

#### **INGLES IV**

CONTENIDO TEMATICO			
UNIDAD	MODULO	ТЕМА	
UNIDAD XXV TAG QUESTIONS	Módulo 1y 2	Attached Question or Tag Questions	
UNIDAD XXVI EXPRESSIONS	Módulo 3	Expressions	
PROPER VERBS AND AGENT NOUN	Módulo 4	Proper verbs and agent noun	
UNIDAD XXVII PASSIVE VOICE	Módulo 5-8	Passive voice	
UNIDAD XXVIII CONNECTORS	Módulo 9	Uses of And", "but"; "either" and "or"	
UNIDAD XXIX RELATIVE WORDS	Módulo 10 y 11	Relative words	
UNIDAD XXX SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	Módulo 12	Connecting words for noun clauses	
CONNECTING WORDS	Módulo 13 y 14	Connecting words for adverbial clauses	
UNIDAD XXXI EXPRESSIONS	Módulo 15	Uses of "sothat and such athat"	
UNIDAD XXXII CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS	Módulo 16	Conjunctive adverbs	

**REFERENCIA BIBLIOGRAFICA - LIGAS** 

CUADERNILLO DE REACTIVOS

RECOMENDACIONES

#### Módulo 1 y 2 Attached Question or Tag Questions

#### **Objetivo:**

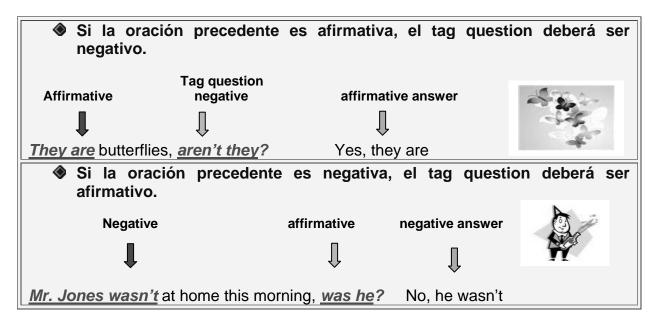
El estudiante comprenderá y asimilará el uso correcto de los tag questions en las oraciones.

Función de los Tag questio
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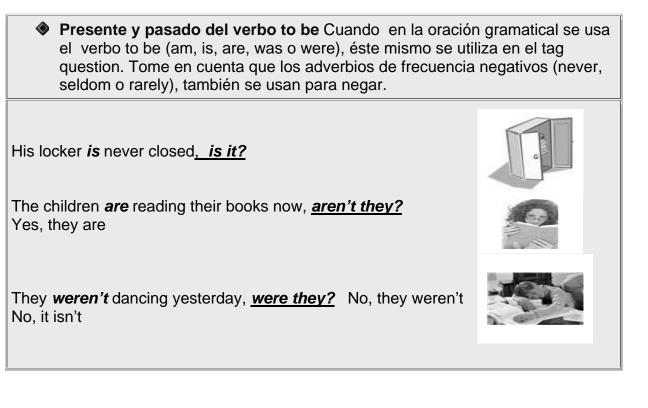
Las oraciones gramaticales pueden cambiar a una pregunta de yes/ no agregándoles un tag question al final de la oración.

El tag question en alguno de sus cambios gramaticales en ingles, se traducirá al español por ¿verdad? O ¿no es cierto?

Ejemplos:







Pasado simple Cuando el verbo está en tiempo pasado simple, se usara el auxiliar didn´t en el tag question.

Jack **played** a good game of tennis yesterday, *didn't he?* Yes, he did



Cuando el verbo está en presente simple, en el tag question se utilizara como auxiliar don`t o doesn`t dependiendo del sujeto.

Rabbits **run** very fast, **don't they?** Yes, they do Los conejos corren rápido, ¿verdad?

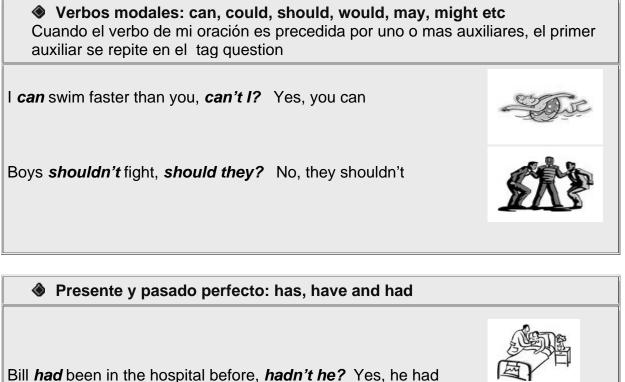
You **don't read** without glasses, **do you?** No, I don't No lees sin lentes, ¿verdad?

