

INGLES III

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CUADERNILLO DE REACTIVOS

Módulo 1

El Gerundio e infinitivo verbales en función sustantiva

OBJETIVO:

Usará en función sustantiva al gerundio e infinitivo verbales y estructurará oraciones con la forma pronominal *There*.

1.-Para expresar las acciones como sujeto o como complemento o como sujeto diferido

La acción como sujeto o como complemento	La acción como sujeto diferido
Dancing is fun	It is fun to dance 
Doing exercise make me hungry	It makes me hungry to do exercise. 
Visiting friends is pleasant	It is pleasant to visit friends 

Cuando se habla de fenómenos meteorológicos, del tiempo en sí mismo, y de distancia a un lugar, se utiliza *IT* como sujeto formal, ya que no hay sujeto real.

Ejemplo:

It is raining, it was spring, it snowed last night, it was Sunday, it is midnight, and it is Christmas Eve

2.- Para expresar el hecho de hallarse uno o varios seres en un determinado lugar.

Oración afirmativa	Oración negativa	Oración interrogativa con respuestas breves
There is There are	There isn't There aren't	Is/are there.....? Yes, there is/are No. there isn't/ aren't
There was There were	There wasn't There weren't	Was/were there.....? Yes, there was/ were No, there wasn't/ weren't
There will be There is going to be There are going to	There won't There isn't There aren't	Will there be.....? Is/Are there going to be...? Yes, there will be

		Yes, there is/are No, there won't No, there isn't/ aren't
There can be There should be	There can't be There shouldn't be	Can there be....? Should there be....? Yes, there can/should be No, there can't/ shouldn't

Ejemplos:

There is an ash tray on that table



There were many guests at the party yesterday



There can be no mistake. This is an authentic archaeological piece



Módulo 2

Los pronombres en función sustantiva

OBJETIVO:

Usará en función sustantiva los pronombres posesivos, interrogativos, indefinidos, impersonales y la forma pronominal one y ones

1.-El pronombre posesivo

El pronombre posesivo sustituye al sustantivo y al adjetivo posesivo que lo acompaña cuando este sustantivo ha sido ya anteriormente mencionado, o cuando por el contexto queda perfectamente definido

Mine -	mío/ mía / míos / mías
Yours -	tuyo/ tuya / tuyos / tuyas
His -	suyo/ suyos (de él)
Hers -	suyo/ suyas (de ella)
Ours -	nuestro / nuestra / nuestros / nuestras
Yours -	vuestro / vuestra / vuestros / vuestras
Theirs -	suyo / suya / suyos / suyas

Ejemplos

This is my cat. Éste es mi gato
This is **mine**. Éste es el mío



This is our house. Ésta es nuestra casa
This is **ours**. Este es la nuestra



Those are their pencils. Ésos son sus lápices
Those are **theirs**. Ésos son los suyos



- El uso de whose

Para preguntar por el poseedor de un objeto, mencionado o sobreentendido, se usa whose precede al nombre del objeto, si se menciona.

Ejemplo: **whose** car is this? It is **mine**



- El uso de one/ ones

Cuando no se desea repetir un sustantivo porque se ha mencionado inmediatamente antes, o porque de cualquier otra manera resulta claro en el dialogo, se sustituye por la palabra **one** si dicho sustantivo es singular, o por la palabra **ones**, si es plural

One se utiliza como sujeto de oraciones impersonales: *one would think that...*, uno pensaría que...

One se usa también para sustantivar los adjetivos ya que éstos al no tener inflexiones de género y número no pueden sustantivarse simplemente con la adición del artículo, como en castellano: *the good*, el bien; *the good one*, el bueno, la buena; *the good ones*, los buenos, las buenas.

Ejemplos:

Which **ones** do you like? I like the sports **ones**



Which **one** do you want? I want the big **one**

3.-Los pronombres indefinidos

Para nombrar en forma general o indefinida al sujeto de una oración, a la persona o cosa en la cual recae la acción del verbo, o una circunstancia de lugar o tiempo.

Pronombres indefinidos		
Every		
Everybody (everyone)	Todos/as, todo el mundo	<u>Everybody</u> is having fun 
Everything	Todo	<u>Everything</u> is in its place 
Everywhere	En todo lugar	There are flowers <u>everywhere</u> 
Some		
Somebody (some one)	Alguien	There's <u>somebody</u> behind that curtain 
Something	Algo	<u>Something</u> is missing
Somewhere	En algún lugar	I have my keys <u>somewhere</u> in my handbag 
Sometime	En algún momento	<u>Sometime</u> in the future I'll be rich

		
Any		
Anybody (anyone)	Cualquiera	<u>Anybody</u> might win. They are all running at the same speed. 
	Alguien (al preguntar)	Does <u>anyone</u> speak English?
	Nadie (al negar)	<i>There isn't <u>anybody</u> at the desk</i> 
Anything	Cualquier cosa	A hungry mouse eats <u>anything</u> . 
	Algo (al preguntar)	Did you say <u>anything</u> ?
	Nada (al negar)	<i>There isn't <u>anything</u> on the table</i> 
Anywhere	En cualquier lugar	You can go <u>anywhere</u> in a jeep 
	En algún lugar (al preguntar)	
	En ningún lugar (al negar)	<i>I can't find that ring <u>anywhere</u></i> 
No		
Nobody (no one)	Nadie	<i>There's <u>nobody</u> at the desk</i> 
Nothing	Nada	<i>There's <u>nothing</u> on the table</i> 
Nowhere	En ningún lugar	<i>I can find that ring <u>nowhere</u></i> 

❖ **Everybody y everything** se emplean como sujetos o como complementos directos o indirectos. **Everywhere** para denotar la totalidad del espacio en una generalización.

