



Transcripción: In, at, on

Transcript:

Hola muy buenos días, muy buenas tardes, muy buenas noches. Bienvenidos al podcast de Inglés Diario. Vamos aquí con esta clase con Fran, en su siguiente clase y en la última me pidió hacer un par de cosas, que bueno, específicamente el “In, At y On”. Y siempre son tres palabras que pueden hacer líos para los estudiantes de inglés y entonces en esta clase hacemos muchísima práctica con estas preposiciones de lugar, con muchos sustantivos diferentes y trabajando cuándo utilizamos los verbos. Charlamos también un poquito de viajar en otros países para aprender idiomas que siempre es más fácil y siempre más subida del vocabulario es más rápido en otro países, entonces escuchar el final del podcast porque ahí es donde Fran me cuenta una de las historias de sus viajes de Inglaterra y por ultimo vas a aprender qué poco entiendo de la cultura de los Estados Unidos. Espero que disfrutes la clase. ¡Adiós!

Teacher: Ok so, in the last class, in, at, on.

Subject: Yeah, yeah I still have trouble with that.

Teacher: Right, well I'm going to try and do what I can to help you.

Subject: Cool, thank you.

Teacher: So... A lot of the expression are just without rules as usual you know, you just have to find the where it is "In, at and on" but in this case there are actually some rules that you could follow. So, anything to do with hours and time 02:00-02:03 uses "At", so when you say "La hora de comida"?

Subject: Lunch time?

Teacher: At lunch time, yeah.

Subject: At lunch time.

Teacher: Ok, en este momento.

Subject: At this moment?

Teacher: Not quite

Subject: At this very moment?

Teacher: No, at the moment.

Subject: At the moment! Yeah.

Teacher: Yeah.

Subject: At moment, yeah. Of course.

Teacher: Month, years, centuries an long period of time. Is in.

Subject: In, yeah. Like in 2005, in the seventeenth century.

Teacher: Yeah. Good, los años noventa.

Subject: In the nineties

Teacher: Yeah. En el siglo siguiente.

Subject: In the next century?

Teacher: En el siglo siguiente habrá coches sin conductores.

Subject: In the next century there will be self-driving cars.

Teacher: Ok well yes. Excellent. Hemos quedado a la hora de la comida.

Subject: We are meeting at lunch time?

Teacher: Perfect, excellent. And then... like... festival events, Christmas Easter...

Subject: That's with on, right?

Teacher: No.

Subject: No?

Subject: Ah, it could be at Christmas as well.

Teacher: At.

Subject: At Christmas.

Teacher: Yeah, yeah. Comemos huevos de chocolate en Pascuas.

Subject: We eat Easter eggs at Easter.

Teacher: Excellent, yes, very good, well done. Ice age I don't even know how to say that in Spanish that's probably an Anglicism no? Ice age.

Subject: We say "Edad del hielo".

Teacher: I was going to say it. Edad del hielo but I lost all my confidence. Ok, en la edad del hielo.

Subject: In the Ice Age?

Teacher: Exactly. En el futuro.

Subject: In the future.

Teacher: El domingo vamos al Ávila.

Subject: This is on. On Sunday we are going to Avila.

Teacher: Ok, a las 10:30 vamos a comer.

Subject: At 10:30 we are going to eat. Or we are going to have lunch.

Teacher: Ok good. Siempre tomamos un café con la puesta del sol.

Subject: We always drink coffee at sunset.

Teacher: Excellent.

Subject: Which is a bad practice. If you drink coffee so late...

Teacher: Especially me.

Subject: Everyone I think.

Teacher: It affects me so badly, honestly. I start to tremble, my hands start shaking. So if I have coffee before a meeting I always go into the meeting like... (ah ah ah ah) really weird. Ok. El 25 de diciembre de 2010.

Subject: Twenty-fifth... December 25th, 2015? 2010...What do you...?

Teacher: You cheated.

Subject: Yeah I cheated. I didn't say the proposition. On December 25th, 2010.

Teacher: Yeah good. That's the way to go about it, is "On the 25th of December".

Subject: What's...? Can you say both or can you only say one?

Teacher: You can say both, you can say both but I think with this one it's probably for me more formal and probably a bit more correct to say especially... well particularly in United Kingdom English on the 25th of December.

Subject: One other thing that I have, that I have trouble with is "Can and Can't" like the Can and Can't like... because if you don't say the "T" in can't then it's difficult for me to distinguish which, how do you say the two of them. So maybe we can have a class about it, if you want.

Teacher: Yeah sure, definitely I'll see if we can do something about that today actually. I'm gonna do some writing while we go through the class and 08:03 see whether I can get some exercises together for that because there are some... it's very important to know how to pronounce properly "Can't".

Subject: The most of the time I find myself asking like "you can or you cannot?" I don't...

Teacher: And you know the English people never say that to each other.

Subject: Yeah I know they don't. I know there is a different but I just don't know, I don't know what it is.

