

A) GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

II.2.1. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **present, past** or **future** tense of the verb **TO BE**. Then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. The agricultural resources _____ very important in our time.

2. Neil Armstrong _____ the first man that reached the moon.

3. The solar energy _____ vital for man.

4. Energetics _____ scarce by 1995.

5. Linda _____ a pretty blond girl.

6. You _____ the ideal person for this job.

7. The spilling of "Ixtoc I" well _____ a disaster last year.

8. The countries _____ in peace when arms no longer are made.

9. Elvis Presley _____ a great rock singer.

10. Lance and Paul _____ here next summer.

11. Diane and Elsie _____ intelligent sisters.

12. Mercury and Earth _____ planets that _____ in the solar system.

13. The Mayas _____ brilliant astrologists.

14. I _____ a professor at the University of Oxford.

15. The U.S.A. _____ the next site of the Olympic games.

16. Many countries _____ in the last Olympic games.

17. The Greek Platon and the Roman Pliny _____ great philosophers.

OBJETIVO: El alumno, por escrito, aplicará el verbo TO BE en tiempo presente, pasado, futuro y en las formas impersonales de haber.

18. A microscope _____ an instrument of great help in a laboratory.

19. I _____ in Paris last year.

20. Men _____ social beings by nature.

II.2.2. Fill in the blanks with **there is** or **there are**, and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. _____ more asteroids than planets in the solar system.

2. _____ many Chinese in the world.

3. _____ a serious economic world problem.

4. _____ different kinds of metal in Mexico.

5. _____ only one heart in the human body.

6. In the modern world _____ many means of communication.

7. For each tissue _____ a type of cell.

8. _____ a large intestine in the digestive system.

9. _____ a pyramid called the Sphinx of Egypt.

10. _____ red pencils on the table.

II.2.3. Change the sentences of exercise II.2.2. to **negative form**.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

II. 2.4. Fill in the blanks with **there was** or **there were**, and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. _____ strong athletes in the Greek time.
2. _____ a terrible persecution against the Jews in 1940.
3. In California _____ much gold.
4. _____ many rockets launched to the moon before Apollo 8.
5. During the Renaissance _____ great painters in Italy.
6. In certain amazonic regions _____ Cannibal tribes.
7. In ancient times _____ towns that started the year with the vernal equinox.
8. _____ a cholera epidemic when I travelled to Africa.
9. _____ a long line at the theater.
10. _____ a great variety of wines at the party last night.

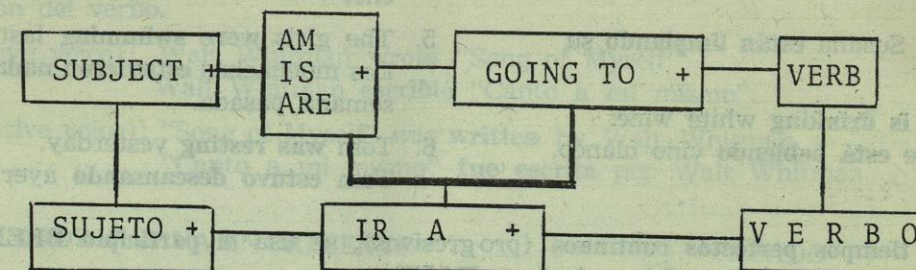
II. 2.5. Change to **negative form** the sentences of exercise II. 2.4.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B) OTRAS FUNCIONES DE TO BE.

El verbo **TO BE** como auxiliar cumple con diversas funciones:

- Nos sirve para construir el tiempo futuro con **GOING TO = ir a**:



examples:

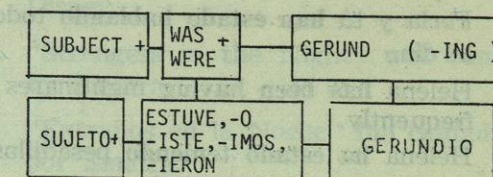
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am going to finish my work.
Voy a terminar mi trabajo. 2. María is going to buy a Mercedes Benz.
María va a comprar un Mercedes Benz. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Carlos and Pablo are going to sing tomorrow.
Carlos y Pablo van a cantar mañana. 4. Octavio Paz is going to write his memoirs.
Octavio Paz va a escribir sus memorias. |
|---|--|

- Nos sirve para construir la forma progresiva (continuativa) del verbo. En este caso, **to be** significa **estar** y va siempre seguido de un gerundio (verbo + ing):

PRESENTE PROGRESIVO:



PASADO PROGRESIVO:

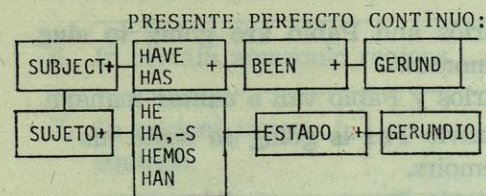


Recordemos que, el gerundio en inglés se construye agregándole al verbo la terminación **-ing** que viene a ser el equivalente en español a las terminaciones **-ando, -iendo**.

examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I am studying the verbs.
Estoy estudiando los verbos. | 4. Peter was writing a few letters last night.
Pedro estuvo escribiendo cartas anoche. |
| 2. Gina and Susan are cleaning their room.
Gina y Susana están limpiando su cuarto. | 5. The girls were swimming last week.
Las muchachas estuvieron nadando la semana pasada. |
| 3. Henry is drinking white wine.
Enrique está bebiendo vino blanco. | 6. Tom was resting yesterday.
Tom estuvo descansando ayer. |

- En los tiempos perfectos continuos (progresivos), se usa el participio BEEN y se antepone como auxiliar del perfecto a HAVE:



examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I have been writing my doctoral thesis.
He estado escribiendo mi tesis de doctorado. | 5. Thelma had been watching T.V. last night.
Thelma había estado viendo T.V. anoche. |
| 2. Perla and you have been talking all day.
Perla y tú han estado hablando todo el día. | 6. You had been betting on horse races.
Ustedes habían estado apostando a las carreras de caballos. |
| 3. Helena has been having nightmares frequently.
Helena ha estado teniendo pesadillas con frecuencia. | 7. Mike had been playing poker yesterday.
Mike había estado jugando poker ayer. |
| 4. José has been training for the game.
José ha estado entrenando para el partido. | 8. Rosie and Gloria had been working together before.
Rosie y Gloria habían estado trabajando juntas antes. |

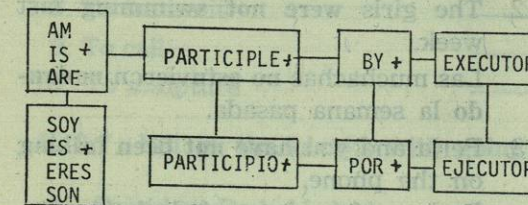
- TO BE nos sirve para construir la VOZ PASIVA (PASSIVE VOICE). En este caso, igual que en español, el auxiliar TO BE significa SER y siempre va seguido de un participio (VERBO + -ed o forma específica).

La voz pasiva se usa mucho en el idioma inglés y viene a ser aquella construcción gramatical en la cual el sujeto que ejecuta una acción pasa a ser receptor de la acción del verbo.

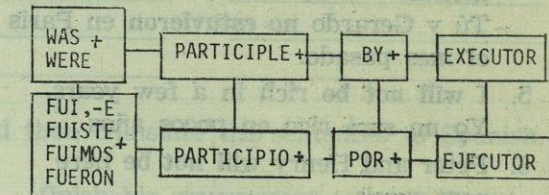
(active voice): Walt Whitman wrote "Song of Myself".
Walt Whitman escribió "Canto a mí mismo".

(passive voice): "Song of Myself" was written by Walt Whitman.
"Canto a mí mismo" fue escrita por Walt Whitman.

VOZ PASIVA EN PRESENTE



PASADO



examples:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Energetics are saved in Europe.
Los energéticos son ahorrados en Europa. | 1. The dobermans were trained by Jim.
Los doberman fueron entrenados por Jim. |
| 2. The Caribe is manufactured by the Volkswagen Industry.
El Caribe es fabricado por la Cia. Volkswagen. | 2. Mickey Mouse was created by Walt Disney.
Mickey Mouse fue creado por Walt Disney. |
| 3. Mother's Day is celebrated on May 10th.
El día de las Madres es celebrado el 10 de Mayo. | 3. "Strangers in the Night" was sung by Sinatra.
"Extraños en la Noche" fue cantada por Sinatra. |
| 4. Shrimp is brought from the Gulf of Mexico.
El camarón es traído del Golfo de México. | 4. The poems were read by Mike.
Los poemas fueron leídos por Mike. |

- La construcción de la negación en las diversas formas del verbo **TO BE** que hemos visto, se logra agregando la partícula **NOT** después de este auxiliar, con excepción de aquellas ocasiones en las que **TO BE** va acompañado de otro auxiliar (como en los tiempos perfectos).