- ❖ **Somebody** denota alguna persona de un grupo no determinado, **something** indica algo de un conjunto no determinado, **somewhere** se refiere a algún lugar dentro de un espacio determinado, **sometime** señala algún tiempo no preciso.
- ❖ **Nobody, nothing y nowhere** significan exactamente lo contrario que las palabras que inician con every. NO PUEDEN USARSE EN FRASES NEGATIVAS
- ❖ **Anybody** indica cualquier persona o individuo de un grupo, **anything** señala cualquier cosa en general, **anywhere** indica cualquier lugar. Anybody, anything y anywhere en frases negativas equivalen a nobody, nothing y nowhere

4.- Expresiones con valor posesivo

Sustituyen a un elemento dado anteriormente, o que se emplean como adjetivos, con valor enfático.

One's own

My own, your own, his own, her own, its own, our own, their own.

Ejemplo

John is not going to borrow my book today. He has his **own**
Use your **own** judgment. I can't give you any advice.

Módulo 3 y 4

El artículo

OBJETIVO:

Usará u omitirá correctamente los artículos a/an y the en oraciones y empleará algunas combinaciones con los verbos make y do

El artículo definido es mucho menos frecuente en inglés que en español. Además, hay solamente una palabra en inglés, *the*, que equivale a todas la formas españoles (el, la, los, las).

En inglés, se usa el artículo definido solamente cuando se quiere especificar un sustantivo o un grupo de sustantivos en particular.

El articulo definido	
Se usa	Se omite
Para expresar generalización o particularización	
a) En el caso de objetos que no tienen unidad	
Ante los sustantivos masivos circunscritos a un caso especial. The water in that glass is cold. 	A los nombres masivos tomados en toda su extensión. Water is essential for life 
b) En el caso de objetos que tienen unidad	
Ante los sustantivos plurales que se refieran a dos o mas seres particulares determinados. The flowers for Helen are in that box 	A los nombres plurales usados en toda su amplitud. Flowers are always beautiful. 
Al sustantivo singular usado para simbolizar a todos los seres de su especie. The eagle symbolizes strength and nobility y al sustantivo singular que nombra a un ser particular determinado: Did you talk to the teacher? 	
a/an al sustantivo singular que nombra a un ser indeterminado, cualquiera de su especie.  I saw an eagle flying south	

Al nombre propio, pluralizado, que engloba a una familia. The smiths are coming today.	Al nombre propio referido a un individuo. Does Dr.Smith live near your house? 
Casos especiales en el uso y omisión	
a) Objetos únicos en la cultura	
A los objetos únicos en la cultura The sun is shining now	Existen algunos objetos únicos en la cultura que no llevan artículo. He seems to reject society. 
b) Actividades	
	Un sustantivo singular que deja de referirse a un objeto para nombrar a la actividad conectada con ese objeto. Children, you have to go to bed now.
Cuando la actividad es tocar un instrumento musical. He plays the piano beautifully. 	
c) Ramas del conocimiento humano.	
Antes de los nombres de ramas de conocimiento humano cuando estos funcionen como adjetivos frente a sustantivos que deban llevar dicho artículo. The French government authorized it. 	Los sustantivos que nombran ramas del conocimiento humano. I am not taking French this semester. 
d) Los días de la semana y las horas	
Ante el nombre de un día de la semana si este va precedido por un numeral ordinal. He always comes on the second Sunday of the month.	Los sustantivos que nombran los días de la semana y las horas. They're always here on Sunday, he left at five.
Uso y omisión de The con indicadores de posesión o pertenencia	
Ante el nombre de un objeto sobre el que se denota posesión, cuando dicha posesión se indica mediante el uso de of. The headquarters of the company	Ante el nombre de un objeto sobre el que se denota posesión, cuando dicha posesión se indica mediante el uso de `s o s`. The bank`s headquarters.

Uso y omisión de The en relación con nombres geográficos	
Ante los nombres de continentes, países, provincias, estados y ciudades, cuando se agrupan en conjuntos, después de países, pro-conjuntos. The united states is north of Mexico 	Ante los nombres de continentes, países, provincias, estados y ciudades cuando no estén agrupados, con excepción de The Hague. Argentina is in south America 
Ante los nombres de regiones geográficas I can't visit The Congo now.	
Ante el nombre de una cordillera The rocky mountains extend from the Mexican border to the artic.	Ante el nombre de una montaña Mount Olympus was the home of the gods in Greek mythology.
	Ante los nombre de calles, avenidas, etc. His store is on fifth avenue
El uso de a/an para indicar medida base.	
a/an antes del sustantivo que nombra dicha medida. It costs fifty cents a pound.	
Casos especiales en el uso y omisión de a/an	
a) con algunas expresiones de cantidad	
a/an A little/ A few Se usa a antes de little o few para indicar cantidad o numero pequeño I have a little money, I`m going to deposit it in my savings account. We painted a few chairs. 	No a/an Little/ few Cuando se quiere indicar la idea de que una cantidad o un numero pequeño son insuficientes para algo. I have little money. I cannot buy expensive clothes. There are few chairs in this room. 
b) con el sustantivo Time y otros abstractos.	
a/an antepuesto a time y a otros sustantivos abstractos como beauty, pity, etc cuando estén particularizados. She is a beauty. Otros ejemplos: a miserable, a pity, a long time, a time, a waste, a good time, a noble, a shame, a real beauty	

Los verbos make y do

Ambos indican ejecución o realización de algo.

