

- Las formas negativa e interrogativa se construyen de igual manera que para COULD. examples:

1. It **may not** rain this evening. - Puede no llover esta tarde.
2. Helen **may not** eat some apples. - Elena **no** puede comer manzanas.
3. **May** it rain this evening? - ¿Puede llover esta tarde?
4. **May** Helen eat some apples? - ¿Puede Elena comer manzanas?

- MIGHT es el pasado y condicional de MAY y se usa en la misma forma y con idéntico sentido. Establece probabilidad o conjetura y podemos también traducirlo por TAL VEZ. La construcción de la negación e interrogación sigue las mismas reglas que los anteriores auxiliares.

examples:

1. The farmers **might** plant corn if the weather is favorable. Los agricultores tal vez planten maíz si el tiempo es favorable.
2. Cynthia **might** come to the party early. Cynthia tal vez venga a la fiesta temprano.
3. The farmers **might not** plant corn if the weather isn't favorable. Los agricultores tal vez no planten maíz si el tiempo no es favorable.
4. Cynthia **might not** come to party early. Cynthia tal vez no venga a la fiesta temprano.
5. Might the farmers plant corn if the weather is favorable ? ¿ Podrían los agricultores plantar maíz si el tiempo es favorable ?
6. Might Cynthia come to the party early ? ¿Podría Cynthia venir a la fiesta temprano ?

- MUST = DEBER. Usamos este auxiliar en tiempo presente cuando expresamos un deber por obligación; algo que tenemos que hacer. Lo acompaña siempre un verbo en infinitivo simple y la construcción de la negación e interrogación sigue las mismas reglas que para los auxiliares anteriores.

examples:

1. Katie must study to pass the exam. Katie debe estudiar para pasar el examen.
2. We must finish our dresses for the party. Debemos terminar nuestros vestidos para la fiesta.
3. You must not arrive late to class. No debes llegar tarde a clases.
4. The students must not run through the hallway. Los alumnos no deben correr por los pasillos.
5. Must Katie study to pass the exam? ¿Debe Katie estudiar para pasar el examen?
6. Must we finish our dresses for the party ? ¿Debemos terminar nuestros vestidos para la fiesta?

- SHOULD = DEBER. Podemos traducirlo en condicional y en pasado de subjuntivo. Implica un deber moral, sin imposición ni obligación.

examples:

1. I **should** help my mother have the house clean. Yo **debería** ayudar a mi madre a tener la casa limpia.
2. We **should** fix the tire so it can be ready for use. Deberíamos arreglar la llanta para que pueda estar lista para usarse.
3. You **should** study harder to get better grades. Deberías estudiar más duro para obtener mejores calificaciones.
4. The players **should** practice more often to obtain better team results. Los jugadores **deberían** practicar con más frecuencia para obtener mejores resultados.

- La construcción de la negación e interrogación sigue las mismas reglas que para los demás auxiliares modales.

examples:

1. You **should not** lie. - No **deberías** mentir.
2. They **shouldn't** punish their younger brothers. - Ellos **no deberían** castigar a sus hermanos más pequeños.
3. Should you study more to get better grades? ¿Deberías estudiar más para obtener mejores calificaciones?
4. Should the players **practice** more often to obtain better team results? ¿Deberían los jugadores practicar con mas frecuencia para obtener mejores resultados?

- OUGHT TO.- es sinónimo de SHOULD en sentido de deber sin otra obligación que la moral. El verbo en infinitivo que sigue a este auxiliar lleva siempre la partícula TO. Lo traducimos en presente, condicional y pretérito de subjuntivo. Generalmente lo usamos para otorgar o pedir consejos.

examples:

1. Children **ought** to be obedient. Los niños deben ser obedientes.
2. The child **ought** to eat more to grow healthy. El niño debe comer más carne para crecer saludable.
3. You **ought** to drive carefully to have less accidents. Deberías manejar con cuidado para tener menos accidentes.

4. Mary ought to vaccinate her children.
Mary debería vacunar a sus niños.

- La construcción de la negación es la siguiente:

examples:

- Christopher ought not to drive so rapidly.
Cristóbal no debería manejar tan rápido.
- Helen ought not to get angry with her friends.
Elena no debe enojarse con sus amigas.

* **OBSERVACION.**- Generalmente no usamos esta forma (ought to) para formular preguntas en Inglés,

OBJETIVO: El alumno por escrito responderá a las prácticas gramaticales y aplicará el uso de los auxiliares CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, MUST, SHOULD Y OUGHT TO.

A) GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES

- IV. 2.1. Relate both columns inserting the number that corresponds.

1. Can	(7)	Deber moral para consejo.
2. Could	(5)	Deber obligatorio
3. May	(1)	Poder-habilidad física - PRESENTE
4. Might	(3)	Poder-permiso, probabilidad
5. Must	(6)	Deber moral
6. Should	(2)	Poder físico - PASADO Y CONDICIONAL
7. Ought to	(4)	Poder, tal vez.

