- 4. She _____
- 5. We _____
- 6. They _____

TO FIND

- 1. I _____
- 2. You _____
- 3. He _____
- 4. She _____
- 5. We _____
- 6. They _____

TO BLOW

- 1. I _____
- 2. You _____
- 3. He _____
- 4. She _____
- 5. We _____
- 6. They _____

TO GIVE

- 1. I _____
- 2. You _____
- 3. He _____
- 4. She _____
- 5. We _____
- 6. They _____

4.2.2. WRITE THE SIMPLE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESES. (Escribe el presente perfecto en inglés de los verbos que están en paréntesis):

1. I _____ a motorcycle recently. (TO DRIVE)
2. The baby _____ a lot. (TO GROW)
3. We _____ to stay here. (TO DECIDE)
4. I _____ my friends. (TO SEE)
5. She _____ to understand you. (TO BEGIN)
6. Your explanations _____ very easy to comprehend. (TO BE)
7. My friends _____ a new method of learning. (TO FIND)
8. Susan _____ in an office. (TO WORK)
9. May _____ a birthday present. (TO GET)
10. He _____ from Italy. (TO ARRIVE)
11. People _____ about witches. (TO TALK)
12. Grimm _____ some fairy tales. (TO WRITE)
13. Men and women _____ knowledge. (TO HIDE)
14. Witches _____ secret ceremonies. (TO HAVE)
15. You _____ the newest car. (TO DRIVE)
16. My cousins _____ their vacations. (TO ENJOY)
17. The mother _____ her children. (TO FORGIVE)
18. We _____ that delicious cake. (TO SMELL)
19. Students _____ an old story. (TO READ)
20. The oldest _____ the youngest. (TO TEACH)

4.2.3. TRANSLATE. (Traduce)

1. Miss Taylor has been in Mexico before. _____
2. I have written a long letter recently. _____
3. They've already learned that song. _____
4. He has forgiven his enemies. _____
5. The students have asked many questions about the participles. _____
6. They have won the lottery. _____
7. I've spoken to my parents. _____
8. They have created a mistaken impression. _____
9. Indians have fought for freedom. _____
10. This lesson has improved my knowledge. _____
11. Witchcraft has been popular since the middle ages. _____

12. Grimm has mentioned in his tales the description of witches. _____
13. Monks have described pagan gods as demons. _____
14. Dallas Cowboys have won the last game. _____
15. We have understood the present perfect. _____
16. Jaime has hunted some deer. _____
17. I have had that terrible sickness called "El dengue". _____
18. Carmen has believed in you. _____
19. They have called some knowledge "witchcraft". _____
20. She has looked on you as her worst enemy. _____

4.3. PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el significado del presente perfecto continuo en inglés.

Continuo.

El presente continuo se usa para especificar una acción que se desarrolló en el pasado y se sigue efectuando en el presente.

	PRESENTE		PERFECTO		CONTINUO	
INGLES:	HAVE HAS	+	BEEN	+	GERUNDIO (-ING)	= HAVE/HAS + BEEN +-ING
ESPAÑOL:	HABER	+	ESTADO	+	GERUNDIO (ANDO, -ENDO)	

Las expresiones de tiempo con esta estructura verbal son necesarias y generalmente se usa FOR=DURANTE que acompaña a una expresión de tiempo específico como:

FOR THREE WEEKS
FOR AN HOUR
FOR SIX YEARS, ETC.

O bien, SINCE = DESDE, que acompaña frases en pasado; o años, meses o días determinados:



SINCE LAST JULY = DESDE JULIO PASADO
 SINCE 1945 = DESDE 1945
 SINCE SHE CAME = DESDE QUE ELLA VINO
 SINCE THEY ATE = DESDE QUE (ELLOS) COMIERON
 SINCE INDEPENDENCE DAY = DESDE EL DIA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA

También se pueden usar expresiones menos específicas como: THIS WEEK = ESTA SEMANA, TODAY = HOY, RECENTLY = RECIENTEMENTE, que implican un presente.

EXAMPLES. (Ejemplos):

She HAS BEEN DOING her homework for three hours.
 Tomas HAS BEEN WEARING glasses SINCE he had the accident.
 I HAVE BEEN TAKING medicines, SINCE September.
 The dishwasher HAS BEEN WORKING all morning.
 Pedro HAS BEEN PRACTICING tennis SINCE eight o'clock.
 Paul HAS BEEN SMOKING a cigar for an hour.
 The students HAVE BEEN STUDYING hard SINCE last week.

My brothers HAVE BEEN WATCHING T.V. all afternoon.
 The children HAVE BEEN PLAYING horseshoes for two hours.

It HAS BEEN RAINING all week.

PRACTICAS.

4.3.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS. (CONJUGA LOS VERBOS EN PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO).

1. TO TAKE:

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
 She _____ . It _____ . We _____
 They _____ .

2. TO SPEAK:

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
 She _____ . We _____ . They _____

(Ella) HA ESTADO HACIENDO su tarea durante tres horas.
 Tomás HA ESTADO USANDO lentes DESDE que tuvo el accidente.
 (Yo) HE ESTADO TOMANDO medicinas DESDE Septiembre.
 La lavadora de platos HA ESTADO TRABAJANDO toda la mañana.
 Pedro HA ESTADO PRACTICANDO tennis DESDE las ocho en punto.
 Paul HA ESTADO FUMANDO puro durante una hora.
 Los alumnos HAN ESTADO ESTUDIANDO mucho DESDE la semana pasada.
 Mis hermanos HAN ESTADO VIENDO televisión toda la tarde.
 Los niños HAN ESTADO JUGANDO a tirar herraduras durante dos horas.
 Ha ESTADO LLOVIENDO toda la semana.

3. TO WEAR:

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
 She _____ . It _____ . We _____
 They _____ .

4. TO SLEEP:

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
 She _____ . It _____ . We _____
 They _____ .

5. TO DREAM:

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
 She _____ . It _____ . We _____
 They _____ .

6. TO BUY:

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
 She _____ . It _____ . We _____
 They _____ .

4.3.2. WRITE THE CONTINUOUS PRESENT PERFECT OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESIS. (Escribe en inglés el presente perfecto continuo):

- John _____ the piano for three hours. (TO PLAY) (Ha estado tocando)
- Liza _____ a dress all day. (TO SEW) (Ha estado cosiendo)
- Our parents _____ the meals. (TO COOK) (Han estado cocinando)
- They _____ beer all day. (TO DRINK) (Han estado bebiendo)
- Pedro _____ lies the everyone recently. (TO TELL) (Ha estado diciendo)
- I _____ three newspapers lately. (TO BUY) (Ha estado comprando)
- We _____ our homework for two hours. (TO DO) (Hemos estado haciendo)
- I _____ all my vacation. (TO OVERSLEEP = DORMIR DEMASIADO) (He estado durmiendo)
- My friends _____ all kind of invitations lately. (TO ACCEPT) (Han estado aceptando)
- Barbara _____ about you recently. (TO THINK) (Ha estado pensando)

- 11. Javier _____ that airplane since 1975. (TO FLY) (Ha estado volando)
- 12. Henry and Charles _____ for almost three years. (TO TRAVEL) (Han estado viajando)
- 13. The leaves _____ all September and October. (TO FALL) (Han estado cayendo)
- 14. My daughter _____ very fast this year. (TO GROW) (Ha estado creciendo)
- 15. The lady _____ for the doctor since 4 O'clock. (TO WAIT) (Ha estado esperando)
- 16. My classmates _____ harder this semester. (TO STUDY) (Han estado estudiando)
- 17. Marilu and Silvia _____ old songs all night. (TO SING) (Han estado cantando)
- 18. You _____ the exercises before class. (TO WRITE) (Han estado escribiendo)
- 19. Jimmy Connors _____ almost all tennis contests this year. (TO WIN) (Ha estado ganando)
- 20. The new president _____ for an hour. (TO SPEAK) (Ha estado hablando)

4.3.3. TRANSLATE. (Traduce):

- 1. I have been sitting in the sun and Raul has too. _____
- 2. They have been arriving late to class lately. _____
- 3. We've been buying fresh fruit from the supermarket lately. _____
- 4. She has been enjoying the classes this year. _____
- 5. I have been spending my summer vacation in Acapulco since 1970. _____
- 6. Pancho has been using a tape recorder in the English laboratory this semester. _____
- 7. He has been catching fish for three hours. _____
- 8. Her husband has been carrying life insurance for five years. _____
- 9. I have been having breakfast at 8:00 since the beginning of 1980. _____
- 10. Alice has been understanding English recently. _____
- 11. Eli has been talking since she arrived. _____
- 12. Veronica has been teaching English since she came from Houston. _____

- 13. Alex has been playing football since he was 8. _____
- 14. Isabel has been playing the piano for two hours. _____
- 15. Julie has been cooking since 10 A.M. _____
- 16. Aida has been writing a new book. _____
- 17. They have been traveling from north to south. _____
- 18. Our friends have been singing in the church Sunday mornings. _____
- 19. We have been working on this unit for a week. _____
- 20. Martha and Kathy have been listening witch stories all night. _____

4.4. PASADO PERFECTO. OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el pasado perfecto en inglés.

El pasado perfecto (past perfect tense), es una estructura verbal que denota una acción que se desarrolló en un pasado anterior a otra acción del pasado.