Tim **doesn't want** to give Mary the letter, **does he?** No, he doesn't









Presente y pasado perfecto: has, have and had
Bill had been in the hospital before, hadn't he? Yes, he had
The baby hasn't had his cereal yet, has he? No, he hasn't
We have won the race, haven't we? Yes, we have

Uso there is/ are/ was/ were/will be/ has/ have
 Cuando there se coloca antes del verbo TO BE, éste significa Haber y siempre se coloca antes de cualquier auxiliar.
 There will , There are

*There was* a man hurt in the accident, *wasn't there?* Yes, there was



Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence				
1The children	reading thei	r books now,	?	
a) are/ are they	b)are/they are	c) are/ aren't they	d)are/they aren't	
2There	five boxes her,	?		
a) are/ are there	b) are/there are	c) are/there aren't	d) are/ aren't there	
3 John lives in C	anada,	he?		
a)is	b) does	c) isn't	d) doesn't	
4 Angel	rather eat the ap	ples from the tree,	he?	
a) mustn't/ must	b) would/ would	c) must/ must	d) would/wouldn't	
5Girls should hav	ve followed my advi	се,	they?	
a) shouldn't	b) should	c) does	d) doesn't	
6Mary`s never se	en an elephant,	?		
a) hasn't she	b) she isn't	c) has she	d) she is	
7The baby hasn'i	t had his cereal yet,	?		
a) has she	b)hasn't she	c) had she	d) hadn't she	
8My grades have been satisfactory, ?				
a) have they	b)haven't they	c) have they been	d) haven't they been	
9You need to buy	y another notebook	, yo	ou?	
a) don't	b)didn't	c)need	d)do	
10The children didn't go to bed,?				
a) didn't he	b)he did	c)did they	d)they did	

#### Módulo 3 Expressions

**Objetivo:** El estudiante incluirá en sus oraciones las expresiones still, anymore, already e yet

Still (todovíc o ovín)	
Still (todavía o aún)	Anymore (Ya)
Indica que <u>la actividad no ha</u> <u>cambiado, es la misma previamente.</u>	Indica que <u>la actividad que era</u> previamente afirmativa, ahora cambia <u>a negativa.</u>
En la forma afirmativa, still se coloca después del verbo To be y antes de otros verbos.	Se coloca al final de la oración y siempre con oraciones en forma negativa.
He is <i>still</i> sick (Todavía/aún está enfermo)	He isn't sick <b>anymore</b> ( <i>ya no está enfermo</i> )
He <i>still</i> works (aún trabaja)	He doesn't work <b>anymore</b> ( <i>ya no trabaja</i> )
He <b>still</b> doesn't understand.	
Already (ya )	Yet (todavía o aún)
Normalmente se refiere a periodos de tiempo cortos y se refiere a que <u>una</u> <u>actividad ya ha sido completada</u> .	Normalmente se refiere a periodos de tiempo largos y se refiere a <u>una</u> <u>actividad que no ha sido completada</u>
l am hungry <i>already</i> ( ya tengo hambre)	Se coloca al final de la oración y en frases negativas e interrogativas



Se usa en oraciones negativas o en preguntas que indiquen sorpresa o cuando la respuesta esperada es un si.

You haven't done the work *already*, have you?

A veces se coloca antes del verbo principal pero le sigue al verbo To be, también puede colocarse al final de la oración.

He has *already* bought a car



l am not hungry **yet**. (todavia **no** tengo hambre)

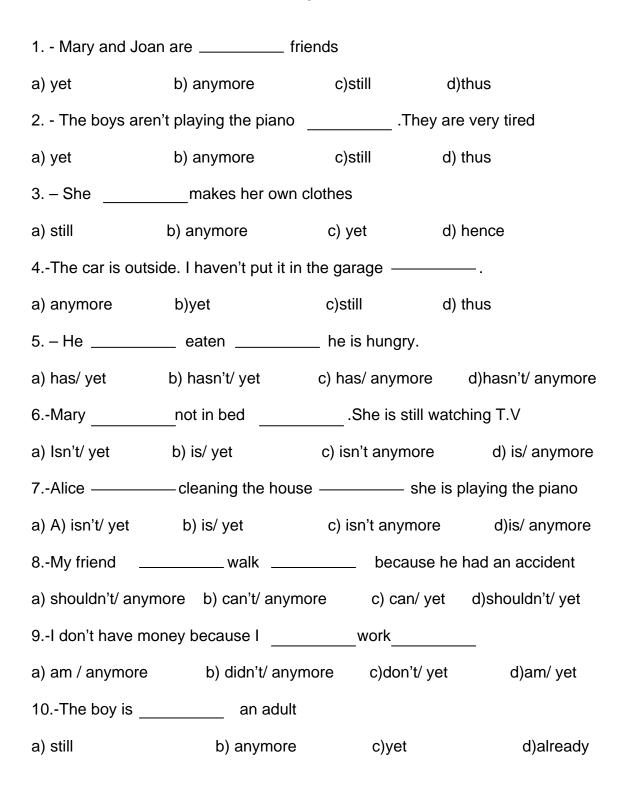


Se coloca al final cuando la oración es corta y antes del verbo principal cuando es larga

He hasn't bought a car yet



#### Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence



#### Módulo 4 Proper verbs and agent noun

#### **Objetivo:**

El estudiante analizará la derivación de los sufijos y los diferentes significados que pueden tener algunos verbos.