- IV. 2.2. Apply the corresponding auxiliaries (CAN or COULD) and then change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

- Our teacher _____ speak French too. (Poder - habilidad física - presente)
- Betsy and Liza _____ help their mother. (Poder - habilidad física - condicional).
- A cat _____ run faster than a dog. (Poder - habilidad física - presente).
- Children _____ learn foreign languages better than adults. (Poder - habilidad física - Presente).
- You _____ write the letter better than I. (Poder habilidad física - Condicional)
- Donna Summer _____ sing many hours without resting. (Poder habilidad física - Pasado).
- Nadia Comanechi _____ teach gymnastics to children and adults. (Poder habilidad física - Presente).

8. Toño _____ eat all of the fish. (Poder habilidad física - Pasado).
 9. Julie _____ go to the dance with Henry. (Poder habilidad física - Condicional).
 10. Peter and Alice _____ pass all of the exams the last semester. (Poder habilidad física - Pasado).

IV.2.3. Change the sentences of Exercise IV.2.2. to the negative form and translate them to Spanish.

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

IV.2.4. Apply the corresponding auxiliaries (**MAY** or **MIGHT**) and then change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. The weather _____ change tomorrow. (Poder probabilidad - Presente).
 2. The teacher said we _____ go. (Poder permiso - Pasado).
 3. Peter and Jane _____ finish their high school this year. (Poder probabilidad - condicional).
 4. Excuse me, _____ I borrow your pen? (Poder permiso - Presente)
 5. I _____ help you if you wait for me. (Poder probabilidad - Presente).
 6. The Principal thought that Betty _____ have written the letter. (Poder probabilidad - Pasado).
 7. You _____ have enjoyed the concert if you liked good music. (Poder probabilidad - Condicional).
 8. We _____ begin our work tomorrow. (Poder probabilidad - presente).
 9. Mother, _____ I read my new book? (Poder permiso - Presente).
 10. The Globetrotters _____ play in Monterrey next week. (Poder probabilidad - Condicional).

IV.2.5. Apply the auxiliary (**MUST**) according to the verbs in parenthesis and then change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. You _____ the exam in half an hour. (TO FINISH)
 2. Elisa _____ her medicine every six hours. (TO TAKE)
 3. Betsy _____ the letter before Ernest comes. (TO ANSWER)

4. George and Gerard are staying in bed because they are sick. (TO STAY)
? ¿
5. We are painting the desk and the walls. (TO PAINT)
? ¿
6. This lesson is very important; they are learning it. (TO LEARN)
? ¿
7. David talks too much in class he isn't being quiet. (TO KEEP)
? ¿
8. I'm getting hungry, I am having something to eat. (TO HAVE)
? ¿
9. The maid left the table dirty; she left it. (TO CLEAN)
? ¿
10. Willis is getting cold, he is putting his sweater on. (TO PUT)
? ¿

IV.3.6. Change the sentences of Exercise IV.3.6. to the negative form and translate them to Spanish.

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

10. _____

IV.2.7. Apply the corresponding auxiliaries (SHOULD or OUGHT TO) and then change the following sentences to the interrogative form.

1. We should tell them. (Deber - consejo)
? ¿
2. They ought to be there by now. (Deber - moral)
? ¿
3. You should have been with us yesterday to review the lesson. (Deber - consejo)
? ¿
4. Sally ought to take her medicine to get well. (Deber - consejo)
? ¿
5. You ought to write to him at once. (Deber moral)
? ¿
6. Henry should tell his son the truth. (Deber moral)
? ¿
7. Miriam ought to play with us because we're the best team. (Deber - consejo)
? ¿
8. You ought to study more to get better grades. (Deber moral)
? ¿
9. Peter ought to follow a correct diet. (Deber - moral)
? ¿
10. Paul and Jane ought to listen to their father's advise. (Deber - consejo)
? ¿

IV.2.8. Change the sentences of exercise IV.3.7. to the negative form and translate them to Spanish.

1. _____
2. _____

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

Business is an institution organized to create goods and services under the motive of profit gain.

In the following we'll compare the differences in types of business and its effects on society.

1. **COMMAND BUSINESS SYSTEM** - In this type of system, the government controls all business. It is in the hands of a central authority, or government. The direction and use of resources is determined by political or administrative control and is under centralized control. Such control is usually exercised over the whole range of economic activities in the nation, including agriculture, transportation, commerce and the military.

Power and wealth are transferred to state planned economy. Such economy emphasizes production of war materials, resources for defense work, or for building of dams, or strengthening of the military. Agricultural planning is done by the government. In the command economies such as the U.S.S.R. and China, there is no private ownership of means of production.

UNIT V

2. **MARKET BUSINESS SYSTEM** - In this type of system, the government has no role in the economy. It is a free market system. There is no central planning. The market is controlled by individual buyers and sellers. They are free to buy and sell whatever they want at whatever price they want. There is no government regulation of supply and demand. The market is controlled by Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations". The U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Japan have systems approximating the market system.

3. **MIXED BUSINESS SYSTEM** - This type of system is a combination of command and market systems. They may provide enterprises with certain incentives to compete with one another predominating. A low inventory, a relatively high rate of interest, and a high rate of inflation are examples of the market system, but with some elements of a command system. In government regulation and public ownership of some products, the state exercises greater and power than private enterprise. Competition is limited and state control predominates.

Commercial banks are operating under the command system with ownership of banks by the small-scale farms, and rural areas is dominant. All other