

English two

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UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE NUEVO LEON
COLEGIO CIVIL, PREPARATORIA N° 2

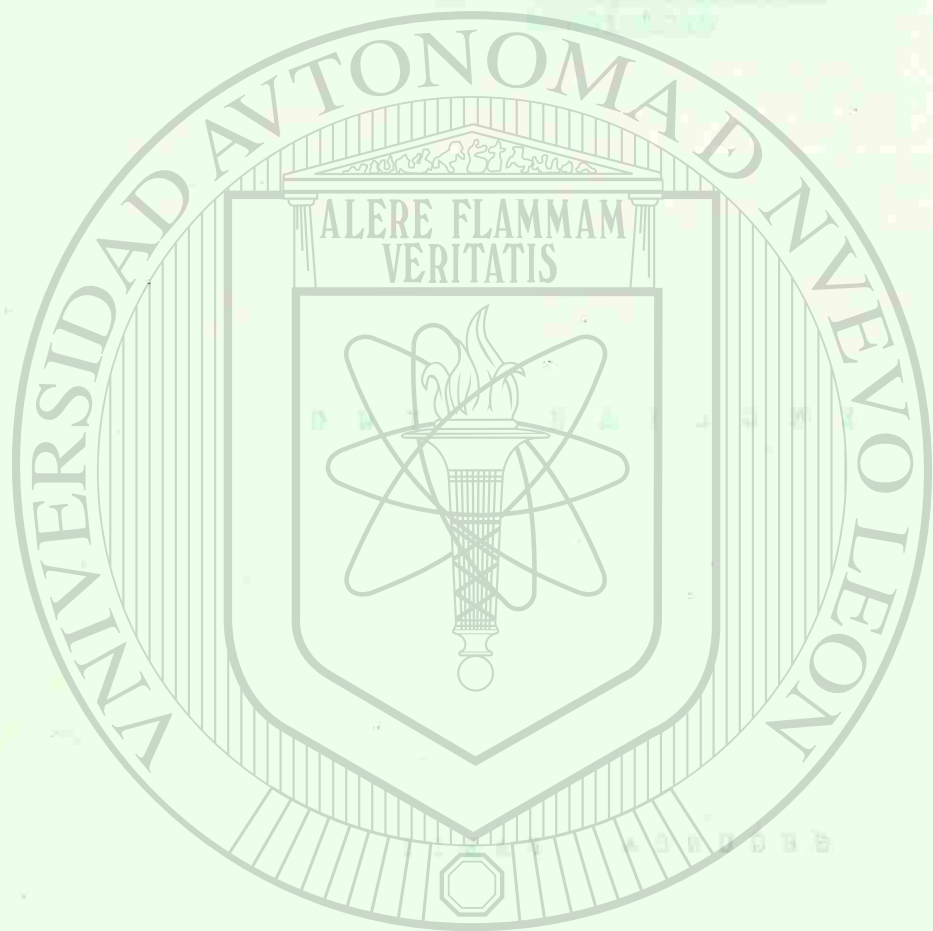
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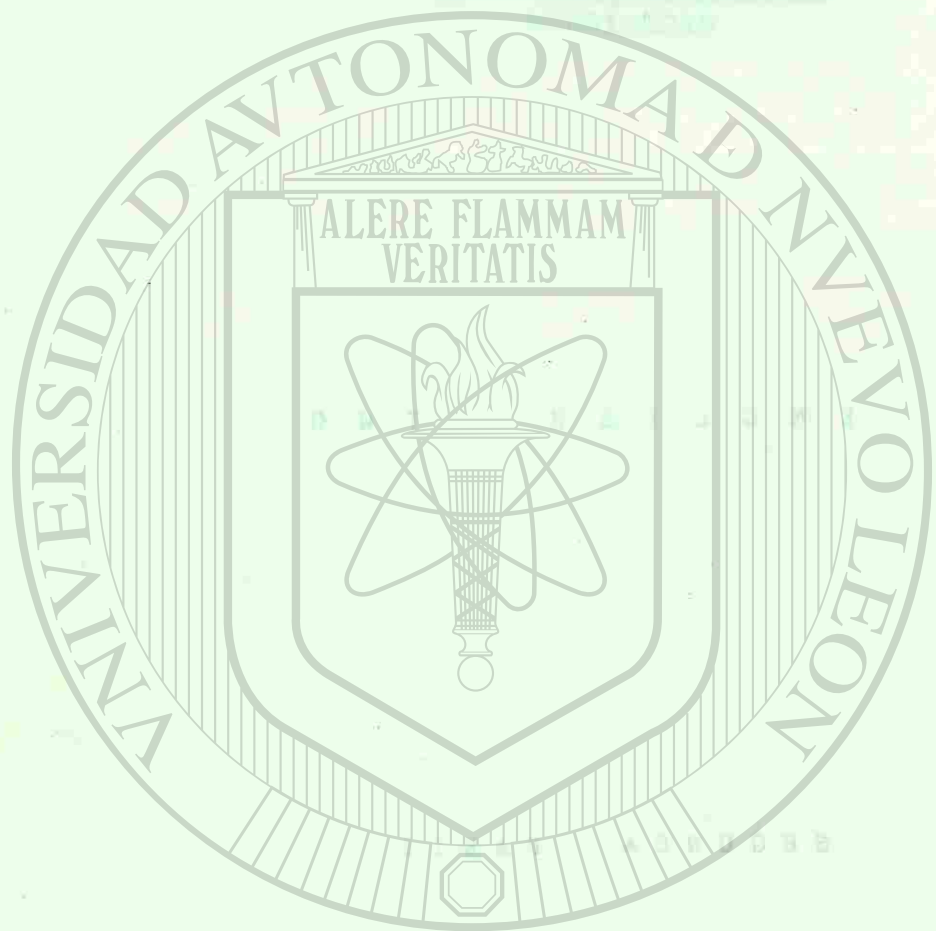


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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

PEIII
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DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

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AL TERMINO DE LA UNIDAD EL ALUMNO COMPRENDERÁ FRAGMENTOS
ESCRITOS EN INGLES CUYAS ESTRUCTURAS VERBALES SEAN LOS -
SIMPLES Y PERFECTOS.

E L A L U M N O

IDENTIFICARA EL PARTICIPIO DE LOS VERBOS REGU-
LARES E IRREGULARES EN INGLES.

IDENTIFICARA LA CONSTRUCCION Y SIGNIFICADO DEL
PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE Y CONTINUO.

TRADUCIRA FRASES CON PASADO PERFECTO SIMPLE Y-
CONTINUO.

DIFERENCIARA EL FUTURO PERFECTO SIMPLE DEL --
CONTINUO.

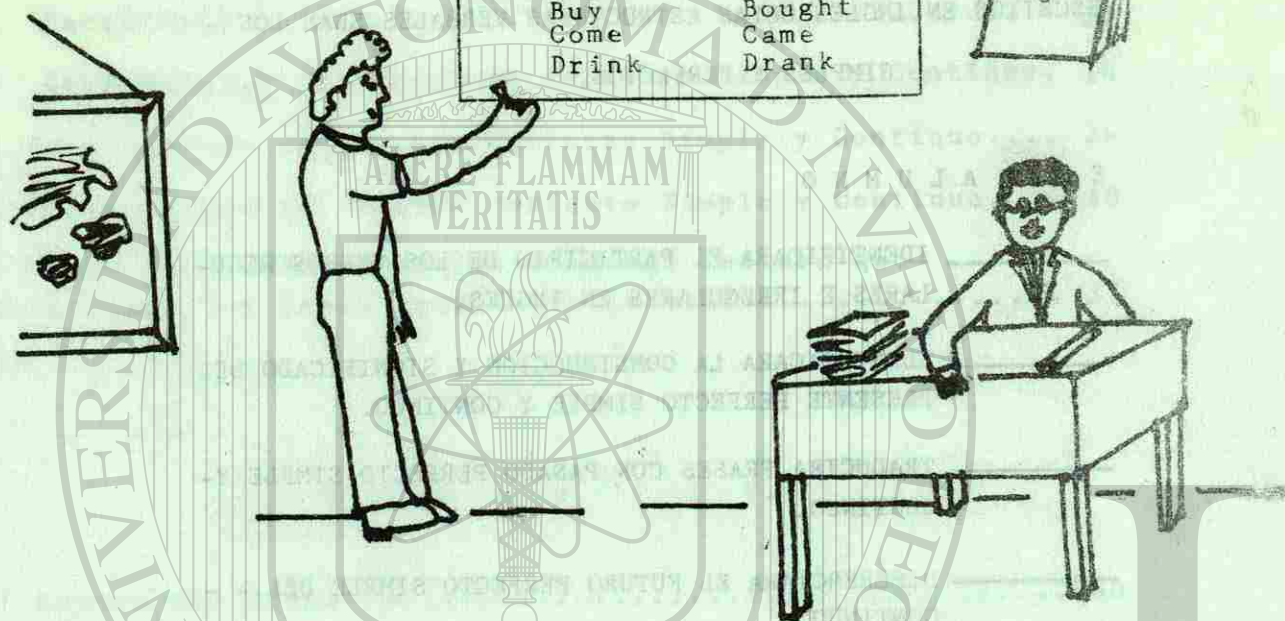
TRADUCIRA AL ESPAÑOL PARRAFOS QUE CONTENGAN --
LOS TEMAS DE LA UNIDAD.



O B S E R V E

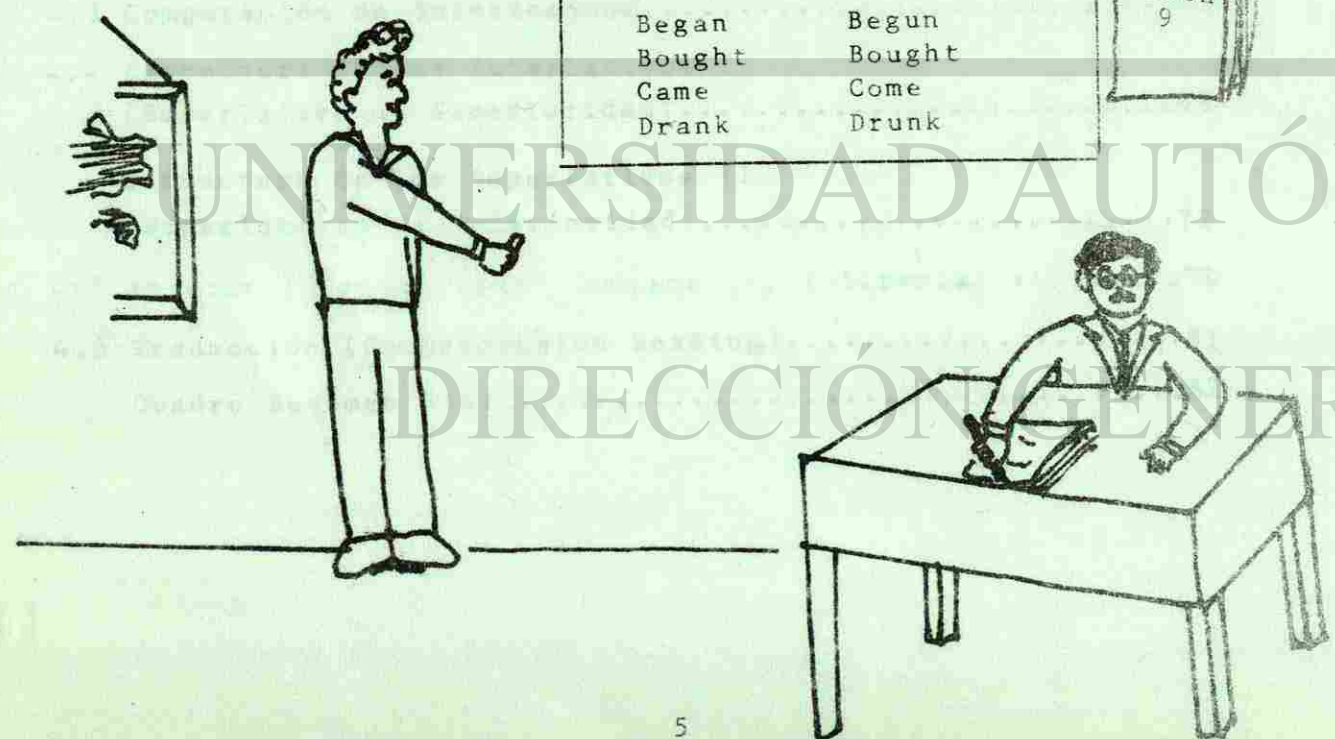
John answered all the teacher's questions yesterday.

Infinitive	Past Tense
Begin	Began
Buy	Bought
Come	Came
Drink	Drank



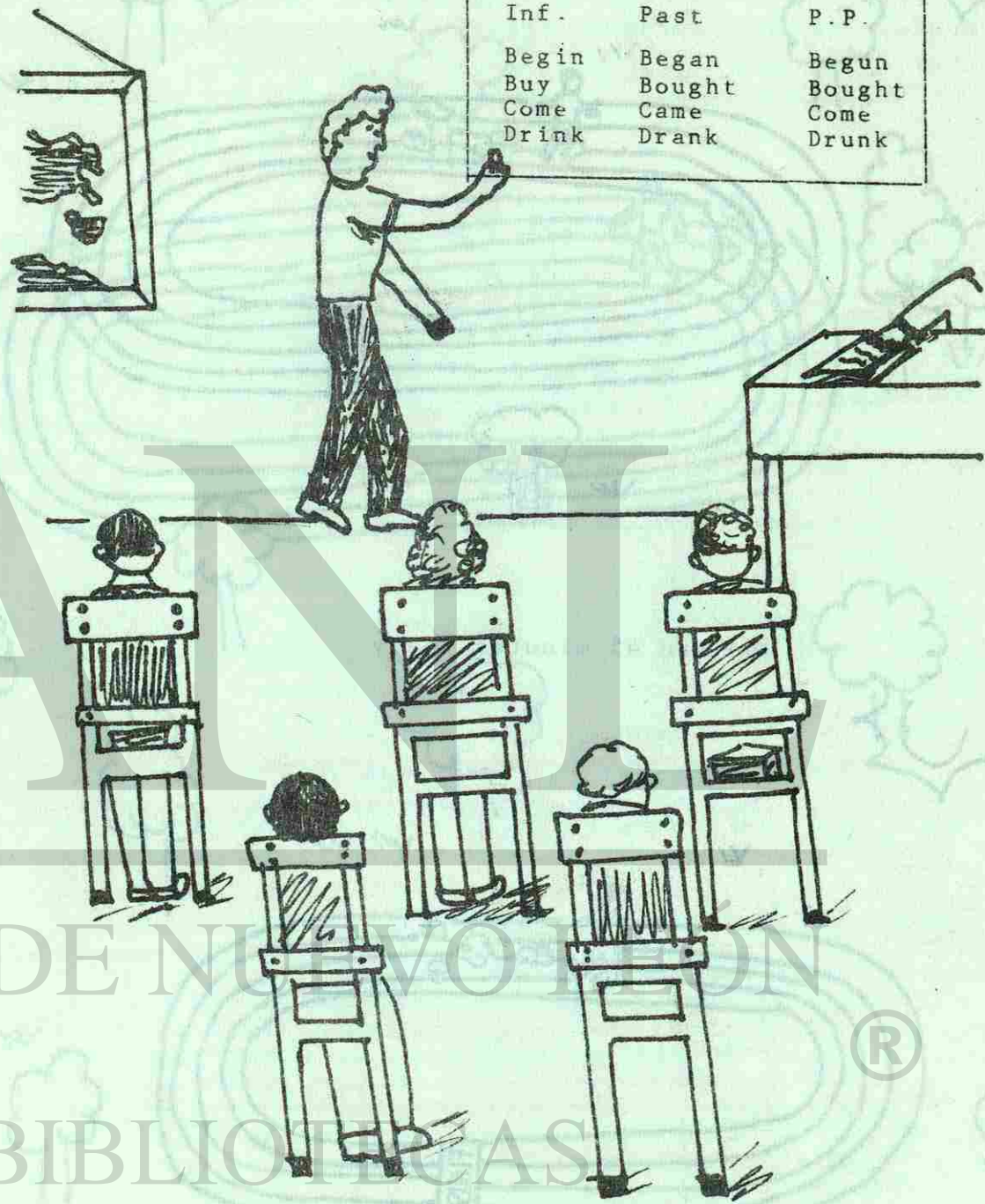
John answered all the teacher's questions today.

