

Mansion Ingles Podcast September 2013 - Aprende gramática y vocabulario inglés

Hello once again and welcome to another Mansion Ingles podcast. This is podcast number 65 recorded for September 2013.

Este mes, en el nivel básico practicamos algunas frases con el gerundio, y también tenemos vocabulario de los grupos de palabras - word families.

En el nivel intermedio tenemos más ejemplos del uso de could, can y be able to y por vocabulario tenemos más confusing words; las palabras que se puede confundir.

In the advanced section, we practise more advanced collocations, and there's business vocabulary as usual, and a translation exercise, all to help you improve your English and take it to the next level.

En los podcasts mensuales hablamos de los temas, vocabulario y ejercicios que salen en nuestro cuaderno mensual. Así podáis practicar la pronunciación y repasar el material del cuaderno. Si quieres recibir gratis el cuaderno cada mes, ver la transcripción de este podcast o leer los anteriores, vete a mansioningles.com y sigue los enlaces en la página principal.

Many thanks to Humberto Cordero for your email. Humberto vive en Chile y es aficionado a nuestros podcasts. Dice que ha aprendido mucho con La Mansión del Inglés y quiero decir muchas gracias a Humberto por su email y sus amables palabras.

Ok, let's start then with **el nivel básico** y las frases que llevan el gerundio, es decir el verbo con I-N-G. ¿Cómo se dice el verbo ver en inglés? - to see. ¿Y cuál es el gerundio del verbo see? - seeing. Repite; seeing también puede ser watch. La diferencia entre see y watch es que "watch" es mirar cosas o personas en movimiento. Entonces decimos watch a football match, watch TV etc. Puedes watch a film or see a film - ver una película., pero si quieres preguntar a alguien si ha visto una peli, se pregunta con el see. Have you seen any good films recently? Did you see the film yesterday? Pero si estás mirando una película ahora mismo, se dice watch. I'm watching a film. Repite: I'm watching a film. What film are you watching? Do you like watching horror films? (Nota que decimos horror films y no terror films.)

¿Cómo se dice escuchar en inglés? To listen. Repite: to listen. I'm listening to music. Nota la preposición TO con el verbo to listen. To listen TO something. Repite: listen to music. Listen to the radio. I'm

listening to the radio. - I'm listening to a podcast - Do you like listening to rap music?

¿Cómo se dice jugar en inglés? - to play. ¿Entonces, qué es el gerundio del verbo play? - playing - Repite: playing. Do you like playing cards? Do you like playing tennis? I like playing football.

Se puede traducir el verbo hacer a make o do. Pero cuando preguntamos por las actividades y los deportes, usamos el verbo to do. Escucha: What do you like doing at the weekend? Tenemos dos verbos DO en este ejemplo. El primero es el verbo auxiliar do que necesitamos para hacer la pregunta en el tiempo presente simple. Repite: What do you.....? What do you like doing? What do you like doing in the summer? Do you like going to the beach? Do you like doing sport? What do you like doing?

¿Cómo se dice nadar en inglés? to swim. ¿Y el gerundio? swimming. Repite: swimming. Do you like swimming? Do you like swimming in the sea?

¿Cómo se dice salir en inglés? to go out. ¿Y cuál es el gerundio? going out. Repite: going out. Do you like going out? Do you like going out at night? Do you like going out to restaurants? Do you like going out with friends? Of course you do! I love going out.

¿Cómo se dice viajar? - to travel. ¿Y Cuál es el gerundio? travelling. Repite: travelling. Do you like travelling? Do you like travelling by train. Otro verbo que puedes emplear aquí en vez de like es enjoy (disfrutar). La gramática con el gerundio es lo mismo. Escucha: Do you enjoy travelling? Repite: Do you enjoy travelling? Do you enjoy travelling by train? Do you enjoy travelling by plane? I love travelling by plane, but I don't enjoy being in airports very much.

¿Cómo se dice levantarte en inglés - to get up. ¿Y cuál es el gerundio? - getting up. Repite: getting up. Do you like getting up early? I hate getting up early. I like getting up late. Especially at weekends.

Very good! ¡Muy bien! Ahora, continuamos con las familias, los grupos de palabras - Word families. Creo que te he dicho una vez que es un buen idea aprender el vocabulario en grupos, en familias. Es más fácil recordarlas. Escucha algunas palabras en grupos y repítelas.

twenty - thirty - forty - fifty - sixty - seventy - eighty - ninety

teach - teacher - football - footballer - compose - composer - clean - cleaner - sing - singer - law - lawyer - drive - driver - write - writer

January - February - March - April - May - June - July - August - September - October - November - December

have - had - buy - bought - read - read - write - wrote - speak - spoke - see - saw - get - got - make - made - say - said - drink - drank

Spain - Spanish - France - French - Italy - Italian - Germany - German - Britain - British - Mexico - Mexican - Greece - Greek

Ok good, now moving on to the **intermediate section**, we practised some more examples of 'can', 'could' and 'be able to'. 'Can' and 'could' are modal auxiliary verbs. 'Be able to' is NOT an auxiliary verb (it uses the verb **to be** as a main verb).