Make: La actividad general de construir, estructurar o manufacturar algo y de preparar alimentos.

He **makes** baskets for a living

Do: El hecho de ejecutar una labor determinada, indicada por un gerundio precedido por The.

She **does** the washing in a washing machine.

Algunas combinaciones fijas con los verbos		
Do	Make	
A favor	An attempt, a try	An effort
A job	An appointment	Room for
Business with	A date	Peace/ war
One`s best	A comparison	A plan
One`s assignment	A deal	A promise
One`s duty	(the) bed (s)	sense
One`s homework	A noise	A speech
research	money	A statement
The dishes	improvement	sure
The exercise	Fun of	A turn
The laundry	A face	The best of
The lesson	An error, a mistake	Make up one`s mind
The work	A decision	believe
without	A reservation	clear

Módulo 5 y 6

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

OBJETIVO:

Estructurará oraciones en el tiempo presente perfecto simple y continuo y utilizará el verbo *get* con expresiones de ubicación.

1.- El presente Perfecto

El tiempo presente perfecto Simple se utiliza para expresar acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y continúan en el presente.

☒ Affirmative

I have read this novel many times.

He leído esta novela muchas veces... y *continúo* leyendo la



☒ Negative

It hasn't rained since last year.

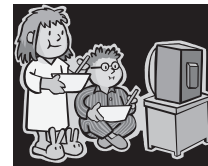
No ha llovido desde el año pasado.



☒ Interrogative

Has the program ended?

¿Ha terminado el programa?



2.-El presente perfecto continuo

Éste tiempo se utiliza principalmente para referirnos a acciones que se iniciaron en el pasado y que en el momento presente se siguen desarrollando.

☒ Affirmative

Sujeto+ have / has +BEEN+ verbo en gerundio(ing) + (C)

I have been practicing

He estado practicando

☒ Negative



Sujeto+ haven't / hasn't +BEEN+ verbo en gerundio(ing) + (C)

She hasn't been studying

Ella no ha estado estudiando

☒ Interrogative



¿Have / Has + subject + BEEN+ verbo en gerundio(ing) + (C)?

¿Have the children been playing in the rain?

¿Han los niños estado jugando en la lluvia?



Conjugacion: To work (trabajar)

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
I have worked have been working	I	I haven't worked haven't been working	I	Have I worked? Have I been working?
You have worked have been working	You	You haven't worked haven't been working	You	Have you worked? Have you been working?
He has worked has been working	He	He hasn't worked hasn't been working	He	Has he worked? Has he been working?
She has worked has been working	She	She hasn't worked hasn't been working	She	Has she worked? Has she been working?
It has worked has been working	It	It hasn't worked hasn't been working	It	Has it worked? Has it been working?
We have worked have been working	We	We haven't worked haven't been working	We	Have we worked? Have we been working?
You have worked have been working	You	You haven't worked haven't been working	You	Have you worked? Have you been working?
They have worked have been working	They	They haven't worked haven't been working	They	Have they worked? Have they been working?

El presente perfecto es usado frecuentemente con las siguientes expresiones de tiempo.

TIME EXPRESSIONS (Las expresiones de tiempo)	
Ever and never Have you ever been to Paris? / ¿Has estado alguna vez en Paris? I've never eaten fish. / Nunca he comido pescado.	
Just	

I have just make a cake / *Acabo de de hacer un pastel*



Recently and lately

I have recently talked to your father/ *Acabo de hablar con tu padre*
Have you seen Peter lately? / *¿Has visto a Pedro últimamente?*



Yet and already

'yet' - normalmente se utiliza en frases interrogativas y va al final de la oración. Se usa cuando esperamos que algo va a pasar en el futuro, no en el pasado ni en el presente.

I haven't prepared sandwiches yet/ Todavía no he preparado los sandwiches



Already' - se usa en frases afirmativas e interrogativas y normalmente va detrás de los verbos auxiliares o modales y delante de los demás verbos. Con 'already' decimos que algo está en el presente o el pasado, no en el futuro

Mark has already finished the book/ Ya he terminado el libro



Since and for

It has been raining for six hours/ Ha estado lloviendo por seis horas

The plant has been here since February/ La planta ha estado aquí desde Febrero



So far/ up to now/ up to the present

She has written five letters so far/up to now/up to the present
Ella ha escrito cinco cartas hasta ahora.



LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

El participio pasado se forma agregando la terminación -ED a los verbos regulares, los participios pasados de verbos irregulares a veces tienen la misma forma del correspondiente pasado, y a veces tienen formas especiales.

