



Tu Inglés
Sesión 42
Transcript
Tu-Ingles.com

Hola y bienvenido a Tu Ingles Sesión 42! This is a program for people who want to learn English.

[MUSIC]

Hi everybody, how's it going? My name is Brian. I live in the United States, near the city of Boston.

Considérame tu entrenador personal de ingles. En Tu Ingles Sesión 42, vamos a ejercitar tu oído para ingles!

[MUSIC]

Today, on Tu Ingles Session 42, we are going to talk about English prepositions. Pues, la verdad, solo vamos a hablar de *una* preposición: como decir la palabra española "en" en ingles.

"En" es una palabra muy útil y poderosa en español. It's very powerful and useful.

De hecho, en ingles necesitamos varias palabras para expresar el sentido de "en."

They include "in," "on," and "at."

Para los hispanohablantes, puede ser confuso. Cuando se usa "in"? Y cuando se usa "at"? También hay muchos modismos con estas preposiciones. Frases como, "at the moment" y "in the mood" y "on purpose."

Today, we are going to talk about the rules for using these English prepositions correctly. And we are going to study some of the prepositional phrases that use "in" or "on" or "at."

También espero que tengamos tiempo para ofrecerte unas traducciones de frases y expresiones en español que usan "en." Por ejemplo, sabes decir "en serio?" en ingles? No decimos "in serious." We just say, "seriously." Seriously? OK?

To get the most out of this session ... para aprovecharse el maximo de esta sesion ... you can buy the transcript at our web site. La transcripción tiene un libreto con todas las palabras ... además de unos ejercicios para reforzar tus conocimientos.

Puedes encontrar mas información en Tu-Ingles.com!

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[music]

OK, it's time to talk about prepositions. Let's see if Cecilia, our friend in Mexico, can help us out again.

Hey Cecilia, how are you?

Hi Brian, I'm fine, thanks. How are you?

I'm doing well, thank you.

Seriously?

Yes, seriously. En serio. I am fine.

OK, I just wanted to be sure.

No problem! Thanks for asking. Entonces Hoy vamos a hablar de la palabra "en" en ingles.

Para empezar quiero darte unas reglas. Siempre soy reacio a hacer eso, porque en ingles las reglas son un poquito variable.

In fact, you might say that the rules of English are meant to be broken!

Es decir, en el ingles, hay muchas excepciones.

Don't worry, Brian. We know that English doesn't always follow the rules ...

Exacto. De todos modos, espero que estas reglas te ayudaran en organizar tus conocimientos de las preposiciones de hoy: in, on, y at.

OK, Primero, las reglas dependen de lo que estas hablando. Del tiempo, o de ubicación.

Let's begin by talking about location. Ubicacion. Location.

Cecilia, como dirías, "Estoy en casa"?

I am ... I am at home.

Right! I am at home. "At" home. At.

Y como dirías, "Estoy en el banco"?

I am at the bank. I am at the bank.

Correct! I am at the bank. At the bank.

Entonces, como dirías, “Ella esta en la fiesta”?

She is at the party. She is at the party.

Perfect. She is at the party.

En todos estos ejemplos, hablábamos de lugares comunes. At home. At the bank. At the party. Casi siempre usamos “at” para hablar así.

Por ejemplo, como dirías, “El esta en el aeropuerto”?

He is ... he is at the airport? He is at the airport.

Right! He is at the airport. At the airport. At.

Pero, como dirías, “El esta en el aeropuerto en Madrid”?

Mmmm. He is at the airport ... in Madrid?

Yes! He is at the airport in Madrid. In Madrid. In.

Cuando hablamos de ubicaciones en países o ciudades, normalmente usamos “in.”

Así que, como dirías, “Ella esta en casa en Boston”?

She is at home in Boston. She is at home in Boston.

That’s right! She is at home in Boston. At home. In Boston. In.

Y como dirías, “El vive en Alemania”?

