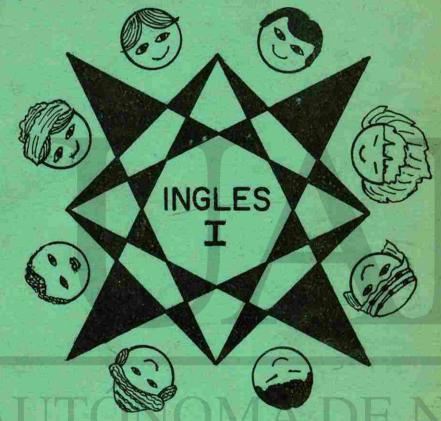


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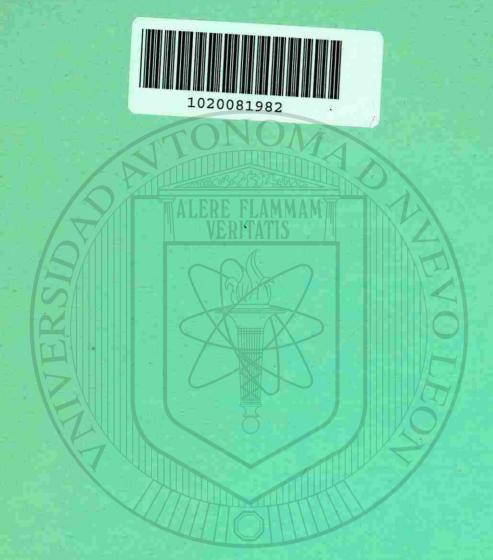


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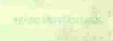
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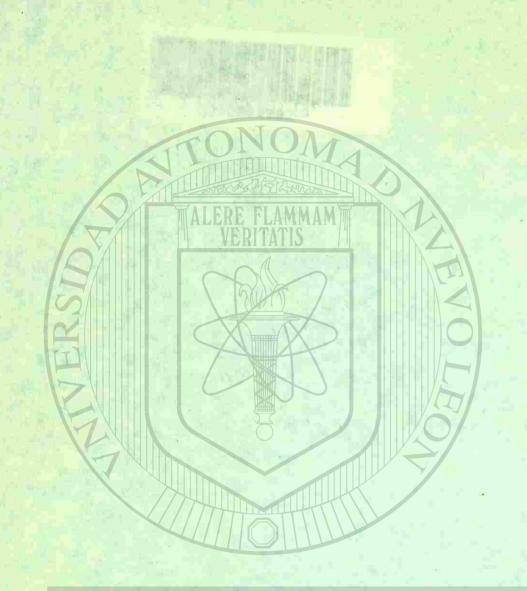
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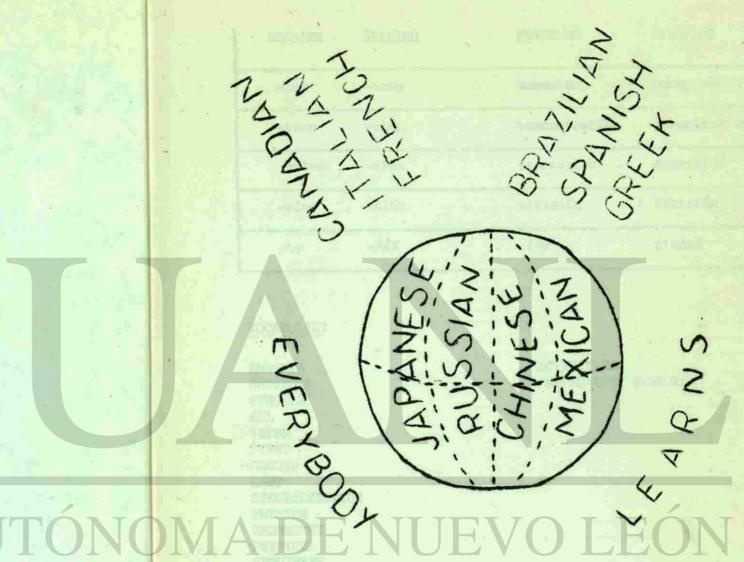
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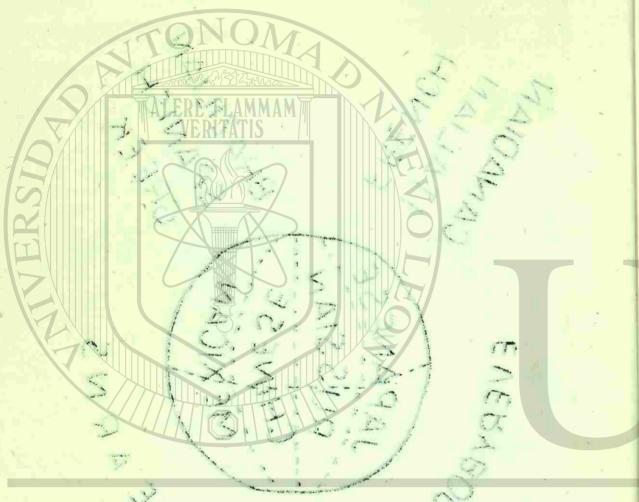


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ECCIÓN GE

UNIT

ONE

| ENGLISH | SPANISH | EXAMPLES | EJEMPLOS |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------------|
| -ism | -ismo | humanism | humanismo |
| -tion | -ción | communication | comunicación |
| -ssion | -siốn | expression | expresión |
| -sion | -siốn | división | división |
| -ty | -dad | city | ciudad |

ACTIVITIES
PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

VOCABULARY

ANOTHER SUBJECTS SCHOOLS ALL

THESE FIRST SECOND

LAST SPECIALIZATION

SPECIALIZATI
PHYSICS
CHEMESTRY
PHYSICAL
REQUIERES
VERY
INTERESTING
J B
STUDENTS
SEMESTERS
BECAUSE
MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS

SCIENCE SOCIAL SCIENCE

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL RAI

CONTROL STORY

EXERCISE

TRANSLATE

INFORMATION UNIVERSITY REPRODUCTION FDUCATION RADIATION ADMINISTRATION APLICATION CONSTRUCTION TRANSPORTATION CONSERVATION TRANSMISSION INSTRUMENTATION NUTRITION ORGANIZATION RELATIVITY GRAVITY PROBABILITY EDITION MODERNITY COMMUNITY PERSONALITY HYPNOTISM CONFORMITY ACTIVITY REALISM INDIVIDUALITY EXISTENTIALISM

DEITY

a v c

AECTON DEM GTILLE FARE TV Tribertive PLURAL OF MOST WORDS

REGULAR PLURAL FORMS

The plural of most words is formed by adding "S".

SINGULAR PLURAL

EXAMPLES:

200 zoos idea ideas book books girl girls

Words ending in "S" "CH" "SH" "X" add "ES" to form the plural.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES:

glass church dash

glasses churches dashes

boxes

DON MORE WORDS JAMLIT. HACULAR (VI.) PAD CYRMS The plumb of west world he forged national va CARLES MATURALE EXAMPLES: t dear 開始 培 PHONES keed words ending to "S" "CH" "SH" FIAM U. RAJUBILLE Baain 13万里的人 dayreh Dellagh dest - अस्कर्त

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IRREGULAR PLURAL FORMS

3

WORDS ENDING IN " Y "

Words ending in "Y" form their plural in one of two ways.

ADD "S"

If the "Y" follows a vowel add "S".

The plural of "DAY" is "DAYS"

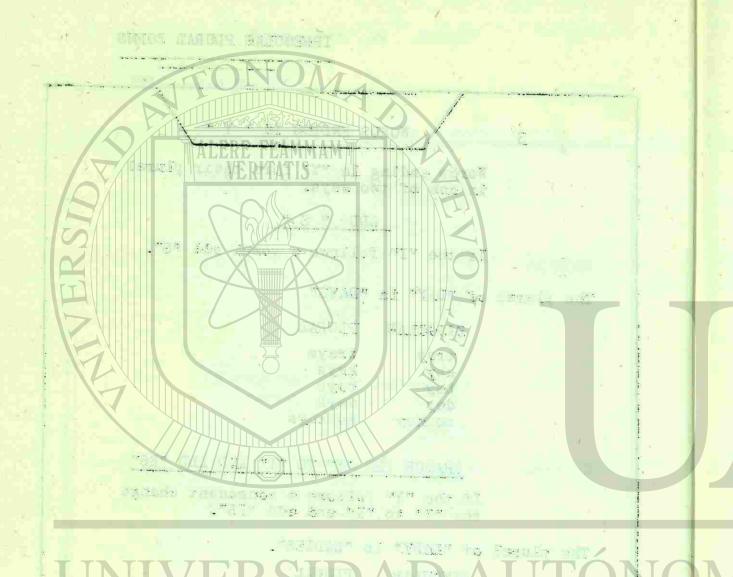
singular Plural
tray trays
key keys
boy boys
day days
monkey monkeys

CHANGE THE "Y" TO "I" AND ADD "ES"

If the "Y" follows a consonant change the "Y" to "I" and add "ES".

The plural of "LADY" is "LADIES"

SINGULAR families
family families
university universities
society societies
academy academies
baby babies



EXCÉPTIONS

Words that are always capitalized form their plural by adding "S" only.

SINGULAR PLURAL

The sdays
Timothy
Carson City
Timothys
Carson Citys

Words ending in "F" or "FE" change "F" to "V" add "S" or "ES" in the plural.

The plural of "LEAF" is "LEAVES".

SINGULAR PLURAL

EXAMPLES: loaf loaves

leaf leaves

The plural of "KNIFE" is "KNIVES".

SINGULAR PLURAL

life lives knife knives

knife

EXCEPTIONS

SINGULAR PLURAL

BLI chiefs roofs proofs

5 WORDS ENDING IN "O"

Most words ending in "O" form their plural by adding "S".

SINGULAR

PLURAL

EXAMPLES:

piano radio

hero

pianos radios

heros

EXCEPTIONS

A few words add "ES". The principal ones are:

SINGULAR

PLURAL

tomato potato negro echo veto

tomatoes potatoes negroes echoes

vetoes

WORDS ENDING IN "IS"

Most words ending in "IS" form the plural by changing "IS" to "ES".

SINGULAR

PLURAL

basis crisis thesis diagnosis

6

bases crises theses diagnoses

PLURAL

sheep

child children man men woman women foot feet tooth teeth goose geese mouse mice ox oxen deer deer sheep

SINGULAR

SOME NOUNS ARE ALWAYS PLURAL IN FORM:

SINGULAR PLURAL news news tidings tidings scissors scissors pants pants trousers trousers pliers pliers eyeglasses clothes eyeglasses clothes thanks people

thanks people

KI DILLONG BYROW Most words anding in "IS" form the plural by

Mars words enting in M

OCTUBER .

PART

"2" anthba

EXAMPLES:

A few wells and

esetwa elatro theats

(d) 質E \$9000000 国籍6点

ao Lhen

SARRIS

ago disposit BOOTHER

ALERE FLAMMAN VERITATIS

ONO

VERITATIS

ONO

ALERE FLAMMAN

ONO

A

Write the plural of each of the following nouns

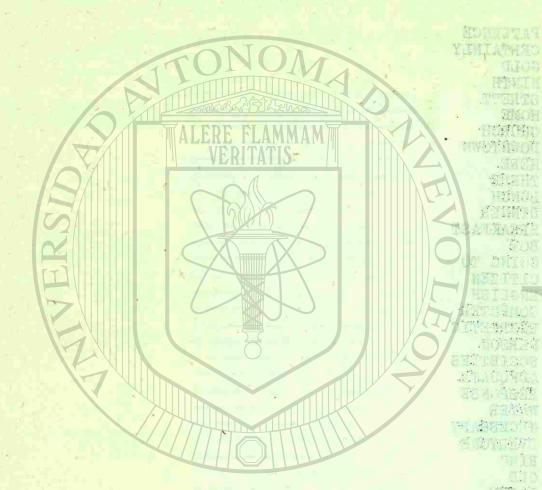
| 1 | knife | |
|-----|----------|-------------|
| 2 | piano | |
| 3 | ax | |
| 4 | deer | |
| 5 | sky | |
| 6 | potato | |
| 7 | army | |
| 8 | city | |
| 9 | lily | |
| 10 | tooth | |
| 11 | inch | |
| 12 | firemen | |
| 13 | journey | |
| 14 | mosquito | |
| 15 | baby | |
| 16 | chief | |
| 17 | mouse | |
| 18. | bush | |
| 19 | quest | |
| 20 | news | |
| 21 | tomato | - |
| 22 | sheep | |
| 23 | pony | |
| 24 | woman | |
| 25 | thief | |
| 26 | tax | |
| 27 | ox | |
| 28 | life | |
| 29 | contry | |
| 30 | leaf | |
| 31 | friend | |
| 32 | half | |
| 33 | сору | |
| 34 | enemy | |
| 35 | play | |
| 36 | grocery | |
| 37 | story | |
| 38 | shelf | |
| 39 | candy | |
| 40 | reply | |

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

British an - Latting - Samo than VOCABULARY PATIENCE CERTAINLY GOLD NINTH STREET HOME 28 - E CHURCH 3688 -. b DOWNTOWN 70is -- (HERE taton -. THERE LUNCH DINNER BREAKFAST BOY GOING TO CITIZEN ENGLISH COMPUTER HIN ... ENERGETIC PERSON SOCIETIES ADEQUATE digital process RESPONSE WATER 03-8:01 -NECESSARY ar de ma EVERYONE RING MERSON -. OLD Tales DATUM EASY EXAMPLE WOMEN CUSTOM ANSWER NURSE LESSON ACTRESS CENTER INTERNATIONAL Apusia = hi Tarra - as

學解為正理自然的學



ARTICLES

DEFINITE INDEFINITE English Español English Español THE EL UN, UNA UN, UNA AN LA LO LOS LAS

USE "THE" FOR A SPECIAL-PERSON OR THING, SINGULAR OR PLURAL.

The man - el hombre The flower - la flor

The animals - los animales
The flowers - las flores
The important- lo importante

USE "A" BEFORE SINGU-LAR NOUNS WITH CONSO-NANT SOUND.

- un libro A book A person - una persona A university- una univer-

sidad.

OMIT THE DETERMINER "THE" WITH NOUNS USED IN A GENE RAL SENSE.

Patience is certainly a virtue Gold is an important metal.

USE "AN" BEFORE SINGULAR NOUNS WITH VOWEL-SOUND.

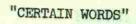
An insect un insecto An answer una respuesta An example un ejemplo

"NAME OF PLACES"

Dilya is from México.
Nuevo León is an industrial city.
The hotel is at ninth street.
Carlos is from Monterrey.



DIRECCIÓN GE



(Home, school, church, downtown, here, there, lunch, dinner).

Lupita is going home.

Martin is going to school.

Helga is going to church.

Maria is going downtown.

Helen in going there.

The boy is going here.

Jane is eating lunch.

JOKE

Selected by "YOU"

Tourist:

"Do you have hot and cold running water - in this hotel?

Desk clerk:

"Yes, hot in the --Summer and cold in the Winter.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

"CERTALL MORDS" EXERCISE I (Home, school, church, down WRITE THE ARTICLES were, there, tunet, diamer Lapite is going home Martin is going to school Rose is going _ Welga is going to shurch Maria is going downtown. energetic person Helen in going there. The boy is going here. linear program Jan is esting louch. societies adequate response water is necessary for everyone Alan is there to terms Los Carlos is from Durango The year how and hot one corsw antique floo cafetería Ann is in in wild howel? Gold in this ring is very old -- ust mi told self Summer and cold in important datum the Winter. easy example individual imagination UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓI

ALERE HANNAM STATE OF STATE OF

anitodisemi (posivies)

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOM

ADJECTIVE

An ADJECTIVE precedes the noun that it modifies An ADJECTIVE does not change its form before applural name.

EXAMPLE: A pretty (name) Pretty (names)

Adjective noun noun

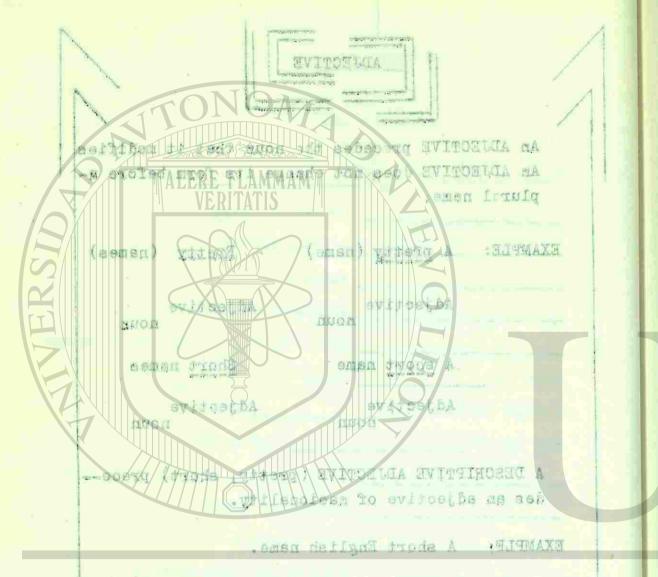
A short name Short names

Adjective Adjective noun

A DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVE (pretty, short) precedes an adjective of nacionality.

EXAMPLE; A short English name.

DE Pretty English names. LEON

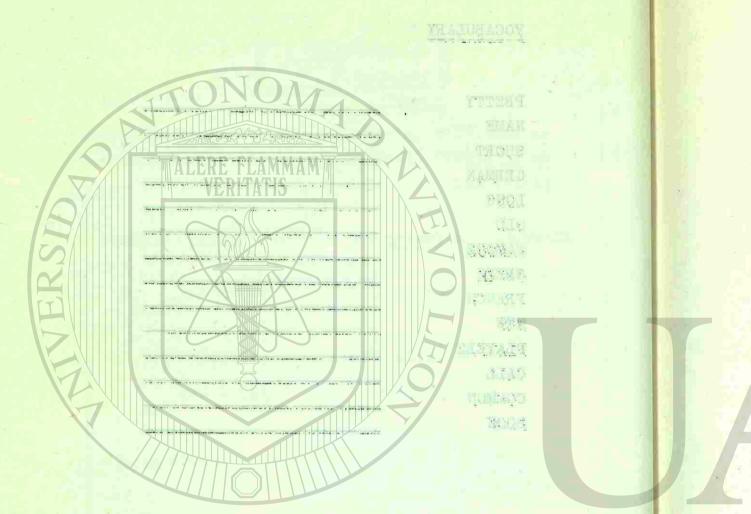


VOCABULARY

PRETTY
NAME
SHORT
GERMAN
LONG
OLD
FAMOUS
GREEK
FRENCH
NEW
PLAYERS
CALL
COMMON
BOOK

(R)

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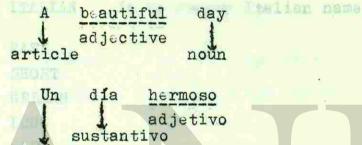
DIRECCIÓN GENERA

EXERCISE I

TRANSLATE

articulo

OBSERVE THESE EXAMPLES :



An insect community adjective Una comunidad de insectos

- 1 An important prepa 2 A history class
- UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓN 3 A formal education
 - Modern inventions
 - The first book
 - Famous indians

I HEIOFER THANSLATE l s prtiele inecotiv Una comunidad de in

EXERCISE II

EXAMPLE

It is a common English name.

ITALIAN

It is common Italian name.

EASY

SHORT

GERMAN

LONG

OLD

SPANISH

FAMOUS

GREEK

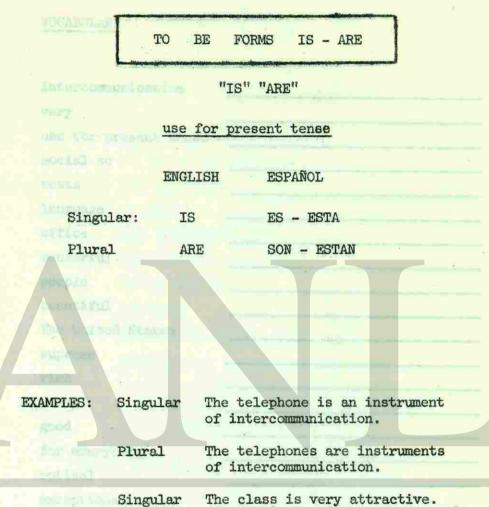
PRETTY

FRENCH

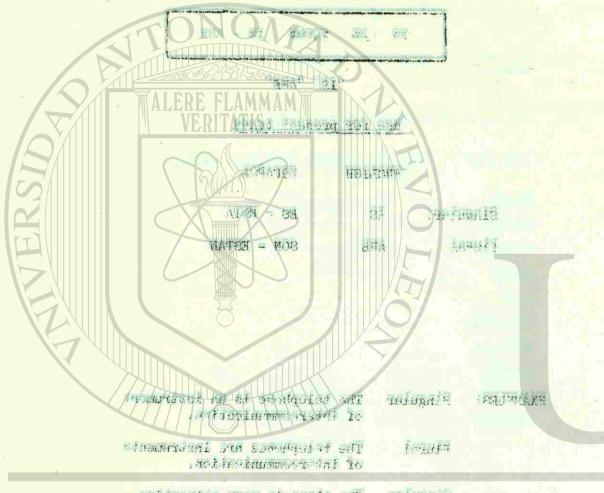
A bistory class

The first book Pamous indians

THE SECOND SET TO A COMMAND A SET TO A



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEPural The classes are very attractive.



Signific Gas elocal is visy catastrive-

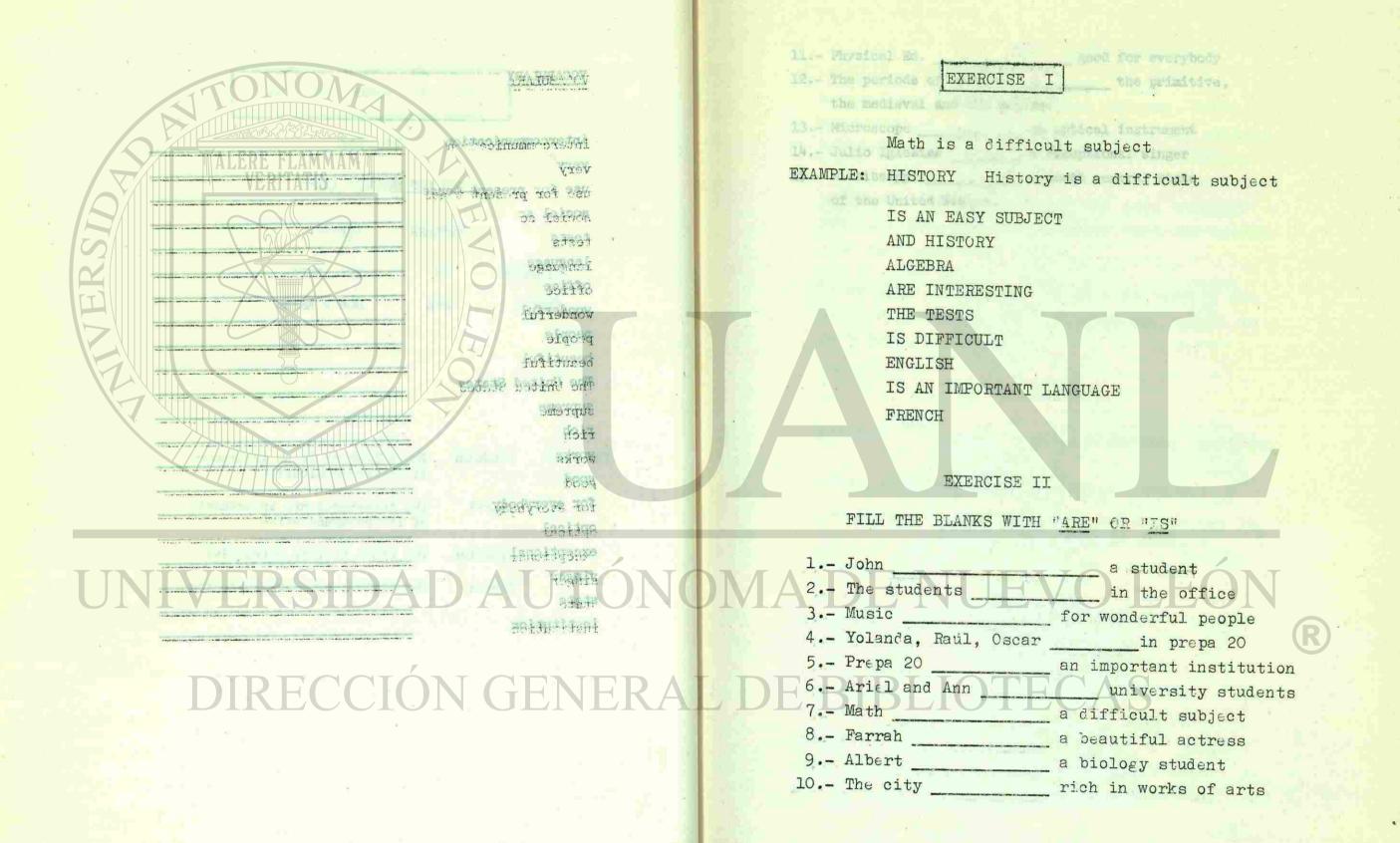
UNIVERSE PROPERTY DIRECTUTION ON AS

VOCABULARY

| intercommunication |
|--|
| very |
| use for present tense |
| social sc THAN FARM DRIPER |
| tests AND ALL DRY |
| language Alperka |
| office the state of the state o |
| wonderful |
| people 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 |
| beautiful programme and the second se |
| The United States |
| supreme |
| rich |
| works |
| good Willedian II |
| for everybody |
| optical William Willia |
| exceptional |
| The state of the s |

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

8.4 Parroh s houselful here on 9.4 Albert s biology state to 10.4 The city rich in some of the



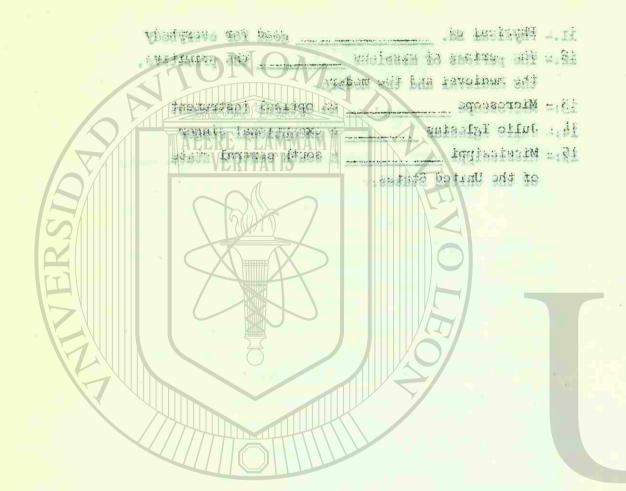
11.- Physical Ed. ______ good for everybody
12.- The periods of missions ______ the primitive,
the medieval and the modern.
13.- Microscope ______ an optical instrument
14.- Julio Iglesias _____ a exceptional singer
15.- Mississippi _____ a south central state
of the United States.

