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I. I. READING.

FIRST TO THE MOON

Apollo 8 was the first spacecraft to orbit the moon. James A. Lovell was one of the three astronauts on board. Here he describes what it felt like.

"Up there, it's a black-and-white world. There is no color. In the whole universe, wherever we looked, the only bit of color was back on earth. There, we could see the blue of the seas, the tans and browns of the land, and the white of the clouds. It was just another body, really, about four times bigger than the moon. But it held all the hope and all the life and all the things that the crew of the Apollo 8 knew and loved. People down here don't realize what they have. Maybe because not many of them have the opportunity to leave it and then come back again as we did.

around the moon we behaved like any tourist when they get in a place they haven't seen before. We were excited and keyed up. We lost track of time. When we first broke out low lunar orbit it was "Oh, look at that", "Oh, look at this", and "What do we have here?"

It seemed a short flight to me after the 100 hours of Gemini 7 and four days on Gemini 10. Possibly part of the reason was that I had been in space before. Apollo is comparatively big, although we still are very small compared to the planet. There is room to get out of the couches and move around a bit. In fact, the temptation is to move too fast, to unstrap yourself, and risk a tumble before your body has become accustomed to weightlessness.

There is no real up and down in space, of course, and this became quite apparent on Apollo. The earth became so small that we lost the sense of "flying".

In the early stages of the flight the thing that impressed me most was the sight of the earth. I could see all of Florida and the Cape, but I had seen that before. This time, as I watched, the entire coast of the U.S. came into view, and the Caribbean, and Central America. I could see most of South America, almost to the South Pole. And there, as if I could put out my thumb and little finger to span the Atlantic Ocean, there was Western Africa. All in one view. We were higher than man had ever been before".

UNIT I

OBJETIVO: El alumno de este nivel con el curso de gramática aprendiendo con independencia, comprenderá la información que presenta la lectura "El primer a la luna".

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I. 1. READING.

FIRST TO THE MOON.

Apollo 8 was the first spacecraft to orbit the moon. James A. Lovell was one of the three astronauts on board. Here he describes what it felt like.

"Up there, it's a black-and white world. There is no color. In the whole universe, wherever we looker, the only bit of color was back on earth. There, we could see the blue of the seas, the tans and browns of the land, and the white of the clouds. It was just another body, really, about four times bigger than the moon. But it held all the hope and all the life and all the things that the crew of the Apollo 8 knew and loved. People down here don't realize what they have. Maybe because not many of them have the opportunity to leave it and then come back again as we did.

Around the moon we behaved like any tourist when they get in a place they haven't seen before. We were excited and keyed up. We lost track of time. When we first broke out into lunar orbit it was "Oh, look at that", "Oh, look at this", and "What do we have here?".

It seemed a short flight to me, after two weeks on Gemini 7 and four days on Gemini 12. Possibly part of it was the difference in spacecraft. Apollo is comparatively big, although we still sit only about a foot apart from on another. There is room to get out of the couches and move around a bit. In fact, the temptation is to move too fast, to unstrap yourself and rush around before your body has become accustomed to weightlessness.

There is no real up and down in space, of course, and this became quite apparent on Apollo. The earth became so small that we lost the sense of "flying".

In the early stages of the flight the thing that impressed me most was the sight of the earth. I could see all of Florida and the Cape, but I had seen that before. This time, as I watched, the entire coast of the U.S. came into view, and the Caribbean, and Central America. I could see most of South America, almost to the South Pole. And there, as if I could put out my thumb and little finger to span the Atlantic Ocean, there was Western Africa. All in one view. We were higher than man had ever been before".

OBJETIVO: El alumno, de acuerdo con estructuras gramaticales aprendidas con anterioridad, comprenderá la información que presenta la lectura "El primero a la Luna".

I. 1.4. Write true (T) or false (F) in the following sentences.

1. The Apollo 8 trip seemed to Astronaut Lovell very long. _____
2. The Apollo 8 spacecraft was the first to orbit the moon. _____
3. Gemini 7 and Gemini 12 are relatively small compared to the Apollo 8. _____
4. Lovell saw the universe full of color. _____
5. The Earth was seen by Lovell like a black and white world. _____

I. 1.5. Relate both columns inserting the number that corresponds.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Spacecraft | () | The whole system of existing things, including the earth and, outer space. |
| 2. Universe | | |
| 3. Coast | () | Land along the sea; sea shore. |
| 4. Earth | | |
| 5. Moon | () | Vehicle that can travel in outer space. |
| 6. Orbit | | |
| 7. Weightlessness | () | One who goes on a tour for rest, recreation, sightseeing. |
| 8. Seas | | |
| 9. Stages | | |
| 10. Tourist | () | The planet in which we live. |

I. 2 GRAMMATICAL SUMMARY.

A) VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES.

