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**INTRODUCCIÓN:**

En esta unidad de Inglés veremos un material que será sencillo si atiendes a todas tus clases y cumples con todos los trabajos. Pregunta a tu maestro (a) todas tus dudas.

**OBJETIVOS:**

1. Reconocer las formas del pasado de los verbos Irregulares más comunes en Inglés, aprenderlos individualmente y formar oraciones con los verbos que se te dan en esta unidad.
2. Manejar el pasado del verbo to be construir -- oraciones en singular y plural en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

**PROCEDIMIENTO:**

Estudia y resuelve cada uno de los puntos que se te explican en el manual, traduce cuidadosamente el vocabulario y oraciones.

Asiste puntualmente a todas tus clases y al -- Laboratorio de Idiomas.



MATERIAL ADICIONAL:

La mayoría de los verbos tienen forma regular y su terminación para el tiempo pasado es *ed*, sin embargo muchos verbos tienen formas irregulares, -- estos deben ser aprendidos individualmente.

Lista de verbos irregulares mas comunes en tiempo presente y su formación en tiempo pasado.

Presente	Español	Pasado	Español
Leave	<u>salir</u>	Left	<u>Salio</u>
Stand	<u>levantar</u>	Stood	<u>levanto</u>
Eat	<u>comer</u>	Ate	<u>comio</u>
Get	<u>obtener</u>	Got	<u>obtuyo</u>
Forget	<u>olvidar</u>	Forgot	<u>olvido</u>
See	<u>ver</u>	Saw	<u>vio</u>
Wear	<u>usar</u>	Wore	<u>uso</u>
Tear	<u>rasgar</u>	Tore	<u>rasgo</u>
Speak	<u>hablar</u>	Spoke	<u>hablo</u>
Break	<u>romper</u>	Broke	<u>rompio</u>
Wake	<u>despertar</u>	Woke	<u>desperto</u>
Write	<u>escribir</u>	Wrote	<u>escribio</u>
Choose	<u>escoger</u>	Chose	<u>escogio</u>
Take	<u>tomar</u>	Took	<u>tomó</u>
Know	<u>Saber</u>	Knew	<u>Supo</u>
Come	<u>Venir</u>	Came	<u>vino</u>
Meet	<u>Conocer</u>	Met	<u>conocio</u>

Have	<u>temer</u>	Had	<u>temio</u>
Give	<u>dar</u>	Gave	<u>dió</u>
Drink	<u>beber</u>	Drank	<u>bebio</u>
Go	<u>ir</u>	Went	<u>Fue</u>
Bring	<u>traer</u>	Brought	<u>trajo</u>
Bite	<u>morder</u>	Bit	<u>mordio</u>
Do	<u>hacer</u>	Did	<u>hizo</u>
Draw	<u>dibujar</u>	Drew	<u>dibujó</u>
Drive	<u>conducir</u>	Drove	<u>condujo</u>
Fly	<u>volar</u>	Flew	<u>volo</u>
Begin	<u>empezar</u>	Began	<u>empezo</u>

Observa los siguientes ejemplos de la formación de oraciones con verbos irregulares y tradúcelas al español.

1. He ate an apple.  
El comio una manzana
2. He came last night.  
El regreso la noche pasada
3. He met Mary.  
El conoció a Mary
4. She drank tea.  
ella tomo té
5. She forgot a book.  
ella olvido un libro



6. She broke a cup.  
ella quebró una taza
7. He knew the verbs.  
él supo los verbos
8. I woke up at six o'clock yesterday.  
Yo me levante a las 6 ayer
9. We chose a leader last night.  
Nos escogimos un líder la noche pasada
10. I spoke English yesterday.  
Yo hablé inglés ayer
11. They wore it.  
ellos lo usaron
12. We wrote letters yesterday.  
Nosotros escribimos cartas ayer
13. She took her book this morning.  
ella
14. I saw your car yesterday.  
Yo
15. I began to study last night.  
Yo empecé

Was y Were son las formas en pasado del verbo to be se usa was en la primera y la tercera persona del singular. Se usa were en las otras personas.

Ejemplo: The boy was busy.

The boys were busy.

I was here yesterday.

We were here yesterday.

Para hacer preguntas se usa la forma del verbo to be al principio.

Ejemplo: Was the boy busy?

Were the boys busy?

Was I here yesterday?

Were we here yesterday?

Para formar oraciones negativas se pone la partícula not después de la forma del verbo to be.

Ejemplo: The boy wasn't busy.

The boys weren't busy.

I wasn't here yesterday.

We weren't here yesterday.

Observalos siguientes ejemplos de las oraciones en tiempo pasado en singular y plural.

Mike was working

Mike wasn't working

Was Mike working?