Past Tense	Participle
Began	Begun
Bought	Bought
Came	Came
Drank	Drunk

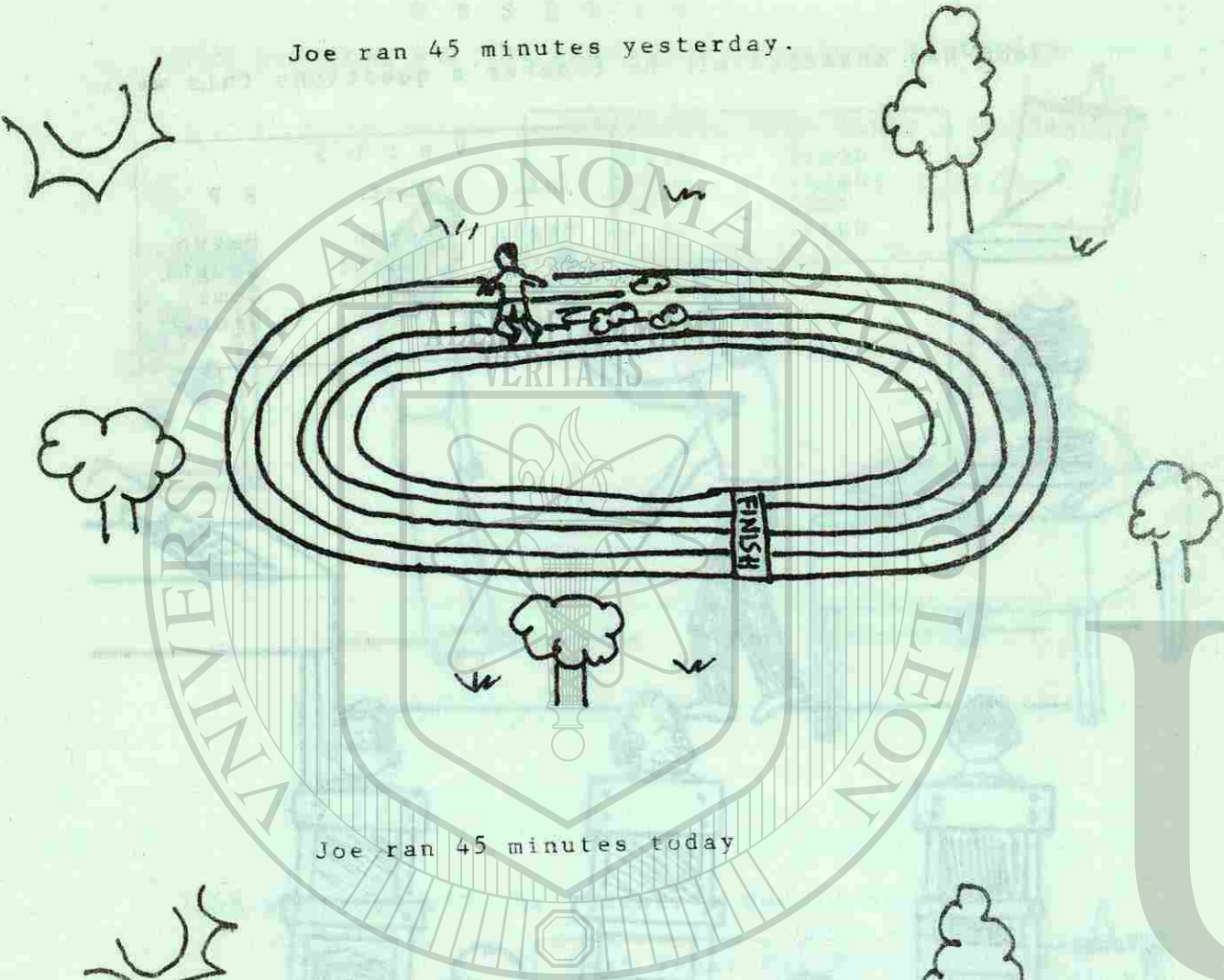


John has answered all the teacher's questions this week.

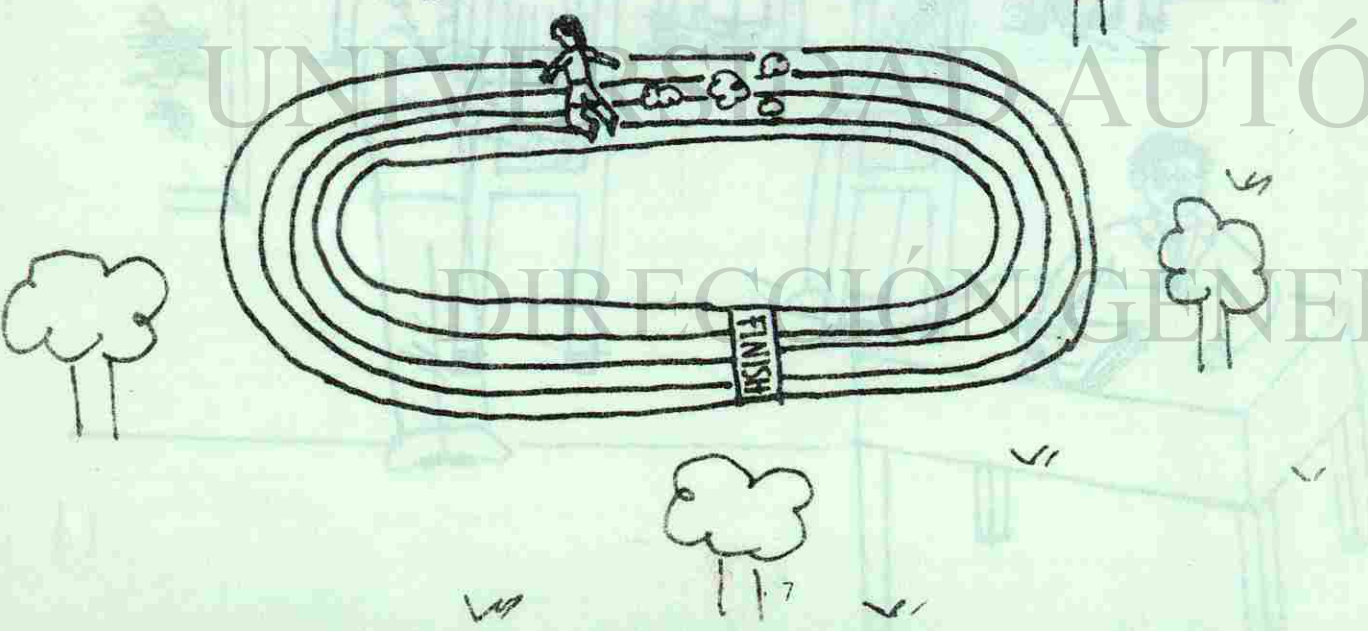
V e r b s		
Inf.	Past	P.P.
Begin	Began	Begun
Buy	Bought	Bought
Come	Came	Come
Drink	Drank	Drunk



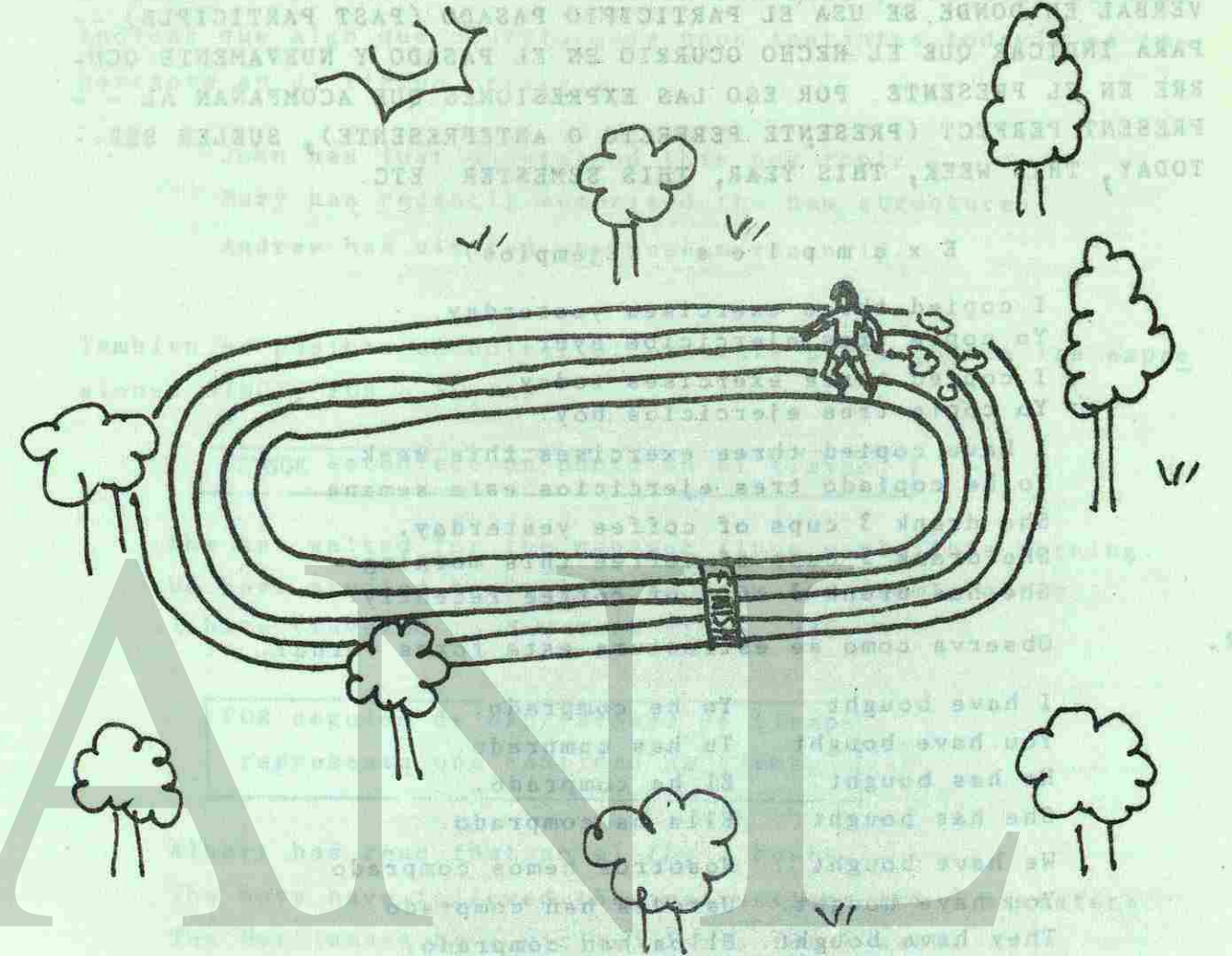
Joe ran 45 minutes yesterday.



Joe ran 45 minutes today



Joe has run 45 minutes today



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3.1. COMO HAS OBSERVADO, LA TERCERA FIGURA TIENE UNA NUEVA ESTRUCTURA VERBAL EN DONDE SE USA EL PARTICIPIO PASADO (PAST PARTICIPLE) -- PARA INDICAR QUE EL HECHO OCURRIO EN EL PASADO Y NUEVAMENTE OCURRE EN EL PRESENTE. POR ESO LAS EXPRESIONES QUE ACOMPAÑAN AL -- PRESENT PERFECT (PRESENTE PERFECTO O ANTEPRESENTE), SUELEN SER: -- TODAY, THIS WEEK, THIS YEAR, THIS SEMESTER ETC.

Examples (Ejemplos)

I copied three exercises yesterday.
 Yo copie tres ejercicios ayer
 I copied three exercises today.
 Yo copie tres ejercicios hoy.
 I have copied three exercises this week.
 Yo he copiado tres ejercicios esta semana.
 She drank 3 cups of coffee yesterday.
 She drank 3 cups of coffee this morning.
 She has drunk 3 cups of coffee recently.

3.2. Observa como se estructura esta forma verbal.

I have bought.	Yo he comprado.
You have bought	Tu has comprado.
He has bought	El ha comprado.
She has bought.	Ella ha comprado.
We have bought.	Nosotros hemos comprado.
You have bought.	Ustedes han comprado.
They have bought.	Ellos han comprado.

EL VERBO "HAVE" PUEDE UTILIZARSE CON CONTRACCIONES Y QUEDARIA

DE LA SIGUIENTE MANERA:

I've bought.
 You've bought.
 He's bought.
 She's bought.
 It's bought.
 We've bought.
 You've bought.
 They've bought.

Present Past Past Participle Meaning

El presente perfecto se usa también con JUST y RECENTLY para -- indicar que algo que ocurrió hace unos instantes todavía es importante en el tiempo presente.

John has just understood this new topic.
 Mary has recently memorized the new structures.
 Andrew has visited the museum recently.

También es posible encontrar el presente perfecto con las expresiones SINCE, FOR o SO FAR .

SINCE establece un punto en el tiempo.

She has waited for the manager since early this morning.
 We have studied hard since we knew the exam's dates.
 I have traveled to New York since 1980.

FOR seguido de expresiones de tiempo representa una cantidad de tiempo

Albert has read that novel for 2 hours.
 The boys have followed the instructions for 3 semesters
 The Martinezes have visited Paris for 2 weeks.

SO FAR indica "al momento de hablar"

We've finished 2 units of this book so far.
 I've copied 3 Mathematics exercises so far.
 We've liked Cantinflas pictures so far.

Antes de iniciar los ejercicios sobre el Presente Perfecto (Present Perfect) recordemos y aprendamos de memoria el verbo HAVE en tiempo presente, el cual es básico para esta estructura.

H A V E CONTRACCION

I HAVE I'VE
 YOU HAVE YOU'VE
 HE HAS HE'S
 SHE HAS SHE'S
 IT HAS IT'S
 WE HAVE WE'VE
 YOU HAVE YOU'VE
 THEY HAVE THEY'VE

Observa la siguiente estructura

I HAVE STUDIED.

¿De cuantas partes consta?

¿Cual es el primer verbo?

¿En que tiempo esta el primer verbo?

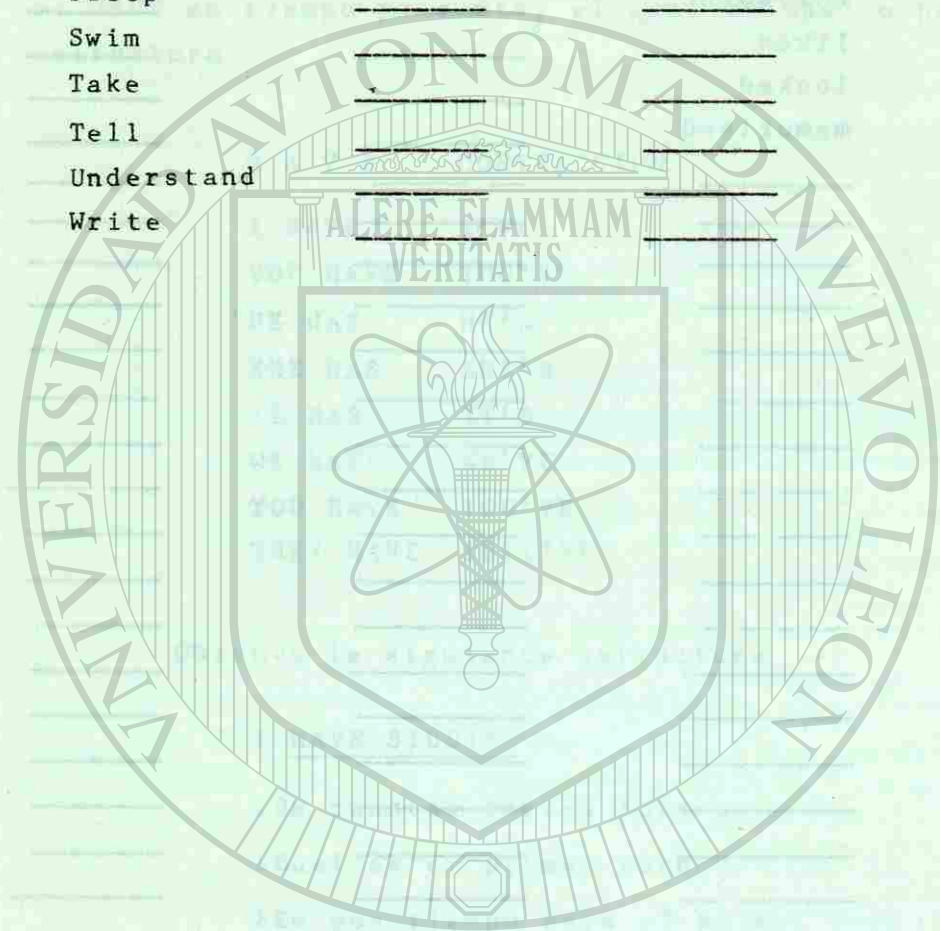
¿Y el segundo verbo en que tiempo esta?

Por lo tanto, si respondiste correctamente a estas breves preguntas, el siguiente paso sera aprender los verbos que a continuación aparecen en Participio Pasado (Past Participle).