A. Simple. El pasado perfecto se forma con:

INGLES:	HAD	+ PARTICIPLE
ESPAÑOL:	HABER (en pasado) HABIA, S, AMOS, ETC.	+ PARTICIPIO

El auxiliar TO HAVE = HABER se conjuga en pasado así:

I HAD	= Yo había	IT HAD	= ---Había
YOU HAD	= Tú habías	WE HAD	= Hosotros habíamos
SHE HAD	= Ella había	THEY HAD	= Ellos habían
HE HAD	= El había		



Examples: (Ejemplos):

HAD	+ PARTICIPLE
HABIA, -S, ETC.	+ PARTICIPIO

- Alice HAD WAITED for three hours when the doctor arrived.
Alicia HABIA ESPERADO durante tres horas cuando llegó el doctor.
- Dalia HAD ALREADY DISMISSED the class when she told some students about the exam's date.
Dalia ya HABIA DESPEDIDO al grupo cuando les dijo a algunos alumnos la fecha del examen.
- They HAD LOST all their money when they won the first prize.
(Ellos) HABIAN PERDIDO todo su dinero cuando ganaron el primer premio.
- Helen HAD BEEN in the university for three years before I entered.
Helen HABIA ESTADO en la universidad durante tres años antes de que yo entrara.
- Nick said that the airplane HAD BEEN CROWDED.
Nick dijo que el avión HABIA ESTADO ATESTADO.
- I HAD FINISHED my assignment when you called me.
(Yo) HABIA TERMINADO mi tarea cuando me llamaste.
- He HAD WRITTEN a letter before he went to the library.
(El) HABIA ESCRITO una carta antes de ir a la biblioteca.
- Ana HAD HAD a cup of coffee when you invited her another.
Ana HABIA TOMADO una taza de café cuando le invitaste otra.
- Jaime HAD TAKEN a shower when his friends arrived.
Jaime HABIA TOMADO un baño cuando llegaron sus amigos.
- I HAD SLEPT for ten minutes when the telephone rang.
(Yo) HABIA DORMIDO durante diez minutos cuando timbró el teléfono.

- People HAD WORSHIPPED pagan gods before they were punished.
La gente HABIA ADORADO a dioses paganos antes de ser castigados.
- Several books HAD BEEN WRITTEN when yours appeared.
Habían SIDO ESCRITOS varios libros cuando apareció el tuyo.

PRACTICAS.

4.4.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN PAST PERFECT. (Conjuga los verbos en pasado perfecto).

- TO SEE (ver) I _____. You _____. She _____. He _____.
We _____. You _____. They _____.
- TO WIN (ganar) I _____. You _____. She _____. He _____.
We _____. You _____. They _____.
- TO GET (obtener) I _____. You _____. He _____. She _____.
We _____. You _____. They _____.
- TO WRITE (escribir) I _____. You _____. He _____. She _____.
We _____. You _____. They _____.
- TO HIDE (escondarse) I _____. You _____. He _____. She _____.
We _____. You _____. They _____.

4.4.2 WRITE THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESIS. (Anota el pasado participio de los verbos entre paréntesis):

- I _____ Vicky for a long time. (TO KNOW).
HABIA CONOCIDO
- We _____ Paris before we went to London. (TO VISIT).
HABIAMOS VISITADO
- Tina _____ to her parents when you arrived. (TO SPEAK).
HABIA HABLADO

4. Frank HABIA EMPEZADO his homework before you did. (TO BEGIN).
5. Betty HABIA ENTENDIDO the unit before every one did. (TO UNDERSTAND).
6. They HABIAN TERMINADO their work when John appeared. (TO FINISH).
7. We HABIAMOS DORMIDO a lot when Maria came. (TO SLEEP).
8. I HABIA EMPEZADO to write the answers when the teacher collected the exams. (TO START).
9. She HABIA VISTO that movie before you told her about it. (TO SEE).
10. Charles HABIA CONOCIDO Susan before you did. (TO MEET).
11. Elizabeth HABIA INFLADO a big balloon. (TO BLOW).
12. We HABIAMOS PROBADO this perfume before. (TO TASTE).
13. Hernan HABIA MANEJADO for six hours when Luis helped him. (TO DRIVE).
14. Alberto HABIA VIVIDO by himself before. (TO LIVE).
15. The orchestra HABIA ESCOGIDO this symphony last year too. (TO CHOOSE).
16. Those men HABIAN JURADO to tell the truth. (TO SWEAR).
17. Pablo Casals HABIA TOCADO the violoncello for more than sixty years. (TO PLAY).
18. They HABIAN AHORRADO little money but not enough. (TO SAVE).
19. Hippocrates HABIA ESCRITO about cancer 400 years B.C. (TO WRITE).

her picture when she arrived. (TO DRAW).

HABIAS DIBUJADO

4.4.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce).

1. I had begun _____ 2. We had spoken _____
3. She had slept _____ 4. They had read _____
5. You had seen _____ 6. They had written _____

4.4.4. TRANSLATE (Traduce).

1. I had written a letter when you came. _____
2. The teacher had changed the examples before we wrote them. _____
3. I had gone to the library before I ate. _____
4. Saul said that he had seen the president. _____
5. Laura said that her father had died when she was young. _____
6. I had played tennis before I played chess. _____
7. The doctor had prescribed pills before he prescribed a shot. _____
8. The child had hidden before his mother arrived. _____
9. I had begun my homework when the light went off. _____
10. Charles had grown a lot before he was fifteen. _____
11. Maxi had finished his spelling homework before the kids arrived. _____
12. Grimm had described witches as ugly old women. _____
13. They had elected John President when he left the meeting. _____
14. People had learned more about science. _____
15. The man had connected the T.V. when the blackout was produced. _____

16. We had brushed our teeth when Julie offered some candies.

17. I had written Jim a letter when he called.

18. Lilitiana had passed all her exams when she decided to travel.

19. It had rained for 3 days when the celebrations began.

20. Lorena had cried for a doll when her mother decided to buy one.

4.5. PASADO PERFECTO CONTINUO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el uso y significado del pasado perfecto continuo en inglés.

El pasado perfecto continuo expresa la duración de una acción del pasado, que fue interrumpida o concluida por otra actividad del pasado.

	PASADO	PERFECTO	CONTINUO
INGLES:	HAD	+ BEEN	+ GERUNDIO (ING)
ESPAÑOL:	HABIA	+ ESTADO	+ GERUNDIO (ANDO, ENDO)

Expresiones de tiempo:

Se requieren DOS expresiones de tiempo o sus equivalentes. La primera debe expresar la duración de la acción (con: SINCE o FOR), y la segunda establece el tiempo en que fue interrumpida la acción.

PASADO PERFECTO CONTINUO	TIEMPO	PASADO
HAD BEEN + VERBO -ING	SINCE FOR	Acción que interrumpió la continuidad.

Examples (Ejemplos):

I HAD BEEN WORKING for ten minutes when Paula showed up.
(Yo) HABIA ESTADO TRABAJANDO durante diez minutos cuando Paula se presentó.

He HAD BEEN READING "The Great Gatsby" for two days when he lost it.
(EL) HABIA ESTADO LEYENDO "El Gran Gatsby" durante dos días cuando lo perdió.

Sue HAD BEEN DRINKING coffee for several hours when she went to bed; she couldn't sleep.
Sue HABIA ESTADO BEBIENDO café durante varias horas, cuando se fue a la cama, no pudo dormir.

Mr. López HAD BEEN TEACHING English for three years when he decided to work in an office.
El señor López HABIA ESTADO ENSEÑANDO Inglés durante tres años cuando decidió trabajar en una oficina.

The students HAD BEEN PLANNING to go on a picnic on Saturday since the beginning of the week but on Friday it started raining.

Los alumnos HABIAN ESTADO PLANEANDO desde principios de la semana, ir a un día de campo el sábado pero el -- viernes comenzó a llover.

Mrs. Pérez HAD BEEN SHOPPING for an hour when she ran out of money.
La Sra. Pérez HABIA ESTADO COMPRANDO durante una hora cuando se le terminó el dinero.

Laura HAD BEEN ATTENDING Professor Mata's Economics course when she broke her leg.
Laura HABIA ESTADO ASISTIENDO al curso de Economía del Profesor Mata, cuando se quebró una pierna.

The Professor HAD BEEN EXPLAINING Unit Two for fifteen minutes when some people interrupted his class.
El Profesor HABIA ESTADO EXPLICANDO la Unidad Dos durante quince minutos cuando algunas personas interrumpieron su clase.

Lorenzo HAD BEEN LAUGHING for five minutes when he started coughing.
Lorenzo se HABIA ESTADO RIENDO durante 5 minutos cuando empezó a toser.

PRACTICAS.

4.5.1. CONJUGATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS IN THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS. (Conjuga los verbos en el pasado perfecto continuo).

1. TO PLAY (jugar)

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
She _____ . We _____ . They _____

2. TO GIVE (dar)

I _____ . You _____ . He _____
She _____ . We _____ . They _____

3. TO READ (leer)

I _____	You _____	He _____
She _____	We _____	They _____

4. TO COUNT (contar)

I _____	You _____	He _____
She _____	We _____	They _____

4.5.2. WRITE THE CONTINUOUS PAST PERFECT TENSE. (Escribe el pasado perfecto continuo):

1. Bill _____ for almost five minutes when Jack arrived. (TO STUDY)
HABIA ESTADO ESTUDIANDO
2. She _____ for two hours when the alarm rang. (TO SLEEP)
HABIA ESTADO DURMIENDO
3. We _____ for ten minutes when you interrupted us. (TO TALK)
HABIAMOS ESTADO PLATICANDO
4. They _____ maps since this morning when she invited them to the movies. (TO DRAW)
HABIAN ESTADO DIBUJANDO
5. I _____ about you when you wake me up. (TO DREAM)
HABIA ESTADO SONANDO
6. He _____ in the project for five hours when he felt sick. (TO WORK)
HABIA ESTADO TRABAJANDO
7. She _____ a dress for twenty minutes when she went to eat. (TO SEW)
HABIA ESTADO COSIENDO
8. I _____ in México for three years when I decided to live in Miami. (TO LIVE)
HABIA ESTADO VIVIENDO
9. He _____ for the bus for fifteen minutes when it arrived. (TO WAIT)
HABIA ESTADO ESPERANDO
10. They _____ Grammar for six months when they began to study pronunciation. (TO LEARN)
HABIAN ESTADO APRENDIENDO

4.5.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. I had been STUDYING _____
2. You had been READING _____
3. They had been PLAYING _____

4. We had been SWIMMING _____
5. He had been UNDERSTANDING _____
6. She had been DREAMING _____
7. He had been WRITING _____
8. I had been SINGING _____
9. They had been TALKING _____
10. We had been DRAWING _____
11. We had been WINNING _____
12. She had been SITTING _____
13. He had been GIVING _____
14. They had been RUNNING _____
15. It had been GROWING _____
16. They had been WALKING _____
17. He had been PRACTICING _____
18. I had been RIDING _____
19. She had been JUMPING _____
20. You had been SLEEPING _____

4.5.4. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. I had been studying for the exam for two hours when my parents arrived. _____
2. Betty had been playing tennis for one hour when it started raining. _____
3. She had been running since eight o'clock when she felt sick. _____
4. Alex had been doing his homework for five minutes when he decided to watch T.V. _____
5. I had been living in Monterrey for five years when I went to México City. _____



6. Maxi had been fishing for three hours when he caught a fish.

7. I had been waiting for the bus for two hours when it began to snow.

8. She had been reading a novel for one hour when she started another.

9. He had been writing a letter for two minutes when he lost his pen.

10. The students had been planning a party for two months when they decided to spend the money on presents.

4.6. FUTURO PERFECTO.

OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá el futuro perfecto en inglés.

El tiempo futuro perfecto es una estructura verbal que se relaciona con la terminación de una acción en el futuro simple. Esta forma del verbo no es tan común como el presente o pasado perfecto.

A. Simple.

El futuro perfecto simple se forma:

INGLES:	WILL + HAVE	+ PARTICIPIO (REGULAR O IRREGULAR)
ESPAÑOL:	Habré, habrás habrá, habremos habrán	+ PARTICIPIO (ADO, IDO, TO, SO, CHO).

Expresiones de tiempo:

a) frases con:	WHEN
b) frases con:	BY=para, IN=en, NEXT=próxima

Examples: (Ejemplos):

Next month, Katia WILL HAVE FINISHED her primary school.
El próximo mes, Katia HABRA TERMINADO su enseñanza primaria.

I WILL HAVE BEEN at the Prepa school for two semesters, next June.
HABRE ESTADO en la escuela Preparatoria dos semestres, el próximo Junio.

By January, Elena WILL HAVE TRAVELED around the world.
Para Enero, Elena HABRA VIAJADO alrededor del mundo.

PRACTICAS.

4.6.1. WRITE THE FUTURE PERFECTO OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Escribe el futuro perfecto de los verbos)

1. TO BUY (comprar)

He _____ I _____

2. TO UNDERSTAND (entender)

We _____ She _____

3. TO TAKE (tomar)

I _____ They _____

4. TO FIGHT (pelear)

She _____ I _____

5. TO DRAW (dibujar)

He _____ We _____

4.6.2. WRITE THE SIMPLE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE IN ENGLISH. (Escribe en inglés el futuro perfecto):

1. Next month I _____ my piano lessons. (TO FINISH)
HABRE TERMINADO

2. By two o'clock she _____ the bus three hours. (TO WAIT)
HABRA ESPERADO

3. In August, John _____ all the subjects. (TO PASS)
HABRA APROBADO

4. Next month José _____ a lot of beautiful places. (TO VISIT).
HABRA VISITADO

5. By Christmas she _____ many presents. (TO RECEIVE)
HABRA RECIBIDO

4.6.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. I will have begun _____

2. She will have flown _____

3. I will have flown _____

4. I will have brought _____

5. I will have eaten _____

6. He will have found _____

7. He will have fallen _____

8. She will have chosen _____

9. She will have taken _____

10. She will have forgiven _____

4.6.4. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. By tomorrow I will have decided where to go.

2. Next week we will have learned that two.

3. In 1982, I will have finished the Prepa school.

4. By Sunday, she will have postponed her departure.

5. Next month, he will have read three books.

4.7. FUTURO PERFECTO CONTINUO.

El alumno comprenderá el futuro perfecto continuo.

El futuro perfecto continuo se forma:

INGLES: WILL HAVE BEEN + PARTICIPIO (ING)

ESPAÑOL: Habrá estado + PARTICIPIO (ANDO, ENDO)

Expresiones de tiempo: BY=para, IN=en, NEXT=próxima



4.6.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. I will have begun. _____
2. She will have blown. _____
3. I will have flown. _____
4. I will have brought. _____
5. I will have eaten. _____
6. He will have found. _____
7. He will have fallen. _____
8. She will have chosen. _____
9. She will have taken. _____
10. We will have forgiven. _____

4.6.4. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. By tomorrow I will have decided where to go. _____
2. Next week we will have learned Unit Two. _____
3. In 1982, I will have finished the Prepa school. _____
4. By Sunday, she will have postponed her engagement. _____
5. Next month, he will have read three books. _____

4.7. FUTURO PERFECTO CONTINUO. El alumno comprenderá la estructura del futuro perfecto continuo en inglés.

El futuro perfecto continuo enfatiza la duración de una acción que se da en presente y se prolonga en el futuro.

FUTURO PERFECTO CONTINUO			
INGLES:	WILL HAVE BEEN	+	GERUNDIO
ESPAÑOL:	HABRE HABRÁS HABRA + ESTADO HABREMOS HABRAN	+	GERUNDIO (ANDO, ENDO)

EXAMPLES (Ejemplos):

1. In 1980, I WILL HAVE BEEN LIVING in Monterrey for six years.
En 1980, HABRE ESTADO VIVIENDO en Monterrey durante seis años.
2. By summer WE WILL HAVE BEEN STUDYING one year.
Para el verano HABREMOS ESTADO ESTUDIANDO un año.
3. Next weekend WE WILL HAVE BEEN TRAVELING one week.
El próximo fin de semana HABREMOS ESTADO VIAJANDO una semana.
4. By ten o'clock WE WILL HAVE BEEN PRACTICING Grammar for three hours.
Para las diez en punto HABREMOS ESTADO PRACTICANDO Gramática durante tres horas.
5. Professor White WILL HAVE BEEN TEACHING Chemistry for twenty five years.
El Profesor White HABRA ESTADO ENSEÑANDO Química durante (por) veinticinco años.

4.7.1. WRITE THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Escribe el futuro perfecto continuo).

1. TO TRAVEL (viajar)
She _____ . I _____
2. TO CONNECT (conectar)
He _____ . We _____
3. TO BRING (traer)
You _____ . They _____
4. TO KNOW (saber)
I _____ . He _____
5. TO USE (usar)
She _____ . It _____

4.7.2. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

1. I will have been speaking. _____
2. He will have been dreaming. _____
3. She will have been drawing. _____
4. He will have been sleeping. _____
5. We will have been jumping. _____
6. I will have been writing. _____
7. I will have been swimming. _____

- 8. She will have been learning.
- 9. He will have been flying.
- 10. She will have been teaching.

4.7.3. TRANSLATE (Traduce):

- 1. I will have been traveling three days when you start with your exams.
- 2. Alicia will have been taking piano lessons for ten years when she presents her concert.
- 3. By five o'clock, the women will have been playing Canasta for six hours.
- 4. By June, I will have been teaching English for fifteen years.
- 5. Nora will have been working in the library for ten years by next December.

4.8. VOCABULARIO

SUSTANTIVOS

birth	nacimiento	league	liga asociación
century	siglo	mass	misa
church	iglesia	meeting	sesión
crop	cosecha	monk	monje
death	muerte	nonsense	disparate
devils	demonios	power	poder
evil	maldad	rite	rito
god	dios	sickness	enfermedad
heretics	hereje	spell	encanto, hechizo
kind	clase, especie	spirit	espíritu
knowledge	conocimiento	subject	sujeto

thing	cosa
witch	bruja
witchcraft	brujería
word	palabra
worship	adoración, culto

VARIOS

besides	además
black mass	misa negra
lately	más tarde
middle age	edad media
throughout	durante
within	en el transcurso de

ADJETIVOS

able	hábil, capaz
alive	vivo, animado
crucified	crucificado
fairy	de hadas
through	directo
ugly	feo
unlucky	desdichado, de mala suerte

VERBOS

to agree	acordar	to hide	esconder
to burn	quemar	to hunt for	buscar
to cast a spell on	encantar, hechizar	to mean	pensar
to claim	demandar, pretender, reclamar	to raise	levantar, criar
to depend on	depender de	to set	asentar
to die	morir	to set out	establecer
to hang on	colgar en, depender de	to worship	adorar, venerar



4.9. READING: WITCHCRAFT.

OBJETIVO: Al terminar la unidad cuatro el alumno comprenderá el contenido de la lectura - WITCHCRAFT - Brujería.

People who talk about witches usually mean the kind of witch that Grimm had mentioned in his fairy tales: ugly old women with broomsticks and pointed hats, casting evil spells on people. The word "witch" came from "wit" which used to mean "knowledge", and it was given to people who knew things that other people did not. This knowledge has been called "witchcraft". Men and women were believed to practice witchcraft but in western Europe most people who claimed to have hidden knowledge seem to have been women. They were thought by the ordinary people to get their power from gods and spirits.

Several books on this subject have been written by Dr. Margaret Murray, and she sets out the idea that witches of the middle ages were really people who worshipped pagan gods. Naturally these people were looked on as the worst enemies of Christianity. The monks in those times described the pagan gods as demons or devils. The church believed that the witches got their power straight from the devil himself and many of them were burned alive. Because the church hunted witches down and put them to death, the people who believed in the old religion had to have their ceremonies secretly. They began to make fun of church ceremonies by celebrating what became known: black mass.

People depended for their living on crops so the four largest ceremonies of worship known as Sabbats were connected with the growth of plants throughout the year: Candlemas (February 2), May Eve (May 11), Lamastide (August 12) and Hallowe'en (October 31) the time of the falling of the dead leaves and the last great Sabbat of the year. The god was said to die at the end of this celebration and raise again in the spring. The witches held ceremonies known as fertility rites which would make the crops good and cause the birth of children and farm animals.

Besides the Sabbats, witches used to meet at night in group of 13 called covens. Often their meetings were held on Fridays which is the unlucky day according to the Christian Church (Christ was crucified on Friday). 13 is also the church's unlucky number.

In the 13th century and later the Catholic church hunted heretics - people who did not agree with this religion. In 1692 in Salem Massachusetts, 10 young girls declared that a west Indian slave had bewitched them and people were so frightened that within 4 months hundreds of people were prosecuted and hanged for witchcraft.

Now that people have learned more about science, they have become more conscious that the idea of people-being in league with the devil and able to cast spells is nonsense.

PRACTICAS.

4.9.1. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN SPANISH: (Contesta las preguntas en español):

1. ¿Cuál es la descripción de Grimm de las brujas? _____
2. ¿De cuál palabra inglesa viene la palabra "witch"? _____
3. ¿A quienes se les consideraba poseedores de sabiduría? _____
4. ¿Sobresalían los hombres o las mujeres? _____
5. ¿De dónde pensaba la gente común que las brujas obtenían su poder? _____
6. ¿Quién escribió varios libros sobre brujas? _____
7. ¿Qué establece la autora sobre las brujas de la edad media? _____
8. ¿Cómo eran consideradas estas personas por los cristianos? _____
9. ¿Cómo describían los monjes de la edad media a los dioses paganos? _____
10. ¿Qué creía la iglesia sobre el poder de las brujas? _____
11. ¿Cómo castigaban a las brujas? _____
12. ¿Por qué los no católicos celebraban sus ceremonias secretamente? _____
13. ¿Qué celebraban para burlarse de la iglesia? _____
14. ¿Cuántas ceremonias al año hacían los paganos? _____
15. ¿En que fechas las celebraban? _____
16. ¿Cuál era el objetivo de las ceremonias? _____

17. ¿Qué otra cosa hacían aparte de los "Sabbat"?

18. ¿Quiénes eran los herejes?

19. ¿Qué declararon 10 chicas en Salem en 1692?

20. ¿Qué produjo dicha declaración?

4.9.2. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH. (Contesta las preguntas en Inglés):

1. Who was the author that wrote tales about witches?

2. What does "wit" mean?

3. What did Dr. Murray write?

4. What did some people in the middle ages worship?

5. How did Christianity consider these people?

6. How did the monks describe the pagan gods?

7. What did the church believe about the witches power?

8. Were they burned alive?

9. Why did they have to have their ceremonies secretly?

10. What did they celebrate to make fun of the church?

11. What did people depend on for their living?

12. What is the name for the four largest ceremonies?

13. When was Candlemas celebrated?

14. What is Hallowe'en?

15. What would fertility rites make?

16. When did witches meet?

17. What is an heretic?

18. How many people were hanged in Salem in 1692?

19. Has the idea of witches changed with some science investigations?

20. Is the league with the devil now considered nonsense?

4.9.3. TRANSLATE THE READING "WITCHCRAFT". (Traduce la lectura "Brujerías"):

4.10. AUTOEVALUACION

I. WRITE THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS. (Escribe el participio pasado de los siguientes verbos y su traducción):

- 1. To choose _____
- 2. To write _____
- 3. To change _____
- 4. To win _____
- 5. To buy _____
- 6. To drive _____
- 7. To speak _____

II. FIND THE CORRECT MEANING. (Busca el significado correcto).

- 8. Laura had fought () a) Laura había peleado.
- 9. Laura has been fighting () b) Laura ha peleado.
- 10. Laura will have fought () c) Laura había estado peleando.
- d) Laura ha estado peleando.
- e) Laura habrá peleado.
- f) Laura habrá estado peleando.

III. WRITE THE VERB IN ENGLISH. (Escribe la forma verbal en inglés).

- 11. James _____ tennis. (ha estado jugando -to play).
- 12. We _____ a lot. (hemos trabajado -to work).
- 13. They _____ the lesson (han estudiado -to study).
- 14. He _____ the class. (ha comprendido -to understand).
- 15. Alicia _____ a horse. (ha montado -to ride).

IV. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

- 16. I have already taken the medicine. _____
- 17. Frank had begun his homework before I did. _____
- 18. Andy had had a cup of coffee. _____
- 19. Nick said that the airplane had been crowded. _____
- 20. She has been living in Monterrey for 10 years. _____

1 How many times did you dance?	2 There is one on the blackboard	3 There is an apple the tree.
4 My friend arrived New York The door is	5 We are going the classroom.	6 The house is red.
7 I like to hear the	8 Alex the book yesterday.	9 She is going a cake
10 The is old.	11 The is hers	12 The day is
13 The dishes are	14 Open your books on 21.	15 Lucía is a
16 The opposite "begins" is	17 The opposite of "short" is	18 The opposite of "Good" is
19 The opposite of "of to go" is	20 How do you say "Not one" in one ward?	21 How do you say "Not one" in one ward?

CROSSWORD # 5

1	2	3	4	5
6		H	R	L
	8	A	A	10
9		L	11	S
		K		e
11	12		13	d
		14		
15	A	9	16	17
		19	W	V
20				21
			T	g

RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS.

1.1.1.

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. Soy | estoy | 3. son | están | 5. eran | estaban |
| 2. es | está | 4. era | estaba | | |

1.1.2.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. was | 3. was | 5. was | 7. were |
| 2. were | 4. was | 6. were | 8. were |

1.1.3.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. María era (estaba) | 4. Yo era (estaba) | 7. Nosotros eramos (estabamos) | 10. El carro era (estaba) |
| 2. Ellos eran (estaban) | 5. Tu eras (estabas) | 8. Era (estaba) | |
| 3. Los estudiantes eran (estaban) | 6. El era (estaba) | 9. Tomás era (estaba) | |

1.1.4.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. was | 6. was | 11. was | 16. were |
| 2. was | 7. were | 12. was | 17. were |
| 3. were | 8. was | 13. was | 18. were |
| 4. was | 9. was | 14. were | 19. was |
| 5. was | 10. were | 15. was | 20. was |

1.2.1.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| 1. Hay | 2. Había (Hubo) | 3. Hay | 4. Había (Hubo) |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|

1.2.2.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hay silencio | 6. Había información | 11. Hay un problema | 16. Hay una leyenda |
| 2. Hay radios | 7. Había clases | 12. Había una solución | 17. Había amor |
| 3. Había un papel | 8. Había estudiantes | 13. Había comprensión | 18. Había muchas mujeres |
| 4. Había agua | 9. Había ingenieros | 14. Había amigos | 19. Había discreción |
| 5. Había hombres | 10. Había justicia | 15. Había garantías | 20. Había buenos restaurantes. |

1.2.3.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. There was | 5. There were | 9. There were |
| 2. There were | 6. There were | 10. There were |
| 3. There were | 7. There were | |
| 4. There was | 8. There was | |

1.3.1.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. was playing | 3. was speaking | 5. were repeating |
| 2. was dreaming | 4. were eating | 6. were asking |

1.3.2.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Yo estaba manejando | 3. Ellos estaban bebiendo. | 5. Ella estaba observando |
| 2. El estaba sonriendo | 4. Tu estabas leyendo | 6. Nosotros estábamos nadando |

1.3.3.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. was driving | 6. was flying | 11. were dancing |
| 2. was drawing | 7. was correcting | 12. were learning |
| 3. were blowing | 8. were attacking | 13. were choosing |
| 4. was fighting | 9. was winning | 14. was driving |
| 5. was teaching | 10. were ringing | 15. were fighting |

1.3.4.

- Los tiburones estaban provocando horror a los hombres.
- Terribles creaturas estaban viviendo en los mares.
- Juan estaba sonriendo con una sonrisa perversa.
- Su piel estaba cubriendo su cuerpo.
- El pescado estaba nadando con sus vejigas natatorias.
- El estaba usando su cerebro para resolver el problema.
- Yo estaba jugando ajedrez con Jim.
- El estaba escribiendo una novela la semana pasada.
- Ayer ella estaba repitiendo su nombre.
- (Nosotros) estábamos comiendo vegetales y fruta.

1.4.1.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. began | empezó | 11. forgave | perdonó | 21. sang | cantó |
| 2. blew | sopló | 12. gave | dió | 22. sat | sentó |
| 3. chose | escogió | 13. grew | creció | 23. swam | nadó |
| 4. came | vino | 14. hung | colgó | 24. won | ganó |
| 5. drew | dibujó | 15. held | sostuvo | 25. fought | peleó |
| 6. drank | bebió | 16. knew | conoció | 26. found | encontró |
| 7. drove | manejó | 17. rang | tímbró | 27. flew | voló |
| 8. fell | cayó | 18. understood | comprendió | 28. met | encontró |
| 9. forgot | olvidó | 19. ran | corrió | 29. read | leyó |
| 10. got | obtuvo | 20. saw | vió | 30. sent | envió |

31. stole
32. spent
33. taught

robó
gastó
enseñó

34. wore
35. wrote
36. built

usó
escribió
construyó

37. cost
38. made

costó
hizo

1.4.2.

1. ate
2. spoke
3. stole
4. wore

5. cost
6. spent
7. built
8. had

9. made
10. spent
11. forgave
12. saw

13. wrote
14. became
15. blew
16. met

17. grew
18. sang
19. fought
20. understood

1.4.3.

1. wore
2. wore

3. wore
4. wore

5. wore
6. wore

7. wore

1.4.4.

1. forgave
2. forgave

3. forgave
4. forgave

5. forgave
6. forgave

7. forgave

1.4.5.

1. taught
2. taught

3. taught
4. taught

5. taught
6. taught

7. taught

1.4.6.

1. Frank Sinatra cantó "Todo mundo ama a alguien".
2. Yo conocí al Dr. Scott la semana pasada.
3. El enseñó a sonreír a los estudiantes.
4. Ana nos dió su número telefónico.
5. Nosotros recibimos muchas cartas

6. Alan llegó a ser un ingeniero.
7. Elena olvidó traer sus libros.
8. Finalmente, ellos encontraron sus juguetes.
9. El bebé creció mucho.
10. Nosotros comprendimos las palabras nuevas.

1.5.1.

1. yo
2. ella
3. a mí

4. a ella
5. él
6. ellos

7. a él
8. e ellos
9. a nosotros

10. nosotros
11. lo (complemento)
12. tu

1.5.2.

1. Him
2. Them

3. Her
4. It

5. Them
6. Them

7. Him
8. It

9. Them
10. It

1.5.3.

1. He ate them.
2. They understood it.
3. We learned them.
4. It is near it.
5. She talked to her.

6. He taught them to smile.
7. You ate it.
8. She gave her a present.
9. You failed it.
10. She cooked a good dinner for them.

1.5.4.

1. Ella me está escribiendo una carta.
2. (Nosotros) le leímos un mensaje a ella.
3. (Ella) nos preguntó dónde vivimos.
4. El lo manejó a 100 millas por hora.
5. Te escogí.
6. Por favor dámelo.
7. (El) los encontró.
8. Ella lo dibujó perfectamente.
9. Le hablasté (a él).
10. Por favor perdóname.

11. Tú lo enviaste.
12. Ellos le escribieron (a él).
13. Lo olvidé.
14. Me costó una fortuna.
15. Los vimos.
16. Alex lo voló.
17. Tu lo conociste.
18. Los tuvimos aquí.
19. Nos sentamos cerca de tí.
20. Los niños vinieron conmigo.

1.6.1.

1. padre
2. madre
3. hijo
4. hija
5. niños

6. hermano
7. hermana
8. sobrino
9. sobrina
10. primo

11. abuela
12. abuelo
13. nieto
14. nieta
15. nietos

16. cuñado
17. cuñada
18. suegra
19. yerno
20. esposa

1.6.2.

1. uncle
2. grandmother

3. aunt
4. uncle

5. aunt
6. cousin

7. cousin
8. brother

9. sister
10. brother in law

1.6.3.

1. La hija de mi hija es mi nieta.
2. El esposo de Sandra es ingeniero.
3. Tu hermano conoce a mi hermana.
4. El hijo de Linda es inteligente.
5. El nieto de Julie es Max.

6. Mi cuñada vive en Dallas.
7. Pedro es tu suegro.
8. Rosy tiene muchas sobrinas y sobrinos.
9. Consuelo es una abuela fabulosa.
10. Rosita es mi tía.

1.6.4.

1. Mi hermano llegó a ser un ingeniero.
2. Su hija olvidó la lección.

3. Tu primo escribió el ejercicio.
4. Su abuelo bebió café.

5. Su hermana nació durante una hora.
 6. Nuestro cuñado cantó muy bien.
 7. Su tío almorzó con nosotros.

8. Su suegro sabía como jugar.
 9. Mi sobrino llegó corriendo.
 10. Su tía es mi maestra.

2.1.1.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Poder (habilidad) | 3. Poder (permiso) | 5. Deber (obligación) | 7. Condicional | 9. Futuro normal |
| 2. Poder (pasado) | 4. Deber (moral) | 6. Deber (consejo) | 8. Futuro | 10. Tal vez |

2.1.2.

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Can | 3. Must | 5. Should | 7. Might | 9. Would |
| 2. Could | 4. Ought | 6. May | 8. Will | 10. Shall |

2.1.3.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Can write | 3. Might pass | 5. Ought to cross | 7. Should obey | 9. Shall come |
| 2. Must study | 4. Would go | 6. Could be | 8. Will speak | 10. May visit. |

2.1.4.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Could dance | 3. May drink | 5. Must respect | 7. Might be | 9. Would invite |
| 2. Can speak | 4. Should punish | 6. Ought to be | 8. Will announce | 10. Shall obey |

2.1.5.

- Podemos tener bellos parques.
- El se aliviará a media noche.
- Pudieron traer su carro.
- Debes memorizar el significado.
- Debe tomar una aspirina para su dolor de cabeza.
- Los alumnos deben de estudiar todos los días.
- Puedes ir a las Vegas.
- La escuela tal vez publique un periódico estudiantil.
- Un norteamericano cultivador de cacahuates no puede ser presidente de los Estados Unidos en 1981.
- Te creería
- ¡Iremos a Europa el próximo año?
- Jaime debe escribir una carta a sus familiares.
- Debe leer mi tarea de historia.
- Regresarán a tiempo.
- (Ella) iría.
- Los alumnos deben llegar temprano a los exámenes.
- Juan puede manejar un carro.
- Pudimos aconsejarle que se quedara.
- Puedo leer sin lentes.
- Pueden ausentarse mañana.

2.2.1.

1. Sujeto + Will 2. Sujeto + Am (is/are) + going to + verbo.

2.2.2.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Will come | 5. will give | 9. will see | 13. will fail |
| 2. is going to come | 6. am going to give | 10. are going to see | 14. are going to fail |
| 3. will make | 7. will enjoy | 11. will advise | 15. will borrow |
| 4. is going to make | 8. are going to enjoy | 12. are going to advise | 16. is going to borrow |
| 17. will wear | 18. are going to wear | 19. will travel | 20. are going to travel |

2.2.3.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. is going to work | 4. will speak | 7. will practice | 10. is going to be. |
| 2. are going to study | 5. am going to explain | 8. is going to have | |
| 3. will be | 6. is going to play | 9. will study | |

2.2.4.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Enseñaré | 6. Voy a ser | 11. Reprobaré | 16. Voy a sentir |
| 2. Empezaré | 7. Ganaré | 12. Voy a reprobar. | 17. Me aliviaré |
| 3. Voy a enseñar | 8. Voy a ganar | 13. Respetaré | 18. Me voy a aliviar |
| 4. Voy a empezar | 9. Lloverá | 14. Voy a respetar. | 19. Regresaré |
| 5. Seré | 10. Va a llover | 15. Sentiré | 20. Voy a regresar. |

2.2.5.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Voy a tener una fiesta el próximo Sábado. | 6. Los invitados van a llegar a las 9 P.M. |
| 2. Invitaré a mis amigos. | 7. Todos van a divertirse. |
| 3. Lupita me ayudará a escribir las invitaciones. | 8. Las mujeres usarán vestidos largos. |
| 4. Planeará los juegos y los refrescos, también. | 9. Rodolfo va a mover los muebles y a arreglar la sala. |
| 5. Cantarán y bailarán en la fiesta. | 10. Max escribirá la lista de invitados. |

3.1.1.

1. igual a 2. iguales

3.1.2

- Mi diccionario de inglés y tu diccionario de inglés son iguales.
- Estas dos personas son iguales.
- Algunas veces los gemelos son iguales.
- Estos cuatro vestidos son iguales.
- Los dos experimentos químicos son iguales.
- Este ejemplo es igual al número cuatro.
- El mobiliario de este cuarto es igual al de ese cuarto.

8. Mi mustang es igual al de Dora.
 9. Los zapatos de Lilitiana son iguales a los de Eli.
 10. La muñeca de Katia es igual a la de Liza.

3.1.3.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. alike | 4. the same as | 7. alike | |
| 2. the same as | 5. alike | 8. the same as | 10. the same as |
| 3. alike | 6. the same as | 9. alike | |

3.1.4.

1. el mismo + sustantivo + que 2. tan - como 3. tantos - como

3.1.5.

- Los gemelos son usualmente de la misma talla.
- Nuestros departamentos son del mismo precio.
- Ellos viven en la misma calle.
- El cabello de su hijo es del mismo color que el de su hija.
- La bicicleta de Silvia es del mismo modelo que la de Lorena.
- Tu tienes tantos errores en tu examen como yo.
- Yo traje tantos lápices como mi hermana.
- Irma tiene tantos juguetes como Luisa.
- Ella aprobó tantos exámenes como Nancy.
- Nosotros recibimos tantas flores como tú.
- La música latina es tan popular como la música negra.
- La blusa de Betty es tan bonita como la de Elena.
- El presidente habló tan claro como el pudo.
- Dalia explicará la unidad tan perfecta como la mejor maestra.
- La pronunciación de Emilia es tan musical como la de una buena actriz.

3.1.6.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. the same as | 6. as many toys as | 11. the same color as |
| 2. the same color as | 7. as active as | 12. the same |
| 3. as popular as | 8. the same age as | 13. as natural as |
| 4. as stubborn as | 9. as rapidly as | 14. the same size as |
| 5. as many dolls as | 10. as many medals as | 15. as many goals as |

3.1.7.

1. verbo + como 2. parecerse a

3.1.8.

1. Nicolás trabaja como un burro. 2. Pepe se parece a su madre.

3. Rosa habla como un perico.
 5. Los estudiantes son como niños.

4. Nosotros estudiamos como tú.

3.1.9

1. like. 2. like. 3. like. 4. like. 5. like.

3.2.1.

1. menos que. 2. menos que

3.2.3.

- El dinero es menos importante que la salud.
- Pete es menos ambicioso que John.
- Urano y Saturno tienen menos lunas que Júpiter.
- Cuando hay menos comprensión hay menos amor.
- Hay menos ejercicios buenos que malos.
- Los hombres son menos amigables que las mujeres.
- Yo compraré menos libros que tú.
- Tu debes comer menos dulces.
- Cuando hay deflación, hay menos producción.
- Nosotros debemos traer menos libros de español a clase.

3.2.4.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. less carefully than | 2. fewer |
| 3. less | 4. less intelligent |
| 5. less personality than | 6. fewer |
| 7. fewer -- than | 8. less -- than |
| 9. fewer -- than | 10. less |

3.3.1.

1. más que 2. más que

3.3.2.

- adjetivos o adverbios de una sílaba.
- adjetivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.
- "y"



3.3.3.

1. happier
3. more beautiful
5. more interesting
7. smaller
9. more necessary

2. busier
4. funnier
6. more expert
8. sweeter
10. more important

3.3.4

1. Katia es más hermosa que Raquel.
2. Los trenes en Europa son más puntuales que en América.
3. Los estudiantes están usualmente más interesados en calificaciones que en conocimiento.
4. Es una colección de arte más importante.
5. El aeropuerto de Monterrey es más grande que el de Tampico.
6. Montar caballos es más interesante que montar (andar) en bicicleta.
7. Hablar inglés es más difícil que leerlo.
8. Sonia trabaja más eficientemente que Elsa.
9. Lilia es más rica que Paul.
10. Los tejidos cerebrales son más delicados que los de la mano.

3.3.5.

1. more ambitious than
2. more innocent than
3. funnier than
4. busier than
5. happier than

6. taller than
7. stronger than
8. more carefully than
9. richer than
10. faster than

3.4.1.

1. diferente de

2. difiere de

3.4.2.

1. different from
3. different from
5. different from
7. differ from

2. differs from
4. differ from
6. different from
8. different from

3.4.3.

1. Las ideas de la gente educada son diferentes de las no educadas.
2. Las diversiones de la gente joven son diferentes de las de los viejos.

3. La ciencia es diferente de las humanidades.
4. Los carros de hoy difieren de los antiguos.
5. Las cosas diferentes son generalmente más interesantes.

3.5.1.

1. mejor
2. peor
3. más lejos
4. menos
5. más

3.5.2.

1. better
2. farther
3. less
4. more
5. more
6. worse

3.5.3.

1. Escalar montañas es peor deporte que el tennis.
2. La ciencia es mejor que las humanidades.
3. Edison fue peor estudiante que otros.
4. La ropa que tú haces entalla mejor.
5. El nuevo aeropuerto está más lejos que el antiguo.
6. Necesito menos dinero ahora.
7. Necesitamos mejores métodos en la educación moderna.
8. Los indios eran mejores trabajadores que los primeros americanos.

3.5.4.

1. better
2. more---more
3. farther than
4. worse
5. better -- better
6. farther than
7. better
8. better
9. farther
10. worse

3.6.1.

1. El más
2. El más
3. mayoría o la mayoría.

3.6.2.

1. como terminación o adjetivos de una sílaba y de dos sílabas sólo si terminan en Y.
2. adjetivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

3.6.3.

1. The oldest
2. The most important
3. The most necessary
4. The funniest
5. The most developed
6. The most expensive
7. The cheapest
8. The most popular
9. The most cruelest
10. The oldest

3.6.4.

1. shortest
3. most important
5. oldest
7. busiest
9. nicest

2. most necessary
4. biggest
6. happiest
8. most incredible
10. friendliest

3.6.5.

1. Monterrey es la más grande ciudad del norte de México.
2. Max dijo el chiste más divertido.
3. Algebra es la materia más difícil.
4. Tú puedes respirar el aire más puro en las montañas.
5. Escalar montañas es el deporte más difícil.
6. Yo escribí el ejercicio más fácil.
7. Las escuelas privadas son las más caras.
8. Yo conozco al hombre más rico del pueblo.
9. Los estudiantes más dedicados van a ser premiados.
10. Tina es la muchacha más amigable de la clase.

3.7.1.

1. el menos, la menos, los menos, las menos, lo menos.

3.7.2.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. El menos feliz. | 2. el menos interesante. |
| 3. el menos importante. | 4. el menos triste. |
| 5. el menos necesario. | 6. el menos serio. |
| 7. el menos agradable. | 8. el menos útil. |
| 9. el menos caro. | 10. el menos bonito. |

3.7.3.

1. the least
2. the least

3.7.4.

1. Este es el cigarro menos peligroso.
2. Las calificaciones deben ser la preocupación menos importante de los buenos alumnos.
3. Pedro es la persona menos seria.
4. David es el estudiante menos feliz.
5. El muchacho menos inteligente.

3.8.1.

1. el más lejano
2. lo mejor
3. lo peor
4. lo menos
5. lo más

3.8.2.

1. the least
2. the most
3. the farthest
4. the worst
5. the best

3.8.3.

1. El terremoto de Guatemala en 1976 fue el peor desastre.
2. El mejor nadador de las Olimpiadas de 1976 fue Mark Spitz.
3. Este es el cigarro menos peligroso.
4. Ir a Los Angeles desde Monterrey, la carretera central es la más lejana.
5. El mejor equipo de fútbol es "Tigres".
6. La menor calificación que yo saqué fue ocho.
7. Ellos son los peores estudiantes.
8. El peor maestro es el maestro perezoso.
9. Por favor camina por el camino más lejano.
10. Los buenos estudiantes son los mejores amigos.

4.1.1.

1. Offered	ofrecido	2. Landed	aterrizado	3. Found	encontrado
4. Been	estado	5. Brought	traído	6. Tried	tratado
7. Bought	comprado	8. Explained	explicado	9. Understood	comprendido
10. Played	jugado	11. Fought	peleado	12. Graduated	graduado
13. Cost	costado	14. Benefited	beneficiado	15. Taught	enseñando
16. Hurried	apurado	17. Danced	bailado	18. Slept	dormido
19. Heard	oído	20. Changed	cambiado	21. Spoken	hablado
22. Sworn	jurado	23. Understood	comprendido	24. Taken	tomado
25. Written	escrito	26. Won	ganado	27. Begun	empezado
28. Drunk	bebido	29. Eaten	comido	30. Known	conocido
31. Sung	cantado	32. Sit	sentado	33. Fought	peleado
34. Driven	manejado	35. Forgiven	perdonado	36. Swum	nadado
37. Slept	dormido	38. Sworn	jurado	39. Gotten	obtenido
40. Chosen	escogido				



4.2.1.

1. have gone
2. have gone

3. has gone
4. has gone

5. have gone
6. have gone

1. have written
2. have written

3. has written
4. has written

5. have written
6. have written

1. have drunk
2. have drunk

3. has drunk
4. has drunk

5. have drunk
6. have drunk

1. have found
2. have found

3. has found
4. has found

5. have found
6. have found

1. have blown
2. have blown

3. has blown
4. has blown

5. have blown
6. have blown

1. have given
2. have given

3. has given
4. has given

5. have given
6. have given

4.2.2.

1. Have driven
2. Has grown
3. Have decided
4. Have seen
5. Has begun
6. Have been
7. Have found
8. Has worked
9. Has gotten
10. Has arrived

11. Have talked
12. Has written
13. Have hidden
14. Have had
15. Have driven
16. Have enjoyed
17. Has forgiven
18. Have smelt (smelled)
19. Have read
20. Has taught

4.2.3.

1. La Srta. Taylor ha estado antes en México.
2. Yo he escrito una larga carta recientemente.
3. Ellos ya han aprendido esa canción.
4. El ha perdonado a sus enemigos.
5. Los estudiantes han formulado muchas preguntas acerca de los participios.
6. Ellos han ganado la lotería.
7. Yo he hablado a mis padres.
8. Ellos han creado una impresión equivocada.
9. Los indios han peleado por la libertad.
10. Esta lección ha mejorado mi conocimiento.

11. La brujería ha sido popular desde la edad media.
 12. Grimm ha mencionado en sus cuentos la descripción de brujas.
 13. Los monjes han descrito a los dioses paganos como demonios.
 14. Los vaqueros de Dallas han ganado el último juego.
 15. Hemos entendido el presente perfecto.
 16. Jaime ha cazado algunos venados.
 17. Yo he tenido esa terrible enfermedad llamada "el dengue".
 18. Carmen ha creído en tí.
 19. Le han llamado a cierto conocimiento "Brujería".
 20. Ella te ha visto como su peor enemigo.

4.3.1.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1.- have been taking | - have been taking | - has been taking |
| - has been taking | - has been taking | - have been taking |
| - have been taking | | |
| 2 - have been speaking | - have been speaking | - has been speaking |
| - has been speaking | - have been speaking | - have been speaking |
| 3 - have been wearing | - have been wearing | - has been wearing |
| - has been wearing | - has been wearing | - have been wearing |
| - have been wearing | | |

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 4 - have been sleeping | - have been sleeping | - has been sleeping |
| - has been sleeping | - has been sleeping | - have been sleeping |
| - have been sleeping | | |
| 5 - have been dreaming | - have been dreaming | - has been dreaming |
| - has been dreaming | - has been dreaming | - have been dreaming |
| - have been dreaming | | |
| 6 - have been buying | - have been buying | - has been buying |
| - has been buying | - has been buying | - have been buying |
| - have been buying | | |

4.3.2.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Has been playing | 11. Has been flying |
| 2. Has been sewing | 12. Have been traveling |
| 3. Have been cooking | 13. Have been falling |
| 4. Have been drinking | 14. Has been growing |
| 5. Has been telling | 15. Has been waiting |
| 6. Have been buying | 16. Have been studying |
| 7. Have been doing | 17. Have been singing |
| 8. Have been oversleeping | 18. Have been writing |
| 9. Have been accepting | 19. Has been winning |
| 10. Has been thinking | 20. Has been speaking |

4.3.3.

1. Yo he estado sentada en el sol y Raúl también.
2. Ellos han estado llegando tarde a clase últimamente.
3. Nosotros hemos estado comprando fruta fresca del supermercado últimamente.
4. Ella ha estado disfrutando las clases este año.
5. He estado pasando mis vacaciones del verano en Acapulco desde 1970.
6. Pancho ha estado usando la grabadora del laboratorio de inglés este semestre.
7. El ha estado pescando por tres horas.
8. Su esposo ha estado teniendo seguro de vida.
9. Yo he estado desayunando a las 8:00 desde el principio de 1980.
10. Alicia ha estado comprendiendo el inglés recientemente.
11. Eli ha estado hablando desde que llegó.
12. Verónica ha estado enseñando inglés desde que ella vino de Houston.
13. Alex ha estado jugando fútbol desde que él tenía 8.
14. Isabel ha estado tocando el piano por dos horas.
15. Julie ha estado cocinando desde las 10:00 A.M.
16. Aída ha estado escribiendo un nuevo libro.
17. Ellos han estado viajando de norte a sur.
18. Nuestros amigos han estado cantando en la iglesia los domingos en la mañana.
19. (Nosotros) Hemos estado trabajando en esta unidad por una semana.
20. Martha y Kathy han estado escuchando historias de brujas toda la noche.