#### Prefijos y sufijos

Los prefijos son vocablos agregadas al comienzo de sustantivos, adjetivos, pronombres de pertenencia, adverbios y verbos, con el propósito de obtener un significado diferente.

Los sufijos son vocablos agregadas al final de sustantivos, adjetivos, y verbos, cambiando sustantivos en adjetivos, adjetivos en adverbios, verbos en sustantivos o en adjetivos, etc.

Ejemplo

Base: royal Sufijo: royal**ty** 

Las derivaciones de los sufijos pueden cambiar de:

De un sustantivo a un adjetivo Magic magical

De un adjetivo a un verbo Sharp sharp**en** 

De un sustantivo a un verbo Sympathy sympathize

De un verbo a un sustantivo también llamados Agent Nouns( agentes) Make maker

Los agent nouns terminan en "er, or" el cual significa "engaged in" (dedicarse a), por ejemplo:

A person who plays is a player (Una persona que juega es un jugador)



A thing that washes is a washer (Una cosa que lava es una lavadora)

Estos terminan en "er"

retainer, pitcher, farmer, invader, banker, builder, driver, teacher, cleaner, smoker, consumer, painter, dancer, offender, dealer, explorer, reporter, lighter, recorder.

Estos terminan en "**or**"

Operator, violator, projector, instructor, investor, surveyor, survivor, liberator, translator, collector, director, creator, editor, generator, executor, inheritor, administrator, actor.

Ejemplos con la terminación ful oso, ado, ada

truthful, respectful, fearful, joyful, regretful, thankful, powerful, helpful, painful, wasteful, faithful, doubtful, skilful, plenty- plentiful, peaceful, eventful, boastful, forceful, trustful, successful, tactful, meaningful.

#### Special difficulties

En ingles existen algunos verbos que en la escritura se parecen mucho y otros que tienen varios significados. Ejemplos:

shine	emitir luz/ brillar	Her hair shines like the sun, doesn't it?
	sacar brillo/ bolear	The boy shines shoes every day, doesn't he?
rise	levantarse	A man usually rises to offer a seat to the ladies.
raise	elevar	Tom raises the window for his mother.
	crecer, alimentar	The farmer raises corn in his field. He also raises chickens.
	incrementar	The boss raises my salary every year

lie	tumbarse, echarse	The boy lies on the floor doing his homework.	The state
lay	poner, colocar	The boy lays his book on the floor	
sit	sentarse	Mary sits at the table now	
set	poner, colocar	She set the dishes on the table	
draw	dibujar	Dick draws the teacher on the blackboard now.	Ľ.
	tirar, arrastrar	An ox draws the plough through th	e fields
	obtener ( dinero)	I have to draw out money from the bank today.	
	atraer	The girl is beautiful. She draws attention	
	cerrar	The maid draws the curtains carefully	

# Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1Angel, please		down	
a) set	b) lie	c) lay	d) sit
2 Did you	your	hand?	
a) lie	b) lay	c) rise	d) raise
3 The bird is –	an	egg in her nest	
a)laying	b)putting	c)sitting	d)raising
4Ron	on the gra	ISS	
a) sets	b) lies	c) lays	d) sits
5Mary, please		your shoes	
a) shine	b)lie	c)lay	d) set
6She	—— the heav	vy bag on the sidew	alk and called a taxi
a) set	b) lie	c) lay	d) sit
7 Tom	his arms	s quickly	
a) lie	b) lay	c) rise	d) raises

#### Módulo 5-8 Passive voice

#### Objetivo:

El estudiante estructurará oraciones en voz pasiva incluyendo o no al agente.

Primero es importante observar y analizar la formulación de oraciones en voz activa, ya que de esta manera se podrá observar el cambio para la voz pasiva.

#### En la voz activa

El sujeto realiza la acción expresada por el verbo y el objeto recibe la acción.

Ejemplo:

Sujeto

verbo Objeto

Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa



El objeto de la oración activa se convierte en el sujeto de la oración pasiva, y recibe la acción del verbo que se esta expresando.

Si el agente es importante debe ser mencionado, introduciéndolo con **by** para completar el significado de la oración o hacerla más clara. En caso contrario, se puede omitir.

Sujeto



agente ∏

The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci

La forma verbal de la voz pasiva

Para conjugar correctamente los verbos en voz pasiva es importante aprenderse los verbos regulares e irregulares en pasado participio.

