

SESIÓN 10

PRÁCTICA: LECTURA, ESCRITURA, TRADUCCIÓN, VOCABULARIO Y PRONUNCIACIÓN

I. CONTENIDOS:

1. Los conectores also, neither, too y either para expresar acuerdo o desacuerdo.
2. Manejo de los grados de adjetivo ya sea los comparativos o superlativos.
3. Las formas del futuro con los auxiliares will y con la expresión (be) going to.
4. Practica sobre la forma de dar consejos, hacer planes y expresar los cambios posibles de la vida.

II. OBJETIVOS:

Al término de la Sesión, el alumno:

- Verificará los conceptos adquiridos referentes a las unidades anteriores, buscando la posibilidad de aplicarlos en la vida cotidiana.
- Repasará los conceptos adquiridos con anterioridad, conectores: so, neither, too, el auxiliar will y going to.

III. PROBLEMATIZACIÓN:

Comenta las preguntas con tu Asesor y selecciona las ideas más significativas.

- ¿Cuántas estructuras sintácticas he descubierto estos días?
- ¿Qué auxiliares he aprendido en este curso?
- ¿Dónde practicarías lo que aprendiste en el curso?

IV. ESTRATEGIAS CENTRADAS EN EL APRENDIZAJE:

1.1. Los conectores also, neither, too y either para expresar acuerdo o desacuerdo.

a. Escribe el significado en español de los siguientes conectores:

So _____	Too _____
Neither _____	Either _____

b. Combina las dos oraciones y forma una sola usando, too ó either.

Ejemplo: *I am studying. My cousin is studying. -I am studying and my cousin is studuing too.*

Marie is dancing. The couples are dancing. _____

Frances wanted a sun tan. Ken wanted a sun tan. _____

Patty is not happy. Sandra is not happy. _____

Elma plays tennis. Jack and Ben play tennis. _____

Jackie isn't an adult. Larry isn't an adult. _____

The dog isn't sleeping. The baby isn't sleeping. _____

c. Elije la respuesta correcta usando also, too, either en las siguientes oraciones:

1. Enrique is very athletic. He loves swimming, surfing, snowboarding and skiing. Juan _____ loves to swim and surf, but he hates all winter sports because he can't stand cold weather.
2. I am taking a great art history class at the junior college downtown. María is in the class _____. We both love it.
3. I don't really like tomatoes. My brother doesn't like them _____.
4. Francisco didn't like the layout of the apartment. He _____ thought the location was rather inconvenient, so he decided to keep looking for a place to live.
5. Mr. Roque doesn't speak a word of French! He doesn't have any international experience _____. So, I really feel he is not the right candidate for the job.
6. Three experts came to the conclusion that the project had to be terminated at once. I, _____, finally realized the project was too dangerous to proceed.
7. Susana was exhausted from a hard day's work and she wasn't in a party mood _____, so we decided to stay in and have a quiet evening at home.
8. David has been living and working in Poland for over five years. He has _____ been taking night classes in Polish the entire time, so he speaks Polish very well.
9. Samuel has a guidebook and a map of the region. He has a compass _____, so I think we should let him guide us out of here.
10. Silvia realized her boss had been stealing money from the company and she wanted to go to the authorities. Diego, _____, thought it was time to call in the police.

2.1. Manejo de los grados de adjetivo ya sea los comparativos o superlativos.

<p>What is the comparative of "lively"?</p> <p>Livelyer More livelyer Livelier More livelier</p>	<p>What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?</p> <p>unpleasant most unpleasant more unpleasant unpleasantest</p>	<p>What is the comparative of "deep"?</p> <p>deeper deepper deepier deeppier</p>
<p>What is the superlative of "ugly"?</p> <p>uglier uggliest uglyest ugliest</p>	<p>What is the comparative of "hot"?</p> <p>hoter hotter hotest hottest</p>	<p>What is the superlative of "deep"?</p> <p>deeper deepper deepest deepest</p>
<p>What is the superlative of "soft"?</p> <p>softest softiest softtest most soft</p>	<p>What is the comparative of "sad"?</p> <p>sader sadder sadier saddier</p>	<p>What is the comparative of "destructive"?</p> <p>destructiver more destructive destructivier more destructiver</p>

What is the superlative of "small"? Smaller; smaller; smallest; smallest.