Present	Past	Past Participle	Meaning
Carry	carried	carried	cargado
Close	closed	_____	_____
Copy	copied	_____	_____
Change	changed	_____	_____
Dance	danced	_____	_____
Decide	decided	_____	_____
Enjoy	enjoyed	_____	_____

Present	Past	Past Participle	Meaning
Enter	entered	_____	_____
Finish	finished	_____	_____
Follow	followed	_____	_____
Like	liked	_____	_____
Look	looked	_____	_____
Memorize	memorized	_____	_____
Observe	_____	_____	_____
Open	_____	_____	_____
Play	_____	_____	_____
Raise	_____	_____	_____
Stop	_____	_____	_____
Study	_____	_____	_____
Travel	_____	_____	_____
Use	_____	_____	_____
Visit	_____	_____	_____
Want	_____	_____	_____
Walk	_____	_____	_____
Work	_____	_____	_____
Begin	_____	_____	_____
Buy	_____	_____	_____
Come	_____	_____	_____
Drink	_____	_____	_____
Drive	_____	_____	_____
Eat	_____	_____	_____
Forget	_____	_____	_____
Get	_____	_____	_____
Give	_____	_____	_____
Go	_____	_____	_____
Have	_____	_____	_____
Know	_____	_____	_____
Let	_____	_____	_____
Read	_____	_____	_____
Run	_____	_____	_____
Say	_____	_____	_____
See	_____	_____	_____

Present	Past	Past Participle	Meaning
Sing	_____	_____	_____
Sit down	_____	_____	_____
Sleep	_____	_____	_____
Swim	_____	_____	_____
Take	_____	_____	_____
Tell	_____	_____	_____
Understand	_____	_____	_____
Write	_____	_____	_____



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I.- EXERCISES.

(EJERCICIOS)

COMPLETA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS.

I HAVE I _____ I Have _____
 You HAVE _____ have _____ have _____
 HE HAS He _____ has _____
 SHE HAS _____ has _____ has _____
 IT HAS It _____ has _____
 WE HAVE _____ have _____ have _____
 YOU HAVE You _____ have _____
 THEY HAVE _____ have _____ have _____

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS USANDO HAVE O HAS

I HAVE SAID 3 SENTENCES SO FAR.

The girl _____
 Mr. Smith _____
 The boys _____
 3 Students _____
 We _____
 Miss Garcia _____
 You _____
 Alice _____
 She and I _____
 He _____

III.-ESCRIBE UNA R O UNA I A LA IZQUIERDA DE CADA VERBO SI ES REGULAR O IRREGULAR. A LA DERECHA ESCRIBE EL PARTICIPIO PASADO Y - TRADUCE AL ESPAÑOL.

Ejemplo:	Participio Pasado	Traducción
I drink	drunk	bebido
memorize	_____	_____
go	_____	_____
take	_____	_____
follow	_____	_____
close	_____	_____
like	_____	_____
drive	_____	_____
buy	_____	_____
decide	_____	_____
copy	_____	_____
read	_____	_____
eat	_____	_____
have	_____	_____
play	_____	_____
write	_____	_____

IV.-ESCRIBE EN INGLES EL PARTICIPIO PASADO DE LOS SIGUIENTES VERBOS:

Español	Participio Pasado	Español	Participio Pasado
ver	_____	disfrutar	_____
entrar	_____	correr	_____
caminar	_____	estudiar	_____
conseguir	_____	dormir	_____
viajar	_____	olvidar	_____
venir	_____	abrir	_____
visitar	_____	permitir	_____
	detener	_____	_____

NOTA: PRESENT PERFECT SIGNIFICA ANTEPRESENTE EN ESPAÑOL.

V.-SUBRAYA LA FORMA DEL VERBO EN TIEMPO ANTEPRESENTE Y ENLISTALA EN LA DERECHA:

- 1.- We have visited the museum recently. _____
- 2.- Some students have come late today. _____
- 3.- It has rained twice this week. _____
- 4.- Many schools have followed the instructions. _____
- 5.- I have understood 20 verbs so far _____
- 6.- They have seen that picture before. _____
- 7.- She has worked overtime since this morning. _____
- 8.- Mr Rodríguez has bought a new car for his family. _____
- 9.- The boys have run for 45 minutes this weekend. _____
- 10.- You have copied this exercise correctly. _____

VI.-SUBRAYA LA FORMA DE PRESENTE PERFECTO. ENLISTALA Y TRADUCELA.

- 1.- John has passed all the subjects this semester. _____
- 2.- We have read that book before _____
- 3.- Josephine has worked three overtime hours. _____
- 4.- The cars have run 200 miles per hour. _____
- 5.- Somebody has opened the door. _____
- 6.- They have enjoyed their vacation in Cancún. _____
- 7.- The students have known something about energy. _____
- 8.- Mary and Joe have played in the park. _____
- 9.- My relatives have come from Michigan. _____
- 10.- We have finished this exercise. _____

VII.ESCRIBE EL PRESENTE PERFECTO EN LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS.

- 1.- I _____ three sentences in present perfect. (say)
he dicho
- 2.- The tourists _____ the macroplaza this week (visit)
han visitado
- 3.- My friend _____ something about this topic. (copy)
ha copiado
- 4.- They _____ the experiment in the laboratory. (watch)
han observado
- 5.- Susan _____ her Volkswagen for 2 years. (drive)
ha manejado
- 6.- Mrs. Rogers _____ in California 2 years so far. (live)
ha vivido

7.- We _____ the new Saturday programs (like).
nos ha gustado

8.- The Education Minister _____ close to the _____
se ha sentado

President (sit)

9.- I _____ to see that picture since 1983. (want)
he querido

10.- She _____ black shoes for 3 years (buy).
ha comprado

VIII.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS, USANDO EL PRESENTE PERFECTO.

(Read) 1.- We _____ this topic for three classes.

(Want) 2.- The Millers _____ to visit the new square.

(Run) 3.- Mike and George _____ in the competition this week.

(Sing) 4.- Mr. Allen _____ the song "Yesterday" in class.

(Sleep) 5.- The dogs _____ in the garden recently.

(Get) 6.- George _____ a new record player for \$50.00.

(Have) 7.- Mary _____ to study overtime during exams.

(Swim) 8.- The boys _____ in the beach for 45 minutes.

(Drive) 9.- Frank _____ his new car around the square.

(Eat) 10.- Johnny _____ in a restaurant since September.

IX.- TRADUZCA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES

1.- She has seen a new model recently.

2.- Three doctors have come from California.

3.- The students have followed the instructions.

4.- They have bought a new book for six hundred pesos.

5.- We have eaten breakfast at 7.00 A.M. this week.

6.- The principal has given a new chance to the students.

7.- They have forgotten to write their names

8.- My friend has gone to Disneyland.

9.- All the students have used the new structure.

10.- They have memorized almost all the verbs.

JUAN

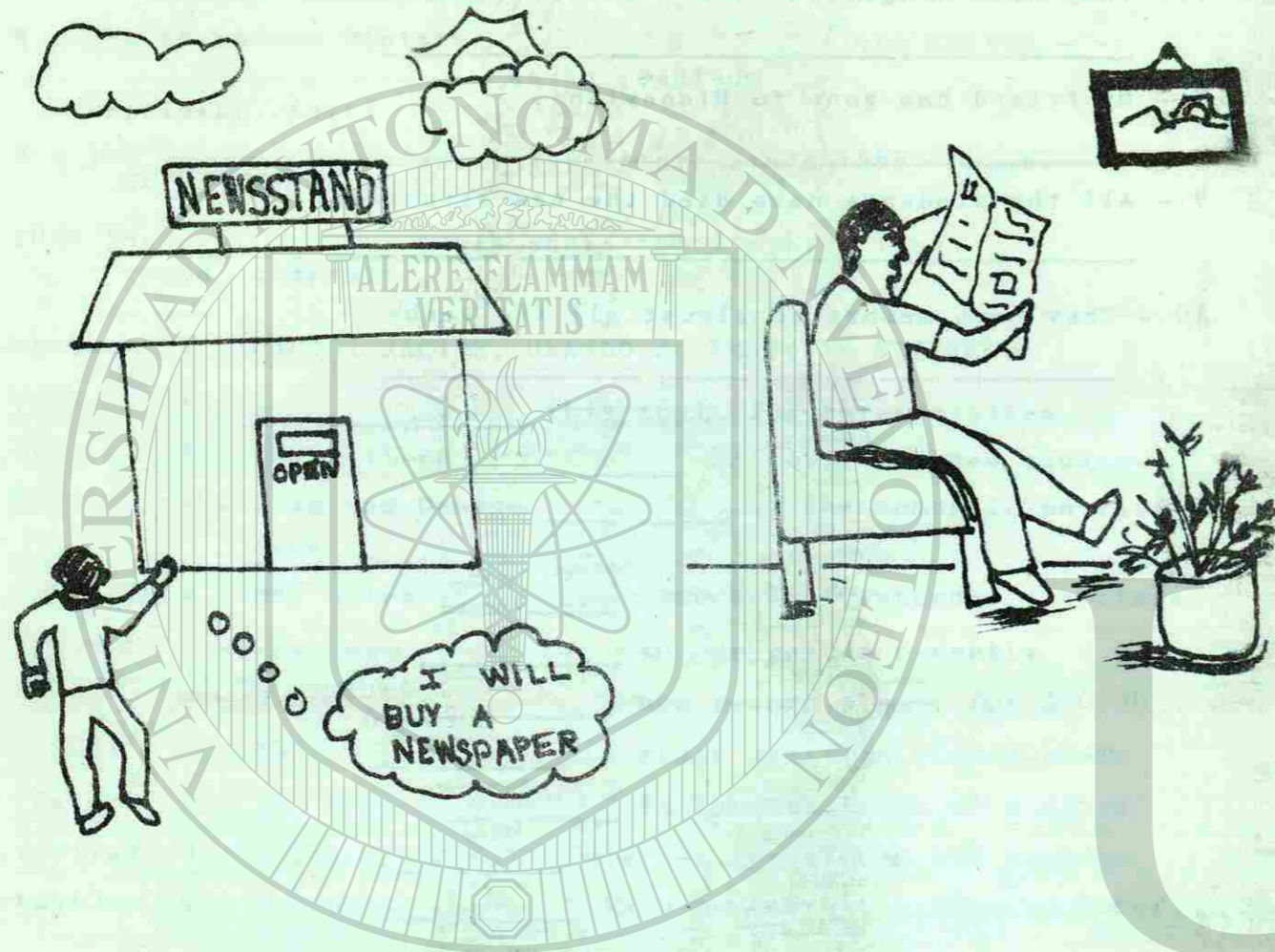
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OBSERVE

Michael has read the newspaper since 1980

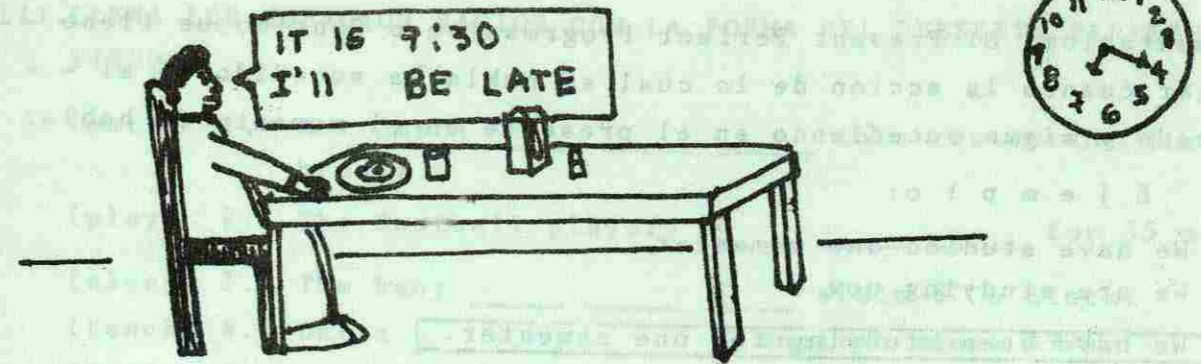
Michael is reading a newspaper now.



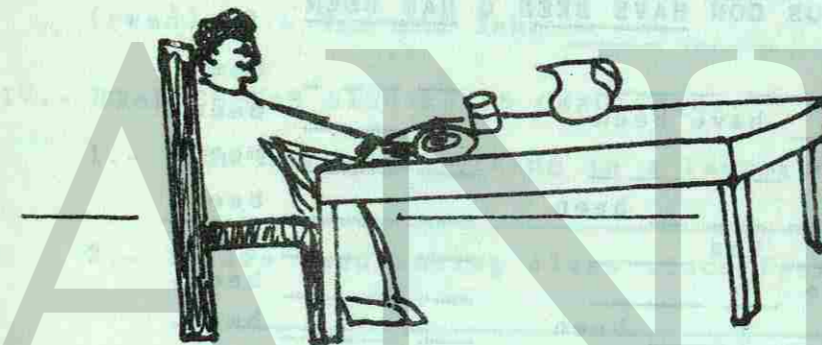
Michael has been reading the newspaper for five years



Paul has eaten breakfast at 7:20 since 1975.



Paul is eating breakfast now



Paul has been eating breakfast at 7:20 since 1975.



Comentarios: El Present Perfect Progressive o Continuous tiene lugar cuando la acción de la cual se habla ha sucedido en el pasado y sigue sucediendo en el presente en el momento de hablar

Ejemplo:

We have studied one semester
We are studying now

We have been studying for one semester.

Esta estructura consta de tres partes

Have been studying
Haber estado estudiando

EXERCISES

I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS CON HAVE BEEN O HAS BEEN.

I have been	I _____	been.
You have been	_____ have been	been.
He has been	He _____	been.
She has been	_____ been	been
It has been	_____ has _____	been
We have been	We _____	been.
They have been	_____ been	been.

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS PARA FORMAR EL PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- 1 - They _____ buying some food in the grocery store.
- 2 - The students _____ visiting the fair for 2 weeks.
- 3 - Carol _____ repeating with us.
- 4 - The Joneses _____ living in Chicago for 3 years.
- 5 - John _____ walking in the streets
- 6 - 3 students _____ practicing the new formula
- 7 - Pedro Vargas _____ singing since 1932
- 8 - The swimmers _____ enjoying their day-off.
- 9 - The Second Shift _____ beginning at 12.20 since August. 1984.
- 10 - The Martinezes _____ sleeping at 11:00 P.M for 10 years.

III. LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS CON LA FORMA DEL PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO.

- (eat) 1.- Mr. Smith _____ in a restaurant since February.
- (play) 2.- The Football players _____ for 35 minutes.
- (sleep) 3.- The baby _____ since 8 o'clock.
- (teach) 4.- Dalia _____ English since 1974.
- (buy) 5.- Mary and Jane _____ new dresses.
- (read) 6.- They _____ in English since 12:20.
- (tell) 7.- Charles _____ some jokes during class.
- (raise) 8.- My uncle _____ cows and horses for ten years.
- (understand) 9.- We _____ English perfectly well.
- (read) 10.- Tom and John _____ comics for 20 minutes.

IV.- TRADUCE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES.

- 1.- John has been working in a factory for 3 months.

- 2.- I have been taking class since February.

- 3.- Some children have been copying during the exam.

- 4.- Barbara has been listening to the radio for 2 hours.

- 5.- Bill and Mike have been writing the answers.

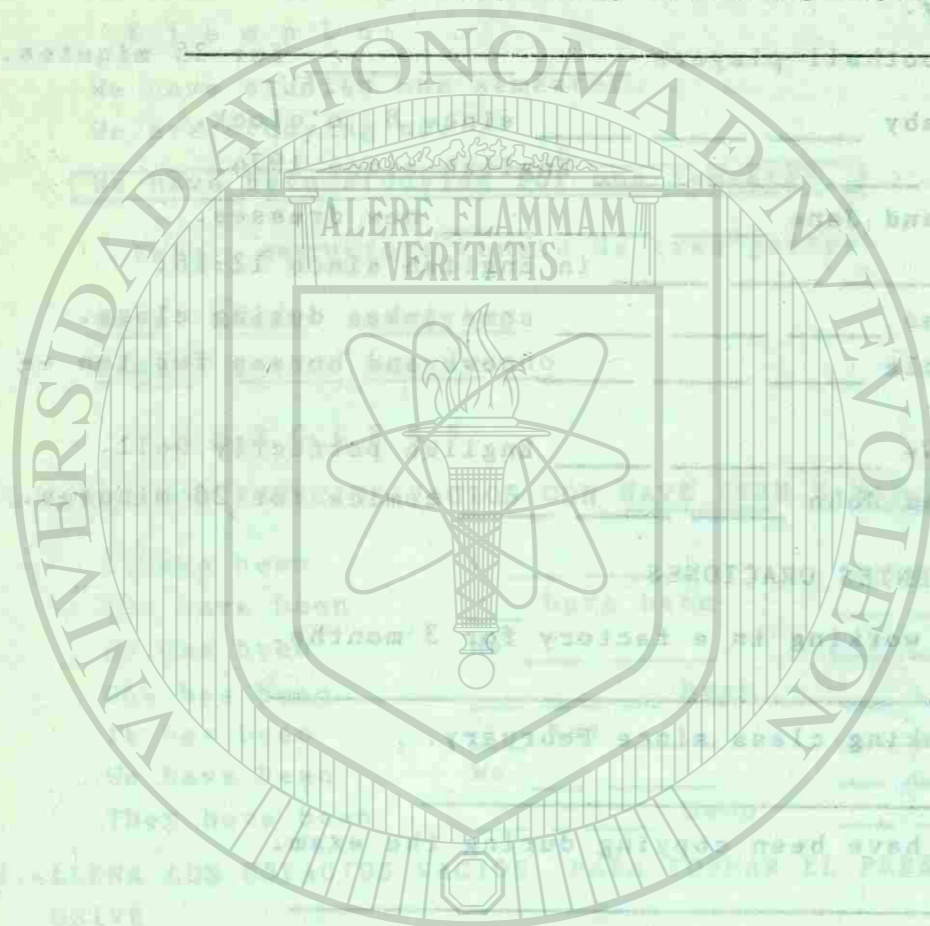
- 6 - Only six students have been coming on time.

