lesson / nivel principiante

la clave está en la lengua

Todo el mundo está obsesionado con la lengua, pero pocos se paran a pensar en ese discreto músculo que hace posible el habla. Escondida la mayor parte del tiempo, realiza una labor imprescindible sin la cual no podríamos articular ni una sola consonante.

Es más, en **la lengua está la clave para conseguir una buena pronunciación** en cualquier idioma. Simplemente hay que ser consciente de dónde está y de lo que está haciendo en cada momento.

Cada idioma ejerce sobre la lengua y la boca inequívocas exigencias. El español, por ejemplo, requiere un posicionamiento de la lengua distinto del inglés. En el primer caso, la lengua se posiciona en la parte delantera de la boca donde los españoles hacéis unas proezas asombrosas; pienso en vuestras "rrrrrrs" interminables que tanto nos cuestan a nosotros. En cambio, un angloparlante usa principalmente el punto medio de la boca, tanto la parte superior como la inferior, con frecuentes lengüetazos entre los dientes para pronunciar los dos sonidos "th".

Es muy importante ser consciente de que la posición de la lengua es diferente cuando hablas en inglés. En un principio, mover la lengua de forma diferente y cambiar la forma de crear sonidos es físicamente agotador. Sin embargo, como con cualquier otra actividad física, con algo de entrenamiento verás cómo eres capaz de llevar la lengua a lugares de la boca hasta ahora inexplorados.

¡Pon el CD!

El aspecto más importante del aprendizaje de un idioma es una buena comprensión auditiva. Sin ella se rompe la cadena de la comunicación. Este libro sólo es un apoyo para el audio. En el audio está la clave.



GIMNASIA VERBAL These / Those

Hace tres semanas presentamos los dos pronombres demostrativos en singular *"this"* y *"that"*. Hoy vamos a trabajar los dos pronombres demostrativos que nos quedan: *"these"* y *"those"*, que corresponden a *"estos"* y *"aquellos / esos"*.

Presta especial atención en el audio a la pronunciación de "those". La "o" es considerablemente más larga que una "o" española.

Book	Libro	Apple	Manzana
Watch	Reloj	Magazine	Revista
Pencil	Lapicero	Car	Coche
Chair	Silla	Pen	Bolígrafo



These are books.



These are watches.



These are pencils.



Those are chairs.



These are apples.



Those are magazines.



Those are cars.



Those are pens.



Those are books.



Those are watches.



Those are pencils.

Ahora tendrás que formular una pregunta con respecto a lo que ves en la foto. Fíjate bien, la respuesta siempre es la misma, a pesar de que uses "these" o "those".



Are these books?

Yes, they are.



Are these cars?

Yes, they are.



Are those pens?

Yes, they are.



Are these pencils?

Yes, they are.



Are those chairs? Yes, they are.



Are those magazines? Yes, they are.

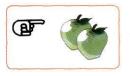


Are these magazines? Yes, they are.



Are those books?

Yes, they are.



Are those apples? Yes, they are.



Are these children?

Yes, they are.



Are those watches? Yes, they are.



Are these chairs?

Yes, they are.



Are those cars?

Yes, they are.



Are these pens?

Yes, they are.



These aren't chairs; they're cars.



Those aren't watches; they're chairs.



These aren't people; they're apples.



Those aren't apples; they're books.



These aren't pens; they're pencils.



Those aren't pencils; they're watches.



These aren't magazines; they're books.



Those aren't books; they're cars.



These aren't people; they're magazines.



These aren't cars; they're children.



Those aren't children; they're pencils.



These aren't chairs; they're pens.



Those aren't children; they're magazines.



These aren't chairs; they're pencils.



Those aren't pencils; they're books.

GIMNASIA VERBAL These & they



Are these books?

Are they cars?

Are they watches?

What are they?

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

They're pens.



Are these pens?

Are they magazines?

Are they pencils?

What are they?

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

They're chairs.



Are these cars?

Are they pencils?

Are they books?

What are they?

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

They're people.



Are these magazines?

