

UNIDAD V.

IMPERATIVO, VOZ PASIVA, FRASES IMPERSONALES Y VOCABULARIO.

T E M A S .

I. IMPERATIVO.

II. VOZ PASIVA.

III. FRASES IMPERSONALES.

5.1. Reading: (OBJETIVO: El alumno al terminar la Unidad V comprenderá y traducirá el contenido de la lectura:
"UN MARAVILLOSO MUNDO PEQUEÑO")

A WONDERFUL SMALL WORLD

Mice in general are not well-liked but a mouse named Mickey Mouse has won the hearts of millions.

Movies about Mickey Mouse have been popular with audiences almost everywhere for more than forty years.

Walt Disney who created this lovable cartoon character, was born in Chicago in 1901. Later his family moved to a farm near Kansas City where Walt worked as a newsboy. But what he really enjoyed was drawing pictures. When he went back to Chicago he studied cartooning at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. His education was interrupted when world war first began in 1914 and he joined the Red Cross and went to France where he stayed until the war was over.

In 1923, he went to Hollywood California where he bought an old movie camera and made some films of his cartoons. Sound was just starting to be used in movies and Disney believed it had great possibilities. He quickly added sound to his cartoons. When he made Mickey Mouse talk on the movie screens audiences were delighted. Mickey became a great success with young and old people.

Mickey was followed by Donald Duck, Pluto the dog and the Three Little Pigs in short films that brought ----- laughter to children and adults around the world.

These characters were created because there were certain things Mickey could not do. People wrote angry letters to Disney if Mickey did something wrong. So Pluto was invented to do stupid things, and Donald to complain -- about Pluto's stupidity. "The Three Little Pigs" was based on an old story long enjoyed by children.

The first full-length Disney film was Snow White. The cost of it was very high since three years were needed to produce it. If the picture had not been a success, he would have lost everything. Fortunately people loved the show and for years children and adults sang the songs about the seven dwarfs who helped the lovely heroine - Snow White.

Soon there were long Disney films about many other characters; a young deer named Bambi and an elephant named Dumbo. Another successful cartoon film told the story of Pinocchio, a boy created by a toy maker. People -- loved the adventures of this foolish boy, whose nose grew longer whenever he told a lie.

One of his dreams was to create a new kind of amusement park a place where all the members of a family could = spend the day.

So he began to build it in 1954. At last Disneyland was built and opened to the public. It is regarded as --- one of the Wonders of the modern world. In the first three months of its existence about three million people

passed through its gates. Visitors to Disneyland have included eleven kings and queens, twenty four heads of democratic states and twenty seven royal princes. In ten years Disneyland earned one hundred ninety five million dollars.

Disneyland is a wonderful place. Even today it is kept spotless. Every night each street and walkway is -- washed and workers with knives get down on their hands and knees to scrape up chewing gum that has been --- dropped by visitors. Most of the workers are university students who receive payment and scholarships.

There are plenty of shade trees, much grass, cool water in ponds, lakes and rivers all man-made. It is divided in five sections:

1. American Main Street - A typical american street.
2. Tomorrowland - Shows the world of the future.
3. Adventureland - Satisfies the universal love of exploration.
4. Fantasyland - It is a dream like world.
5. Frontierland - It represents the Old West.

Walt Disney died in December 1966. He was a dreamer who had worked hard to make his dreams come true, and he had brought joy to millions.

PRACTICA.

5.1.1. TRANSLATE THE READING. (Traduce la lección).

Translate....

Translate.....

PRACTICAS.

5.1.2. Answer the following questions in English. (Contesta las siguientes preguntas en inglés).

Comprehensive Questions.

- When was Walt Disney born? 1901
 - Who was his first character? Mickey Mouse
 - Was it clean or not? yes
 - Did people like to hear the mouse talking? Yes
 - Name the other characters:
 - Donald Duck
 - Goofy
 - Pluto
 - Which was the first full-length film? Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
 - How long did it take to produce his first full-length film? 1 year
 - How many dwarfs are there in the story? 7
 - Name other films:
 - Pinocchio
 - Maleficent
 - 101 Dalmatians
 - What happened to Pinocchio when he told a lie? His nose grew
 - Name one of Disney's dreams: To create a place where children can go
 - What is the name of the amusement park in California? Disneyland
 - How many heads of democratic States visited it in the first ten years? 10
 - What do workers do every night? Sleep
 - Who are most of the workers? Chinese
 - Do they receive money for their job? No
 - Name the five sections: 1. Adventureland 2. Frontierland
3. Tom Sawyer Island 4. Liberty Square 5. Fantasyland
 - Which section shows the world of the future? Tomorrowland



19. When did Walt Disney die? *October 1966*
 20. Do you like Disney's films? *Yes*

5.1.2. Match each sentence. (Relaciona las columnas):

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mickey Mouse..... () | a) A wonderful place |
| 2. Eleven kings and queens... () | b) stupidity |
| 3. Disneyland is () | c) by the seven dwarfs |
| 4. Dumbo is () | d) was created by Walt Disney |
| 5. Pluto represents () | e) a young deer |
| 6. Donald complains about () | f) Pluto's stupidity |
| 7. "Snow White" was helped () | g) was born in Chicago |
| 8. Bambi is () | h) an elephant |
| 9. Pinocchio likes () | i) to tell lies |
| 10. Walt Disney () | j) have visited Disneyland |

5.2. IMPERATIVO. OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá y aplicará el imperativo en inglés:
 Se llama IMPERATIVO a las formas verbales que expresan un mandato, instrucciones, sugerencias o una exhortación a otras personas para realizar algo:

A. Simple.

La forma verbal del imperativo Simple, se expresa en inglés SIN SUJETO y el verbo en su forma simple. Si el mandato es negativo se usa DON'T antes de la forma simple del verbo. La palabra de cortesía PLEASE (por favor) hace al mandato menos fuerte: esta palabra generalmente va al principio de la frase imperativa pero puede ir también al final:

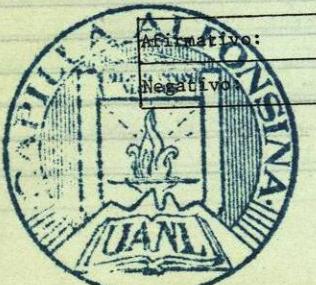
IMPERATIVO SIMPLE-SIMPLE COMMAND FORM

VERBO FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS

PLEASE + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS

DON'T + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS

PLEASE + DON'T + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTOS



LIBRO ALQUILADO

Examples. (Ejemplos);

DON'T SMOKE in the English Lab. (Mandato negativo).
 NO FUMES en el laboratorio de inglés.

TAKE a bus on Padre Mier street. (instrucción).
 TOMA un autobús en la calle Padre Mier.

PLEASE BUY me a candy. (Mandato de cortesía).
 POR FAVOR COMPRAME un dulce.

PLEASE DON'T LOSE your new watch. (cortesía, negativo).
 POR FAVOR NO PIERDAS tu reloj nuevo.

DON'T TALK during the exams. (mandato negativo)
 NO HABLES durante los exámenes.

PLEASE GIVE me a match. (cortesía).
 POR FAVOR DAME un cerillo.

DON'T PLAY in the museum. (mandato negativo).
 NO JUEGUES en el museo.

DON'T TALK in the library. (mandato negativo).
 NO HABLES en la biblioteca.

SIT DOWN, please. (cortesía).
 SIENTATE, por favor.

PLEASE LEND me some money. (cortesía).
 POR FAVOR PRESTAME algo de dinero.

PRACTICAS.

5.2.1. Change to negative the following commands. (Cambia al negativo los siguientes mandatos):

1. Open the door.

2. Take your shoes off.

3. Go back to your home.

4. Smoke in a gas station.

5. Bring your book to class.

5.2.2. Write a courtesy command. (Escribe una orden de cortesía).

Example: Someone who is playing in class.
PLEASE DON'T PLAY in class.

1. A person who is talking in the library.

2. A person who needs help.

3. A person who wants to know your address.

4. A person who wants to turn on the radio.

5. A person who needs a pencil.

5.2.3. Translate (Traduce):

1. Repeat your question.

2. Don't drive fast.

3. Answer the following questions.

4. Complete the sentences.

5. Please don't come late.

6. Open the door, please.

7. Repeat the exercise.

8. Please give me your telephone number.

9. Turn on the radio, please.

10. Don't talk long in a public telephone.

B. Compuesto.

Se llama imperativo compuesto a la estructura verbal que se combina con LET'S para hacer del mandato una sugerencia ya que en dicha orden se incluye el que habla. Se usa:

LET'S + LA FORMA SIMPLE y si es negativo LET'S + NOT + LA FORMA SIMPLE. También se puede usar la palabra - de cortesía PLEASE, aunque no es muy común con esta estructura.

SUGERENCIA = SUGGESTION

Afirmativo: LET'S + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO
PLEASE + LET'S + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO

Negativo: LET'S + NOT + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO
PLEASE + LET'S NOT + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO

Examples: (Ejemplos):

LET'S NOT USE the elevator.
NO USEMOS el elevador.

LET'S OPEN a bank account.
ABRAMOS una cuenta bancaria.

LET'S COMB our hair.
PEINEMONOS.

LET'S TALK about yourself.
HABLEMOS de ti.

EXA
DIC

PLEASE LET'S GO to the movies.
VAYAMOS al cine.

LET'S NOT SPEND the money.
NO GASTEMOS el dinero.

LET'S JOIN the army.
INCOPOREMONOS al ejército.

LET'S NOT SPEAK Spanish in class.
NO HABLEMOS Español en clase.

LET'S GO to Puerto Rico.
VAMOS a Puerto Rico.

LET'S PLAY tennis.
JUGUEMOS tenis.

PRACTICAS.

5.2.4. Change to negative the following suggestions. (Cambia al negativo las siguientes sugerencias).

DIC

1. LET'S watch T.V.
2. LET'S drink wine.
3. LET'S speak loud.
4. LET'S eat in a restaurant.
5. LET'S invite Mary.

5.2.5. Translate (Traduce):

1. Let's smoke a cigarette.
2. Let's invent a story.
3. Let's not stay home.
4. Let's go to class.
5. Let's not be late.
6. Let's help Tina.
7. Let's not sing.
8. Let's complain.
9. Let's enjoy the party.
10. Let's begin a new unit.

5.3. VOZ PASIVA. OBJETIVO: El alumno conocerá la construcción de la voz pasiva y comprenderá su significado.

Se llama VOZ PASIVA = PASSIVE VOICE, a la construcción de la oración en la cual el sujeto se menciona al final o no se menciona.

La voz pasiva en inglés se construye igual que en español: TO BE (ser estar) + PARTICPIO.

A. Construcción y Usos:

Se usan en inglés las cinco formas del verbo auxiliar TO BE y el infinitivo BE, si lleva otro auxiliar antes del participio.

VQZ PASIVA = PASSIVE VOICE (SER ESTAR + PARTICIPIO)

	AM (soy)	+ PARTICIPIO + BY + EJECUTOR
Presente:	IS (es)	+ PARTICIPIO + BY + EJECUTOR
	ARE (son)	+ PARTICIPIO + BY + EJECUTOR
	AUXILIAR + BE + PARTICIPIO + BY + EJECUTOR	
Pasado:	WAS (fue)	+ PARTICIPIO + BY + EJECUTOR
	WERE (fueron)	+ PARTICIPIO + BY + EJECUTOR

NOTA: Recuerda que en inglés el participio de los verbos regulares es la terminación -ED y el de los irregulares debes aprenderlo de memoria. (Unidad II).

Si se menciona el ejecutor de la acción (o sujeto de la voz pasiva), va precedido de BY (por) y lo encontramos al final de la frase.

USOS: La voz pasiva generalmente la usa el escritor que quiere variar su estilo. Como muchas veces te encuentras con esta construcción, debes aprenderla para que puedas comprenderla si lees textos en inglés.

En los siguientes casos la voz pasiva es necesaria:

a) Cuando desconocemos QUIEN ejecutó la acción.

Example: My watch WAS MADE in Switzerland.
My reloj FUE HECHO en Suiza.

b) Cuando se prefiere NO mencionar al ejecutor.

Example: A bad advice WAS GIVEN to Luis.
Un mal consejo FUE DADO a Luis.

c) Cuando queremos enfatizar en el complemento activo.

Example: Exams ARE GIVEN regularly.
Los exámenes SON DADOS (APLICADOS) regularmente.

d) En situaciones históricas o sociales.

Example: The electric light bulb WAS INVENTED by Edison.
La bombilla (foco) eléctrica FUE INVENTADA por Edison.

