

PROPÓSITO:

Valoro la lectura como un medio para adquirir información de diferentes disciplinas que amplían mi conocimiento. (Taller 4, Periodo 1)

MOTIVACIÓN:

- IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE Multiculturalismo y la importancia de aprender varios idiomas.

Make a list of other jobs you know which require a foreign language. DUOLINGO:

EXPLICACIÓN:

To infinitive to express purpose

We use *to + infinitive* to say *how / why* we do something.

Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. Pablo learnt English	a. to help him settle in a new country.
2. Mariah learnt Spanish	b. to get a better job.
3. Valentina learnt French	c. to help with his studies.
4. George learnt German	d. to speak to local people on her travels.

Los gerundios son formas verbales que terminan en 'ing' que nombran actividades y se colocan en la frase en la que se utiliza un sustantivo, por ejemplo, "Jogging is very good for you" o "I look forward to finishing my studies". Los gerundios pueden ser el sujeto de la oración: "Flying is lovely".

Conoce los Usos que tiene el Gerundio en la Gramática Inglesa

Uno de las mayores dificultades del gerundio en inglés es saber cuándo se utiliza, sobretodo en contraste con el infinitivo. En muchos casos en castellano utilizaríamos un infinitivo donde los ingleses ponen un gerundio, lo que suele llevar a errores.

A continuación te explicaré sus usos más comunes.

EL GERUNDIO COMO SUJETO

- Painting is a good way to relieve stress. (Pintar es una buena manera de aliviar el estrés)
- Complaining will take you nowhere. (Las quejas no te llevan a nada)
- Listening to music will make you feel better. (Escuchar música te hará sentir mejor)
- Not finding a job may be stressful. (No encontrar trabajo puede ser estresante)
- Texting is not the best way to socialize. (Enviar mensajes de texto no es la mejor manera de socializar.

EL GERUNDIO COMO OBJETO

El gerundio se debe usar siempre después de ciertos verbos. No hay una regla para saberlos todos. Sin embargo, todos los phrasal verbs van siempre seguidos por gerundio. Para los demás, simplemente hay que saber qué verbos van con gerundio y cuáles con infinitivo.

- I don't like waiting in lines. (No me gusta esperar en colas)
- She suggested going for a walk. (Ella sugirió ir a caminar)
- Mary proposed buying candles. (Mary sugirió comprar velas)
- She was worried about not making it on time for the wedding. (Le preocupaba no llegar a tiempo a la boda)

EL GERUNDIO COMO COMPLEMENTO DEL SUJETO/ ATRIBUTO

- The worst thing about winter is not seeing the sun. (Lo peor del invierno es no poder ver el sol)
- One of my biggest dream has always been travelling to Japan. (Uno de mis grandes sueños ha sido siempre viajar a Japón)
- The best medicine for headache is sleeping. (La mejor medicina para el dolor de cabeza es el sueño)
- One of the easiest ways to get fit is walking for an hour every day. (Una de las maneras más sencillas de estar en forma es caminando por una hora cada día) El gerundio detrás de preposiciones Después de preposición, siempre debemos usar el gerundio y no el infinitivo.
- He fell asleep after watching the movie. (Él se quedó dormido después de ver la película)
- She felt bad for buying too many things. (Ella se sintió culpable por comprar muchas cosas)
- I'm interested in learning Russian. (Estoy interesada en aprender ruso)
- She's against smoking in any public place. (Ella está en contra de fumar en cualquier lugar público)
- There's no point in worrying about the future. (No tiene sentido preocuparse por el futuro) El gerundio en palabras compuestas
- Lesson planning takes a lot of time. (Planear clases toma mucho tiempo)
- She decided to take up woodworking classes. (Ella decidió inscribirse en clases de marquetería)
- I need to buy some good walking shoes. (Necesito comprar unos buenos zapatos para caminar) El gerundio después de algunas expresiones
- She can't stand listening to classical music. (Ella no soporta escuchar música clásica)
- The teachers couldn't help feeling pity for the student. (Las profesoras no podían dejar de sentir pena por el estudiante)
- I don't mind working on Saturdays. (No me importa trabajar los sábados)
- How about going for a drink? (Qué tal si vamos por un trago?)
- It's no use washing the car when it's cloudy. (No sirve de nada lavar el coche cuando está nublado)