AUTHORITY ALL
AUTHORITY AL

UNINGERSIDAD A LO TO THE WORLD FOR THE PROPERTY OF BOILD PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

7. - Math ... a difficult subject
8. - Farreh ... a beautiful actress
9. - Albert ... a biqlosy student
10. - The city ... rich in works of arts

(R)



READ THIS PARAGRAPH

Mathematics, science, social science, English,-Spanish, and another activites are the subjects in preparatory schools, and all the students need to take these in the first and second se-mesters and third semester and last semester you will take another subjects that the specialization requieres.

It is very interesting to be a university stu dent. Because you are a student and school is your job.

SCIENCE

(biology, zoology, anatomy, physics, chemistry.)

SOCIAL SC (history, geography, civics.)

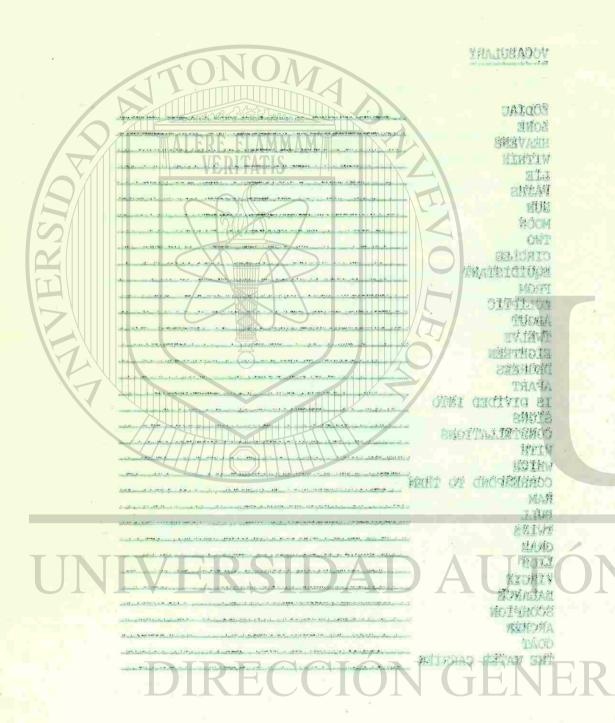
ACTIVITIES (music, piano, guitar, physical edu cation, tennis, foot ball.)

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOM DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOT

HEAD THIS PARAGRAPH Mathematica, sois Spanion, and in prepare Aver of been you will lization SOUTETOR ACTIVITIES (music, piano, sullar, physical cou

| | GRAB | |
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| A LINE OF THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | VIRGIN | |
| | BALANCE | |
| | SCORPION | |

| VOCABULARY | TAIS PARAGRAPH |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | -Touring |
| ZODIAC | **AGABA |
| ZONE | |
| HEAVENS | Washington and American and American |
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| PATHS wild in the state of the | at the ecliptic should also a deal - |
| Brod SUN of a And the Land | Worlder the transport and english |
| MOON | |
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| CIRCLES | |
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| IS DIVIDED INTO | |
| SIGNS | Company of the second s |
| CONSTELLATIONS | Special Control of the Control of th |
| WITH | |
| WHICH | CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O |
| CORRESPOND TO THEM | Aguarisa - Jan Maran |
| RAM | |
| BULL BULL | |
| TWINS | CONSTRUCTION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN |
| GRAB | |
| LION | |
| VIRGIN | |
| BALANCE | |
| SCORPION | |
| ARCHER | |
| GOAT | |
| THE WATER CARRIER | |
| | |



READ THIS PARAGRAPH

ZODIAC

Zodiac (a little animal), in Astronomy and Astrology an imaginary zone of the heavens with in which lie the paths of — the sun, moon, and principal planets. It is bounded by two—circles equidistant from the ecliptic, about eighteen de—grees aprt; and it is divided into twelve signs, and marked—by twelve constellations.

These twelve constellations, with the simbols of the signs - which correspond to them.

Signs of the zodiac:

| Aries | -The | Ram | V | Libra | -The | Balance | ~ |
|--------|------|--------|-------|-----------------|------|---------|-----|
| Taurus | -The | Bull | Cop . | Scorpio | -The | Scorpio | n m |
| Gemini | -The | Twins | ¥ | Sagittarius | -The | Archer | 7 |
| Cancer | -The | Crab | 63 | Capricornus | -The | Goat | X |
| Leo | -The | Lion | ^ | Aquarius | -The | Water | 20 |
| Virgo | -The | Virgin | m | meters. Propose | Car | rier | |
| | | | * 1 | Pisces | -The | Fish | 3-6 |

TRANSLATE

DE BIBLIOTECAS

MATCHING TEST

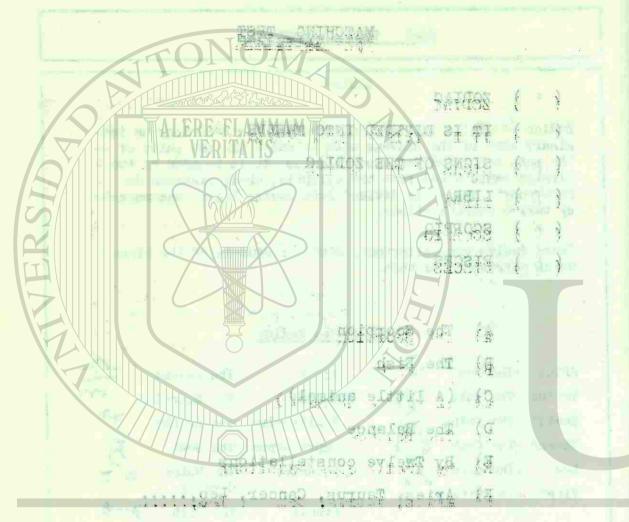
| (| E |) | ZODIAC | |
|-----|----|---|-------------------------------|-----|
| (| |) | IT IS DIVIDED INTO TWELVE | |
| (| F |) | SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC | |
| (| D |) | LIBRA | 1 |
| (| h |) | SCORPIO | No. |
| (| Ь |) | PISCES | |
| | ľ | | | |
| | | | A) The Scorpion | - |
| 1 | | | B) The Fish | |
| | | | C) (A little animal) | |
| | j. | | D) The Balance | 7 |
| No. | | | E) By Twelve constellations | |
| | 57 | | F) Aries, Taurus, Cancer, Leo | |

DATONS Zedies (s little noical), in Astronomy and Astrology an imperioary were of the heavens with in which like the paths of the number and principal planess. It is bounded by two cireles orwidered from the collipsis, about statised describes on any tree in divided into Everyon signs, and morted.

Sy twelve scripteliations. Pase twoive containation, with the stabol of the signs which coveres at a term Syms of the sodies: AFICE WELL HOLD The Pallange Bidble -The Scorpi on frunch stre Pull Scarpio Cental -The Tutous Statut The Archer Concer -The Crab Jobs sell seemsonings. कार्य क्रीभ कर्म -TWo Water entrough Carrier Mer utary see oraty The Flah Passes

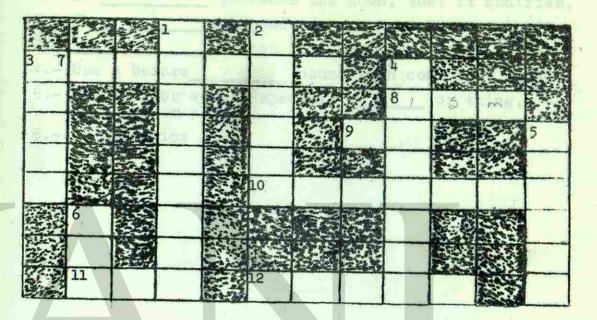
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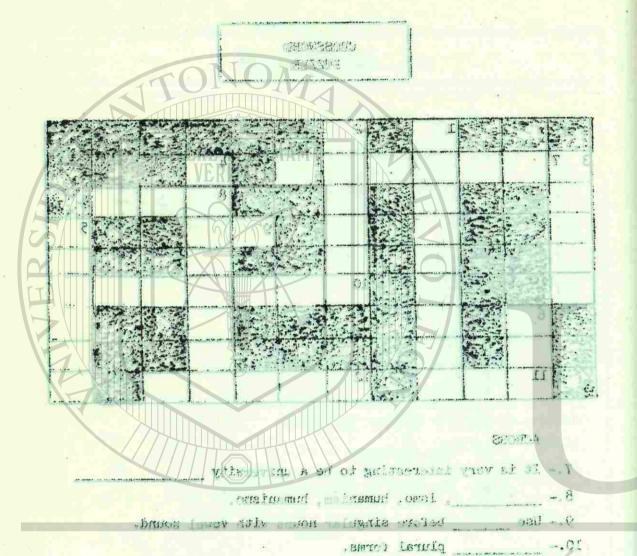


DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTE

CROSSWORD



- 7.- It is very interesting to be a university
- 8.-____, ismo, humanism, humanismo.
- 9.- Use _____ before singular nouns with vowel sound.
- 10.- ____ plural forms.
- ll.- plural, son, estan.
- 12 .- Omit, the determiner, the in certain words (home, school,church, downtown, here, ____ lunch, dinner, - - R breakfast.



church, downtown, here, ____lunch, dinner, = -

1.- An _____ procedes the noun, that it modifies.

4.- Use A before ____ nouns with consonant sound.

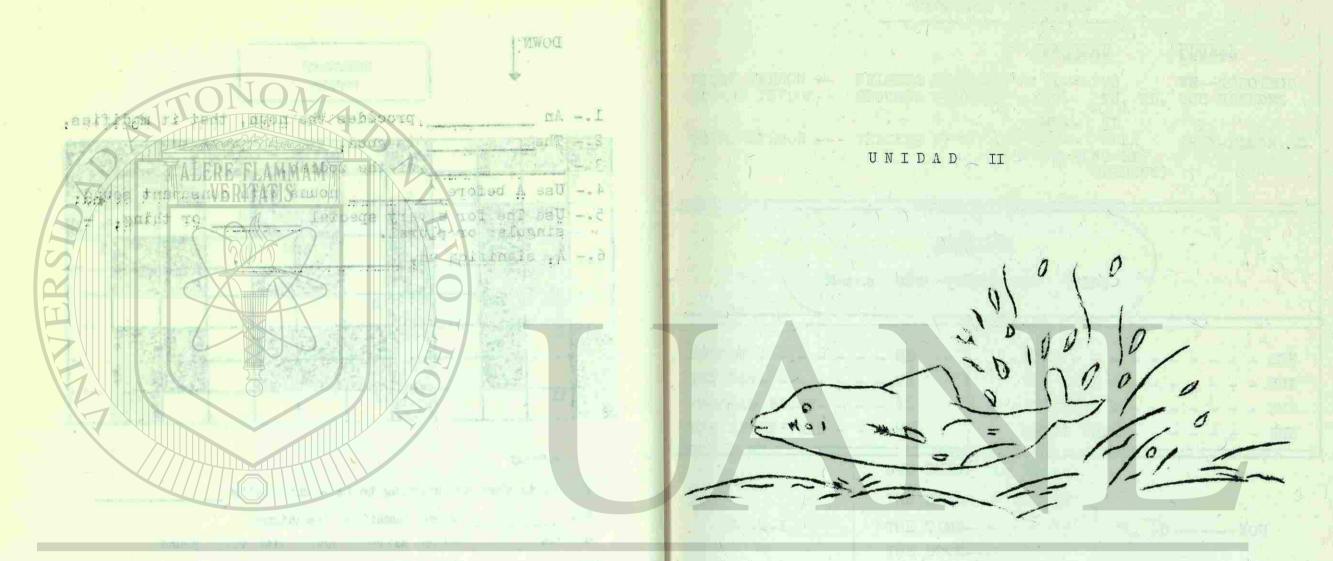
5.- Use The for a very special _____ or thing, - singular or plural.

2.- The____ is good.

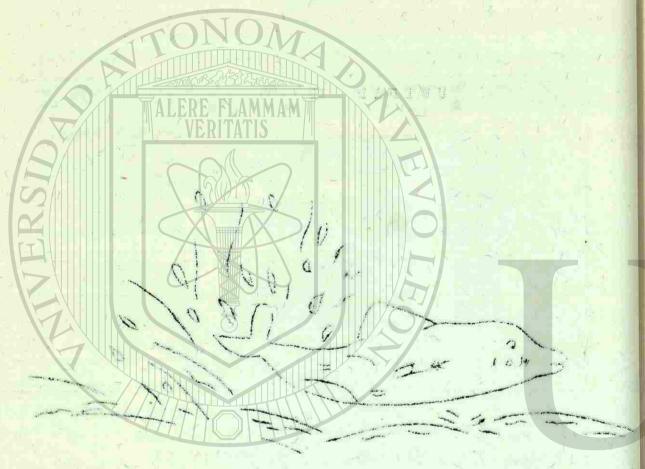
6.- A, significa un.

3.- _____ of the zodiac.

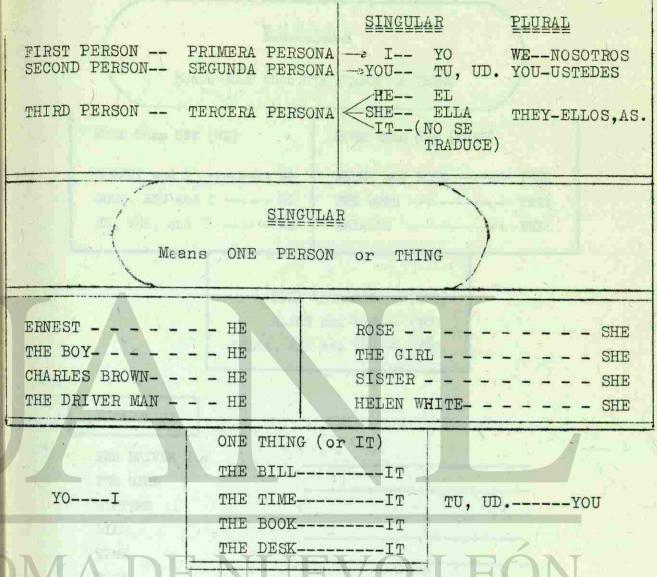
ERSIEMA LEÓN CINOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



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PERSUNAL PRONOUNS

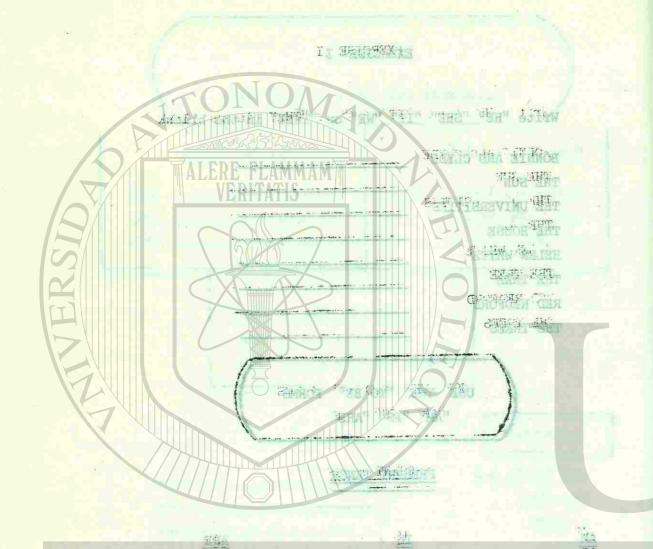


UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE RUEVO LEÓN

ENTINONY ALMERA EMELS T PLURAL WE-TORUK--EVE CECETEU-BO Means MORE than ONE PERSON or THING THE STATE OF THE SAME AND SAME OF THE SAME THIND PERSON --MORE than ONE (WE) MORE than ONE (THEY) ROBERT and I ---- WE MYRNA and ROSE ---- THEY ROSE, ANN and I ---- WE THE BOYS ---- THEY HE, SHE, and I ---- WE ANIMALS ---- THEY MORE than ONE --- (YOU) ALICE and YOU --- YOU DILIA, ANN and YOU--- YOU VOCABULARY THE DRIVER MAN THE GIRL I----OY UOY-----UU .UI SISTERS BILL TIME BOOK PERSON THING DESK DIRECCIÓN GENERA

PARMA! EXERCISE I Write "HE" "SHE" "IT" "WE" or "THEY" in the blank. aw) axo dada show BONNIE AND CLYDE THE SUN I SAS ESSECT THE UNIVERSITIES THE HOUSE HELEN WHITE THE TREE RED REDFORD THE TREES USE THE "TO BE" FORMS "AM" "IS" "ARE" YHAJUHAH New ATTENDANCE PRESENT TENSE 1815年 1918年 america <u>IS</u> ↓ ARE 祖籍 MOOG NOOR I = I AM (SOY) HE = HE IS SHE= SHE IS WE = WE ARE YOU = YOU ARE IT = IT IS THEY = THEY ARE IS = ES, ESTA ARE = SON, ESTAN

R



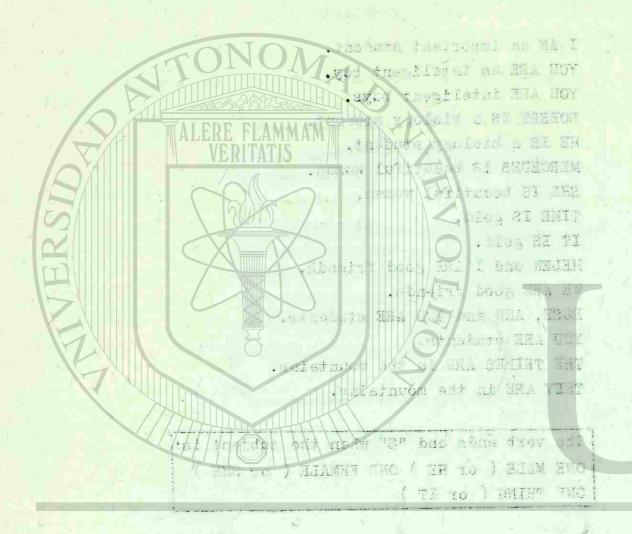
EXAMPLES

YOU ARE an inteligent boy.
YOU ARE inteligent boys.
ROBERT IS a biology student.
HE IS a biology student.
MERCEDES IS beautiful woman.
SHE IS beautiful woman.
TIME IS gold.
IT IS gold.
HELEN and I ARE good friends.
WE ARE good friends.
ROSE, ANN and YOU ARE students.
YOU ARE students.
THE TRIBES ARE in the mountains.
THEY ARE in the mountains.

The verb ends and "S" when the subject is:
ONE MALE (or HE) ONE FEMALE (or SHE)
ONE THING (or IT)

| UN | THA TOTAL STATE SI | DADAUTÓNO |
|----|--------------------|-----------------|
| 8 | AKE = BON, ESTAN | (Area (as = 81) |
| | DIREC | CION GENERAL |

| 1 | BILL | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| | TIME | |
| | BOOK | The state of the s |
| | CIRL | |
| | SISTER | |
| | BOY | |
| | STUDENT | |
| 4 | INTELIGENT | |
| | BEAUTIFUL WOMAN | |
| | GOLD | |
| | GOOD FRIENDS | |
| | MOUNTAINS | |
| | MOONTHIND | |



Write AM, IS or ARE.

| The classes | in session. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| You Market American | my reason for living. |
| Doris and he | in Mexico. |
| She and he | friends. |
| Jack and Rose | interesting in you. |
| Cantinflas | a movie star. |
| The animal | in the park. |
| Rose and I | in the book store. |
| Myrna | a university student. |
| Iwhat I | and that's all that |
| | I |

EXERCISE II

USE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS

EXAMPLE:

I am in class. You are in class.

HELEN

AT HOME

ALBERT

TONY SMITH

LUPITA AND HELGA

AT THE UNIVERSITY

THE STUDENTS

THE PROFESSORS

THE I S SINTER

ERACTIFUL WORLT GOOD TRIBNDS SWILTOUGH

Unite As. IS or AFE.

The planes | Cast of the Color of the Color of the Color of the Cast of the Ca

na Jap

SMOR PA

THEELD

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONON

HTIME YNOT

LOIST CHA APTERS

DIRECCION GENERA

THE STUDBATS

di

THE PROPESSORS

THERE IS

THERE IS, THERE ARE, (Formas impersonales del verbo haber)

If the FIRST NOUN PHRASE is SINGULAR:

USE

THERE IS = HAY

EXAMPLE

THERE IS A BOY AND TWO GIRLS

NOUN PHRASE (SINGULAR)

Hay un muchacho y dos muchachas.

If the FIRST NOUN PHRASE is PLURAL :

US.

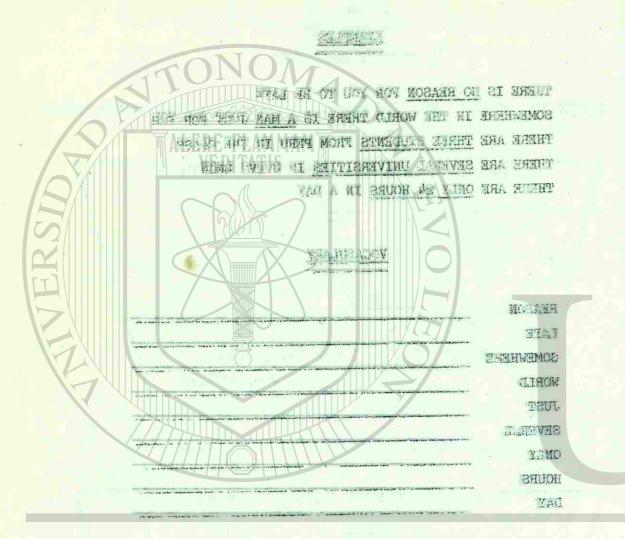
THERE ARE = HAY

EXAMPLE

THERE ARE TWO GIRLS AND ONE BOY
NOUN PHRASE (PLURAL)

Hay dos muchachas y un muchacho.

THEER IS BEA SHIFT THERE IS NO REASON FOR YOU TO BE LATE THERE IS, THERE ARE, (Formed Liner sone are don very o we ber) SOMEWHERE IN THE WORLD THERE IS A MAN JUST FOR YOU THERE ARE THREE STUDENTS FROM PERU IN THE CLASS THERE ARE SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES IN NUEVO LEON If the VIIX HOUR PERAGEOUS SINCULARY THERE ARE ONLY 24 HOURS IN A DAY mirchi= Mitanie REASON LATE A HOY ANA YOU CIRLS SOMEWHERE EATTONIE) WORLD JUST Esy un mucinceno y dos muchechau. SEVERAL ONLY HOURS IF the FIRST FOUR PRAKE is PROPER DAY Write "THERE IS" or "THERE ARE" in the blank. -- a good meal today MARE ARE ATTO CHARLES AND ONE BOY -- two pictures cherry trees in my garden Her dee mademales y as muchecia. -- a solution to the problem pages in the book --- only one moon



MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, FEW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE.

QUANTITY WORDS MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, FEW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE. (Expresiones de cantidad)

| SINGULAR (MASS NOUNS) | PLURAL (COUNT NOUNS) |
|----------------------------------|---|
| MUCH= MUCHO | MANY= MUCHOS |
| MUCHA | MUCHAS |
| A LITTLE, LITTLE= POCO POCA | A FEW, FEW = POCOS POCAS |
| | |
| EXAMPLES | EXAMPLES |
| MUCH MONEY mucho dinero | MANY IMPORTANT BOOKS |
| MUCH INFORMATION | Muchos libros importantes. |
| Mucha información A LITTLE MONEY | MANY DIFFICULT LESSONS Muchas lecciones difíciles |
| Poco dinero | A FEW IMPORTANT BOOKS |
| Poca información | Pocos libros importantes A FEW DIFFICULT LESSONS |
| MODICS | Pocas lecciones difíciles |
| A LOT OF | |
| A LOT OF (| SINGULAR, PLURAL) |
| (mucho, mucha, | mucho, muchas) |
| HALLE - | (R) |

CONTRACTOR DECORD

्रांत्रक्रीति व्यक्ति वर्षेत

Whit for born - Burgericker Own THE THE PERSONS THE MALESTAN cases the thire chapt

EXAMPLES

A LOT OF MONEY Mucho dinero A LOT OF INFORMATION Mucha información A LOT OF IMPORTANT BOOKS

A LOT OF DIFFICULT LESSONS

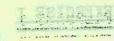
Muchos libros importantes

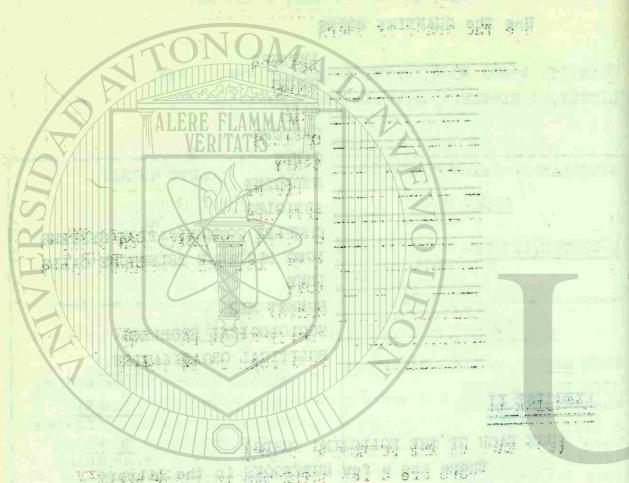
Muchas lecciones difíciles

MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, FEW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE.