Realicemos una sencilla práctica:

a. Apoyados en la siguiente imagen realiza el siguiente ejercicio:

1. Joe is _____ than Ed. (short)

2. Al is the _____ (short)

3. Ed is the _____ (thin)

4. Joe is _____ than Al. (thin)

5. Al has the _____ clothes (colorful)

6. Al is _____ than Joe (heavy)

7. Ed is the _____ (light)

8. Joe is _____ than Ed (happy)

9. Ed is the _____ (mysterious)

10. Joe is _____ than Ed (energetic)



b. Ordena las siguientes oraciones en su sentido correcto:

1. than smaller Victoria much Vancouver is

2. in Canada Toronto city the is largest

3. is beautiful Jasper than Uglytown more

4. residential development is attractive most Puerta de Hierro in the Guadalajara

c. Elige la respuesta correcta para cada una de las oraciones:

1. She's beautiful I agree, but her mother is _____. (more beautiful, most beautiful, a problem, beautifuller)

2. Adriana was taller _____ Carlos. (to, like, than, as)

3. Of all the sofas I've seen so far, this one is _____. (the nicest, most nice, nicest, the nice)

4. Jalisco is large but Sonora is _____. (largest, larger, largger, cold)

5. Gabriel is just as rich _____ José. (to, that, than, as)

6. This hamburger is bad, but that one is _____. (badder, wurst, worst, worse)

7. I'm not short. I'm just _____ tall as Edmundo. (as, that, than, to)

8. Cancún is a long way away but Belice is even _____. (more far, farther, father, further)
9. *The Rite* was the _____ film this year. (best, boring, better, worse)
10. This one is better _____ that one. (than, to, like, as)

3.1. Las formas del futuro con los auxiliares will y con la expresión (be) going to.

a. Escribe en cada oración el auxiliar que corresponda (will ó going to).

1. I am _____ leave for Asia next month - Voy a partir a Asia el mes que viene.
2. I _____ see you tomorrow. Good-bye! - Te veré mañana. ¡Adiós!
3. We are _____ watch a movie on TV tonight - Vamos a ver una película en la televisión a la noche.
4. I promise I _____ call you next week - Prometo que te llamaré la semana próxima.
5. The company is _____ raise its prices next summer - La compañía va a subir los precios el próximo mes.
6. I think I _____ stay home the whole day because it is snowing - Creo que me quedaré en casa todo el día porque está nevando.
7. Mrs. Black is _____ teach pottery next year - La Sra. Black va a enseñar alfarería el año que viene.
8. "What would you like to have?" "I _____ have some coffee, please." - "¿Qué desearía tomar?" "Tomaré un café, por favor."
9. I am _____ go to the grocery store tomorrow morning - Voy a ir al almacén mañana por la mañana.
10. If it is a sunny day, my wife and I _____ go to the beach - Si es un día soleado, mi esposa y yo iremos a la playa.
11. Paul is not _____ solve the problem before the end of the year - Paul no va a resolver el problema antes de fin de año.
12. Tommy, I am sorry I _____ not help you with your homework. I am too busy right now - Tommy, lamentablemente no te ayudaré con la tarea. Estoy demasiado ocupado en este momento.
13. We are not _____ run the marathon next June - No vamos a correr la maratón el próximo junio.
14. When _____ they come? - ¿Cuándo vendrán?
15. Are you _____ read Paul Auster's latest novel? - ¿Vas a leer la última novela de Paul Auster?
16. _____ you open the door for me, please? - ¿Quieres abrirme la puerta, por favor?
17. The floor is full of dry leaves. Are you _____ sweep it? - El piso está lleno de hojas secas. ¿Lo vas a barrer?

4.1. Práctica sobre la forma de dar consejos, hacer planes y expresar los cambios posibles de la vida.

a. Covierte estas oraciones de sugerencia en negativas y afirmativas.

1. Mary Anne can speak five languages fluently - Mary Ana puede hablar cinco idiomas con fluidez.
N.
Q.
2. Do not shout! I can hear you perfectly well. - ¡No grites! Te puedo oír perfectamente.
N.
Q.
3. I must work really hard if I want a promotion - Debo trabajar muy duro si quiero un ascenso.
N.
Q.

4. You must return that book, Jaime. It is not yours - Debes devolver ese libro, Jaime. No te pertenece.

N.

Q.

5. That man owns three houses and two planes. He must be very wealthy - Aquel hombre posee tres casas y dos aviones. Debe de ser muy rico.

N.

Q.

6. If you are not feeling well, you should call a doctor - Si no te sientes bien, deberías llamar al doctor.

N.

Q.

7. You look tired, Alberto. You should rest more - Te ves cansado, Alberto. Deberías descansar más.

N.

Q.

8. You must not smoke in public places - No debes fumar en lugares públicos.

N.

Q.

9. Deaf people cannot hear - Los sordos no pueden oír.

N.

Q.

10. You should not drink and drive - No deberías tomar y manejar.

N.

G.

11. We should not litter on the floor - No deberíamos ensuciar el piso.

N.

Q.

12. Can I use your phone, Samuel? - ¿Puedo usar tu teléfono, Samuel?

N.

Q.

13. What can I do for you, sir? - ¿En qué lo puedo ayudar, señor?

N.

Q.

14. Must we visit grandpa every Sunday, mom? - ¿Debemos visitar al abuelo todos los domingos, mamá?

N.

Q.

15. Should we contribute to this fund-raising event? - ¿Deberíamos contribuir a este evento para recaudar fondos?

N.

Q.

b. Traduce al español estas oraciones para hacer planes para la vida futura.

1. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?

B: I am going to write a letter to my friends back home in México City.

2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I will get you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.

3. A: I can't hear the TV!

B: I will turn it up so you can hear it.

4. We are so excited about our trip next month to Europe. We are going to visit Paris, Italy and Spain.
5. Sofia is going to come to the party. Miguel will be there as well.
6. -Tobias: It is so hot in here!
-Ivonne: I will turn the air-conditioning on.
7. I think he is going to be the next President of México.
8. After I graduate, I am going to attend medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.
9. A: Excuse me; I need to talk to someone about our hotel room. I am afraid it is simply too small for four people.
B: That man at the service counter will help you.
10. As soon as the weather clears up, we are going to walk down to the beach and go swimming.

c. Convierte estas oraciones para cambios posibles para la vida al negativo e interrogativo.

Melissa will have improved her English by the time she comes back from the U.S. - Melissa habrá mejorado su inglés para el momento que ella regrese de los EE.UU.

N.

Q.

The waste from this factory will have polluted all the city water by the year 2015 - Los desechos de esta fábrica habrán contaminado toda el agua de la ciudad para el año 2015.

N.

Q.

The kids will have finished the exam by five o'clock - Los niños habrán terminado el examen para las 5:00.

N.

Q.

By March, my daughter will have graduated from college - Para marzo, mi hija se habrá recibido en la universidad.

N.

Q.

Our engineers will have completed the project by Monday - Nuestros ingenieros habrán terminado el proyecto para el lunes.

N.

Q.

By the time you return from work, your wife will not have finished baking the cake - Para cuando vuelvas del trabajo, tu mujer no habrá terminado de preparar la torta.

N.

Q.

By next February, the Gonzáles will not have come back from their holidays - Para el próximo febrero, los Gonzáles no habrán vuelto de sus vacaciones.

N.

Q.

How many books will Alonso have read by the end of the year? - ¿Cuántos libros habrá leído Alonso para fin de año?

N.

Q.

Will you have painted many pictures by next summer? - ¿Habrás pintado muchos cuadros para el próximo verano?

N.

Q.

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