

10. The modern method of agriculture in Spain is to use irrigation.

11. The next semester you will have finished the book on the history of Spain.

1. I have had to go to the hospital several times.

2. Pedro has gone to Spain several times.

3. We have enjoyed the lecture on the history of Spain.

4. Pedro has gone to Spain several times.

5. Elvira had brought the tickets for everybody.

6. You and I had studied very much the past few days.

7. She had been sick that day.

8. We will have written the doctoral thesis by next summer.

UNIT II

The first step toward the moon is the moon. In fact it is the only step toward the moon and South America. However, it presents a hostile environment. Temperatures range from +120 to -150 degrees Centigrade. There is no air, no water.

Today is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon. When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. But experts believe that colonization will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and systems necessary to support life brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are ecologically and economically self-sustaining will be established.

The principal job of the early settlers will be to stay alive. They will have to build shelters to maintain an atmosphere like that of earth. They will have to plant crops under huge domes to produce food and water sources. After this is done, the settlers will be able to begin the process of commercial development and to make discoveries of scientific interest.

UNIT II

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human survival may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations that require a vacuum, extreme cold, or sterility are an example. Precision ball bearings, industrial diamonds, or pharmaceuticals might be produced on the moon.

The most immediate interest in the moon, however, is a scientific one. Geologists can explore the history and composition of the satellite. Meteorologists will have opportunities to forecast weather on earth. Cosmologists can study the origin of the solar system. Astronomers can use their optical telescopes and radiotelescopes free of atmospheric and man-made disturbances. And perhaps at some distant date the moon can serve as a base from which space explorers can travel to other planets in earth's solar system and to worlds beyond.

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

II. 1. READING.

MOON COLONY.

The next great land area that man hopes to colonize is the moon. In size it is nearly equal to the area of North and South America. However, it presents a hostile environment. Temperatures range from + 120 to - 150 degrees Centigrade. There is no air, no water.

Today is considerable scientific speculation about living on the moon. When man will begin life on the lunar surface is still not determined. But experts believe that colonization will take place in three steps. First, there will be increasing periods of exploration with temporary shelters. These periods will be followed by longer stays with housing under the surface of the moon and systems necessary to support life brought by the colonizers themselves. Finally, colonies that are ecologically and economically self-sustaining will be established.

The principal job of the early settlers will be to stay alive. They will have to build shelters to maintain an atmosphere like that of earth. They will have to plant crops under huge domes to produce food and oxygen and find water sources. After this is done, the settlers will have time to explore the possibilities of commercial development and to make discoveries important to science.

The characteristics of the moon that make it bad for human survival may make it ideal for certain kinds of manufacturing. Operations that require a vacuum, extreme cold, or sterility are an example. Precision ball bearings, industrial diamonds, or pharmaceuticals might be produced on the moon.

The most immediate interest in the moon, however, is a scientific one. Geologists can explore the history and composition of the satellite. Meteorologists will have opportunities to forecast weather on earth. Cosmologists can study the origin of the solar system. Astronomers can use their optical telescopes and radiotelescopes free of atmospheric and man-made distortions. And perhaps at some distant date the moon can serve as a base from which space explorers can travel to other planets in earth's solar system and to worlds beyond.

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

1. The moon is nearly equal in size to the area of North and South America. _____
2. The main job of early settlers on the moon will be to explore the area for oil, gold, and silver. _____
3. The atmosphere of the moon has no air. _____
4. A colony in the moon could help meteorologists forecast the weather on earth. _____
5. The pleasant temperatures on the moon will make human survival relatively easy. _____

