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Inglés EGB, guión preparado por el equipo de Inglés de EGB, fecha de emisión 3 de febrero de 1981. Buenas noches, vamos a dedicar a esta emisión radiofónica los ejercicios orales correspondientes a las lecciones 38, 40 y 44 del método base First Things First. Recuerde que se trata de ejercicios orales de práctica sistemática de determinadas estructuras.

Son ejercicios de refuerzo y demostración de cómo operan las estructuras y mecanismos de la lengua. Son ejercicios de repaso, que nos van preparando a hablar, a usar la lengua. Pero no son ejercicios de comunicación natural, nos van abriendo el camino hacia la verdadera comunicación.

Lección 38. En esta lección vamos a ejercitar las siguientes estructuras lingüísticas. La forma going to más infinitivo, que se utiliza para expresar el llamado futuro de intención o determinación, que en castellano traducimos ir a hacer algo.

He's going to shave, se va a afeitar. Esta forma going to aparece contrastada con el llamado presente continuo. He's shaving now, se está afeitando.

Esta acción está ocurriendo en el momento de hablar. Vamos a practicar solamente las primeras personas de singular y plural de dichos verbos. Ahora, por favor, abra su libro por la página 38.

Escuche primero, mirando siempre los dibujos que tiene delante, y conteste en voz alta las preguntas que se le formulan. Gracias. Look at lesson 38.

Look and listen. Do not speak. Look at number one.

What are you going to do? I'm going to shave. Number two. What are you doing now? Now I'm shaving.

Number five. What are you both going to do? We're going to do our homework. Number six.

What are you both doing now? Now we're doing our homework. Now you answer the questions. Ready? Look at number one.

What are you going to do? I'm going to shave. Number two. What are you doing now? Now I'm shaving.

Number five. What are you both going to do? We're going to do our homework. Number six.

What are you both doing now? Now we're doing our homework. Number nine. What are you both going to do? We're going to listen to the radio.

Number ten. What are you both doing now? Now we're listening to the radio. Number three.

What are you going to do? I'm going to wait for a bus. Number four. What are you doing now? Now I'm waiting for a bus.

Number seven. What are you going to do? I'm going to paint this bookcase. Number eight.

What are you doing now? Now I'm painting this bookcase. Number eleven. What are you going to do? I'm going to wash the dishes.

Number twelve. What are you doing now? Now I'm washing the dishes. Done? Lesson forty.

Do not open your book. Listen. Do not speak.

Are you going to put on your hat? Yes, I'm going to put it on. Are you going to take off your shoes? Yes, I'm going to take them off. Are you going to turn on the light? Yes, I'm going to turn it on.

Are you going to turn off the taps? Yes, I'm going to turn them off. Now you answer the questions. Are you going to put on your hat? Yes, I'm going to put it on.

Are you going to take off your shoes? Yes, I'm going to take them off. Are you going to turn on the light? Yes, I'm going to turn it on. Are you going to turn off the taps? Yes, I'm going to turn them off.

Are you going to put on your suit? Yes, I'm going to put it on. Are you going to take off your hat? Are you going to turn on the lights? Yes, I'm going to turn them on. Are you going to turn off the television? Yes, I'm going to turn it off.

Are you going to turn off the lights? Yes, I'm going to turn them off. Are you going to turn on the radio? Yes, I'm going to turn it on. Como usted habrá comprobado ya, cuando un verbo transitivo lleva dos complementos, directo e indirecto, el orden más frecuente en inglés es Give this book to your father.

Es decir, como en castellano, el complemento directo precede al complemento indirecto. Sin embargo, cuando el complemento directo es un nombre y el indirecto un pronombre, el indirecto precede al directo. Send him this book.

En esta construcción el castellano y el inglés también coinciden. Observe que en inglés, si el complemento directo es un pronombre, no se puede modificar la posición indicada al principio. Give it to him.

Recuerde que los verbos con partícula adverbial, que quedan modificados semánticamente por esta, nunca pueden prescindir de la misma, aunque sí variar su colocación en la frase. Apagar la radio es siempre turn off, aunque podemos decir turn the radio off y turn off the radio. Lección 44 En esta lección vamos a reforzar y ejercitar las siguientes estructuras lingüísticas.

Nos encontramos con las dos grandes categorías de sustantivos, que se suelen denominar

como contables, que encierran los sustantivos susceptibles de ser contados, como caps, newspapers, books, etc. e incontables, sustantivos que no se pueden contar, milk, chocolate, coffee, etc. Asimismo estamos ejercitando en esta lección el indefinido, some y any.

En los ejercicios que seguidamente va a escuchar se revisan algunas preposiciones que aunque usted ya debe conocer ofrecen dificultad al estudiante hispanohablante por sus interferencias con la lengua materna, tales como in, on. Asimismo se refuerza el impersonal presente, there is, there, singular y plural, que usted también ya debe conocer. Por favor, abra su libro por la página 44.

Yes, there is. There's some on the table. Number 80.

Are there any hammers here? Yes, there are. There are some behind that box. Number 90.

Is there any milk here? Yes, there is. There's some in front of the door. Now you answer the questions.

Ready? Look at number 70. Is there any bread here? Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

Number 80. Are there any hammers here? Yes, there are. There are some behind that box.

Number 90. Is there any milk here? Yes, there is. There's some in front of the door.

Number 100. Is there any soap here? Yes, there is. There's some on the sideboard.

Number 200. Are there any newspapers here? Yes, there are. There are some behind that vase.

Number 300. Is there any water here? Yes, there is. There's some in those glasses.

Number 400. Is there any tea here? Yes, there is. There's some in those teacups.

Number 500. Are there any teacups here? Yes, there are. There are some in front of that kettle.

Number 600. Is there any chocolate here? Yes, there is. There's some behind that book.

Number 700. Are there any teapots here? Yes, there are. There are some in that cupboard.

Number 800. Are there any cars here? Yes, there are. There are some in front of that building.

Number 900. Is there any coffee here? Yes, there is. There's some on the table.

Finally, let's say that uncountable nouns don't have plural inflection, and the verb is always singular. Thank you.