examples:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frank is not at home.
Frank no está en casa. 2. Chinese are not Nordics.
Los chinos no son nórdicos. 3. Gina was not in school yesterday.
Gina no estuvo en la escuela ayer. 4. You and Gerard were not in Paris last month.
Tú y Gerardo no estuvieron en París el mes pasado. 5. I will not be rich in a few years.
Yo no seré rico en pocos años. 6. Peter and Henry will not be here next week.
Pedro y Enrique no estarán para la semana próxima. 7. I am not going to finish my work.
Yo no voy a terminar mi trabajo. 8. María is not going to buy a Mercedes Benz.
María no va a comprar un Mercedes Benz. 9. Susan is not cleaning her room.
Susan no está limpiando su cuarto. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. José and Jaime are not drinking white wine.
José y Jaime no está bebiendo vino blanco . 11. Peter was not writing letters last night.
Pedro no estuvo escribiendo cartas anoche. 12. The girls were not swimming last week.
Las muchachas no estuvieron nadando la semana pasada. 13. Perla and you have not been talking on the phone.
Perla y tú no han estado hablando por teléfono. 14. Mike had not been playing poker.
Mike no había estado jugando poker. 15. Energetics are not saved in America.
Los energéticos no son ahorrados en América. 16. Othelo was not written by Poe.
Othelo no fue escrito por Poe. |
|---|--|

B) GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

II. 2.6. Change to **gerund** the following verbs and then translate them to Spanish.

INFINITIVE	GERUND	SPANISH
1. To ask	_____	_____
2. To comment	_____	_____
3. To stay	_____	_____
4. To change	_____	_____
5. To invade	_____	_____
6. To follow	_____	_____
7. To buy	_____	_____
8. To transmit	_____	_____
9. To call	_____	_____
10. To sculpture	_____	_____

II. 2.7. Fill in the blanks with **going to** and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. President De la Madrid _____ finish his government term in 2 years.

2. The farmers _____ plant more cotton this year.

3. Richard _____ travel to Denmark.

4. The scientists _____ find a cure against polio.

5. The progress of science and space programs _____ benefit the world

6. Fishing in the Gulf of Mexico _____ decrease because of contamination.

7. Brazil _____ increase its research of educational programs.

8. Computers _____ be essential within a short period of time.

9. The architectural styles _____ change in the very near future.

OBJETIVO: El alumno, por escrito, responderá a los ejercicios gramaticales y aplicará el uso de **TO BE** como auxiliar

10. Poetry _____ remain even if everything changes.

II. 2.8. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **present progressive** and **past progressive** tense according to the verbs in parenthesis; then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. I _____ over today's news. (TO COMMENT)
2. The American government _____ the liberation of their fellow countrymen. (TO DEMAND).
3. Ricky and Ulla _____ when you arrived at their home. (TO EAT).
4. Mike _____ Borges last book, tonight. (TO READ).
5. Cancer viruses _____ the organism. (TO INVADE)
6. The dolphin _____ the ship (TO FOLLOW)
7. James and I _____ a federal case. (TO INVESTIGATE)
8. Margaret _____ a chocolate cake for today. (TO MAKE)
9. Sylvia and Mike _____ along the banks of the Sena river last month. (TO WALK)
10. Alice _____ to make payments downtown. (TO GO)

II. 2.9. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding verbal form of the **continuous present perfect** and **continuous past perfect** tense, according to the verbs in parenthesis; then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. The laws _____ in Mexico. (TO CHANGE)
2. Gerardo _____ basketball with the Tigers team until last year. (TO PLAY)
3. Taxes _____ since 1976. (TO INCREASE)

4. Venezuela _____ to export its oil since last year. (TO WAIT)

5. Scientists _____ the development of a new virus last month. (TO OBSERVE)

6. I _____ French food all this week. (TO COOK)

7. You _____, all morning. (TO WORK)

8. The satellites _____ messages all over the world. (TO TRANSMIT)

9. Willis _____ for 6 hours when the doorbell rang. (TO SLEEP)

10. Diana _____ piano for almost three year. (TO PRACTICE)

II. 2.10. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding tense of the **passive voice** of the verbs in parenthesis and then translate the sentences to Spanish.

1. "Hamlet" _____ by Shakespeare. (TO WRITE)

2. People who are born in Mexico _____ Mexicans. (TO CALL)

3. Mexico _____ by the Spaniards in 1528. (TO CONQUER)

4. Large quantities of coffee _____ in Córdoba, Veracruz. (TO PRODUCE)

5. The Peace Nobel Prize _____ by a mexican in 1982. (TO WIN)

6. Alfredo's and Griselda's baby _____ by her grandparents last month. (TO SEE)

7. Alaska _____ as a state of the U.S.A. in 1959. (TO ADMIT)

8. Two murderers _____ to life imprisonment last week. (TO SENTENCE)

9. All the food _____ by the dog. (TO EAT)
10. The Sphinx pyramid _____ from the natural rock of the desert. (TO SCULPTURE)

II. 2.11. Change the following sentences to **negative** form.

1. Elsie was playing with the baby.
2. Mexico is a very rich country.
3. Peter and Charles have been making the English tests.
4. Melody will be in Oxford next year.
5. The walls of our classroom are very clean.
6. We are going to buy a new blackboard.
7. Helen had been playing volley-ball last weekend.
8. The books of Barral Editorial are made in Spain.
9. The Guernica was painted by Picasso .
10. I will be an important businessman.

UNIT III