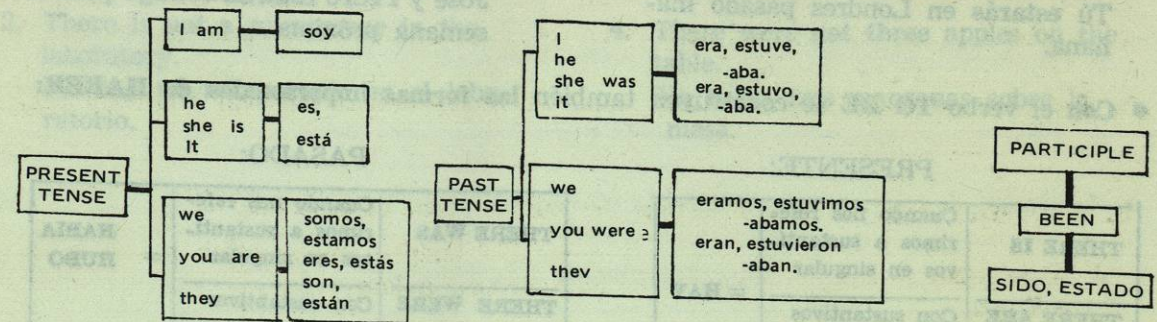
II. 1.5. Relate both columns inserting the number that corresponds.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| 1. Aluminium | () | A smaller body in space which moves in a path around a larger one. |
| 2. Balloon | | |
| 3. Colonize | () | A specialist in the study of heavenly bodies. |
| 4. Astronomer | | |
| 5. Solar system | () | To make larger. |
| 6. Expand | | |
| 7. Optical | () | A light silver-white metal much used in combination with others metals. |
| 8. Telescope | | |
| 9. Satellite | () | To establish a colony. |
| 10. Dome | | |

II. 2. GRAMMATICAL SUMMARY.

A) EL VERBO TO BE.

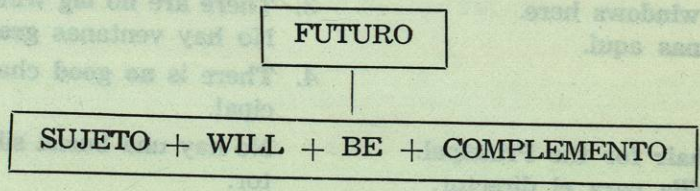
TO BE = SER, ESTAR. Es uno de los verbos ingleses que, al igual que en español, presenta muchas variantes en su conjugación. Vamos a recordarla:



examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Christian Barnard is a cardiologist.
Christian Barnard es un cardiólogo. | 5. Marilyn Monroe was a very beautiful woman.
Marilyn Monroe fue una mujer muy bella. |
| 2. The hindus are in misery.
Los hindúes están en la miseria. | 6. Richard and Ulla were in London last year.
Ricardo y Ulla estuvieron en Londres el año pasado. |
| 3. I am a specialist of Educational Technology.
Soy una especialista en tecnología educativa. | |
| 4. The U.S.A. and Canada are border countries.
Los U.S.A. y Canadá son países fronterizos. | |

- La formación del tiempo futuro simple la construimos con el auxiliar WILL antepuesto a la forma BE.



OBJETIVO: El alumno, reconocerá las funciones de TO BE como verbo activo y en la construcción de las formas impersonales de haber.

1. I **will be** rich in a few years.
Seré rico en pocos años.

2. You **will be** in London the day after tomorrow.
Tú **estarás** en Londres pasado mañana.

3. Enrique **will be** class representative next year.
Enrique **será** el representante de la clase el año próximo.

4. José and Pedro **will be** with you by next week.
José y Pedro **estarán** contigo para la semana próxima.

• Con el verbo **TO BE** se construyen también las formas impersonales de **HABER**:

PRESENTE:

THERE IS	Cuando nos referimos a sustantivos en singular	= HAY
THERE ARE	Con sustantivos plural	

PASADO:

THERE WAS	Cuando nos referimos a sustantivos en singular	= HABIA HUBO
THERE WERE	Con sustantivos plural	

examples:

1. **There are** many books in the library.
Hay muchos libros en la biblioteca.

2. **There is** a microscope in the laboratory.
Hay un microscopio en el laboratorio.

3. **There was** a big yard in the school.
Había un gran patio en la escuela.

4. **There were** many paintings in the gallery.
Había muchas pinturas en la exposición.

• La negación en las formas impersonales de haber se construye agregándoles la partícula **NO** o **NOT** después del auxiliar **TO BE**.

• Usamos **NO** antes de un **sustantivo** o antes de un **adjetivo** seguido de un sustantivo.

examples:

1. There are **no windows** here.
No hay **ventanas** aquí.

3. There are **no big windows** here.
No hay **ventanas grandes** aquí.

2. There is **no chair** for the Principal.
No hay una **silla** para el director.

4. There is **no good chair** for the Principal.

No hay una **buena silla** para el director.

• Usamos **NOT** antes de otras palabras.
examples:

1. There are **not many** books in the library.
No hay **muchos** libros en la biblioteca.

2. There is **not a** microscope in the laboratory.
No hay **un** microscopio en el laboratorio.

3. There was **not a** big yard in the school.
No había **un** patio grande en la escuela.

4. There were **not three** apples on the table.
No había **tres** manzanas sobre la mesa.