



Tu Inglés Podcast

Sesión 13

Transcripción

<http://www.Tu-Ingles.com>

[BEGIN]

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

[MUSIC]

Hello, how are you? My name is Brian. I live in the United States, near the city of Boston.

Hoy vamos a ejercitar tu oído para inglés, ¿te parece?

Muy bien! Hoy en Tu Inglés Sesión Trece, me gustaría hablar sobre el crimen y la aplicación de la ley en los Estados Unidos.

I want to discuss Law and Order. But not the popular television program. I mean the way that we enforce the laws in the United States.

Me dicen es un poco diferente de los otros países. Un poco más estricto.

But first, let's practice some of the vocabulary you will hear in the selection.

Como siempre, Cecilia, nuestra amiga en México, ha consentido en ayudarnos.

Hi Cecilia, how is everything?

Hi Brian, everything is going good here.

I have a question for you ... tengo una pregunta para ti ... Do you usually read a newspaper? Normalmente lees un periodico?

Yeah, usually I read online editions.

I get the New York Times newspaper delivered to my house every day. But usually I get most of my news from the Internet, including the new york times web site.

OK, me gustaría practicar algunas palabras contigo. Cecilia, ante todo, como se dice "cárcel" en ingles? Sabes?

Prison. Prison.

Right. Prison. You can also say jail. Jail.

Y ... hay una palabra en ingles que significa condena o sentencia?

Yes, the word is sentence. Sentence.

Correcto. Por supuesto, cuando nos hablamos de la gramática, "sentence" también significa oración o frase.

But we are talking about a prison sentence. También puedes decir, "He was sentenced to prison."

Cecilia, sabes una palabra en ingles que significa ladrón?

Yes, you can say burglar. Burglar.

Yes. And people also say, thief. Thief.

OK, hablando de ladrones y condenas, como se dice "tribunal"?

In English, you say Court. Court.

Right! Court. Y como se dice delito o crimen en ingles?

Crime. They say crime,

Correcto. Y alguien que ha cometido un crimen? Como se llama esa persona|?

He is a criminal... A criminal.

OK, muy bien. Now, I would like to practice some more general vocabulary that you will hear in the selection.

Cecilia, sabes un verbo en ingles que significa, “parecer”? Por ejemplo, como se dice, “El parece muy amable.”??

The verb is, Seem. To Seem. And you would say, “He seems very nice.”

Right. We use this verb, to seem, a lot in English. For example, someone might say to you, “You seem confused.” Pareces confundida.

A veces, decimos, “seems like,” con la adición de la palabra, like. Por ejemplo, Cecilia, como se dice, “parece una buena idea”?

Well, you could say, “That seems like a good idea,”

Perfecto. It seems like you are bored with this discusión,

Not at all. It seems like an interesting subject.

Yes, it seems to me that the verb “to seem” is very useful.

I agree. And you seem to be excited about it!

Yes, I suppose that seems a little strange.

Pero tengo otra palabra lo que quiero estudiar. The word is “apparently.” Sabes el adverbio, apparently?

Si, apparently significa “por lo visto” o “según parece.”

Yes. Apparently is just a different way of saying “It seems.” Por ejemplo, puedes decir, “Apparently you are tired” o “It seems you are tired.”

En ingles, en lugar de “apparently,” a menudo se dice, “it appears” no?

Yes, It appears. Someone might say, It appears you are tired. It appears you speak English. The book appears to be boring. It appears the food is cold.

OK, que mas ... Cecilia, como se dice, “me sorprendí”?

En ingles, no es un verbo reflexivo. Se dice, “I was surprised.” “I was surprised.”

Correct. I was surprised. For example, “I was surprised that you apparently were bored.” Or, in the present tense, I *am* surprised. I am surprised that you seem interested.

Also, a person can surprise another person. For example, you can also say, “You surprise me!” or, “He surprised her.”

OK, tengo otra expresión para ti. Como se dice “según de” en inglés?

According to. According to.

Right. For example, according to Cecilia, learning English is fun.

Right, or, according to Brian, learning Spanish is difficult.

Cecilia, it seems you are making fun of me!

Well, thank you anyway for all your help, Cecilia. We really appreciate it!

It's always a pleasure! See you.

OK es hora de escuchar la selección del día, No te preocupes si no puedes entender todo. Just relax, and maybe it will seem easy!

SELECTION OF THE DAY

The United States is the world leader in many things. But I was surprised to learn that the USA has the world's largest prison population. According to a recent article in the New York Times newspaper, there are 2.3 million criminals in US prisons.

In other words, one percent of the adult population in the USA is in jail!

This number seems incredible. The population of China is four times as big as that of the USA. But only 1.6 million people in China are in prison.

Russia also apparently has a relatively large percentage of its population in prison. But European countries such as France, Sweden, and Germany have much lower rates of incarceration.

The article did not discuss the incarceration rates for Spain or Latin America. But apparently they are way behind the USA.

The experts have many theories about why there are so many people in US prisons. Maybe Americans are more violent. The war on drugs in the USA seems to be another cause.

But the most important reason seems to be the length of prison sentences in the USA.

It appears that prison sentences are longer in the USA. For example, the average sentence for a convicted burglar in Canada is five months. In England, the average is 7 months. But in the United States, burglars on average serve 16 months in prison.

Why are prison sentences longer in the USA? Some people think the reason is political. In the United States, many judges and prosecutors are elected. In other parts of the world, judges and other people who work in the court system are civil servants. As a result, the criminal justice system in the USA is susceptible to political pressures for long sentences.

Americans certainly are interested in the topic of crime and punishment. It seems like half of the television programs in this country are about policemen or law enforcement in general.

But what is effect of this prison policy? As a result of the high incarceration rate, does the USA have a lower crime rate?

The experts say that the American system seems to be working. According to statistics, when incarceration rates go up, crime rates go down.

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Ok, it seems like a good time for “That’s English!”

Probablemente crees que los norteamericanos hablan muy rápidamente en ingles.

Bueno, te digo lo mismo sobre la gente que habla español!

No estoy seguro, pero creo que las personas desde España son mas difícil para entender, para mi, que la gente de latino america. Pero bueno

Hoy, me gustaría hablar un poco sobre las palabras se usa en ingles para acelerar el idioma.

Supongo que sabes “contractions” en ingles. Sabes contractions?

Por ejemplo, en lugar de decir, “I can not” (no puedo), decimos, “I can’t”

I can not ... I can’t. También, se dice, You can not. You can’t. We can not. We can’t. Etc.

Para muchos hispanohablantes, puede ser difícil entender ingles hablado con muchas contractions.

You can not understand it. You can’t understand it.

Can’t es un ejemplo de una contraction. Pero tambien en ingles hay otras frases y expresiones que suenan como contractions, aunque no son oficialmente contractions.

I call them “accelerants.” Accelerants. Por que estas palabras aceleran el idioma.

Por ejemplo, mucha gente en Estados Unidos dice lo siguiente ...

I'muna

I'muna

Es una contracción de las palabras I am going to. Te recuerdas Tu Ingles Sesión Doce, en que hablamos de “I am going to” para hablar sobre el futuro?

Bueno, norteamericanos frecuentemente dicen, “Imuna.” Otravez.. Imuna.

Imuna eat now. Voy a comer ahora. Imuna call Mary. Voy a llamar Mary. Imuna go now. Voy a irme ahora.

Me entiendes? Imuna no es una contraction ... pero vas a oír esa frase cuando un norteamericano habla rapidamente. Imuna.

Tambien se dice, weregunna. Weregunna. We are going to. Weregunna.

Weregunna go now. We are going to go now. Vamos a irnos ahora. Weregunne.

Weregunna look for Mary. We are going to look for Mary. Weregunna look for Mary. Vamos a buscar a Mary.

Going to puede sonar como gunna. Gunna. You are going to. Yurgunna.

You are going to have fun. Yergunna have fun. Vas a disfrutarte.

Lo sé, estas palabras suenan raro. Pero con mas ejercicio, creo que puedes entenderlas con facilidad.

Otro ejemplo de este fenómeno. Can you. Can you. Significa puedes? Pero en conversación, un norteamericano dira, “kinyu?” “kinyu?”

Por ejemplo, can you help me? Puedes ayudarme?

Se dice, “kinyu help me?” kinyu help me? Mas despacio, can you help me. Kinyu help me? Kinyu. Kinyu.

Kinyu do it? Kinyu do it? Can you do it? Puedes hacerlo? Kinyudoit?

We can do it. Podemos hacer lo. Weekin do it. We can. Weekin. Weekin doit.

I call these words, accelerants. Wergunna talk about them again on Tu Ingles.

Weregunna. Imuna. Kinya.

Que raro, no? Bueno, THAT's ENGLISH!

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Ok, everyone, now it's time for English of the Rich and Famous! ...

ENGLISH OF THE RICH AND FAMOUS

Today I would like to play for you a short selection from a speech made in the year 1971 by an American woman named Gloria Steinem. Gloria Steinem is seen as one of the leaders of what was called the "women's movement" in the United States.

The women's movement primarily began in the 1960s. Gloria Steinem and others wanted women to have the same rights as men. A different word for this movement is feminism.

Feminist leaders such as Steinem wanted to change attitudes as well as laws in the United States so that, for example, women would be paid the same as men for doing the same job.

In the quote I am going to play for you, Steinem talks about the reforms or changes envisioned by the feminist movement. Steinem called it the sexual revolution. Here is Gloria Steinem.

["...Sex and race, because they are easy, visible differences, have been the primary ways of organizing human beings into superior and inferior groups., and into the cheap labor on which this system still depends ..."]

OK, Gloria Steinem, from 1971. Hay muchas palabras y conceptos interesantes allí. Pero hoy, solo quiero prestar mucha atención a una frase. Te recuerdas lo siguiente?

["...We are talking about a society in which there will be no roles, other than those chosen or earned..."]

Ella dice, "We are talking about a society in which there will be no roles, other than those chosen or earned."

"We are talking about" es una construcción bastante útil. Literalmente, es igual de, "Estamos hablando de." We are talking about. Pero se usa esa frase para enfatizar una idea especial.

Steinem also uses the word “role” in this quote. R O L E. Role significa papel. Ella dice, no habrá papeles o puestos o posiciones después de la revolución sexual ... aparte de ellos elegido o merecido.

I am going to play the quote again ...

[gloriasteinem – we are talking about]

OK, por cierto, tengo que decir, he elegido felizmente el papel como tu entrenador personal.

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Well, that’s it for Tu Ingles Session 13. Gracias por escucharme.

Si tienes sugerencias o comentarios, envíame un mensaje, por favor.

Thanks for listening, see you next week! Y suerte con Tu Ingles!

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