Presente	participio (ado, ido, to, so cho)
Make	made
Do	done
Work	worked
Use	used



Tiempo	Estructura to be+ pasado participio	Ejemplo
Simple present	is/are + participio	Your children are taken to school by bus
Simple past	Was/were + participio	Your children were taken to school by bus
Present progressive	is/are + being + participio	Your children <b>are being taken</b> to school by bus
Past progressive	was/were + being + participio	Your children were being taken to school by bus
Future with going to	Is/are + going to be + participio	Your children <b>are going to be taken</b> to school by bus.
Simple future	will + be + participio	Your children <b>will be taken</b> to school by bus
Modal auxiliaries	can/ should/ would/must/may+ be+ participio	Your children <b>can/should be taken</b> to school by bus
Present perfect	has/have been + participio	Your children <b>have been taken</b> to school by bus
Past perfect	had + been + participio	Your children <b>had been taken</b> to school by bus
Future perfect	will+ have + been + participio	Your children <b>will have been taken</b> to school by bus

# Uso del Get en la voz pasiva

1.-Se utiliza en las oraciones donde se usa be

He was hit - he got hit

It was broken - it got broken

The driver was paid- the driver got paid



They are being married- they are getting married

2.-Con algunos adjetivos

He was seasick- he got seasick

She was fat- she got fat

His mother was angry- his mother got angry



Especiales Dificultades con la Expresión "way"

In this way: in this manner

In the way: obstructing

In the way: manner, following instructions

On the way: through the route taken

By the way: incidentally

In a way: to a certain extent

Ejemplos

He always takes notes. In this way, he always knows the answers.





Do the exercise in the way the teacher taught you.

I met John Brown on the way to the bank.

By the way, did I leave my raincoat in your home?

In a way, it is useful to, learn English.









Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence				
1Are beavers	protected from	extinction by the g	overnment now?	
a) being	b) been	c) going to	d) able to	
2Sugarn	ot from hone	y		
a) is/ obtained	b) does/ obtain	c) is/ obtain	d) does/ obtained	
3The meal will	beenb	y dinner time		
a) has/ prepared	b) have/ prepared	c) has/ preparin	g d) have/ preparing	
4Boy scouts are	to recognize	e tree now		
a) been taught	b) being taught	c) been teaching	d) being teaching	
5the swe	eater be in c	old water?		
a) didn't /shown	b) may/ shown	c) didn't/ to show	d) may/ to show	
6 would	the ambassador rath	er be to M	lexico? Next month	
a) how/ send	b) how/ sent	c) when/ send	d) when/ sent	
7 the bu	uilding going	? On Elm Stree	t	
a) How will/ to constructb) How are/ to be constructedc) where will/ to constructd) where are/ to be constructed				
8The thief was by the policemen				
a) catch	b) caught	c) catches	d) catching	
9The china cups were				
a) break	b) broke	c) breaking	d) broken	
10The book	be when	n we get to the last	page	
a)will/ finish	b) is going/ finish	c)will/ finished	d) is going/ finished	

#### Módulo 9

Connectors: "and...too", "and ...either" and "but"

#### Objetivo:

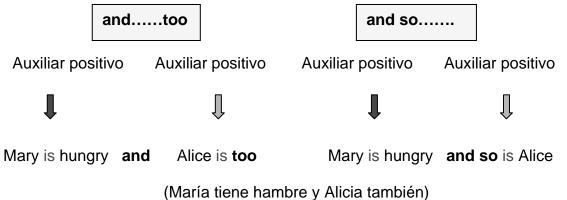
Estructurará oraciones con las siguientes expresiones "and...too", and ....either and "but"

and ....too y and so.....

#### El uso de "and.....too" en estructuras afirmativas.

And conecta palabras, frases u oraciones del mismo grado. Muestra la relación entre las ideas. Too se coloca al final y so junto con and en las estructuras afirmativas.

El auxiliar que presente en la primera oración se respetará en la siguiente, tomando en cuenta al sujeto.

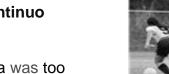




Observe como funciona con los tiempos verbales

Presente del verbo To be y presente continuo Auxiliary: Am, is, are Ejemplo: The horse is big and the cow is too





Pasado del verbo To be y pasado continuo Auxiliary: Was/ were

Ejemplo: Angel was playing football and Andrea was too

Futuro simple

Auxiliary: Will- will



Ejemplo: The girl will go by plane and her father will too

#### Presente y pasado perfecto

Auxiliary: Has/have- has/ have

Ejemplo: Mr brown has lived here for years and his wife has too



### Verbos modales

Auxiliary: Can/ could/ would/ should- Can/ could/ would/ should

Ejemplo: You can stay here and he can too

#### ¡Importante!

Si en la oración principal no se tiene un auxiliar sino un verbo, entonces deberán usarse los auxiliares <u>do - does</u> para el presente simple y <u>did</u> para el tiempo pasado simple.

Presente simple

Auxiliary: do/ does

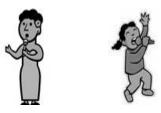
Ejemplo: My brother wears glasses and my boyfriend does too





Pasado simple Auxiliary: did

Ejemplo: Marina sang and Margarita did too



andeither	y and neithe	r
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#### Sel uso de "and.....either" en oraciones negativas.

and ...either

and neither.....

**OBSERVE:** La palabra <u>either</u> se coloca después del auxiliar negativo y por el contrario <u>neither</u> se coloca antes del auxiliar afirmativo.

Auxiliar negativo Auxiliar negativo Auxiliar positivo

Mary isn't hungry and Alice isn't either Mary isn't hungry and neither is Alice

(Maria no tiene hambre y Alicia tampoco)

Otros ejemplos:

Jake didn't go to work and Peter didn't either Don doesn't play the piano and David doesn't either Norma wasn't in school today and Olga wasn't either Joyce can't walk and Morris can't either

either...or and either...nor

• either.....or a veces se utiliza para decir o uno u otro.