- 7.- They have been dancing since 9:00 P.M.

- 8.- We have been writing her since last year.

9.- She has been drinking some medicine.

10.- We have been forgetting something important: "Exams"

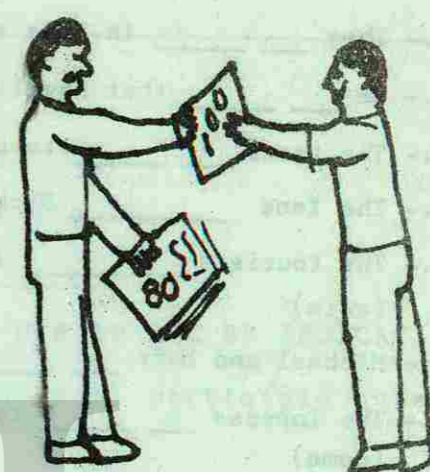
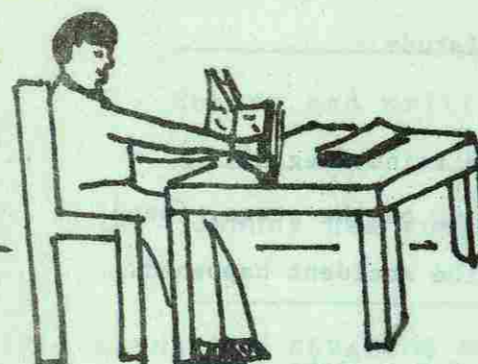


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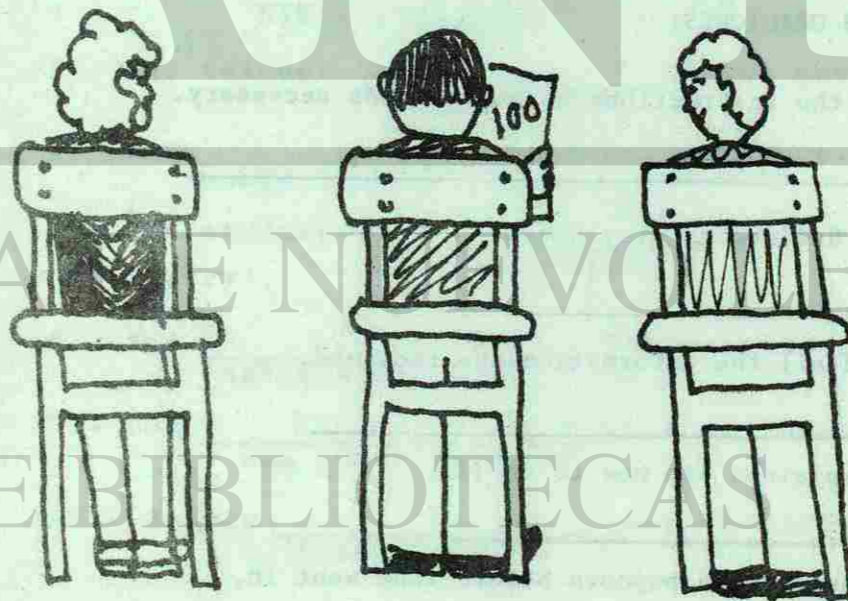
O B S E R V E

3.4. Alfred studied very hard. He got a one hundred in Mathematics.
Alfred estudió muchísimo. El obtuvo un cien en matemáticas.



He got a one hundred.
El obtuvo un cien.

Because he had studied hard.
Porque él había estudiado mucho.



E X E R C I S E S :

I.- LLENÁ LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS, ESCRIBE LA FORMA DEL ANTEPRETERITO.

Example:

Charles had opened his book before the teacher asked us to. (open)

- 1.- They _____ in this school for 2 years. (study).
- 2.- We _____ that novel before. (read)
- 3.- The teams _____ to play when it began to rain. (begin)
- 4.- The fans _____ Michael since he showed up on the stage. (see)
- 5.- The tourists _____ in that area before the accident happened. (swim)
- 6.- Michael and Mary _____ only two tickets for tonight. (get)
- 7.- The Lopezes _____ to school because their son failed the semester. (come)
- 8.- Mr. Rodriguez _____ his homework when the bell rang. (finish)
- 9.- Many people _____ a lot of dollars before it raised. (change)
- 10.- I _____ the experiment before I studied the topic. (observe)

II.- TRADUCE LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES:

1.- They had followed the instructions because it was necessary.

2.- Many students had decided to stay home.

3.- She had understood all the information she received.

4.- His brother had explained him how to do it.

5.- Joe and Liz had bought some popcorn before they went in,

6.- Henry had liked the first picture.

7.- They had worked in that factory before.

8.- Johnathan had checked up his car before vacations began.

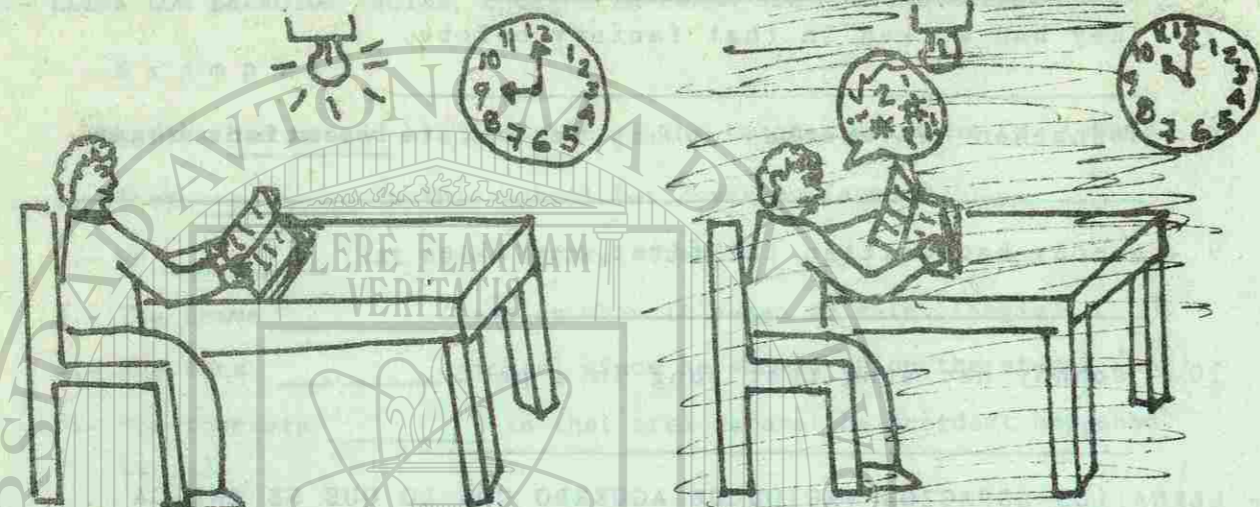
9.- Nobody had written the first exercise.

10.- Johnny had sung that song in a party.

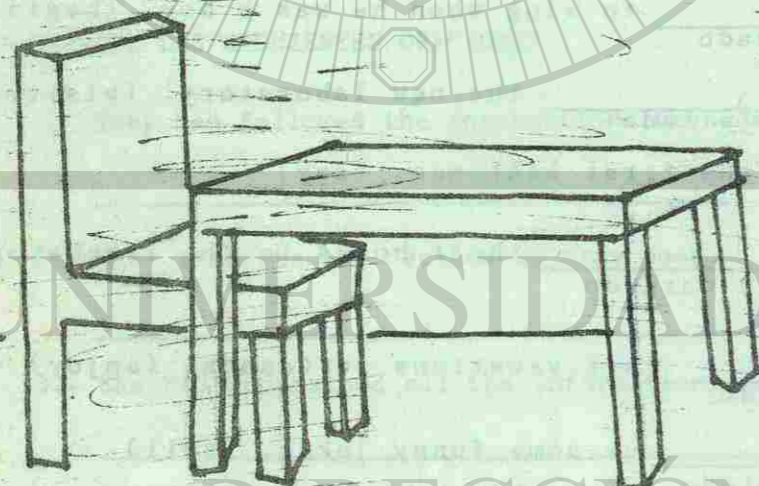
III.- LLENÁ LOS ESPACIOS VAGIOS DE ACUERDO CON LO QUE SE INDICA.

- 1.- Anna _____ all the past participle rules (memorize)
había memorizado
- 2.- The Reagans _____ to stay in California - - (decide)
(habían decidido)
- 3.- The program _____ at 11:00 P.M. (finish)
había terminado
- 4.- Elvis _____ to sing when he was a boy. (begin)
había comenzado
- 5.- The teacher _____ the new laboratory. (visit)
había visitado
- 6.- Tom _____ the first sentence. (say)
había dicho
- 7.- The students _____ their books to the laboratory. (carry)
habían cargado
- 8.- She _____ her vacations in Canada. (enjoy)
había disfrutado
- 9.- Don _____ us some funny jokes. (tell)
nos había contado
- 10.- Sylvia _____ for 45 minutes. (run)
había corrido

George began to study Chemistry at 9:00 o'clock. He was studying at ten o'clock and the light went off.



George had been studying Chemistry before the light went off.



E S E R C I S E S :

I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS, ESCRIBE EL PASADO PERFECTO PROGRESIVO.

E x a m p l e :

Cristina HAD BEEN BUYING some shoes before the shoe store closed.

- 1.- The Biology teacher _____ a new topic. (teach)
- 2.- Bob _____ before Jane arrived. (sleep)
- 3.- We _____ a new lesson when she knocked the door. (study)
- 4.- They _____ on the divan before their mother got. (play)
- 5.- Mr. Thompson _____ for 8 hours. (work)
- 6.- Billy _____ before Mary called up. (sing)
- 7.- The students _____ since four o'clock. (copy)
- 8.- Gregory _____ some jokes in class. (tell)
- 9.- We _____ some exams before vacation began. (take)
- 10.- She _____ some sentences before he asked her to. (say)

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS.

- 1.- She _____ a new magazine. (read)
había estado leyendo
- 2.- It _____ for an hour. (rain)
había estado lloviendo
- 3.- Steve _____ in a school. (work)
había estado trabajando
- 4.- Jennifer _____ her book during exams. (open)
había estado abriendo
- 5.- Kate _____ close to Mario (sit down)
había estado sentándose
- 6.- Jackie _____ to Greece. (travel)
había estado viajando
- 7.- Adolph _____ some experiments. (observe)
había estado observando
- 8.- We _____ new books. (buy)
habíamos estado comprando
- 9.- Dorothy _____ in the U.S.A. (study)
había estado estudiando
- 10.- They _____ many people (meet)
habían estado conociendo

III.-TRADUCE AL ESPAÑOL.

1. They had been sleeping before Ann got home.

- 2.- My friends had been using my new dictionary.

- 3.- The teacher had been drinking some cups of coffee.

- 5.- Only five students had been understanding this new topic

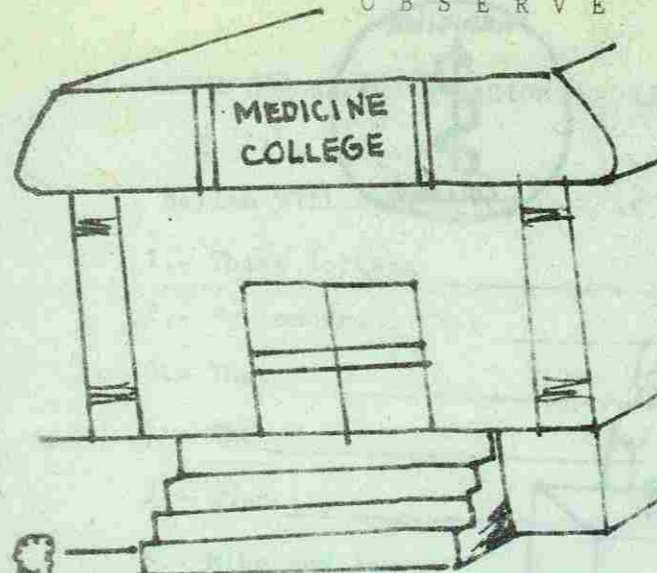
- 6.- It had been raining in the South of California.

- 7.- They had been deciding the date since August.

- 8.- You had been following the new rules.

- 9.- We had been using this new structure.

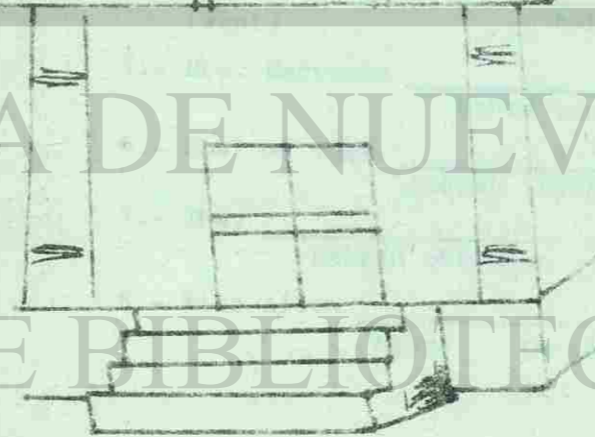
- 10.- Some boys had been reading some French words



George studies the seventh semester in the Medicine College.



He will study five more semesters.



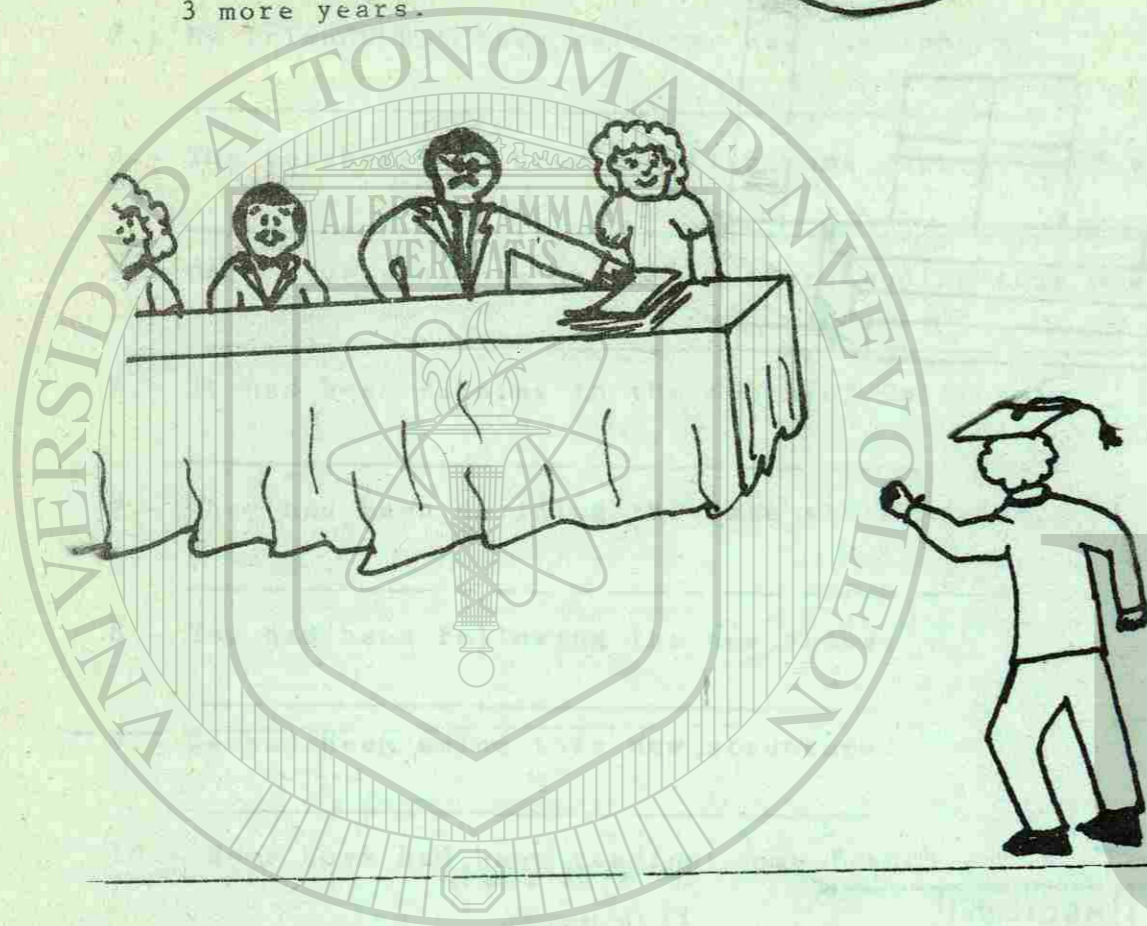
LIBRARY



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He will have studied
the whole career within
3 more years.



