

# **Curso de Inglés con vídeo. Nivel elemental**

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## Presentación del curso

### Curso de Inglés con vídeo de EF - Nivel elemental

En la serie de lecciones que ahora tendrás a tu disposición podrás aprender, mediante una contextualización en situaciones cotidianas, elementos importantes del idioma inglés como el uso de pasado continuo: aprenderás a hablar en tiempo pasado usando la combinación del verbo To be (ser o estar), en pasado, más un verbo con la terminación ing. Vamos a aprender el uso de las tag questions y a hacer comparaciones en inglés usando superlativos.

Aprende con este curso en vídeo de **EF Education First**. Descubre cuánto inglés puedes aprender en: [www.ef.com.es](http://www.ef.com.es)

# 1. Inglés elemental. Mascotas



Damos inicio a nuestro curso de inglés en su nivel elemental. En la lección de hoy vamos a aprender a hablar sobre las mascotas. Para poder expresarnos en estos casos aprenderemos tres nuevos adjetivos, todos comenzando con la letra "I": Interesting, Independent, Intelligent (interesante, independiente, inteligente).

## Elementary - pets

### Study points

In this lesson, you will learn to talk about your pets. We

will learn three new adjectives, all beginning with "I":

- Interesting,
- Independent,
- Intelligent.

### Watch

We are now going to watch a short movie. Emilia and Nina are talking about pets. What adjectives did they use to talk about their animals?

### Learn

Did you get those adjectives? How many did you find? Let's look at some of them:

- Independent. Cats are very independent. This means they are happy to be on their own.
- Affectionate. Dogs are affectionate; this is the same as saying dogs are friendly.
- Intelligent. Another word for intelligent is clever. Monkeys are very intelligent.
- Interesting. Turtles are interesting. Turtles are quite different from other pets. This makes them interesting.

We can also use these words to describe people.

He is interesting. She is very intelligent. James is independent.

So what do we do if we want to say that two things are equal? Cats are affectionate. So are dogs. Cats are as affectionate as dogs. This means they are both equally friendly.

Does Nina think cats are as affectionate as dogs? Yes, Nina thinks cats are not as affectionate as dogs.

When we want to say two things are equal, we use "as" for an adjective and "as". Here are some more examples, this time about people.  
John is not as tall as me. He is not as friendly as his brother.

### **Try**

It is now your turn to practice speaking. I will show you part of the movie. Watch the people, and then listen to me. Repeat what I say,

"I like cats but they are not as friendly as dogs."

"Cats aren't as affectionate as dogs".

"Cats aren't as intelligent as dogs".

### **Review points**

In today's lesson we have been talking about pets. We have learn how to make comparison like:

"Cats are as clever as dogs".

"Cats are not as friendly as dogs".

We've also learn some useful adjectives. We can use these to describe pets or people.

"An interesting person."

"An affectionate dog".

## 2. Inglés elemental. Quejarse



Segundo capítulo de nuestro curso de inglés en su nivel elemental. En esta lección vamos a aprender una nueva forma de hablar en tiempo pasado. Aprenderás a utilizar el pasado continuo usando la combinación del verbo To be (ser o estar), en pasado, más un verbo con la terminación "ing".

### Elementary - complaining

#### Study points

In today's lesson we are going to look at a new way to talk about the past. We

are going to learn about the past continuous.

"It was raining all day on Monday". "I was running at the gym for 2 hours today".

#### Watch

Let's watch a movie now. John is talking to his travel agent. Is John happy? Did he have a good vacation?

#### Learn

So, is John happy? No he is not. He didn't have a good vacation. Why? Hear John again.

"It was raining when he got there". We use the past of to be and the verb with "-ing" to talk about an action in the past, the past continuous (to be + verb + -ing). But what sort of action? We use this tense for an action in progress during or at a specific time.

#### Try

See if you can do these examples by yourself. Use the words to make the sentence. We will do the first one together.

"Yesterday I was playing tennis when it started to rain."