Ejemplo:

Alice is **either** sick **or** tired (Alicia **o** está enferma **o** está cansada)



neither....nor a veces se utiliza para decir ni lo uno ni lo otro o ninguno de los dos.

Ejemplo: The girl is **neither** sick **nor** tired (La niña **ni** está enferma **ni** está cansada)



But conecta palabras, frases u oraciones de diferente rango, normalmente conecta expresiones contrastantes.

Д

but

Auxiliar positivo Auxiliar negativo

# Ejemplos: Mary is hungry **but** Alice isn't (Maria tiene hambre pero Alicia no)

Auxiliar negativo Auxiliar positivo

Mary isn't hungry **but** Alice is (Maria no tiene hambre pero Alicia si)

Otros ejemplos:

John was here but Mary wasn't

Betty invited her but I didn't

She needs money but I don't

She will give a demonstration but I won't

I didn't want to see it but my sister did

This exercise is short but the other one isn't

He can't send a telegram but I can

#### Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1. - She did her Christmas shopping early \_\_\_\_\_ I did\_\_\_\_\_

a) and/ so b) but/ too c) and/ too d) but/ so

2.-He was watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ they was \_\_\_\_\_

a) and/ so b) but/ too c) and/ too d) but/ so

3. - Margarita sang — did Marina.

a) and too b) but too c) and so d) but so

4.-Theresa doesn't work in an office I

a) but/ does b) but/ do c) either/ does d) either/ do

5.-David might not walk soon and you

a) either are b) neither are c) either might d) neither might

6.-That boy is \_\_\_\_\_ handsome \_\_\_\_\_ clever. Only, he's very stupid

a) either/ nor b) neither/ or c) either/ or d) neither/ nor

7.-I didn't want to see you \_\_\_\_\_my friend \_\_\_\_\_

a) but/ did b) but/ did c) either/ did d) either/ did

#### Módulo10 y 11 Relative words

#### Objetivo:

El estudiante formulará oraciones usando las palabras relativas.

Hasta ahora se han estudiado y utilizado cláusulas principales u oraciones simples que tienen un solo sujeto y un predicado, las cuales expresan ideas completas.

Ahora estudiaremos oraciones con dos sujetos y dos predicados unidas por una palabra relativa.

A mi cláusula principal se le añadirá una cláusula dependiente.

Una cláusula dependiente subordinada también tiene un sujeto y un predicado, pero no expresa una idea completa, por lo tanto no significa nada por si sola debe unirse a la oración principal para darle un significado claro, por eso se le llama dependientes.

Ejemplo

#### Oración principal Jane is the girl Idea completa Jane is the girl who sees Jerry now



**Observe** que para unir estas dos oraciones se necesita una palabra relativa. Éstas deben colocarse al principio de la cláusula dependiente.

Estas palabras relativas pueden ser los siguientes:

The relative pronouns are:

- who (Para personas, el cual/la cual)
- that (Para todos, el que/la que)
- which (Para cosas, el cual/la cual)

The relative Adverbs are:

-where (Para lugares)

-when (para tiempo)

-why (para razón)

The relative adjective is:

Whose (Personas, cuyo/cuya)

#### Adjetival clause

#### **Adjetival clause**

Cláusulas adjetivas

Otros ejemplos

Frankfurt is the man that I talked to you about

A co-educational school, where men and women study, is near my house



En preguntas:

Is the man who flies that airplane an expert? Do you know the costumer to whom I spoke? Do you know the customer that I spoke to?

Noun clause

Cláusulas sustantivas
 Subject clauses
 Como oraciones subjetivas
 Ejemplo



What you ordered, has arrived

Who the new president of the Lions Club will be is not known.

Whoever was here, left this room a mess.





#### Object clauses Como oraciones objetivas

I saw who was in the other room

I know what he has just finished

I can imagine for whom the flowers are



importante!

En las cláusulas dependientes le precede la palabra relativa, es importante observar que después de ésta, se coloca la siguiente oración como declarativa y no como pregunta. Por lo tanto esta seria la estructura:

Correcto: I know what he has just finished pronoun + verb Incorrecto: I know what has he finished (no question) Auxiliary+ pronoun+ verbo

#### Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1.-Mr.Wilson, \_\_\_\_\_, built a new house for them. a) who is an engineerb) what is an engineerc) who is a doctord) what is a doctor. 2.-Let`s go to the library, \_\_\_\_\_\_is near my house. a) where b) which c) what d) whom 3.-Tomorrow is the day we go swimming a) when b) where c) what d) who 4.-I know a lady speaks five languages a) what b) who c)when d) that 5.-The man you spoke to is my teacher. a) what b) when c) whom d) who 6.-I have the same kind of car \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last year a) who b) that c) whom d) whose 7.-That is the necklace\_\_\_\_\_ I want for my birthday. a) who b) that c) where d) when 8.-Mr Peters had seen the accident reported it the police. b) who a) whom c) when d) where 9.-The tree \_\_\_\_\_ I planted in my garden is bearing fruit. a) that b) what c) where d) when 10. - The man laughed very loudly. a) What heard the joke b) who heard the joke c) what said the new d) who said the new.