I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS CON LA FORMA DEL FUTURO PERFECTO.

Ejemplo:

Hellen WILL HAVE SLEPT till 10.00 A.M. (sleep)

- 1.- These workers _____ this building by August. (finish)
- 2.- By tomorrow, they _____ 24 hours. (drive)
- 3.- They _____ many souvenirs in Europe. (buy)
- 4.- She _____ something about the Eiffel Tower.
- 5.- They _____ the subway in Paris. (take)
- 6.- Mike and Angel _____ some words in French. (understand)
- 7.- The tourist guide _____ many times before this one. - - (travel)
- 8.- They _____ many interesting places. (visit)
- 9.- Mr. Lopez _____ the French wines. (like)
- 10.- The Lopezes _____ where to stay tonight. (decide)

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS.

- 1.- The teachers _____ some advertisements. (read)
habrán leído
- 2.- Some people _____ the most important ones. (copy)
habrán copiado
- 3.- They _____ something new. (see)
habrán visto
- 4.- Three or four people _____ to discuss the first part.
(want) _____ habrán querido
- 5.- Mrs. Harrison _____ some notes. (take)
habrá tomado
- 6.- Most of them _____ eight hours daily. (work)
habrán trabajado
- 7.- They _____ good results. (get) (R)
habrán obtenido
- 8.- Miss Allen _____ some trouble to get on time. (have)
habrá tenido

9.- Anyway, she _____ the whole information.
habrá entendido
(understand)

10.- Everybody _____ something about the given --
habrán escrito
information. (write)

III.- TRADUCE AL ESPAÑOL.

1.- They will have enjoyed their vacation in Miami.

2.- Mary and Charles will have run on the beach.

3.- They will have swum everyday.

4.- His parents will have visited many stores.

5.- They will have gotten good clothing.

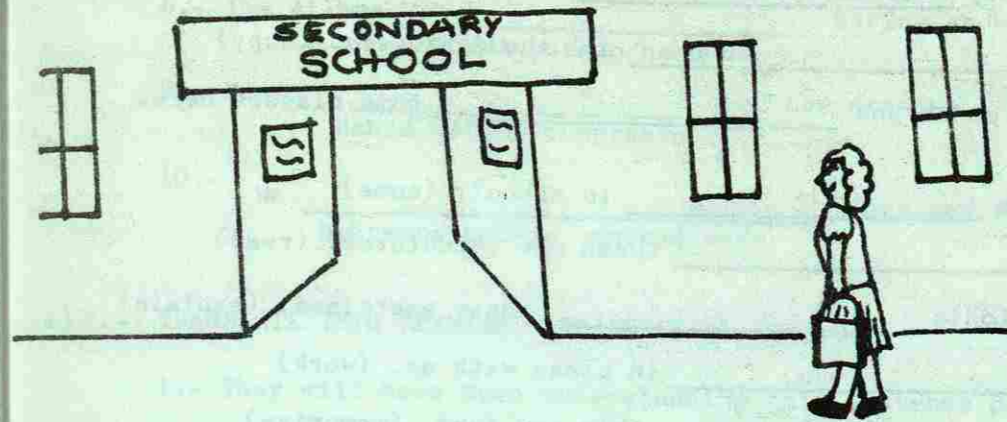
7.- The Ramirezes will have had time to go to the movies.

8.- In August, they will have come back to Mexico.

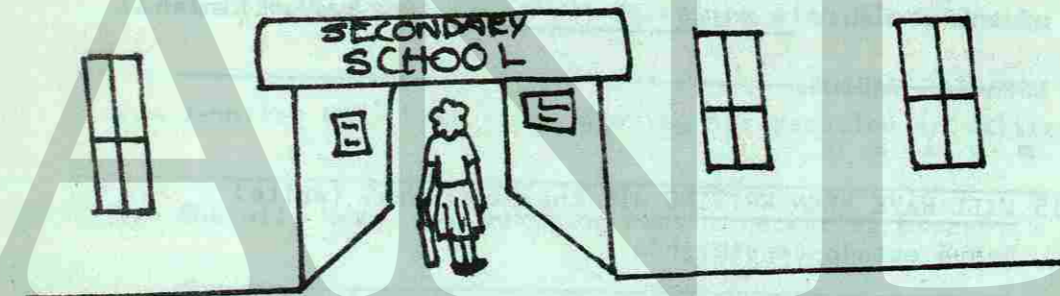
9.- They will have changed some dollars.

10.- Their sons will have gone to the discotheques.

Jane studies first year
in a secondary school. _____



She will be studying for this year. _____



She will have been completing
her first year before the
final vacation period. _____



I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS CON LA FORMA DEL FUTURO PROGRESIVO.

E x a m p l e :

At 7.00 P.M. They WILL HAVE BEEN STUDYING 3 hours. (study)

- 1.- Blanca _____ all the exercises. (copy)
- 2.- Before next month she _____ some classes here.
(take)
- 3.- The students _____ to school. (come)
- 4.- They _____ these new structures. (read)
- 5.- Angela and Louis _____ these exercises. (explain)
- 6.- John _____ in class with us. (work)
- 7.- The boys _____ this new form. (memorize)
- 8.- Everybody _____ to the teacher. (listen)
- 9.- Somebody _____ in his notebooks. (write)
- 10.- Most of the students _____ at 8.30. (finish)

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS VACIOS.

E x a m p l e :

Group # 15 WILL HAVE BEEN WRITING all the exercises. (write)
habrá estado escribiendo

- 1.- They _____ the last news. (read)
habrán estado leyendo
- 2.- Somebody _____ on this chair. (sit down)
habrá estado sentándose
- 3.- Mr. Miller _____ around the world. (travel)
habrá estado viajando
- 4.- Our team _____ two hours a day. (run)
habrá estado corriendo
- 5.- Some visitors _____ the macroplaza. (look at)
habrán estado mirando

- 6.- George and Paul _____ in English. (sing)
habrán estado cantando
- 7.- Only ten students _____ unit four. (study)
habrán estado estudiando
- 8.- The Allens _____ during an hour. (swim)
habrán estado nadando
- 9.- Mary _____ some new dresses. (buy)
habrá estado comprando
- 10.- We _____ this new structure. (understand)
habremos estado entendiendo

III.- TRANSLATE INTO SPANISH. (TRADUZCA AL ESPAÑOL)

1.- They will have been understanding this sentence perfectly well.

2.- Johnathan will have been drinking some soft drinks.

3.- Mrs. Reagan will have been traveling with her husband.

4.- Jennifer will have been enjoying her vacation in California.

5.- She will have been visiting many interesting places.

6.- Catherine will have been sending some post cards.

7.- Roger will have been working in this new film.

8.- Mickey will have been playing chess in the club.

9.- Liz will have been buying some new dresses.

10.- We will have been copying in our notebooks.

I am about to finish my second semester and I can realize about something very important. I must study everyday if I want to become a -- very good student. During my student life I have seen many of my friends fail and stop studying, maybe they could not understand that they were -- playing with their own future. It might be there was nobody to advice -- them about the mistakes they were making.

I admire my friend Fred, he has been studying hard since he -- entered to the Preparatory last year.

I think everybody should try to be both: good students and --- excellent kids at home.

Next semester I shall begin a new course and everybody will -- come anxious to learn something new.

I had decided to get some information all about the careers -- that are taught at the university and I am going to do it next week.

I think that everyone ought to work hard: students and teachers.

I had been copying this exercise when Fred entered and said: --

"Wouldn't it be better to review all the auxiliaries now so we have no -- mistakes?"

By tomorrow Paul and George will have written this translation -- and if we hurry up by tomorrow afternoon we will have been reading this -- exercise in class, too.

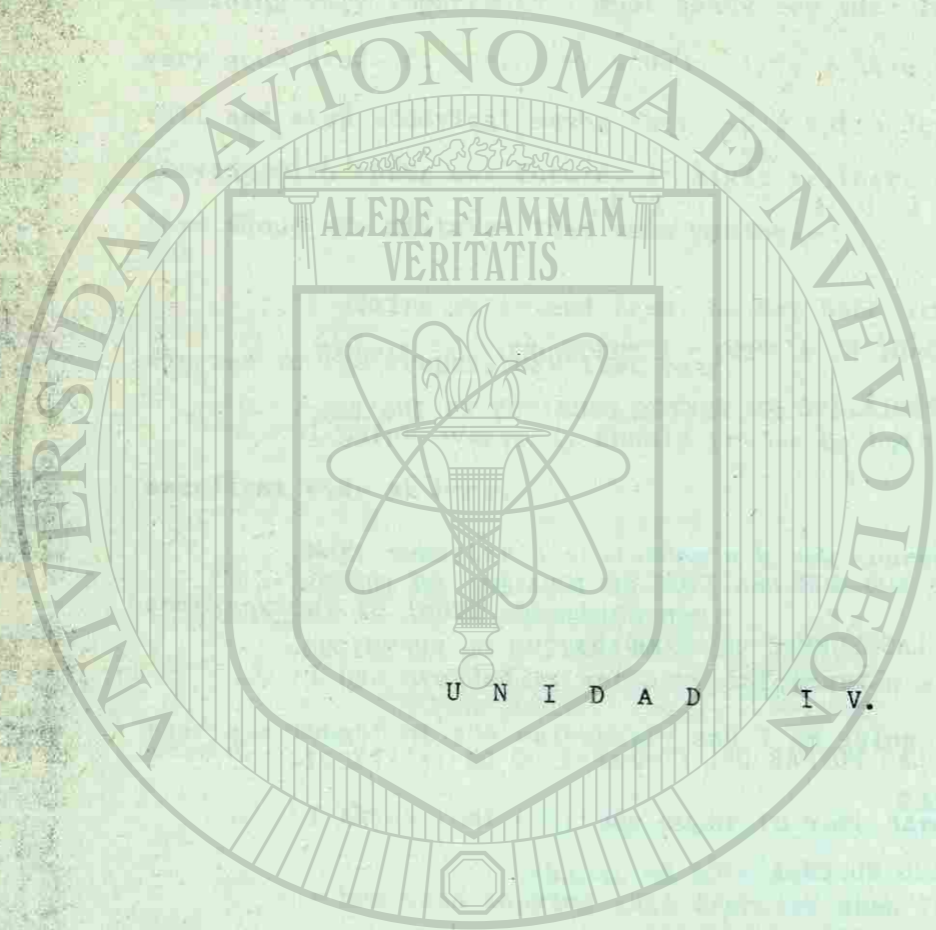
U N I D A D I V.

AL TERMINO DE LA UNIDAD, EL ALUMNO : COMPRENDERA LAS FORMAS DEL COMPARATIVO Y SUPERLATIVO EN TEXTOS ESCRITOS EN INGLES.

E L A L U M N O :

- _____ IDENTIFICARA LOS COMPARATIVOS DE IGUALDAD EN INGLES.
- _____ DISTINGUIRA LAS FORMAS DEL COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD.
- _____ DISTINGUIRA LAS FORMAS DEL COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD EN INGLES.
- _____ RECONOCERA LOS SUPERLATIVOS EN INGLES.
- _____ DIFERENCIARA EL USO DE LOS COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS IRREGULARES.
- _____ TRADUCIRA AL ESPAÑOL PARRAFOS QUE CONTENGAN EL MATERIAL VISTO EN LA UNIDAD.

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4.1 GRADOS DEL ADJETIVO I

ESCRIBE CINCO VECES CADA UNA DE LAS SIGUIENTES PALABRAS EN INGLÉS:

(Grande)



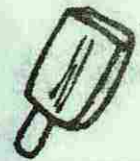
BIG

(Efectivo)



EFFECTIVE

(Fresco)



FRESH

(Feliz)



HAPPY

(Importante)



IMPORTANT

(Necesario)

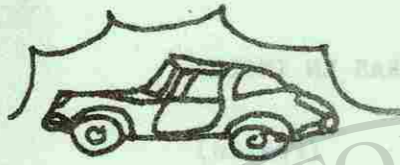


NECESSARY

(Nuevo)

(Viejo)

(Rico)



NEW

OLD

RICH

ALERE FLAMMAM
VERITATIS

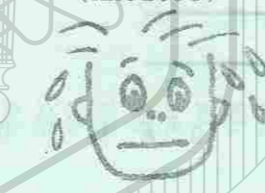
(Satisfactorio)

(Ansioso)

(Joven)

(Feo)

ESP - 10
MAT - 10
C.N. - 10
E.S. - 10



SATISFACTORY

ANXIOUS

YOUNG

UGLY

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COMPARACION DE IGUALDAD. OBSERVA LO SIGUIENTE:

Hello, my name is
Lorenzo Antonio,
I am 16 years old.



Hi, my name is
Luis Miguel and
I am 16 years old.



Lorenzo Antonio is as young as Luis Miguel.
Lorenzo Antonio es tan joven como Luis Miguel.

Luis Miguel is as famous as Lorenzo Antonio.
Luis Miguel es tan famoso como Lorenzo Antonio.

Lorenzo Antonio is as brilliant as Luis Miguel.
Lorenzo Antonio es tan brillante como Luis Miguel.

Luis Miguel is as distinguished as Lorenzo Antonio.
Luis Miguel es tan distinguido como Lorenzo Antonio.

M E M O R I Z E

COMPARISONS OF EQUALITY:

COMPARACIONES DE IGUALDAD:

AS _____ AS



I.- REPASO DEL VOCABULARIO.

ANOTA EN EL PARENTESIS DE CADA ORACION, EL NUMERO CORRESPONDIENTE AL
ADJETIVO USADO EN LA MISMA.

- () Hello, Evelyn, How are you today? You look young.
Thank you. It is not necessary to say those compliments.
- () Welcome, sit down and have a glass of fresh lemonade.
- () O.K. How is your family? I have not seen your ugly husband.
- () Well, he is in the office and he says he feels old.
- () You must be happy living with him.
- () Yes, he is wonderful.
- () He is very rich.
- () And he is an important man.
- () Yes, people say he is famous.
- () Well, he is a distinguished architect.
- () We recently bought a new house.
- () It is a big house.
- () We know it is satisfactory having it.
- () I was always anxious about buying this house.
- () O.K. See you tomorrow, this has been an interesting talk.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1.- ANSIOSO | 10.- INTERESANTE |
| 2.- DISTINGUIDO | 11.- JOVEN |
| 3.- FAMOSO | 12.- LENTO |
| 4.- FELIZ | 13.- MARAVILLOSO |
| 5.- FEO | 14.- NECESARIO |
| 6.- FRESCO | 15.- NUEVO |
| 7.- GORDO | 16.- RICO |
| 8.- GRANDE | 17.- SATISFACTORIO |
| 9.- IMPORTANTE | 18.- VIEJO |

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS.

- 1.- Going to class is _____ going to the movies.
tan satisfactorio como
- 2.- Good vacations are _____ a good medicine.
tan efectivas como
- 3.- The horse is _____ the cow.
tan grande como
- 4.- This fruit is _____ those vegetables.
tan fresca como
- 5.- Water is _____ air.
tan necesaria como
- 6.- Fred is _____ Nancy.
tan feliz como
- 7.- My car is _____ Robert's.
tan nuevo como
- 8.- Lopez Portillo is _____ Luis Echeverría.
tan importante como
- 9.- Your Ford is _____ your Mercedes Benz.
tan viejo como
- 10.- The Rockefellers are _____ the Harringtons.
tan ricos como



DISTINCION ENTRE EL GRADO COMPARATIVO Y EL SUPERLATIVO.

(Agradable)



AGREEABLE

(Atento)



ATTENTIVE

(Cuidadoso)



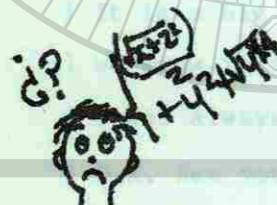
CAREFUL

(Delicioso)



DELICIOUS

(Difícil)



DIFFICULT

(Gordo)



FAT

(Generoso)



GENEROUS

(Bonita)



PRETTY

(Refrescante)



REFRESHING

(Chaparro)



SHORT

(Lento)



SLOW

(Delgado)



THIN

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OBSERVA LO SIGUIENTE:



Burt is taller than Ted. GRADO COMPARATIVO
Burt es mas alto que Ted..



Burt is the tallest in this family. GRADO
Burt es el mas alto en esta familia. SUPERLATIVO

He is the tallest of everybody. GRADO
El es el mas alto de todos. SUPERLATIVO

Es importante distinguir el grado COMPARATIVO del SUPERLATIVO:

En el primer dibujo el contraste es entre Burt y otra persona, se dice que esta en grado COMPARATIVO.

En el segundo dibujo el contraste es entre Burt y un grupo de personas -- (2 o mas). Se dice que el adjetivo está en grado SUPERLATIVO

Observa mas ejemplos:

Report Card	
Algebra.....5	
History.....8	

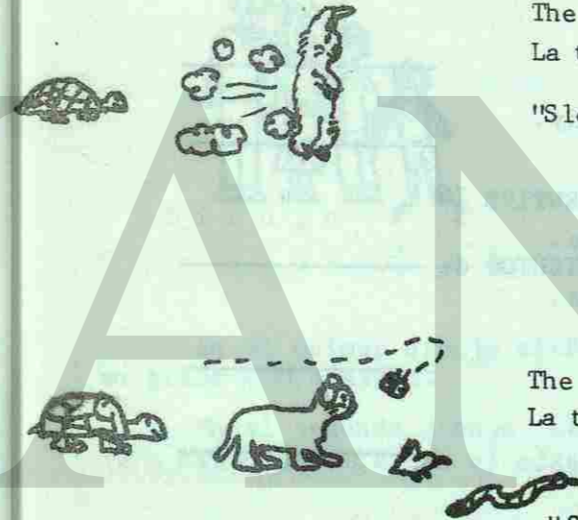
Algebra es mas difícil que Historia.
Algebra is more difficult than History.

"Difficult" está en grado comparativo.
¿Por qué?

Report Card	
Algebra.....5	
History.....8	
English.....9	
Biology.....8	
Physical	
Education....10	

Algebra es la más difícil de todas las materias.
Algebra is the most difficult of all subjects.

"Difficult" está en grado superlativo.
¿Por qué?



The turtle is slower than the rabbit.
La tortuga es mas lenta que el conejo.

"Slower" es un adjetivo que está en grado _____



The turtle is the slowest of all these animals.
La tortuga es el mas lento de todos estos animales.

"Slowest" es un adjetivo que esta en ---
grado _____

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

I.-

E J E R C I C I O S

ANOTA AL FINAL DE CADA ORACION "COMPARATIVO" O "SUPERLATIVO" SEGUN EL GRADO EN QUE SE ENCUENTRE EL ADJETIVO USADO EN CADA CASO.

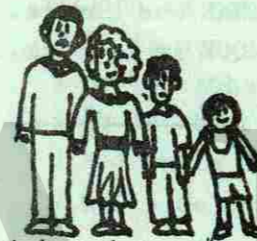
- 1.- Miss Mexico is PRETTIER THAN your sister.
La Srita. Mexico es MAS BONITA QUE tu hermana. _____
- 2.- She is the PRETTIEST girl in Mexico City.
Ella es la muchacha MAS BONITA de la Ciudad de Mexico. _____
- 3.- Mr. Dawson is THINNER THAN you.
El Sr. Dawson es MAS DELGADO QUE tú. _____
- 4.- He is THE THINNEST OF everybody.
El es EL MAS DELGADO DE todos. _____
- 5.- I am MORE GENEROUS THAN my friend.
Yo soy MAS GENEROSO QUE mi amigo. _____
- 6.- His brother is THE MOST GENEROUS OF everybody.
Su hermano es EL MAS GENEROSO DE todos. _____
- 7.- The students of this group are THE MOST ATTENTIVE IN all the Prepa.
Los estudiantes de este grupo son LOS MAS ATENTOS de toda la Prepa. _____
- 8.- You should be MORE CAREFUL THAN your friends.
Tu debes ser MAS CUIDADOSO QUE tus amigos. _____
- 9.- These sentences are the EASIEST OF the book.
Estas oraciones son las MAS FACILES DEL libro. _____
- 10.- "English One" is EASIER THAN "English Two".
"Inglés Uno" es MAS FACIL QUE "Inglés dos". _____

OBSERVA LO SIGUIENTE:



D i b u j o # 1.

Ted is LESS TALL THAN Burt. GRADO COMPARATIVO
Ted es MENOS ALTO QUE Burt.



D i b u j o # 2

Ted is the LEAST TALL in this family. GRADO
Ted es el menos ALTO de esta familia. SUPERLATIVO

He is THE LEAST TALL OF everybody. GRADO
El es EL MENOS ALTO DE todos. SUPERLATIVO


En el primer dibujo el contraste entre Ted y otra persona, se dice que está en grado COMPARATIVO.

En el segundo dibujo, el contraste es entre TED y un grupo de personas - -- (2 o mas). Se dice que el adjetivo está en grado SUPERLATIVO.

Observa más ejemplos:

Report Card	
Algebra.....	5
History.....	8

Algebra es MENOS FACIL QUE Historia.
Algebra is LESS EASY THAN History.

"Easy" está en grado comparativo. 
¿Por qué?

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS

Report Card

Algebra.....	5
History.....	8
English.....	9
Biology.....	8
Physical Education.....	10

Algebra es LA MENOS FACIL DE todas las materias.
 Algebra is THE LEAST DIFFICULT of all subjects.

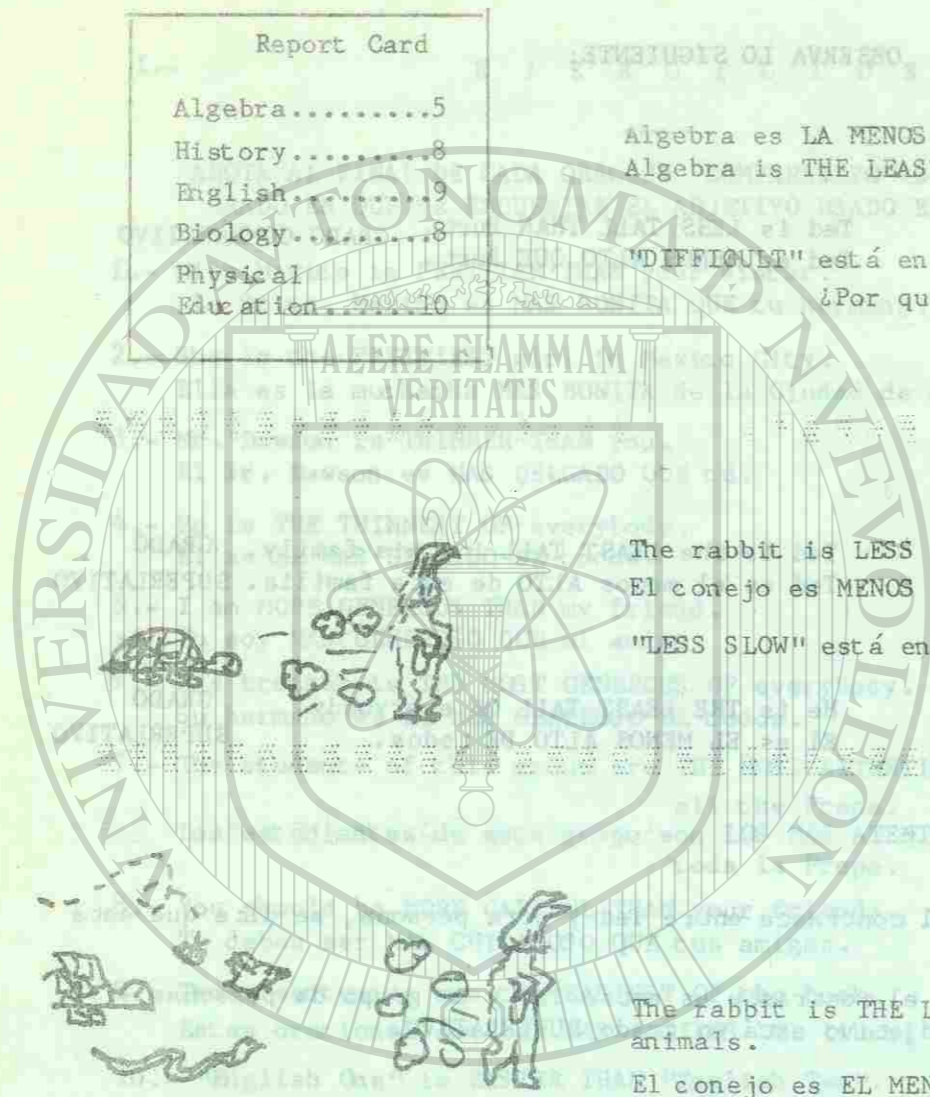
"DIFFICULT" está en grado superlativo.
 ¿Por qué?

The rabbit is LESS SLOW THAN the turtle.
 El conejo es MENOS LENTO QUE la tortuga.

"LESS SLOW" está en grado

The rabbit is THE LEAST SLOW OF all these - - - animals.

El conejo es EL MENOS LENTO DE todos estos animales.



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II.-

REPASO DEL VOCABULARIO.

II.-ANOTA EN EL PARENTESIS DE CADA ORACION, EL NUMERO CORRESPONDIENTE AL ADJETIVO USADO EN LA MISMA.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> John's sister is very pretty. | 1. Bonita |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She is agreeable. | 2. Atenta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She is also attentive. | 3. Delicioso |
| <input type="checkbox"/> She prepared a refreshing lemonade. | 4. Gordo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It was delicious. | 5. Refrescante |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It was not difficult to prepare it. | 6. Cuidadoso |
| <input type="checkbox"/> John is not as careful as her sister. | 7. Generoso |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He is not generous either. | 8. Delgado |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He is rather fat. | 9. Lento |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He is short. | 10. Chaparro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> And he is slow at work. | 11. Fuerte |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He is as thin as you. | 12. Util |
| | 13. Agradable |
| | 14. Difícil |

III.-

EJERCICIOS

ANOTA AL FINAL DE CADA ORACION "COMPARATIVO" O "SUPERLATIVO", SEGUN EL GRADO EN QUE SE ENCUENTRE EL ADJETIVO USADO EN CADA CASO.

PRIMERA PARTE

- 1.- Your sister is LESS PRETTY THAN Miss Mexico.
 Tu hermana es MENOS BONITA QUE la Srta. Mexico. _____
- 2.- She is THE LEAST PRETTY in your family.
 Ella es LA MENOS BONITA DE tu familia. _____
- 3.- You are LESS THIN THAN Mr. Dawson.
 Tú eres MENOS DELGADO QUE el Sr. Dawson. _____
- 4.- You are THE LEAST THIN of everybody.
 Tú eres el MENOS DELGADO de todos. _____
- 5.- Your friend is LESS GENEROUS THAN Peter.
 Tu amigo es MENOS GENEROSO QUE Peter. _____

1020115235

6.- He is THE LEAST GENEROUS OF all our friends.
El es EL MENOS GENEROSO DE todos nuestros amigos. _____

7.- The students of Prepa # 95 are LESS ATTENTIVE THAN our students.
Los estudiantes de la Prepa # 95 son MENOS ATENTOS que nuestros estudiantes. _____

8.- The students of Prepa # 80 are THE LEAST ATTENTIVE OF all.
Los estudiantes de la Prepa # 80 son LOS MENOS ATENTOS DE todos. _____

9.- These sentences are LESS EASY THAN the ones in -- "English Three".
Estas oraciones son MENOS FACILES QUE las de --- "Inglés Tres". _____

10.- "English Four" is THE LEAST EASY of the whole -- course.
"Inglés Cuatro" es EL MENOS FACIL de todo el -- curso. _____

SEGUNDA PARTE.

11.- Mr. Sinatra is LESS YOUNG THAN Christopher --- Cross.
El Sr. Sinatra es MENOS JOVEN QUE Christopher - Cross. _____

12.- He is THE LEAST YOUNG singer.
El es el cantante MENOS JOVEN. _____

13.- Julian Lennon is YOUNGER THAN Mc Cartney.
Julian Lennon es MAS JOVEN QUE Mc Cartney. _____

14.- He is THE YOUNGEST OF all modern singers.
El es EL MAS JOVEN DE todos los cantantes moder- nos. _____

15.- Steve Wonder is MORE POPULAR THAN Lionel Ritchie.
Steve Wonder es MAS POPULAR QUE Lionel Ritchie. _____

16.- Steve was THE MOST POPULAR person in the Festival.
Steve fue la persona MAS POPULAR en el Festival. _____

17.- Cindy Lauper is THE LEAST TALL OF all modern --- singers.
Cindy Lauper es LA MENOS ALTA DE todas las --- cantantes modernas. _____

18.- Van Hallen is LESS FAT THAN Vittorino.
Van Hallen es MENOS GORDO QUE Vittorino. _____

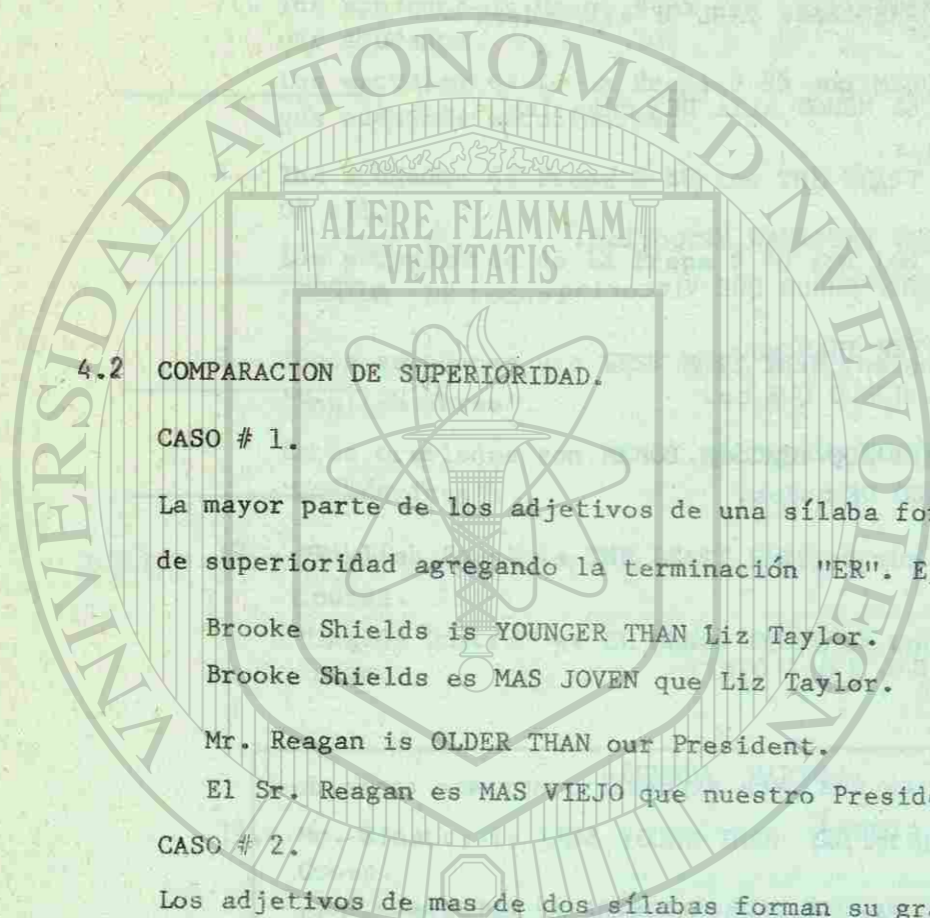
19.- Vittorino is FATTER THAN you.
Vittorino es MAS GORDO QUE tu. _____

20.- He is THE FATTEST OF everybody.
El es EL MAS GORDO DE todos. _____

CONCLUSION

EL GRADO COMPARATIVO se usa para expresar contraste entre dos personas, animales o cosas.

EL GRADO SUPERLATIVO se usa para expresar el contraste que hay entre más de dos personas, animales o cosas.



4.2 COMPARACION DE SUPERIORIDAD.

CASO # 1.

La mayor parte de los adjetivos de una sílaba forman su grado comparativo de superioridad agregando la terminación "ER". Ejemplos:

Brooke Shields is YOUNGER THAN Liz Taylor.

Brooke Shields es MAS JOVEN que Liz Taylor.

Mr. Reagan is OLDER THAN our President.

El Sr. Reagan es MAS VIEJO que nuestro Presidente.

CASO # 2.

Los adjetivos de mas de dos sílabas forman su grado comparativo de superioridad con la palabra "MORE". Ejemplos:

Water is MORE NECESSARY than any other element.

El agua es MAS NECESARIA que cualquier otro elemento.

Michael Jackson is MORE DISTINGUISHED THAN John Smith.

Michael Jackson es MAS DISTINGUIDO que John Smith.

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O B S E R V E :

New	NewER than	MAS nuevo que
Wonderful	MORE wonderful than	MAS maravilloso que
Rich	RichER than	MAS rico que
Important	MORE important than	MAS importante que
Big	Bigger than	MAS grande que

CASO # 3.