- En inglés todos los verbos se enuncian siempre en forma simple precedidos de la partícula **TO**, característica del infinitivo y equivalente en nuestro idioma a las terminaciones: **-ar, -er, -ir.**

TO TALK = hablar	TO EAT = comer
TO SMILE = sonreír	TO BEGIN = comenzar

- La conjugación verbal en la lengua inglesa es bastante sencilla. En el presente simple de indicativo, todos los verbos agregan una "s" en las terceras personas del singular. En las demás personas, permanece el infinitivo simple del verbo (sin partícula TO).

	PRESENT TENSE:	
	TO TALK	TO EAT
I	TALK = hablo	EAT = como
you	TALK = hablas	EAT = comes
we	TALK = hablamos	EAT = comemos
they	TALK = hablan	EAT = comen
he	TALKS = él habla	EATS = él come
she	TALKS = ella habla	EATS = ella come
it	TALKS = habla	EATS = come
	TO SMILE	TO BEGIN
I	SMILE = sonrío	BEGIN = comienzo
you	SMILE = sonríes	BEGIN = comienzas
we	SMILE = sonreímos	BEGIN = comenzamos
they	SMILE = sonríen	BEGIN = comienzan
he	SMILES = él sonríe	BEGINS = él comienza
she	SMILES = ella sonríe	BEGINS = ella comienza
it	SMILES = sonríe	BEGINS = comienza

examples:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. You talk of History. | = | Tú hablas de Historia. |
| 2. Jane eats apple pie. | = | Jane come pastel de manzana. |
| 3. She smiles at you. | = | Ella te sonríe . |
| 4. I begin with high school this year. | = | Comienzo el bachillerato este año. |

OBJETIVO: El alumno, reconocerá el uso de los verbos regulares e irregulares en inglés.

- Los verbos en inglés pueden ser **regulares o irregulares**, no en cuanto a su conjugación, que es igual para todos, sino en cuanto a la **formación del pasado y del participio**.

Los verbos regulares son aquellos que forman su pasado y su participio añadiendo la terminación **-ED** al infinitivo simple, para todas las personas. Debemos recordar que su equivalencia en español corresponde, en el caso del pasado, a todas las terminaciones de nuestra conjugación y en el caso del participio, **-ED** corresponde a las terminaciones **-ado, -ido, -to, -so, -cho**.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PARTICIPLE
TO WORK = trabajar	WORKED = trabajé	WORKED = trabajado
TO LEARN = aprender	LEARNED = aprendí	LEARNED = aprendido
TO DESCRIBE = describir	DESCRIBED = describí	DESCRIBED = descrito
TO TRAVEL = viajar	TRAVELLED = viajé	TRAVELLED = viajado

examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. We worked with your teacher yesterday. | Nosotros trabajamos con tu maestro ayer. |
| 2. You learned all of the units last year. | Ustedes aprendieron todas la unidades el año pasado. |
| 3. She travelled to Paris last month. | Ella viajó a París el mes pasado. |
| 4. The students described Apollo 8 as a spacecraft. | Los alumnos describieron a Apolo 8 como nave especial. |

- Los verbos irregulares forman su pasado y su participio con **diversas terminaciones derivadas del infinitivo** que es necesario memorizar o recurrir al diccionario para manejarlas, ya que no existe regla específica para su formación.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PARTICIPLE
TO EAT = comer	ATE = comí	EATEN = comido
TO BEGIN = comenzar	BEGAN = comencé	BEGUN = comenzado
TO SPEAK = hablar	SPOKE = hablé	SPOKEN = hablado
TO WRITE = escribir	WROTE = escribí	WRITTEN = escrito

examples:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Diana ate too much last night. | Diana comió demasiado anoche. |
| 2. Reagan began negotiations with China yesterday. | Reagan comenzó ayer las negociaciones con China. |
| 3. Gerard and Ernest spoke about politics. | Gerardo y Ernesto hablaron de política. |
| 4. You wrote a book last year. | Tú escribiste un libro el año pasado. |