VERBOS IRREGULARES					
	PASADO	PARTICIPIO		PASADO	PARTICIPIO
bring	brought	brought	teach	taught	taught
buy	bought	bought	tell	told	told
catch	caught	caught	think	thought	thought
cost	cost	cost	understand	understood	understood
cut	cut	cut	win	won	wo
feel	felt	felt	come	came	come
find	found	found	run	ran	run
have	had	had	begin	began	begun
hear	heard	heard	drink	drank	drunk
keep	kept	kept	sing	sang	sung
leave	left	left	swim	swam	swum
lose	lost	lost	draw	drew	drawn
make	made	made	know	knew	known
meet	met	met	throw	threw	thrown
put	put	put	wear	wore	worn
read	read	read	break	broke	broken

sell	sold	sold	drive	drove	driven
shine	shone	shone	eat	ate	eaten
forget	forgot	forgotten	give	gave	given
see	saw	seen	speak	spoke	spoken
take	took	taken	write	wrote	written
be	was/were	been	go	went	gone
do	did	done	choose	chose	chosen

FORMA INTERROGATIVA CON QUESTION WORDS

What has he broken? A glass

Where has the dog hidden its bone? In the garden

Who has escorted Louise? Bob Smith

How have you come? By plane

Whose car has just arrived? Mary's

Sección de vocabulario

3.-GET con expresiones de ubicación

Get in line	El verbo get seguido de una palabra que indique ubicación o colocación señala movimiento hacia esa ubicación o colocación.
Get out	
Get across	
Get here	
	Please get in line
	Bobby opened the cage and the bird got out
	Can you help me get across the street?
	I always get here at seven
Get to	Cuando la palabra que señala ubicación es el nombre de un lugar, éste va precedido por la preposición TO.
	Will the plane get to New York on time?
Get in	Para indicar que se aborda un automóvil u otro vehículo más o menos pequeño.
	Bob is getting in his car
Get out of	Cuando se quiere indicar que se sale del vehículo pequeño.
	Bill is getting out of his car

Get on	Cuando se trata de un vehiculo grande, generalmente de transporte público: autobús, tren, barco, avión, etc. Jack is getting on the bus
Get off	Cuando se quiere indicar que se baja del vehículo grande. Joe is getting off the bus

Módulo 7 y 8

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

OBJETIVO:

Estructurará oraciones en el tiempo pasado perfecto simple y continuo y usará en combinación el verbo get.

1.-El pasado perfecto

El tiempo pasado perfecto simple se utiliza para hablar de una acción que ocurrió antes de otra acción, las dos siendo en el pasado. Se usa para mostrar el orden de las acciones del pasado.

Affirmative

I had washed the dishes.

Yo había lavado los platos.



Negative

The boy hadn't copied all the words.

El joven no había copiado todas las palabras



Interrogative

Had the war ended?

¿Había terminado la guerra?



2.-El pasado perfecto continuo

El tiempo pasado perfecto continuo se usa para hablar de acciones que continúan durante un tiempo en el pasado ó para acciones no terminadas.

Affirmative

I had been playing tennis.

Había estado jugando tennis.



Negative

The children hadn't been doing their homework.....

Los niños no habían estado haciendo su tarea....



Interrogative

¿Had you been studying ?
¿Habías estado estudiando?



CONJUGACION: TO WORK (trabajar)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had worked I had been working	I hadn't worked I hadn't been working	Had I worked? Had I been working?
You had worked You had been working	You hadn't worked You hadn't been working	Had you worked? Had you been working?
He had worked He had been working	He hadn't worked He hadn't been working	Had he worked? Had he been working?
She had worked She had been working	She hadn't worked She hadn't been working	Had she worked? Had she been working?
It had worked It had been working	It hadn't worked It hadn't been working	Had it worked? Had it been working?
We had worked We had been working	We hadn't worked We hadn't been working	Had we worked? Had we been working?
You had worked You had been working	You hadn't worked You hadn't been working	Had you worked? Had you been working?
They had worked They had been working	They hadn't worked They hadn't been working	Had they worked? Had they been working?

Forma interrogativa con questions words

Question word + had + sujeto + participio

What had Ann written? A letter

Question word + had + sujeto + been + participio

What had John been playing? The guitar

3.-Sección de vocabulario

GET con nombres de objetos	
get	Get seguido por un sustantivo significa obtener o recibir Mary got a doll for Christmas He's getting his diploma from the Principal

	She didn't get a letter We might get a good prize
Has/ have got con nombres de objeto	
Get	La combinación de los auxiliares have8/has con got seguida del nombre de un objeto equivale a poseer o tener She has got a pair of beautiful black eyes. You have got some cigarettes
Get con adjetivos o participios	
Get	La combinación de una forma de get con un adjetivo o un participio (función adjetiva), significa cambiar de estado o condición: llegar a ser o ser. John played all afternoon and he got tired The children stole fruit from Mr. Benson and he got angry. Got lost, get late, get angry, get hungry, get strong, get hurt, get impatient, get frozen etc.
Get con infinitivos y con participios presentes	
Get	La combinación de get con un infinitivo significa lograr realizar la acción nombrada por el infinitivo, tener éxito en el empeño de realizarla, llegarla a realizar. The man finally got to put the key in the lock La combinación de get con un participio presente significa iniciar la actividad nombrada por ese participio. They usually don't get working until 8:00 am

Módulo 9 y 10
Verbos acompañados de un infinitivo o gerundio

OBJETIVO:

Distinguirá cuales verbos van acompañados de otros en forma de infinitivo o gerundio y utilizará las palabras que indican posición en combinación con sustantivos.

1.-Cuando un verbo va acompañado por otro, este segundo puede ir en:

Infinitivo o Gerundio

Ejemplos:

Peter **loves to eat** chocolates

The man **admits stealing** the camera



Hay una serie de verbos que cuando van acompañados por otro este segundo va en gerundio:

Admit	Appreciate	Avoid	Consider	Delay
Detest	Deny	Excuse	Finish	Imagine
Forgive	Keep (=continue)	Miss	Postpone	Practise
Prevent	Propose(=suggest)	Regret	Resist	Risk
Stop	Suggest	Understand	mind	

Ejemplos:

Mary **delayed giving** an answer until John came.

