

2. Tendrás una sesión en la cual asistirás al Laboratorio de Idiomas. Ahí escucharás la lectura de la unidad.

3. Trabajarás en este manual de unidades y se te asignarán trabajos, los cuales reforzarán el material de enseñanza.

REQUISITO:

Para tener derecho a presentar cada unidad, deberás cumplir con dos requisitos:

1. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomas.
2. Cumplir con el trabajo o ejercicios que se te indiquen.

4to. SEMESTRE INGLÉS

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UNIDAD 1 ✓

INTRODUCCIÓN:

Es evidente la necesidad de que los estudiantes incluyan en su formación profesional el aprendizaje del idioma Inglés ya que esto incrementa sus fuentes de información. Así pues, realiza con entusiasmo esta primera unidad de trabajo y al final de la misma verás con satisfacción el logro obtenido.

OBJETIVOS:

1. Analizar información escrita de un texto en Inglés.
2. Localizar palabras que se parecen en Inglés y en Español.
3. Identificar el uso de los pronombres personales en un texto en Inglés.
4. Identificar el uso de los pronombres de sujeto, adjetivos posesivos, demostrativos y de objeto.
5. Expresar en Español, información requerida en Inglés

6. Resumir en Español a partir de textos en Inglés.

PROCEDIMIENTO:

1. Lee y resuelve el contenido del material incluido a continuación.
2. Asiste al Laboratorio de Idiomas.

REQUISITO:

1. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomas.
2. Entregar al maestro el trabajo que indique.

LOUIS BRAILLE

PART I

(1) Everyone has heard of the Braille system of reading for the blind. (2) But few people know why it is called the "Braille" system or who Louis Braille was.

(3) In the year 1812, Louis Braille was a very small boy. (4) He lived in a small town in France. (5) Louis' father had a small shop in which he made things of leather. (6) One day Louis was playing in his father's shop and picked up a small tool with a very sharp point. (7) Louis fell, the point of the tool entered his eye, and later he became blind in both eyes. (8) Although he was then only seven or eight years old, Louis had to walk with a cane in order to feel where he was going. (9) The people of the town felt very sorry when they saw this small boy, completely blind, feeling his way along the streets with his cane in order to find his way.

(10) A few years later Louis went to a special school for the blind in Paris. (11) There he learn-

ed to read, that is, he learned to recognize the -
 twenty-six letters of the alphabet by feeling them
 with his fingers. (12) But the letters were several
 inches high and several inches wide. (13) This was
 naturally a very primitive system of reading. (14)
 (14) A very short article filled several books and
 each book weighed eight or nine pounds.

EXERCISE I

You can understand many of the words in this -
 story because they are similar to Spanish, for ---
 example:

system = sistema

Find more examples in the text.

English	Spanish	English	Spanish
1.- <u>Louis</u>	<u>Luis</u>	6.- <u>Paris</u>	<u>París</u>
2.- <u>France</u>	<u>Francia</u>	7.- <u>especial</u>	<u>especial</u>
3.- <u>day</u>	<u>día</u>	8.- <u>recognize</u>	<u>reconocer</u>
4.- <u>point</u>	<u>punta</u>	9.- <u>alphabet</u>	<u>alfabeto</u>
5.- <u>completely</u>	<u>completamente</u>	10.- <u>naturally</u>	<u>naturalmente</u>
		<u>primitive</u>	<u>primitivo</u>
		<u>article</u>	<u>artículo</u>

EXERCISE II

Write in the parentheses the number of the -
 sentences from the text which contain the following
 information.

1. Louis Braille lived in France. (4)
2. Louis' father made things of leather. (5)
3. Louis Braille became blind after an accident. (7)
4. Louis was seven or eight years when he became blind. (8)
5. Louis had to walk with a cane. (8)
6. Louis went to a special school for the blind. (10)
7. He learned to recognize the letters of the alphabet. (11)
8. The special school where Louis went was in Paris. (10)

EXERCISE III

Refer to the text and complete the following --
 statements.

Example:

In sentence (2), it replaces the system of --
 reading for the blind.

1. In sentence (4), he replaces Luis Braille
2. In sentence (5), he replaces el papá de Luis
3. In sentence (9), they replaces La gente

4. In sentence (9), this small boy replaces Luis Braille
5. In sentence (11), them replaces las letras

EXERCISE IV

Choose the best answer:

1. Louis Braille lived...
 - a) in the 19th. century.
 - b) in the 20th. century.
 - c) in the 18th. century.
2. Louis Braille lived in...
 - a) The United States.
 - b) France.
 - c) Italy.
3. Louis Braille was blind since...
 - a) he was born.
 - b) he was 20 years old.
 - c) he was 7 or 8 years old.
- 4.- He was blind because...
 - a) of an accident.
 - b) of a disease.
 - c) he was born like that.

5. Louis needed a cane in order to find his way.
 - a) a seeing eye dog.
 - b) someone to help him.
 - c) a cane.
- 6.- Louis went to a special school for the blind in... Paris
 - a) his hometown.
 - b) New York.
 - c) Paris.
7. In that school, Louis learned...
 - a) to write the 26 letters of the alphabet.
 - b) to recognize the 26 letters of the alphabet.
8. The system of feeling the letters with his --- fingers was...
 - a) a very primitive system of reading.
 - b) a very easy system of reading.
 - c) a very modern system of reading.