He lives in Germany. He lives in Germany.

Perfect. He lives in Germany. In.

Usamos “in” para hablar de ubicaciones en las ciudades y países.

Muy bien. Pero, Cecilia, como dirías, “El esta en la cocina.”

Sure. You would say, “He is in the kitchen.” He is in the kitchen.

Right! He is *in* the kitchen. En la cocina. In the kitchen. Cuando hablamos de ubicaciones en la casa – osea, habitaciones – usamos “in.”

Entonces, Cecilia, como se dice, “Ella esta en el baño”?

She is in the bathroom. She is in the bathroom.

Excellent. She is in the bathroom. In the bathroom. In.

Pero, como dirías, “Ella esta en la sala de su casa en Boston”?

Mmmm. Well, you would say, “She is in ... the living room ... of her house in Boston.”

Wonderful! She is *in* the living room ... la sala ... She is *in* the living room of her house *in* Boston.

Y, sabes decir, “El esta en su oficina en casa”?

Well, I guess you would say, “He is in his office at home,” or something like that.

Right! He is in his office at home. Or, you could say, “He is in his home office.”

Pero muy bien.

[music]

OK, we talked a little bit about “in” and “at.” Now, let’s talk about “on.” When do you use “on” to talk about locations.

Normalmente, usamos “on” para hablar de la ubicación de una cosa en una superficie.

Por ejemplo, como dirías, “El libro esta en el estante”?

Estante? Mmmm, the shelf?

Right. The shelf.

OK. So, you would say, “The book is on the shelf.”

Yes! The book is *on* the shelf. *On* the shelf. On.

Y como se dice, “El libro esta en el suelo?”

The book is on the floor. On the floor.

Right. On the floor.

En la mesa?

On the table. On the table.

Perfect. On the table.

Y, en la pared?

Mmmm, on the wall? On the wall?

Yes, on the wall. On the wall.

Entonces, Cecilia, como dirías, “Las llaves están en la mesa en la cocina”?

The keys are ... the keys are on the table ... in the kitchen.

Excellent! The keys are *on* the table *in* the kitchen.

Y, “La gata esta en la sofa en la oficina en inglaterra”?

Uff!! Let’s see ... The cat is on the sofa ... in the office ... in England.

Right! The cat is on the sofa in the office in England.

Y también puedes usar “on” para hablar de la ubicación de algo en una superficie figurativa.

Por ejemplo, como dirías, “Mi pueblo no esta en el mapa”?

Mmm, on the map? My town is not on the map?

Correct! My town isn’t on the map. On the map. On.

[music]

OK! Very good! Let’s talk now about prepositions that have to do with time. Las preposiciones de tiempo.

Lo bueno con estas preposiciones de tiempo es que hay una regla relativamente fiable.

Usamos “in” para hablar de periodos largos de tiempo, como años o meses.

Usamos “on” para hablar de periodos intermedios de tiempo, como días.

Y usamos “at” para hablar de periodos cortos y especificas. Por ejemplo, “at midnight.” A las medianoche. O, “at seven o’clock.” A las siete.

Entonces, Cecilia, como dirías, “Yo nací en Junio”?

Well, you would say, “I was born ... I was born ... in June?”

Right! *In* June. I was born in June. In, not on. In. We use “in” to talk about years or months of the year.

Y como se dice, “La boda esta en Abril.”

The wedding ... the wedding is in April.

Correct! The wedding is *in* April. In.

Casi siempre usamos “in” para hablar de los meses del año.

Cecilia, como dirías, “Nuestro aniversario esta en marzo”?

Our anniversary ... our anniversary is in ... March?

Perfect! Our anniversary is *in* March. In.

Y como se dice, “Vamos a Nueva York en el verano.”

Ah, ok. We are going We are going to New York ... in the summer?

Right! In the summer. In. We are going to New York in the summer.