11The two places	were Washington ar	nd New York.
a) Where did he study c) Where he studied	b) which he visited d) which did he vis	
12She gave me a gift		
a) Which I gave you c) Which did I give you	b) that I like very much d) that do I like very much	
13What is the name of the	place	last year?
a) where did you go c) where you went		
14The ideas	are revolutionary.	
a) What does he think c) What he thinks	b) which he defenc d) which does he d	
15Will you tell me the exac	t time	the plane leaves.
a) when b) where	c) that	d) who
16 a) Whatever b) whom		d) whoever

#### Módulo 12 Connecting words for noun clauses

#### Objetivo:

El estudiante formulará oraciones insertando las conjunciones that y whether.

En el módulo anterior, se mencionaron algunas palabras relativas que introducían cláusulas dependientes a una oración principal, éste para completar la idea.

Ahora veremos que la relación entre la idea principal y la idea subordinante pueden introducirse a través de una conjunción subordinante. Estas conjunciones unen dos cláusulas, pero no actúan como un elemento dentro de la misma, incluso la cláusula por si sola puede actuar como sujeto, objeto o complemento de la oración principal

Las principales conjunciones subordinantes son that and whether or not).

#### Subordinating conjunctions

#### Noun clauses

Subject position	Object position	complement			
	that				
That you overslept is a	I think that it is bad to	It is a miracle that you			
poor excuse for	come late	are alive			
tardiness					
		A.			
	Whether ( or not)				
Whether (or not) you	I doubt whether the car	The question is whether			
swept the garage is not	will run again	we will hit the target in			
evident		the center.			

Cuando los sujetos de la oración principal y el de la cláusula whether son los mismos, el sujeto puede ser sustituido por to + verb. Ejemplo: I don't know whether I should go with you or not I don't know whether to go with you or not



Algunos verbos siguen transformaciones pasivas: think, suppose, relieve, fear, understand, expect, find out, discover, hear, judge, imagine, consider, assume, acknowledge.

#### Ejemplo

Presente: Everybody knows that she wears a wing. She is known to wear a wing. (To + presente)

Pasado: Everybody knows that he left by plane. He is known to have left by plane. (To+ presente perfecto)

### Nominalización: IT

La nominalización con cláusulas sustantivas formadas por:

Adjective + that (what, how much, how, where, whom, etc) Noun+ that Verb+ that

#### Ejemplos

Adjective

It seems obvious that the city police is an important unit of the municipal administration

It is amazing what firemen do to save human life and property.

It is important to her weight how much she eats.

#### Noun

It was a miracle that the shark didn't eat you.

It was a disgrace how he tore his clothes.

It seems a shame where he lives

#### Verb

It pleased me that you subscribe to Time magazine.

It worries me that the roof will leak.

# Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1I don't remember the party is going to be today			
a) that	b) whether	c)how	d) if
2She hasn't deci	ided sł	ne will be married in June	e or July
a) why	b) that	c) whether	d) what
3Students under conjunctions	stand — the	ey will have to learn sub	ordinating
a) that	b) whether	c) how	d) which
4We never doub	ted —— our	team was going to win	
a) that	b) whether	c) if	d) why
5It obvious	you have to	study for your exams	
a) what	b) that	c) when	d) why
6It is commenda	ble chil	dren respect their paren	ts
a) where	b) that	c) which	d) why
7I`m sure a) that he did burr b) that he burned	n his finger	c) that did you do it d) that did you say th	nat
8I don't remember			
a) where has James gone c) what did James did		b) where James has gone d) what did James say	
<ul> <li>9I don't know</li> <li>a) when will people understand each other.</li> <li>b) when people will understand each other</li> <li>c) why don't people understand</li> <li>d) why isn't people happy</li> </ul>			
10I can't imagine a) why doesn't your father come b) why your father doesn't come c) what does he d) what is she wrong			

#### Módulo 13 y 14 Connecting words for adverbial clauses

#### Objetivo:

El estudiante formará oraciones compuestas usando los diferentes grupos de conectores.

En este módulo, estudiaremos otros tipos de conectores

Connecting words
conjunciones
Connector of time: before, after, since, while, when, as
Connector of frequency: as soon as, as often as
Connector of place: where, wherever
Connector of cause: because, since, as, for
Connector of purpose: in order that, so that
Connector of unexpected results: although, even though, unless,
butanyway
Connector of provision: provided that
Connector of condition: if
Connector of comparison. as if, as though, asas, whereas

Ejemplos

Time: when? They stay in their room while I stay in mine



I studied in my room **until** John arrived

John arrived **before** the accident happened John left **after** the accident happened





Peter was crying when I arrived

Frequency: how soon?

As soon as he gave the explanation, Betsy understood it

Place: Where?

He wanted to stay where he had met a nice Mexican girl.

Cause: why?

