

Universidad de Buenos Aires
FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA

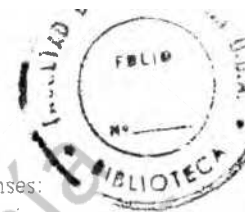


PROGRAMA
DE
INGLES

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I. GRAMMAR

1. Verbs:
 - a. Simple Tenses: present, past and future. Perfect Tenses: present, past, future and perfect progressive. Progressive Tenses: present, past and future. Conditional tenses.
 - b. Imperative mood (affirmative and negative).
 - c. Modals: can (could), may (might), shall, should, will, would, ought to, must (present, past and future; various meanings).
 - d. There "be" (all tenses; with modals (c.g. There can be).
 - e. Main form, past and past participle of irregular verbs.
2. Passive voice: various uses and patterns (c.g., It is thought that...; The experiment was supposed to be... etc.). Contracted relative clauses with a passive verb (e.g., The formula used on this occasion is quite simple).
3. "It": various uses.
4. "Ing" form: used as a noun equivalent, as an adjective, as an equivalent to a relative clause, after prepositions, as an equivalent to "and which"; to introduce subordinate adverbial clauses of result; parenthetical use; by + "ing" form.
5. Use of the infinitive in various patterns translated into Spanish in different ways (e.g., "para + infinit., que se ha de, que se debe + + infin., a + infin., que + infin., de + infin., hasta + infin., en+infin..
6. Past participle used as an adjective (simple and compound adjectives).
7. Pronouns: Personal (subjective and objective, possessive, relative, indefinite (some, any, no, every).
8. Adjectives: Nouns modified by nouns (e.g. irrigation system).
Comparative of equality, inferiority and superiority.
Irregular comparatives.
Possessive adjectives.
9. Adverbs: of manner (formation; comparative of equality, inferiority and superiority); of frequency.

10. Uses of "much, more, most, many, little, less, least, few, fewer, fewest, farther".
11. Genitive case: various uses (possession, time, etc.)
12. Interrogative words (who, what, how far, etc.).
13. Prepositions: different uses and meanings.
14. Use of "a great deal, a good deal, plenty of, a lot of, a great many, a few".
15. Formation of irregular plurals of nouns including Latin and Greek words commonly used in scientific and technical language (e.g., fungus—fungi). Countables and uncountables.
16. Connectors (conjunctions). Subordinate clauses: cause or reason, purpose, time, concession, relative, manner, conditional (with and without "if", contrast, comparison, etc.).
17. Use of "that of (which), those of (which), the one/s, one/s, other than/each other, not only... but also, both (both...and...), most, as yet, so far, up to now, too+adjective (adverb), too much (many), too+noun, even (even if, even though), twice (etc.) as much (as many), contracted statements (e.g., upon coming, on finding out, etc.).
18. Phrasal verbs: formation; how to look them up in the dictionary.
19. Most commonly used prefixes and suffixes (technical and scientific literature).





Observación: La gramática de la parte anterior (I) incluye los conocimientos básicos que se adquieren en el ciclo secundario (para aquéllos que no estudiaron inglés previamente se imparten en un curso "pre-técnico de dos cuatrimestres de duración) conocimientos más avanzados de elementos gramaticales que aparecen con mucha frecuencia en la literatura técnico-científica de la especialidad de agronomía. La enseñanza, la ejercitación y el repaso descartan por completo la nomenclatura gramatical correspondiente y van encaminados a la lectura y comprensión y eventualmente la traducción de textos y artículos de la ciencia agronómica. (Esta segunda parte se desarrolla en un curso "técnico" de dos cuatrimestres de duración para los que tienen los conocimientos básicos. En el curso "pre-técnico se introducen términos de agronomía en los ejemplos).

II. a. Weights and Measures. Temperature. (British, American and Argentine).

III.b. How to use the dictionary. Available dictionaries.

IV. PATTERNS

a. Basic patterns.

b. Patterns commonly used in technical and scientific literature

(e.g. It+be+adjective+for somebody (something)+to do something,

It+be+likely (liable, apt)+that...

Noun (pronoun)+be+likely (liable, apt)+to-infinitive...

The+comparative..., the+comparative.

The+more+noun..., the+more+noun.

Too+adjective+too-infinitive / Adjective † Adverb+enough+too-infinitive

have+something (somebody)+past participle

have (get)+something(somebody)+infinitive, etc.

V. ARTICLES (to be read, understood and translated)

"The Scientific Attitude"

"The Resistance of Insect Pests to Insecticides".

"Values of Insect Collections"

"How Insecticides are Mixed".

"How Insects Gain Entry" by Ralph B. Swain

"Cold Treatment of Fruits" by Henry H. Richardson

"The Industrial Entomologist" by Ed. M. Searls

"World Sources of Protein" by David Gold

"Growing and Using Vegetables" by John Brown

"Problems of Soil and Water" by Peter Anderson

"The Principles of Crop Production" by Ronald Ede

"The Scope of Ecology" by Maurice Ashby

"Nuclear Physics and Agriculture" by William Slater

Observación: Los artículos mencionados anteriormente (V) están publicados en un fascículo producido por el Centro de Estudiantes de Agronomía. Pueden ser consultados en dicho centro y en la Cátedra de Inglés.

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