4.4.1.

1. Had seen

Had seen

Had seen

Had seen

Had seen

Had seen

Had seen

2. Had won

Had won

Had won

Had won

Had won

Had won

Had won

3. Had gotten

Had gotten

Had gotten

Had gotten

Had gotten

Had gotten

Had gotten

4. Had written

Had written

Had written

Had written

Had written

Had written

Had written

5. Had hiden

Had hiden

Had hiden

Had hiden

Had hiden

Had hiden

Had hiden

4.4.2.

1. Had known

11. Had blown

2. Had visited

12. Had tasted

3. Had spoken

13. Had driven

4. Had begun

14. Had lived

5. Had understood

15. Had chosen

6. Had finished

16. Had sworn

7. Had slept

17. Had played

8. Had started

18. Had saved

9. Had seen

19. Had written

10. Had met

20. Had drawn



4.4.3.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Yo había empezado. | 2. Habíamos hablado. |
| 3. Ella había dormido | 4. Habían leído. |
| 5. Habías visto | 6. Habían escrito |

4.4.4.

1. Había escrito una carta cuando tú llegaste.
2. La maestra había cambiado los ejemplos antes.
3. Había ido a la biblioteca antes de comer.
4. Saúl dijo que él había visto al presidente.
5. Laura dijo que su padre había muerto cuando ella era joven.
6. Había jugado tenis antes de jugar ajedrez.
7. El doctor había recetado pastillas antes de prescribir una inyección.
8. El niño se había escondido antes de que su madre llegara.
9. Había empezado mi tarea cuando se fue la luz.
10. Carlos había crecido mucho, antes de los quince años.
11. Max había terminado su tarea de ortografía antes de que los muchachos llegaran.
12. Grim había descrito las brujas como viejas horribles.
13. Ellos habían electo (elegido) presidente a Juan, cuando él salió de la reunión.
14. La gente había aprendido más sobre ciencia.
15. El hombre había conectado el televisor cuando se produjo el apagón.

16. Habíamos cepillado nuestros dientes cuando Julia ofreció algunos dulces.
17. Yo había escrito una carta a Jaime cuando él llamó.
18. Lilitana había pasado todos sus exámenes cuando ella decidió viajar.
19. Había llovido por 3 días cuando empezaron las celebraciones.
20. Lorena había llorado por una muñeca cuando su madre decidió comprar una.

4.5.1.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Had been playing | Had been playing | Had been playing |
| Had been playing | Had been playing | Had been playing |
| 2. Had been giving | Had been giving | Had been giving |
| Had been giving | Had been giving | Had been giving |
| 3. Had been reading | Had been reading | Had been reading |
| Had been reading | Had been reading | Had been reading |
| 4. Had been counting | Had been counting | Had been counting |
| Had been counting | Had been counting | Had been counting |

4.5.2.

1. Had been studying
2. Had been sleeping
3. Had been talking

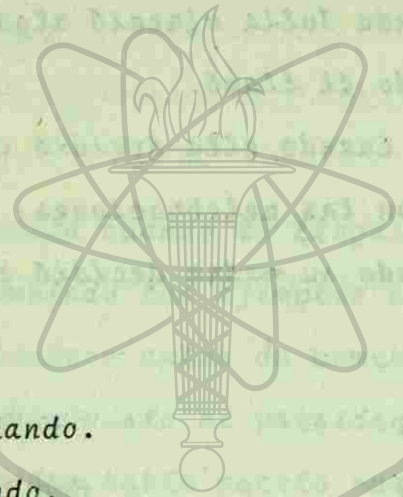
- Had been drawing
5. Had been dreaming
6. Had been working
7. Had been sewing
8. Had been living
9. Had been waiting
10. Had been learning

4.5.3.

1. Había estado estudiando.
2. Habías estado leyendo.
3. Habían estado jugando.
4. Habíamos estado nadando.
5. Había estado comprendiendo.
6. Ella había estado soñando
7. El había estado escribiendo.
8. Yo había estado cantando
9. Habían estado hablando.
10. Habíamos estado dibujando.

4.5.4.

1. Yo había estado estudiando para el examen por dos horas cuando mis padres llegaron.
2. Betty había estado jugando tenis por una hora cuando empezó a llover.

ALERE FLAMMAM
VERITATIS

11. Habíamos estado ganando.
12. Se había estado sentando.
13. Había estado ganando.
14. Habían estado corriendo.
15. Había estado creciendo.
16. Habían estado caminando.
17. El había estado practicando.
18. Había estado montando.
19. Ella había estado saltando.
20. Habías estado durmiendo.

3. Ella había estado corriendo desde las ocho cuando se sintió enferma.
4. Alex había estado haciendo su tarea por 5 minutos cuando decidió hacer su tarea.
5. Había estado viviendo en Monterrey por 5 años cuando fui a la ciudad de México.
6. Maxi había estado pescando por tres horas cuando él pescó un pez.
7. Había estado esperando el autobús dos horas cuando empezó a nevar.
8. Ella había estado leyendo una novela una hora cuando empezó otra.
9. El había estado escribiendo una carta por dos minutos cuando él perdió su pluma.
10. Los estudiantes habían estado planeando una fiesta por dos meses cuando ellos decidieron gastar el dinero en regalos.

4.6.1.

1. Will have bought. 2. Will have understood. 3. Will have taken.
4. Will have fought. 5. Will have drawn.
1. Will have finished. 2. Will have waited. 3. Will have passed.
4. Will have visited. 5. Will have received.

4.6.3.

1. Habré empezado. 2. Habré inflado. 3. Habré volado. 4. Habré traído.
5. Habré comido. 6. Habré encontrado. 7. Habré caldo. 8. Habré escogido.
9. Habré tomado. 10. Habré olvidado.

4.6.4.

1. Para mañana ya habré decidido a dónde ir.

2. Habremos aprendido la unidad 2 la próxima semana.
3. En 1982, habré terminado la prepa.
4. Para el domingo, ella habrá pospuesto su compromiso.
5. El próximo mes, él habrá leído tres libros.

4.7.1.

1. Will have been traveling
2. Will have been connecting
3. Will have been bringing
4. Will have been knowing
5. Will have been using

4.7.2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Habré estado hablando. | 2. Habrá estado soñando. |
| 3. Habrá estado dibujando. | 4. Habrá estado durmiendo. |
| 5. Habremos estado brincando. | 6. Habré estado escribiendo. |
| 7. Habré estado nadando. | 8. Habrá estado aprendiendo. |
| 9. Habrá estado volando. | 10. Habrá estado enseñando. |

4.7.3.

1. Habré estado viajando por áreas cuando empieces con los exámenes.
2. Alicia habrá estado tomando secciones de piano durante 10 años cuando de su concierto.
3. Para las 5 en punto, las mujeres habrán estado jugando canasta durante 6 horas.
4. En Junio, habré estado enseñando durante 15 años.
5. Nora habrá estado trabajando en la biblioteca durante 10 años el próximo diciembre.

RESPUESTAS A LAS AUTOEVALUACIONES.

UNIDAD I

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. was | 3. were | 5. were swimming | 7. (A) | 10. (M) | 13. (H) |
| 2. was | 4. were reading | 6. was talking | 8. (G) | 11. (X) | 14. (L) |
| | | | 9. (J) | 12. (B) | 15. (O) |

16. Por favor dámelo.
17. Mi hermana es la hija de mi madre.
18. La chica les dió a los estudiantes su número telefónico.
19. Te escogí para presidente.
20. Criaturas terribles estaban viviendo en los mares.

UNIDAD II

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Might pass | 4. Can have | 8. Is going to sing |
| 2. Would go | 5. Ought to be | 9. Will speak |
| 3. Must study | 7. Are going to play | 10. Will go |

11. Hombres y mujeres van a trabajar juntos.
12. Jaime debe escribir una carta a sus familiares.
13. Las chicas aprenderán a tocar el piano.
14. El maestro tal vez se ausente mañana.
15. Sus padres pudieron aconsejarle (a ella) que se quedara.
16. El te creería.
17. Debes tener cuidado con lo que dices.
18. La escuela tal vez publique un periódico estudiantil.
19. Sí, puedes viajar a Europa.
20. Iremos a la Cd. de México la próxima semana?

UNIDAD III

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 1. iguales | 2. igual a | 3. tan como |
| 4. tantos como | 5. verbo + como | 6. el más |
| 8. el mejor | 9. el peor | 10. the best |
| 12. look like | 13. like | 14. busier |
| 16. Los carros de ahora difieren de los antiguos. | 15. differs from | 7. el menos |
| 17. Haremos de esta ciudad la mejor del mundo. | | |
| 18. Las cuotas del transporte serán tan baratas como sea posible. | | |
| 19. Mi abrigo es igual al tuyo. | | |
| 20. Menos estudiantes vinieron a clase. | | |

UNIDAD IV

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Chosen- escogido | 2. written-escrito | 3. changed-cambiado | 4. won-ganado | 5. bought-comprado |
| 6. driven-manejado | 7. spoken-hablado | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (e) |
| | | | | 11. has been playing |

12. have worked 13. have studied 14. has understood 15. has ridden
 16. ya he tomado la medicina.
 17. Francisco había empezado su tarea antes que yo.
 18. Andy se había tomado una taza de café.
 19. Nick dijo que el avión había estado atestado.
 20. Ella ha estado viviendo en Monterrey durante 10 años.

