

## UNIT IV

IV.1. Reading:	
Posture .....	69
Comprehension exercises .....	72
IV.2. Grammatical summary:	
Los auxiliares: Can, Could, May, Might, Must, Should	
Ought to .....	72
Grammatical exercises .....	79

## INGENIEROS

## UNIT V

V.1. Reading:	
Physical quantities in Engineering .....	87
Comprehension exercises .....	90
V.2. Reading:	
Electricity — the force that transformed the world .....	93
Comprehension exercises .....	96
V.3. Reading:	
The halogens .....	99
Comprehension exercises .....	103
V.4. Reading:	
Architecture and Construction .....	106
Comprehension exercises .....	110
Vocabulary .....	113
Appendix: Some Engineering and scientific abbreviations ..	115
Bibliography .....	116

## 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 sky, the tan and brown of the land, and the white of the clouds. It was just another body, really, about 1/3000th bigger than the moon. But it held all the hope and air and life and all the things that the crew of the Apollo 8 loved and loved. People down here don't realize that they have. Maybe because not many of them have the opportunity to leave it and come back again as we did.

Around the moon we believed that we would when they got in a place they haven't seen before. We were excited and happy. We had seen it from when we first looked out into space when it was "Oh, look at that", "Oh, look at that", and "What do we have here?"

It seemed a short flight to me, about two weeks in Apollo 7 and four days in Gemini 12. Possibly part of the reason was that I was in a spacecraft. Apollo is a very different thing, although we still have a lot of things in common. Then I went to get out of the couches and move around a bit. It was the temptation to move too fast, to stretch yourself and rush around before your body has become accustomed to weightlessness.

There is no red up and down in space, of course, and this became quite apparent in Apollo. The earth became so small but we lost the sense of "being".

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. As 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



## UNIT IV

### IV.1. Reading

## 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 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 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 one 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".



# VOCABULARY

## NOUNS

1. body - cuerpo.
2. clouds - nubes.
3. coast - costa.
4. couches - sillones
5. crew - tripulación.
6. earth - tierra.
7. finger - dedo.
8. flight - vuelo.
9. foot - pie.
10. hope - esperanza.
11. life - vida.
12. moon - luna.
13. opportunity - oportunidad.
14. orbit - órbita.
15. place - lugar.
16. sea, -s - mar, -es.
17. sense - sentido.
18. sight - vista.
19. spacecraft - nave-espacial.
20. span - período, lapso, espacio, distancia.
21. stages - etapas.
22. thing, -s - cosa, -s.
23. thumb - dedo pulgar.
24. tourist - turista.
25. view - panorama, vista.
26. weightlessness - sin peso, ingravidez.

## ADJECTIVES

1. bigger - más grande.
2. blue - azul.
3. brown - café.
4. entire - entero.
5. fast - rápido.
6. higher - más alto.
7. small - pequeño.
8. short - corto.
9. tan, -s - castaño, -s.
10. whole - entero, todo.

## VERBS

1. to accustom - acostumbrar, -se.

2. to become - llegar a ser.
3. to behave - comportar, -se.
4. to come - venir.
5. to come back - regresar.
6. to describe - describir.
7. to excite - emocionar, -se.
8. to feel - sentir, -se.
9. to fly - volar.
10. to get - obtener.
11. to get out - salir, -se.
12. to hold - sostener.
13. to impress - impresionar.
14. to know - saber.
15. to leave - dejar.
16. to look - buscar, ver, mirar.
17. to lose - perder.
18. to love - querer, amar.
19. to move - mover, se.
20. to realize - realizar.
21. to rush - apresurar, -se.
22. to see - ver.
23. to seem - parecer, -se.
24. to sit - sentar, -se.
25. to unstrap - desabrochar, -se.
26. to watch - ver, observar.

## OTHER WORDS

1. after - después.
2. again - otra vez, de nuevo.
3. apparent - aparente, evidente.
4. before - antes.
5. down - (hacia) abajo.
6. in fact - de hecho.
7. into - hacia.
8. on board - a bordo.
9. quite - completamente, bastante.
10. up there - allá arriba.
11. wherever - donde quiera.
12. yourself - tú mismo.

## I. 1.1. Translate to Spanish the reading: "First to the Moon"

OBJETIVO: El alumno, para demostrar el grado de comprensión alcanzado sobre la lectura: "El primero a la Luna", será capaz de traducirla al español.



OBJETIVO: El alumno, respondiendo por escrito a los ejercicios comprobará el grado de comprensión alcanzado sobre la lectura: "El primero a la luna".

# COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

I. 1.2. Briefly answer in Spanish the following questions according to the reading: "First to the Moon".

1. What spacecraft was the first to be put in lunar orbit? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How does Lovell describe the universe? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was the thing that most impressed the astronaut in the first stages of flight? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many weeks were spent on the Gemini 7 voyage? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How were the astronauts when they orbited around the moon? \_\_\_\_\_

I. 1.3. Choose the corresponding letter to the correct answer and place it in the parenthesis.

1. Where did Lovell find a little bit of color in the universe?..... ( )
  - a) Looking at Mars.
  - b) Looking at the moon.
  - c) Looking at the earth.
2. How does Lovell describe the earth?..... ( )
  - a) Like a body smaller than the moon.
  - b) Like a body of white and black color.
  - c) Like a body of colors: blue, tan, brown and white.
3. The trip seemed to the astronaut..... ( )
  - a) Very long.
  - b) Very short.
  - c) Like any other.
4. Compared to Gemini 7 and Gemini 12, the Apollo 8 spacecraft was: ( )
  - a) The same size.
  - b) Bigger.
  - c) Smaller.
5. On this occasion what did Lovell describe, that he had never seen before? ( )
  - a) Florida and the Cape.
  - b) Almost all of South America up to the South Pole and Western Africa.
  - c) The Atlantic Ocean.



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          |     |  |
| 4. Earth          | ( ) | Land along the sea; sea shore.   |
| 5. Moon           |     |  |
| 6. Orbit          | ( ) | Vehicle that can travel in outer space.                                    |
| 7. Weightlessness |     |  |
| 8. Seas           | ( ) | One who goes on a tour for rest, recreation, sightseeing.                  |
| 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**.

<b>TO TALK</b>	= hablar	<b>TO EAT</b>	= comer
<b>TO SMILE</b>	= sonreír	<b>TO BEGIN</b>	= 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).

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

#### PRESENT TENSE:

##### TO TALK

I	TALK = hablo
you	TALK = hablas
we	TALK = hablamos
they	TALK = hablan
he	TALKS = él habla
she	TALKS = ella habla
it	TALKS = habla

##### TO EAT

EAT = como
EAT = comes
EAT = comemos
EAT = comen
EATS = él come
EATS = ella come
EATS = come

##### TO SMILE

I	SMILE = sonrío
you	SMILE = sonríes
we	SMILE = sonreímos
they	SMILE = sonríen
he	SMILES = él sonríe
she	SMILES = ella sonríe
it	SMILES = sonríe

##### TO BEGIN

BEGIN = comienzo
BEGIN = comienzas
BEGIN = comenzamos
BEGIN = comienzan
BEGINS = él comienza
BEGINS = ella comienza
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. |



- 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.