

- m) He'll have chosen the new car by next week.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- n) That mailman will have been bringing our mail for almost five years.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- o) They'll have counted the money by midnight.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- o) They \_\_\_\_\_ the walls for two hours at 4 o'clock.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

EXERCISE V-3

Translate these statements into Spanish.

- a) She'll have written to me by Saturday.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) We will have been living with you for two weeks next Monday.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) They will have graduated in 1964.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

LECTURA: "The Surgeon's Tools".

Today, men of medicine depend more and more upon their tools. The tools of modern surgery include much more than a handful of instruments. The tools of the surgeon of today can be divided into three groups —anesthetics, instruments and antiseptics.

Anesthetics are substances used to make a patient unconscious of pain. Like any other form of medication, anesthetics must be chosen to suit the particular case. The modern anesthetist is well trained to vary the mixture according to the patient's reactions. There are hundreds of anesthetics available to the surgeon. There are compounds for general anesthesia, local anesthesia and spinal anesthesia.

The surgeon has many instruments for performing special or routine operations. Certain basic instruments have been used in almost every operation — scissors, knives, forceps, tweezers, clamps, needles and different types of thread. The instruments for diagnosis of illnesses are a little more complicated. They include different types of periscopes designed to peer into human beings to obtain as much knowledge as possible. Knowledge which may save a patient's life.

Antisepsis is the prevention of infection by the destruction of germs. The story of antisepsis is one of the most thrilling in medical history. It has meant so much that surgical history is divided into two sections — the period before antisepsis and the period after.

Every single object in the operating room should be as free from germs as is humanly possible. Caps, gowns, and masks are worn by everyone — including the visitors on the balcony — and these clothes have been sterilized in pressure tanks. They have been stored in airtight, sterile drums until the moment they are needed. The instruments — scalpels, forceps, clamps and so forth — are sterilized just before the operation begins. Some hospitals have been

installing ultraviolet lamps in operating rooms to take care of whatever germs happen to be floating around in the air.

Many antiseptic solutions have been developed for cleaning the surface of the patient's body, or for dressing wounds when necessary. Just to name a few — we have iodine, bichloride of mercury, and certain dyes such as methyl green and gentian violet. Whenever there is a slightest doubt about a wound, an antiseptic dressing is used, but after the usual controlled operation no strong antiseptic is needed. All germs have been so carefully kept away from the field of operation that the wound is actually aseptic — that is, without germs.

These then, are the surgeon's tools — anesthesia, fine instruments and antiseptics. When he enters the operating room, the surgeon is confident that all preparations have been made for him. The adjustable table has been arranged for the specific operation to be performed. The instruments have been sterilized so that the instrument nurse can hand them to him almost automatically. The sterile dressings and swabs are ready. The anesthetist has already administered the mixture prescribed for the patient.

After he has donned his gown and pulled on his sterile rubber gloves, the surgeon approaches the table to begin his work. But he does not work alone. He is helped by the untiring research work of thousands of chemists, by the courage of hundreds of less privileged surgeons before him, by the painfully acquired learning of all the students of anatomy, biology and physics from the days of Hippocrates to the present. The accumulated knowledge of all the great army of scientific men and women is centered in that operating room to help and guide him.

PRACTICA 1. Señala la respuesta correcta a las siguientes preguntas de acuerdo a la lectura "THE SURGEON'S TOOLS".

1. Different types of periscopes are used for: ( )
  - a) General anesthesia.
  - b) Diagnosis of illnesses.
  - c) Performing operations.
2. "Iodine" and "gentian violet" are: ( )
  - d) Anesthetic substances.
  - e) Medical instruments.
  - f) Antiseptic solutions.
3. The clothes used in operating rooms are sterilized in: ( )
  - g) Pressure tanks.
  - h) Airtight drums.
  - i) The operating room.
4. Ultraviolet lamps are used \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
  - j) According to the patient's reactions.
  - k) To sterilize the operating room.
  - l) To improve visibility.
5. When the surgeon enters the operating room he is certain that \_\_\_\_\_. ( )
  - m) The hospital has ultraviolet lamps.
  - n) Local anesthesia has been administered to the patient.
  - o) The instruments have been sterilized.