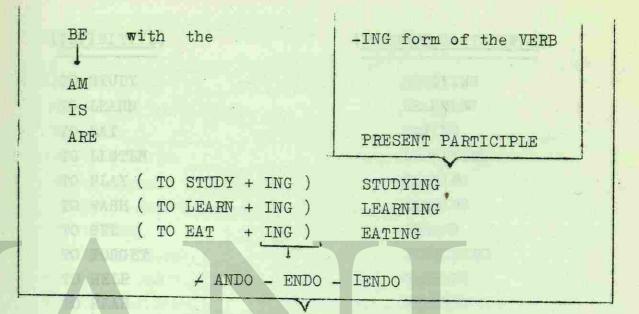
| FWW, A FEW, LITTLE, A LITTLE. | EMERICAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE |
|--|--|
| | Use The QUANTITY WORDS |
| ONO ON THE COLD STATE OF THE ST | LETTERS ROOMS MAIL OFFICES CANDY MEDICINE ARTICLES COMPLEX COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS |
| A LITTLE, LITTLE 2000 A SEV, TEM POODS FOODS FOO | LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS LOVE HONEST MEN SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS POLITICAL ORGANIZATION EXERCISE II (USE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS) There are a few NOTEBOOKS in the library |
| Poca information A PLW DIFFICULT LEGGORS | BOOKS There are a few BOOKS in the |
| UNIVERSIDADAUTÓNO ELLENDA DO AUTÓNO ELLENDA DO AU | A LOT OF STUDENTS MAGAZINES SPACE LITTLE AIR A LOT OF |
| DIRECTION GEASTERAL ablorated and Machael importantes a LOT OF DIFFICULT LESSONS Machael Sections difficiles A LOT OF DIFFICULT LESSONS Machael Sections difficiles | TELEPHONES IN THE PARK MANY TREES BENCHES A FEW MANY |

EXERCISE I





PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

S + BE + V-ING + C

Juan is LEARNING English

S + BE + V-ING + C

Rose and Ann are STUDYING the lesson

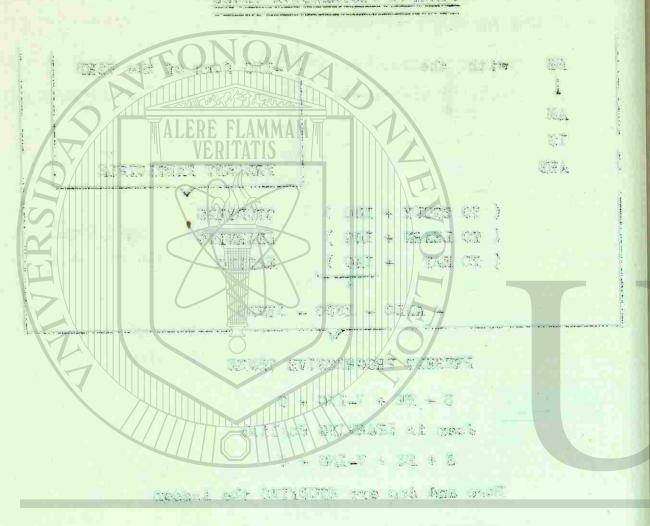
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA

Use AM, IS, and ARE with the PRESENT PARTICIPLE FORM of most verbs to indicate CONTINUING PRESENT ACTION

DIRECCION GENERAL DE BTB S= SubjectECAS

C= Complement

LEARN THESE VERBS



TO TAKE

TO ENJOY Chi alter bennon.

(INFINITIVE) (PRESENT PARTICIPLE)

TO STUDY STUDYING

TO LEARN LEARNING TO EAT EATING

TO LISTEN LISTENING

TO PLAY PLAYING

WASHING TO WASH SEEING

TO SEE TO FORGET FORGETING

TO HELP HELPING

TO HEAR HEARING

TO BELIEVE BELIEVING TO UNDERSTAND UNDERSTANDING

TO THINK THINKING

NEEDING TO NEED

LIVING TO LIVE

TO BEGIN BEGINNING

TO SLEEP SLEEPING TAKING

TO LOOK

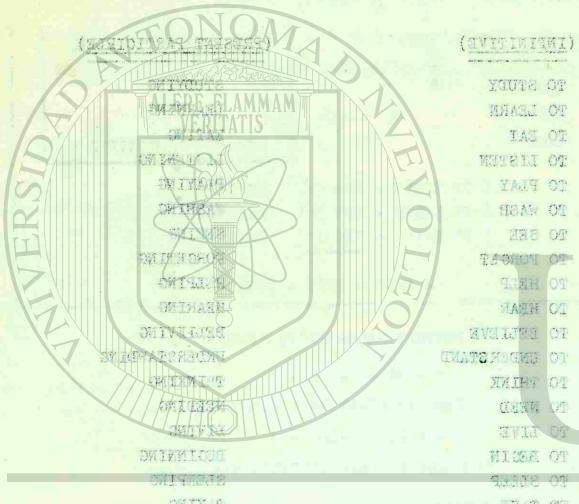
TO TAKE

RINGING LOOKING

TAKING

ENJOYING

LEARLY CHUST VIRBS



UNIVERSIDAD AUTON

DAY IN AN

MINOUN

TO TAKE

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBL

WEGINA

EXERCISE I

Write the PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

| 1 | John (to pla | ay) the piano |
|------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 | The leaves (to be | gin) to fall from the trees |
| | I think the telephone | |
| | | do) very well with her studies now |
| | | (to speak) English now |
| 1000 | E. costs | (to wash) the clothes |
| 7 | My boy friend | (to study) mathematics |
| 8 | | (to sleep) in the cage |
| 9 | The professor | |
| | Ernest and I | (to learn) French |
| 11 | Rose and Ann | (to listen) to the records |
| 12 | Susan | (to eat) at the cafeteria |
| 13 | I to Lot his live | (to help) you |
| 14 | The boys | (to play) football in the park |
| 15 | I - C Tonlining | (to hear) the news about the war |
| 16 | Someone | (to answer) the question |

EXERCISE II

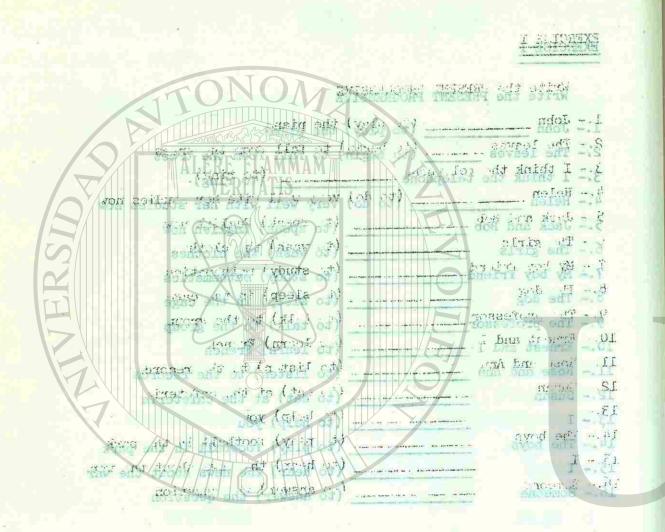
Use words form the following list to make substitutions in --

EXAMPLE:

The students are writing the lesson STUDYING

The students are studying the lesson ENGLISH

ROSE AND I



at ancimulates was as apply in the wife well about the

moral de anidir de se foi de la moral de la minima del minima de la minima del minima de la minima della mini

READING
BIOLOGY
HENRY
I
YOU and I
A POEM

TYPING
THE SECRETARIES
MY BOY FRIEND

READ THIS PARAGRAPH

ASTROLOGY

Astrology, the ancient art or science of divining - the fate and future of human beings indications given by the positions of the stars (sun, moon and planets).

The belief in a connexion between the heavenly bodies and the life of men are playing an important part in human history. Astronomy and astrology are identifying; and a distinction is making between "natural astrology" which predicts the motions of the heavenly bodies, eclipses, and "judicial astrology", which studiesthe influence of the stars of human destiny.

Isidore of Seville is one of the first to distin- - guish between astronomy and astrology.

In India and China astronomy and astrology are largely reflections of Greek theories and speculations; and similarly with the introduction of Greek culture into - Egypt.

GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

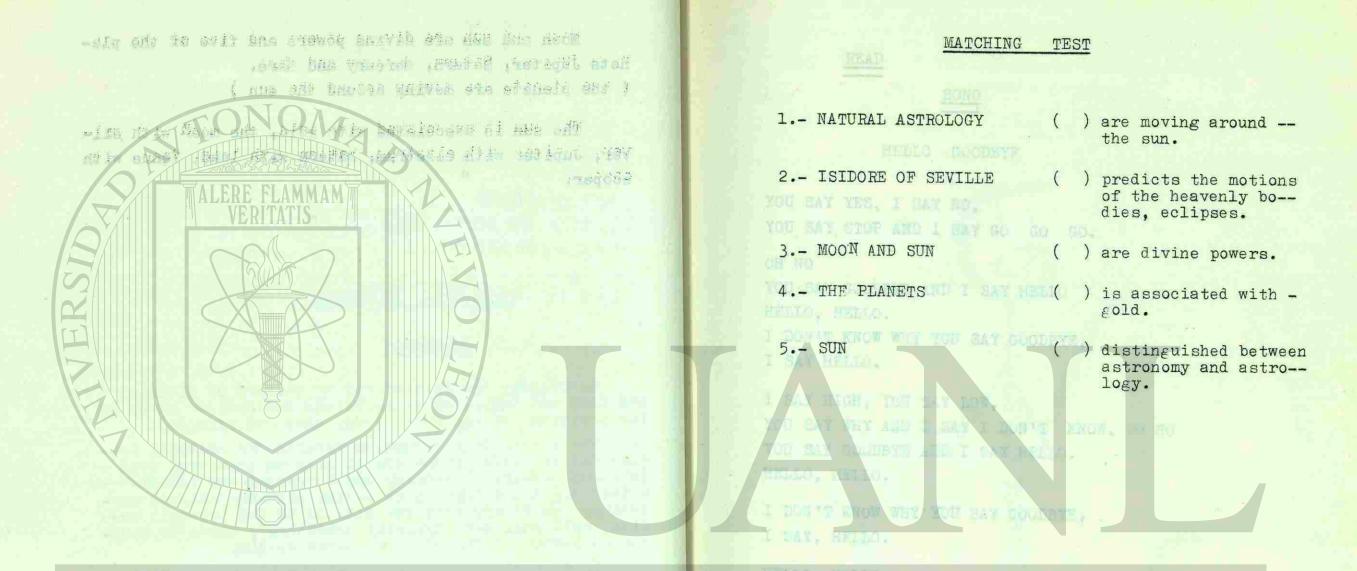
READING BLOLOGY the positions of the covered of action of the position of the place of tod windy set a newton not some a to folled sor dies sud and like of med are think on in all pert in higher highery lettery yes things with the relying are a distinction is sexual higher retreasery which predicts the notion of the deputity bodies crippes, and ripdictel actre by alloh shudios-Valtego ashud la easte ade to sonsultal and - antieth of terth eds to one at affirst to distinct

Moon and sun are divine powers and five of the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury and Mars.

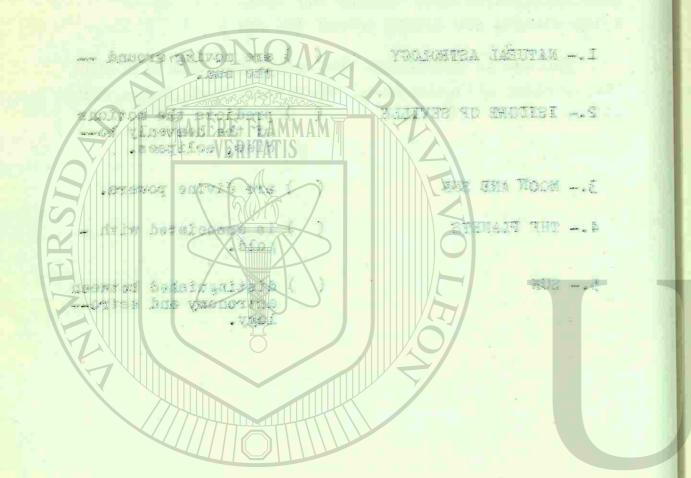
(the planets are moving around the sun)

The sun is associated with gold, the moop with silver, Jupiter with electrum, Saturn with lead, Venus with cooper.

UNIVERSIDADIA DINOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓN

READ

SONG

HELLO GOODBYE

YOU SAY YES, I SAY NO,
YOU SAY STOP AND I SAY GO GO GO.

OH NO
YOU SAY GOODBYE AND I SAY HELLO
HELLO, HELLO.

I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SAY GOODBYE,

I SAY HELLO.

I SAY HIGH, YOU SAY LOW,
YOU SAY WHY AND I SAY I DON'T KNOW, OH NO
YOU SAY GOODBYE AND I SAY HELLO.
HELLO, HELLO.

I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SAY GOODBYE, I SAY, HELLO.

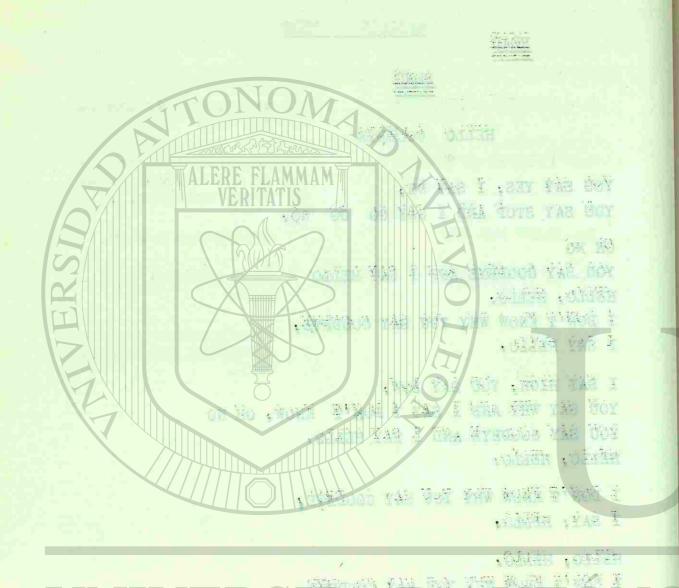
HELLO, HELLO.

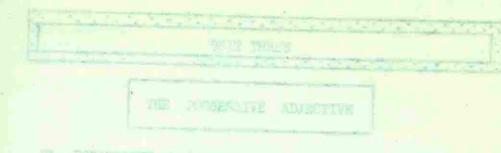
I DON'T KNOW WHY YOU SAY GOODBYE

I SAY HELLO.

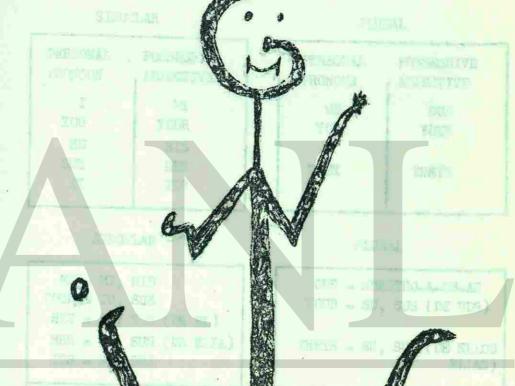
LEÓN

(EVERYONE SINGS



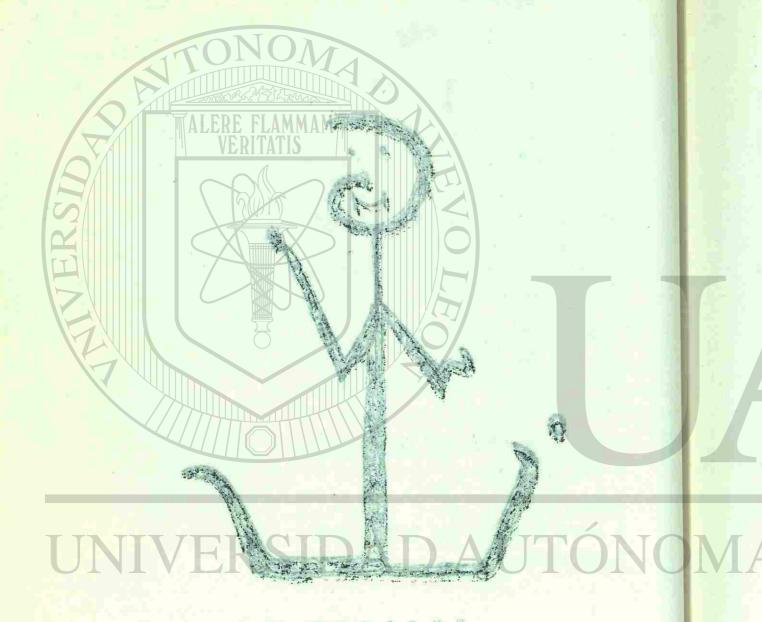


The POSSESSIVE MEMOTIVED with thede corresponding



ENGLISH

DIRECCIÓN GENER



UNIT THREE

THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES with their corresponding PERSONAL PRONOUNS are:

SINGULAR

PERSONAL POSSESSIVE PRONOUN ADJECTIVE I MY YOU YOUR HE HIS SHE HER IT ITS

PLURAL

| PERSONAL PRONOUN | POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| YOU | OUR YOUR |
| THEY | THEIR |

SINGULAR

| MY | _ | MI, | MIS |
|--------|---|-----|---|
| TEATER | | - | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 |

YOUR = TU, SUS HIS = SU, SUS (DE EL)

HER = SU, SUS (DE ELIA)
ITS = SU, SUS

PLURAL

OUR = NUESTRO_A_OS_AS YOUR = SU, SUS (DE UDS)

THEIR = SU, SUS (DE ELLOS ELLAS)

The POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES change according to GENER and NUMBER of the POSSESOR.

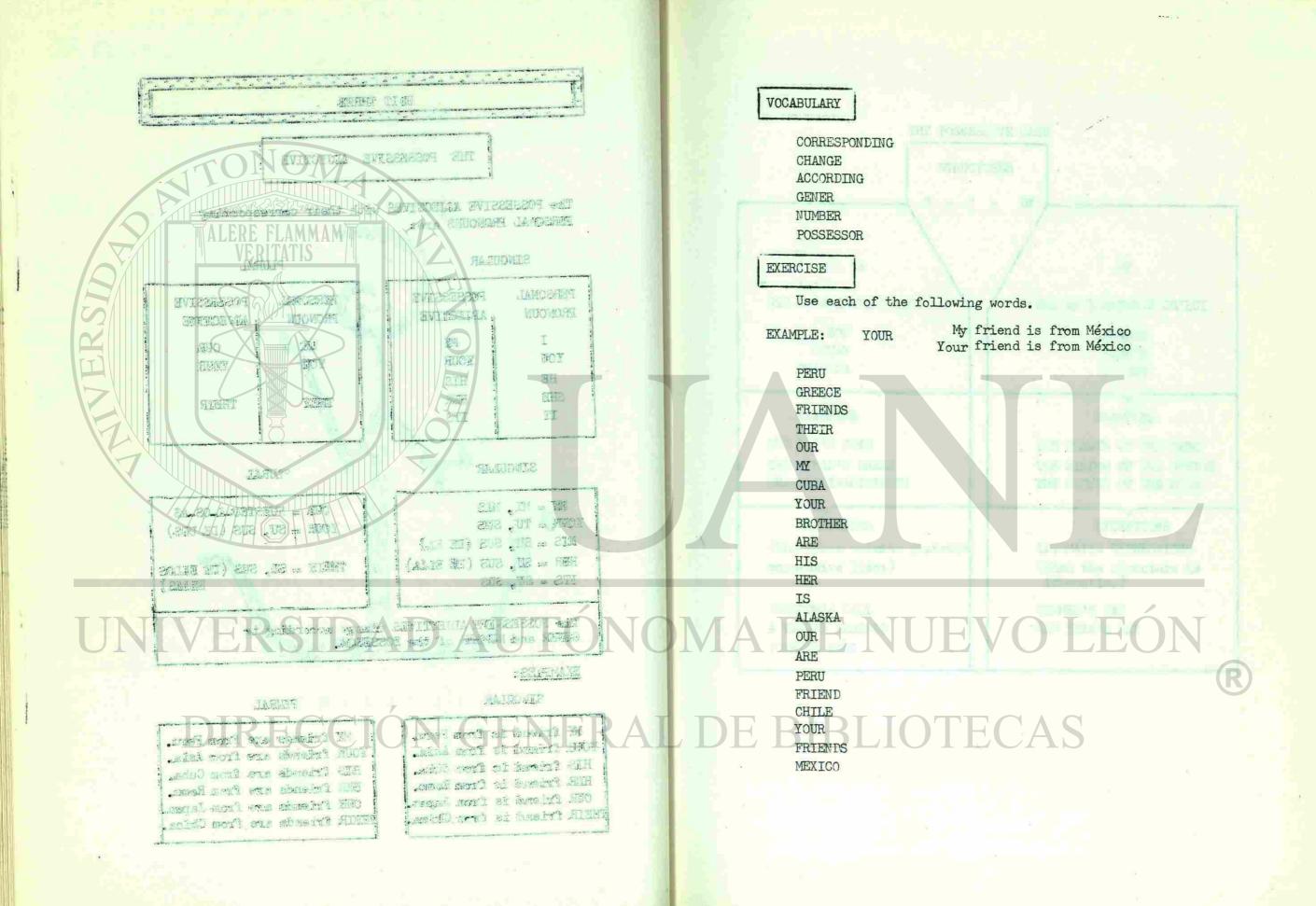
EXAMPLES:

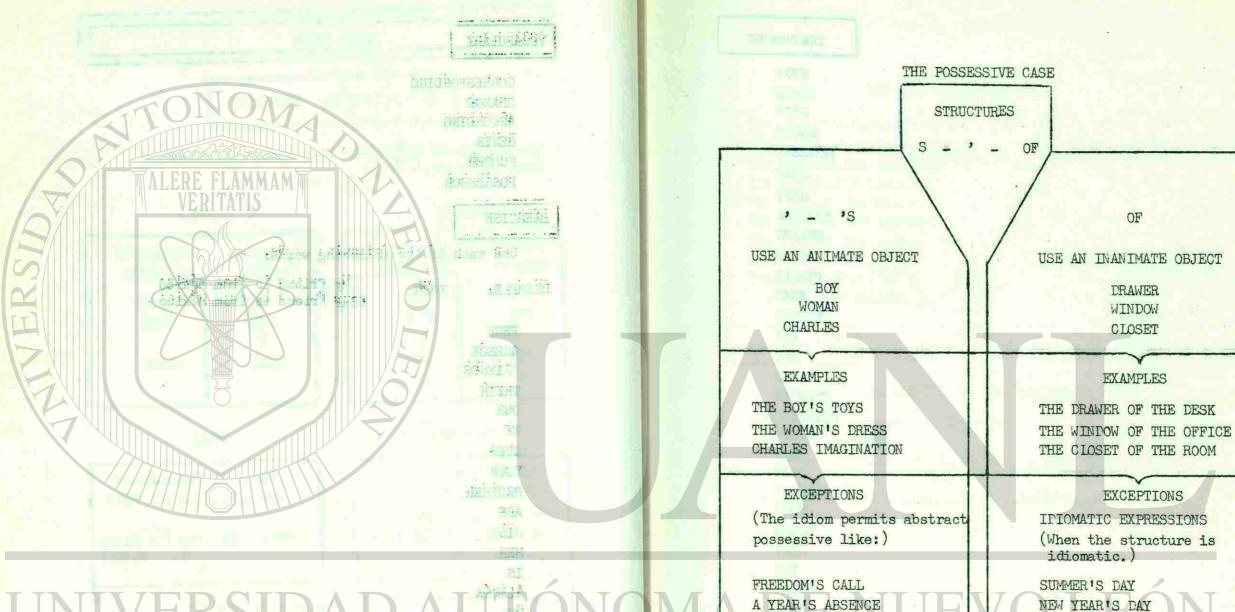
SINGULAR

| MY | friend | is | from | Peru |
|-------|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| YOUR | friend | is | from | Asia. |
| HIS | friend | is | from | Cuba. |
| | | | | |
| OUR | friend | is | from | Japar |
| THEIR | friend | is | from | China |
| | YOUR HIS HER OUR | YOUR friend HIS friend HER friend OUR friend | YOUR friend is HIS friend is HER friend is OUR friend is | MY friend is from YOUR friend is from HIS friend is from HER friend is from OUR friend is from THEIR friend is from |

| | MIT | iriends | are | from | Peru. |
|---|-------|---------|-----|------|--------|
| | YOUR | friends | are | from | Asia. |
| | HIS | friends | are | from | Cuba. |
| | HER | friends | are | from | Rome. |
| | OUR | friends | are | from | Japan. |
| | THEIR | friends | are | from | China. |
| П | 2000 | | | | |

PLURAL

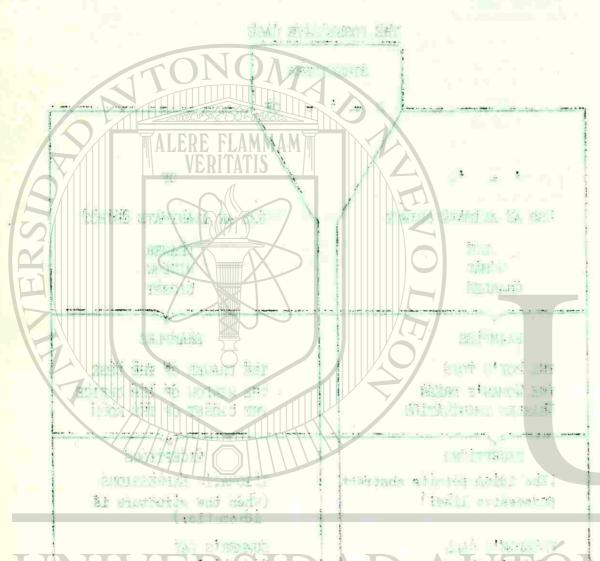




UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOM.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

TODAY'S POST



DIRECCIÓN GENERA

VOCABULARY

BOYS

WOMAN

TOYS

HOUSE

FREEDOM

CALL

YEAR

ABSENCE

DRAWER

WINDOW

CLOSET

DESK OFFICE

PAY

CAR

SISTER

PARENTS

CHILDREN

PLAYS

DOOR

BALL

PLAYERS

ROOM

NURSE

TAIL

CAT

PAGES BOOK LIBRARY

VERY

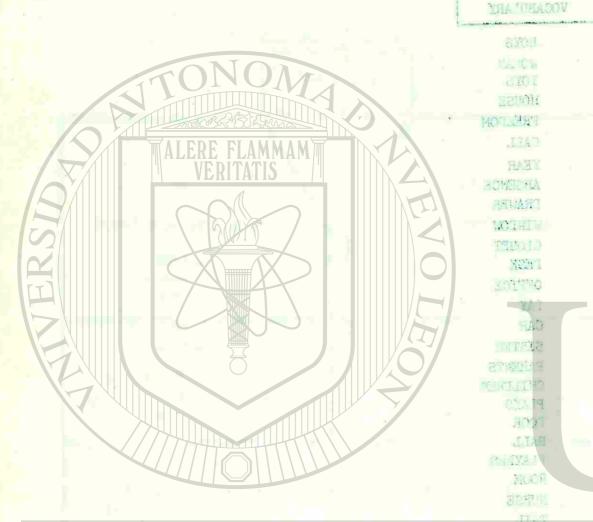
FAVORABLE

VOICES

TODAY POST

NEW YEAR





EXERCISE I

USE THE POSSESSIVE FORM

The car of my sister.
The house of my parents.
The toys of the children.
The plays of William.
The door of the house.
The ball of the players.
The room of the nurse.
The tail of the cat.
The pages of the book.
The piano of Manuel.