EXERCISE V

Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. What is the Braille system and what is it use for?
Es el sistema de lectura y escritura usada para los ciegos.
2. What kind of shop did Louis' father have?
Era una Talabarteria. (Artículos de cuero)

3. With what was Louis playing one day?

Con una herramienta puntiaguda.

4. What happened when Louis fell?

Se enterró la herramienta

5.- Why did the people of the town feel sorry for Louis?

Porque lo veían caminando por las calles siendo

6.- Where did he go to school and what kind of school was it?

En París, especial para ciegos.

7.- What did he learn to do in this school?

A distinguir las 26 letras del alfabeto

8.- Why was the system of reading for the blind very primitive at this time?

Porque eran muy grandes y pesadas.

EXERCISE VI

Write a summary of the story in Spanish.

LOUIS BRAILLE

PART II

(1) Later Louis became a teacher in this same school. (2) He wanted to find a better system of reading for the blind, but it was not easy. (3) One day, on a visit home, he said to his father: --- (4) "Blind people are the loneliest people in the world. (5) I can tell one bird from another by its sound. (6) I can know the door of the house by -- feeling it with my hand. (7) But there are so many things which I cannot hear and cannot feel. ---- (8) Only books can free the blind. (9) But there are no books for us to read."

(10) One day Louis was sitting in a restaurant with a friend. (11) The friend was reading the news paper to Louis. (12) The friend read an article -- about a French army captain who had a system of writing which he could use in the dark. (13) He called it -- "night writing." (14) In this "night writing," the army captain used a system of dots and dashes. --- (15) The dots and dashes were raised on the paper -- so that a person could feel them with his fingers. (16) When Louis heard about it he became very excited. (17) He began to talk loudly and to cry.

Por favor Luis.
 (18) "Please, Louis," said his friend. ----
 (19) "What is the matter? (20) Everyone is looking at you."

(21) "At last I have found the answer to the problem of the blind," said Louis. (22) "Now blind people can be free."

EXERCISE I

You can understand many of the words in this story because they are similar to Spanish. Look for them and write them down.

English	Spanish	English	Spanish
1. <u>system</u>	<u>sistema</u>	6. <u>army</u>	<u>armada</u>
2. <u>visit</u>	<u>visita</u>	7. <u>used</u>	<u>usaba</u>
3. <u>sound</u>	<u>sonido</u>	8. <u>paper</u>	<u>papel</u>
4. <u>day</u>	<u>día</u>	9. <u>person</u>	<u>persona</u>
5. <u>captain</u>	<u>capitán</u>	10. <u>excited</u>	<u>éxito</u>

EXERCISE II

Write in the parentheses the number of the sentences from the text which contain the following information.

- Louis became a teacher in the school for the blind. (1)
- A French army captain had a system of writing that could be used in the dark. (12)
- Louis felt lonely. (4)

- Louis felt there were many unknown things for him. (7)
- There was something that could free the blind. (8)
- Louis and a friend were in a restaurant. (10)
- Louis became very excited. (16)
- Louis found the answer to the problem of the blind. (21)

EXERCISE III.

Refer to the text and complete the following statements.

- In sentence (2), it refers to _____
- In sentence (3), he replaces Luis
- In sentence (5), I replaces Luis Braille
- In sentence (5), its refers to los sonidos de pájaros
- In sentence (6), it replaces la puerta de la casa
- In sentence (9), us replaces los ciegos
- In sentence (13), he replaces el capitán de la armada
- In sentence (15), them replaces los puntos y las rayas
- In sentence (16), it refers to Escritura nocturna
- In sentence (20), you refers to Luis Braille.

EXERCISE IV

Choose the best answer.

- Louis Braille became...
 - a doctor.
 - a teacher.
 - an engineer.

2. Louis Braille was interested in...
 - a) making money.
 - b) working hard as a teacher.
 - c) finding a better system of reading for the blind.
3. He thought the blind people were...
 - a) the loneliest people in the world.
 - b) the happiest people in the world.
 - c) the luckiest people in the world.
4. There was only one thing that could free the blind:
 - a) money.
 - b) books.
 - c) music.
5. Sitting in a restaurant, a friend of Braille was reading him...
 - a) a book.
 - b) a magazine.
 - c) a newspaper.
6. The "night writing" system was called like -- this because...
 - a) it could be use in the darkness.
 - b) it could be use only at night.
 - c) it was developed during the evenings.

7. The "night writing" system was a system...
 - a) in which you could recognize the 26 letters of the alphabet.
 - b) which required the help of someone that could see.
 - c) of dots and dashes raised on the paper so that a person could feel them with his fingers.
8. Louis was very excited because...
 - a) at last he could see.
 - b) he got a better job.
 - c) he had found the answer to the problem of the blind.

EXERCISE V

Answer the following questions in Spanish.

1. In what school did Louis became a teacher?
En la misma escuela
2. Was it easy or difficult to find a system of reading for the blind?
No fue fácil
3. Why did Louis say that blind people are the -- loneliest people in the world?
Un día que visitó a su papá en la casa de él