**PRACTICA 2.** Contesta las siguientes preguntas en español de acuerdo a la lectura, "THE SURGEONS'S TOOLS".

1. ¿Qué son los anestésicos?

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2. ¿Cuáles son los instrumentos básicos de cirugía?

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3. ¿Qué son los antisépticos?

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4. ¿Cuáles son las herramientas de la cirugía moderna?

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5. ¿Cuáles son algunos de los antisépticos más comunes?

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**PRACTICA 3.** Traduce la lectura, "THE SURGEON'S TOOLS" al español con la ayuda de un diccionario Inglés - Español.

1. El PARTICIO de los verbos REGULARES se forma agregando la terminación -ED al verbo.

2. Este una forma especial para el PARTICIO de los verbos IRREGU-  
LARES.

3. Los verbos en PARTICIO se emplean en los tiempos PRESENTE  
PERFECTO, PASADO PERFECTO Y FUTURO PERFECTO.

II. EL VERBO "TO HAVE" - "TENER"

1. Existen 3 formas del verbo "TO HAVE": HAVE y HAS para el PRESENTE, HAD para el PASADO, y WILL HAVE para el FUTURO.

2. El verbo "TO HAVE" se emplea como AUXILIAR en todos los tiempos PERFECTOS.

3. Cuando el verbo "TO HAVE" se emplea como AUXILIAR en todos los tiempos PERFECTOS, se traduce como "TENER".

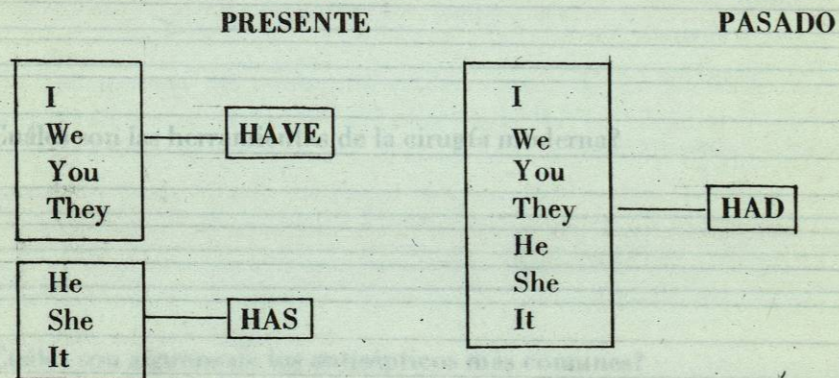
RESUMEN

I. PARTICIPIO.

1. El PARTICIPIO de los verbos REGULARES se forma agregando la terminación -ED al verbo.
2. Existe una forma especial para el PARTICIPIO de los verbos IRREGULARES.
3. Los verbos en PARTICIPIO se emplean en los tiempos PRESENTE PERFECTO, PASADO PERFECTO y FUTURO PERFECTO.

II. EL VERBO "TO HAVE".

1. Existen 3 formas del verbo "TO HAVE": HAVE y HAS para el PRESENTE y HAD para el PASADO.



2. El verbo "TO HAVE" se emplea como AUXILIAR en todos los tiempos PERFECTOS.
3. Cuando el verbo TO HAVE se emplea como AUXILIAR, se traduce como HABER.

III., IV y V. TIEMPOS PERFECTOS.