Examples. (Ejemplos):

Lectures ARE HEARD by many students.

Las conferencias SON ESCUCHADAS por muchos alumnos.

Summer IS CALLED the vacation season.

El verano ES LLAMADO la temporada de vacaciones.

America WAS DISCOVERED by Columbus in 1492.

América FUE DESCUBIERTA por Colón en 1492.

Leaves ARE BLOWN off the trees by the wind in the fall.

Las hojas SON DERRIBADAS de los árboles por el viento en el otoño.

The ground MUST BE PLOWED and crops WILL BE PLANTED by the farmers.

La tierra DEBE SER ARADA y la siembra SERÁ PLANTADA por los agricultores.

Lakes and ponds WERE FROZEN by the cold weather.

Los lagos y lagunas FUERON CONGELADOS por el clima frío.

The man WAS RUN OVER by the car.

El hombre FUE ATROPELLADO (ARROLLADO) por el carro.

Children ARE TAUGHT to skate by their parents.

Los niños SON ENSEÑADOS a patinar por sus padres.

The roots of the trees ARE COVERED by the ground.

Las raíces de los árboles ESTAN CUBIERTAS por la tierra.

Sleighs WERE USED for transportation in the snow.

Los trineos ERAN USADOS como transporte en la nieve.

PRACTICAS.

5.3.1. Write the passive voice of the verb in parenthesis. (Escribe la voz pasiva del verbo en paréntesis):

1. Mickey Mouse ~~was followed~~ by Donald Duck (TO FOLLOW).
FUE SEGUIDO

2. The characters ~~were created~~ by Walt Disney (TO CREATE).
FUERON CREADOS.

3. The water ~~was boiled~~ by Ana (TO BOIL).
FUE HERVIDA

4. "Romeo and Juliet" _____ by Shakespeare. (TO WRITE).
FUE ESCRITA
5. Our grades _____ at the end of the semester. (TO AVERAGE).
FUERON PROMEDIADOS
6. The Unit _____ by the teachers. (TO TEACH).
FUE ENSEÑADA
7. Exams _____ by two teachers. (TO SUPERVISE).
SON SUPERVISADOS
8. "The Moonlight Sonata" _____ by Beethoven. (TO COMPOSE).
FUE COMPUESTA
9. More examples _____ to these. (TO ADD).
DEBEN SER AGREGADOS
10. Readings _____ by the students. (TO TRANSLATE).
SON TRADUCIDAS
- 5.3.2. Translate (Traduce):
1. The Mona Lisa WAS PAINTED by Da Vinci.

 2. The furniture IS MADE in Germany.

 3. The newspaper IS WRITTEN in English.

 4. Winter IS CALLED the Christmas season.

 5. Pluto WAS INVENTED to do stupid things.

 6. Pinocchio WAS CREATED by a toy maker.

 7. His education WAS INTERRUPTED by World War I.

8. Mary WAS TAKEN to the hospital.

9. She WAS RUN OVER by a motorcycle.

10. Telegraph WAS INVENTED by Morse.

- 5.4. FRASES CON IT. OBJETIVO: El alumno traducirá frases con sujeto IT.
- En español muchas veces se omite el sujeto de la frase, ya sea porque se sobreentiende como en: Trabajamos en una oficina. (NOSOTROS es el sujeto que se encuentra tácito), o bien, se omite porque no hay sujeto que se pueda usar. (frases impersonales).
- En inglés NUNCA se omite un sujeto y para las frases impersonales se usa IT.
- a) Con expresiones de TIEMPO:
1. IT is ten o'clock.
Son las diez en punto
 2. What time is IT?
Qué hora es _____?
- b) Con CLIMA:
1. IT is cold today.
Hoy hace frío.
 2. Is IT raining?
Está lloviendo?
- c) Con DISTANCIAS.
1. How far is IT to Laredo?
Qué tan lejos está Laredo?
 2. IT is 260 kms. to Laredo.
Son 260 Kms. a Laredo.
- d) Para IDENTIFICAR cuando alguien llama a la puerta o por teléfono.
1. Someone is knocking at the door. Who is IT?
Alguien llama a la puerta. Quién es?.
 2. There was a telephone call for you yesterday. Who was IT? IT was Paul.
Hubo una llamada telefónica para ti ayer. ¿Quién era?. Era Paul.