EXERCISE II

EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF THE POSSESSIVE FORM

John's books are in the library.

The general opinion of the critic is very favorable.

The president's opinions are political crisis.

The boys! voices.

Summer's day.

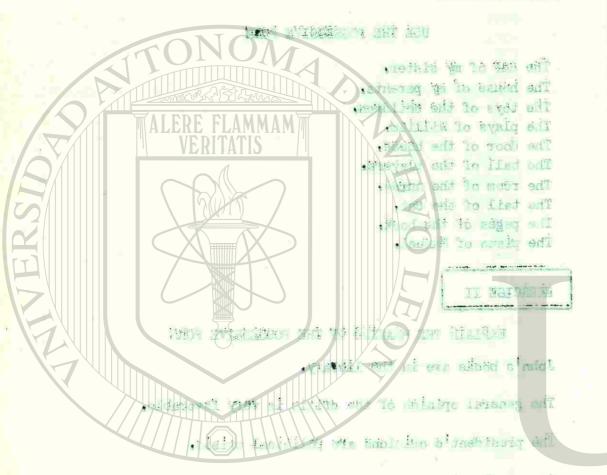
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

TANAMANA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

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The beyst volcent

DIRECCIÓN GENE

USES OF THE COMMON PREPOSITIONS

TIME:

IN THE MORNING (afternoon, night, evening)

IN A WEEK (unit of time)

IN 1978 (year)

IN JANUARY (month)

IN THE WINTER (season)

ON MONDAY (day of the week)

ON JANUARY SECOND (date)

AT SIX O'CLOCK

AT TWO-THIRTY

AT NOON

AT NIGHT

AT MIDNIGHT

PLACE:

IN EUROPE (continent)

IN MEXICO (contry)

IN NUEVO LEON (state)

(En contraste con "ON")

IN MONTERREY (city)

IN THE OFFICE (building)

ON THE DESK

ON THE TABLE

ON THE LAKE

(Significa que algo toca una superficie)

AT THE DESK

AT THE DOOR

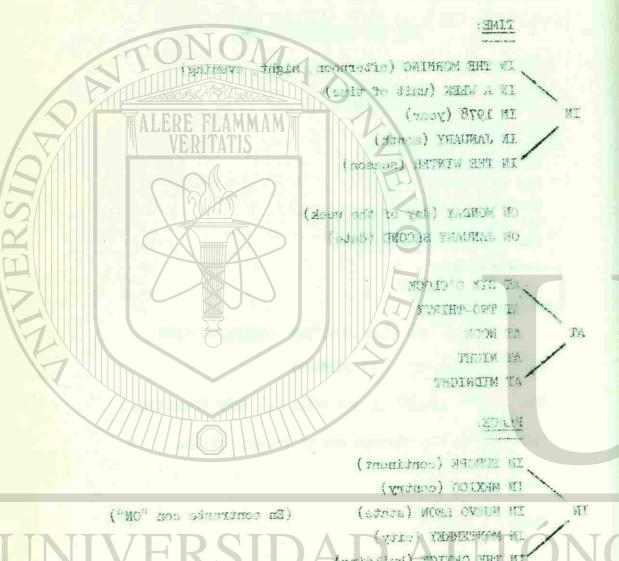
AT THE TABLE

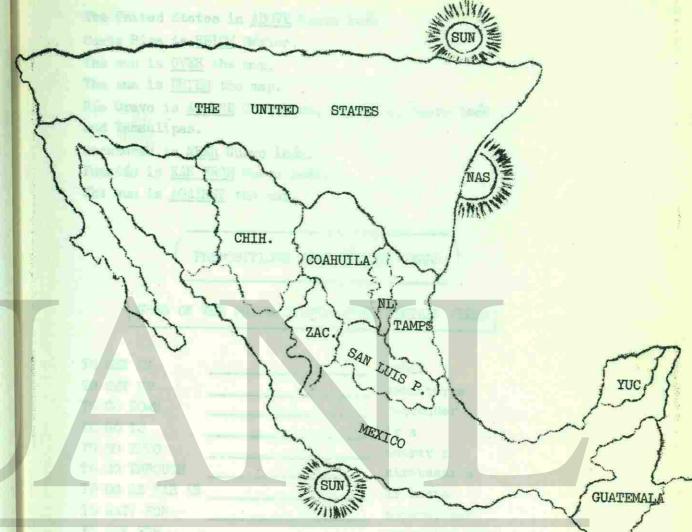
AT 209 MAIN STREET

(Si estás "AT un lugar"-

no es preciso que estés
"IN" ni "ON" sino simple mente allí)

USES OF THE COMMON PREPOSITIONS





(Signific que ples toca

- regul on Tak white 12) no es preciso que escés "Iwals cats "do" he "WI" (lile sime

SLISTER TELEFORM HUST THE THE

HONG REE TA STANT DATE IN TENNING TITAL SOS CA

ASSE SHE SEEK

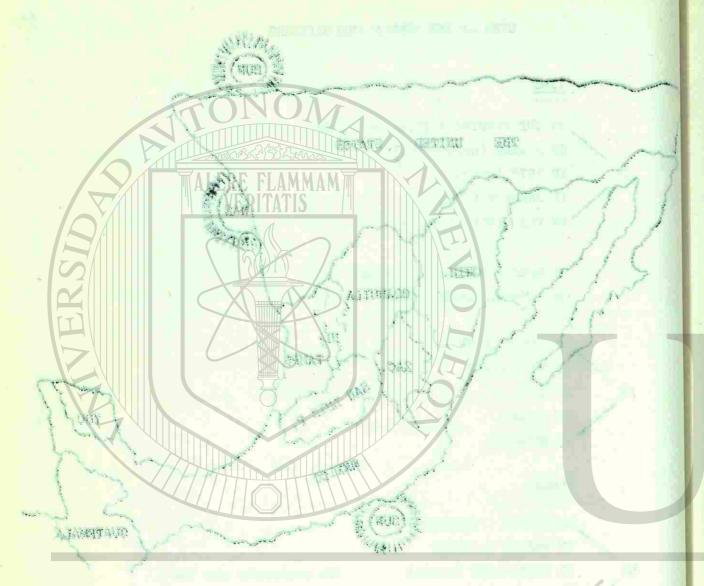
Nuevo León is BESIDE Coahuila.

The sun is BEHIND the map.

México is BETWEEN the United States and Guatemala.

Nuevo León is AMONG Coahuila, San Luis and Tamaulipas.

COSTA



Among Labo to all 100 toutquita.

Maryo Leby is the California, the late and Passellpas

The United States in ABOVE Nuevo León.

Costa Rica is BELOW México.

The sun is OVER the map.

The sun is UNCER the map.

Río Bravo is AROUND Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León

and Tamaulipas.

Zacatecas is NEAR Nuevo León.

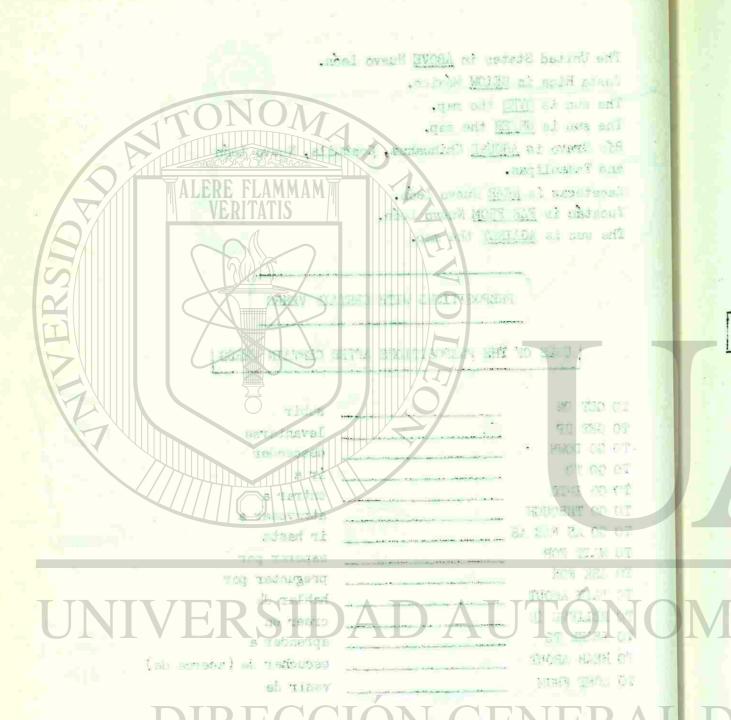
Yucatán is FAR FROM Nuevo León.

The sun is AGAINST the map.

PREPOSITIONS WITH CERTAIN VERBS

USES OF THE PREPOSITIONS AFTER CERTAIN VERBS

TO GET ON subir TO GET UP levantarse TO GO DOWN descender TO GO TO ir a TO GO INTO entrar a TO GO THROUGH atravesar a TO GO AS FAR AS ir hasta TO WAIT FOR esperar por TO ASK FOR preguntar por TO TALK ABOUT hablar de TO BELIEVE IN creer en TO LEARN TO aprender a TO HEAR ABOUT escuchar de (acerca de) TO COME FROM



EXAMPLES:

I am BELIEVING IN you,
You are GETTING UP at six o'clock.
Please, WAIT FOR me.
LISTEN TO the teacher.
They are COMING FROM Costa Rica.
She is TAIKING ABOUT Red Redford.
Rose is ASKING FOR the prepositions.
You are IEARNING TO listen.
Alice is GETTING ON the bus at 72nd street.
She is GOING INTO the bookstore.

VOCABULARY

MONTHS:

JANUARY FEBRUARY

APRIL

MARCH MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER

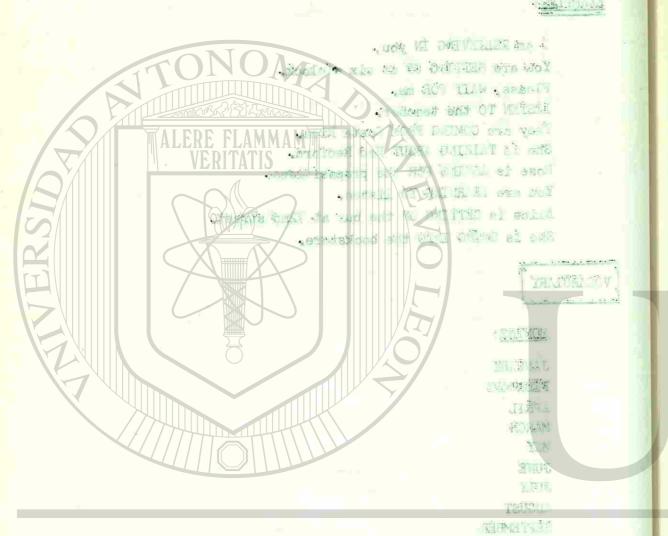
NOVEMBER LECEMBER NUEVO LEÓN

SEASONS:

AUTUMN BLIOTECAS

WINTER

(R)



UNIVERSIDAD

DIRECCIÓN GE 是可证

· Oliverto

DAYS OF THE WEEK:

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SIX O'CLOCK

NOON NIGHT

MIDNIGHT CONTINENT

COUNTRY

STATE CITY

BUILDING

DESK DOOR

LAKE MAIN STREET

IN AT

ON

BESIDE BEHIND

BETWEEN AMONG

ABOVE

BELOW

OVER UNDER

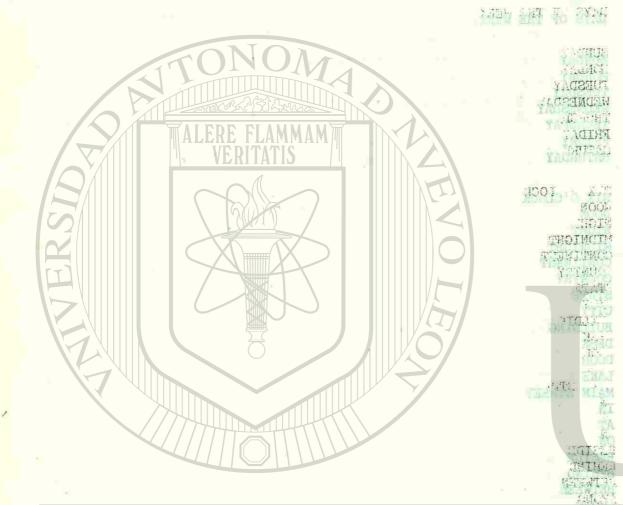
AROUND AGAINST

NEAR

FAR FROM

TEACHER LISTEN

BOOKSTORE



EXERCISE I

WRITE IN - ON - AT.

FRIDAY MARCH

1977 THREE THIRTY

ONE O'CLOCK ARGENTINA

1810 AMERICA

SUMMER MIDNIGHT

EXERCISE II

TRANSLATE

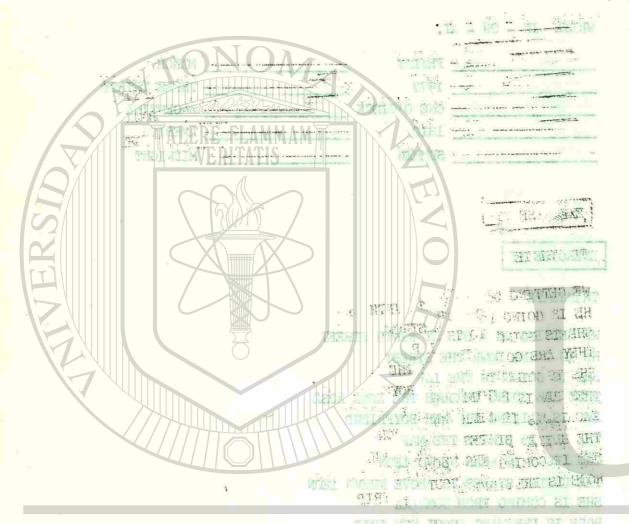
WE GETTING ON A BUS AT NINTH STREET
HE IS GOING DOWN THE STREET
SHE IS GOING TO THE LAB
THEY ARE GOING THROUGH THE ZONA ROSA
SHE IS WAITING FOR HER BOYFRIEND
THE SUN IS BIHIND THE MAP
ZACATECAS IS NEAR NUEVO LEON
THE UNITED STATES IS ABOVE NUEVO LEON
SHE IS COMING FROM SOMALIA
ROSE IS DREAMING ABOUT HER TRIP

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

R





ADVERBS

MINY ADVERBS ARE MADE FROM ADJECTIVE BY ADDING - LY = MENTE

NATURAL NATURALLY CORRECT CORRECTLY SPECIFIC SPECIFICLY HUMAN HUMANIX ONE ONLY GENERAL GENERALLY PRETTY PRETTILY

ADVERBS, like ADJECTIVES are MODIFIERS; generally they modify or add to the meaning of -verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

VOCABULARY

NATURAL CORRECT

SPECIFIC

HUMAN

ONE

GENERAL

EXTREMELY CURIOUS

EYES

BLUE PERFECTLY

FINE

SKIN

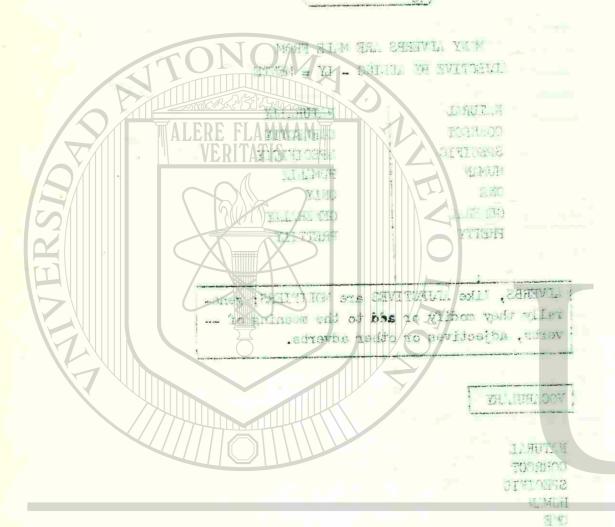
CLEAR

FEET

LONG

DIRECCIÓN GENER

SHEEVILL



UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOM

EXTRIMELY.

SHOT HUO

2513.1

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

MINE

A AID

19111

SWOT

USUALIX

QUIET

BUT

OCCASIONALLY

IMPOSSIBLE

HERDIY

SMILE

NICE

CAREFUL

HAPPY ORIGINAL

CTRI

NELL

METCHROE

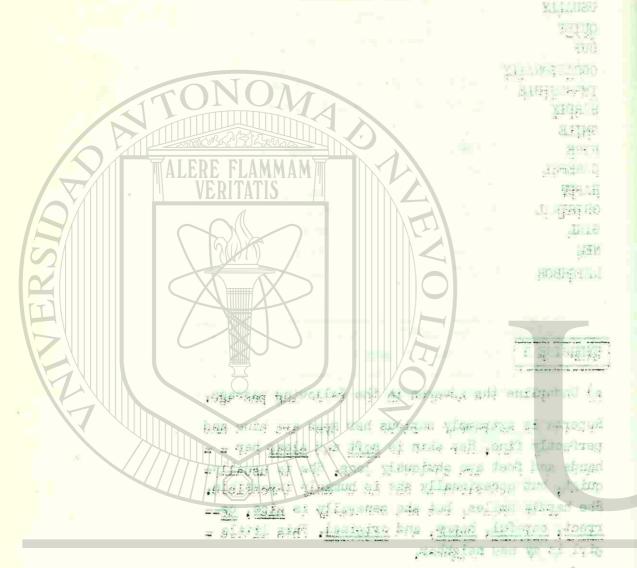
EXERCISE I

a) Underline the adverbs in the following passage.

Ruperta is extremely curious her eyes are blue and perfectly fine. Her skin is <u>soft</u> and <u>clear</u> her - - hands and feet are obviously long. She is usually-quiet, but occasionally she is humanly impossible. She hardly smiles, but she generally is <u>nice</u>, <u>co-rrect</u>, <u>careful</u>, <u>happy</u>, and <u>original</u>. This little - girl is my new neighbor.

b) In the above passage there are a few underlineadjectives change them to adverbs.

c) Translate.



UNIVERSIDADAUTÓNOMA

READ THIS PARAGRAPH

México, officially Estados Unidos Mexicanos and - República Mexicana. México is a large country. The - - area of México is 1;972,526 sq. kiloms. There are many lakes. The most important ones are Revillagigedo and - Tres Marías on the Pacific Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean - is on the East Coast. The United States is the country to the north of México. Guatemala and Belice are the - countries to the south of México. The Río Grande River is the boundary between México and the United States. The major mountain ranges are The Sierra Madre Occiden tal and the Sierra Madre Oriental. There are many rivers in México. The most important rivers are the Grande or Bravo del Norte, the Pánuco, the Coatzacoalcos, the Grijalva and the Usumacinta. There are 31 states, and one federal district.

The population is now more than sixty six million people. There are 30% Mexican indians. The common language is Spanish. The Mexican people are every creed, race and nationality.

(SQ. KILOMS .- SQUARE KILOMETER)

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE L'ENSLATELIOTECAS

HEATTAMATE BYING GLASS.

Marian Ma

The population is now more than sixty tix at him

grouple. There are 30% devices inthings. The concern less

The so tames that existent even exist the part of the sound

(SQ, KINGHE - LQUEE KILOMBIES)

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

| Guatemala and Belice are the countries: | (|) |
|--|---|---|
| a) To the north b) To the south | | |
| c) To the east | | |
| There are: | (|) |
| a) Two federal districts b) Four federal districts | | 1 |
| c) One federal district | | |
| There area of México is: | (|) |
| a) 1,253,623 sq. kiloms. b) 1,972,526 sq. kiloms. | | 1 |
| c) 1,932,637 sq. kiloms. | | 1 |
| There are () Mexican indians. | | |
| a) 20% b) 38% | | |
| c) 30% | | |
| Revillagigedo and Tres Marías are: | (|) |
| a) States b) Lakes | | |
| c) Rivers | - | Ť |

IV. FIND IN THE STORY THE OPPOSITIVE OF THESE WORDS.

| Small | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| Country | |
| Ocean | |
| North | Tana 13 and a Tana and a factor |
| West | |
| A few | TOTECTE |
| Occidental | Ballub. |

MAN CHÓDER THE CORNER RESERVE a) To the borth There are; to Prove to descript Adainsto B the tate or do amount to

BOW ASSET TO SVITTENESS OF THOSE OF THIS VI

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

A REVIEW OF SOME WORDS IN UNITS TWO AND THREE

| | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | 4 | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|---------|------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1 | 5 | | | | | 6 | | | 7 | | 8 |
| | | 13 | | 2 | 1 | | | 200 | | | - |
| | | Piant. | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Tiese | | | | THE | | | | | 3.7 | |
| | Câini | | | * | 74 | | | | 700 | | |
| | LTH | | 10 | | * | 11 | | | 10.0 | | T |
| | 12 | | | 4 | | 13 | | 14 | | | |
| 15 | H | 34 | 16 | | | | | | N | | |
| In. | | 17 | Pin I | Lote | J D | TO LA | AN SAN | | 200 | | |
| 18,7 | | 2% | | - | alaci | | | | | 18 | |
| 22 - | N. | | 567 1 | 4 | fig 15.3 | | | 20 | 4435. | | 22 |
| | | | | | | | 92.32.3 | 77.2 | | YA! | |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | 24 | A STATE OF | |
| W. | | | | 7 × X | 1 | 170 | | 1117 | | 13-12 | |

ACROSS

1.- In - on - at - besides - behind - among.

9.- Country of América.
10.- Personal pronoun (one male).
12.- To be form.

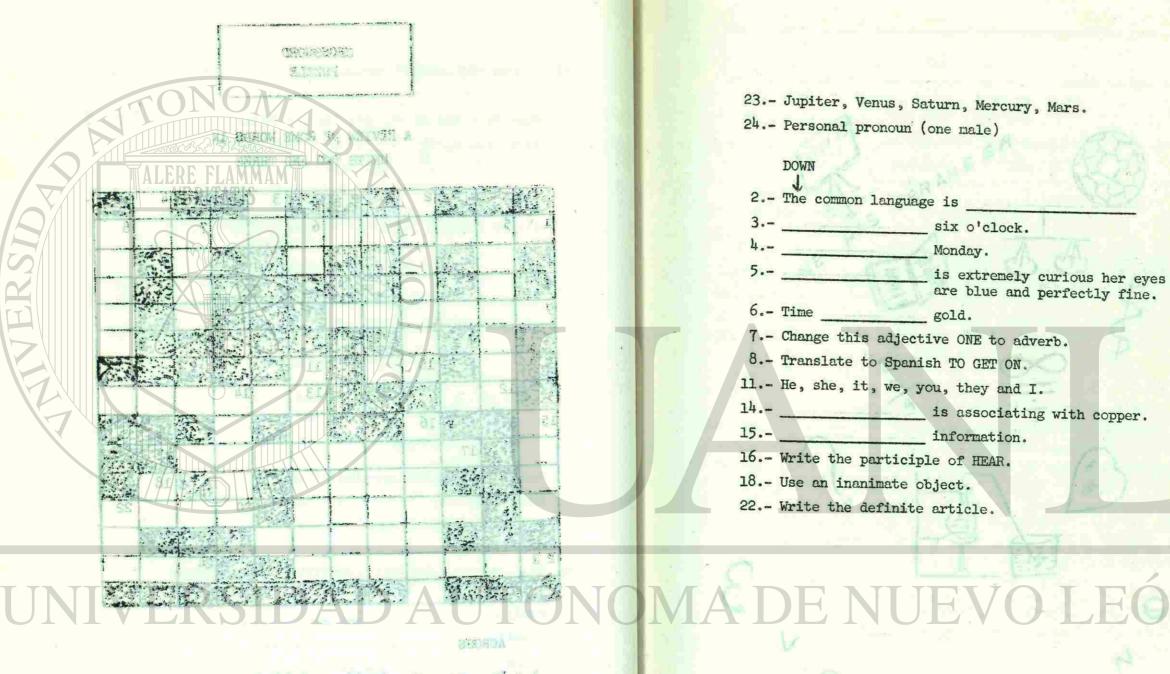
13.- Pánuco, Coatzacoalcos, Grijalva, Usumacinta.

17.- Juan is English.

19.- To be form.

20.- Her skin is and clear.

21.- Negation.



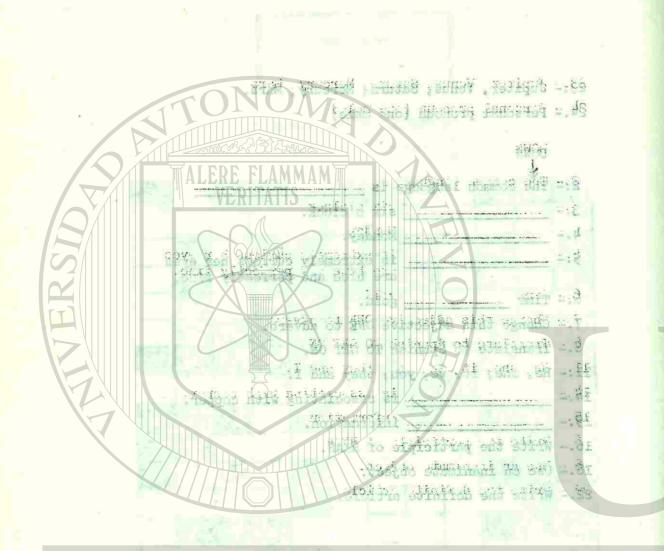
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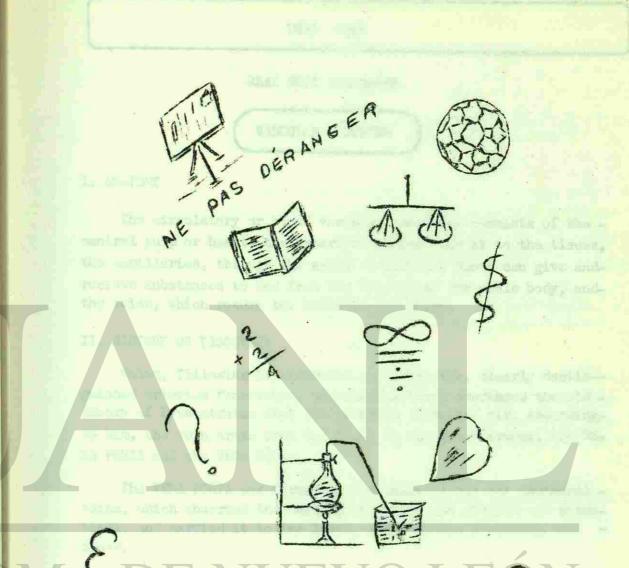
13.- Piyaco, Continocalcos, Cripales, Courseacon.

al cisso -- Ti

20,- der skin is ____ snd rheer.

. not free of - 12





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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

UNIDAD IV

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO

DIRECCIÓN GENERA

UNIT FOUR

READ THIS PARAGRAPH

VASCULAR SYSTEM

I. ANATOMY

The circulatory or blood vascular apparatus consists of the central pump or heart, the arteries leading from it to the tisues,
the capillaries, through the walls of wich the blood can give andrecieve substances to and from the tissues of the whole body, andthe veins, which return the blood to the heart.

II. HISTORY OF DISCOVERY

Galen, following Erasistratus and Aristotle, clearly destinguished arteries from veins, and was the first overthrow the old theory of Erasistratus that the arteries contained air. According to him, the vein arose from the liver in two great trunks, the VENA PORTA and the VENA CAVA.

The VENA PORTA was formed by the union of all the abdominal - veins, which absorbed the chyle prepared in the stomach and intestines, and carried it to the liver, where it was converted into - blood.

The VENA CAVA arose in the liver, divided into two branches the SUPERIOR VENA CAVA, the great vein which carries the venous -blood from the upper extremities into the right auricle and the
INFERIOR VENA CAVA.

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The circularary of circular enemies as a constant of the enemies control of the enemies control of it to the tensed, the enemies loveled by it to the tensed, the capillaries, the capillaries, the capillaries, the capillaries to ent from the times. If the wells, this control to the times of the color, the color, the color, the color, the color, the color.

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delen, following Erem Vine, with an illest correction of articular performance of the class of t

The VM a Piela was farmed by the teriod of ell the elecated - value, which absorbed the charact the prepared in the store, whose it was converted into -

Jacobus Berengarius of Capri (1530) investigated the structure of the valves of the heart. Andrea Vesale or Vesalius contributed - largely to anatomical knowledge, especially to the anatomy of the - circulatory organs. He determined the position of the heart in the-chest. He also investigated the internal structure of the heart, --describing the valves, the columnae carneae and the musculi papillares. For Vesalius the heart was a reservoir from which the blood -- ebbed and flowed and there were two kinds of blood, arterial and venous, having different circulations and serving different purposes-in the body. Vesalius was not only a great anatomist: he was a great teacher; and his pupils carried on the work in the spirit of -- their master.

Prominent was Gabriel Fallopius who studied the anastomoses - of the blood vessels, without the art of injection, which Federic - Ruysch invented more than a century leter.

Another pupil was Columbus first a prosector in the anatomical rooms Vesalius and afterwards his successor in the chair of anatomy in Padua; his name has been mentioned as that of one who participated Harvey in the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

andrea Gesalpino a great naturalist of this period also made - important contributions about the discovery of the circulation. Cesalpino knew the pulmonary circulation, he was first to use the - term "circulation".

The action of the heart, also as a propulsive organ was not -recognized. It was until 1628 that Harvey announced his views to -the world by publishing his treatise De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis.

- Value VI de par la vir royii Ala ni beer VII de la company de la compa

blood from the upper extraction into the right while wid the -iversity vent Civi.

The state of the s

TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

HELDERA FIRE TIMESEUR



II, WRITE THE MAIN IDEA

2.- Perpribed the pulmancy abrothetion.

III. HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

Write the name of Harvey's treatise

Who was Andrea Cesalp no?

Who distinguished the old theory of Erasistratus that the arteries contained air?

Who determined the position of the heart in the chest?

What did you understand about Vesalius?

Write the names of Vesalius pupils UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓI

Find in the story six important words which match the - meaning given below.

- - out myste improve virage by decign the contract of by the

ACROSS

1.- A great naturalist.

5.- Investigated the structure of the valves of the heart.

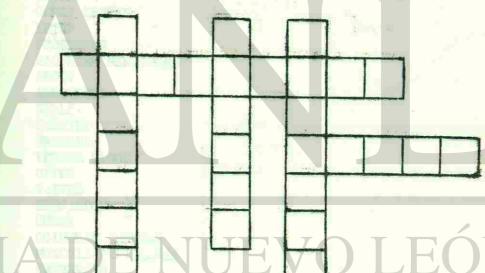
6.- Plural of vein.

DOWN

2. - Described the pulmonary circulation.

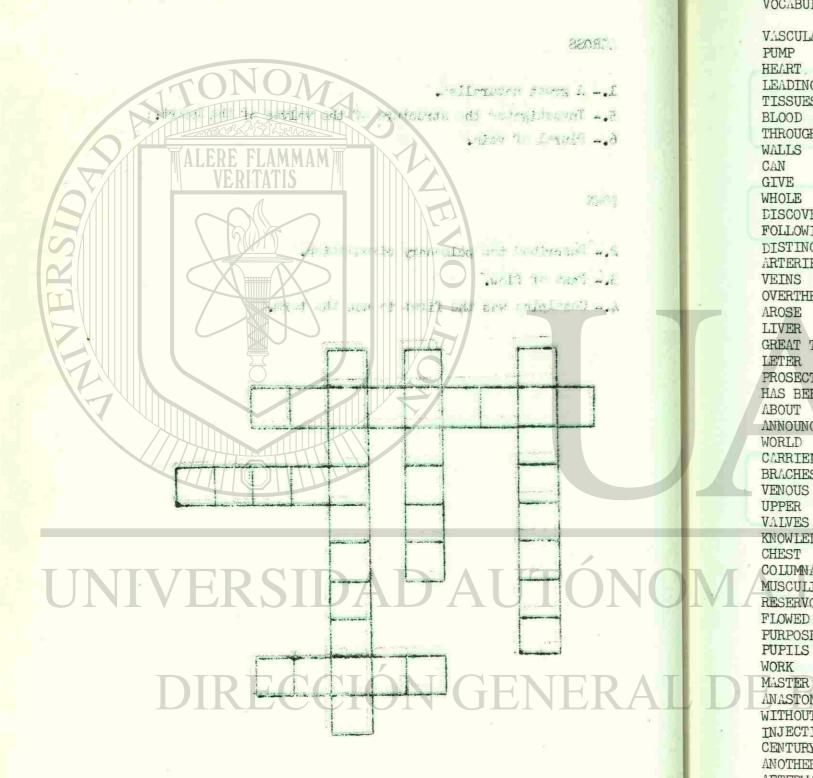
3.- Past of flow:

4.- Cesalpino was the first to use the term.



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VOCABULARY

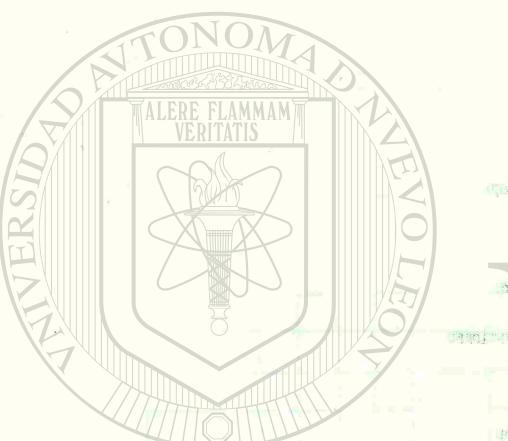
VASCULAR SYSTEM PUMP HEART LEADING TISSUES BLOOD THROUGH WALLS GIVE WHOLE DISCOVERY FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED ARTERIES

VEINS OVERTHROW AROSE LIVER GREAT TRUNKS LETER PROSECTOR HAS BEEN MENTIONED ABOUT ANNOUNCED WORLD CARRIED BRACHES VENOUS BLOOD UPPER

KNOWLEDGE CHEST COLUMNAE CARNEAE MUSCULI PAPILLARES RESERVOIR

PURPOSES PUPILS WORK MASTER

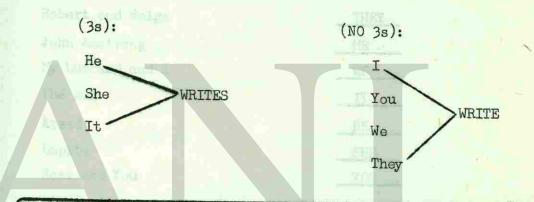
ANASTOMSES WITHOUT INJECTION CENTURY ANOTHER AFTERWARDS MADE KNEW



SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Use the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE for a general statement of fact and habitual action in present tense.

Some verbs other than BE in the simple present tense.



VERBS END "S" WHEN THE SUBJECT IS: ONE MALE (OR HE), ONE FEMALE (OR SHE), ONE THING (OR IT)

He WANTS to find a girl just like his mother.

They WANT to be typists.

She MAKES a lot of mistakes.

You MAKE me feel great.

It MEANS that a strom is coming.

We MEAN that Prepa 20 is the best.

A 厚 " 70 x 4

400 (4.40)

MET'S

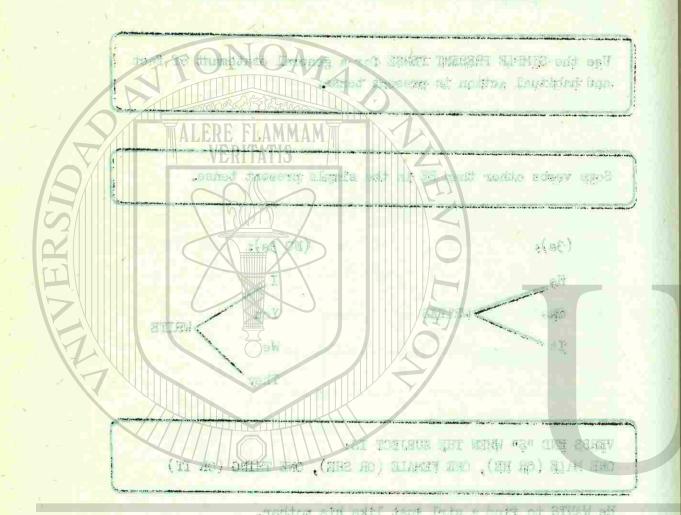
"PROTE

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NIPPY L. 16. V

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RESERVE THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.



She STUDIES German.

I STUDY at Prepa 20.

He HAS an important name.

They HAVE many problems.

OBSERVE:

م به المنظمانا والمنظم

Robert and Helga

John Amstrong

My husband and I

The sun

Assad

Lupita

Rose and You

HE

WE

IT

HE SHE

YOU

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Salmon at acres o topo SMARI et

We Mink that Frence 20 to the bart.

DIRECCION GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

(R)

He has an important name.

In a proper so:

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If the sen important name.

If the sen important name.

If the sen important name is the sent name is the sent name.

If the sent name is the sent name is the sent name is the sent name.

UNIVERSIDAD AUT

WE USUALY USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT-TENSE WITH TIME EXPRESSIONS LIKE-EVERY DAY, AT NIGHT, ON SATURDAYS.

A policeman WORKS hard every day.

Policemen WORK on Sundays.

Helen KISSES her baby every morning.

I KISS you every night.

Fumiaki APPLIES the new words.

Bill and I APPLY the rules of grammar.
WE

Somsak PLAYS football every week.

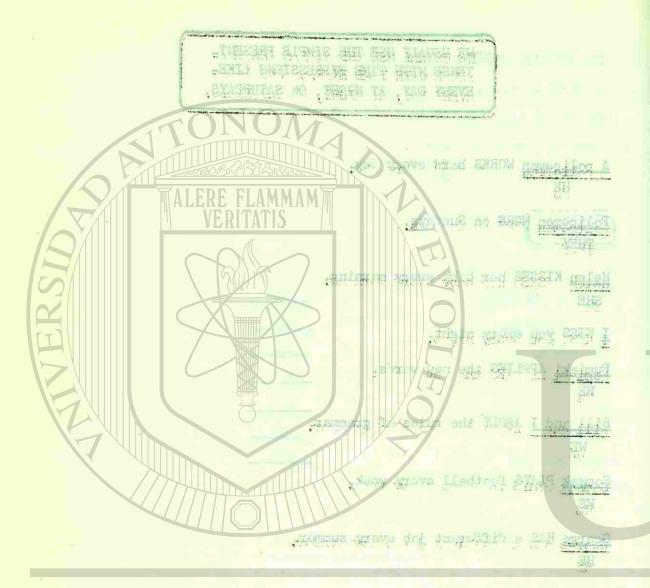
George HAS a different job every summer.

You HAVE classes every day.

José, Albert and Ann wash the car on Saturday.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

THE VERS "HAVE" IS INDESULAR IN THE THIRD PERSON STRUCTAR (HAS)



Elfas TEACHES theology on Saturdays.

Sarah and He TEACH Spanish now.

Samuel DOES the homework in the morning. HE

Rose and Helen DO the homework at night.
THEY

Myrna RELAXES after dinner.
SHE

IMPORTANT:

FOR THE (3s) THIRD PERSON SINGULAR FORM ENDS IN "S". APPLY TO THE -- VERBS THE SAME RULES OF THE NOUNS.

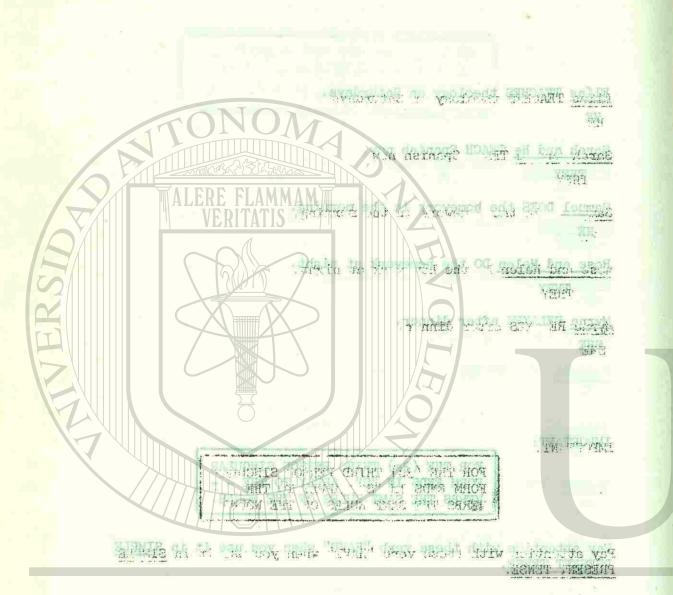
Pay attention with these verb "HAVE" when you use it in SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA IN SHIP IT DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE B

(3s):
HE
SHE
HAS
YOU
WE

THE VERB "HAVE" IS IRREGULAR IN THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR (HAS)

THEY



ABBREVIATIONS

(3s) - THIRD PERSON IN SINGULAR ("HE" "SHE" "IT")

(NO 3s) - NO THIRD PERSON IN SINGULAR ("I" "YOU" "WE" "THEY")

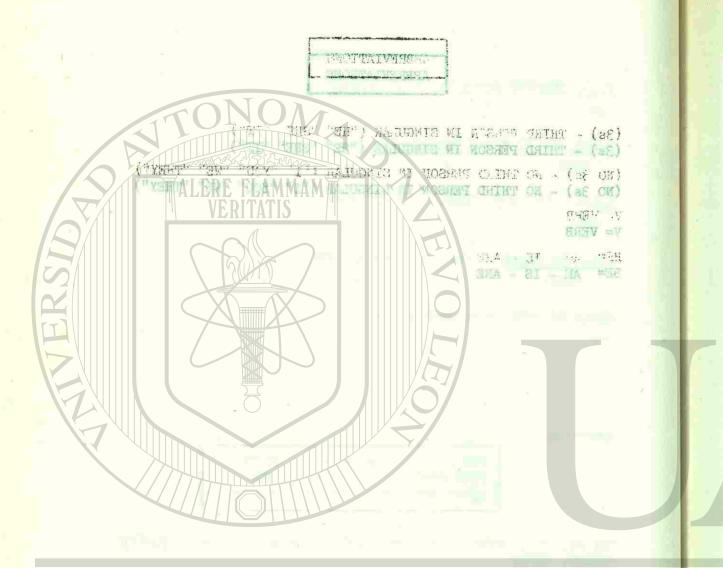
V= VERB

BE= AM - IS - ARE

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THE VERY PERSON SINCULES (MAS)



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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

VOCABULARY

WRITE WANT

TO FIND

GIRL

JUST

TYPISTS

MAKE

FEEL

MEAN STUDY

HAVE

WORK

KISS

APPIX

PLAY

WASH

TEACH

DO RELAX

MISTAKES

LIKE

GREAT

STORM

THE BEST

GERMAN

NAME

HARD EVERY DAY

ON SUNDAYS

EVERY NIGHT

NEW WORDS

THE RULES OF GRAMMAR
EVERY WEEK

JOB

EVERY SUMMER

EVERY DAY

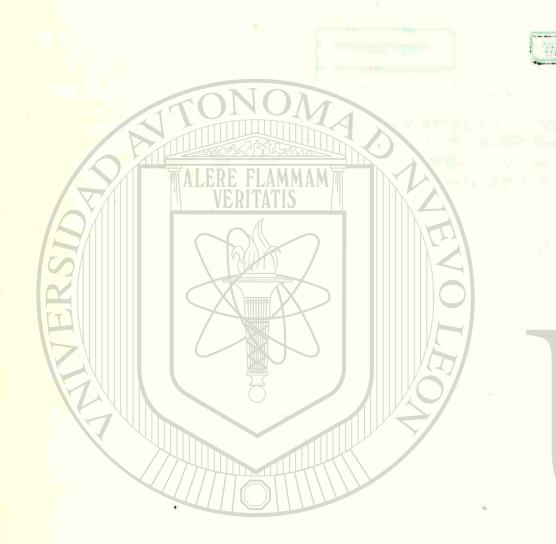
ON SATURDAY

HOMEWORK

AT NIGHT

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CAMPAIGN





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UNDERLINE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

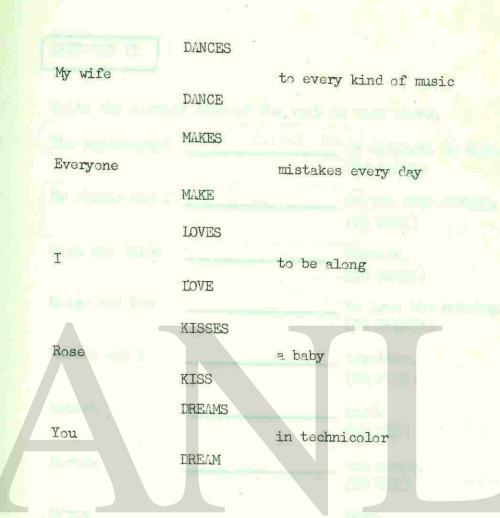
HAS My brother the lesson HAVE BECOMES Animals movie starts BECOME STUDIES until midnight STUDY SERVES My favorite restaurant good meals SERVE LIKES Sohny and Cheer the same music LIKE

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

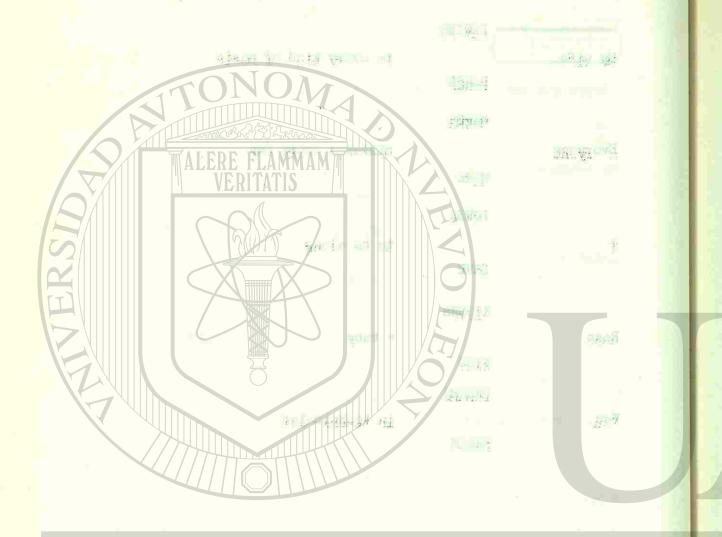
TRAIN JOHNS

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THE LANGE TO THE TANK THE TANK



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EXERCISE II

Write the correct form of the verb in each blank.

The supermarket at midnight on Saturdays. (TO CLOSE) My sister and I in the same office. (TO WORK) Rose and Alice English. (TO STUDY) Helga and You to iron the morning. (TO PREFER) Martin and I together. (TO PLAY) Robert hard. (TO TRY) the names. Martha (TO SAY) Myrna here. (TO WAIT) Birds about 20 miles a day.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMADE NUEV (TO FIY) FOR (TO READ)

classes every day. (TO HAVE)

CANCAMENTALISM TO AN A STATE OF THE PROPERTY O

IN THE WINTER
TAKE

CHARLES AND I

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS ENDS IN _ ED

I attended He attended

We attended You attended They attended

She attended It attended

OBSERVE:

The simple past tense of regulars verbs is used in all the nouns singular or plural.

e spiral and the sign of the sign of

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

TO THE WINTER

TIME

CHILDES AND I

CHILDES AND I

THE STATE PLANT TAKES OF TROOPS

THE STATE PLANT TAKES OF TROOPS

AND IN STREET TAKES OF TROOPS

AND STREET TAKES OF TROOPS

THE STATE PLANT TAKES

RULES

I.- Verbs ending in "E" add "D"

(Present) (Past)

to receive received

to suppose supposed

to investigate investigated

to elaborate elaborated

II. - Verbs ends in "Y" preceded by a consonant change the "Y" to "I" before "ED"

(Present) (Past)

to carry carried

to study studied
to try tried

III. If the verb is monosyllabic double the final consonant and-add "ED" in some verbs.

(Present) (Past)

to stop
to refer
to plan
to omit

(Past)

Present

to distinguish

to consist

to look

IV .- In general add "ED" to the simple form of the verb.

(Past)

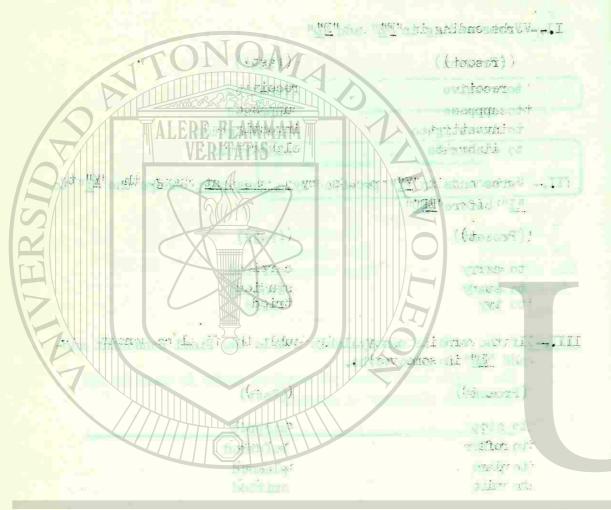
consisted

distinguished

looked

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE Bto enjoy LIOTE (enjoyed)



First material of the control of the

10 The Co.

Longital felogradul at

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

OBSERVE CAREFULY

I attended the classes a week ago.

Rose and Helga studied Spanish last night.

Rose played tennis yesterday.

Jacobus investigated the structure of the valves of the heart.

He determined the position of the heart in the chest.

Michael Servetus described the pulmonary circulation.

They walked to the library last week.

She and you wanted to be a university student.

Galen distinguished arteries from veins.

The class started at 10 o'clock last semester.

He answered the telephone.

VOCABULARY

ATTEND

RECEIVE SUPPOSE

INVESTIGATE

ELABORATE

TRY

STOP REFER

PLAN

OMIT

CONSIST

LOOK

DISTINGUISH

START

MATK

ANSWER

WEEK AGO

LAST NIGHT

YESTERDAY LIBRARY

LAST WEEK

LAST SEMESTER

R

(h)

TIVE NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE P



WE USUALLY USE THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE WITH TIME EXPRESSION LIKE: YESTERDAY LAST NIGHT - A WEEK AGO - LAST WEEK.

EXERCISE I.

FILL THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT PAST TENSE OF THE VERB IN PARENTHESIS.

| I at university yesterday (TO TRY) |
|---|
| He at 9 o'clock yesterday (TO WORK) |
| Dr. Brazil some serum into the man's chest (TO INJECT |
| Helga and you the office two weeks ago (TO CHOSE) |
| Mr. James in Europe last year (TO STAY) |
| In 1785, pirates from countries of North Africa the |
| Atlantic Ocean (TO SAIL) |
| |
| EXERCISE II |
| |

Use each of the following words.

EXAMPLE: THEY STUDIED TOGETHER YESTERDAY WALK THEY WALKED TOGETHER YESTERDAY

LAST WEEK HELGA AND JANETT

A DE NUEVO LEÓN

real Medic

Third Mil

DIRECCIÓN

·康斯 / 4. Yes.

TALK
A WEEK AGO
SHE AND HE
WAIT
LAST NICHT
YOU
YESTERDAY
FOR THE BUS
SHE
LAST DAY
ASSAD
TWO HOURS AGO
STOP
ROBERT
LAST YEAR

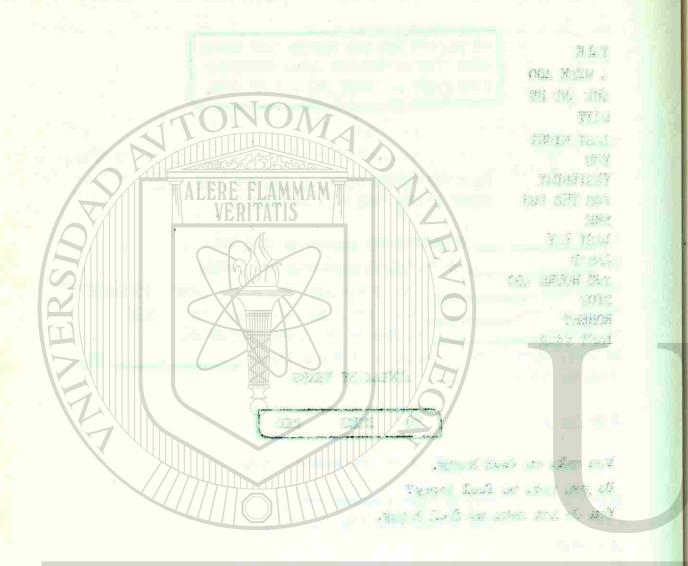
AUXILIARY VERBS

DO DOES DID

You make me feel happy?

You do not make me feel happy?

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The auxiliary "DO" has no meaning. We use "DO" to form QUESTION and - NEGATIVE forms of the simple present tense.

Use "DO" for the NO 3s.

They play football in Argentina.

Do they play football in Argentina?

They don't play football in Argentina.

STRUCTURES:

S (NO 3s) + Vfs + C. (affirmative +.)

Do + S (NO 3s) + Vfs + C? (interrogative ?)

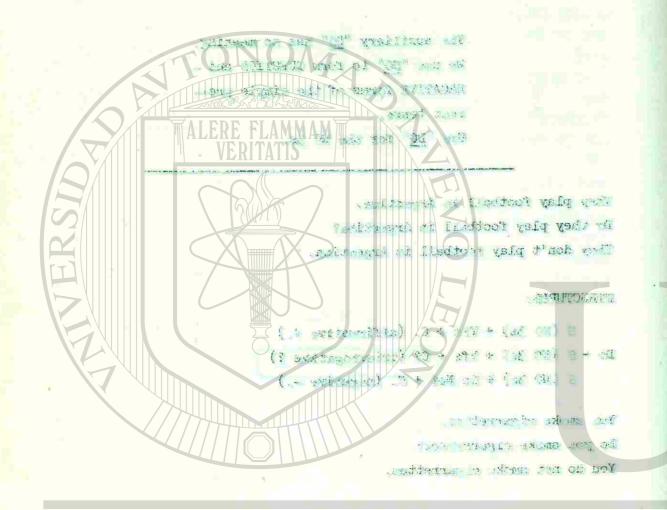
S (NO 3s) + Do Not + C. (negative -.)

You smoke cigarrettes.

Do you smoke cigarrettes?

You do not smoke cigarrettes.

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| EXE | RC | TS | TP. | T |
|---------|------|------|-----|---|
| EJZ LLI | LIU. | TIO. | _ | - |

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES TO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE

| bam and you deliver newspaper. |
|--|
| ? |
| |
| Mr. Kramer and He have much education. |
| ? |
| Attacks during hypothesis |
| You like modern music. |
| ? marin day and an analysis of the same of |
| |
| Some people in Brazil speak Portuguese. |
| ? |
| -/ 100 A - 12 - 1 a 1 makes a 1 |
| You dream in technicolor. |
| ? The second sec |
| |
| |

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Mr. Cavazos changes his mind every day.

Does Mr. Cavazos change his mind every day?

Mr. Cavazos does not change his mind every day.

The auxiliar DOES has no meaning We use DOES to form QUESTIONS — and NEGATIVE forms of the simple present tense. Use DOES for THE—3s.

Juanito speak Spanish.

Does Juanito speak Spanish?

Juanito does not speak Spanish.

STRUCTURES

S (3s) + V + C. (affirmative +.)

Does + S (3s) + Vfs + C? (interrogative?.)

S (3s) + does not + Vfs + C. (negative -.)

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Done in few are charge his aird serry day?

Sir Cravers charge his aird serry day?

The mark to his aird serry day?

Jamile serves Spanian

Jamile serves Spania

Bill applies the rules of grammar.

Does Bill apply the rules of grammar?

Bill does not apply rules of grammar.

ABREVIATIONS

S = Subject.

NO 3s = I, you, they we.

3s = He, she, it.

Do = auxiliar use in (NO 3s).

Does = auxiliar use in (3s).

Vfs = simple form of the verb.

C = complement.

Not = negative, negation.

Don't contractions

Aux = auxiliar.

SIMBOLS

- ? change the sentences into a question.
- -. change the sentences into the negative.
- + change the sentences into the affirmative.

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DE CONTRACTANTA

EXERCISE I

Change these sentences to negative and interrogative.

| A new Mexican museum has many pieces of ? | indian art. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Fred understands the feelings of other now. | | | |
| He runs to school every day. | | | |
| 7. A | May in the second of the | | |
| Somsak plays football. | gatime (o maning) | | |
| He likes soft music. | Grand and the second se | | |
| | | | |

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EXERCISE I

Chrogo though the self the teath of the self the

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DELIGITATION OF THE PARTY OF TH

FREQUENCY LIVERBS

ALWAYS USUALIX Only in questions, affirmative and negative state--GENERALLY USE FREQUENTLY OFTEN OCCASIONALIY Only in questions and ---affirmative statements. NEVER Only in statements, wit- -SELDOM hout the word not. Are ne-USE RARLY gative in meaning. HARDLY EVER

AFTER THE PRESENT OR PAST FORMS OF BE

Only in questions and nega

tive statements.

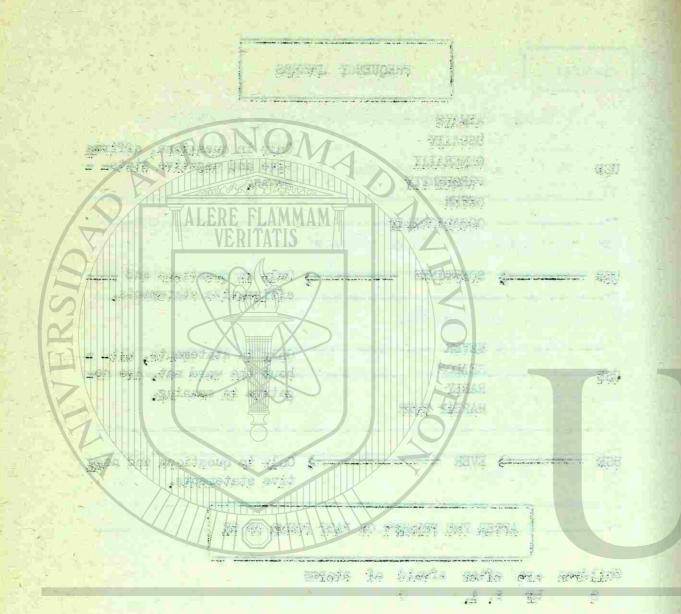
Children are often afraid of storms

S BE F. A. C

> EVER

Mary was never late
They are always on time

I am occasionally happy



The classes were usually interesting
The girls were rarly in meetings

BEFORE OTHER VERBS

The wind frequently blows in march S F. A. V C

The boys seldom carry a lot of books

She generally prefers Mexican songs

You sometimes prepare the classes

They always play the piano

Rosa often eats at 10 o'clock

Are children ever afraid of storms?

Children are often afraid of storms

Was Mary always late?

Mary was never late

Are they occasionally happy?

They are rarly happy

Were the classes usually interesting?

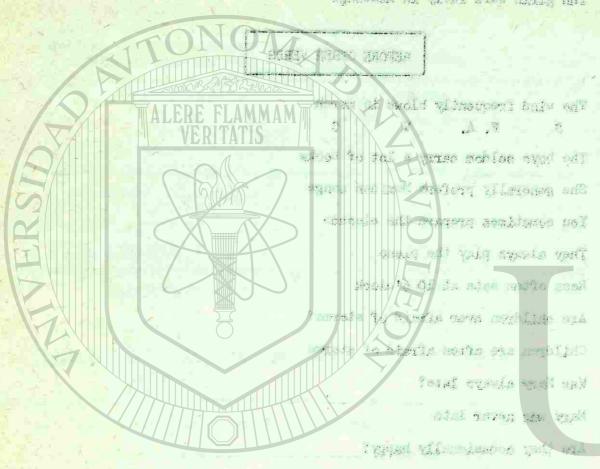
The classes are always interesting

LEUN

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T an ordering by the tr



Were the girls ever in meeting?

The girls were occasionally in meeting

Do the boys generally carry a lot of book?

The boys seldom carry a lot of books

Does she frequently prefer Mexican songs?

She sometimes prefers Mexican songs

Does the teacher ever arrive late?

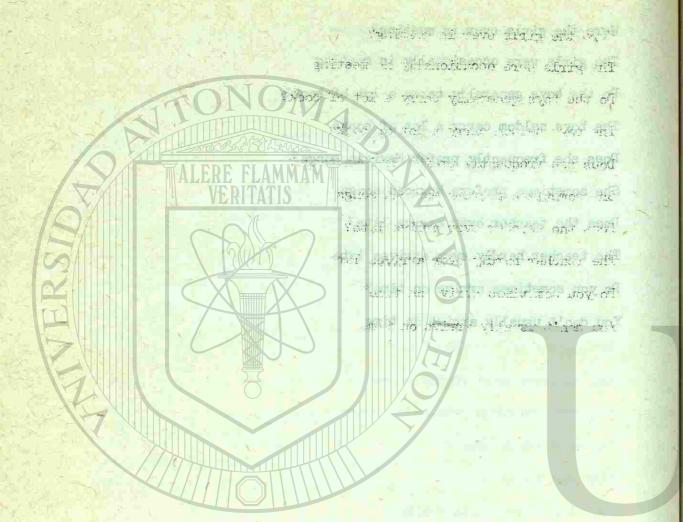
The teacher hardly ever arrives late

Do you sometimes arrive on time?

You don't usually arrive on time

Partitional attacks sensate but provi

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ABREVIATIONS

F. A. = Frequency adverb

STRUCTURS

S + BE + F. A. + C. +

BE + S + F. A. + C?

S + BE + NOT + F. A. + C.
S (NO3s) + F. A. + V + C. +

Do + S (NO3s) + F. A. + V + C?

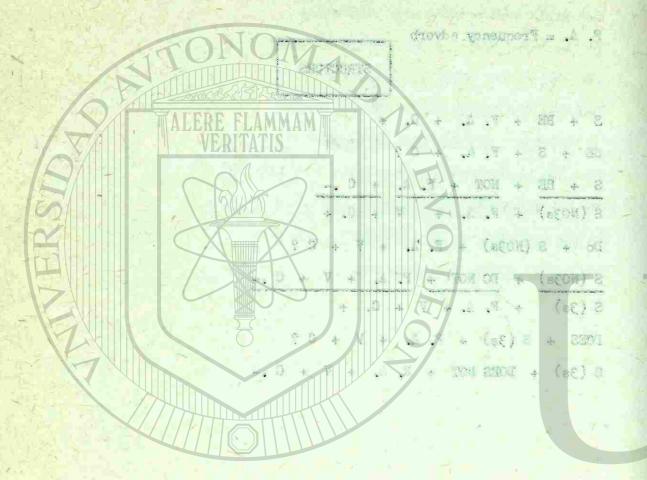
S (NO3s) + DO NOT + F. A. + V + C.
S (3s) + F. A. + V + C. +

DOES + S (3s) + F. A. + V + C?

S (3s) + DOES NOT + F. A. + V + C.-

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO MA DE NUEVO LEÓN
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

mente avass.



VOCABULARY

ALWAYS

USUALIY

GENERALLY

FREQUENTLY

OFTEN

OCCASIONALIX

SOMETIMES

STATEMENTS

NEVER

SELDOM

RARLY

HARD

ONLY

EVER

WAS

WERE BLOWS

CARRY

EAT

AFRAID

STORMS

WIND MARCH

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

EXAMPLE

The boys take the bus downtown (AIWAYS)

The boys always take the bus downtown

The raccon sleeps dwing the day (USUAILY)

The raccon washes his food (ALWAYS)

"Romeo and Juliet" is a sad love story (NEVER)

Trailers are called mobile home (SOMETIMES)

Trailer camps look small towns (FREQUENTLY)

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE

He walks in nice weather (OFTEN)

Sand painting is another form of Indian art (GENERALIX)

R

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIA

SPIONS .

5.1.7.

1.22.

awe.i

Many people feel sorry for the Indians (RARIY)

EXERCISE II

Use each of the following words

EXAMPLE:

NEVER

VOWELS ARE SOMETIMES SILENT VOWELS ARE NEVER SILENT

CHILDREN

SOMETIMES

HAPPY

REARLY

ALWAYS

STAY

OCCASIONALLY

SMILE

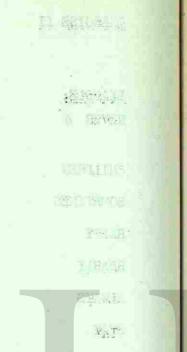
GENERALLY

FEEL

USUALIY

SELDOM

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TIBOLA

VATO

STORE

ST

NIME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O

EXERCISE III

SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING WORDS AND SYMBOLS

EXAMPLE: E

Ermest generally takes classes in the morning

Does he generally take classes in the morning?

Mercedes

afternoon

occasionally

+.

Rose and Hellen

-,

the bus

Albert

at noon

+.

always

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USE OF THE INTERROGATIVE WORDS

INTERROGATIVE WORDS

"WHO" "WHAT" "WHICH" "WHEN" "WHERE" "HOW" "HOW MUCH" -"HOW MANY" "WHY" "THAT"

USE THE INTERROGATIVE WORDS LIKE INTERRO-GATIVE FORMS AND RELATIVE PROHOUNS.

INTERROGATIVE WORDS

WHO?

"WHO" is use only for persons. The amswer may be singular or plural.

Who is happy today? I am happy today.

Who likes to tell stories?

Grandpa and grandma like to tell stories.

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who likes no tell store of

Grandpa and grandpa like to tall stories,

WHAT?

"What" is used for things.

The answer may be singular or plural.

What time is it?

It's one o'clock.

What are quizzes?

They are short tests.

WHICH?

"Which" is used for things and persons. singular or plural, subject or object.

Which boy answered the questions?

The boy of the first row.

Which car does he have?

He has a Porsche.

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· which is a set of the set of th

DIRECCIÓN GENERA

WHEN?

"WHEN" asks for the time.

The answer may be general or specific.

When do you see Tony?

→ I see Tony at noon every day.

When are they taking the quiz?

They're taking the quiz now.

WHERE

"WHERE" asks for a place.

Where are you from?

→I am from México.

Where do you live? →I live in Monterrey.

WHY?

"WHY" asks for a reason either the purpose the cause of an action.

Why does Ernest go to the cinema?

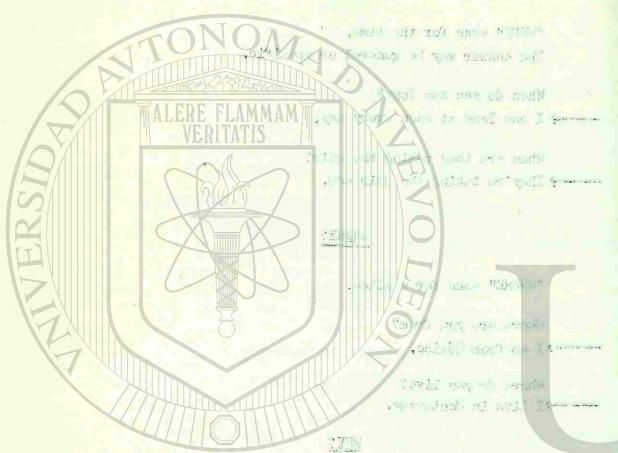
He goes to the cinema for see Pinocho.

Why do you smoke Baronet?

Because, I like it.

(R)

2/0/2011



UNIVERSIDADAUTÓNO

Provide Non-17 & 7th

DIRECCION GENERAL DE B

HOW?

How do you feel now?

T feel good.

How does Mr. Alanís drive?

He drives fast, but carefully.

HOW MUCH?

"HOW MUCH" is used with uncountable (singular nouns)

How much milk do you drink?

I drink a little.

How much bread do you eat?

I eat a lot of.

HOW MANY?

"HOW MANY" is used with plural contable nouns.

How many cigarrettes do you smoke a day?

→ I smoke 20 cigarrettes.

How many books do you read?

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns are WHO - WHICH - WHAT - THAT

WHO

"WHO" is used for persons.

Mr. Kromer is the teacher who wants to know everyone.

Emma Godoy, who is a mexican writer, lives in México.

WHICH

"WHICH" is used only of things.

The current, wich is very rapid, makes the river dangerous.

The animal, wich is here, is a raccon.

WHAT

"WHAT" is used When the antecedent is not expressed.

Tell me what want to know.

That's what I asked for.

HWO LEON

"THAT" is invariable and is used for persons or things.

Shakespeare is the poet that England always remembers.

The game that they play is football.

RELATIVE CLAUSES INTRODUCED BY OTHER WORDS.

"WHEN" "WHERE" "WHY" "HOW MANY" "HOW MUCH" !"HOW"

WHEN

I remember the day WHEN he talked to me.
Albert asks to the teacher WHEN is your test.

WHERE

Ask to the chofer WHERE is Morelos Ave. She wants to know WHERE Mr. Kramer is.

WHY

I know the reason WHY he was so angry. Hellen wants to know WHY I'm tired.

HOW MUCH

He wants to know HOW MUCH he wants to pay.

HOW MANY

Mr. Venegas asks HOW MANY books are here.

HOW

Ask him HOW old he is.

Show me HOW to do the exercise.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓN

. We shall see a state a brought a sit took with his second we is

DIRECCIÓN GENERA

THAM WOH

UNIVERSITIES AND SHORE AND SHORE AND SHORE AND SHORE AND SHORE SHORE AND SHO

WOH :

and him NOW old he is-

VOCABULARY

WHO

TAHW

WHERE

WHEN

HOW

HOW MUCH

HOW MANY

WHY

WHICH

HAPPY

TO TELL

STORIES

QUIZZES

SHORT TESTS

FIRST

FROM

TO SMOKE

FELL

GOOD

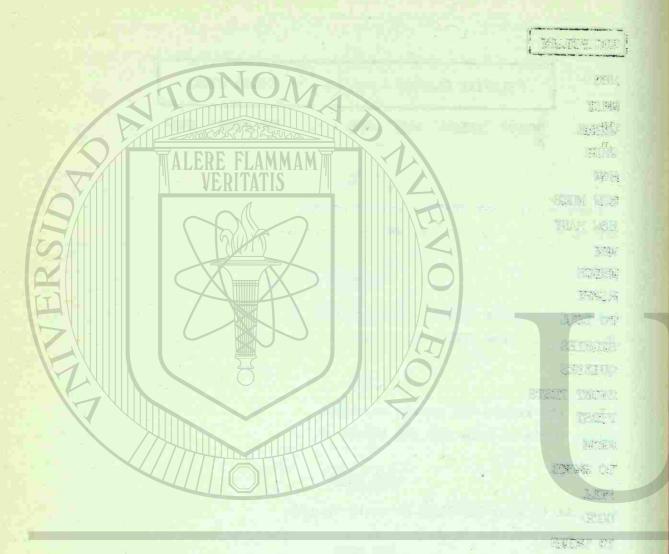
TO PRIVE

FAST

CAREFULLY E TO DRINK

MILK

DE BIBLIOTECAS



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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

BREAD

TO EAT

CIGARRETTES

BOOKS

TO READ

TO KNOW

WRITER

TO LIVE

CURRENT

RIVER

DANGEROUS

RACCOON

THAT

TO ASK

REMEMBER

POET

GAME

TO TALK

TO ASK

TO WANT

REASON

WAS

SO ANGRY TIRED E NUEVOLEON

TO PAY

WON 'T



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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

EXERCISE I

READ THIS SELECTION IN ENGLISH

DIRECTIONS FOR GOING FROM MONTERREY CITY TO PREPARATORY 20.

It's easy to go from Monterrey city, the industrial city to Prepa 20 by bus. Monterrey is the largest city of northern México. If you live in downtown, first, take a bus and go to the bus station that isjust in Colon Ave. When your are over there, take a Alamo or General Terán bus. Ask to the chauffeur where is Villa de Santiago. When you get to Villa de Santiago get off at main square where there is a bus stop. Then go through the Ocampo square. And then turn to the left and walk one block. Prepa 20 is in middle of the block It's addressis 107 Zaragoza, Villa de Santiago, Nuevo León. The name of the Prepa is on the door. If you follow these directions, you won't have any trouble.

WHEN YOU FINISH

MAKE QUESTIONS USING THE INTERROGATIVE WORDS

UNDERLINE THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS OR CLAUSES BY OTHER WORDS.

DE BIBLIOTECAS

feet and the second

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

READ

SONG

SING

Sing, Sing, a Song
Sing out loud
Sing out strong
Sing of good things not bad
Sing of happy not sad.

Sing, sing a song
Make it simple to last
Your whole life long
Don't worry that it's not
Good enough for anyone
Else to hear
Just, sing a song.
(La, la, la, la, la, la, la,
La, la, la, la, la, la, la,
La, la, la, la, la,

Sing, sing a song
Let the word sing along
Sing of love there could be
Sing for you and for me.

Sing, sing a song
Make it simple to last
Your whole life long
Don't worry that it's not
Good enough for anyone
Else to hear.
Just sing, sing a song
Just sing, sing a song
Just sing, sing a song.

(When you finish everyone sings)

17 17 17

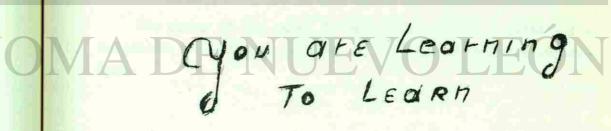
Sing, Hogy of Toral hand, ken ap,hi porta ha sak ayatti vary ng yakt first of terms on

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Sing of level they could be



English

A CONTRACTOR

dress of the grant of the same.

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MODEL PARAGRAPH

CLASSICAL GAMES.

CLASSICAL GAMES. PUBLIC GAMES. The public games of Greece and Rome (LUDI) consisted in athletic contests and spectacles of - various kinds, generally connected with and forming part of areligious observance.

Probably no institution exercised a greater influence inmoulding the national character, and producing that unique type of physical and intellectual beauty which we see reflectedin Greek art and literature, than the public contests of - - -Greece.

The Olympian games were the earliest, and the last they - remained the most celebrated of the national festivals.

Olimpia was a naturally enclosed spot in the rich plain - of Elis.

The order of the games is for the most part a matter of - conjeture. We will now describe in this order the most important.