*Muchas veces en inglés empleamos **to be able to** or **to be allowed to** en lugar de "can". Solo podemos formar el can en el pasado - Es el 'could'. 'Can' en el pasado es 'could'. Si queremos poner 'can' en otros tiempos, hay que usar el 'to be able to' or 'to be allowed to'.*

Listen and repeat some more examples with can, could, be able to and be allowed to.

I can drive. Repeat: I can drive. - I could drive when I was 18. - Repeat: I could drive when I was 18. - I'm not allowed to drive a bus. Repeat: I'm not allowed to drive a bus

I couldn't drive when I was 16. Repeat: I couldn't drive when I was 16. I've been able to drive since I was 18. *Fíjate en la contracción.* Listen: I have been able - I've been able. Repeat: I've been able - I've been able to drive. - I've been able to drive since I was 18.

Will you be able to drive? Repeat: Will you be able to drive?

He can play the guitar. Repeat: He can play the guitar. He could play the guitar when he was 10. Repeat: when he was 10 - play the guitar - He could play the guitar - He could play the guitar when he was 10.

Listen: We won't be able to go to the wedding. Repeat: go to the wedding - Won't be able to - We won't be able to go to the wedding.

She's not allowed to see him. Repeat: She's not allowed to see him. She can speak to him. Repeat: She can speak to him. But she's not allowed to see him.

Moving on to vocabulary in the intermediate section and we had some confusing words: We had keen, fond, appeal, fascinated, fancy and interested. Listen and repeat some examples:

I don't **fancy** going out tonight. Fancy is more used in British English for the meaning of *gustar* or *apetecer*. Do you fancy going out? Repeat: Do you fancy going out? Do you fancy some pizza? What do you fancy doing tonight? Do you fancy seeing a film? What do you fancy? (*¿Qué te apetece? o ¿Qué quieres tomar?*) What do you fancy? - Repeat: What do you fancy? What do you fancy to drink?

If you fancy someone you are attracted to them sexually. I fancy that girl over there in the red dress. She's gorgeous! I really fancied you when we were at school together.

the verb **appeal** also means *gustar, atraer*. That house really appeals to me. *Esa casa me gusta de verdad. Nota que appeal lleva la preposición to. Hay verbos que están casi siempre acompañados con una preposición fija. Se llaman dependent prepositions y en el caso de appeal, su dependent preposition es el 'to'*. Appeal **to** - Repeat: It appeals to me. That holiday in Italy appeals to me. It doesn't appeal to me. A camping holiday doesn't appeal to me. I've been camping before, when I was younger, but now I'm older I prefer hotels. I want a comfortable bed. Sleeping in a tent just doesn't appeal to me anymore.

What's the dependent preposition of interested? I'm interested.....? Listen: I'm very **interested in** astronomy. What are you interested in? Repeat: What are you interested in? Are you interested in golf? I'm not interested in golf at all. It doesn't appeal to me.

When **keen** is used in the sense of *aficionado*, it also has a dependent preposition. Do you know it? It's **keen on**. I'm keen on tennis. I'm keen on cooking. I'm fond of it, I have a liking for it. Repeat: I'm keen on cooking. I'm very keen on Chinese food. I'm not keen on seafood. 'Fond of' is similar to 'keen on'. Repeat: fond of. I'm **fond of** fish. Repeat: I'm fond of fish. I'm fond of fish, but shellfish doesn't appeal to me. Are you keen on seafood? What sports are you keen on? I'm keen on motor racing, boxing and I'm quite keen on football too. I'm not very fond of golf, though.

Listen: I'm **fascinated by** astronomy. Repeat: fascinated by. You can also say fascinated with. Repeat: I'm fascinated with this new watch you bought me. What fascinates you? Are you fascinated by technology?

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In the **advanced section** this month, we looked at some more collocations. The first of which was to **draw the curtains**. To draw the curtains means to close the curtains. Repeat: draw the curtains. Could you draw the curtains please? Shall I draw the curtains? It's getting dark.

Another collocation with draw is to **draw the line** (at something) which means to set a limit at something, to decide when a limit has been reached or to separate one thing from another. For example, It's not clear where this writer draws the line between fact and

fiction. Repeat: to draw the line. It all depends where you draw the line. I think we should draw the line at stealing, don't you?

Of course, one meaning of draw is *dibujar*. To draw a picture, draw some trees and a house on paper, You can also draw a weapon, a gun. Jesse James drew his gun and shot the man dead in the street.

You can also draw a game or a match (*empatar*). Madrid drew 1-1 with Chelsea in the Champions League. The match was a draw.

A Lawyer can draw up a contract. The phrasal verb to draw up means *redactar*. Repeat: to draw up. Draw up a contract and I'll sign it.

If you **jump to a conclusion** you quickly judge or decide something without having all the facts. You guess the facts about a situation without having enough information. Repeat: to jump to a conclusion. Don't jump to conclusions. Listen to me first. You're always jumping to conclusions.

If something **stands to reason**, it's obvious, it's what you would expect. Repeat: It stands to reason. It stands to reason he lost his job. It stands to reason they bought a bigger house.

To **stand trial** means to be the accused person in a trial before a judge. To be on trial. Repeat: to stand trial. He's standing trial for murder. The Spanish politician had to stand trial for tax evasion.

Another common phrase with stand is to **stand for president** or **stand for office**. Repeat: He's standing for president in the next election. Why don't you stand for governor?

If you **make ends meet**, you have enough money to pay for your expenses. To make ends meet. It's usually used when people don't have a lot of money, but they just manage to get by. They succeed in paying for the things they need. Repeat: to make ends meet. - I also work at nights to make ends meet. - I work overtime to make ends meet. - I had to get a second job to make ends meet.

Another strong collocation is to **make an impression** (*causar(le) una impresión*). Repeat: to make an impression. She made an impression on me. You can make a good impression or a bad impression. He made a very good impression on all of us.

The collocation **have the impression** or **have an impression** means to suspect or sense something. Repeat: to have the

impression - I have the impression that she's a bit irresponsible. - I have the impression you don't trust me.

Listen to the collocations and expressions again and repeat them after me:

draw the curtains

jump to a conclusion

stand to reason

make ends meet

stand for president

make an impression

draw the line (at something)

stand trial

In the **Business English** section we looked at some more business English vocabulary, and the first expression was **to run out of** something. This phrasal verb means *agotar, quedarse sin algo*. Repeat: to run out of. We've run out of paper. Oh no, I've run out of coffee! Can you buy some more wine, we've run out. I hate running out of beer.

Another expression with run is **to run short on** something. *Quedarse corto de algo*. Repeat: to run short of - We're running short of sugar. We're running short of ink for the photocopier. Can we finish the meeting now? We're running short of time.

If you **come up with** something, you think of something or develop something. Repeat: to come up with. He often comes up with very creative solutions. She comes up with some very good ideas.

It's important not to **lose sight** of the main point. to lose sight - *perder la vista*. Don't lose sight of the main objective. Repeat: Don't lose sight of the main objective. - I think we're losing sight of our goals here.

If you **take drastic measures** you do severe, radical or extreme things in order to reach an objective. Repeat: take

drastic measures. - He took drastic measures. - We must take drastic measures to stop this fall in revenue.

There are several ways to say that something has **gone down** - *que algo ha bajado*. You can say **dropped**, **decreased**, **fallen** and **reduced**. Repeat: Sales have gone down - profits have fallen - sales have decreased - profits have been reduced - sales have dropped.
¡Muy bien! - Very good!

We also gave you some more sentences to translate in this month's *cuaderno*. First, you had to translate from English to Spanish. So, I'll say the English sentences and you say the Spanish translation before I do. Then, repeat the English sentence after me to practise pronunciation. Ready?

People are buying less. - *La gente está comprando menos*. Repeat: People are buying less.

This headache is terrible. - *Este dolor de cabeza es terrible*. Repeat: This headache is terrible.

The pages are torn. - *Las páginas están rotas*. Repeat: The pages are torn.

They've gone/they've left - *Se han marchado*. Repeat: They've gone/they've left

Do you believe everything they tell you? - *¿Crees todo lo que te dicen?* Repeat: Do you believe - Do you believe everything - they tell you? - Do you believe everything they tell you?

Good, now I'll read some Spanish sentences and you translate to English before I do. Then repeat the sentences after me to practise your pronunciation. OK?

¿Quién está autorizado para firmarlo? - Who's authorized to sign it? Repeat: sign - sign it - to sign it - authorized - authorized to sign it - Who's authorized to sign it?

Su piso es muy impresionante. - Your/his/her flat (UK) / apartment (US) is very impressive. Repeat: impressive - is very impressive - Your flat is very impressive. - His flat is very impressive. - Her flat is very impressive.- Your apartment is very impressive.

¿Por qué no está él aquí? - Why isn't he here? Repeat: Why isn't he here?

Le voy a pedir perdón. - I'm going to apologise to him. Repeat: apologise to him. - I'm going to - I'm going to apologise to him.

Jamás he dicho semejante cosa. - I've never said such a thing. Repeat: such a - such a thing. - I've never said - I've never said such a thing.

Well, that's all we have time for on this podcast, but we'll be back with you next month as usual with another podcast based on our monthly newsletter, our *cuaderno de inglés mensual*. Remember, you can listen to all our previous podcasts at mansioningles.com and of course on iTunes.

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Thank you very much for listening to this podcast, and for being part of the community of *La Mansión del Inglés*.

Remember, If you want to contact us you can find us on Facebook. Just search Facebook for **La Mansión del Inglés** and join our growing community of more than 26,000 fans. Or send me an email to: mansionteachers@yahoo.es. You can also follow us on Twitter. Our Twitter name is MansionTwit.

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Until next month then, keep practising and taking your English to the next level! Take care and bye for now!

*The music in this month's podcast is by **Revolution Void**, the album is *The Politics of Desire* and the track is called *Outer Orbit*.*