Many things have happened since I got married

Jane arrived early **because** she has a car

Because of + noun

Bobby wants to stay **because of** his friends.

Because of + ing Bobby wants to stay because of his breaking the piñata.

He has to study all night **as** he has an exam tomorrow He has to study all night **for** he has an exam tomorrow

Purpose: why?

During the war President Lincoln issued a proclamation **so that** slavery could be abolished in the Union.

Let's take the bus so that we can get to town early

We came to town **in order to** buy clothes.

Illogical or unexpected results I won't go with you unless I have a vacation

Please stay for supper even though I don't have anything special

Mr .Brown left the house without a raincoat **in spite of** the rain. **even though** he was sick. **In spite of** his being sick.

He didn't feel like going to work **but** he went **anyway** 











**Provision Provided** I have a vacation, I will go with you

Condition

I asked him if he had changed the flat tire

There will be a parade **if** the weather is good.

Comparison: how?

It smell **as if** you were preparing supper

She acted **as if** she had a stomach ache.

She acted **as though** her stomach ached

She felt **as** sick **as** she could be

Whereas yesterday I went to bed at eleven, today I'm going to bed at nine.



# Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1Please remind	me to take my coat -	I leave.	
a) until	b) since	c) after	d) before
2Many things ha	ve happened	I got married.	
a) when	b) while	c) until	d) since
3I`ll wait here —	9:00		
a) for	b) until	c) as soon as	d) as often as
4Please, stay he	re I co	me back.	
a) until	b)as soon as	c) while	d) as often as
5She`s setting th	ne table I	m preparing lunch	
a) until	b)as soon as	c)while	d) as often as
6We`re going to the circus — your father arrives.			
a) as soon as	b) as often as	c)while	d) as often as
7I` II work on my thesisI finish it			
a) since	b)until	c)while	d) before
8I see Peter I can.			
a) after	b) until	c) whenever	d) wherever
9I brush my teeth I have my meals.			
a) after	b) before	c) while	d) since
10You never appreciate what you have you lose it.			
a) since	b)whatever	c) as soon as	d) until

#### Módulo 15 Uses of "so...that and such a.....that"

#### **Objetivo:**

El estudiante reconocerá y aplicará las expresiones so...that y such a.....that en oraciones compuestas.

La expresión so.....that se usa:

Con adjetivos como: tall, good, sick, frightened, thirsty. That se puede omitir.

Ejemplo



The girl is so thirsty she drank 4 glasses of water.

**Con adverbios como**: formally, fast, rapidly, carefully, etc.

#### Ejemplo

The boy drove so rapidly that he arrived in one tour.



Con palabras cuantitativas como: much, many, little, few

Ejemplo

They had planted so few trees that they didn't have much fruit.





La expression such a.....that se usa:

Con adjetivos seguidos por un sustantivo contable como: tall building, good boy, sick man, frightened girl, etc.

Si se usa con sustantivos incontables como water, coffee, se omite "a"

# Ejemplos

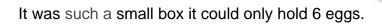
F

It is such good ink that I use it every day.



((((()

He was such a beautiful shirt she bought it





He was such a poor man he couldn't buy any food.

# Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1It was hot the man took off his coat.				
a) so/ than	b) such a/ than	c) so/ that	d) such a/ that	
2The small car wa	as expensive _	he couldn't b	uy it	
a) so/ than	b) such a/ than	c) so/ that	d) such a/ that	
3The lake was –	— wide that we ca	n't swim across.		
a) such	b) so	c) since	d) while	
4They made	much noise	we didn't hear the	telephone ring.	
a) so/ than	b) such a/ than	c) so/ that	d) such a/ that	
5It was for	mal boy he alv	vays wore a coat.		
a) so/ than	b) such a/ than	c) so/ that	d) such a/ that	
6 They were obedient boys they went to bed at 9.				
a) such a/ that	b) so/ that	c)such/ that	b)so/ than	
7It was interesting museum that it had many visitors.				
a) such a	b) so a	c) such an	d) so an	
8She was —— nice girl —— I invited her to the party.				
a) so/ that	b) such a/ that	c) so/than	d) such a/ than	
9The house has many windows that it looks like a hotel				
a) such a	b) as	c) so	d) still	
10Mike is				
	careless he fe	ell into the water.		

#### Módulo 16 Conjunctive adverbs

#### Objetivo:

El estudiante unirá oraciones independientes introduciendo correctamente las conjunciones que añaden, contrarían o dan resultado de información.

La función de estos adverbios es unir dos oraciones independientes.

Additional information: beside, in addition, and, furthermore, also, similarly, moreover, likewise.

#### Ejemplo

He fed the animals on a farm, besides he operated a tractor



Contrary information: but, however, on the other hand, in contrast, nevertheless, on the contrary, still, otherwise, yet



Ejemplo

He wanted to go to the mountains; **however**, they went to the beach

Result information: therefore, consequently, so, hence, accordingly, thus.

#### Ejemplo

Jack would take the 8 o'clock bus; consequently, he always left at 7: 30



# Evaluation partial 10

# Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence

1He drove very	well	we arrived fast	
a) consequently	b) besides	c) however	d) furthermore
2He doesn't like grades.	e final examinations; _	he always	gets good
a) furthermore	b) nevertheless	c) as a result	d) so
3Mr.Peter can s has no trouble tra		reign languages;	he
a) so	b) furthermore	c) but	d) otherwise
4He drank man sleep	y cups of strong coffe	e last night;	he couldn't
a) in addition	b) so	c) however	d)beside
5He can't find his umbrella anywhere; he doesn't have a raincoat. He'll get wet for sure			
a) beside	b) nevertheless	c) so	d)thus
6 She wants to lose weight; she's eating too much			
a) but	b) therefore	c) consequently	d) in addition
7The local bank	was robbed;	several people v	were hurt
a) but	b) on the other har	nd c) also	d)consequently
8He`s lazy and won't look for a job he won't be able to pay the rent.			
a) however	b) so	c)on the contrary	d) moreover
9I forgot my umbrella; my raincoat protected me nicely			ne nicely
a) beside	b) so	c) furthermore	d) but
10She`s taking her medicine regularly; she will soon feel like she was before.			
a) and	b) in addition	c) however	d) therefore

#### Two -word verbs

#### Objetivo:

Formulará oraciones con two word verbs

En inglés existen algunas combinaciones de verbo más preposición o verbo más adverbio, las cuales funcionan como una unidad para expresar un significado especial.

look up	to investigate
turn on	to connect
talk about	to discuss
hand out	to distribute
look for	to try to find
pick out	to choose
show up	to appear
bring up	to raise
find out	to discover
think over	to consider
look up	to search
point out	to indicate
call off	to cancel
run out of	to exhaust
take in	to include
stand for	to represent
hand out	to distribute
look for	to try to find
pick out	to choose

Ejemplos:

There are many words to look up (to investigate) in the dictionary.

Will you please turn on (connect) the light?

Have father and his friends talked about (discussed) many things?

Can you me hand out (distribute) the invitations?

Don't pick out (choose) any tomatoes with blemishes!

I looked for (tried to find) my keys everywhere; I don't know where I put them.

Did Hank finally show up? Yes, he appeared around midnight.

Did your uncle bring up? Yes, I became an orphan when I was three. My uncle raised me.

Did your guests bring up the question of Watergate? Yes, one of the guests raised the question.

Did Americans find out the truth about the matter? Yes, they discovered what had happened at Watergate.

Did they think over what they should do? Yes, they considered that constitutional laws are above any man.

I looked up the girl's address last week.

I will be glad to point out (to indicate) the correct highway.

The president said that he would call off (cancel) the meeting.

We ran out of (exhausted) gasoline on our trip to the country.

On my summer vacation I'm going to take in (to include) all the sights of Acapulco.

What do the letters FBI stand for (represent)?

#### **Combinations called Two Word verbs**

Para vehículos pequeños
 Get in- entrar
 Get out of- salir

Ejemplos

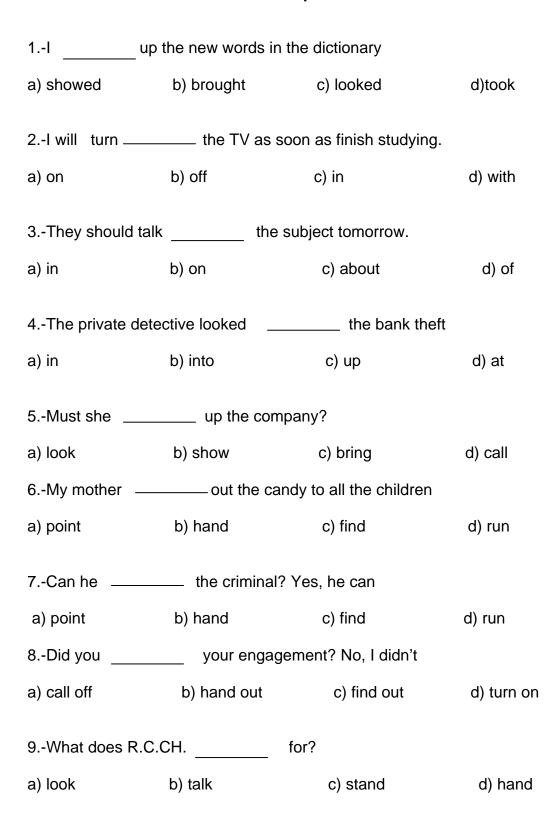
The four children are getting in their mother's car now They are getting out of the car at home now

Para vehículos grandes
 Get on- subir
 Get off- bajar

Ejemplos

He is getting on the plane now He will get off the plane.

#### Choose the correct answer and complete the sentence



10Did you of all your money when you went shopping? Yes, unfortunately			
a) hand out	b)run out	c)find out	d) point out
11My grandmother will out the candy			
a) show	b) turn	c) hand	d) bring
12 Are you looking your keys?			

a) up b) on c) out d) for

- 13.-Did you look \_\_\_\_\_ the money you lost?
- a) up b) on c) out d) for