UNIWERSIDADAYTÓNO

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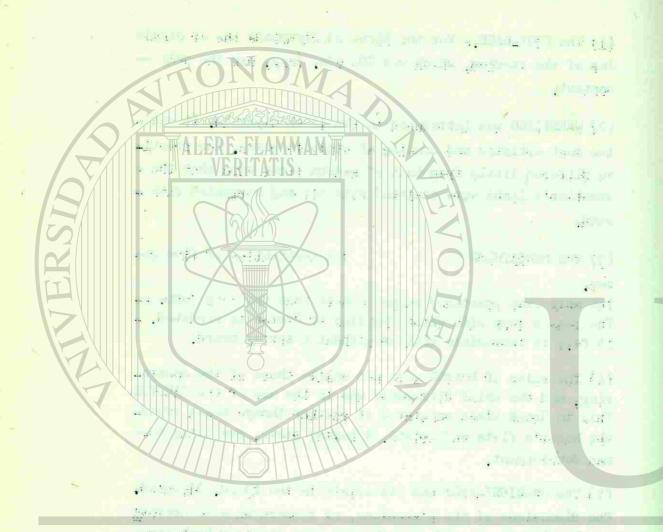
- (1) The FOOT-RACE. For the first 13 Olympiads the or single lap of the stadium, which was 200 yds. Long, was the only --contest.
- (2) WRESTLING was introduced in the 18 th Olympiad. It was the most artistic and cunning of athletic games. The practice differed little from that of modern times save that the wrestler's limbs were anointed with oil and sprinkled with sand.
- (3) THE PENTATHLON () a combination of five games.

The only leap practiced seems to have been the long jump. —
The record jump with which Phayllus of Croton is credited, —
55 ft., is incredible with or without a spring board.

- (4) The rules of BOXING were not unlike those of the modernring, and the chief difference was in the use of the CAESTUS. This in Greek times consisted of reather thongs bound roundthe boxer's fists and wrists. A boxing glove, was later Ro-man development.
- (5) The CHARIONT-RACE had its origin in the 23 rd. Olympiad. The dimensions of the hippodrome, or racecourse were approximately 1600 ft. by 400. The chariot race required both nerve and skill, and the charioteer played a more important partin the race than even the modern jockey. Chariot-races withmules, with mares, with two horses in place of four, were successively introduced, but none of these present any special interest.

Races of horseback date from the 33 rd. Olimpiad.

Lastly, there were athletic contests of the same description for boys, and a competition of heralds and trumpeters, introduced in the 93 rd Olympiad.



The prizes were at first, as in the Homeric times, of some in trinsic value, but after the 6th Olympiad the only prize foreach contest was a garland of wild olive, which was cut witha golden sickle from the sacred tree brought by Hercules.

Poets like Pindar, Simonides and Euripides sung his praises,and sculptors like Pheidias was engaged by the state to carve his statue.

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO

A PARTY IN A SALES DAVIS

I TRANSLATE THIS READING TO SPANISH.



the property of the field in which water of

Timele with the city of the Mit series and with the light

a polden: siekie prem in segre in mann by Hroulen

TO SHOULD THE TO SHOULD BE SEEN TO BE SO THE STATE OF THE

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II CHOOSE THE RIGHT MEANING

EURIPIDES

a) doctor

b) poet

c) teacher

GREECE

a) forest c) country

b) large area of glass-land

OLYMPIAD

a)period of four years c) tree

b) state

WERE

a) sentences

b) book

c) adjective

d) to be form

III WRITE WHY YOU WOULD RATHER PLAY ON THE OLYMPIAD THEN OR NOW

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

WRITE THE OLYMPIAD WHERE THE GAMES TOOK PLACE, AND GIVE THE NAME OF THE GAME.

IV. VOCABULARY
(USE YOUR DICTIONARY)

GAMES

CONTEST

SPECTACLES

CDEAMED

KINDS

MOULDING

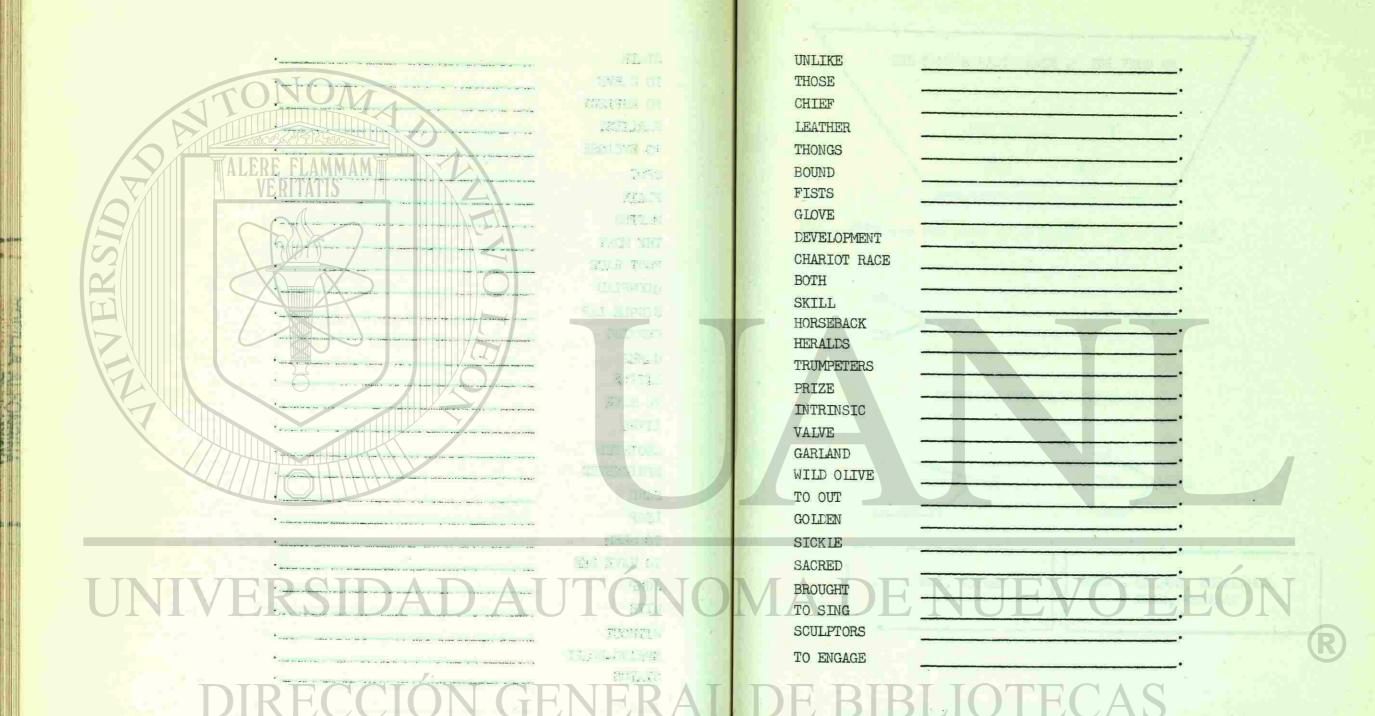
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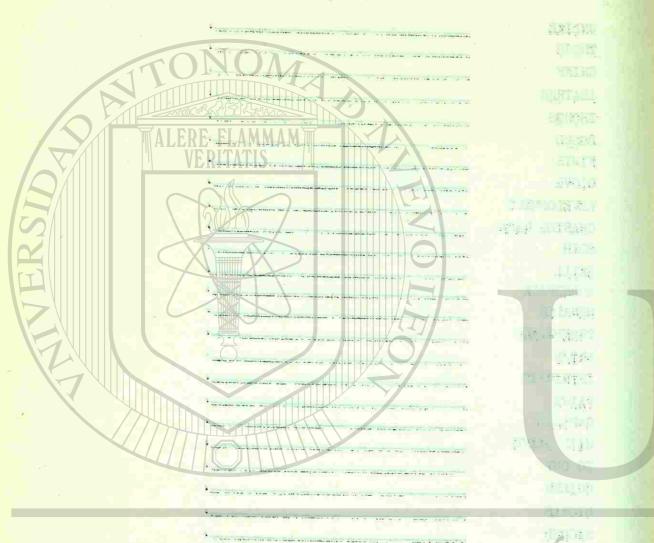
BEAUTY

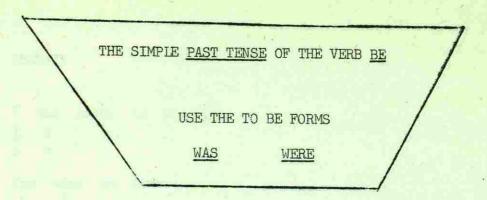
| TO REFLECT |
|-------------|
| EARLIEST |
| TO ENCLOSE |
| SPOT , |
| PLAIN |
| MATTER |
| THE MOST |
| FOOT RACE |
| OLYMPIAD |
| SINGLE IAP |
| CUNNING |
| GAMES |
| LITTLE |
| TO SAVE |
| LIMBS |
| ANOINTED |
| SPRINKETED |
| SAND |
| LEAP |
| TO SEEM |
| TO HAVE BEE |
| JUMP NICON |
| LITORY |

STATE TO CARVE

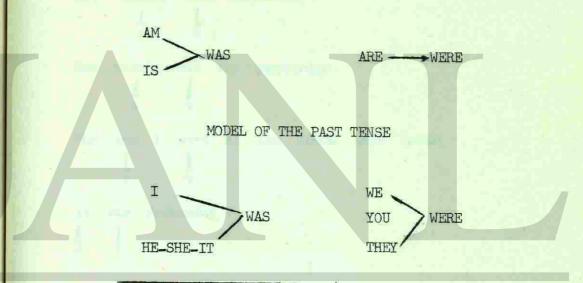
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONO MITH DE NUEVO EON SPRING-BOARD







WAS - WERE are the past tense forms of AM - IS - ARE.



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WAS = ERA, ESTABA

WERE = ERAMOS, ESTABAMOS ERAN, ESTABAN

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LACING ST

OBSERVE

I was happy to see you

You were on time

The tickets were expensive

1 I

The picnic was fun yesterday

1 1

She and I were at the opera last month

It was Wednesday

j š

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO

DIRECCIÓN GENERAI

INTERROGATIVE

Was I happy to see you?

Were you on time?

Was the picnic fun yesterday?

Where we at the opera last month?

Was it Wednesday?

The interrogative of these verbs (was - were) is made by inversion. By putting the verb before its subject.

NEGATIVE

I was not happy to see you

t L v neg

You were not on time

v neg

The tickets were not expresive

v neg

The picnic was not fun yesterday

v neg

We were not at the opera last night

v neg

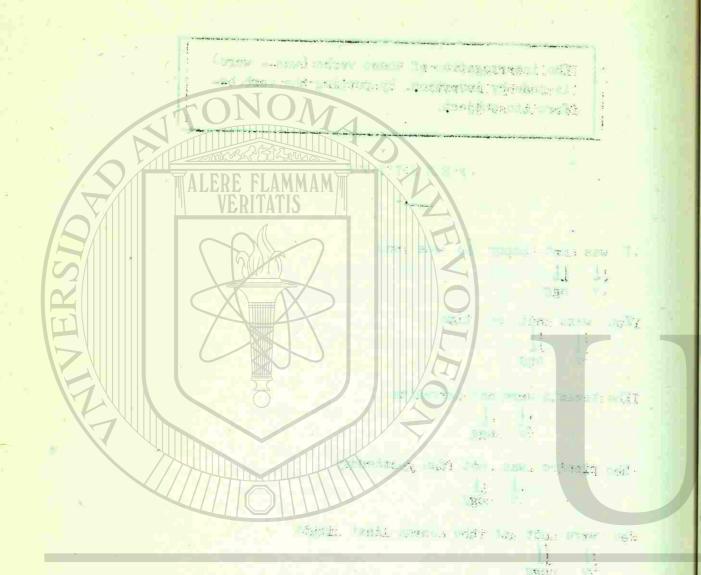
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA not Wednesday JEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

VegA to the equi

typica per ul meh

regress that sweet out to be those



THE NEGATIVE OF THESE VERBS IS FORMED BY PLACING NOT INMEDIATELY AFTER THEM.

VOCABULARY

HAPPY

TO SEE

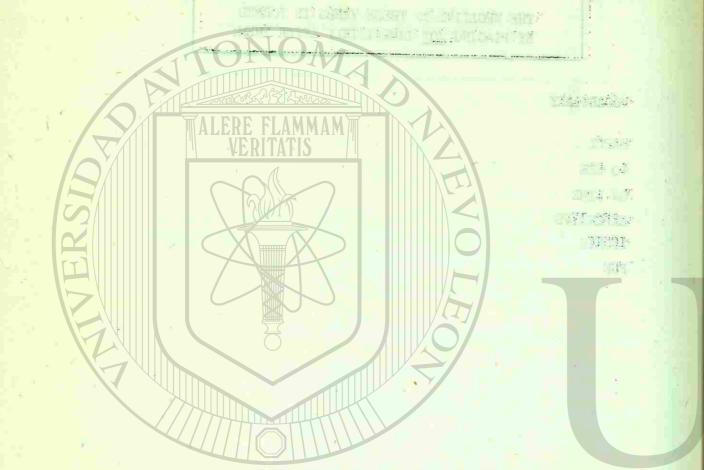
ON TIME

EXPENSIVE

PICNIC

FUN

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EXERCISE I

| Write | WAS | or | WERE |
|-------|-----|----|------|
|-------|-----|----|------|

| 1 | | The players | |
|----------|---|----------------|--|
| He | | We | |
| She | | You | |
| They | 1 | Susan | |
| He and I | | Assad and Rose | |

EXERCISE II

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB

| They | Was | at school |
|-------------|------|------------|
| | were | |
| | was | |
| The dancers | | from Spain |
| | were | |
| | was | |

Ernest

unhappy about the election results

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Fumiaki

present when you spoke

was

We

good elements

were

EXERCISE III

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES TO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

Somsak and she were in love

?

-•

They were tired and hungry

?

He was at school yesterday

?

Seton was famous as a writer of animals

?

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examination of the

DIRECCIÓN GENERAI

?

The moon was so romantic last night

E BIBLIOTECAS

SENTENCES WITH "THERE + BE"

IS - ARE

WAS - WERE

THERE IS, THERE ARE THERE WAS, THERE WERE

FORMAS IMPERSONALES
DEL VERBO HABER

PRESENT

PAST

SINGULAR PLURAL THERE IS
THERE ARE

SINGULAR PLURAL THERE WAS

IF THE FIRST NOUN PHRASE IS SINGULAR

USE

(PRESENTE) THERE IS = HAY

OR

(PAST) THERE WAS = HABIA

EXAMPLES

THERE IS A MAN JUST FOR YOU

NOUN PHRASE (SINGULAR)

Hay un hombre justamente para ti.

THERE WAS A GREEK LEGEND

NOUN PHRASE (SINGULAR)

Había una leyenda griega.

OTECH UNIVERSITATION

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Tight year of hearty of age or and

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

(D)

IF THE FIRST NOUN PHRASE IS PLURAL

USE

(PRESENT) THERE ARE = HAY

OR

(PAST) THERE WERE = HABIA

EXAMPLES

THERE ARE MANY STORIES ABOUT GREEK GODS

NOUN PHRASE (PLURAL)

Hay muchas historietas acerca de dioses griegos.

THERE WERE JEWELS ON THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN

NOUN PHRASE (PLURAL)

Había joyas en el fondo del océano.

Maring the Color of the Fill

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

. And the Bear Developed

OBSERVE:

AFFIRMATIVE

There is a party at the Center.

THERE+BE

C

THERE WERE MANY STUDENTS AT THE CENTER.

THERE ARE MANY INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE WERE TWO INTERESTING DISPLAYS OF ANCIENT KNIVES.

THERE WAS AN ECLIPSE OF THE MOON YESTERDAY.

RULES

THESE SENTENCES INDICATE THE EXISTENCE OF SOMETHING

THE WORD: THERE IS IN THE USUAL POSITION OF THE SUBJECT

THE VERB (IS, ARE, WAS, WERE) AGREES IN NUMBER WITH THE REAL SUBJECT, WHICH FOLLOWS.

?

INTERROGATIVE

Is there a party at the Center?

BE+THERE

UEVO LE

Were there many students at the Center?

Are there many Indians in the United States?

Were there two interesting displays of ancient knives?

Was there an eclipse of the moon yesterday?

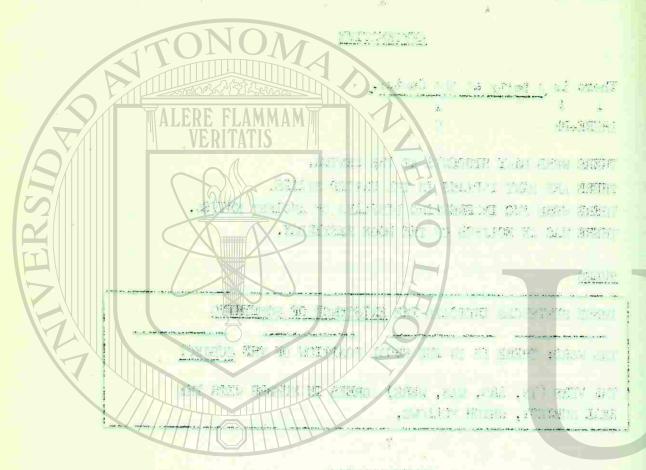
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TOTECH UNIVERSITATION

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DIRECCIÓNI GENIERA

1 17 12 20



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stated with the members give equit ones.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

DIRECTOR OF THE CONTRACT OF TH

The INTERROGATIVE of these verbs IS - ARE WAS - WERE is made by INVERSION. By- - putting the VERBS before THERE.

NEGATIVE

There is not A PARTY AT THE CENTER.

There + (be+neg) + C

There were not many students at the center.

There are not many indians in the United States.

There were not four interesting displays of ancient knives.

There was not an eclipse of the moon yesterday.

The NEGATIVE of these verbs is formed - by placing NOT inmediately after There.

VOCABULARY

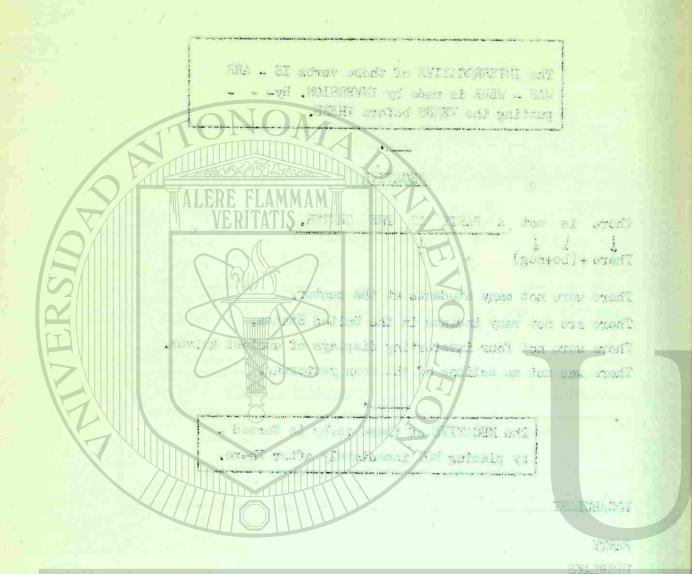
PARTY

DISPLAYS

ANCIENT

KNIVES EN LEON LEON

DE BIBLIOTECAS



EXERCISE I

SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING WORDS.
MAKE ANY NECESSARY CHANGES.

There is a map on the wall.

Example: MANY PICTURES.

There are many pictures on the wall.

A CURTAIN

TWO WINDOWS

A DOOR

DIPLOMAS

YESTERDAY

A TELEPHONE

EVERY DAY

TELEVISION

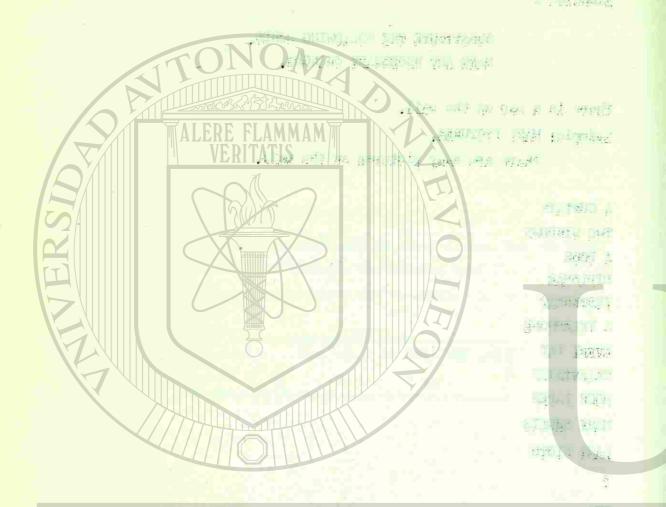
MUCH PAPER

MANY SHEETS

LAST NIGTH

?

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EXERCISE II

WRITE THERE IS THERE ARE - THERE WAS - THERE WERE

| many | stu | dents | is | our | class |
|----------|------|-------|-----|-----|----------------|
| a mo | ther | bird | in | the | nest yesterday |
| a ch | erry | tree | in | my | garden |
| two | choi | ces o | pen | to | you last week |

EXERCISE III

WRITE THE FORMS OF BE (OBSERVE THE TIME EXPRESSIONS)

| Í | in class yesterday |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| There | a table on the floor |
| Nelson | a sailor last year |
| There | four windows on the room |
| Who | you? |
| She | rich |
| There | a lot of people last night |
| I | in a hurry |
| The twins | so much alike |
| What time | 1+2 |

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO MANT time NUE it? UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO MANT time NUE it? UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO MANT The twins so much alike it? UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO MANT TIME NUE it? UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO MANT TIME NUE IT. UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓN TIME NUE IT. UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓN

ALERE FLAMMAN I STATE OF STATE

| | . THE MINE THE | |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| There | The state of the s | a lot of work two hours ago |
| They _ | The Actor to 11 | good people |
| Who | Jesseni i | speaking? |
| There _ | (TRUM + EIG) | apple trees in my garden |
| Good jobs _ | Ture + Engl | hard to find |
| The Artic _ | Chara + and | a silent place |
| | V | whales fish? |
| Five grups_ | Altro Little | too many |
| | | number one in the town |
| I | | glad that theynot |
| planning to | return. | |
| There _ | | no doubt that the man in guilty |
| | The same of the sa | |

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THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE

BE WITH THE - ING FORM OF THE VERB.

WAS WERE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

(THINK + ING) (WRITE + ING)

THINKING WRITING

(WALK + ING)

WALKING

ANDO - ENDO - IENDO

I was thinking of college $\begin{array}{c}
\downarrow \\
s + BE + (v - ing) + c
\end{array}$

THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE IS FORMED BY WAS - WERE + V - ING.

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THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE IS USE TO EXPRESS AN ACTION THAT WAS GOING ON DURING A CERTAIN TIME-THE PAST.

UNIVERSEDADAGEGI

AFFIRMATIVE

We were eating when the telephone rang s + BE + (v-ing) + c

Robert was playing all this morning

The westons were waiting for an answer

The orchestra was giving six concerts last winter

IMPORTANT

In the progressive tense the verb TO BE is used, as an auxiliary

INTERROGATIVE

Were we eating then the telephone rang?

BE + S + (V-ing) + C?

Was Robert playing all this morning?

Were the westons waiting for an answer?

Was the orchestra giving six concerts last winter?

R

THE INTERROGATIVE OF THE PAST PROGRESSIVE TENSE IS MADE BY-INVERSION.

BY PUTTING THE AUXILIARY VERB (WAS - WERE) BEFORE THE SUB-JECT.

NEGATIVE

We were not eating when the telephone rang
(BE + NEG) + (V-ING) + C.

Robert was not playing all the morning.

The westons were not waiting for an answer.

The orchestra was not giving six concerts last winter.

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA D

Parlimon of the straig medal as

THE <u>NEGATIVE</u> OF THE <u>PAST PROGRESSIVE</u>
TENSE IS FORMED BY PLACING "NOT" INMEDIATELY

AFTER THE AUXILIARY VERBS (WAS, WERE)

ALERE FLAMMAN VERITATIS

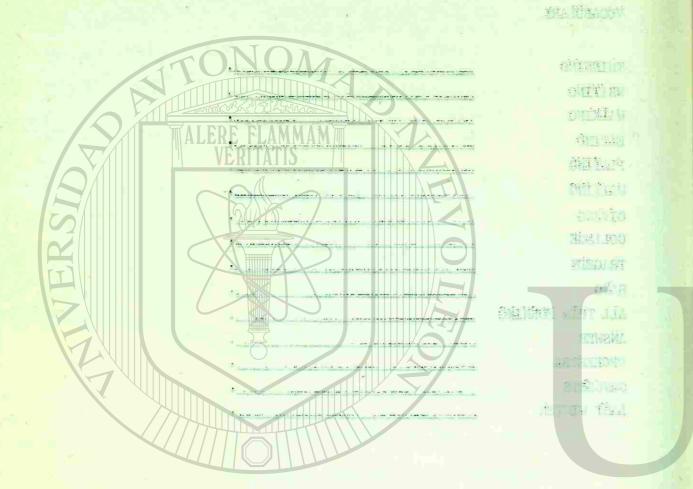
ALERE FLAMMAN VERITAT

| 77 | 2 | AD | TTT | Λ | RY |
|----|----|-----|------|------|----|
| v | n. | 111 | 1111 | 17.3 | D |

| 2 | THINKING | |
|---|------------------|----|
| | WRITING | |
| | VALKING | |
| | EATING | |
| | PLAYING | |
| | WAITING | |
| | GIVING | |
| | COLLEGE | _, |
| | TRAGEDY | |
| | RANG | _• |
| | ALL THIS MORNING | |
| | ANSWER | |
| | ORCHESTRA | |
| | CONCERTS | |
| | LAST WINTER | |
| | | |

R

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



EXERCISE I

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE PAST PROGRESSIVE FORM OF THE VERBS GIVEN IN PARENTHESIS

| I | a holiday yesterday (TAKE) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| My sister | shorthand (STUDY) |
| We | for you a Madrid airport (WAIT) |
| Bill | a folksong (SING) |
| While the man | at the picture, the thief |
| stole his watch (LOO) | к) |
| They | of living here (THINK) |
| I felt as if I | (DIE) |
| Rosa and Helga | a new television show (WATCH) |
| Anthony | our country last year (VISIT) |
| The lions | their food, especially the bo- |
| nes (DEFEND) | 1,6 -: 15 |
| Elisa | to school yesterday (RUN) |

UNIVERSIDAD AUTONO MEGATIVE, AND TRANSLATE.

