

f) We went to Paula's party last Saturday.

g) Lourdes wrote the right answers on the exam.

h) Mandy and I paid the tickets for the show.

i) Sabine and Kurt came from Germany last year.

j) Federico and you built a small house a month ago.

EXERCISE II-13

Translate the following Questions to Spanish. (Traduce las siguientes Preguntas al Español).

a) Did Joe have a party last week?

b) Did they find their friends two hours ago?

c) Did Bob and you buy the camera last year?

d) Did I bring the cake to the classroom last party?

e) Did Eric read during five hours last night?

f) Did the course begin in August last semester?

g) Did Mr. Stuart write a good novel?

h) Did Rebeca cut the flowers from the garden?

i) Did you break the window of Sandra's house?

j) Did Frank and Roger eat pizza at the cafeteria?

k) Did Monica send some post cards from Mazatlán?

l) Did we go to the horse race last year?

m) Did he take his story to the editor last week?

EXERCISE 13

Translate the following questions to Spanish. (Graduate in Spanish)

LECTURA: "THE ORIGIN OF HALLOWEEN"

In 835 A.D., the Roman Catholic Church declared November 1, a church holiday to honor all saints. The name Halloween is a short way of saying All Hallow's Eve, the night before All Saints' Day. Hallow means holly or sacred. Although Halloween gets its name from a Christian festival, its customs are of pagan origin. They come from two different sources: an ancient Celtic festival in honor of Samhain, lord of death, and a Roman festival in honor of Pomona, goddess of gardens and orchards. The Halloween colors, orange and black, suggest both ideas: harvest time and death.

The "spooky" part of Halloween comes from the Celts, who occupied the British Isles and northern France during ancient and medieval times. The Celts adored the gods of nature. They feared the coming of winter and associated it with death and evil spirits. Every year on October 31, the last day of the old pagan calendar, the Druids built huge bonfires to scare away the demons of evil and death. They dressed in ugly and frightening costumes so that the demons would think that they were one of them and do them no harm. On this evening, ghosts arose from their graves and witches rode through the air on brooms or black cats. Also, the souls of dead relatives and friends were expected to return to earth for a visit. The bonfires were on hilltops to guide these spirits back home.

From the Druid religion came the custom of masquerading and the symbols of Halloween: ghosts, skeletons, devils, witches, bats, black cats and owls.

The Irish introduced the "trick - or - treat" custom hundreds of years ago. Groups of farmers went from house to house asking for food for the village. They wished good luck to generous people and threatened those who were stingy.

Today American children go "trick or treating" not only for candy and other goodies, but also to collect money for such charitable organizations as UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

- a) The Celts
b) The Druids
c) The Irish
d) The Romans

The harvest part of the Druid celebration became more significant after 55 B.C., when the Romans invaded England. They brought with them their harvest festival of Pomona. Nuts and fruits, especially apples, became part of the Samhain ceremonies. Today at Halloween time, Americans honor the harvest by displaying pumpkins, eating nuts, autumn fruits and pumpkin pies and by playing games with apples.

Irish immigrants brought their Halloween customs to the United States and it became an important celebration. Halloween began in ancient times as an evening of terror; nowadays, it is an occasion of great merriment for youngsters.

PRACTICA 1: Selecciona la respuesta correcta para completar las siguientes oraciones:

1. All Saints' Day is celebrated from ancient times on _____.

- a) October 31.
- b) November 1
- c) November 2
- d) November 20

2. The Celts related death and evil spirits with _____.

- a) snow and rain
- b) gods of nature
- c) an ancient festival
- d) the coming of winter

3. Some representatives of Halloween can be: _____.

- a) white birds, best wishes and cats.
- b) the celt festival, nuts and apples.
- c) black cats, witches and ghosts.
- d) candies, cats and flowers.

4. The American way to celebrate Halloween is going house to house _____.

- a) trick or treating.
- b) collecting pumpkins.
- c) selling nuts and fruits.
- d) asking for costumes.

5. _____ brought to the United States the Halloween customs and its celebration.

- a) The celts
- b) The Druids
- c) The Irish
- d) The Romans

PRACTICA 2. Contesta las siguientes preguntas en Español.

1. ¿Cuál es el origen de la celebración de "Halloween"?

2. ¿Qué actos realizaban los Druidas al finalizar el antiguo calendario pagano?

3. ¿Qué significaba el "trick/or treat" para los Irlandeses?

4. ¿Cómo celebran los norteamericanos la fiesta de la Cosecha de los Druidas?

5. ¿Cómo se considera la celebración de "Halloween" hoy en día?

- a) The Celts
- b) The Druids
- c) The Irish
- d) The Romans

PRACTICA 3. Traduce la Lectura "The Origin of Halloween", con la ayuda de un diccionario Inglés - Español.

RESUMEN

I. PASADO REGULAR.

El pasado de los verbos regulares se forma agregando la terminación -ED o -D a dichos verbos, es decir: utilizarás -ED en todos aquellos verbos que terminen en consonante y -D en los verbos que terminen en vocal -E.

Para dar mayor énfasis al tiempo utilizarás expresiones de tiempo pasado, tales como: yesterday, last night, a year ago, etc.