I **suggest going** to the park

Te will **finish doing** his homework in ten minutes.



Estos verbos suelen ir seguidos de gerundio o infinitivo

begin	continue	dislike	forget	hate
like	love	neglect	prefer	regret
start	try	attempt	cease	fear
intend	omit	propose	start	enjoy

Ejemplos:

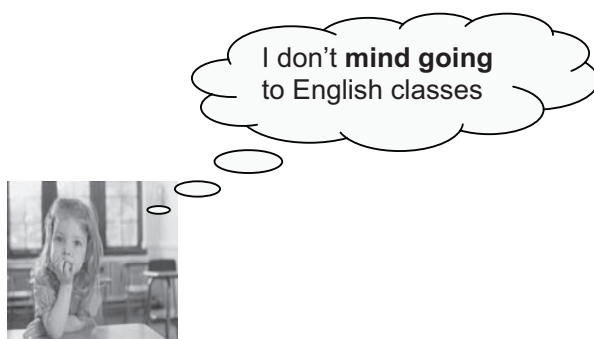
I **like playing** tennis/ I **like to play** tennis

I **hate going** to parties / I **hate to go** to parties



Babies **enjoys moving** their arms and legs/

Babies **enjoys to move** their arms and legs



Los siguientes verbos, si van acompañados por otro, este segundo va en infinitivo:

agree	appear	arrange	ask	choose
claim	decide	decline	demand	fail
forget	happen	hesitate	hope	learn
manage	offer	plan	prepare	pretend
promise	refuse	remember	seem	swear
threaten	expect	intent		need
want				

Ejemplos

John **agreed to bring** the company's documents yesterday.

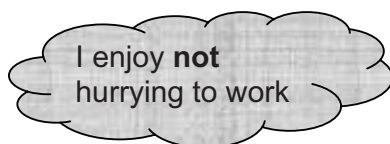
She **promised not to disobey** them

They **decided not to talk** in class

La negation

Para la no realización del hecho verbal

He is trying **not** to drop the dishes.



Para indicar que no se toma una determinada actitud.

I **don't** need to wear coats today

They **aren't** helping to fight contamination

The man **didn't** deny writing the article last week.

La interrogation

Do you want to dance with me? Yes, I do

Are they attempting to get free? Yes, they are

Were you expecting to receive a check? Yes, I was

Do/does para situación habitual

Did para pasado

will para futuro

Am/is/are+ going to para futuro

2.-Palabras que indican posición

About/around- on all sides of	There are always four or five cats about/ around
Against- in opposite direction to	We are moving against the wind
Down- in a descending direction	They are coming down the hill
Into- to the interior of/ inside the nature of	The elephant fell into the trap
Off- not on, separated from	The telephone is off the hook
Through- from one side to the	Many cars pass through this giant

opposite	tree
Toward(s) -in a course leading to, in the direction of	She was running toward(s) the empty chair
Up - in a descending direction	The bride is going up the staircase
Upon - on, sometimes with an upward motion	You have to place one block upon the other.

Módulo 11

Los pronombres reflexivos

OBJETIVO:

Formulará oraciones en combinación con los pronombres reflexivos.

1.- Los pronombres reflexivos

oneself	se, a sí mismo, uno mismo (impersonal)
myself	te, tú mismo, a ti mismo, a usted mismo
himself	se, a sí mismo, a él mismo
herself	se, a sí misma, a ella misma
itself	se, a sí mismo, a ello mismo
ourselves	nos, a nosotros mismos
yourselves	os, a vosotros mismos, a ustedes mismos
themselves	se, a sí mismos, a ellos mismos

Ejemplo

Singular

I made **myself** a sandwich -Me hice un sandwich

You made **yourself** a sandwich - Te hiciste un sandwich

He made **himself** a sandwich-El se hizo un sandwich(**hombres**)

She made **herself** a sandwich -Ella se hizo un sandwich (**mujeres**)

It looked at **itself** in the mirror -El/Ella se miró en el espejo (**animales o cosas**)



Plural

We made **ourselves** a sandwich- Nos hicimos un sandwich

You made **yourselves** a sandwich -Ustedes se hicieron un sandwich

They made **themselves** a sandwich -Ellos/Ellas se hicieron un sandwich

Los pronombres reflexivos tienen tres usos:

✚ Para indicar que la acción recae en el mismo que la ejecuta

I cut **myself**

Bob made **himself** a sandwich.

The little boy is dressing **herself**

The cat is cleaning **itself**



✚ Para indicar que se ejecuta una acción sin ayuda o sin compañía. El reflexivo va precedido de **by** se traduce por "solo", "sin ayuda".

She painted the house **by herself**



Those two children are travelling **by themselves**

Jack and I are **by ourselves**, come over and we'll play cards.



The baby is walking **by himself** for the first time.



- ✚ Para dar especial énfasis al ejecutor o al receptor de una acción. El reflexivo se puede colocar después del nombre, del pronombre o al final de la frase.

The Queen herself gave out the trophies



I made it for you **myself**



We heard **the prisoner himself** crying at his trial.



Módulo 12

Los pronombres interrogativos

OBJETIVO:

Formulará oraciones en combinación con los pronombres interrogativos.

1.-Usos de los pronombres interrogativos

- ☒ Para afirmar, negar o preguntar la percepción, conocimiento o memoria de una circunstancia del ser o de la acción.

Verbos que indican percepción, conocimiento o memoria				
ask	consider	decide	discover	explain
figure out	find out	forget	guess	hear
imagine	know	learn	observe	perceive
remember	see	tell	understand	wonder

Pronombres interrogativos

Who	quien
Whom	a, con) quien
Whose	de quién
What	qué
Which	cual
Where	donde
How	como
How many	cuantos
When	cuando

Ejemplos

Affirmation

Sujeto+verbo+ pronombre interrogativo+ infinitivo del verbo
She knows **whom** to ask



Negation

Sujeto+ verbo en forma negativa+ pronombre interrogativo+ infinitivo del verbo
I can't decide **what** to wear .



Interrogation

Auxiliary + sujeto + pronombre interrogativo+ infinitivo del verbo?

Do you know **where** to go? Yes, to the corner store

Have you decided **which** to buy? Yes, the blue one.

Are you considering **where** to go?

Has your cat forgotten **how** to catch mice?

Does he know **how many** to use?

- ☒ Para afirmar, negar o preguntar si se da o se pide información sobre una circunstancia de la acción a alguien distinto del sujeto.

Verbos					
advise	ask	inform	show	tell	teach

Ejemplos

Afirmation

The man **told the children which** path to follow
 She's telling **the men where to put** the piano
 I told **her where to fly**
 She **advised us how many to take**
 She'll **tell me when to begin** the class

Negation

I didn't advise **Helen which pattern to choose**
 I didn't ask **her where to go**.
 I didn't ask **her whose to borrow**

Interrogation

Is the instructor teaching **Bobby how to swim**?



2.-Algunas palabras que agregan su significado especial al verbo que acompañan, pero sin alterarlo básicamente.

back	Indicates that the action originally done is reserved. With verbs of movement it means to return to a place. He came back to his desk at 10:20 
on	Indicates that the action is prolonged or continued The politician talked on for hours 
over	Indicates that the action is repeated Please type this letter over. Casos Especiales: go over- examine completely look over- examine, review talk over- discuss, consult with

	think over- ponder, reflect  A black and white photograph of a young child sitting at a table, looking down at a piece of paper and holding a pencil, appearing to be in deep thought or working on a problem.
up	Indicates that the actions referred to by the verbs are done to their <i>completion</i>. Fine, you're drinking up your milk. Remember I don't want any left.  A black and white photograph of a young child sitting at a table, holding a glass of milk and drinking from it.

Módulo 13

Los adverbios

OBJETIVO:

Indicará el grado de intensidad de una cualidad o característica o de un modo de realizar una acción por medio de adverbios intensificadores.

1.-Los adverbios de grado

Para indicar gradaciones en las cualidades o características de un ser

❖ Adverbios intensificadores o modificadores especiales
very, about, almost, just, quite, well, too

❖ Adverbios intensificadores o modificadores formados de adjetivos
perfectly, slightly, barely

Estos adverbios indican la cualidad o característica en muy alto grado
very, absolutely, highly, quite, too

❖ Con gran certeza: certainly, definitely, obviously

❖ Con alguna incertidumbre: possibly, probable

❖ En un grado razonable: fairly, rather

❖ En un grado escaso: barely, hardly

Ejemplos:

His grandmother is **very thin**

Please wait, the cake is **almost ready**

An emerald is **quite expensive**

This box is **too small** for Mary's doll

The frame on the left is **perfectly round**

Their voices were **barely audible**

We think Terry is **too young** to marry

John was **absolutely right**

We think Terry is **too young** to marry

Con excepción de **enough**, todos los adverbios se anteponen al adjetivo al cual modifican. Enough siempre va después del adjetivo al cual modifica.

He's **old enough** to vote.

John is exactly eighteen years old. He's **old enough** to vote

Los adverbios que más comúnmente acompañan a otro adverbio

Para indicar gradaciones en la forma de realización de una acción

- ▣ Adverbios intensificadores o modificadores especiales

very, too, almost, rather, quite, enough

- ▣ Algunos otros terminados en ly: certainly, decidedly, definitely, evidently, exceedingly, fairly, obviously, positively, really-

Ejemplos:

This line is moving **very slowly**

Obviously, he shut the door **too hard**

I have **almost completely** finished icing the cake

They drove back **rather slowly**

She's expressing her ideas **quite forcefully**

Ted didn't run **rapidly enough** so Bob was safe at second base

You **certainly** arranged the flowers **beautifully**

She has **decidedly** answered **correctly**

She has **evidently** answered **correctly**

We matched all the pieces **fairly well**

The contestant answered all the questions **truly intelligently**

She used all the words **really correctly**

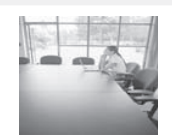
Módulo 14

Expresiones cuantitativas

OBJETIVO:

Utilizará en oraciones las expresiones cuantitativas, definidas o indefinidas, seguidas de la preposición *of* y utilizará las formas adverbiales y adjetivas especiales.

1.-Expresiones cuantitativas

Para señalar que parte de un todo se considera en una determinada situación.	
All of / todos	Se anteponen a sustantivos en singular y en plural y a incontables, All of the students came today Most of the snow has melted Some of the snow is on the ground None of the snow has melted Not any of the snow has melted Not all of the children are playing   
Most of- la mayor parte	
Some of/ un poco	
None of/ ninguno	
Not any of/ ninguno	
Not all of/ no todo	
Much of-la mayor parte	Se anteponen a sustantivos incontables, o a singulares Much of the snow has melted Not much of the snow has melted
Not much of- la mayor parte no	
A little of-un poco	
Many of-mucho	Se anteponen a sustantivos plurales. Many of the Windows are open. Not many of the doors are open 
Not many of- no mucho	
A few of- alguno	
Several of-vario	

Algunas formas conocidas comúnmente como adverbios, que se usan como adjetivos antepuestos a sustantivos.

Very/ just= exactly Muy/ exactamente	This is the very/just thing I wanted 
Just= only/ no more solamente(justo)	I have just/ only two dollars

	
Almost=approximately the amount casi	She chopped almost a cup 
enough= sufficient suficiente	We don't have enough lollipops for all the children 
More= additional amount or number màs	You need more material for a long skirt 
Less= reduced amount Se usa con sustantivos incontable menos	You'll waste less effort, time and money 
Fewer= reduced number Se usa con sustantivos contables Pocos/as	Next time carry fewer things 

Algunos adjetivos que por su forma pueden confundirse con adverbios de modo.	
Cowardly -cobardemente	Kindly - amablemente
Deadly - terriblemente	Lively -animado
Fatherly - como un padre	Lonely -solo
Friendly - amistoso	Lovely - encantador
Heavenly - divino	Mainly -principalmente
Masterly - profesionalmente	
Algunos adjetivos que tienen la misma forma que el adverbio correspondiente	
Hourly -cada hora	weekly semanal
daily diariamente(a diario)	Monthly - mensualmente
Nightly - todas las noches	Yearly -cada año
early temprano	Hard - con fuerza
Fast - rápido	Late -tarde
straight -directamente	

Módulo 15 y 16

El grado comparativo de los adjetivos

OBJETIVO:

Efectuara comparaciones entre más de dos seres o grupos de seres

1.-El grado superlativo de los adjetivos

En inglés, los adjetivos superlativos expresan el grado máximo de un adjetivo y siguen estas reglas:

La formación de los adjetivos:



Si el adjetivo tiene una o dos sílabas

The+ Adjetivo+ est...(El más+adjetivo...)

Ej.: You are **the laziest** person I know. (Tú eres la persona más perezosa que conozco).

Si el adjetivo tiene más de dos sílabas.

The+ most+ adjetivo..(El más+ adjetivo+...)

Ej.: The Mona Lisa is **the most famous** painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
(La Mona Lisa es la pintura más famosa de Leonardo Da Vinci).



Si el adjetivo es irregular

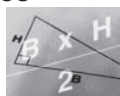
Existen algunos adjetivos que forman el superlativo sin seguir ninguna regla.

Ejemplo: good (bueno/a), the best (el mejor).

También los adjetivos superlativos pueden expresar el mínimo grado, utilizando **the least** (el menos).

Ejemplo:

The third problem is **the least difficult** of the three (El tercer problema es el menos difícil de los tres)



Adjetivos superlativos			
Adjetivos cortos		Adjetivos irregulares	
high	the highest	good bueno	the best el mejor
lazy	the laziest		
tall	the tallest		
small	the smallest	bad malo	the worst el peor
dark	the darkest		
young	the youngest		
rich	the richest	late tarde	the latest o the last, el último
friendly	the friendliest		
short	the shortest		
deep	the deepest		
crazy	the craziest		
big	the biggest		

easy	the easiest	little poco	the least el mínimo
heavy	the heaviest		
large	the largest		
Adjetivos largos		much mucho many muchos	the most el máximo the most el máximo
beautiful	the most beautiful		
rapidly	the most rapidly		
important	the most important		
expensive	the most expensive	old viejo	the oldest o the eldest, el mayor
intelligent	the most intelligent		
famous	the most famous		
popular	the most popular		

2.- El comparativo de superioridad

Para indicar superioridad en el grado en que un ser posee una cualidad

La formación de los adjetivos

Si el adjetivo de la comparación tiene una o dos sílabas

Adjetivo en grado positivo+er than... (más+ adjetivo+ que...)

Ej.: My house is **bigger than** her house. (Mi casa es más grande que su casa).



My house



Her house

Si el adjetivo de la comparación tiene más de dos sílabas.

more+adjetivo en grado positivo+ than... (Más+ adjetivo+ que...).

Ej: Mary is **more intelligent than** John (Mary es más inteligente que Juan).



Si el adjetivo es irregular

Hay varios adjetivos que no siguen esta regla y por tanto, sus formas comparativas de superioridad son irregulares.

Ejemplo: good (bueno/a), better than (más bueno/ mejor que).

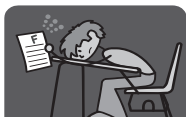
Adjetivos comparativos			
Adjetivos cortos		Adjetivos irregulares	
hight	higher than		
lazy	lazier than		

tall	taller than	good		
small	smaller than	bueno		
dark	darker than			
young	younger than	bad		
rich	richer than	malo		
friendly	friendlier than			
short	shorter than	late		
deep	deeper than	tarde		
crazy	crazier than			
big	bigger than	little		
easy	easier than	poco		
heavy	heavier than			
large	larger than	much		
Adjetivos largos		mucho		
beautiful	more beautiful than	many		
rapidly	more rapidly than	muchos		
important	more important than			
expensive	more expensive than			
intelligent	more intelligent than			
famous	more famous than			
popular	more popular than	old		
		viejo		

❖ Comparativo de inferioridad

Se forma con el adjetivo intercalado entre la construcción "**less...than**" (menos...que), aunque es más usual encontrar la comparación de igualdad en forma negativa (que tiene el mismo significado).

