

IV-H.3

Notes: After World War II period was marked by the tensions of the cold war, an era of tensions, disillusionment, and fear, the expansion of the communist nations and a lot of turmoil due to social protest. The trend toward emphasizing the elements of a medium. The era has produced almost unparalleled ferment in the arts, reflecting a similar social ferment.

Subjects: General Characteristics, Literature, Painting, Music, Social Movements

NOTES	SUBJECT
After World War II period was marked by the tensions of the cold war, an era of tensions, disillusionment, and fear, the expansion of the communist nations and a lot of turmoil due to social protest. The trend toward emphasizing the elements of a medium. The era has produced almost unparalleled ferment in the arts, reflecting a similar social ferment.	General Characteristics
The abstract expressionists influenced by the existentialist theory	Literature
The abstract expressionist were champions of sense	Painting
The years of protest coincided with a burgeoning young population which expressed itself in pop art and popular music. Electronics transformed serious music.	Music
Feminist group, War protesters, racist and sexist movements and others.	Social Movements

UNIDAD V.- LA FAMILIA POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

SINGULAR		
I am Natalie.		My name is Natalie
You are Nancy.		Your name is Nancy
She is Mei		Her name is Mei
They are Daniel and Ben		Their names are Daniel and Ben

5.1. GENITIVO O POSESIVO Y LA PALABRA WHOSE.

Caso que indica pertenencia o posesión. Corresponde en cierto modo al complemento del sustantivo, en español se introduce con **de**. Indica una relación de posesión o un vínculo de familia o bien una característica constitutiva o de otro tipo entre dos términos. También aparece como expresión fija.

Sing → **At my aunt's house.** (en casa de mi tía).  
 (noun) **Someone's bag.** (la bolsa de alguien).  
 What is una forma posesiva y sirve también para preguntar la idea de pertenencia o asociación.

Is this Pedro's backpack?	-Does this backpack belong to Pedro?
Those are Jim's boots.	
Those boots are Jim's.	Those boots belong to Jim.

RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS DE LA SECCIÓN A, DE LA QUINTA UNIDAD.  
 A possessive Noun includes an apostrophe (')

II-D. EXAMPLES	Spelling Rules.
Julie's boots	1- If a noun (singular or plural) does not end in an <u>s</u> add <u>'s</u>
The men's campfire.	2-If a plural noun ends in an <u>s</u> -add <u>'</u> apostrophe
Carlos's canteen	If a singular noun ends in add's or.

Los adjetivos posesivos, son aquellos que indican la forma posesiva de la gramática y que indican posesión o tener propiedad son: **my, your, his, her, its, our, your, y their.**

1. You must recognize that it is not in...
2. But whose family interesting.
3. She thinks every one wants to be a doctor or an accountant.
4. A possessive adjective comes before a noun.
5. Lunchtime is when all the family is together.

UNIDAD V.- LA FAMILIA

5.1. GENITIVO O POSESIVO Y LA PALABRA WHOSE.

Caso que indica pertenencia o posesión. Corresponde en cierto modo al complemento del sustantivo, en español se introduce con de. Indica una relación de posesión o un vínculo de familia o bien una característica constitutiva o de otro tipo entre dos términos. También aparece como expresión fija.

Sing → At my aunt's house. (en casa de mi tía).

Someone's bag. (la bolsa de alguien).

Those boots belong to Jim.	Those boots are Jim's.
Is this Pedro's backpack?	-Does this backpack belong to Pedro?

A possessive Noun includes an apostrophe (')

EXAMPLES	Spelling Rules
Julie's boots	1- If a noun (singular or plural) does not end in an s add 's
The men's campfire.	2- If a plural noun ends in an s add ' apostrophe
The students' map.	3- If a singular noun ends in add 's or
Carlos's camera	

Los adjetivos posesivos son aquellos que indican la forma posesiva de la gramática y que indican posesión o tener propiedad son: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, y their.

A possessive adjective comes before a noun.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		
<b>SINGULAR</b>	I am Natalie, You are Nancy. He is Hau She is Mei It's Lukas (the dog)	My name is Natalie Your name is Nancy His name is Hau Her name is Mei Its name is Lukas.
<b>PLURAL</b>	We are Ali and Mohamed You are Isabelle and Pierre. They are Daniel and Ben	Our names are Ali and Mohamed Your names are Isabelle and Pierre. Their names are Daniel and Ben

Los pronombres posesivos son aquellos que se impondrán en lugar del sujeto o sustantivo (noun) para expresar posesión o tenencia. **El Whose** es una forma posesiva y sirve también para preguntar la idea de pertenencia o asociación.