ALERE FLAMMAM
VERITATIS

ALERE FLAMMAM
VERITAT

UNIVERSITATION AND RESTRICTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

IRREGULAR PAST TENSE

THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

MODEL OF THE IRREGULAR PAST TENSE

I spoke We spoke
He spoke You spoke
She spoke They spoke
It spoke

USE THE SAME FORM WITH ALL SUBJECTS.

OBSERVE

MARK TWAIN WROTE MANY HUMOROUS STORIES

ALASKA BECAME A STATE IN 1959

ROBINSON CRUSOE BUILT A HUT WITH A FEW TOOLS

AN ENGLISH SHIP CAME TO THE ISLAND

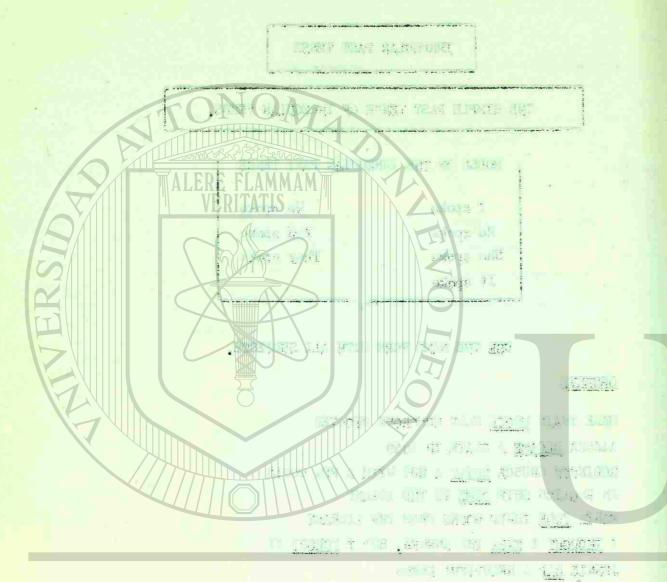
MARIA TOOK THREE BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY

I THOUGHT I KNEW THE ANSWER, BUT I FORGOT IT

JENNIE HAD A BEAUTIFUL DRESS

WHEN THEY SAW THE COLOR OF HER HAIR, THEY THOUGHT

IT WAS BLEACHED



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOI

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

IMPORTANT

THE PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERB FORMS CHANGE RADICALLY YOU NEED TO MEMORIZE THEM.

| | | TEDRICALE FULL AND A |
|----|--|----------------------|
| | PRESENT | PAST Land Sale Land |
| | All the second s | |
| | BREAK | BROKE |
| | BEGIN | BEGAN |
| | BUILD | BUILT |
| | SPEND | SPENT |
| | BRING | BROUGHT |
| | TEACH | TAUCHT |
| | FIND | FOUND |
| | READ | READ |
| | FEEL | FELT |
| | LEAVE | LEFT |
| | SLEEP | |
| | FORGET | SIEPT |
| | HEAR | FORGOT |
| | MAKE | HEARD |
| | | MADE |
| | SAY | SAID |
| | SELL | SOLD |
| | SIT | SAT |
| | THINK | THOUGHT |
| | TELL | TOLD |
| | FLY | FLEW |
| | GO | WENT |
| | GIVE | GAVE |
| | WEAR | WORE |
| | CHOOSE | CHOSE |
| | SPEAK | SPOKE |
| | STEAL | STOLE |
| -/ | BLOW | BLEW |
| Ζ | DRAW | DREW |
| | KNOW | KNEW |
| | DRIVE | DROVE |
| | WRITE | WROTE |
| | EAT | ATE |
| T | SEE DIDITION | SAW |
| -1 | TAKE | TOOK |
| ۳ | DRINK | DRANK |
| | SING | SANG |
| | SWIM | SWAM |
| | BECOME | BECAME |
| | COME | CAME |
| | RUN | RAN |
| | CUT | CUT |
| | COST | COST |
| | | 007505N |

THE PROTESTANCE DESIGNATION OF THE POINT OF THE LEFT LEFT. HERD TO HEMORISH BHEN. THRIN TEN. O. TEUR 1400 10.58 17.4 14 . 1000 A MIT SET. arte.

DID

AS AN AUXILIARY VERB

Use DID to form the INTERROGATIVE and NEGATIVE of all IRREGULAR and REGULAR VERBS in PAST TENSE.

OBSERVE

knew your voice,

Did she know your voice?, 1 dux + s + V.s.f. +

did not know your voice s + (aux.+ neg)+ V.s.f. + c

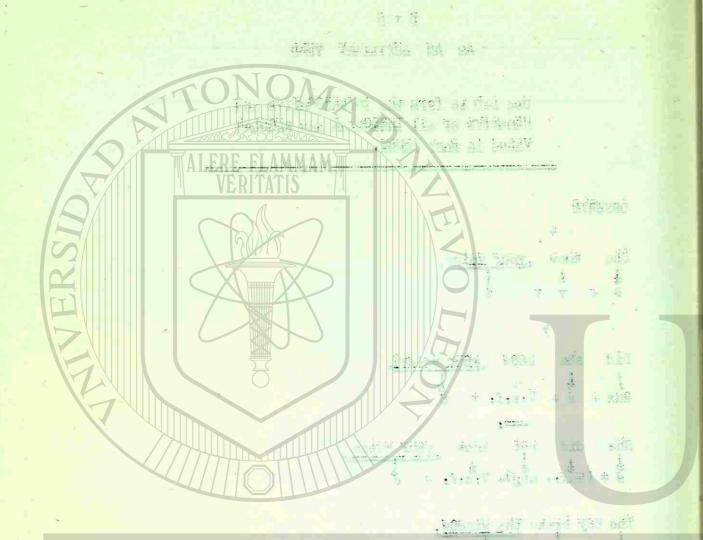
The boy broke the window

Did the boy break the window?

aux + s + V.s.f. + c?

The boy did not break the window s + (aux+ neg)+V.s.f.+ c

12475



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNO

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL

| and the same of th | Julia | and N | Vapoleó | n sang | a | song |
|--|-------|-------|---------|--------|---|------|
| 7 7 7 | | 9 6 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 |

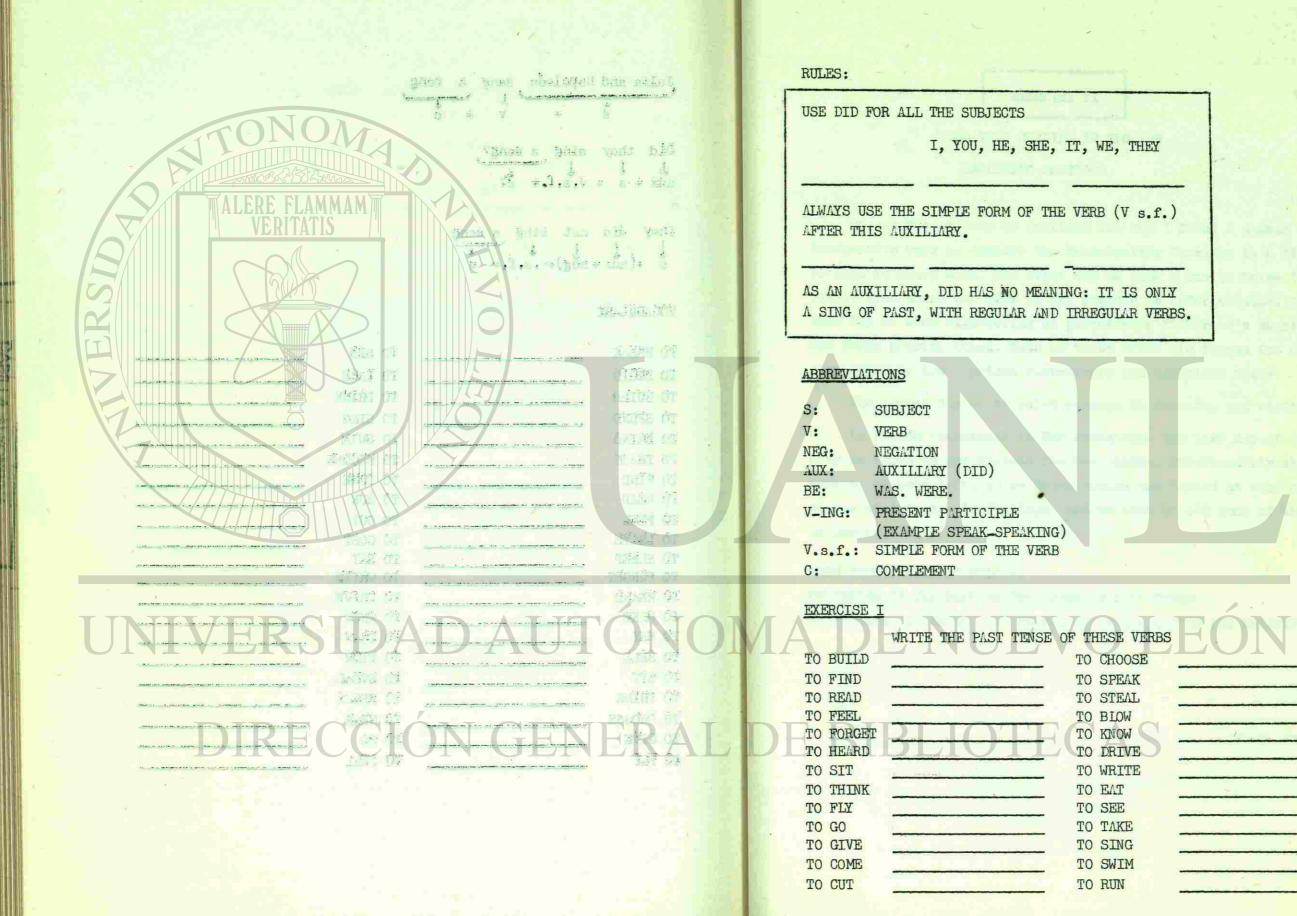
Did they sing a song?

aux + s + v.s.f.+ c?

They did not sing a song s +(aux+neg)+v.s.f.+ c

VOCABULARY

| | TO | BREAK | TO | SEE |
|---|----|--------|----|--------|
| | TO | BEGIN | TO | TAKE |
| | TO | BUILD | TO | DRINK |
| | TO | SPEND | TO | SING |
| | TO | BRING | TO | SWIM |
| | TO | TEACH | TO | BECOME |
| | TO | FIND | TO | COME |
| | TO | READ | TO | RUN |
| | TO | FEEL | TO | CUT |
| | TO | LEAVE | TO | COST |
| | TO | SLEEP | TO | EAT |
| | TO | FORGET | TO | WRITE |
| | TO | HEARD | TO | DRIVE |
| | TO | MAKE | TO | KNOW |
| 1 | TO | SAY | TO | DRAW |
| _ | TO | SELL | TO | BLOW |
| | TO | SIT | TO | STEAL |
| | TO | THINK | TO | SPEAK |
| | TO | CHOOSE | TO | WEAR |
| | TO | GIVE | TO | GO |
| 1 | TO | FLY | TO | TELL |



NIVERSTAAD AUTONC DERECCIÓN GENERAI

EXERCISE II

READ THIS READING IN ENGLISH

EXPLORING SANTIAGO.

On our recent trip to Santiago Ann and I found a number ofinexpensive ways to explore the municipality Santiago is a hilly located in Nuevo León. The first day we took a bus to horse tail falls. From there the view of the passage is unforgettable. That same day we went sightseeing at picturesque fisherman's wharf and Presa Rodrigo Gómez. Both of these areas are famous for — some of their low — priced restaurants and delicious meals.

The second day we bicycled through El Cercado, and visited.

La Posada Vacacional in San Francisco. The last day of ourstay we tried to get tickets for the cinema. Unfortunately there were no tickets left, so we drove around and looked at some of places of interest in Santiago, and we want to see some of themon our next trip.

WHEN YOUR FINISH TRANSLATE.

UNDERLING IN THE READING THE VERBS IN PAST TENSE.

WRITE EACH SENTENCES, AND CHANGE TO INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE.

(R)

E BIBLIOTECAS

Aller Strates Principle with pays.

*20s. See Allerton Millerto Distriction

II JEIDAUE

ANAD THIS MUDING IN ENGLISH

EXPLOBING SANTE S

On our recent trip to intring Ann and I found a number of inexpensive ways to one it is notify found and in a number of located in a new Leit, the library details from there the view of the person is interpreted in their factors, it pictures a view of the sene day we went sintercains of the person of the sene day we went sintercains of the these of the locate of the and their inverted tresumerons and delifered the senement of delifered the senement of delifered the senements of delifered the senements of delifered the senements of delifered the senements.

The second the w bisyclid through El Corecto, and visited

is Posede Veccional it him inverses. The less day of our stay we tried to get tick to for the circum fortextuncially the rever no tickets lest, so we know around at looked to get of places of interest in Santiago, and we weak to see the at income on an early trip.

THE YOUR PLATS TRANSPORT

UNDERGING IN THE READING THE VERRE IN PAST THE SEC

HELTE EVAN STEPTENCHS AND CHANGE TO THIS WOLLT WE AND NEGATITE.

DIRECCIÓN GENERA

PERSONAL OBJECT PRONOUNS

ME - YOU - HIM - IT - YOU - US - THEM

| PERSONAL SUBJECT PRONOUNS | PERSONAL OBJECT PRONOUNS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| I = YO | ME = ME, A MI | | | | | |
| YOU = TU | YOU = TE, LO, A TI, A UD. | | | | | |
| HE = EL | HIM = LO, A EL, LE | | | | | |
| SHE = ELLA | HER = LA, A ELLA, LE | | | | | |
| IT = NEUTRO | IT = LO, LA | | | | | |
| WE = NOSOTROS, AS | US = NOS, NOSOTROS, AS | | | | | |
| YOU = USTEDES | YOU = LES, A USTEDES | | | | | |
| THEY = ELLOS, AS | THEM = LOS, LAS, LES, A ELLOS, AS | | | | | |

A PRONOUN IS A SUBSTITUTE WORD, USED IN PLACE OF A NOUN.

OBSERVE

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were talking about their neighors.

THEY were talking about their neighors.

The temperature is below zero.

IT is below zero.

John is the captain of the team.

HE is captain of the team.

I like clean - shoven men.

Mother is not feeling well now.

SHE is not feeling well now.

You are studying Modern Languages.

PHINDON'S TOUTHOUTH PROGRAMS

THE SULVEY WITH MILE - UNI - THE

TARDESM'S LAMINAL (MUONOSIOT TOSTEUCT) GY = I TWANT STATE OF ALL SETTING A CELAL TY A (LEAT) OF = TREET IN SERVE AM = WA EN AG SERE PERMA THE PRINT ! ALL STREET 中国的 10 = 15 TEC-ELLOS TAR WE = MOST GOS, AS THE WAS NOSOTROS AS PORT - TARK A USTEDIES VIOU = USTEDES de . SOLIE = YERE DEM = INE., ILAB, LES, A ELLOY A

> A PRISCUN IN A SUBSTITUTE WORD, UNDER THE PLACE OF A MUCH.

AVEC SECO

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were balking about their a ignore.

UNIVERSITE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

John is the correctn of the ten.

TRECTORES with the minimum of Set

Hatber in the releasing will red tall

West II w walliest you at Miles

You are straighted that motors were under

My uncle and I love animals.

WE love animals.

Smoking and sports do not mix.

THEY do not mix.

A PERSONAL PRONOUN IS A SUBSTITUTE WORD, USED IN PLACE OF NOUN IN THE SUBJECT.

We like soft music and candlolight.

We like THEM.

Margot knows the museum.

Margot knows IT.

I see Jane every day.

v noun

I see HER every day.

He is singing for ME.

She is waiting, for her boy friend.

PREP C NOUN

She is waiting for HIM.

Children sang a song for Mr. and Mrs. Venegas.

PREP

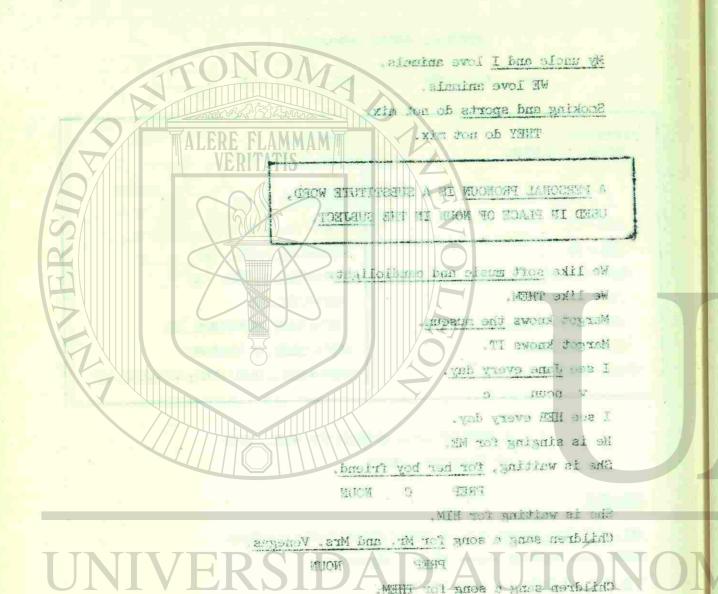
NOUN

Children sang a song for THEM.

Doris and he are trying to save money.

v noun

Doris and he are trying to save IT.



Boris and he are trying to save money.

AN OBJECT PRONOUN IS A SUBSTITUTE WORD, USED IN PLACE OF A NOUN IN THE COMPLEMENT

IMPORTANT

THE OBJECT PRONOUNS FOLIOW A VERB OR A-PREPOSITION

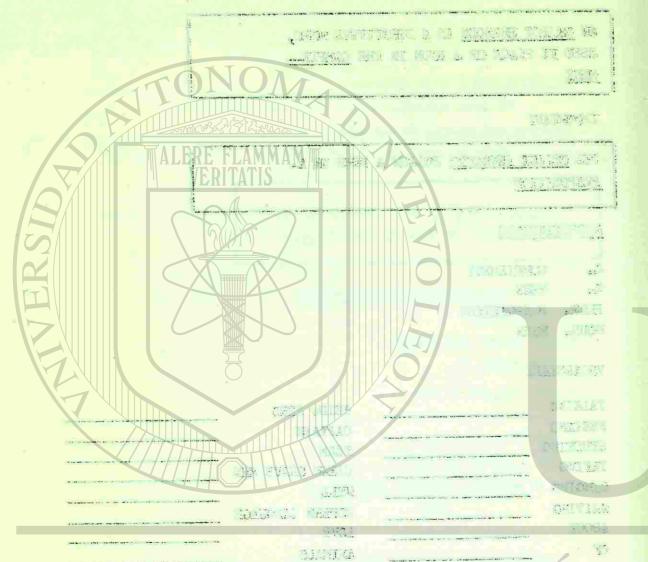
ABBREVIATIONS

C= COMPLEMENT
V= VERB
PREP= PREPOSITION
NOUN= NOUN

VOCABULARY

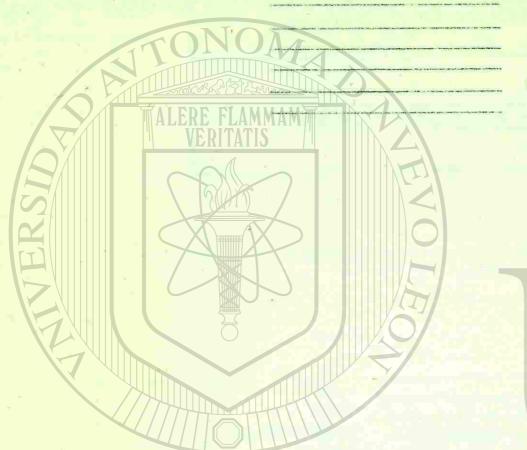
TALKING BELOW ZERO FEELING CAPTAIN STUDYING TEAM TRYING CLEAN SHAVE MEN SINGING WELL WAITING MODERN LANGUAGE ABOUT LOVE OF ANIMALS TO XIM SOFT MUSIC FOR NEIGHBORS CANDELIGHT

DE BIBLIOTECAS



MUSEUM
TO SAVE
MONEY
EVERY DAY
BOY FRIEND
SONG

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN



MERCH TO SAVE YATEYA YATEYA 1084 MEGIL EXERCISE I

USING SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

GEORGE knows PROFESSOR KRAMER

CHENCHA is finishing HER LETTER

ALBERT AND I listen to THE NEWS

THE GIRLS often watch T. V.

SOMSAK understands HIS ENGLISH

EACH MENU contained BASIC VITAMINS AND MINERALS

NORMA apologized to FRED

MARGOT AND I answered ALL THE QUESTIONS for PROFESSOR SMITH

SOFIA is waiting for JANE now

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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

ALERE FLAMMAM
VERITATIS

ALERE FLAMMAM
VERITAT

EXERCISE II

SUBSTITUTE THE FOLLOWING WORDS MAKE ANY NECESSARY CHANGES.

Assad is singing for me.

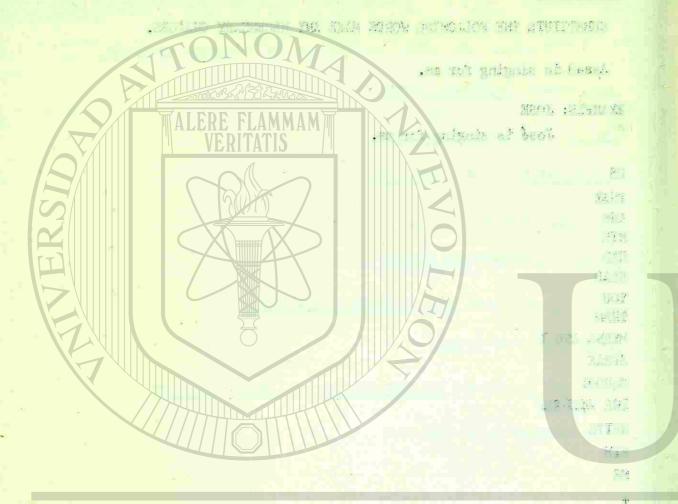
EXAMPLE: JOSE

José is singing for me.

THEY
ANN
HIM
HER
READ
YOU
THEM
MYRNA AND I
SPEAK
MARGOT
THE WESTONS
WRITE
HIM
ME

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

To Recognize



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE

CROSSWORD

PUZZLE

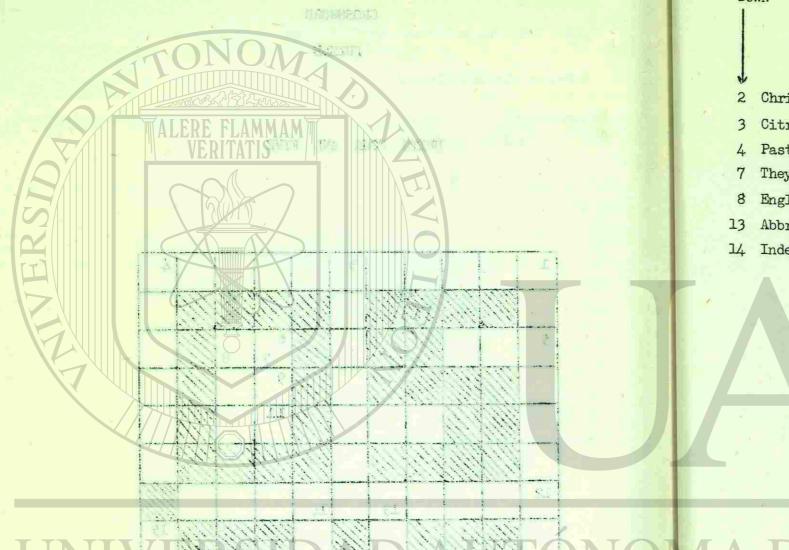
UNITS FOUR AND FIVE

| 1 | , | | | | 3 | | | | | 4 |
|----|------|------|------|----|-----|-----|------|------|------|----|
| | 11// | | | | | 11/ | | | | |
| 5 | 1777 | | | | | | 6 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 11 | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | 1777 | | 72 | | 3/ | | 7272 | 777 | |
| | 1111 | 111 | 111 | 13 | /// | 14 | 1111 | 1/// | 1111 | 15 |
| | 1/// | 1/// | 1111 | | 111 | 1 | 11/1 | XIII | 111 | 1 |

ACROSS ---->

Sign for the negative sentence.

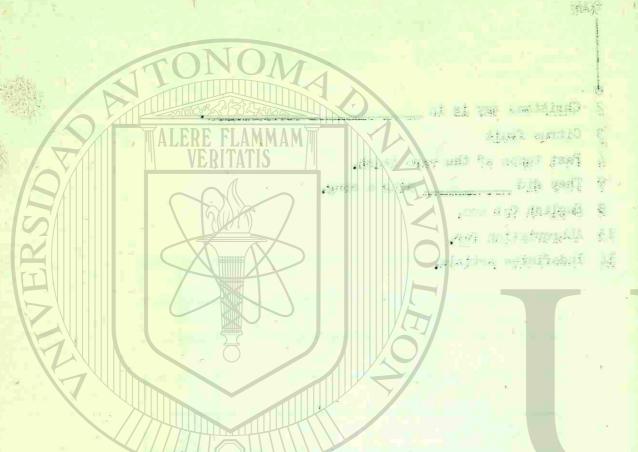
| 1 | A boxing - globe, was later Koman |
|---|--|
| | Past tense of the verb cut. |
| 6 | Negation. |
| 9 | There are jewels the botton of the ocean. |
| 0 | The past progressive tense is formed by was, were + V- |
| 1 | Spanish for the personal object pronoun you. |
| 2 | The lions defend their food, the bones, |



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE NUEVO LEÓN

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

- 9 The set for Le ____ the better a size order.
- 10 The good paragraph to being at Serend by any rope of the
 - . Dr. Branch of the transfer of the property of the contract o
 - 18 The Hara defend their Stad, _______ who because
 - 15 Rection on a nite action.



of the Alam State of

This publicant indeed on directly once in a construction mayor but-

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