Teacher: But an English person talking to you an English speaker from a different country, might sometimes ask you mean can or you cannot? Because the foreign speaker doesn't quite get the pronunciation right, but there is a very simple trick, so I'll have a look to that later on. Ok, en un coche.

Subject: In a car?

Teacher: En un taxi.

Subject: In a taxi?

Teacher: En un autobus.

Subject: In a bus?

Teacher: No.

Subject: On a bus?

Teacher: On a bus. En un barco.

Subject: On a boat?

Teacher: Interestingly you can have on with boats. En un helicoptero.

Subject: On a helicopter?

Teacher: Nop.

Subject: In a helicopter?

Teacher: In a helicopter. En un avión.

Subject: In a plane?

Teacher: Nope.

Subject: Ya va. I don't know about helicopters but I have heard about planes and I know that plane is, you know, on, on a plane.

Teacher: On a plane.

Subject: On a plane but then it's in a helicopter, so it's...

Teacher: Why? But why?

Subject: Yeah but why?

Teacher: That's the question.

Subject: Yeah that's the question.

Teacher: Right, anything that you can stand on to, so for example, when you get on a plane you don't go small to get into it. You know when you get into a car for example, you don't walk and step to get onto the car.

Subject: Oh, yeah.

Teacher: You have to kind of... go low. You know?

Subject: I see.

Teacher: So anything of this size. And for that reason when I said boat could be both, it depends on the boat.

Subject: Yeah it's depends. So if it's a small boat then it's "On a boat".

Teacher: No.

Subject: No?

Teacher: If it's a small boat...

Subject: If it's small ok... I was thinking that if it's small... alright, yeah. I see.

Teacher: Submarine?

Subject: In a submarine?

Teacher: Yes, good. Anything... the general rule is that confined close space would be "In" and a big type of transport would be "On" except, with the exception en un bici. En una bici, perdón.

Subject: Oh yeah. On a bike.

Teacher: On a bike, yes. En una moto.

Subject: On a motorbike.

Teacher: En un elefante.

Subject: On an elephant?

Teacher: Good. If you happen to travel on an elephant. So 12:00 it's on India. En un ascensor.

Subject: In a lift or... an elevator.

Teacher: Yes. ¡Yes! In a lift. Ok. Does that help?

Subject: Yes, it helps, yes, definitely. I never thought about that rule and it makes a lot of sense.

Teacher: Ok. En un tren.

Subject: On a train.

Teacher: Ok, siempre voy al Ávila en el tren.

Subject: I always go to Avila on the train.

Teacher: Pero a veces voy a Valle de Olid en un helicoptero.

Subject: But sometimes I go to Valle de Olid in a helicopter.

Teacher: Ok, perfect. En mi casa.

Subject: At my house.

Teacher: No.

Subject: In my house.

Teacher: In my house, yes. So with house, with house is in... But how do you say "In casa"?

Subject: At home.

Teacher: Correct. So that's like a set-phrase "At-Home", estar en casa. En la oficina, en el trabajo.

Subject: At the office.

Teacher: Yeah! Ok. At the office. Probably in this case it would be in, so with office you can actually say "In the office", no, in fact you can say "At the office" but I would say in this case is "In the office".

Subject: In the office.

Teacher: How would you say "En la universidad".

Subject: In the university?

Teacher: I would say like "Cuando fui a la universidad estudié... biología".

Subject: When I went to university I studied biology.

Teacher: Yeah like normally with this one you would say "when I was".

Subject: When I was. ¡Ah! Sí, sí. When I was in the university...

Teacher: No.

Subject: When I was at?

Teacher: At.

Subject: When I was at the university I studied biology.

Teacher: Yeah. Ok, so. Ok, siempre me aburro cuando estoy en el trabajo.

Subject: I always get bored when I'm at work.

Teacher: Ok y “me gusta más estar en la oficina que viajar en el coche”.

Subject: I like being at the... Being in the...

Teacher: Correct, correct.

Subject: Being in the office more, I like being in the office better than being in my car.

Teacher: Good, in the car.

Subject: In the car.

Teacher: Ok, so right. The basic rule here is, when we talked about things like set-phrases such as “at work” when I was at university in this case we’re using university in a non-tangible sense – whereas when you refer to university as a particular building on the street, then in that case it would be “In”. So, hay muchas pinturas de los estudiantes de arte en la universidad.

Subject: There are a lot of painting from the students... arts students in the university building.

Teacher: Perfect. Yes, good, in that case you can just say “In the university”. You don't have to put building on the end. But, yeah good, to clarify, then yes. In that sense we are talking about the building with the paintings inside it. But when you’re talking this non-tangible sense “I just to get drunk a lot when I was at the university”, then you use “At”.

Subject: Yeah I see. Yeah.

Teacher: Ok?

Subject: So like at university, at home, at work.

Teacher: Exactly, yeah. And occasionally we don't say "At home" we say "Tengo cuatro habitaciones en mi casa".

Subject: There are four rooms in my house.

Teacher: Exactly. So in the case of "House" as well then we're going to use "In" but like "Estoy cómodo en casa"

Subject: I'm comfy at home.