**Whose backpack is this? who does this backpack belong to?**

**¿De quién es esta mochila? ¿a quién pertenece esta mochila?**

RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS DE LA SECCIÓN "B" DE LA QUINTA

RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS DE LA SECCIÓN A, DE LA QUINTA UNIDAD.

II-D.

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. B
- 5. C

II-E.

- 1-D
- 2-D
- 3-D
- 4-S
- 5-D

II-F.

- 1-Parents
- 2-mother
- 3-father
- 4-sisters

II-G.

- 1-F

III-A.

- 1-Are
- 2-Has
- 3-Is
- 4-My
- 5-Your
- 6-He
- 7-Have
- 8-My
- 9-Mine
- 10-Whose

III-B.

- 1. You must recognize it and it is not interesting at all.
- 2. But whose family interesting.
- 3. She thinks every one wants to be a doctor or an accountant.
- 4. My sister Judith and Sara are older than I am.
- 5. Lunchtime is when all the family is together.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES		
My name is Natalie	I am Natalie	SINGULAR
Your name is Nancy	You are Nancy	
His name is Han	He is Han	
Her name is Mei	She is Mei	
Its name is Lukas	It's Lukas (the dog)	
Our names are Ali and Mohamed	We are Ali and Mohamed	PLURAL
Your names are Isabelle and Pierre	You are Isabelle and Pierre	
Their names are Daniel and Ben	They are Daniel and Ben	

Los pronombres posesivos son aquellos que se impondrán en lugar del sujeto o sustantivo (noun) para expresar posesión o tenencia. El *Whose* es una forma posesiva y sirve también para preguntar la idea de pertenencia o asociación.

Whose backpack is this? who does this backpack belong to?  
¿De quién es esta mochila? ¿a quién pertenece esta mochila?

RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS DE LA SECCIÓN "A" DE LA QUINTA UNIDAD.

1-B	1-D	1-Parents	1-Are	6-He
2-C	2-D	2-mother	2-Has	7-Have
3-A	3-D	3-father	3-Is	8-My
4-B	4-S	4-sisters	4-My	9-Mine
5-C	5-D		5-You	10-Whose

1. You must recognize it and it is not interesting at all.
2. But whose family interesting.
3. She thinks every one wants to be a doctor or an accountant.
4. My sister Judith and Sara are older than I am.
5. Lurchtime is when all the family is together.

UNIT FIVE

II-A.

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B

II-B.

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1-F | 6-F  |
| 2-T | 7-F  |
| 3-F | 8-T  |
| 4-F | 9-T  |
| 5-F | 10-T |

II-C.

- |     |
|-----|
| 1-C |
| 2-C |
| 3-A |
| 4-C |
| 5-A |

III-C.

1. (G) You must have written a composition about "My family".
2. (F) "There are five people in my family, my mother, and father, my two sisters and myself."
3. (C) But their ideas are not mine.
4. (B) And he has a beautiful car, and wonderful clothes.
5. (A) And think about me for a change.

V.

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| 1-H | 6-J  |
| 2-D | 7-B  |
| 3-F | 8-A  |
| 4-Y | 9-G  |
| 5-E | 10-C |

RESPUESTAS A LOS EJERCICIOS DE LA SECCIÓN "B" DE LA QUINTA UNIDAD.

II.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. F

III.

- |     |
|-----|
| 1-C |
| 2-C |
| 3-B |
| 4-B |

IV-A.

- |               |
|---------------|
| 1-Mother's    |
| 2-Father's    |
| 3-Larry's     |
| 4-Father's    |
| 5-O' Connor's |

IV-B.

- |          |
|----------|
| 1-Greek  |
| 2-Family |
| 3-Boring |
| 4-Irish  |

V-A.

1. 3
2. 4
3. 6
4. 7
5. 1
6. 2

V-B.

- |     |
|-----|
| 1-F |
| 2-E |
| 3-D |
| 4-A |
| 5-B |
| 6-C |