TAKEN FROM: <https://trucoslondres.com/aprender-ingles/gramatic...>

EJERCICIOS:

1. Escriba el gerundio de los verbos en las siguientes oraciones:

1. He's very bad at _____ (drive). (El es muy malo conduciendo)

2. _____ (Eating) too much is bad for your health. (Comer demasiado puede ser malo para la salud)

Eating

3. Do you mind me _____ (open) the window? (¿Te importa si abro la ventana?)
4. She was accused of _____ (steal) a piece of art. (Ella fue acusada de robar una pieza de arte)
5. There's no use _____ (turn on) the computer, it doesn't work. (No tiene sentido encender el ordenador, no sirve)

2. Complete con los verbos que están entre paréntesis en gerundio o infinitivo.

Sample

- *I hope ____ (go) to England next year.
- *They enjoy ____ (work) together
- *David quit ____ (smoke) a year ago.
- *Do you want ____ (study) with me tonight?
- *We were anxious ____ (take) the exam.
- *He always takes a nap after ____ (eat) a big meal.
- *I have no experience in ____ (work) with children.
- *We're looking forward to ____ (meet) you!
- *Carla doesn't feel like ____ (cook) tonight, so we are going to a restaurant.
- *Sue was relieved ____ (learn) that she didn't have cancer.
- *We can't afford ____ (go) on holiday.
- *We can't afford (go) on holiday.

Complete the sentences with the correct verbs. Use the text to help you.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| ▪ create | ▪ prevent | ▪ sell |
| ▪ understand | ▪ translate | ▪ communicate |

- a. It's nice to _____ with foreign visitors in their own language.
- b. You need a good knowledge of English to _____ the technical language.
- c. You need to _____ games into different languages.
- d. Pilots need to speak English to _____ crashes.
- e. Marketing companies _____ their products all over the world.
- f. They need to _____ advertising campaigns for different countries.

Match the words to make compound nouns. Look back at the text to check.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. computer | a. crew |
| 2. air traffic | b. industry |
| 3. software | c. game |
| 4. advertising | d. campaign |
| 5. computer | e. agency |
| 6. advertising | f. developer |
| 7. cabin | g. controller |

INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR SECOND LANGUAGE SKILLS

More and more fields of work now require employees to have a second language.

Whatever job you're aiming for, be it a salesperson or a software developer, a second language is always an advantage.

1. _____

This includes work in restaurants, hotels and bars. More and more people travel these days, from all over the world, both for leisure and business. Visitors need somewhere to stay, somewhere to eat and some way to travel around. Making them feel at home by communicating with them in their own language is very important.

2. _____

Having a good knowledge of English is very useful in the computer industry because so much of the technical language is in English. Also, many of the large IT companies are multinationals and have headquarters in the United States.

3. _____

Computer games companies need to sell their products to people all over the world, so they need to be translated into lots of different languages.

4. _____

Employees in this industry are often expected to speak more than one foreign language. This is usually English plus another language, depending on which part of the world they operate in. Cabin crew are often bilingual or have a very good command of a second language. Now it has also become compulsory for pilots and air traffic controllers to have a minimum level of English for safety reasons. It is believed that this will prevent crashes caused by poor communication.

5. _____

Advertising and marketing is now a global industry, and jobs in these fields often demand foreign languages. Advertising agencies usually work with companies who sell their products all over the world, so need to create advertising campaigns which work in many different languages.

Match the words to make compound nouns. Look back at the text to check.

1. computer
2. air traffic
3. software
4. advertising
5. computer
6. advertising
7. cabin

- a. crew
- b. industry
- c. game
- d. campaign
- e. agency
- f. developer
- g. controller

EVALUACIÓN:

Se calificará el trabajo realizado teniendo en cuenta la participación durante las actividades y el desarrollo de las GUÍAS FORMATIVAS durante las clases utilizando los medios y recursos ofrecidos por la Institución: CARTILLAS, PLATAFORMA COLEGIOSONLINE, PLATAFORMA RADAR o mediante llamada telefónica por WhatsApp y el ingreso eventual a encuentros por MEET O ZOOM.

BIBLIOGRAFÍA: