2.- I found the toys_____I was moving the armchair.

_____

3.- It began to snow_____I was having breakfast.

_____

4.- It began to sing _____it was raining

_____

5.- I saw Mr. Jackson_____I was walking in the hall.

_____

6.- Billy went downtown_____I was writing a letter.

_____

7.- I asked about the exams_____my teachers were busy.

_____

8.- I began to cook my dinner_____she was doing the dishes.

_____

9.- I studied the unit_____they were playing in class.

_____

A S

H O W

T H A T

W H E R E

W H E R E V E R

M E A N W H I L E

OBSERVE:

You brought a lot of money AS I told you.
Tú trajiste mucho dinero TAL COMO te dije.

You don't have to explain HOW you got all that money.
Tú no tienes que explicar COMO obtuviste todo ese dinero.

You can buy the gifts THAT you like most.
Tú puedes comprar los regalos que más te gusten.

Your money must be WHERE you always leave it.
Tú dinero debe estar DONDE siempre lo dejas.

WHEREVER you go in Acapulco,take a lot of money
A DONDE QUIERA que vayas en Acapulco,lleva mucho dinero.

Have our luggage ready, MEANWHILE I'll call a taxi cab.
Ten listo nuestro equipaje. MIENTRAS TANTO, llamaré un taxi.

E X E R C I S E S

I.- UNDERLINE THE CONJUNCTIONS AND LIST THEM IN THE COLUMN:

Example:

The boys came on time as we wanted.....

1.- Don't stop working, meanwhile, we'll go to the grocery store...

_____

2.- She knows where we left the sugar.....

3.- We will follow you wherever you have the cake.....

4.- I didn't ask you how you got those groceries.....

5.- You couldn't get the sugar that I wanted.....

6.- The boys were playing chess meanwhile the girls baked a cake...

_____

7.- The girls hid the cake where the boys couldn't see it.....

_____

8.- The boys didn't have a piece of cake as they expected.

9.- They looked for the cake wherever they thought it could be.....

_____

10.-The boys decided that they were going to have a coke instead...

_____

11.-The girls just observed how the boys changed their mind.....

_____

12.-I would like to know how you got here.....

13.-You will find the cake wherever it is.....

14.- Everybody knew where it was.....

15.- Robert was reading, meanwhile I went downtown.....

II.- T R A N S L A T E.

1) A traveling library goes wherever it is needed.

_____

2) Marilyn is always smiling wherever she is.

_____

3) She looks just as I thought she would.

_____

4) I think she works as a slave.

_____

5) We hid the books where nobody can find them.

_____

6) Our children are playing where they had always wanted to.

_____

7) Perhaps no one can understand how I could finish this work.

_____

8) The audience could see how the president used a kind of mimicry.

_____

9) Mr. Stone is in the office now, meanwhile I will stay here.

_____

10) The boys are swimming, meanwhile I'll be waiting here.

_____

11) The boys said that they won't take care of our garden.

_____

12) This is the garden that I like most.

_____

13) It's easy to know how you did it.

_____

14) She already knows where I am.

_____

15) The results were as we expected.

_____

III.- FILL IN THE BLANKS, THEN TRANSLATE:

1.- The I B M has an office on Independence Avenue_____we can go now.
donde

_____

2.- You may stay in the office_____we'll go window shopping.
mientras tanto

_____

3.- _____Mr Watson wants, the payroll will be ready on time.
Tal como

_____

4.- He didn't let me know_____he installed this line.
como

_____

5.- _____you go in Europe, you can see IBM offices.
A donde quiera que

_____

6.- I don't know_____the telephone lines are connected.
donde

_____

7.- _____you are in this office, follow the instructions.
Donde quiera que

_____

8.- Please, have these data ready _____I'll finish the cards.
mientras tanto

_____

9.- We can't imagine_____they got here.
cómo

_____

10.-Our boss is checking the data_____you left yesterday.
que

_____

11.-Not all the data are_____we expected.
tal como

_____

12.-You must know_____we check out at 6.00 P.M. everyday.
que

_____

13.-The boys will be here,_____I'll go to see Joan.
mientras tanto

_____

14.-I will have to explain_____we could get the tickets.
como

_____

15.- I know_____you park your car.
donde

_____

2.7 COMPUTERS, PROGRESS AND YOU.

Certain fields of science have been developed recently and common people have some knowledge of them through different readings from magazines, - newspapers and other means of comunication.

We DO NOT intend to give all the information about computers, though- on the other hand we WILL NOT deny that the basical description of what- a computer is, will be found in this reading.

A computer is an automatic electronic machine that CAN NOT only - - - perform calculations, but also accepting data, performing operations - - according to instructions (programs) and give us the results of - - - -- operation.

Amazing ISN'T it?

Who HAS NOT heard about "digital computers"? They operate with - - -- numbers expressed directly as digits and counts discretely. We MUST NOT- forget contrasting the "digital computer" with the analogue computer, -- which operates on data, represented by variable physical quantities, --- such as voltage and measures continuously (operations are said to be - - analogous to the quantities represented). You MAY NOT know it but in the- early 1970's more than the ninety percent of the computers in use were - of the digital type.

As you can see man COULD NOT be free from the drudgery of data - - -- processing routine until the recent decades. It DOES NOT mean that - - - everything is already done in this field.

Let's see the basic functions of a digital computer. They are a) input;- b)storage; c)control; d)processing; and e)output.

A computer receives data in the form of binary codes of 1s and 0s - - and stores them on tapes, disks, drums or other media. We SHOULD NOT - - forget that it has properties similar to those of an adding machine, it- can add, substract, multiply, divide and list; but in addition it can -- make decisions selecting on the basis of stored instructions. Perhaps -- you HAD NOT noticed that this stored program concept and the memory - -- capability are the two primary characteristics differentianting the - -- computer from a high speed calculator.

We HAVE NOT mentioned that the control function involves following -- instructions, precisely as stored. The computer must be instructed -- (programmed for every step). The output of the computer takes many forms. Generally, it is printed, put on cards or tape stored in memory, - - - -

displayed on a cathode ray tube or communicated to other remote - -- devices.

Our grandparents WOULD NOT believe all these wonders or our modern world. We MIGHT NOT believe them either, if we WERE NOT involved in a world where research brings us something new everyday.

During the 1960's and 1970's computer technology has advanced - -- from a second generation to a third generation of highly - - - - - -- sophisticated, transistorized, ultra-fast computer systems. The - - - minicomputer, time-shared data processing, and on-line, man-machine - communications have been introduced into industry. Now we have - - -- entered a new fourth generation phase in which man "converses" with - machines hundreds of kilometers away at a speed that we SHALL NOT --- comprehend very easily.

The decade of the 80's will bring us more amazing results.

Latin American countries (including Mexico) OUGHT NOT to look - -- down on the fields of computers. The "Instituto Tecnológico de Estu-- dios Superiores de Monterrey" is devoting part of its resources to -- this field and this is whorthy of praise because it means to be on -- the way of progress.

ANSWER "FALSE" OR "TRUE"

1.- A computer is a machine that can only perform calculations. _____

2.- Digital computers operate with "digits". _____

3.- In the early 1970's only 50% of the computers in use were of the -- digital type. _____

4.- The basic functions of a digital computer are three. _____

5.- The data can be stored on tapes, disks or drums. _____

6.- A computer can make decisions selecting on the basis of the stored instructions. _____

7.- The computer must be programmed for every step. _____

8.- The mini-computer, the time-shared data processing and on line man- machine communication can't introduced on industry yet. _____

9.- In the decade of the 80's very little can be done in this field.

_____

10.- All of the countries should try to develop technology in this - field.

_____

WRITE EVERY ANSWER TAKING THE APPROPRIATE ONE, FROM THE LIST BELOW.

1.- Is a computer an automatic electronic machine?._____

2.- Do "digital computers" operate with numbers expressed directly, as-- digits and counts discretely? _____

3.- Is everything already done in the field of computers?

_____

4.- How many are the basic functions of a digital computer?

_____

5.- Can both a computer and an adding machine, add, substract, multiply- and divide?. _____

6.- Are the stored program concept and the memory capability the two --- primary characteristics differentiating the computer from a high speed calculator?. _____

7.- Is the printing one of the forms that can be taken by the output of- the computer?. _____

8.- Were the decades of the 60's and 70's when computers had advanced- most?. _____

9.- Do we expect more amazing results in the decade of the 80's.

_____

10.- Is it possible for a man to comunicate ("converse") with a - - - -- computer hundreds of kilometers away at an amazing speed?.

-_____

YES, IT IS. NO IT IS. T. YES, WE DO. YES, THEY DO.

YES, THEY CAN. YES, THEY ARE THEY'RE FIVE. THEY'RE THREE.

READ ANS ANSWER.

1.- What means of communication give us the knowledge of certain fields of science?

_____

2.- What do "digital computers" operate with?

_____

3.- When were the digital type computers occupying the 90% of all - -- devices used?

_____

4.- When could man be free from data processing routine?

_____

5.- What are the five basic functions of a digital computer?

_____

6.- Where does a computer store the data that receive?

_____

7.- What are the properties of a computer similar to those of an - --- adding machine?

_____

8.- What basis does a computer select to make decisions?

_____

9.- What are the two primary characteristics differentiating the - - - computer from a high speed calculator?

A)_____ b)_____

10.- What forms can the output of the computer take?

_____