

13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (TO FAIL)  
reprobarán

15. He \_\_\_\_\_ (TO BORROW)  
pedirá prestado

17. You \_\_\_\_\_ (TO WEAR)  
usarás

19. They \_\_\_\_\_ (TO TRAVEL)  
viajarán

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ van \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ reprobar

16. He \_\_\_\_\_ va \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ pedir prestado

18. You \_\_\_\_\_ vas \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ usar

20. They \_\_\_\_\_ van \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ viajar.

### 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. Maxi \_\_\_\_\_ 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

### 2.2.4. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. I will teach. \_\_\_\_\_

3. I am going to teach. \_\_\_\_\_

5. I will be. \_\_\_\_\_

7. I will win. \_\_\_\_\_

9. It will rain. \_\_\_\_\_

11. I will fail. \_\_\_\_\_

13. I will respect. \_\_\_\_\_

15. I will feel. \_\_\_\_\_

17. I will get well. \_\_\_\_\_

19. I will return. \_\_\_\_\_

2. I will begin. \_\_\_\_\_

4. I am going to begin. \_\_\_\_\_

6. I am going to be. \_\_\_\_\_

8. I am going to win. \_\_\_\_\_

10. It is going to rain. \_\_\_\_\_

12. I am going to fail. \_\_\_\_\_

14. I am going to respect. \_\_\_\_\_

16. I am going to feel. \_\_\_\_\_

18. I am going to get well. \_\_\_\_\_

20. I am going to return. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2.2.5. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

1. I am going to have a party next Saturday. \_\_\_\_\_

2. I will invite my friends. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Lupita will help me to write the invitations. \_\_\_\_\_

4. She will plan the games and refreshments too. \_\_\_\_\_

5. There will be singing and dancing at the party. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The guests are going to arrive at 9:00 P.M. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Everybody is going to have a nice time. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Women will wear long dresses. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Rodolfo is going to move the furniture and fix the living room. \_\_\_\_\_

10. 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	=	concurrencia, 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	=	líder
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 confianza
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 policíaca
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):

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## 2.5. AUTOEVALUACION.

1. 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-Condiconal
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

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

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

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 !

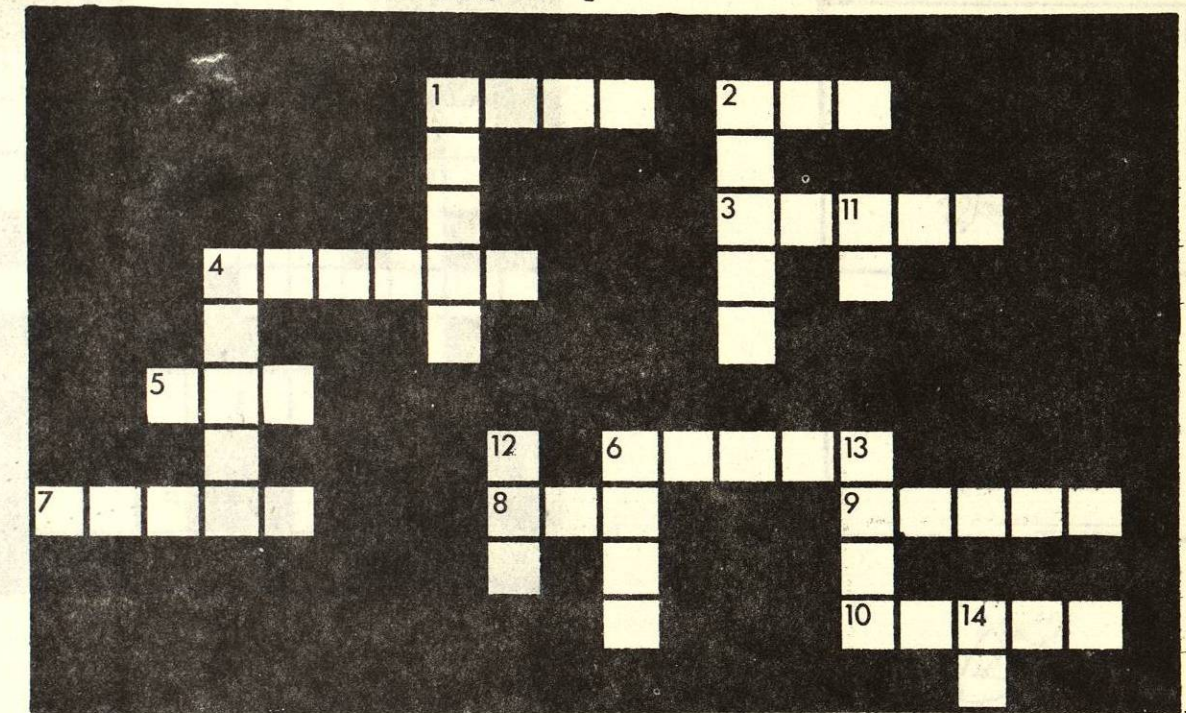
# HORIZONTAL AUXILIARIES. →

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.

### CROSSWORD # 2



PRACTICE THE AUXILIARIES.

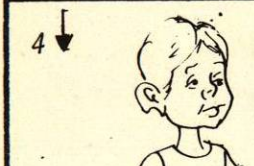




This is a baby and his \_\_\_\_\_

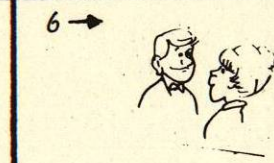


Patrick is 3 months old. He is a \_\_\_\_\_



Alex is 9 years old. He is a \_\_\_\_\_

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



This is a girl and her \_\_\_\_\_



This is Katia. \_\_\_\_\_ is a girl.



Mónica and her \_\_\_\_\_



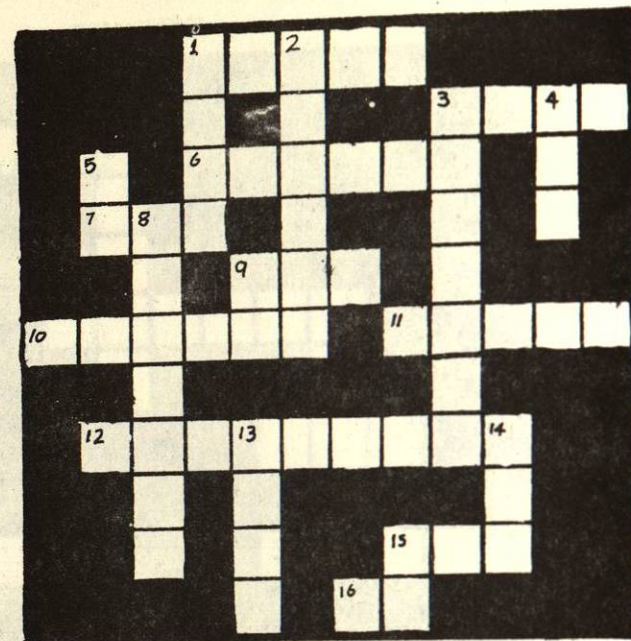
Tomás is my friend \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor.



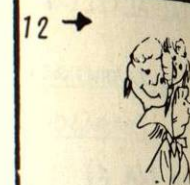
Patrick O'Ward and his \_\_\_\_\_ Bárbara O'Ward



The singular form for "Children" is \_\_\_\_\_



CROSSWORD # 3



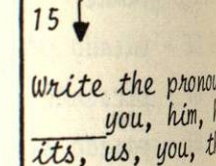
This is a mother and her \_\_\_\_\_



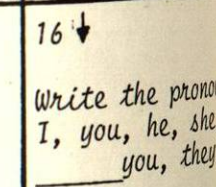
She is not a boy  
She is a \_\_\_\_\_



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