Teacher: Perfect. I'm comfy. I like it. And pronounce... the longer word... comfy is a good one...

Subject: The other one is more difficult to say.

Teacher: How do you say it?

Subject: Comfortable. Comfortable? It's hard for me I don't know. Some people say it...

Teacher: Yeah...

Subject: very quickly and some other say it...

Teacher: So, three syllables.

Subject: Com-for-table.

Teacher: No. Com-for-table.

Subject: Comfor-ta-ble.

Teacher: Comfortable.

Subject: Comfortable.

Teacher: Exactly.

Subject: Yeah. It's difficult. It's one of those words where I can never quite understand how it's pronounced because it's very fast.

Teacher: Yes.

Subject: Comfortable, comfortable.

Teacher: Exactly, that's it. Comfortable. So you resulted to comfy to make your life easier...

Subject: Yeah, yeah.

Teacher: Ok I'll start with la parte superior.

Subject: The top of it?

Teacher: Preposition?

Subject: On? On top?

Teacher: No.

Subject: En la parte superior? Over?

Teacher: At the top o está en la parte superior.

Subject: ¡Ah! At the top, at the top.

Teacher: Yeah. Está en la parte superior and then how would you say "En medio"?

Subject: In the middle?

Teacher: Good. How do you say "En medio a la izquierda"?

Subject: She is... she is in the middle to the left?

Teacher: Exactly, perfect, well done. She is in the middle to the left, that's supposed to be talking about paintings here...

Subject: Ah really?

Teacher: Yeah, so the woman is in the middle to the left. Cómo se dice: el perro está en la parte inferior justo a la derecha.

Subject: The dog is at the bottom on the right side of it?

Teacher: Yeah just to the right, just don't...

Subject: On the right, on the right.

Teacher: Ok. Cities and countries... Tailandia.

Subject: In Thailand?

Teacher: En Kuala Lumpur

Subject: In Kuala Lumpur?

Teacher: Ok so, el tesoro está en una caja en Kuala Lumpur en un coche en Malasia.

Subject: The treasure is in a box in Kuala Lumpur in a car in Malaysia.

Teacher: Perfect, so all of those are "in". Which kind of shows you that the rules... the rules are that but they can be quite confusing at times. En el suelo.

Subject: On the floor.

Teacher: Good. En el menú.

Subject: On the menu.

Teacher: Good. En un barco.

Subject: It depends... but on a boat.

Teacher: ¡Yes! Good, well done. I was trying to catch you out there. En la cartera.

Subject: In the wallet.

Teacher: Y en like... Tengo 25 euros en la cartera.

Subject: I have 25 euros in my wallet.

Teacher: Good, yes so I just wanted to point out there. En la cartera normally for the listeners has... we use like a personal preposiciones de lugar in that case.

Subject: Yeah, I still remember when I learned that word, I was in England and I dropped my wallet... And someone told me "Hey you dropped your wallet" – And I was like what? – like your wallet is there on the floor. - And I was like... wow, thank you.

Teacher: What a perfect way to learn vocabulary

Subject: Yeah I never forget it.

Teacher: Exactly like... and this is a suggestion for everyone that's... You know anybody learning English. The things that happen to you, that you attach to vocabulary, such as things that you don't really do in your own countries, you know? You look in a book and you see the word "Wallet" and it takes three or four times until you can actually remember that word. But when you attach an emotional experience to that word you will never forget it. You know? So I think that's the reason that languages are learned so much faster when you are in a different country.

Subject: Yeah.

Teacher: Perhaps...

Subject: Yeah I think so, I think so. Just, just make a lot of sense.

Teacher: Yeah it just speculation. En el día de la Independencia.

Subject: On Independence Day.

Teacher: Good. Los americanos comen pavo en el día de la independencia. Do they? No, they don't... Do they?

Subject: Yeah, Americans don't eat turkey on Independence Day.

Teacher: Thank you. El martes por la mañana voy al gimnasio.

Subject: On Thursday morning I go to the gym.

Teacher: Ok, hago spinning todas las mañanas.

Subject: I do spinning every morning.

Teacher: Ok...

Subject: I guess... yeah I don't know how...

Teacher: Ok, hago spinning por la mañana.

Subject I do spinning in the morning.

Teacher: Yeah ok so. In the morning, in the mornings, in the afternoon, in the evenings, on Tuesday morning...

Subject: And when would you say "In the mornings" or in the morning?

Teacher: I would probably never use the plural version of that actually... 24:37 but no... in the morning generally means "Las mañanas".

Muy bien y ahí dejamos la clase, muchas gracias por haber escuchado preposiciones de lugar. Gracias como siempre a toda la gente que está escuchando en Facebook, descargando el podcast de mi podcast. Gracias por los reviews que tengo en iTunes, que tengo ya un montón de cinco estrellas, entonces gracias a esa gente que ha ido ahí para allá para dejarme reviews. Significa mucho porque hago este podcast fuera de mi trabajo, como hobby y lo hago para que todos puedan aprender su inglés sin tener que pagar. ¡Gracias!