

- e) Cuando en español se usa la construcción refleja o semirefleja con SE. En estos casos en inglés se usa el sujeto IT y la construcción de la voz pasiva (IS, WAS + PARTICIPIO).

Presente	IT IS SE	+ +	PARTICIPIO VERBO EN PRESENTE
Pasado	IT WAS SE	+ +	PARTICIPIO VERBO EN PASADO

Examples. (Ejemplos).

1. IT IS SAID that prices will remain the same.
SE DICE QUE los precios permanecerán iguales.
2. IT WAS STATED that López Portillo will visit our city.
SE AFIRMO que López Portillo visitará nuestra ciudad.
3. IT IS KNOWN that classes will end soon.
SE SABE que las clases terminarán pronto.
4. IT IS ASKED whether cancer is curable or not.
SE PREGUNTA si el cáncer es curable o no.
5. IT WAS DECIDED to eliminate the final exam.
SE DECIDIO eliminar el examen final.

PRACTICAS.

- 5.4.1. Write the passive voice with IT in English. (Escribe la voz pasiva con IT en inglés.)

1. Se dice: (TO SAY)
2. Se dijo. (TO SAY)
3. Se pregunta. (TO ASK)
4. Se preguntó. (TO ASK)
5. Se afirma. (TO STATE)
6. Se afirmó. (TO STATE)

7. Se sabe. (TO KNOW)

8. Se supo (TO KNOW)

9. Se abre (TO OPEN)

10. Se abrió (TO OPEN)

11. Se cree (TO BELIEVE)

12. Se creyó (TO BELIEVE)

13. Se piensa (TO THINK)

14. Se pensó (TO THINK)

15. Se supone (TO SUPPOSE)

- 5.4.2. Translate. (Traduce).

1. It is impossible to stay here.

2. It is cold in Canada in September.

3. It is hot today.

4. It snowed last winter.

5. It was asked whether you will go or not.

6. It is expected a great earthquake in California.

7. It is believed that there is life on other planets.

8. It was believed that the earth was flat.

9. It is thought that tomorrow will rain.

10. It was said that students must bring the identification card.

5.5. LECTURAS PARA TRADUCIR. OBJETIVO: El alumno comprenderá y traducirá las lecturas incluídas en la Unidad 5.

Ya que el objetivo principal del curso es que aprendas a comprender los textos escritos en inglés, hemos incluído en esta última unidad, unas prácticas de traducción.

Para estas lecturas no se incluye el vocabulario con el fin de que aprendas a usar el diccionario y a buscar en él, el significado de los términos que desconozcas, ya que esto es muy importante.

Las palabras que te encuentres subrayadas dentro de las lecturas, son aspectos que se presentan en este curso de Inglés II.

A. YOUNG PEOPLE.

Millions of words have been written about young people. There are many reasons for this great interest in the ideas, feelings and actions of youth. It is known that half of our population is under twenty-five. Their ideas are important to everyone in the country, and it is necessary for older people to understand what they think and feel.

University students have strong opinions about right and wrong. They are deeply interested in making a better life for everyone, specially for those who have not been given a chance before. It is hard for young people to see what is good and right in their parents way of life. It is said that many countries have the same problems between the two generations.

(Adapted from American Youth, Progressive Reading Series, Book 1).

PRACTICAS.

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

1. How many people is under twenty-five?

2. What is necessary for older people to understand?

3. What is hard for young people to see?

4. What are young people interested in?

5. What is said about young and old generation in many countries?

6. What kind of opinions do young people have?

7. What has been written about young people?

5.5.2. Translate the reading YOUNG PEOPLE (JOVENES) to Spanish. (Traduce la lección YOUNG PEOPLE (JOVENES)).

B. FAMILIES OF THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

A book which is discussed by many people today is Future Shock, a book that was written by Alvin Toffler. In this book the author describes the great changes which have been made in family life due to science and - - - industry.

In the past when more Americans lived on farms, the typical family often lived with grandparents. Uncles and aunts lived nearby too. But when industry became more important than agriculture, families became smaller.

Industry requires workers who are ready to move off the land and move again when ever it is necessary. Large families can not be moved from place to place as smaller families can.

In the future because of industrialization a typical family will be required to move more often than now, so families will be even smaller. It will consist only of a man and a woman. Only a small number of families may raise children, the others will remain childless. The childless families would move from job to job leaving - to the other families the care of children as their chief occupation. Furthermore, these child-rising families may raise other people's children in addition to their own.

It is not a very promising future for family life. Is it?

(Adapted from: Families of the Past, Present and Future, A reading Sampler Book 3, Washington, D.F., 1974.)

PRACTICAS.

5.5.3. Answer the questions in English. (Contesta las preguntas en Inglés).

1. Who wrote The Future Shock?

2. How were families in the past?

3. When did families become smaller?

4. What does industry require?

5. How many persons will constitute a future family?

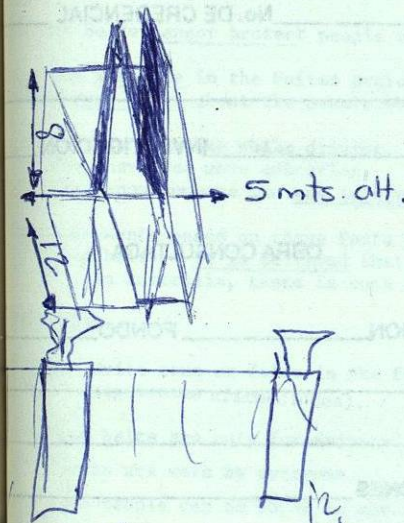
5.5.4. Translate the reading: Families of the Past, Present and Future. (Traduce la lectura: Familias del pasado, Presente y Futuro).

Cinturones de seguridad

Desde 1964 todos los carros vendidos en los E.U. han estado equipados con asientos con cintos de seguridad. Muchos estudios de accidentes de automóviles han mostrado que los cinturones de seguridad pueden salvar vidas. Un estudio ha demostrado que 40% de esas muertes en accidentes de carros pueden haber estado a salvo si ellos habían usado asientos con cintos. Desafortunadamente los cintos son usados únicamente por un pequeño porcentaje de conductores y pasajeros alrededor de 15% en las ciudades y solamente por un 9% en pueblos pequeños. Los cinturones de seguridad no protegen a la gente que no los usan. Un estudio fue hecho en los E.U. en orden para conocer que tipo de gente usan asientos con cinturón. Los siguientes hechos fueron conocidos acerca de la gente que no los usa.

1. Ellos no fuman mientras manejan
2. Ellos habían tenido más educación
3. Ellos conocían a alguien que fue dañado en un accidente de carro.

C. SAFETY BELTS.



60
60
120
80
200

200 mts
2

392 mts
100 mts

en equipped with seat belts or safety belts.

safety belts can save lives. One study showed that -- have been saved if they had been wearing seat belts.

e of drivers and passengers about fifteen percent in

m.

what kind of people wear seat belts. The following

a car accident.

in magazines in order to teach people the importance law requiring drivers and passengers to use safety auto accidents have decreased twenty four percent.

s. (Escribe verdadero o falso según corresponda en las

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seat belts.

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1. Ellos no fuman mientras manejan
2. Ellos habían tenido más educación
3. Ellos conocían a alguien que fue dañado en un accidente de carro.

C. SAFETY BELTS.

Since 1964, all cars sold in the United States have been equipped with seat belts or safety belts.

Many studies of automobile accidents have shown that safety belts can save lives. One study showed that -- forty percent of those killed in car accidents could have been saved if they had been wearing seat belts.

Unfortunately belts are worn only by a small percentage of drivers and passengers about fifteen percent in cities, and only nine percent in small towns.

Safety belts cannot protect people who do not wear them.

A study was made in the United States in order to know what kind of people wear seat belts. The following facts were known about the people who wear belts.

1. They don't smoke while driving.
2. They have had more education.
3. They know someone who was injured (not killed) in a car accident.

Advertisements based on these facts have been printed in magazines in order to teach people the importance of using belts. It is believed that there should be a law requiring drivers and passengers to use safety belts. In Australia, there is such law and deaths in auto accidents have decreased twenty four percent.

PRACTICAS.

5.5.5. Write true or false in the following statements. (Escribe verdadero o falso según corresponda en las siguientes afirmaciones).

1. Seat belts are only for drivers. _____
2. Belts are worn by everyone. _____
3. Some people can be saved in car accidents if they wear the safety belt. _____
4. There are no advertisements to teach people to wear seat belts. _____
5. In Australia the law requires the use of the seat belts. _____

5.5.6. ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE. Escribe Falso o Verdadero.

1. Siempre se han equipado los carros con cinturones de seguridad. Falso
2. El cuarenta por ciento de las personas muertos en accidentes, pudieron haberse salvado si hubiesen llevado el cinturón puesto. Falso
3. Los fumadores son personas que siempre usan el cinturón. Falso
4. En Australia hay leyes que exigen el uso del cinturón. Falso
5. En algunas revistas se han impreso avisos sobre el uso del cinturón. Falso

5.5.6. Translate. (Traduce). Safety Belts.

5.6. VOCABULARIO.

SUSTANTIVOS.

Amusement	= diversión	Payment	= pago
Audience	= público	Prince	= príncipe
Cartoon	= caricatura	Ponds	= lagunas
Character	= personaje	Princess	= princesa
Creations	= creaciones	Queens	= reinas
Cost	= costo	Rivers	= ríos
Chewing gum	= goma de mascar	Sound	= sonido
Dreamer	= soñador	Success	= éxito
Dreams	= sueños	Songs	= canciones
Dwarfs	= enanos	Stupidity	= estupidez, tontería
Deer	= venado	Street	= calle
Farm	= granja	Scholarship	= beca
Films	= películas	Shade trees	= árboles que dan sombra
Gates	= puertas, entradas	Toy maker	= juguetero
Grass	= zacate	War	= guerra
Hearts	= corazones	Wonders	= maravillas
Hands and knees	= manos y rodillas	Workers	= trabajadores
Joy	= alegría, júbilo, regocijo	World	= mundo
Kind	= clase		
Kings	= reyes		
Knives	= cuchillos		
Letters	= cartas		
Laughter	= risa		
Lie	= mentira		
Lakes	= lagos		
Mice	= ratones		
Movie screen	= pantalla		
Movie camera	= cámara cinematográfica		
Nose	= nariz		
Newsboy	= muchacho que vende periódico		
Possibilities	= posibilidades		

VERBOS.

PRESENTE

To add
To begin
To buy
To believe
To become
To base
To build
To create
To complain
To draw
To follow
To go back
To go
To give
To grow
To invent
To join
To lose
To love
To open
To stay
To start
To sing
To spend
To tell
To win
To write

PASADO

added
began
bought
believed
became
based
built
created
complained
drew
followed
went back
went
gave
grew
invented
joined
lost
loved
opened
stayed
started
sang
spent
told
won
wrote

PARTICIPIO

added
begun
bought
believed
become
based
built
created
complained
drawn
followed
gone back
gone
given
grown
invented
joined
lost
loved
opened
stayed
started
sung
spent
told
won
written

ESPAÑOL

añadir
empezar
comprar
creer
llegar a ser
basar (se)
construir
crear
quejarse
dibujar
seguir
regresar
ir
dar
crecer
inventar
asociar (se)
perder
amar
abrir
permanecer
empezar
cantar
gastar
decir
ganar
escribir

ADJETIVOS.

Angry	=	enojado
Clean	=	limpio
Clean up	=	limpia general
Certain	=	cierto
Delighted	=	encantado(a)
Foolish	=	tonto
Great	=	grande
High	=	alto
Lovable	=	adorable
Lovely	=	hermoso
Longer	=	mas largo
Man Made	=	cosas hechas por el hombre
Regarded	=	considerada
Successful	=	exitoso(a)
Spotless	=	inmaculado, sin mancha
Wrong	=	equivocado
Wonderful	=	maravilloso
Well-liked	=	muy agradables
Young and old	=	chicos y grandes

5.7. SINTESIS DE LOS TEMAS.

1. IMPERATIVO:

SIMPLE	AFIRMATIVO:	FORMA VERBAL SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO (S)
	NEGATIVO:	DON'T + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO (S)
SUGERENCIA.	AFIRMATIVO:	LET'S + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO(S)
	NEGATIVO:	LET'S NOT + FORMA SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTO(S)
SE USA PLEASE al principio o al final del mandato		

2. VOZ PASIVA:

PRESENTE	AM IS ARE AUX. + BE	PARTICIPIO	BY + SUJETO
PASADO	WAS WERE	PARTICIPIO	BY + SUJETO

3. FRASES CON IT:

a) Sujeto de expresiones de tiempo.	b) Sujeto de expresiones climatológicas.
c) " " " " distancia.	d) Para identificación.
Con significado SE	
IT IS + PARTICIPIO = SE + verbo en presente.	
IT WAS + PARTICIPIO = SE + verbo en pasado.	

5.8. AUTOEVALUACION.

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH. Lee el siguiente párrafo y contesta las preguntas en inglés.

A TYPICAL MEXICAN FAMILY IS COMPOSED BY MANY MEMBERS: A FATHER, A MOTHER, FOUR CHILDREN OR MORE, THE GRANDPARENTS AND SOMETIMES UNCLES OR AUNTS WHO ARE NOT MARRIED. IN THE PAST SUCH FAMILIES WERE LARGER, BUT AT PRESENT THEY ARE BECOMING SMALLER. IN OTHER COUNTRIES, PEOPLE OF TWENTY YEARS OR LESS LIVE BY THEMSELVES. THEY RENT AN APARTMENT AND LIVE WITH FRIENDS. THEY SOMETIMES FORGET THEIR PARENTS. THIS DOES NOT HAPPEN IN OUR COUNTRY; CHILDREN USUALLY LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS UNTIL THEY GET MARRIED AT THE AGE OF 25 OR MORE.

A. ANSWER IN ENGLISH. Contesta en inglés.

1. HOW MANY MEMBERS ARE THERE IN A TYPICAL FAMILY?

2. WERE FAMILIES IN THE PAST LARGER?

3. DO PEOPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES STAY WITH THEIR FAMILIES UNTIL THEY ARE OLD.

4. WHAT IS THE COMMON AGE FOR GETTING MARRIED IN MEXICO?

5. WHAT DO SOME YOUNG PEOPLE RENT?

B. WRITE: TRUE OR FALSE. (Escribe verdadero o falso de acuerdo con el párrafo).

6. En una familia típica mexicana, viven juntas muchas personas incluyendo los abuelos.

7. Tales familias típicas no eran tan grandes en el pasado.

8. Actualmente la típica familia mexicana sigue siendo muy numerosa.

9. En otros países los jóvenes no permanecen con sus familias hasta su casamiento.

10. En México, los hijos jóvenes cuando ganan suficiente dinero se independizan de los padres aunque no estén casados.

II. CHANGE TO NEGATIVE. Cambia al negativo.

11. Please buy me a candy.

12. Let's take the bus.

III. RELATE THE COLUMNS. (relaciona las columnas.)

13. It was discovered ()

a) Es cubierto

b) Se infla

14. It is blown ()

c) Se plantó

d) Fue descubierto

15. It was plowed ()

e) Fue arada

f) Fue soplado

IV. TRANSLATE. (Traduce).

16. LAKES WERE FROZEN BY THE COLD WEATHER.

17. THE MAN WAS RUN OVER BY A CAR.

18. IS IT RAINING?

19. MARY WAS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

20. IT IS SAID THAT PRICES WILL REMAIN THE SAME.