Algunos adjetivos de dos sílabas forman su grado comparativo de superioridad agregando la terminación "ER" y otros lo forman con la palabra "MORE".

O B S E R V E :

Happy	HappiER than	MAS feliz que
Famous	MORE famous than	MAS famoso que
Ugly	UgliER	MAS feo que
Anxious	MORE anxious than	MAS ansioso que

R E S U M E N :

C A S O # 1	OLD	OLDER than
	FRESH	FRESHER than
	YOUNG	YOUNGER than
C A S O # 2	EFFECTIVE	MORE EFFECTIVE than
	DISTINGUISHED	MORE DISTINGUISHED than
	WONDERFUL	MORE WONDERFUL than
C A S O # 3	FAMOUS	MORE FAMOUS than
	UGLY	UGLIER than
	BRILLIANT	MORE BRILLIANT than
	HAPPY	HAPPIER than

I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON UNA DE LAS OPCIONES QUE SE PLANTEAN.

- 1.- I got good grades. I am very happy - happier than.
- 2.- Studying is important - more important than going to the movies.
- 3.- Good grades are satisfactory - more satisfactory than low grades.
- 4.- Your Economy book is big - bigger than your English book.
- 5.- We know that progress is very important - more important than.
- 6.- Water is necessary - more necessary than.
- 7.- Mr. Garza has 10 millions capital. Her sister has 20 millions.
She is rich - richer than Mr. Garza.
- 8.- Frankenstein is ugly - uglier than you.
- 9.- Mary is 14 years old. You are 20 years old.
She is older than - younger than you.
You are older than - younger than she.

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO.

- 1.- I am mas ansioso que you about the exams.
- 2.- My house is mas nueva que yours.
- 3.- Vacations in Can Cun are mas efectivas que a good medicine.
- 4.- Going to the movies is mas satisfactorio que going to class.
- 5.- This mango is mas fresco que that apple.
- 6.- Water is mas necesaria que food.
- 7.- The Rockefellers are mas ricos que the Smiths.
- 8.- Michael is mas joven que Steeve Wonder.
- 9.- The Beatles' music is mas maravillosa que disco music.
- 10.- Mick Jagger was mas famoso que Michael.

III.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON UNA DE LAS DOS OPCIONES QUE SE PLANTEAN EN CADA CASO.

- 1.- I read a novel yesterday. It was wonderful - as wonderful as this one.
- 2.- No, the story that the teacher told us is wonderful - more wonderful than your novel.
- 3.- I am going to write a novel and I will be famous - as famous as Cervantes.
- 4.- I would like to be famous - more famous than García Marquez.
- 5.- My brother wants to be simply famous - more famous than.
- 6.- If you write an important novel you might be famous - as famous as I.
- 7.- You are not rich - as rich as you say.
- 8.- You can be rich if you work in a circus. You are ugly - as ugly as Frankenstein.
- 9.- I am not ugly - uglier than Frankenstein.
- 10.- You say that, because I am distinguished - more distinguished than you.

IV.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO.

- 1.- Students love the month of May because there are many holidays.
When it begins, we are tan felices como.
- 2.- We are tan felices como when we went to South Padre Island.
- 3.- I am tan feliz como children in Christmas.
- 4.- We are very ansiosos about the graduation days.
- 5.- May and June are very importantes months.

6.- They are _____ the other months of the year.

mas importantes que

7.- Our graduation is _____ the whole course.

tan importante como

8.- Getting good marks now is _____ last semesters.

mas necesario que

9.- I know we can be _____ our distinguished friends.

tan brillantes como

10.- Having my diploma will be very _____

satisfactorio

V.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS CORRESPONDIENTES A CADA ADJETIVO, SEGUN LOS DOS PRIMEROS CASOS USADOS COMO EJEMPLOS:

ADJETIVO EN INGLES	ADJETIVO	COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD	COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD
ANSIOSO	ANXIOUS	..AS ANXIOUS AS..	..MORE ANXIOUS THAN...
BRILLANTE	BRILLIANT	..AS BRILLIANT AS	MORE BRILLIANT THAN...

1. DISTINGUIDO _____

2. EFECTIVO _____

3. FAMOSO _____

4. FELIZ _____

5. FEO _____

6. FRESCO _____

7. GRANDE _____

8. IMPORTANTE _____

9. JOVEN _____

10. MARAVILLOSO _____

11. NECESARIO _____

12. NUEVO _____

13. RICO _____

14. SATISFACTORIO _____

15.- VIEJO _____

NOTA: SI HAY DUDA AL EJECUTAR ESTE ULTIMO EJERCICIO, REPASA LOS ANTERIORES PARA TENER UNA MAYOR SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE LOS GRADOS ESTUDIADOS.

TODO LO VISTO HASTA HORA SOBRE ADJETIVOS ESTA RESUMIDO EN EL SIGUIENTE CUADRO. AL LLEGAR A ESTE PUNTO, TODO DEBE HABER SIDO COMPRENDIDO, SI ES ASI, MEMORIZA EL MENCIONADO CUADRO, DE LO CONTRARIO, REPASA ANTES AQUELLO QUE NO HAYAS COMPRENDIDO.

COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD	DE	IGUALDAD: ...AS _____ AS.....
COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD	ADJETIVOS DE UNA SILABA:	_____ ER (Than)
	ADJETIVOS DE DOS SILABAS:	_____ ER (Than)
	ADJETIVOS DE DOS SILABAS: MORE	_____ (Than)
	ADJETIVOS DE TRES SILABAS O MAS: MORE	_____ (Than)

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GRADOS DEL ADJETIVO II

ESCRIBE CINCO VECES CADA UNA DE LAS SIGUIENTES PALABRAS EN INGLES:

(Atractivo)



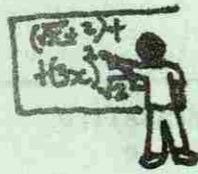
ATTRACTIVE

(Hermoso)



BEAUTIFUL

(Capaz)



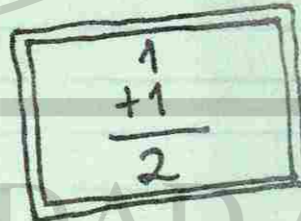
CAPABLE

(Aplicado)



DILIGENT

(Fácil)



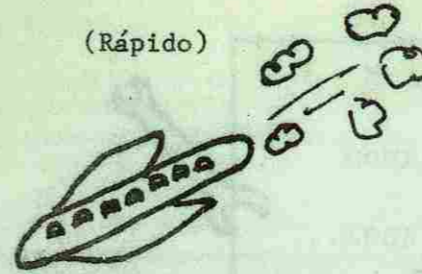
EASY

(Caro)



EXPENSIVE

(Rápido)



FAST

(Interesante)



INTERESTING

(Tarde)



LATE

(Pobre)



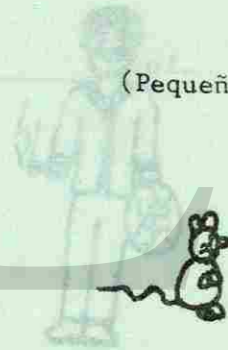
POOR

(Triste)



SAD

(Pequeño)



SMALL



The bicycle is _____ the car.
fast

II.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO.

- 1.- I visited Laredo an San Antonio last vacation. Laredo is _____ San Antonio.
menos interesante que
- 2.- My brother bought a television set and radio in Laredo. The radio was _____ the television set.
menos caro que
- 3.- Restaurants in Laredo are _____ restaurants in San Antonio.
menos atractivos que
- 4.- We returned home at 5.00 P.M. It was _____ the other day.
menos tarde que
- 5.- I bought a small T.V. set. It is _____ my brother's.
menos hermosa que
- 6.- Benjamin bought an "Atari". "Ataris" are _____ radios.
menos útiles que

- 7.- Radios from the U.S.A. are _____ radios from Japan.
menos pequeños que
- 8.- Using a micro-computer is _____ playing videogames.
menos fácil que
- 9.- Playing domino requires movements which are _____ those for playing videogames.
menos rápidos que
- 10.- Radios are usually _____ T.V. sets.
menos grandes que

III.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO.

- 1.- Peter is _____ you in Mathematics.
menos capaz que
- 2.- You are _____ him.
mas aplicado que
- 3.- My compositions in grammar are _____ yours.
tan interesantes como
- 4.- English is _____ Mathematics.
mas fácil que
- 5.- Spanish is _____ Algebra.
menos difícil que
- 6.- Algebra is _____ Trigonometry.
tan útil como
- 7.- Mathematics is _____ Literature.
menos interesante que
- 8.- Trigonometry is _____ Mathematics.
tan difícil como
- 9.- Ana is _____ Bertha.
tan capaz como
- 10.- This exercise was _____ the first one.
menos difícil que

IV.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON LAS EXPRESIONES QUE SE DAN -- AL PRINCIPIO, BUSCANDO UNA RESPUESTA LOGICA.

- Less difficult than
- Less big than
- Less old than
- Less important than
- Less late than
- Less necessary than

- 1.- Monterrey is _____ Mexico City.
- 2.- Cerralvo is _____ Monterrey.
- 3.- Sodas are _____ water.
- 4.- My teacher is 40 years old. I am 17 years old. So, I am - _____ him.
- 5.- My teacher entered to class 10 minutes late yesterday. He entered 5 minutes late today, so today he was _____ yesterday.

V.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS CORRESPONDIENTES A CADA ADJETIVO, SEGUN LOS DOS PRIMEROS CASOS USADOS COMO EJEMPLO:

	COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD	COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD
	ATTRACTIVE LESS ATTRACTIVE THAN EASY LESS EASY THAN	MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EASIER THAN.
1.- BEAUTIFUL	_____	_____
2.- LATE	_____	_____
3.- IMPORTANT	_____	_____
4.- SMALL	_____	_____
5.- CAPABLE	_____	_____
6.- SAD	_____	_____
7.- DILIGENT	_____	_____
8.- POOR	_____	_____
9.- EXPENSIVE	_____	_____
10.- FAST	_____	_____
11.- INTERESTING	_____	_____
12.- STRONG	_____	_____
13.- USEFUL	_____	_____
14.- TALL	_____	_____
15.- NECESSARY	_____	_____

TODO LO VISTO HASTA AHORA SOBRE ADJETIVOS ESTA RESUMIDO EN EL SIGUIENTE CUADRO. REVISALO Y MEMORIZA AQUELLO QUE CONSIDERES AUN NO DOMINAR.

COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD: ...AS _____ AS....	
COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD	ADJETIVOS DE UNA SILABA: _____ ER (Than)
	ADJETIVOS DE DOS SILABAS: _____ ER (Than)
	ADJETIVOS DE DOS SILABAS: MORE _____ (Than)
	ADJETIVOS DE TRES O MAS SILABAS: MORE _____ (Than)
COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD	LESS _____ (Than)

4.4.- ESTRUCTURA DE LOS SUPERLATIVOS I

CASO # 1.

- 1.- Agustín Lara was the THINNEST of all musicians in the 60's.
Agustín Lara era el MAS DELGADO DE todos los músicos de los 60's.
- 2.- Mr. Vargas is the OLDEST of all good mexican singers.
El Sr. Vargas es el MAS VIEJO DE todos los buenos cantantes.
- 3.- Nelson is the SHORTEST of all Brazilian singers.
Nelson es el MAS CHAPARRO DE todos los cantantes Brasileños.
- 4.- Vittorino is the FATTEST singer of this program.
Vittorino es el cantante MAS GORDO de este programa.
- 5.- Juan Gabriel is one of the YOUNGEST composers of popular music.
Juan Gabriel es uno de los MAS JOVENES compositores de música popular.

THIN:	The THINNEST	of	} A los adjetivos de una sílaba se les agrega la terminación EST.
OLD:	The OLDEST	of	
SHORT:	The SHORTEST	of	
FAT:	The FATTEST	of	
YOUNG:	The YOUNGEST	of	

CASO # 2.

- 1.- Many Housewives think that the MOST INTERESTING trip is going to -- Laredo.
Muchas amas de casa piensan que el viaje MAS INTERESANTE es ir a -- Laredo.
- 2.- Some people buy the MOST BEAUTIFUL presents in Mt Allen.
Algunas gentes compran los MAS HERMOSOS regalos en Mt Allen.
- 3.- My father says: "The MOST WONDERFUL presents are the MOST EXPENSIVE".
Mi papá dice: "Los regalos MAS MARAVILLOSOS son los MAS CAROS".
- 4.- The MOST DIFFICULT problem is passing the customs office.
El problema MAS DIFICIL es pasar la oficina de la aduana.
- 5.- Employees at the customs office are sometimes the MOST AGREEABLE.
Los empleados de la oficina de la aduana algunas veces son los MAS AGRADABLES.

INTERESTING: The MOST INTERESTING of
 BEAUTIFUL: The MOST BEAUTIFUL of
 WONDERFUL: The MOST WONDERFUL of
 EXPENSIVE: The MOST EXPENSIVE of
 DIFFICULT: The MOST DIFFICULT of
 AGREEABLE: The MOST AGREEABLE of

A los adjetivos de tres o mas sílabas se les -- antepone la palabra -- MOST.

Caso # 3

- 1.- During the exam I tried to be the MOST CAREFUL student when answering the questions.
 Durante el examen traté de ser el estudiante MAS CUIDADOSO - al contestar las preguntas.
- 2.- This dictionary was the MOST USEFUL of all my books.
 Este diccionario fue el MAS UTIL de todos mis libros.
- 3.- The first part was the EASIEST of all the exam.
 La primera parte fue La MAS FACIL de todo el examen.
- 4.- I was the MOST ANXIOUS student about knowing my grades.
 Yo era el estudiante que estaba MAS ANSIOSO por conocer mis calificaciones.
- 5.- We were the HAPPIEST students in school when the teacher -- read the results.
 Nosotros fuimos los estudiantes mas felices de la escuela -- cuando el maestro nos dio los resultados.
- 6.- This was the PRETTIEST report card of all my semesters.
 Este fue el reporte de calificaciones MAS BONITO de todos -- mis semestres.

CAREFUL : the MOST CAREFUL of
 USEFUL : the MOST USEFUL of
 ANXIOUS : The MOST ANXIOUS of
 EASY : The EASIEST of
 HAPPY : The HAPPIEST of
 PRETTY : The PRETTIEST of

A algunos adjetivos de dos sílabas se les -- antepone la palabra -- MOST.
 A otros adjetivos (de dos sílabas) se les -- agrega la terminación EST.

I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS CON LAS EXPRESIONES QUE SE DAN AL PRINCIPIO DEL -- EJERCICIO.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) slower than | a) more generous than | a) more delicious than |
| b) the slowest | b) the most generous | b) the most delicious |
| a) more refreshing than | a) more attentive than | a) more expensive than |
| b) the most refreshing | b) the most attentive | b) the most expensive |

- 1.- I want to have _____ of all these sodas.
 la mas refrescante
- 2.- You are going to drink _____ orange juice.
 el mas delicioso
- 3.- We are _____ clients in this restaurant.
 los mas generosos
- 4.- People in this restaurant are _____
 los mas atentos.
- 5.- Prices are not _____ either.
 los mas caros

II.- LLENA EL ESPACIO EN BLANCO DE CADA ORACION CON EL ADJETIVO QUE ESTA AL PRINCIPIO EN LA FORMA CORRECTA DEL COMPARATIVO CORRESPONDIENTE.

- 1.- (Old). Sam is 60 years old. Tom is 40 and Mike is 32. So, Sam is _____ of them all.
- 2.- (Tall) (Short). I am 1.75 mts. My brother is 1.35 mts. and my sister is 1.50 mts. So, I am _____ of everybody and my brother is _____ of all.
- 3.- (Poor). Rafael is poor. He has 30 pesos. Juan is poor too, he has 20 pesos, but Miguel has only 5 pesos, so he is _____ of all.
- 4.- (Slow) My car runs up to 20 Km.p.h. Peter's car runs up to 80 km.p.h. -- and Jane's car runs up to 100 Km.p.h. so my car is _____ of these cars.
- 5.- (Anxious). My sister was _____ of all my family about the car exhibit.
- 6.- (Useful). She knew that a car might be _____ of all her -- properties.
- 7.- (Careful). I told her I would be _____ of all drivers.

- 8.- (Easy). Her car is _____ of all to drive.
- 9.- (Pretty). It is _____ of all our cars.
- 10.- (Happy). Having it, makes us _____ of all families in our ranch.

III.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON EL SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD DE LOS ADJETIVOS INDICADOS.