John is **less intelligent than** Mary/ Juan es menos inteligente que Mary
He's not as intelligent as Mary / Él no es tan inteligente como Mary (más usual)



Normalmente se emplea less para incontables y fewer para contables
The boy has **fewer pencils than** the girl

3.-The same as/ like and different from

Para indicar similitud o diferencia entre dos seres que se comparan

The same as / like



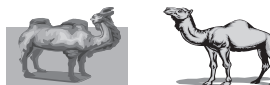
The square on the right is **the same as** the square on the left.

John is like his father. They both love the video games

Different from



A camel is **different from** a dromedary



4.-The same as and a different.....from

Para indicar igualdad o diferencia en una característica

The same.....as

The square on the left is **the same size as** the square on the right.



A different..... from

The square on the left is **a different color from** the square on the right.



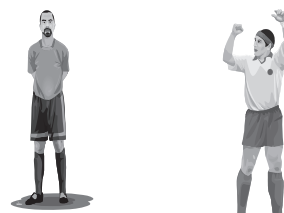
5.-Comparación de igualdad: as.....as

Para indicar que dos seres poseen una cualidad en el mismo grado

As.....as

As +adjetivo en grado positivo+as...
(tan+adjetivo+como...)

Ej: James is **as tall as** Peter. (James es tan alto como Peter).



6.-as many.....as/ as much.....as

Para indicar que dos seres poseen la misma cantidad de algo

Si estamos comparando dos sustantivos contables (libros, coches, casas...) utilizaremos "as many... as", pero si estamos comparando dos sustantivos incontables (madera, tiempo, música...) usaremos la construcción "as much...as".

We have **as many** books **as** them / *Tenemos tantos libros como ellos*



The father eats **as much** food **as** their children / *El papá come tanta comida como sus hijos*



Evaluación Integral Inglés III

1. - _____ is interesting _____ a book.
a) It/ read b) It/ to read c) There / to read d) There/ read
2. - _____ is important _____ these words correctly.
a) It/ to copy b) It/ copy c) There/ to copy d) There/ copy
3. - _____ is interesting _____ a museum.
a) it/ to visit b) it/ visit c) there/ to visit d) there/ visit
4. - _____ letters to his friends demands a lot of his time.
a) Write b) Wrote c) Written d) Writing
5. - _____ many flowers in our garden the last year.
a) It did b) It had c) There were d) There would
6. - _____ won't _____ many students this year.
a) It/ be b) There/ be c) It/ to be d) There/ to be
7. -I didn't find _____ inside your bag.
a) nobody b) nothing c) somebody d) anything
8. -You didn't buy _____ for Peter.
A) nobody b) nothing c) somebody d) anything
9. - I didn't see her _____
a) nowhere b) anywhere c) somewhere d) everywhere
10. - _____ cap _____ this?
a) Whose/ was b) Who's/ was c) whose/ had d) who's/ had
11. - I like the yellow grapes, but I will buy the purple _____.
a) one b) ones c) once d) one's
12. - Bobby visited me _____ weeks ago.

a) few b) a few c) little d) a little

13. - I always drink _____ milk, because I don't like it

a) few b) a few c) little d) a little

14. - I have to make _____ with Dr. Smith.

A) a favor b) a research c) an exercise d) an appointment

15. - They have been _____ spinning all week.

a) practices b) _____ practice c) practiced d) practicing

16.-Alice has recently _____ from Australia.

a) arrives b) be arrive c) arrived d) arriving

17. - My sister _____ not _____ her clothes yet.

a) do/ wash b) had/ wash c) did/ washed d) has/ washed

18.-My daughter _____ not _____ her homework yet.

a) have/ do b) has/ do c) has/ done d) have/ done

19.-They _____ opened many stores lately.

a) should b)have c)will d)could

20. -Has the mailman _____ the mail?

a) bring b) brought c) to brought d)to bring

21. - My sons _____ been _____ English all night.

A) had/ studying b) had/ to study c) is/ studying d) is/ to study

22.-The baby _____ been _____ for two hours.

a) was/ crying b) had/ cried c) has/ crying d) was/ to cry

23. - _____ your sister _____ reading novels in the library that afternoon?

a) Were/ be b) Had/ been c) Did/ to be d) Should/ being

24. - The wind ——— strong at midnight.

- a) got b) went c) put d) made

25. – You _____ coming to our house.

- a) hope b) wish c) agree d) avoid

26.-The doctor _____ to operate the baby two hour ago.

- a) wanted b) refused c) failed d) started

27. – We ——— not painting the windows first.

- a) considered b) decided c) expected d) planned

28. - Margaret ate her apple. Peter dropped _____

- a) he b) his c) him d) himself

29. – You will make the sandwiches.

- a) itself b) himself c) yourselves d) themselves

30. - Peter didn't know _____

- a) When to say b) where to go
c) When did he marry d) where did he marry

31. - My father has to go _____ that contract carefully before signing it.

- a) back b) on c) up d) over

32. - I think you are smart _____ to find the answer rapidly.

- a) quite b) enough c) fairly d) certainly

33.-We must get up if we want to leave before five am.

- a) hard b) daily c) early d) straight

34. – The students don't study yesterday. I'm sure that _____ them won't pass the exam.

- a) most b) more c) none of d) most of

35. – Not _____ of the children learned French.

- a) most b) half c) some d) much