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Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia. Materia Lengua Inglesa PRONED-EGB. Guión número 10.

Autor Equipo Docente. Fecha de emisión 19 de mayo de 1981. Buenas noches.

Hoy vamos a realizar los ejercicios correspondientes a las lecciones 104, 106 y 108. Abran sus libros por la página 106, lección 104. Aquí se ejercitan preguntas y respuestas con could que requieren en la contestación el uso de enough detrás del adjetivo y to delante del mismo, seguidos de una oración de infinitivo que en español equivale a una oración de subjuntivo.

Picture A. Could he answer all the questions? Yes, he could. They were easy enough for him to answer. Picture B. Could he answer all the questions? No, he couldn't.

They were too difficult for him to answer. Picture I. Could they hear the radio? Yes, they could. It was loud enough for them to hear.

Picture J. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't. It was too low for them to hear. Now you answer the questions.

Ready? Look at Picture A. Could he answer all the questions? Yes, he could. They were easy enough for him to answer. Picture B. Could he answer all the questions? No, he couldn't.

They were too difficult for him to answer. Picture I. Could they hear the radio? Yes, they could. It was loud enough for them to hear.

Picture J. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't. It was too low for them to hear. Picture O. Could she eat the orange? Yes, she could.

It was sweet enough for her to eat. Picture P. Could she eat the orange? No, she couldn't. It was too sour for her to eat.

Picture E. Could he buy the car? Yes, he could. It was cheap enough for him to buy. Picture F. Could he buy the car? No, he couldn't.

It was too expensive for him to buy. Picture K. Could he climb over the wall? Yes, he could. It was low enough for him to climb.

Picture L. Could he climb the wall? No, he couldn't. It was too high for him to climb. Picture I. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't.

It was too loud for them to hear. Picture J. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't. It was too loud for them to hear.

Picture L. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't. It was too loud for them to hear. Picture

J. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't.

It was too loud for them to hear. Picture K. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't. It was too loud for them to hear.

Picture V. Could they hear the radio? No, they couldn't. It was too loud for them to hear. Because she doesn't want them to miss it.

Picture Z. Why is she taking the knife from him? Because she doesn't want him to cut himself. Now you answer the questions. Ready? Look at picture K. Why is the lady pointing at the suitcase? Because she wants him to carry it.

Picture R. Why is he giving her his photograph? Because he wants her to keep it. Picture V. Why is she saying goodbye to them? Because she doesn't want them to miss it. Picture Z. Why is she taking the knife from him? Because she doesn't want him to cut himself.

Picture O. Why is the policeman talking to the man and the woman? Because he wants them to move it. Picture Y. Why is the woman telling the girl to be careful? Because she doesn't want her to lose it. Picture M. Why is he putting a record on? Because he wants them to listen to it.

Picture S. Why is she talking to the little boy? Because she doesn't want him to hurt himself. Picture N. Why is the attendant talking to the man? Because he wants him to describe it. Picture X. Why is the man showing his new car to his wife? Because he doesn't want her to drive it.

RISING, FALLING RISING RISING, FALLING TAG QUESTIONS que con palabras monosílabas o bisílabas se hace por medio de sufijos. Estos coches son baratos. Pero esos coches son más baratos.

Son los coches más baratos que he visto. Ahora tú haz lo mismo. ¿Listos? Este policía es alto.

Pero ese es más alto. Él es el policía más alto que he visto. Esta mujer es corta.

Pero esa es más corta. Ella es la mujer más corta que he visto. Estos coches son baratos.

Pero esos coches son más baratos. Son los coches más baratos que he visto. Este cuchillo es más acero.

Pero ese es más acero. Es el cuchillo más acero que he visto. Esta chica es más bonita.

Pero ese es más bonita. Ella es la chica más bonita que he visto. Estos coches son baratos.

Pero esos coches son más baratos. Son los coches más baratos que he visto. Esta iglesia es grande.

Pero ese es más grande. Es la iglesia más grande que he visto. Este examen es fácil.

Pero ese es más fácil. Es el examen más fácil que he visto. Este cuchillo es blanco.

Pero ese es más blanco. Es el cuchillo más blanco que he visto. Este chico es fino.

Pero ese es más fino. Es el chico más fino que he visto. En presentaciones y en enumeraciones hasta el último elemento en que se baja la voz.

Después de estas breves notas sobre el sistema de sonidos de la lengua inglesa, les animamos a que sigan profundizando en el tema, pues es fundamental para obtener un buen nivel de comunicación oral en la lengua. Subtítulos realizados por la comunidad de Amara.org