Are they watches?

Are they chairs?

What are they?

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

They're children.



Are these watches?

Are they clocks?

Are they people?

What are they?

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

No, they're not.

They're cars.

Ahora te toca formular preguntas:



Ahora tienes que preguntar qué es cada cosa.



Are these chairs?



Are these cars?



Are those pens?



Are these watches?



Are those children?



Are those magazines?



Are these pens?



Are those chairs?



Are these magazines?



Are these pens?

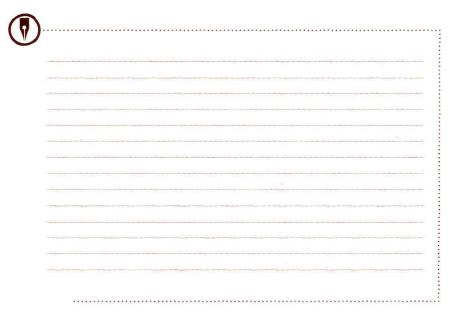




Are those books?



Are those apples?



GIMNASIA VERBAL People are

Esta sección sirve para consolidar el uso de "people are"; es decir, "la gente es o está". Recuerda que la palabra "people" siempre es plural en inglés.

Vamos a hacer un ejercicio en el que tendrás que decir si la gente de tal país es (¡o son!) inglesa, francesa, española, etc. Como lección de geografía no va a costarte mucho, sin embargo, con la repetición de *"people are, people are, people are"* vamos a reducir la posibilidad de meter la pata y cometer este error tan básico y común en un futuro.



En inglés casi nunca decimos, por ejemplo, "la gente de España". Decimos: "la gente en España" (the people in Spain). Tampoco decimos "soy el mejor de la clase", sino "soy el mejor en la clase".

AFIRMATIVO

Mira los países y nacionalidades abajo y construye las frases.

España	Español	The people in Spain are Spanish.
Inglaterra	Inglés	The people in England are English.
Francia	Francés	The people in France are French.
Alemania	Alemán	The people in Germany are German.
Italia	Italiano	The people in Italy are Italian.
Rusia	Ruso	The people in Russia are Russian.
China	Chino	The people in China are Chinese.
Japón	Japonés	The people in Japan are Japanese.
Estados Unidos	Americano	The people in the United States are American.



En los países angloparlantes cuando decimos "American" se sobreentiende que significa norteamericano.

Ahora vamos a añadir más países.

Noruega	Noruego
Suecia	Sueco

Irlandés

Danés

The people in Norway are Norwegian.

The people in Sweden are Swedish.

The people in Ireland are Irish.



Irlanda

Las palabras **"Ireland"** y **"Irish"** empiezan por el diptongo **"ai"**: "airland" y "airis".

Finlandia Finlandés

Escocia Escocés

The people **in** Finland **are** Finnish.

The people in Scotland are Scottish.

The people in Denmark are Danish.

Dinamarca

Ten cuidado con la palabra "Danish". Se pronuncia "déinish".

Grecia Griego

La India Hindú

The people in Greece are Greek.

The people in India are Indian.

(H)

En inglés la palabra "Hindu" hace referencia solamente a la religión.

NEGATIVO

Francia

Irlanda

Inglaterra

China

Ahora vamos a practicar con el negativo.

España Francés The people in Spain aren't French.

Nunca empleamos "would have" en la misma cláusula que "if" en un condicional.

Italia Alemán

Alemania Sueco

Suecia Noruego

Noruega Finlandés

Finlandia Irlandés

Italiano

Inglés

Escocés

Ruso

The people in France aren't Italian.

The people in Italy aren't German.

The people in Germany aren't Swedish.

The people in Sweden aren't Norwegian.

The people in Norway aren't Finnish.

The people in Finland aren't Irish.

The people in Ireland aren't English.

The people in England aren't Scottish.

The people in China aren't Russian.

INTERROGATIVO

Finalmente tienes que formular oraciones interrogativas.

Rusia Hindú ? Are the people in Russia Indian?

La India Americano ? Are the people in India American?

Estados Unidos Francés ? Are the people in the United States French?

Francia Austriaco ? Are the people in France Austrian?

Austria	Australiano	Are the people in Austria Australians
Australia	Polaco	? Are the people in Australia Polish?
<u></u>		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
pronunci	ación. "Polish" (pron	acepciones distintas, cada una con su propi nunciado como escrito) significa betún o cer nunciada "poulish") significa polaco.
Polonia	Alemán	? Are the people in Poland German?
Alemania	Español	? Are the people in Germany Spanish?
España	Italiano	? Are the people in Spain Italian?
Italia	Inglés	? Are the people in Italy English?
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### REPASO DE LA ENTREGA ANTERIOR La clave del éxito

La clave del éxito a la hora de aprender un idioma es el repaso continuo. Como siempre, revisaremos lo que ya trabajamos en la entrega anterior.

#### Colores



What colour is that?

It's pink.



What colour is this?

It's green.



It's yellow.



Is this a **blue** car or a red car?

It's a blue car.



Is this a **green** bus or a red bus?

It's a green bus.

## El artículo indeterminado "an"



This is an airport.



That's an orange.



This is an apple.

## Vocabulario

Which?	¿Cuál?
Magazine	Revista
Cassette	Casete
Lamp	Lámpara
Dog	Perro
Newspaper	Periódico
Floor	Suelo
Armchair	Sillón
Glass	Vaso

## Números

26, 74, 13, 62, 84	$\label{thm:continuous} Twenty-six, Seventy-four, Thirteen, Sixty-two, Eighty-four.$
54, 7, 18, 93, 14	Fifty-four, Seven, Eighteen, Ninety-three, Fourteen.
39, 86, 25, 11, 50	Thirty-nine, Eighty-six, Twenty-five, Eleven, Fifty.
82, 76, 45, 90, 12	Eighty-two, Seventy-six, Forty-five, Ninety, Twelve.

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GIMNASIA VERBAL We

Aquí presentamos el último pronombre personal: we "uí". Suena como "si" en francés. El afirmativo "we are" tiene la forma de contracción: we're "uír". El negativo admite dos tipos de contracción: "we're not" o "we aren't".

También presentaremos en esta sección dos verbos en presente continuo, que se forma con el verbo "to be" + el genundio ("to be + -ing"): "sitting" (sentado) y "standing" (de pie).

AFIRMATIVO

Traduce las siguientes frases.

Estamos en España. **We're** in Spain.

Estamos en un país grande. We're in a big country.

Estamos de pie. **We're** standing.

Somos ricos. **We're** rich.

Somos pobres. **We're** poor.

Estamos casados. **We're** married.

Estamos solteros. **We're** single.

Estamos en el sur de Europa. **We're** in the south of Europe.

Somos españoles. **We're** Spanish.

Somos hombres. **We're** men.

Somos mujeres. **We're** women.



La pronunciación de "women" dista mucho de su forma escrita. He aquí la pronuncaición en singular y en plural: "woman" (mujer) "uóman", "women" (mujeres) "uímin".

Estamos sentados

We're sitting.



Con esta palabra es muy importante pronunciar la "s" con un sonido silbado con la lengua tocando los dientes inferiores. No hacerlo puede provocar equívocos.

Somos altos.

We're tall.

Somos bajos.

We're short.

NEGATIVO

Ahora con el negativo, primero practicando la contracción "we're not".

No estamos en Francia.

We're not in France.

No estamos en un país pequeño.

We're not in a small country.

No somos ricos.

We're not rich.

No somos pobres.

We're not poor.

No somos rusos.

We're not Russian.

No estamos casados.

We're not married.

No estamos de pie.

We're not standing.

Y ahora con la contracción "we aren't".

No estamos en el norte de Europa. **We aren't** in the north of Europe.



No nos cansaremos de recordarte que la pronunciación de la contracción "aren't" "arnt" es una sola sílaba.

No somos hombres.	We aren't men.
No somos mujeres.	We aren't women.
No somos altos.	We aren't tall.
No somos bajos.	We aren't short.
No estamos sentados.	We aren't sitting.
No estamos de pie.	We aren't standing.
_	
(1)	



GIMANSIA VERBAL This / that / these / those

Ahora ha llegado el momento de mezclar todos los pronombres demostrativos que hemos visto. Harás verdaderos malabarismos lingüísticos y acabarás sorprendiéndote a ti mismo.



This is a dog.



That's a clock.



These are watches.



Those are apples.



That's a glass.



This is a glass.



These are chairs.



Those are magazines.

Si el ejercicio de la página anterior te parecía difícil, agárrate bien a la silla, que comenzamos con uno aun más complicado para seguir ganando agilidad. Trabajarás el afirmativo y el negativo a la vez, además de los cuatro pronombres demostrativos ("this", "that", "these" y "those") y, encima, dos pronombres sujeto ("it" y "they"). Hay que estar muy atento. Tienes que decir lo que no es cada cosa, para luego decir lo que sí es. Vamos, un ejercicio perfecto para después del almuerzo.



These aren't pencils; they're pens.



Those aren't pens; they're pencils.



This isn't a glass; it's a clock.



That isn't an orange; it's a door.



These aren't books; they're magazines.



That isn't a magazine; it's a calculator.



This isn't a dog; it's a clock.



Those aren't clocks; they're watches.



This isn't a door; it's a magazine.



Those aren't people; they're pens.



These aren't children; they're apples.



This isn't a calculator; it's an orange.

REPASO These / Those



These are apples.



Those are magazines.



Are these books?

Yes, they are.



These aren't chairs; they're cars.



Those aren't watches; they're chairs.



These aren't people; they're apples.

THESE & THEY



Niños

Sillas

Relojes de pulsera

Are these children?

? Are they chairs?

? Are they watches?

What are they?



Are these cars?

No, they're not.

Are they pencils?

No, they're not.

Are they books?

No, they're not.

What are they?

They're magazines.



Are these children?



Are those watches?



Are these books?



Are those apples?

PEOPLE ARE

Francês Francês

The people in France are French.

Alemania Alemán

The people in Germany are German.

Italia Italiano

The people in Italy are Italian.

Rusia Ruso

The people in Russia are Russian.

Francia Austriaco



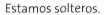
Austria Australiano

? Are the people in Austria Australian?

Australia Polaco

? Are the people in Australia Polish?

WE



Somos hombres.

We're single.

We're men.



¿Cómo se dice "libro"?

POOK

Somos mujeres.

No estamos en Francia.

No estamos en un país pequeño.

No somos ricos.

We're women.

We're not in France.

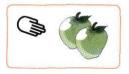
We're not in a small country.

We're not rich.

THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE



Those are cars.



These are apples.



Those aren't people; they're pens.



These aren't children; they're apples.



This isn't a calculator; it's an orange.



Somos ingleses.

We're English.

Japón

Japonés

The people in Japan are Japanese.



¿Cómo se dice "revista"?

anizegem



These are pencils.

China

Chino

The people in China are Chinese.



¿Cómo se dice "coche"?

csr

Rusia

Ruso

The people in Russia are Russian.



These aren't cars; they're children.



Those aren't children; they're pencils.



These aren't chairs; they're pens.



¿Cómo se dice "reloj de pulsera"?

Watch



These are books.

Inglaterra

Inglés

The people in England are English.



¿Cómo se dice "manzana"?

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9

RESUMEN Esta semana hemos visto...

• These / those

These are books. Those are books. This is a book. That's a book.

• These / they

Are these books?
Are they cars?

· People are

The people in Spain are

Spanish.

• We

We're in Spain.

• This / that / these / those

This is a dog. That's a clock. These are watches. Those are apples.

TAREAS PARA LA SEMANA 20 minutos al día

Es totalmente imprescindible que estudies

20 minutos todos los días.

20 minutos no suponen **nada**en tu vida, pero significan

muchísimo para tu inglés.