

Examples with GOING TO (Ejemplos):

Observa que este futuro tiene dos auxiliares antes del verbo principal en inglés (TO BE y GOING TO) y en español sólo tiene uno ( IR ).

Inglés: Am, Is, Are, + GOING TO + Verbo

Español: - - - - + IR A + Verbo

Men and women ARE GOING TO work.

We ARE GOING TO have a history test tomorrow.

Our teacher IS GOING TO explain Unit One next week.

López Portillo IS GOING TO work hard.

I AM GOING to give you a present.

The stewardesses of Mexicana ARE GOING TO fly to Hawaii. Las aeromozas de Mexicana VAN A volar a Hawaii.

They ARE GOING TO swim in the beach.

I have a headache. I AM GOING TO catch the flu.

You ARE GOING TO fail the Math exam.

Liza Minelli IS GOING TO sing in a T. V. program.

Hombres y mujeres VAN A trabajar.

VAMOS A tener un examen de historia mañana.

Nuestro (a) maestro (a), VA A explicar la Unidad I, la -- próxima semana.

López Portillo VA A trabajar duro.

(Yo) VOY A darte un regalo.

(Ellos) VAN A nadar en la playa.

(Yo) tengo dolor de cabeza. Me VA A dar la gripe.

VAS A reprobar el examen de Matemáticas.

Liza Minelli VA A cantar en un programa de televisión.

Examples with WILL (Ejemplos): Observa que este futuro (will) equivale a terminaciones en español:

Inglés: WILL + VERBO

Español: VERBO + TERMINACION

TO SPEND = GASTAR

I will spend = gastaré	she will spend = gastará
you will spend = gastarás	we will spend = gastaremos
he will spend = gastará	they will spend = gastarán

I WILL DRINK milk tonight.

Sofía WILL WATCH the Christmas parade on T. V.

Yo BEBERE leche esta noche.

Sofía VERA el desfile Navideño por televisión.

Jaime WILL TRAVEL around the world.

The children WILL WEAR their uniforms.

Firemen WILL BRING the cat DOWN from the roof.

Alex WILL DO his homework tonight.

Julie WILL COOK dinner for us.

The United States WILL SEND more astronauts to space.

Katia WILL LEARN to play the piano.

I WILL BE an architect.

PRACTICAS.

1.3.1 Write the future tense. (Escribe el futuro).

1. Nancy is going to work in an office. (TO WORK)

2. Luisa and María are going to study English. (TO STUDY).

3. Maxi will make an engineer. (TO BE)

4. I will speak about cancer diseases. (TO SPEAK)

5. I am going to explain all the details. (TO EXPLAIN)

6. Raquel is going to say tennis. (TO PLAY).

7. She will practice before the game (TO PRACTICE)

8. Pedro is going to have an examination. (TO HAVE).

9. He will study with his friends (TO STUDY).

Jaime VIAJARA alrededor del mundo.

Los niños USARAN sus uniformes

Los bomberos BAJARAN al gato del techo.

Alex HARA su tarea esta noche.

Julie COCINARA la cena para nosotros.

Los Estados Unidos ENVIARAN más astronautas al espacio.

Katia APRENDERA a tocar el piano.

SERE arquitecto.

I - my - me  
You - yours - you  
he - his - him  
she - her - her  
it - its - it  
you - our - us  
they - their - them

10. My aunt is going to be here for Christmas. (TO BE).  
va a estar

1.3.2 Change to future tense the following verbs. (Cambia al futuro los siguientes verbos).

1. She will come (to come)  
vendrá

2. She is going to come  
va a venir

3. He will make (to make)  
hará

4. He is going to make  
va a hacer

5. I will give (to give)  
daré

6. I Am going to give  
voy a dar

7. They will enjoy (to enjoy)  
disfrutarán

8. They Are going to enjoy  
van a disfrutar

9. You will see (to see)  
verás

10. You Are going to see  
vas a ver

1.3.3. Translate. (Traduce):

1. I am going to have a party next Saturday.

voy a tener una fiesta el sábado próximo  
invitare' a mis amigos

2. I will invite my friends.

Alma me ayudará a escribir las invitaciones

3. Alma will help me to write the invitations.

Alma me ayudará a escribir las invitaciones

4. She will plan the games and refreshments too.

Ella planeará los juegos y los refrescos

5. There will be singing and dancing at the party.

Habrá cantos y bailes en la fiesta

6. The guests are going to arrive at 9:00 P.M.

Los invitados van a llegar a las 9:00 p.m.

7. Everybody is going to have a nice time.

Todos se van a divertir

8. Women will wear long dresses.

Las mujeres usarán vestidos largos

9. Roberto is going to move the furniture and fix the living room.

Roberto va a mover

10. Max will write the list of guests.

Max escribirá la lista de los invitados

1.3.4. Translate. (Traduce).

1. I will teach enseñare'

3. I am going to teach Voy a enseñar

5. I will be sere'

7. I will win Ganare'

9. It will rain lloverá'

2. I will begin empezare'

4. I am going to begin Voy a empezar

6. I am going to be Voy a ser

8. I am going to win Voy a ganar

10. It is going to rain Va a llover

20 PERÍODO

Para comparar dos o más cosas, personas, grupos, condiciones, etc., se usan las formas del comparativo, las que establecen: igualdad, inferioridad o superioridad.

#### A. Igualdad.

Dentro de los comparativos que establecen igualdad, encontramos tres formas de expresarla:

- 1º. Cuando los dos sujetos que comparamos son iguales en todos los aspectos.
- 2º. Cuando los dos sujetos comparados son exactamente iguales en un aspecto (color, personalidad, tamaño,etc.)
- 3º. Cuando solamente la acción (verbo) de los dos sujetos es exactamente igual.

Aprende las formas del Comparativo de igualdad:

#### IGUALDAD:

#### 1. Completa

THE SAME AS,  
ALIKE

#### 2. Parcial

THE SAME + SUSTANTIVO + (AS)  
(Un aspecto)

#### 3. Verbal

VERB + LIKE

#### INGLÉS:

THE SAME AS,

ALIKE

AS + ADJETIVO

ADVERBIO

+ AS

AS MANY + SUSTANTIVO + AS

VERB + LIKE

#### ESPAÑOL:

IGUAL A (que)

IGUALES

EL, LA, ETC., + MISMO + SUST. + QUE

TAN

COMO

TANTOS + SUSTANTIVO + COMO

VERBO + COMO

Examen

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Igualdad completa:

THE SAME AS = IGUAL A
ALIKE = IGUALES

Your two brothers are ALIKE.

Patricia's social interests are THE SAME AS Pedro's. Los intereses sociales de Patricia son IGUALES a los de Pedro.

My English book is THE SAME AS yours.

Mi libro de Inglés es IGUAL QUE el tuyo.

These two volkswagens are ALIKE.

Estos dos volkswagens son IGUALES.

All traffic lights are ALIKE.

Todas las luces del tráfico son IGUALES.

My coat is THE SAME AS yours.

Mi abrigo es IGUAL QUE el tuyo.

The twins are ALIKE.

Los gemelos son iguales.

His homework is THE SAME AS yours.

Su tarea es IGUAL QUE la tuya.

Our shoes are ALIKE.

Nuestros zapatos son iguales.

Igualdad parcial: Sólo se compara un aspecto:

THE SAME + SUST. + AS = EL MISMO + SUST. + QUE
ADJETIVO
AS + ADVERBIO + AS = TAN COMO
AS MANY + SUST. + AS = TANTOS + SUST. + COMO

Mónica's eyes are THE SAME color AS Susie's.

Los ojos de Mónica son del MISMO color QUE los de Susie.

Mickey Mouse is AS popular AS Donald (Popular; adjetivo). Mickey Mouse es TAN popular COMO Donald.

Harry Belafonte sings AS beautifully AS Sinatra. Harry Belafonte canta TAN maravillosamente COMO Sinatra.

I know AS MANY actors AS you do.

(yo) conozco TANTOS actores COMO tú.

She will come AS soon AS possible. (soon - adverbio). Ella vendrá TAN pronto COMO sea posible.

Paula is THE SAME age AS Jane.

Paula tiene LA MISMA edad QUE Jane.

This exercise is AS easy AS ABC. (easy - adjetivo). Este ejercicio es TAN fácil COMO el abecedario.

There are AS MANY boys AS girls in class.

Hay TANTOS muchachos COMO muchachas en clase.

The monument is AS old AS the hills. (old-adjetivo). El monumento es TAN viejo COMO las colinas.

Mr. Pérez is AS stubborn AS a mule. (stubborn - adjetivo) El señor Pérez es TAN terco COMO una mula.

Igualdad Verbal:

VERBO + LIKE = VERBO + COMO
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Gloria WORKS LIKE an ant.

Peter RUNS LIKE an ostrich.

Inés JUMPS LIKE a frog.

John TALKS LIKE his brother.

You LOOK LIKE your sister.

NOTA: LOOK LIKE se traduce PARECERSE A

#### PRACTICAS

1.4.1. Write the meaning of the comparative forms. (Transcribe el significado de los comparativos).

1. AS many-as Tantos como

4. AS Tan as como

2. Alike iguales 3. like como

5. The same as del mismo, los mismos, que

1.4.2. Use the Comparatives. (usa los comparativos):

1. My English dictionary and your English dictionary are Alike.

2. Paul's pen is The same as iguales, Mary's pen.

3. John's car is igual as the same color a del mismo que your car.

4. Marlon Brando is as popular as tan como Paul Newman.

5. Bobby Fisher plays chess as well as como Boris Spassky.

6. William is as stubborn as tan como terco como mula.

7. Snoopy acts Like a person.  
como
8. Mr. Perez teaches history Like as Mr. López.  
como
9. Missy has As many flowers as Luisa.  
tantas como
10. Marco is as interesting as Julián  
tan como
11. Our cars are Alike.  
iguales
12. You run as rapidly as the champion.  
tan como
13. Susy's voice is The same as her mother's.  
igual a
14. He is the same age as Peter.  
la misma que
15. Luis and Rodolfo are the same size. talla  
la misma
16. Maxi is as active as a bee. (active) aveja.  
tan como
17. I can swim as rapidly as Mary does.  
tan como
18. Peter and Paul have the same interests.  
los mismos
19. Lory's hair is the same color as her mother's.  
el mismo que
20. The two windows of this room are Alike.  
iguales.
- VENTANAS      CUARTOS      V

#### 1.4.3. Translate. (Traduce).

1. These two persons are alike. Estos dos personas son iguales
2. Sometimes twins are alike. Algunas veces los gemelos son iguales
3. Twins are usually the same size. Los gemelos generalmente son del mismo tamaño
4. Our apartments are the same price. Nuestros apartamentos tienen el mismo precio
5. You have as many trees in your garden as I do. Tu tienes tantas orugas en tu jardín como yo
6. Betty's clothes are as colorful as Jane's. Las ropas de Betty están tan coloridas como las de Jane
7. The candidate spoke as clearly as he could. El candidato habló tan claramente como pudo
8. Lucas will come as early as he can. Lucas vendrá tan temprano como pueda
9. Pepe looks like his father. Pepe se parece a su padre
10. Liza is the same age as Monica. Lisa tiene la misma edad que Mónica
11. I have as many pencils as you do. Yo tengo tantas lápices como tú
12. Nicolas works like a donkey. Nicolas trabaja como un burro
13. The four walls are alike. Los 4 paredes son iguales
14. The furniture of this room is the same as that room's. Los muebles de este cuarto son iguales a los de aquél
15. She will explain the unit as clearly as she can. Ella explicará la unidad tan claramente como pueda

#### B. Inferioridad.

Se usa el comparativo de inferioridad si al comparar dos sujetos el que se menciona primero está en un plano inferior al segundo. En Inglés hay dos formas de expresar MENOS: LESS (antes de singular), y FEWER (antes de plural).

INGLÉS:	ESPAÑOL:
LESS THAN (SINGULAR)	MENOS QUE
FEWER THAN (PLURAL)	MENOS QUE

Examples: (Ejemplos):

I drink LESS water THAN you do.

less than

(Yo) Bebo MENOS agua QUE tú.

Tomas has LESS money THAN Ricardo.

We have FEWER interesting objects THAN you do.

Uranus has FEWER moons THAN Saturn.

Mexico is LESS powerful THAN other countries.

History has FEWER objectives THAN Mathematics.

Our library has FEWER books THAN the public library.

Swimming in a pool is LESS dangerous THAN swimming in the sea. Nadar en una alberca es MENOS peligroso QUE nadar en el mar.

FEWER students came to class.

Your house has FEWER beautiful flowers THAN mine.

PRACTICAS.

1.4.4. Use the comparatives: LESS THAN or FEWER THAN. (Usa los comparativos en inglés, según se necesiten):

1. Ana reads less carefully than Marina, (carefully).  
MENOS cuidadosamente QUE

2. Fewer interesting topics are in today's newspaper.  
MENOS

3. Less important information is necessary.  
MENOS

4. Ramon is less intelligent than his brother. (intelligent).  
MENOS inteligente QUE

5. Maria has less personality than Miriam (personality).  
MENOS personalidad QUE

6. I can see Fewer flies in the room now.  
MENOS

7. We have Fewer good friends than you.  
MENOS

8. I am less busy than you.  
MENOS

Tomás tiene MENOS dinero QUE Ricardo.

(Nosotros) tenemos MENOS objetos interesantes QUE tú.

Urano tiene MENOS lunas QUE Saturno.

México es MENOS poderoso QUE otros países.

La Historia tiene MENOS objetivos QUE Matemáticas.

Nuestra biblioteca tiene MENOS libros QUE la biblioteca pública.

El nadar en una alberca es MENOS peligroso QUE nadar en el mar.

MENOS alumnos vinieron a clase.

Tu casa tiene MENOS flores bonitas QUE la mía.

- boy  
compran  
9. We bought Fewer oranges than John.  
MENOS QUE
10. It is difficult to have less noise.  
MENOS 70/ido

1.4.5. Translate (Traduce):

1. Money is less important than health. El dinero es menos importante que la salud  
2. Pete is less ambitious than John. Pete es menos ambicioso que John  
3. Uranus and Saturn have fewer moons than Jupiter. Uranus y Saturn tienen menos lunas que Júpiter  
4. When there is less comprehension, there is less love. Cuando hay menos comprensión, hay menos amor  
5. There are fewer good exercises than bad ones. Hay menos ejercicios buenas que malas  
6. Men are less friendly than women. Los hombres son menos amistosos que las mujeres  
7. I will buy fewer books than you. Compare menos libros que tú  
8. You must eat fewer candies. Tu bolas comen menos dulces  
9. When there is a deflation, there is less production. Cuando hay una inflación, hay menos producción  
10. We should bring fewer Spanish books to class. Deberíamos traer menos libros de español en clase

1.4.6. Write the uses of the following comparatives. Escribe los usos de los comparativos.

1. "LESS" se usa antes de singular.  
2. "FEWER" se usa antes de plural.

C. Superioridad.

Si comparamos dos sujetos y uno está en un plano superior al otro, debemos usar el comparativo de superioridad. En Inglés se usan dos formas para expresarlo: -ER THAN y MORE THAN = MAS QUE.

INGLÉS:	ESPAÑOL:	USOS:
-ER THAN	MAS ____ QUE	La terminación -ER, se agrega a adjetivos o adverbios de una sílaba y a adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -Y.
MORE THAN	MAS ____ QUE	MORE, se usa antes de adjetivos o adverbios de dos o más sílabas.

beggar  
runner

21  
carefully

(1 + 4)

husband.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

-ER THAN = MAS QUE

Alicia is OLDER THAN Amelia.

John is MORE handsome THAN Frank.

Jane looks HAPPIER THAN Susy.

Ants are WISER THAN dogs.

This gun is MORE powerful THAN that one.

The United States' highways are WIDER THAN mexican highways.

Mohammed Ali is STRONGER THAN Joe Frazier.

Modern music is LOUDER THAN last century music.

Pipo is FUNNIER THAN Pepe.

Fishing for trout is MORE difficult THAN fishing for bass. La pesca de la trucha es MAS difícil QUE la pesca del río.

Los adjetivos de dos sílabas terminados en -Y cambian la Y por i antes de agregar -ER

Ejemplos:

HAPPY =	FELIZ	HAPPIER =	MAS FELIZ
BUSSY =	OCUPADO	BUSIER =	MAS OCUPADO
FUNNY =	DIVERTIDO	FUNNIER =	MAS DIVERTIDO

PRACTICAS.

1.4.7. Use the comparatives -ER, or MORE THAN. (Anota los comparativos que se te indican):

1. Mike is more ambitious than his brother. (ambitious).
2. He is more innocent than James (innocent).
3. Clowns are funnier than actors. (funny).
4. Right now, I am busier than a bee. (busy).

Alicia es MAYOR QUE Amelia.

John es MAS bien parecido QUE Frank.

Jane parece MAS fèliz QUE Susy.

Las hormigas son MAS astutas QUE los perros.

Esta pistola es MAS poderosa QUE aquella.

Las carreteras de los Estados Unidos son MAS anchas las mexicanas.

Mohammed Ali es MAS fuerte QUE Joe Frazier.

La música moderna es MAS estruendosa QUE la del siglo pasado.

Pipo es MAS gracioso QUE Pepe.

Fishing for trout is MORE difficult THAN fishing for bass. La pesca de la trucha es MAS difícil QUE la pesca del río.

5. Professor Ramos classes are more interesting than Professor James.
6. Pete is taller than Cindy (tall).
7. Sonny is stronger than Santos (strong).
8. Alex writes more carefully than George. (carefully).
9. Rita is richer than Nancy. (rich).
10. My watch is faster than yours. (fast).

1.4.8. Translate. (Traduce):

1. Katia is more beautiful than Raquel.
2. Trains in Europe are more reliable than in America.
3. Students are usually more interested in grades than knowledge.
4. It is a more important art collection.
5. Monterrey's airport is bigger than Guadalajara's.
6. Riding horses is more interesting than riding bicycles.
7. Speaking English is more difficult than reading it.
8. Sonia works more efficiently than Elsa.
9. Lilia is richer than Paul.
10. The brain tissues are more delicate than the hands tissues.