"The sun was shining all day."

"What were you doing yesterday at noon?"

## **Review points**

You have now learned to say the past of to be and a verb with "-ing" to talk about an action in the past: the past continuous. "Yesterday I was playing tennis. The sun was shining all day."

### 3. Inglés elemental. Fiesta en la oficina



Tercera lección de nuestro curso de inglés en su nivel elemental. En esta lección vamos a aprender aquel tipo de preguntas que en inglés se denominan "tag questions". Para estudiar de manera práctica las "tag questions" nos ubicaremos en el contexto de una fiesta en la oficina y en los comentarios que los compañeros de trabajo hacen sobre los preparativos de la misma.

**Beginner - office party**

**Study points**

In this lesson we will find out how to make questions like these:

"You're going to the party tonight, aren't you?" "It's a lovely day today, isn't it?"

#### Watch

These are called "tag questions". But first let watch the movie. Diane and Max are talking about the office party. Diane, who works in Human Resources or HR, is organizing the party.

#### Learn

This is a question from the movie, listen and then repeat after me: "You are going to the office party this weekend, aren't you?" Your voice should go up at the end of the sentence. Let's look at something else that Max said: "It's OK if we bring someone, isn't it?" Have a look at that sentence. "Isn't it" is a tag question. It comes at this end of the question.

How do we make a tag question? We use the opposite of the verb in the main question. "It's OK, isn't it?" "It's" is positive, so we use "isn't it" at the end to see if we are right. You are confirming the affirmation.

#### Try

This time you do it. Make the sentences into a question. "It's a nice day", what comes next to make it into a question? "Isn't it?".

"Jane will be here soon, \_\_\_ \_\_\_?" (won't she)

"Alex plays the piano, \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_?" (doesn't he)

"The weather was better last year, \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_?" (wasn't it)

### **Review points**

You can now practice to make tag question, can't you? You are going to the office party this weekend, aren't you?



## 4. Inglés elemental. Planeando un viaje



Cuarta lección de nuestro curso de inglés en su nivel elemental. En esta lección vamos a aprender cómo hacer comparaciones en inglés usando superlativos, esto es, expresiones como "the biggest" o "the best" ("el más grande", "el mejor"). El tema que usaremos como contexto de estas expresiones será el de la planificación de un viaje o de unas vacaciones.

**Elementary - planning a trip**

**Study points**

In this lesson we are going to talk about how to make comparison in English using superlatives. Expressions like "the biggest" or "the best". Today's movie is about vacation. Eddie wants to go on vacation. Christina is helping him choose where to go.

### Watch

Before we watch the movie we'll look at some new words:

- Package tour. Package tours are cheap vacation. When you buy a package tour, it often includes your flight and your hotel.
- Resort. A resort is a place where you go for your vacation.
- A tight budget. This means you don't have much money to spend.

Does Eddie want a cheap or expensive vacation?

### Learn

Eddie wants a cheap holiday, "he is on a tight budget". Luckily, Christina has lots of different kinds of travel brochures.

"The cheapest package tour". We add "-est" to the adjective to make the superlative: "cheapest".

The superlative is used when you compare more than two things. But if the adjective is long like expensive, we use most before the adjective: "most expensive".

Let's look at another example from the movie.

It's the busiest place for nightlife. But the beaches are some of the most crowded in

Europe. "Most crowded": this is a longer adjective, so we use "most" before it.

When the adjective ends in "y", we had: "-iest".

Busy -> busiest

Happy -> happiest

Friendly -> friendliest

### Try

Now it's your turn. Use the adjective to make the superlative:

"Eddie is on a tight budget. He chose the \_\_\_\_\_ vacation. (cheapest)"

"Ibiza is the \_\_\_\_\_ place for nightlife, but the beaches are the \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.  
(busiest / most crowded).

### Review points

You should be able to make comparisons using superlatives now. It's one of the most common expressions in English.

"Ibiza is the busiest place for nightlife.

The beaches are the most crowded in Europe."