CROSSWORD # 1

1. left 2. blue 3. eggs 4. gave 5. leaf 6. went
 7. name 8. well 9. last 10. drew 11. rugs 12. were

CROSSWORD # 2 Horizontales

1. will 2. may 3. going 4. should 5. can 6. would
 7. could 8. are 9. ought 10. shall

Verticales

1. would 2. might 4. shall 6. were 11. is 12. was 13. does 14. am.

CROSSWORD # 3

1. woman 2. mother 3. baby 4. boy 5. our 6. father 7. she 8. husband 9. he
 10. sister 11. child 12. daughters 13. girl 14. son 15. me 16. we

CROSSWORD # 4

1. monkey 1. magazine 2. Kite 3. tomorrow 4. top 5. under 6. afternoon 7. tooth
 8. once 9. not 10. roof 11. How 12. we

CROSSWORD # 5

1. once 2. word 3. under 4. from 5. locked 6. into 7. roof 8. radio 9. read
 10. make 11. stove 12. teapot 13. windy 14. dirty 15. page 16. ends 17. went
 18. tall 19. nurse 20. bad 21. none.

BIBLIOGRAFIA

Cuyás, Arturo. Appleton's New Cuyás Dictionary, fifth edition, Prentice - Hall Inc. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1972.

Praninskas, Jean. A Rapid Review of the English Grammar, Second edition, Prentice - Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1975.

Rivers, Wilga and Temperly, Mary. A Practical Guide to the Teaching of English. Oxford University Press. New York, 1978.

S / A. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, College edition, The World Publishing Company, New York, 1970.

V / A. English for Academic Study. Problems and Perspectives. The British Council, English Teaching Information Centre, 1975.

V / A. English for Specific Purposes, An International Seminar. The British Council, Bogotá, Colombia, 1977.

Encyclopedia Britannica International, LTD, London, 1975



INDICE

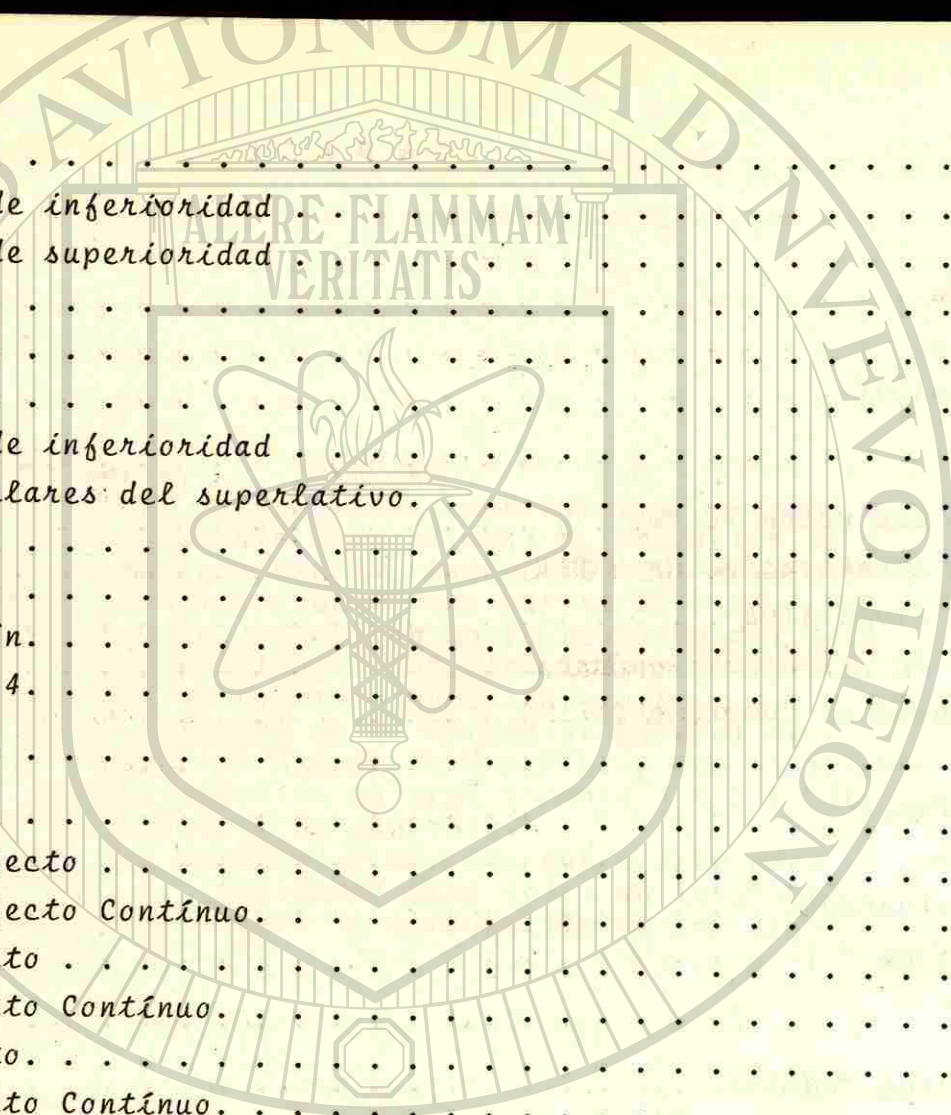
T E M A	Páginas
Presentación	v
Prefacio	vii
Objetivo General	viii
UNIDAD UNO.. . . .	1
1.1. Pasado del verbo TO BE.	2
1.2. Formas impersonales de HABER.	4
1.3. Pasado Progresivo	6
1.4. Pasado de verbos irregulares.	9
1.5. Pronombres de Complemento	15
1.6. Parentesco.	18
1.7. Vocabulario	21
1.8. Lectura	23
1.9. Autoevaluación.	27
Crucigrama # 1.	29
UNIDAD DOS	31
2.1. Auxiliares Modales.	33
2.2. Estructuras verbales.	38
2.3. Vocabulario	44
2.4. Lectura	47
2.5. Autoevaluación.	51
Crucigrama # 2.	53
Crucigrama # 3.	54
UNIDAD TRES.	55

Y finalmente. . . . GRACIAS
 A las amigas mecanógrafas, con especial mención a Lupita Puento, sin cuya valiosa colaboración no hubiera sido posible la realización del presente-trabajo. A Liliana Gutiérrez por su amistad, compañerismo y su dedicación en la revisión del material. A los maestros dibujantes Esther Cortez Chavira y Ricardo Palmieri Muñoz por su arte.
 A todo el personal de la Dirección General de Escuelas Preparatorias de la U.A.N.L. y muy especialmente a aquellos quienes siempre nos han atendido. Al personal de imprenta.
 A todos los maestros y alumnos que nos brindan su confianza al considerar este texto un instrumento didáctico útil para la consecución de sus objetivos.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



T E M A	Páginas
3.1. Comparativos.	57
3.2. Comparativo de inferioridad	62
3.3. Comparativo de superioridad	64
3.4. Diferencia.	67
3.5. Irregulares	68
3.6. Superlativos.	70
3.7. Superlativo de inferioridad	73
3.8. Formas irregulares del superlativo.	75
3.9. Vocabulario.	77
3.10. Lectura.	81
3.11. Autoevaluación.	86
Crucigrama # 4.	87
UNIDAD CUATRO.	89
4.1. Participio.	91
4.2. Presente Perfecto	95 ✓
4.3. Presente Perfecto Continuo.	99
4.4. Pasado Perfecto	103 ✓
4.5. Pasado Perfecto Continuo.	108
4.6. Futuro Perfecto.	112
4.7. Futuro Perfecto Continuo.	114
4.8. Vocabulario	116
4.9. Lectura.	118
4.10. Autoevaluación.	122
Crucigrama # 5.	123
Respuestas a los ejercicios	124
Respuestas a las autoevaluaciones	147
Bibliografía.	149
Índice.	151

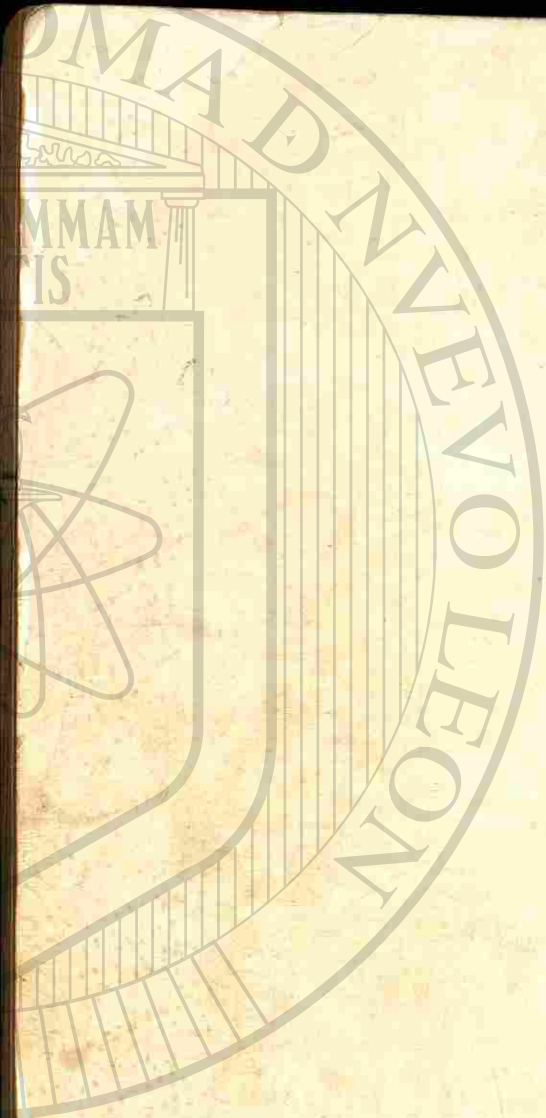


JUANIL

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS



U A N



SIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO

CIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS