

V O C A B U L A R I O.

1er. SEMESTRE.

INGLES.

UNIDAD V.

INTRODUCCION.

Para el que está aprendiendo Inglés, uno de los aspectos más problemáticos es el uso de las preposiciones. El alumno descubre que una sola preposición puede utilizarse en diferentes casos, es por esa razón que hay que practicar bastante para poder aplicar correctamente las preposiciones y traducirlas adecuadamente.

OBJETIVOS.

1. Distinguir el uso y significado de las preposiciones en Inglés.
2. Manejar el presente progresivo en forma afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.
3. Traducir enunciados que contengan los temas vistos en la unidad.

PROCEDIMIENTO.

1. Estudiar y resolver las proposiciones indicadas.
2. Estudiar el material adicional.
3. Resolver y practicar los ejercicios de la unidad.
4. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomas.

MATERIAL ADICIONAL.

1. Una preposición conecta una parte de la oración con otra.

Cuando una preposición se combina con un sustantivo o pronombre, la combinación se llama una frase preposicional.

La preposición de lugar se utiliza para indicar donde se encuentra un lugar, una cosa o una persona (in, at, on, between, among).

- Adentro a) "In" da la idea de un lugar cerrado (caja, bolsa, cuarto, recipiente, etc.)

The balls are in the box.

"In" también puede ser usado para referirse a un "sistema", "organización" o "fórmula".

There is a mistake in this formula.
They are in a social club.

"In" también se utiliza para ciudades, países, continentes.

Tom is in the United States.

- En b) "At" se refiere a un lugar (escuela, casa, oficina, etc.)

They are at home.
We are at the library.

- Sobre c) "On" sugiere la superficie de alguna cosa (piso, tierra, calle, etc.)

Your pencil is on the floor.
Many people are on the street today.

"On" también se utiliza para calles.
They live on Hidalgo Ave.

- Entre d) "Between" es para una persona, cosa o animal - que aparece en medio de un conjunto de tres.
John sits between Mary and Joe.

- Entre e) "Among" es para una persona, cosa o animal que aparece en medio de un conjunto de personas, cosas o animales no especificado.

Among many conservatives, a radical idea is a subversive element.

En con. Las preposiciones de tiempo más comúnmente utilizadas son: at, during, from, in, on, to.

- a) "At" se utiliza con la hora del día.

The class begins at ten o'clock.

"At" se utiliza con las diferentes etapas del día (mañana, tarde, noche, etc.)

I go to school at night.

I go to work at noon. → mediodía

Hay tres casos en los que no se utiliza at.

In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

- b) "During" se utiliza para expresar duración. Empezando la noche

I work during the week.

- c) "During/in" con la parte del día (semana, mes, año, estación) considerada como un período en el tiempo.

I have 3 cups of coffee during the morning.

I have 3 cups of coffee in the morning.

Yo tomo 3 tazas de café durante la mañana.

- c) "From...to"

From se utiliza para expresar el punto de iniciación y to para expresar la terminación.

We are in class from ten to one o'clock.

Nosotros estamos en clase desde las 10 hasta la 1

e) "In" se utiliza con el mes.
 Spring begins in April. *La primavera empieza en Abril.*
 "In" se utiliza con el año.

We went to México City in 1982.
Nosotros fuimos a la ciudad de México en 1982

f) "On" se utiliza cuando se menciona el mes pero también el día.

Christmas is on December 25. *Navidad es en*

"On" se utiliza con los días de la semana.
diciembre 25,

We go to the movies on Saturday.

Nosotros vamos al cine en sábado.

2. La forma verbal llamada presente progresivo se utiliza para expresar un evento o acción que está sucediendo ahora o en forma temporal.

El presente progresivo se forma con el verbo be (utilizado como auxiliar) + el presente participio del verbo que se esté empleando.

Pronombre	Be	P. Participio.
I	am	working
You	are	working
He, she, it	is	working
We	are	working
You	are	working
They	are	working

¿Cómo se forma el presente participio de la comúnmente llamada forma ing?

A continuación mencionaremos las principales reglas para formarlo. Son muy sencillas pero a la vez importantes.

a) Normalmente sólo necesitamos agregar ing al infinitivo o verbo base.

bring → bringing eat → eating

They're bringing home the new car today; (fall)

A lot of rocks are falling on the highway;

(eat) Our baby is eating with a spoon now.

b) Cuando el verbo base termina en e muda, entonces se elimina la e y se agrega ing.

change → changing take → taking

drive → driving save → saving

(change) They are changing my schedule today;

(take) She is taking a few courses in

anthropology this semester; (live) Nobody is

living on the moon; (save) We're saving money

for a rainy day; (drive) They're driving a

beautiful new car.

c) Cuando un verbo de una sola sílaba termine en ie, la ie se elimina, se agrega una y + ing.

lie → lying die → dying

(lie) The dog is lying in front of the fireplace; (die) Unfortunately, the patient is dying.

7.- The earth is on space.

La tierra esta sobre el espacio.

8.- The Atlantic Ocean is between Europe and North America.

9.- The United States is between Canada and Mexico.

10.- The Hawaiian Islands are on the Pacific. England is on an island. It is in the North Atlantic.

11.- The baby is in her bed. The dog is on the bed.

12.- My dictionary isn't on the shelf. He is a librarian in the Los Angeles Public Library. He is at work today.

13.- They are at the beach today. There are many umbrellas on the beach. Many of the children are in the water. Ellos estan en la playa ahora.

14.- It is very hot at the Equator. It is very cold in the North Pole. There is now pollution on the world's oceans.

15.- We are at a school. This school is in a city.

16.- Your eyes are on your head. Your tongue is in your mouth. Your head is on your shoulders. Your brain is in your head.

Your hat is on your head. Your glasses are on your nose. Your shoes are on your feet. Your feet are on the floor. Your hands are on your lap. We are in a room.

17.- California is on the west coast of the United States.

18.- There are flowers on the table. My boss is at his desk.

19.- My money is in the drawer. There are aspirins in the medicine cabinet. There are on the top shelf.

20.- Communication among the elements of matter, and among material objects is an exchange of energy.

II.- Completar con: at, during, from, in, on o to y traducir:

1.- The leaves fall from the trees in October. Las hojas caen de los árboles en Octubre.

2.- I always have a lot of homework to do in the evening.

3.- The new year begins at midnight.

- 4.- He's always very busy from the beginning to the end of the week.
- 5.- I always swim a lot in the summer.
- 6.- Do you usually sleep well at night?
- 7.- Many people don't like to travel on Friday the thirteenth.
- 8.- Our baby usually wakes up at seven o'clock in the morning.
- 9.- His father was born on August 20, 1937.
- 10.- Graduation ceremonies at the University are always in July.

III.- Completar, formando el presente progresivo del verbo que se da en afirmativo y traducir.

- 1.- (begin) We are beginning this exercise now.
- 2.- ((learn) We are learning English step by step (gradually)
- 3.- (do) I'm doing the third sentence of this exercise now.
- 4.- (happen) A lot of things are happening right now (at exactly this moment). (look) I'm looking at this page right now.

- 5.- (melt) The ice in Antartica is melting slowly.
- 6.- (die) All my house plants are dying from some disease.
- 7.- (hold) I'm holding this book in my hands.
- 8.- (change) Fortunately, they are changing my schedule today.
- 9.- (make) The maid is making the bed right now.
- 10.- (listen) Sh! Someone is listening to our conversation.
- 11.- (run) Look! Your dog is running away. Catch him!
- 12.- (think) Everyone are thinking about the present continuous tense.
- 13.- (learn/begin/grow) Our baby is learning to walk; also, he is beginning to talk, and a new tooth is growing in his mouth. (become) He is becoming a young man fast.
- 14.- (use) I'm using his typewriter for the time being. (For the time being means temporarily).
- 15.- (get) All of us are getting older day by day (gradually).
- 16.- (live) They are living in a hotel for the time being.
- 17.- (work) She is working in a factory temporarily.
- 18.- (wait) He _____ for a phone call from his girlfriend.

19.- (get) Everyone's English is getting better.

20.- (carry) I am carrying an umbrella to school today.

IV.- Completar, formando el presente progresivo del verbo que se da, en negativo y traducir.

1.- (do) I am not doing anything about the problem.

2.- (cook) Mom _____ anything special for dinner.

3.- (pay) You _____ any attention to my explanation. (To pay attention to means to listen carefully to)

4.- (take) The patient _____ any medicine now.

5.- (send) I am not sending any Christmas card this year.

V.- Cambiar al presente progresivo en forma afirmativa y negativa los siguientes enunciados. Traducir.

1.- John studies the English lessons.

John isn't studying

2.- Mr. and Mrs. Owen eat in a restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. aren't eating.

3.- Mary drinks tea.

Mary isn't drinking.

4.- We learn new words in class.

5.- Mike waits for Kay.

Traducir los enunciados del ejercicio V.

1.- _____

2.- _____

3.- _____

4.- _____

5.- _____