



Inglés Mundial

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Cursos de Inglés

Inglés Nivel Avanzado Lección 15

Weather (El Clima)

Páginas para estudiar esta semana:

- Vocabulario** - Condiciones climáticas extremas
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Vocabulario.html>
- Gramática** - Las reglas del uso de la coma en inglés
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Gramatica.html>
- Comprensión Oral** - Escucha un diálogo de dos personas hablando de huracanes.
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Comprension-Oral.html>
- Diálogo** - Lee un diálogo de dos personas hablando de huracanes.
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Dialogo.html>
- Lectura** - Lee un artículo de como prepararse para condiciones climáticas extremas.
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Lectura.html>
- Expresiones** - Aprende cinco expresiones en inglés relacionadas al tópico de la lección.
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Expresiones.html>
- Dictado** - Repaso de las oraciones de esta lección
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Dictado.html>
- Juego** - Escucha las descripciones de las experiencias con condiciones climáticas extremas.
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion15/Juego.html>



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Vocabulario

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Para practicar con el vocabulario, cubra un lado con un papel y trate de recordar la traducción. Luego deslice el papel hacia abajo para ver si lo tradujo correctamente.

| <i>Inglés</i> | <i>Español</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| hurricane | huracán |
| cyclone | ciclón |
| typhoon | tifón |
| tornado | tornado |
| flood | inundación |
| heatwave | ola de calor |
| drought | sequía |
| thunderstorm | tormenta eléctrica |
| snowstorm | tormenta de nieve |
| dust storm | tormenta de polvo |
| sand storm | tormenta de arena |
| crowded | lleno de gente |
| supplies | provisiones |
| run out | acabarse |
| board up | entablar |
| pull together | aunar sus esfuerzos |
| minimize | minimizar |
| drip | gotear; goteo |
| faucet | grifo |
| leak | dejar que agua o liquido se escape |
| appliance | electrodoméstico; aparato |
| irrigation | riego |
| elevation | elevación |
| research | investigación |
| evacuate | evacuar |
| route | ruta |
| storm shutters | tormenteras |
| approach | acercarse |
| straps | correas |
| fasten | fijar; sujetar |
| gutters | canalones |
| downspouts | bajantes |
| reinforce | reforzarse |

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| rotting | podrido |
| unplug | desenchufar |
| frigid | frígido; muy frío |
| stock up | abastecerse |
| traction | tracción |
| driveway | camino de entrada |
| slip | deslizarse |
| fuel | combustible |
| fireplace | chimenea; hogar |
| parched | muy seco |
| wilting | marchitando |
| waste | desperdiciar |
| lather | enjabonar |
| mayor | alcalde |
| gymnasium | gimnasio |
| rumbling | retumbo |



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Gramática

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El Uso de la Coma en Inglés

En esta lección explicaremos el uso de la coma en inglés, un concepto confuso para aprendices del inglés y aun para angloparlantes nativos.

Elementos en una Serie

Se usa una coma para separar los elementos en una serie de tres o más cosas. La coma antes de la conjunción (*and* o *or*) es opcional pero se aconseja usarlo para no confundir al lector.

I like to eat apples, bananas, and oranges.

Do you like to read, watch TV, or play video games in your free time?

Dos o Más Adjetivos Coordinados

Se usa una coma para separar dos o más adjetivos coordinados que describen el mismo sustantivo. Adjetivos coordinados son adjetivos que tienen el mismo estatus. Si son coordinados los adjetivos, puedes escribir la palabra "*and*" entre las palabras o puedes cambiar el orden de las palabras y todavía tiene sentido la oración.

He is a funny, cheerful man.

Son coordinados porque tiene sentido cambiar el orden (He is a cheerful, funny man.) y se pueden conectar los adjetivos con la palabra *and* (He is a funny and cheerful man.)

She is a little old lady.

No son coordinados los adjetivos porque no se puede cambiar el orden (~~She is an old little lady.~~) ni conectar los adjetivos con la palabra *and* (~~She is a little and old lady.~~)

Citas Directas

No se usa coma con citas directas para separar la cita del resto de la oración si la cita es una oración completa.

Jill said, "Let's go camping this weekend."

"Stop," the police officer shouted, "or I'll shoot."

He said that his mother was "the best mom in the world."

(No se usa coma porque la cita no es una oración completa.)

Dos Cláusulas Independientes

Se usa una coma y una conjunción (*and, but, for, nor, yet, or, so*) para conectar dos cláusulas independientes. Cláusulas independientes son partes de la oración que podrían ser oraciones independientes (contienen un sujeto y un verbo).

He went to the store, but it was closed.

Las dos cláusulas podrían ser oraciones independientes ("He went to the store." y "It was closed.")

He went to the store and bought fruit.

Las dos cláusulas no podrían ser oraciones independientes ("He went to the store." es independiente pero "bought fruit" no es independiente. Le falta un sujeto.)

Elementos Introdutorios

Se usa la coma para separar elementos introductorios de la oración. Muchas cláusulas introductorias empiezan con las palabras *after, although, as, because, if, since, when, y while*. También, las palabras *yes, however, y well* son introductorias.

If you go to New York, you need to see the Statue of Liberty.

Although it was sunny, the air was very cold.

Elementos No Esenciales

Se usa una coma para separar cláusulas, frases, y palabras que no son esenciales al significado de la oración (como las cláusulas no restrictivas que estudiamos en la lección de gramática de la lección 14).

Laura, who is in my class, gave an outstanding presentation.

His goal, to learn English, is very important for his job.

Learning English, however, can take a long time.

Elementos de Contraste

Se usa la coma para separar elementos que indican un contraste en la oración con comas. Los "Tag Questions" que estudiamos en la lección 4, se consideran un elemento de contraste (el segundo ejemplo abajo).

The car was red, not blue.

You didn't go to the party, did you?

Nombres Geográficos, Fechas, Títulos

Se usa una coma para separar partes de un nombre geográfico (por ejemplo, el nombre de la ciudad del nombre del estado o país).

He lives in San Francisco, California.

She visited Bogota, Colombia.

En los Estados Unidos se usa la coma para separar el mes y día del año. En Europa se escribe la fecha con el día primero y no se usa una coma.

June 23, 2012 (Estados Unidos)

23 June 2012 (Europa)

Se usa la coma para separar el título del nombre de la persona.

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Sarah T. Fredericks, PhD



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Diálogo

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MARY - How do you like living in the Caribbean?

WENDY - I like it.

MARY - No hurricanes yet?

WENDY - (laughing) No. Not yet. We had a tropical storm though.

MARY - What are they like?

WENDY - It gets really windy. The strange thing is that earlier in the day, before the tropical storm came, the weather was beautiful. It was a beautiful, clear, sunny day. We went to the beach. Later it started getting dark and during the night it rained and got really windy.

MARY - How is a tropical storm different from a hurricane?

WENDY - A hurricane is a tropical storm that has winds of at least 74 miles per hour.

MARY - What do people do to prepare for the hurricane?

WENDY - Well, before the hurricane comes you need to go out and buy lots of food and drinking water. You have to buy food that doesn't need to be refrigerated. Before the hurricane comes they shut off the power so you need a lot of batteries for your flashlight and radio.

MARY - I'll bet the stores are crowded when a hurricane is coming.

WENDY - Yeah. Actually, I keep emergency supplies in the house all the time just in case. A lot of people wait until the hurricane is coming to do their shopping for emergency supplies. That's a big mistake because the stores run out of things.

MARY - What do people do during the hurricane?

WENDY - Most people board up their houses and stay inside. I've heard that it's pretty scary during the hurricane.

MARY - With 74 mile per hour winds, I can imagine that it would be scary. What about after the hurricane?

WENDY - I've heard that the community really pulls together after a hurricane. People are really good about helping each other. The clean-up process is a lot of work. Also, they could be without running water and electricity for a while.

MARY - Well, I hope you don't experience a hurricane while you live there.

WENDY - Me too.



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Lectura

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Preparing for Extreme Weather

The best way to minimize the effects of extreme weather is to be prepared for it. There are certain steps that you can take to prepare for any disaster such as preparing an emergency kit with first aid supplies, food, and water. Other steps are unique to each sort of disaster. The United States government has a website, ready.gov, with advice on how to prepare for many different sorts of disasters. Here is a summary of some of their recommendations.

Drought

The best way to prepare for a drought is to make your home more water efficient. Conserve water by repairing dripping faucets and other leaks. When you buy new appliances, choose high-efficiency ones, such as appliances bearing the Energy Star label. Plant native or drought-tolerant plants in your yard, which require little or no irrigation. If you install an irrigation system in your yard, be sure it's a water-efficient one such as micro and drip irrigation.

Hurricane

Prepare for a hurricane by doing some research ahead of time and securing your home. First, research to find out if your home is in a flood zone or an area with a low elevation which may be flooded. Find out where you would go if you had to evacuate your home and plan a route to get there. Secure your home by covering all your windows. Install storm shutters or board up the windows when a hurricane is approaching. Install straps or additional clips on the roof to securely fasten it to the frame structure of your home. Clear out your house's rain gutters and downspouts so water can drain. Reinforce your garage doors so that they don't blow off. Bring in all items that may blow away before the hurricane arrives such as outdoor furniture, decorations, and garbage cans.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms carry risk from high winds, rain, as well as lightning. Remove dead or rotting trees and loose branches that could fall in high winds. Bring inside or secure outdoor objects that could blow away. Unplug electronic equipment that may be damaged if lightning hits the electrical lines. Finally, go indoors and wait until the storm passes.

Flood

The best way to avoid risk of flood is to avoid building your house in a flood zone. If you are in an area that is prone to flooding, elevate the furnace, water heater and electric panel and, if possible, construct barriers to stop water from coming in to your home. As with a hurricane, you'll need to research where you would go if you had to evacuate your home in a flood and plan how to get there.

Frigid Temperatures and Snow Storms

If you live in an area that experiences cold temperatures and snow, you'll have to make other preparations. Stock up on rock salt or other products to melt ice on walkways as well as sand to improve traction when your car is slipping out of your driveway. Be sure you have snow shovels and other snow removal equipment. Keep a smaller shovel in your car to dig your car out if it gets buried in snow or slips off the road and into a snow drift. Make sure you have sufficient heating fuel in your home just in case the electricity goes out. Keep dry wood for your fireplace or wood-burning stove so that you can keep warm without electricity if necessary. Make sure you have warm clothing and blankets in your home. It's even a good idea to keep a blanket in your car, for emergencies. Minimize travel in extreme weather. It's safer to stay at home with nice cup of hot chocolate!



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Expresiones

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call off - cancelar

It's better to be safe than sorry. - Es mejor elegir un curso de acción seguro que lamentar no haberlo hecho después.

at the end of your rope - en el límite de lo que puedes aguantar

When it rains, it pours. - Pasan muchas cosas malas al mismo tiempo.

bite the bullet - perdurar en una situación difícil