- 1.- We wanted to read _____ story from this book.
interesting
- 2.- Albert copied one of _____ exercises.
easy
- 3.- Your story book is _____ of all.
big
- 4.- It is also _____ of all these books.
expensive
- 5.- This telephone book is _____ of all the books you got.
useful
- 6.- Our Bible is _____ of our books.
small
- 7.- It is the smallest and _____ of them.
old
- 8.- Encyclopedias are _____ books in a library.
important
- 9.- The librarian is _____ person when the library is silent.
happy
- 10.- We have _____ book collection in our library.
new

ESTRUCTURA DE LOS SUPERLATIVOS II

- 1.- Agustin Lara was the LEAST FAT of all artists in the 60's.
Agustin Lara era el MENOS GORDO de todos los artistas en los 60's.
- 2.- Vargas is the LEAST YOUNG of today's singers.
Vargas es el MENOS JOVEN de los cantantes de ahora.
- 3.- Nelson is the LEAST TALL of all Brazilian singers.
Nelson es el MENOS ALTO de todos los cantantes Brasileños.
- 4.- Vittorino is the LEAST THIN of all modern singers.
Vittorino es el MENOS DELGADO de todos los cantantes modernos.
- 5.- Juan Gabriel is the LEAST OLD of all modern composers.
Juan Gabriel es el MENOS VIEJO de todos los compositores modernos.

FAT : The LEAST FAT of
YOUNG: The LEAST YOUNG of
TALL : The LEAST TALL of
THIN : The LEAST THIN of
OLD : The LEAST OLD of

El superlativo de inferioridad se formó con (the) LEAST.

- 1.- Mr. Pavaroti is one of the LEAST DISTINGUISHED artists of pop music.
El Sr. Pavaroti es uno de los MENOS DISTINGUIDOS artistas de música "pop".
- 2.- Singing pop music is the LEAST DIFFICULT of all tasks for opera singers.
Cantar música "pop" es la MENOS DIFICIL de todas las tareas para los -- cantantes de ópera.
- 3.- It is also the LEAST SATISFACTORY for them.
Es también la MENOS SATISFACTORIA para ellos.
- 4.- Being famous as a Rock singer is the LEAST ATTRACTIVE for Mr. Vargas.
Ser famoso como cantante de Rock es lo MENOS ATRACTIVO para el Sr. -- Vargas.
- 5.- Many opera singers think that popular music is the LEAST WONDERFUL of all this art.
Muchos cantantes de ópera piensan que la música popular es la MENOS - MARAVILLOSA de todo este arte.

DISTINGUISHED : The LEAST DISTINGUISHED of
 DIFFICULT : The LEAST DIFFICULT of El superlativo de
 SATISFACTORY : The LEAST SATISFACTORY of inferioridad se -
 ATTRACTIVE : The LEAST ATTRACTIVE of formó con (the)-
 WONDERFUL : The LEAST WONDERFUL of LEAST

C O N C L U S I O N

El superlativo de inferioridad se forma con la expresión (the) LEAST.

Sin importar el número de sílabas del adjetivo.

IV. LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON EL SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD DE LOS ADJETIVOS INDICADOS.

THIN	OLD	WONDERFUL	EXPENSIVE
TALL	RICH	DELICIOUS	INTERESTING
FAT	SLOW	AGREEABLE	LARGE

- 1.- I prepared _____ of these sandwiches.
el menos delicioso
- 2.- Don't eat hamburguers, I want you to be _____ of my friends.
el menos gordo
- 3.- He likes _____ wines when eating.
los menos caros
- 4.- If we drink and eat a lot we will be _____ in our family.
los menos delgados
- 5.- Not eating is _____ task we have now.
la menos agradable
- 6.- Few ladies like visiting _____ restaurants in town.
los menos maravillosos
- 7.- When I went to Mexico City I visited _____ restaurant.
el menos grande
- 8.- It was in one of _____ areas of the city.
las menos antiguas
- 9.- Its building is _____ in that block.
el menos alto
- 10.- It is visited not only by _____ people.
las menos ricas

REPASO DEL VOCABULARIO

V. ANOTA EN EL PARENTESIS DE CADA ORACION, EL NUMERO CORRESPONDIENTE AL ADJETIVO USADO EN LA MISMA.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| () Try to be agreeable in school. | 1. Agradable |
| () I say "Hello" to pretty girls only. | 2. Ansioso |
| () We are attentive to everybody. | 3. Atento |
| () You looked anxious yesterday. | 4. Bonita(o) |
| () Your car ran very fast to school. | 5. Caro |
| () No, I was very happy yesterday. | 6. Cuidadoso |
| () It was because I saw a generous man. | 7. Delgado |
| () He is my uncle, a young man. | 8. Delicioso |
| () Who is not very thin. | 9. Feliz |
| () He is rather fat. | 10. Generoso |
| () He walks very slow. | 11. Gordo |
| () And came in a small car. | 12. Grande |
| () With a careful movement. | 13. Joven |
| () He gave me a big cake. | 14. Lento |
| () Which was delicious. | 15. Pequeño |
| | 16. Rico |
| | 17. Veloz |

VI. LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON LA EXPRESION INDICADA EN CADA CASO.

PRIMERA PARTE

- 1.- You must not buy _____ of these cars.
el menos bonito
- 2.- Try to get _____ of them.
el menos veloz
- 3.- When you drive it, you are not _____ of us.
el menos feliz
- 4.- We know you are _____ in this group when you drive.
el menos agradable
- 5.- If you drive this car you should not be _____ of all drivers.
el menos cuidadoso
- 6.- Uncle Tom will not buy you a car. He is _____ our uncles.
el menos generoso
- 7.- I bought _____ of these cars.
el menos pequeño
- 8.- When we bought it Richard was _____ of all present-people.
el menos ansioso

9.- The car is _____ of all the cars we have had.
el mas lento

10.- It is _____ of them.
el menos lento

VII.- SEGUNDA PARTE

11.- To celebrate the acquisition we had a party, but Mary was _____ of all our friends.
la

12.- However, she was _____ when serving the cake.
la mas rapida

13.- She gave me _____ of all pieces of cake.
el menos delicioso

14.- I wanted _____ of these pieces.
el mas grande

15.- Her brother ate hamburguers, sodas and cake. Now, he is _____ of everybody.
el

16.- We know he is _____ in that family.
el mas gordo

17.- Michael eats only fruit because he wants to be _____ of everybody.
el menos gordo

18.- Now he is _____ in my family.
el mas delgado

19.- He is also _____ of all this family.
el mas joven

20.- This family is one of _____ in town.
las mas agradables

VIII. LLENA LOS ESPACIOS CORRESPONDIENTES A CADA ADJETIVO SEGUN LOS PRIMEROS

CASOS USADOS COMO EJEMPLO:

THIN	THE THINNEST (OF)	THE LEAST THIN (OF)
DIFFICULT	THE MOST DIFFICULT (OF)	THE LEAST DIFFICULT (OF)
1.- AGREEABLE	_____	_____
2.- FAT	_____	_____
3.- ATTENTIVE	_____	_____
4.- SHORT	_____	_____
5.- DELICIOUS	_____	_____
6.- SLOW	_____	_____
7.- GENEROUS	_____	_____
8.- BIG	_____	_____
9.- REFRESHING	_____	_____
10.- ANXIOUS	_____	_____
11.- CAREFUL	_____	_____
12.- EASY	_____	_____
13.- HAPPY	_____	_____
14.- PRETTY	_____	_____
15.- USEFUL	_____	_____

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COMENTARIO: SI AL DESARROLLAR ESTE EJERCICIO, SURGIERON DUDAS O CONFUSIONES, REPASA LOS EJERCICIOS ANTERIORES Y REPITE NUEVAMENTE ESTE EJERCICIO.

EL SIGUIENTE CUADRO NOS AYUDARA A VISUALIZAR LA ESTRUCTURA DEL GRADO - - - SUPERLATIVO, TANTO DEL DE SUPERIORIDAD, COMO EL DE INFERIORIDAD.

SUPERLATIVOS			
DE SUPERIORIDAD			
ADJETIVOS DE UNA SILABA	:	(The)	EST (of)
ADJETIVOS DE DOS SILABAS	:	(The)	EST (of)
ADJETIVOS DE DOS SILABAS	:	(The) MOST	(of)
ADJETIVOS DE TRES O MAS-SILABAS	:	(The) MOST	(of)
DE INFERIORIDAD			
ADJETIVOS DE UNA, DOS O MAS SILABAS	:	(The) LEAST	(of)

4.5.-

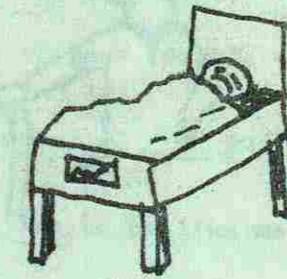
ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES

(Bueno)

(Mal-o)

(Enfermo)

(Bien)



1
+1
—
2

GOOD

BAD

ILL

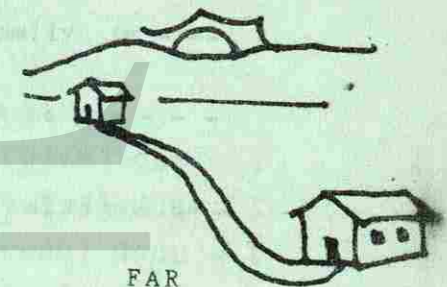
WELL

(Muchos)

(Mucho)

(Poco-s)

(Lejos)



MANY

MUCH

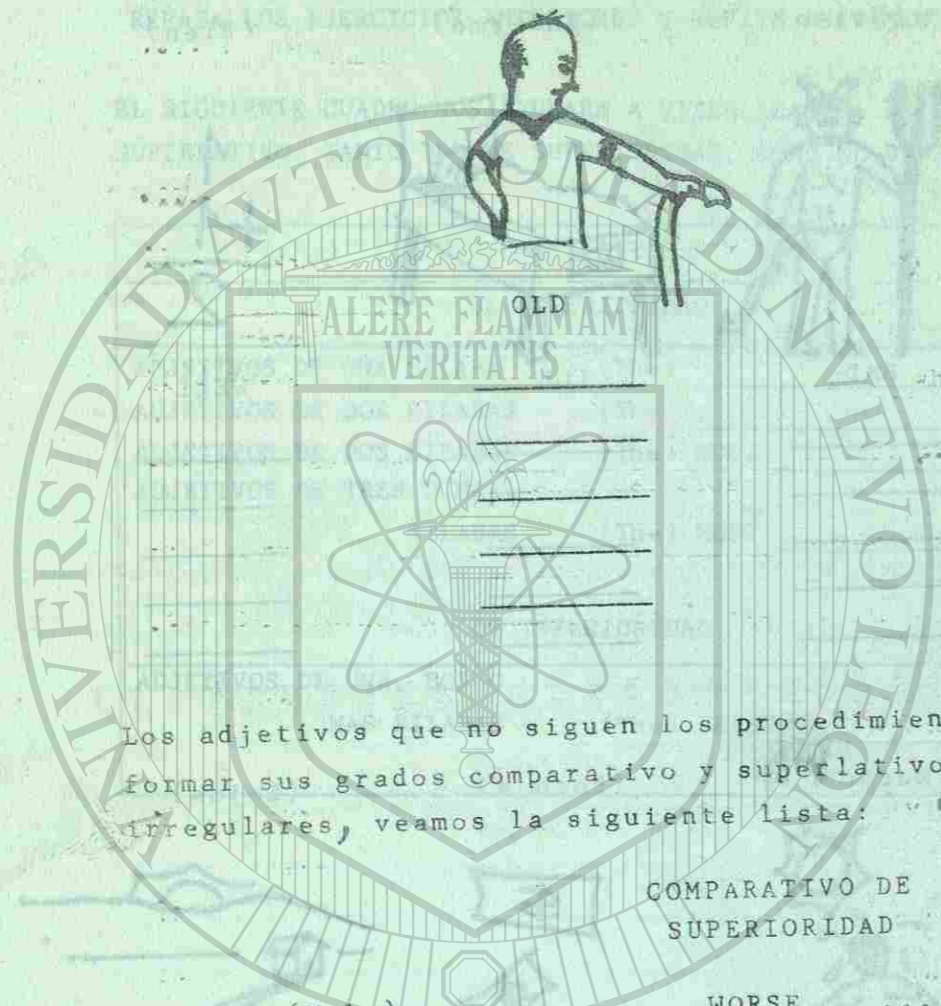
LITTLE

FAR

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(Viejo)



Los adjetivos que no siguen los procedimientos regulares para formar sus grados comparativo y superlativo. se dice que son irregulares, veamos la siguiente lista:

	COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD	SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD
1.- BAD (Malo).....	WORSE	WORST
2.- ILL (Enfermo).....	WORSE	WORST
3.- GOOD (Bueno).....	BETTER	BEST
4.- WELL (Bien).....	BETTER	BEST
5.- MANY (Muchos).....	MORE	MOST
6.- MUCH (Mucho).....	MORE	MOST
7.- LITTLE (Poco-s).....	LESS LESSER	LEAST
8.- FAR (Lejos).....	FARTHER FURTHER	FARTHEST FURTHEST
9.- OLD (Viejo).....	OLDER ELDER	OLDEST EIDEST

I.- LLENA LOS ESPACIOS EN BLANCO CON LOS ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES EN LOS GRADOS QUE SE INDICAN EN CADA CASO.

You are not a _____ boy. Some of your friends are _____
mal peores
than you. Anyway I want you to be a _____ guy and you can --
bueno
be _____ your brother. Try to be like me. I am _____
mejor que el
_____ all our family.
mejor de
_____ of my friends know it. I am known by _____
Muchos mas
people than you. _____ them are my friends.
La mayor parte de
When people know that you are _____ the boys in this -
el peor de
city, very _____ can be done. Pay attention to advises of - -
poco
_____ men. _____ our family is - - -
mas viejos el mas viejo de
grandpa, but now he is _____ and last week he was - - -
enfermo
_____ now. Sunday was his _____ day, now he -
peor que peor
is much _____ . Be a _____ boy. Behave -
mejor bueno
yourself.

A GOOD SHOW

Talking about shows, some people think that circus is THE BEST OF them. It is one of THE OLDEST spectacles that still exists nowadays.

When we knew that one of THE MOST FAMOUS of them was coming to Monterrey we began to get ready because we wanted to see the show which I consider MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN the movies.

My father says that the "Atayde" is AS INTERESTING AS "The Ringling Brothers Circus" and I think they are MORE WONDERFUL THAN "The Dumbar's Circus."

The "Capulina Circus" is SMALLER THAN the "Atayde" but it is not LESS BEAUTIFUL. "Cepillin" has his own circus which is not THE LEAST EXPENSIVE OF them.

"Parchis Show" is THE NEWEST circus that has come to this city.

I like all of them and I know MOST people like them too.

C U A D R O R E S U M E N

G R A D O S D E L A D J E T I V O

TODO LO ESTUDIADO EN ESTA UNIDAD, REFERENTE A LOS ADJETIVOS Y SUS GRADOS SE ENCUENTRA SINTETIZADO EN EL SIGUIENTE ESQUEMA. ANALIZALO Y TRATA DE DETECTAR ALGUNA POSIBLE DUDA AL RESPECTO. CONSULTA CON TU MAESTRO.

E S T R U C T U R A

E J E M P L O S :

SUPERLATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

{ The ___ est (of-in).... You are the TALLEST IN your family.
The most ___ (of-in).... You are the MOST AGREEABLE OF this class.

COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

{ ___ er (than)..... You are TALLER THAN me.

COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD

{ more ___ as..... You are not MORE INTELLIGENT THAN me.

COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

{ less ___ (than)..... You are AS ATTENTIVE AS me.

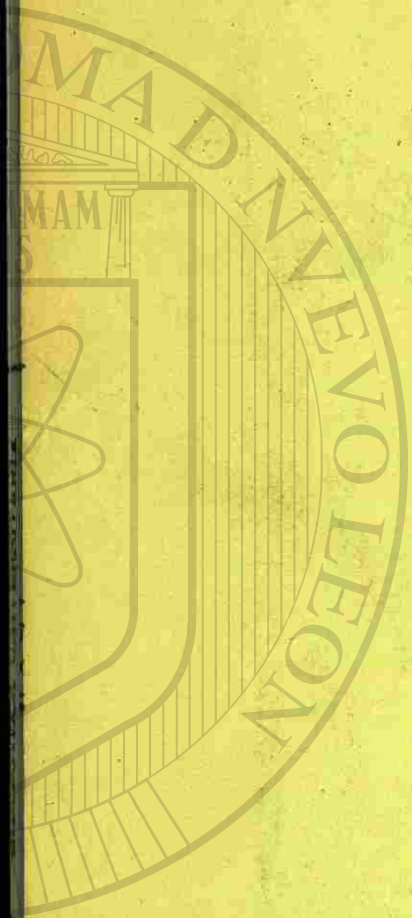
SUPERLATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

{ the least ___ (of)..... You are the LEAST FAT OF this group.

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES

{ Forman los grados comparativo y superlativo de superioridad de una manera diferente a lo señalado arriba.....

I think you are not only a GOOD student.
You are BETTER THAN me and the BEST in our group.



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