Tambien usamos “in” para hablar de las estaciones. In the summer. In the winter. In the spring. In the fall.

Fall? Que es eso?

The autumn. El otoño. Decimos “the fall” porque las hojas se caen. The leaves fall *in* the fall.

Y Cecilia, como dirías, “Mi hermana nació en dos mil y uno.”

Mmmm, my sister ... was born ... my sister was born in two thousand and one?

Yes! *In* 2001. In. My sister was born in 2001.

We use “in” to talk about years. No decimos “at 2001.” Pero “in 2001.”

Asi que, como dirías, “Fui a España en 2006”?

You would say, “I went to Spain ... in two thousand and six.

Excellent. In 2006. *In*. I went to Spain in 2006.

Pero! Usamos “on” para hablar del tiempo cuando estamos hablando de una fecha especifica o de un día.

Por ejemplo, Cecilia, como dirías, “Ella nació el 5 de mayo”?

Mmmm. She was born ...on the 5th of May?

Yes! *On* the 5th of May. She was born *in* May, but she was born *on* the 5th of May. Ves la diferencia?

Yes, I think so. But could you give us another example?

Sure. I would be happy to.

Como dirías, “La Navidad esta en el 25 de diciembre”?

You would say, “Christmas is on the 25th of December.”

Right! It's *on* the 25th. Christmas is *in* the month of December, but it is specifically *on* the 25th day. We use "in" to talk about months of the year, but we use "on" to talk about specific dates.

Entonces, como dirías, "Tengo que ir al medico el lunes"?

I have to go ... I have to go to the doctor ... on Monday?

Yes! *On* Monday. I have to go to the doctor on Monday. I have an appointment on Monday. Not *at* Monday. Not *in* Monday. But *on* Monday.

El sábado, quiero ir al cine. Como dirías eso?

On Saturday ... on Saturday, I want to go to the cinema.

Excellent. *On* Saturday. On Saturday, I want to go to the cinema. Or, sometimes we say, "to the movies." I want to go to the movies. Or, I want to see a movie. *On* Saturday!

OK, muy bien!

Pero dime, Cecilia, como dirías, "en la mañana"?

In the morning? In the morning?

Right! In the morning. I want to run in the morning. Quiero correr en la mañana.

Y como dirías, "Tengo una reunión en la tarde"?

I have ... I have a meeting ... I have a meeting ... in the afternoon.

Yes! In the afternoon. En la tarde. In the afternoon. I have a meeting in the afternoon.

Usamos "in" para hablar de la mañana y la tarde.

Pero!! Cecilia, mi estudiante ejemplar, como dirías, "en la noche" o "por la noche"?

Mmmm, por la noche? Mmmm. Usamos "in" para hablar de la mañana y la tarde Pero, como dices, el ingles es un idioma rebelde ... asi que, creo que la correcta seria, "at night." At night.

Wow. Yes! That's right! We say, "*at* night." Not "*in* the night." And not "*at* the night." Just, "*at* night."

Por ejemplo, como dirías, "Siempre duermo en las noches"?

I always sleep ... I always sleep ... at night.

Correct! At night. I always sleep at night.

[music]

OK, hay otra cosa un poquito rebelde. Cecilia, como dirías, “Tengo una reunión en la tarde a las cuatro”?

Mmmm, I have a meeting ... in the afternoon ... at six o'clock?

Perfect! I have a meeting in the afternoon *at* six o'clock. We use “at” to talk about specific times. For example, you would say, “I usually go to bed at eleven.”

Entonces, Cecilia, como dirías, “Quiero almorzar a las dos de la tarde”?

I want to eat lunch ... at two in the afternoon.

Right! *At* two, *in* the afternoon.

Lo sé, es complicado. Otro ejemplo. Como se dice, “Mi jefe siempre llega a las diez de la mañana”?

My boss always arrives ... my boss always arrives at ... at ten in the morning.

Wonderful. At ten in the morning. A las diez de la mañana. At ten in the morning.