Estos verbos los utilizarás en enunciados afirmativos, negativos e interrogativos.

- a) Los enunciados en tiempo pasado en forma afirmativa tienen la siguiente estructura.

Sujeto + Verbo	-ED	+ Complemento +	Expresión de
	-D		Tiempo

- b) Los enunciados en forma negativa en tiempo pasado utilizan el auxiliar DID (que denota el tiempo de la oración) más la negación NOT o su contracción DIDN'T, seguida del verbo en forma simple.

Sujeto +	DID NOT	+ Verbo Simple + Complemento +	Expresión de
	DIDN'T		Tiempo

- c) La forma interrogativa empleará el auxiliar DID en primera posición así como el verbo en forma simple. Su estructura será la siguiente:

DID + Sujeto + Verbo + Complemento +	Expresión de +
Simple	Tiempo ?

y la respuesta afirmativa o negativa será como sigue:

- Afirmativa:

Yes, + Pronombre + DID.

- Negativa:

DID NOT.
No, + Pronombre +
DIDN'T.

II. PASADO IRREGULAR.

Los verbos irregulares en tiempo pasado tendrán una forma "Irregular"; es decir, que su estructura será parcial o totalmente diferente a la que presentan en tiempo presente.

Ejemplo:

Infinitivo	Presente	Pasado
To buy (comprar)	buy	bought
To write (escribir)	write	wrote
To eat (comer)	eat	ate

Los verbos irregulares aparecerán en estructuras de enunciados afirmativos, negativos y de forma interrogativa.

- a) Forma afirmativa de verbos irregulares en tiempo pasado:

Sujeto + Verbo Irreg. + Complemento + Expresión de
(en pasado) Tiempo

- b) Los enunciados negativos en tiempo pasado utilizan el auxiliar DID + NOT o la contracción DIDN'T y el verbo en forma simple.

Sujeto + DID NOT + Verbo Irreg. + Complemento + Exp. de Tiempo
DIDN'T Simple

c) Los enunciados interrogativos en tiempo pasado presentan el auxiliar DID (que indica el tiempo pasado) al principio y el verbo irregular en forma simple.

DID + Sujeto + Verbo Irreg. + Complemento + Exp. de Tiempo + ?
Simple

La estructura para su respuesta ya sea afirmativa o negativa es la siguiente:

— Afirmativa:

Yes, + Pronombre + DID

— Negativa:

No, + Pronombre + DID NOT
DIDN'T

GLOSARIO

1.	Along	A lo largo de
2.	All of us	Todos nosotros
3.	Audience	Público
4.	Bench	Banca
5.	Best seller	Best seller (libros de mayor venta)
6.	Birthday	Cumpleaños
7.	Bill	Cuenta, billete
8.	Block	Cuadra
9.	Building	Edificio
10.	Cave	Gruta, cueva
11.	Ceremony	Ceremonia
12.	Committee	Comité
13.	Championship	Campeonato
14.	Chess	Ajedrés
15.	During	Durante
16.	Dinner	Cena
17.	Earing	Arete
18.	Eyeglasses	Lentes, anteojos
19.	Fence	Barda, cerca
20.	Formula	Fórmula
21.	Game	Juego
22.	Governor	Gobernador
23.	Great	Gran
24.	Grass	Pasto
25.	Hard	Duro, difícil
26.	Jacket	Chaqueta
27.	Lady	Dama, señora
28.	Law	Ley
29.	Lecture	Conferencia
30.	Line	Línea
31.	Lunch	Almuerzo, comida
32.	Main	Principal, importante
33.	Meal	Comida

34.	Meeting	Junta, reunión
35.	Mile	Milla
36.	Month	Mes
37.	Museum	Museo
38.	Novel	Novela
39.	Old lady	Anciana, viejecita
40.	Pair	Par
41.	Party	Fiesta
42.	Parents	Padres
43.	Picture	Fotografía, cuadro
44.	Policy	Política
45.	Pollution	Contaminación
46.	Pool	Alberca, piscina
47.	Present	Regalo, presente
48.	Price	Precio
49.	Project	Proyecto
50.	Pyramid	Pirámide
51.	Quickly	Rápidamente
52.	Race	Carrera
53.	Relatives	Parientes
54.	Report	Reporte
55.	Riot	Manifestación
56.	Season	Temporada
57.	Session	Sesión
58.	Show	Espectáculo
59.	Soccer	Soccer (futbol)
60.	Solutions	Soluciones
61.	Stadium	Estadio
62.	Station	Estación
63.	Store	Tienda
64.	Street	Calle
65.	Suit	Traje
66.	Suitcase	Maleta
67.	Sunshine	Luz del sol
68.	Tale	Cuento, relato
69.	Team	Equipo

70.	Teaching	Enseñanza
71.	Techniques	Técnicas
72.	Thief	Ladrón, ratero
73.	Together	Juntos
74.	Tonight	Esta noche
75.	Trip	Viaje
76.	True	Verdad
77.	Typewriter	Máquina de escribir
78.	Weather	Clima, tiempo
79.	Week	Semana
80.	Weekend	Fin de semana

8. We attend the meeting now.

9. The team doesn't go to Saltillo.

10. I go to Mexico and Acapulco in summer.