They were working

They weren't working

Were they working?

MATERIAL DE REFUERZO:

Cambia las siguientes oraciones afirmativas a negativas e interrogativas.

1. Mary was tired.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. I was busy.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. They were working.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. We were here last night.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. My teacher was busy yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

6. The lesson was difficult.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. The exams were difficult.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. The book is open.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. Mrs. Miller is late today.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

10. You are wrong.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

TRADUCE:

1. It is said that the primitive australopithecus.

\_\_\_\_\_



2. had a large brain capacity and stood erect on two legs.

tenia una gran capacidad cerebral y estuvo parado en 2 piernas

3. Australopithecus stood and walked on two legs.

el Australopithecus se paraba y caminaba en 2 piernas

4. The explosion of the volcano Krakatau occurred on August 27, 1883.

la explosion de el volcan Krakatau ocurrio en Agosto 27 de 1883

5. The tremendous sound made by the explosion was heard at a distance of 2,500 miles.

6. The voices of many birds are heard in the park on Sunday.

7. Many automobiles are made in Mexico.

Muchas automobiles son hechas en Mexico

8. Mount Katmai is an extinct or dormant volcano on the Alaskan peninsula.

9. When Katmai erupted in June, 1913, the explosion was heard in Juneau, at distance of 750 miles.

10. The eruption left a crater 4 kilometers wide, and 1,067 meters deep.



LEE CUIDADOSAMENTE:

Mexico City is a large city. There are more than twelve million people living in it. It is a very noisy city. There are a lot of cars and the traffic problems are terrible. The cost of living is very high and it is difficult to find a good job there.

De acuerdo con la lectura anterior completa correctamente con WAS o WERE:

But things \_\_\_\_\_ different fifty or sixty years ago. Mexico City \_\_\_\_\_ a very large city. There \_\_\_\_\_ only about two million people living in it. It \_\_\_\_\_ a quiet city. There \_\_\_\_\_ very few cars and there \_\_\_\_\_ any traffic problems. Prices \_\_\_\_\_ high. The cost of living \_\_\_\_\_ very low. It \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to find a job. Life, in general, \_\_\_\_\_ easy.

TRADUCE

Blank lines for translation.

Handwritten text on page 11, including the title 'A LETTER FROM CARLOS' and the start of a letter: 'Dear Manuel, Yesterday my art class went to the zoo. They drew pictures of the animals. I wanted to go, but I didn't understand the directions. My art teacher wrote them in English. I went to the corner and waited for the bus. I waited and waited! None of the buses stopped! Then I figured it out. I was on the wrong corner! I called my father and walked to the university. He introduced me to Professor Stack and his son, Bob. Professor Stack teaches music. We went to the cafeteria at the university and ate lunch. Bob and I talked about school. After lunch, I took the right bus and went to the zoo. We met my art class there. Bob knew some of the kids in the class and we had a good time. Now I'm going to learn a lot of English. Bob is going to help me. Write soon.'



LEER CUIDADOSAMENTE:

October 16,

Dear Manuel,

(Yesterday my art class went to the zoo. They drew pictures of the animals. I wanted to go, but I didn't understand the directions. My art teacher wrote them in English.

I went to the corner and waited for the bus. I waited and waited! None of the buses stopped! Then I figured it out. I was on the wrong corner!

I called my father and walked to the university. He introduced me to Professor Stack and his son, Bob. Professor Stack teaches music. We went to the cafeteria at the university and ate lunch.

Bob and I talked about school. After lunch, we took the right bus and went to the zoo. We met my art class there. Bob knew some of the kids in the class and we had a good time.

Now I'm going to learn a lot of English. Bob's going to help me.

Write soon.

Your friend,

CARLOS.

TRADUCE

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INTRODUCCION:

En esta unidad estudiaremos un material muy bonito e interesante, el cual te ayudará a formar oraciones en tiempo futuro y aprender a manejar los modales. No olvides consultar con tu maestro todas tus dudas, de esta forma podrás tener mayor seguridad al contestar tu examen.

OBJETIVOS:

1. Manejar las formas *going to* y *will*.
2. Manejar los modales auxiliares *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*.

PROCEDIMIENTO:

1. Estudiar detenidamente la explicación de los objetivos con sus ejemplos.
2. Contestar con mucho cuidado las oraciones que se dan como material adicional o de refuerzo.
3. Traducir el párrafo que se te indica.
4. Asistir al laboratorio de Idiomas puntualmente.

MATERIAL ADICIONAL:

1. Las formas *going to* y *will* indican tiempo futuro, una forma de *be* y la expresión de *going to* es usada con la forma simple de un verbo para indicar tiempo futuro.