Y como dirías, “A las diez de la noche”?

At ten ... at night?

Right! We say, “at night” not “at *the* night.” At ten at night. También puedes decir, “in the evening.”

Ah, ok. Suena mas literalmente como “en la noche.” In the evening.

Así es. Pero normalmente decimos, “at night.”

OK, ahora, Cecilia, como dirías, “Siempre llamo a mi madre los fines de semana”?

Well ... you would say, “I always call ... I always call my mother ... on the weekend?”

Exactly! We say, “*on* the weekend.” On the weekend. Los fines de semana. On the weekend. I always call my mother on the weekend.

[music]

OK, very good. We talked about the prepositions at, on, and in, and how they are used to talk about time and location.

Now, I would like to show you some English expressions that use these prepositions. We call them prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases.

Empezamos con la preposición “at,” ok?

Primero, Cecilia, sabes decir “en este momento” en ingles?

Mmmm, “in this moment”? In this moment?

No. En realidad, decimos, “At the moment.” At the moment.

Ah, por supuesto. Jajaja. Dijiste, “Empezamos con at.”

Sí sí. Así que, como dirías, “En este momento, estoy ocupada”?

At the moment, I am busy. At the moment, I am busy.

Yes! At the moment, I am busy. At the moment. Not “in this moment.” No puedes traducir literalmente. Decimos, “at the moment.”

OK, muy bien. Y Cecilia, sabes decir, “por lo menos” en ingles?

Mmmm. I think you say, “At least.” At least.

Right! At least. Por lo menos. I ate at least three hamburgers. Comí por lo menos tres hamburguesas. At least.

Y “como máximo”? Como se dice eso en ingles?

Como máximo? At most? At most?

Right! It’s the opposite of “at least.” At most. At most. Tambien, algunas personas dicen, “At the most.” At the most.

Entonces, como dirías “Puedo esperar 20 minutos como máximo”?

I can wait twenty minutes ... at the most?

Perfect! At the most.

Ahora, quiero saber, como se dice “en seguida” o inmediatamente? Como se dice eso en ingles?

Usando la preposición “at”? Mmmm, no estoy segura. Ah ... at once! At once!

Yes, “at once.” Come here at once! Ven aqui inmediatamente! Come here at once!

OK! Y dime, Cecilia, como dirías la expresión “como muy tarde” en ingles? Sabes?

Como muy tarde ... at the latest? At the latest?

Yes! Perfect! At the latest. Very good! Y como dirías, “El tiene que estar aquí a las tres como muy tarde”?

He has to be here ... he has to be here at three ... at the latest?

Right! He has to be here at three at the latest. Excellent!

Y ahora, como dirías “a veces” en ingles?

At times? At times?

Right! Can you give us an example?

OK, mmmm. At times, I am lazy.

Hahaha, yes! At times, I am lazy. A veces tengo pereza. At times.

And at times, we say “sometimes” instead of “at times.” Sometimes. Como quieres. At times o sometimes.

[MUSIC]

OK, no quiero aburrirte Cecilia ... estas aburrida?

Not at all! At times, I get bored learning English. But at the moment, I am not bored at all!

That's great. At the most, I only have a few more examples I want to show you. I hope you can listen to a least a few more.

Sure, Brian, let's go!

OK! Es que quiero que lleguemos en la hora prevista. Oye, Cecilia, como dirías eso en ingles, en la hora prevista?

Usando una preposición? Mmmm, “on time?”

Yes! On time. On time. Como dirias, “El tren llegó en la hora prevista”?

The train ... arrived ... the train arrived ... on time.

Right! The train arrived on time. On time. Tambien, puedes decir, “on schedule.” On schedule. Schedule quiere decir horario. On schedule.

Y, Cecilia, la expresión, “de propósito.” Sabes decir eso en ingles?

Yes, I do! In English, you say, “On purpose.” On purpose.

Correct! On purpose. I did that on purpose. On purpose.

Muy bien. Y cuéntame, en ingles, como se dice, “estar de vacaciones”?

They say, “On vacation.” On vacation.

Right! On vacation. I am on vacation. Estoy de vacaciones. On vacation.

En Inglaterra, dicen, “on holiday,” verdad?

Yes! That's true. In England, they say, "On holiday." I am on holiday. But in the United States, we say, "on vacation."

OK! Now, I want to talk about some prepositional phrases that use the word "in."

Cecilia, sabes decir "estar enamorado" en ingles?

Of course! The expression is, "to be in love." "In love."

Right. It's actually "in love with." For example, "She is in love with him." Or, "He is in love with her."

Then, they are in love with each other!

True!! They are in love!

Pero, cambiando el tema un poquito, como dirías "tener dolor"? Como se dice eso? Tener dolor o sufrir dolor?

Mmmm, with the preposition in? Ah! In pain. In pain.

Yes! In pain. I was in pain after I went to the dentist. In pain.

Y como dirías "en resumen" en ingles?

In ... in short? In short?

Yes! In short. In short, I was in too much pain to talk.

Y también hay algunas expresiones muy fáciles con "in." Por ejemplo, como dirías "en publico"?

In public. In public.

Correct! In public. She did not like speaking English in public.

Y "en realidad"? Como dirías eso en ingles?

In reality. In reality.

Right. In reality. In reality, her English was very good.

Y "en secreto"? Como se dice eso?

In secret. In secret.

Yes! In secret. He is in love with her in secret. In secret. Tambien, puedes decir "secretly." Secretly.

Y Cecilia, sabes un método para decir "tener ganas" en ingles, usando la preposición "in"?

Ufff, that's difficult. In In Ah, I know. In the mood? In the mood?

Right! In the mood! Can you give us an example?

Sure! I am in the mood for ice cream!

Perfect! I am in the mood for ice cream. Or, you could say, “I am in a bad mood.” I am in a bad mood.

Estoy de mal humor.

Yes! Entonces, como dirías, “Estoy de buen humor”?

I am in a good mood!

Right, I am in a good mood!

Hey, Cecilia, I am in a good mood about this session!

Me too, Brian! We talked about a lot of rules for using “in, on, and at.”

Yes, and we also talked about some prepositional phrases that use “at, in, or on.”

Of course, it’s not possible to talk about all of the rules or all of the phrases in one session. But at least we talked about the most important things.

So, thanks for your help today, Cecilia. We’ll see you again soon!

You’re welcome, Brian. Take care, see you later!

[music]

OK, listener, now it’s your turn. Let’s practice some of the things we learned today.

Ready?

Recuerdas como se dice “en casa” en ingles?

At home. At home. She is at home studying English.

OK! Y “en la cocina”? Como dirías eso en ingles?

In the kitchen. She is in the kitchen. She is in the kitchen at home.

Muy bien! Y “en el suelo”? Como se dice eso?

On the floor. On the floor. The book is on the floor.

Very good! Ahora, “en Inglaterra.” Sabes decir eso en ingles?

In England. In England. Siempre usamos “in” para hablar de los países y ciudades. In.

OK! Let's talk about time now.

Como dirías, "Ella nació en Julio"?

She was born in July. In July. In. Usamos "in" para hablar de los meses del año.

Y "en la primavera"? Sabes decir eso?

In the spring. In the spring. También usamos in para hablar de las estaciones.

Excellent! Ahora, como dirías, "Ella vino el lunes"?

She came ... she came ... on Monday. On. On Monday. Usamos "on" para hablar de los días de la semana.

Very good! Y, "a las seis y media." Como dirías eso en ingles? A las seis y media?

At six thirty. At six thirty. At. We use "at" to talk about specific times on the clock.

OK! Now let's review some prepositional phrases that use at, on, and in.

Recuerdas decir "de propósito" en ingles?

On purpose. On purpose. I did it on purpose. On purpose.

Great! Y en resumen? Como se dice eso?

In short. In short. In short, English prepositions are complicated.

Y recuerdas el ingles para decir, "tener ganas?" Como dirías, "tengo ganas de comer helado?"

In the mood. In the mood. I'm in the mood to eat ice cream.

Y la expresión, "como muy tarde"? Como se dice eso en ingles?

At the latest. At the latest. You need to be here by five o'clock at the latest.

Y "como maximo"? Cual es el ingles para decir eso?

At the most. At the most. At the most, I eat pizza once per week.

All right! Y por ultimo, quiero saber, como se dice "por lo menos" en ingles?

At least. At least. You should practice your English prepositions at least 12 hours per day.

No te preocupes ... no lo digo en serio! Don't worry ... I didn't mean that seriously!

In reality, you only need to practice prepositions 10 hours per day, at the most!

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[Music]

Well, that is it for Tu Ingles Sesion 42. Si tienes preguntas o comentarios, dejame un mensaje en nuestro sitio web o en Facebook. Thanks for listening, y suerte con tu ingles!

EJERCICIOS

Rellenar los espacios vacíos con la preposición “in,” “on,” o “at” en las siguientes frases:

1. Mary is studying English ____ London.
2. We are meeting Joe ____ the bar ____ six o'clock.
3. Robert put his cup ____ the table.
4. They want to find a job ____ New York.
5. ____ Tuesday, I need to mop the floor ____ the kitchen.
6. They were married ____ a church ____ April 21, 2003.
7. Bill and Lisa ate lunch ____ noon.
8. The neighbor's dog always barks ____ the morning.
9. My goal is to finish ____ schedule.
10. I don't have time ____ the moment.
11. She hit me in the head ____ purpose!
12. I am not ____ the mood for playing games.

¿Está bien escrito, o no?(yes or no?)

- A. I think they are falling on love! ____ (yes or no?)
- B. The box is in the table. ____
- C. I parked my car at the street. ____
- D. She will be on vacation next week. ____
- E. They are having a baby at the summer. ____
- F. Sam always eats breakfast on seven o'clock at the morning. ____
- G. Mark lives in a big house in California. ____
- H. She is never on the mood to eat pizza.
- I. On Friday, we are going to have a big party on my house. ____
- J. Did you see my keys on the living room? ____
- K. She wants to see Paris on the winter. ____
- L. I want to arrive before midnight, at the latest. ____
- M. They have at least five children. ____

RESPUESTAS

1. Mary is studying English in London.
2. We are meeting Joe at the bar at six o'clock.
3. Robert put his cup on the table.
4. They want to find a job in New York.
5. On Tuesday, I need to mop the floor in the kitchen.
6. They were married in a church on April 21, 2003.
7. Bill and Lisa ate lunch at noon.
8. The neighbor's dog always barks in the morning.
9. My goal is to finish on schedule.
10. I don't have time at the moment.
11. She hit me in the head on purpose!
12. I am not in the mood for playing games.

¿Está bien escrito, o no?(yes or no?)

- N. I think they are falling on love! *No (in love)*
- O. The box is in the table. *No (on the table)*
- P. I parked my car at the street. *no (on the street)*
- Q. She will be on vacation next week. *yes*
- R. They are having a baby at the summer. *No (in the summer)*
- S. Sam always eats breakfast on seven o'clock at the morning. *No (in the morning)*
- T. Mark lives in a big house in California. *yes*
- U. She is never on the mood to eat pizza. *No (in the mood)*
- V. On Friday, we are going to have a big party on my house. *No (at my house)*
- W. Did you see my keys on the living room? *No (in the living room)*
- X. She wants to see Paris on the winter. *No (in the winter)*
- Y. I want to arrive before midnight, at the latest. *yes*
- Z. They have at least five children. *yes*