

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 Traviata 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 Encyclopedia 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. ¿Porqué se admira a Verdi? _____
20. ¿Porqué entendía Verdi bien al pueblo? _____

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):

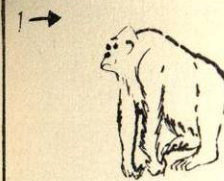
6. the most _____ 7. the least _____
 8. the best _____ 9. the worst _____

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

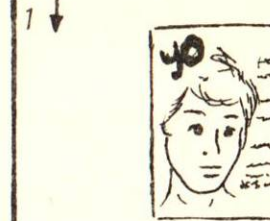
10. We are _____ [los mejores] 11. Rosy is _____ Gloria. (más delgada que) [thin].
 12. You _____ your father (te pareces) 13. Andrés acts. _____ a donkey. (como)
 14. I am _____ you (más ocupado = BUSY) 15. He _____ Ann. (difiere de)

IV. TRANSLATE (Traduce).

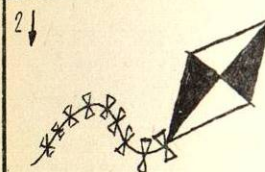
16. Today's cars differ from old ones. _____
 17. We will make this city the best one in the world. _____
 18. Transportation fares will be as cheap as possible. _____
 19. My coat is the same as yours. _____
 20. Fewer students came to class. _____



This is a _____



This is a _____



My _____ flies high

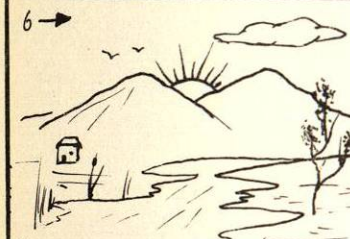
3 ↓

Today is Saturday
_____ is Sunday

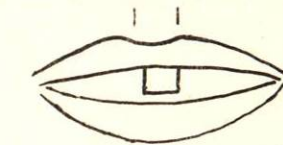
4 →

"First, be a woman"
is a _____ hit.

5 ↓

The dog is _____
the table.We go to school at 3
o'clock in the _____

7 ↓



The old man has one _____

8 →

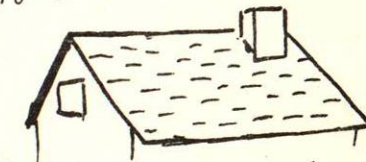
_____ upon a time
there was a prince.

9 →



It is _____ raining

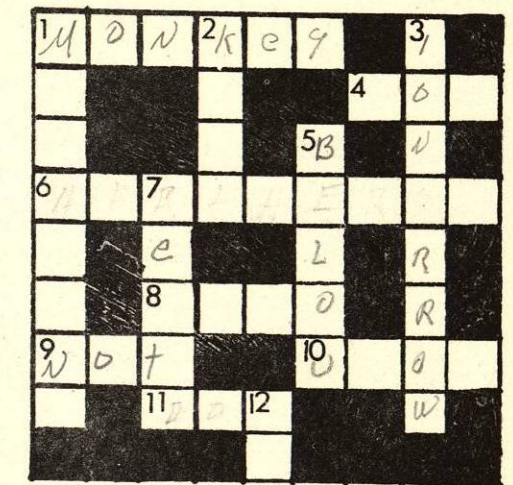
10 →

This is the _____ of my
house

11 →

_____ many friends do you
have?.

12 ↓

Write the pronoun: I, you, -
he, she, it, _____ you, --
they.

CROSSWORD # 4