

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	espiritu
knowledge	conocimiento	subject	sujeto

thing
 witch
 witchcraft
 word
 worship

cosa
 bruja
 brujería
 palabra
 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 qué 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. |

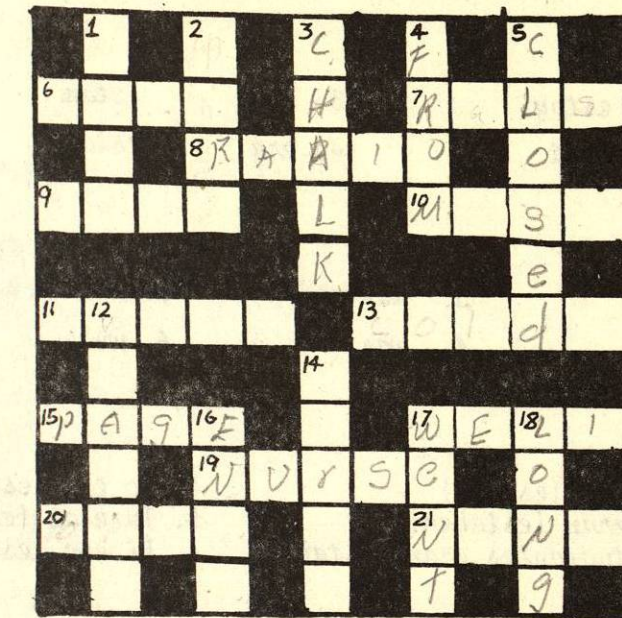
III. WRITE THE VERB IN ENGLISH. (escribe la forma verbal en inglés).

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



CROSSWORD # 5

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)
2. Ellos eran (estaban)	5. Tu eras (estabas)	8. Era (estaba)
3. Los estudiantes eran (estaban)	6. El era (estaba)	9. Tomás era (estaba)
		10. El carro 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)
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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.

1. Los tiburones estaban provocando horror a los hombres.
2. Terribles creaturas estaban viviendo en los mares.
3. Juan estaba sonriendo con una sonrisa perversa.
4. Su piel estaba cubriendo su cuerpo.
5. El pescado estaba nadando con sus vejigas natatorias.
6. El estaba usando su cerebro para resolver el problema.
7. Yo estaba jugando ajedrez con Jim.
8. El estaba escribiendo una novela la semana pasada.
9. Ayer ella estaba repitiendo su nombre.
10. (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	bebíó	16. knew	conoció	26. found	encontró
7. drove	manejó	17. rang	timbró	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