TIEMPOS	USO	ESTRUCTURA VERBAL	EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO
PRESENTE PERFECTO	Denota una acción consumada en el pasado, cuyo efecto es de importancia en el presente.	HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPIO	- SINCE } + PERIODO DE - FOR } TIEMPO - RECENTLY - BEFORE - JUST - ALREADY
PASADO PERFECTO	Indicar una acción que fue realizada antes que otra en un momento del pasado.	HAD + PARTICIPIO	- WHEN + ENUNCIADO EN PASADO - BEFORE - BY THEN - BY THAT TIME
PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO	Hacer referencia a una acción que se inició en el pasado y continúa efectuándose en el presente.	HAVE/HAS + BEEN + GERUNDIO.	- SINCE } + PERIODO DE - FOR } TIEMPO
PASADO PERFECTO CONTINUO	Denotar una acción que se llevó a cabo durante un tiempo del pasado, hasta ser interrumpida por otra acción del pasado.	HAD + BEEN + GERUNDIO	FOR + PERIODO DE TIEMPO + WHEN + ENUNCIADO EN PASADO
FUTURO PERFECTO	Hacer referencia a una acción que habrá terminado de realizarse para un tiempo determinado del futuro.	WILL + HAVE + PARTICIPIO	- BY } + PERIODO DE - IN } TIEMPO
FUTURO PERFECTO CONTINUO	Designar el tiempo que habrá durado una acción para un momento determi-	WILL + HAVE + BEEN + GERUNDIO	FOR + PERIODO DE TIEMPO + BY/NEXT + PERIODO DE TIEMPO

GLOSARIO

1. Absence	Ausencia
2. Crisis	Crisis
3. Championship	Campeonato
4. Drawing	Dibujo
5. Each other	Unos a los otros
6. Editorial	Editorial
7. German	Alemán
8. Green	Verde
9. Guest	Invitado
10. Help	Ayuda
11. Homework	Tarea
12. Housework	Aseo de la casa
13. Invitation	Invitación
14. Menu	Menú
15. Midnight	Medianoche
16. Passenger	Pasajero
17. Point of view	Punto de vista
18. Several	Varios (as)
19. Spain	España
20. Team	Equipo
21. The same	El mismo, la misma
22. To buy (pasado: bought)	Comprar
23. To call (pasado: called)	Hablar
24. To find (pasado: found)	Encontrar
25. To get (pasado: got)	Obtener
26. To go out (pasado: went out)	Apagarse/Salirse/irse
27. To leave (pasado: left)	Irse
28. To meet (pasado: met)	Conocerse/Encontrarse
29. To move (pasado: moved)	Cambiarse/Moverse
30. To pass by (pasado: passed by)	Pasar

31. To rain (pasado: rained)	Llover
32. To see (pasado: saw)	Ver
33. To send (pasado: sent)	Mandar
34. To stop (pasado: stopped)	Detenerse/Pararse/Hacer alto
35. Tournament	Torneo
36. Trip	Viaje
37. Wall	Pared
38. White	Blanco (a, os, as)
39. Whole	Entero/todo

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (habrá terminado)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (ha estado ganando)
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (ha empezado)
8. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (había estado esperando)
9. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (habían estado caminando)
10. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (habían leído)

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## AUTOEVALUACION

- I. INSTRUCCIONES: Completa los siguientes enunciados de acuerdo a las palabras entre paréntesis.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ in Monterrey since 1972.  
(he vivido)
  - We \_\_\_\_\_ for five days next Tuesday.  
(hemos estado estudiando)
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ early for two weeks when I checked.  
(habías estado llegando)
  - They \_\_\_\_\_ the store when I arrived.  
(habían cerrado)
  - He \_\_\_\_\_ by 6 o'clock.  
(habrá terminado)
  - She \_\_\_\_\_ for five months.  
(ha estado ganando)
  - It \_\_\_\_\_ late since last winter.  
(ha empezado)
  - Susan \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour by 7 o'clock.  
(habrá estado esperando)
  - The boys \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour when I found them.  
(habían estado caminando)
  - The students \_\_\_\_\_ three pages when the bell rang.  
(habían leído)