

ompersonal newsletter

EL BOLETIN DE INGLES PREFERIDO POR EL HISPANOHABLANTE

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1. EDITORIAL

Hola amig@:

En este boletín estudiarás uno de los verbos más frecuentemente utilizados en inglés pero también **uno de los más tramposos y odiados entre los estudiantes hispanohablantes. Se llama GET.**

Recuerda que tu desafío para el 2017 es saber inglés. Aprovecha entonces nuestro **completo curso en Inglés Conversacional (de Básico a Avanzado) en 52 lecciones.** Para seguir tu progreso cuentas con 10 tests y 3 exámenes finales **que evaluará un profesor** a fin de que puedas alcanzar los tres certificados.

Hasta nuestro próximo boletín (miércoles 20 de septiembre 2017).

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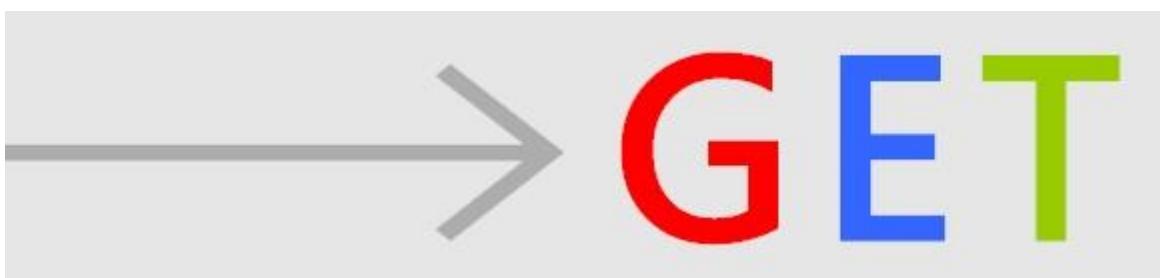
Donar



2. COMPRENSION AUDITIVA

EL VERBO "GET": Uno de los verbos más frecuentemente utilizados en inglés pero también uno de los más tramposos y odiados entre los estudiantes hispanohablantes. **Descarga el audio y practica inglés mientras viajas. Este informe trae dos ejercicios con sus respuestas para que practiques gramática y vocabulario. Lee AQUÍ cómo guardar los audios de nuestros boletines.**

Pulsa la palabra **AUDIO** de color rojo para escuchar. Para descargar el audio, acerca la flecha del ratón a esa palabra y **con botón derecho** selecciona la opción **"Guardar Archivo (o Destino) Como"** y guárdalo en tu móvil o computadora.



THE VERB "GET"

AUDIO

This is "Everyday Grammar".

A: So, Alice, what did you do last night?

B: Well, I was at home, getting ready to go to the movies. I was getting my shoes on when I got a feeling that something strange was going to happen.

A: I've gotten those feelings, too.

B: Then, I left the house, and got a cab, and got to the movies as fast as I could.

A: Did you get there on time?

B: Yes! But as soon as I got into the theater, I got a phone call from someone whose voice I didn't recognize. That's when things started to get weird...

getting ready: preparándome; **getting my shoes on:** calzándome, poniéndome los zapatos; **I got a feeling:** tuve un presentimiento; **gotten those feelings:** tenido esos presentimientos; **got a cab:** tomé un taxi; **got to the movies:** llegué al cine; **get there on time:** llegaste allí a tiempo; **got into the theater:** entré a la sala; **got a phone call:** recibí una llamada; **whose voice:** cuya voz; **I didn't recognize:** no reconocí; **started to get weird:** empezaron a ponerse extrañas;

Did you notice anything unusual in this story? The verb GET is used 10 times -- and with several different meanings. GET is one of the most commonly used, most tricky, and sometimes most hated words for English learners. When learning this verb, it is best to keep a sense of humor. That is because the verb has more than 50 uses, such as when it appears as part of at least 12 phrasal verbs or other expressions.

unusual: fuera de lo común; **tricky:** trampagos; **hated:** odiados; **keep a sense of humor:** mantener el buen humor; **at least:** por lo menos;

Today on Everyday Grammar, we explore this simple three-letter word with many meanings. But don't worry. By the time you come to the end of the program, we hope you will begin to enjoy this captivating and changeable verb. We will consider a few of the most common meanings of GET and offer some ideas on how to use the verb. Let's start with a very common meaning of GET, which is to RECEIVE, OBTAIN or BUY. The structure is GET + DIRECT OBJECT.

meanings: significados; **captivating:** cautivante; **receive, obtain or buy:** recibir, obtener o comprar;

Listening or reading for clues and then recognizing the meaning from those clues is the best way of explaining this meaning. For example, take the following sentence: *I got an email from my friend Penelope*. In this sentence, does GOT mean received, obtained, or bought? Here, the word GOT means RECEIVED. We know that the person did not BUY the email. We also know that they did not OBTAIN it, since OBTAIN means to acquire by effort.

for clues: en busca de; **got an email:** recibí un mensaje electrónico; **to acquire by effort:** adquirir u obtener mediante esfuerzo;

Let's try another sentence: *I just got a new sofa!* In this example, does GOT mean received, obtained, or bought? It probably means BOUGHT, since the speaker does not provide any evidence that it was RECEIVED. But, in this statement, whether the speaker BOUGHT the sofa or OBTAINED it in some other way is not very important. The most important thing to know here is that the speaker did not RECEIVE the sofa – they obtained it in some way.

let's try: veamos, probemos con; **just got a new sofa:** me hice de un sofá nuevo (no queda claro si lo "compró" o se lo "regalaron");

Now, let's turn to a different meaning of GET. This one means to BRING or FETCH. The structure is: GET + DIRECT OBJECT. Listen to this example: *I'm going outside to get the mail.*

bring or fetch: traer o ir a buscar; **to get the mail:** a traer o a buscar;

Sometimes, however, the structure can be: GET + INDIRECT OBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT. Listen to the example: *Could you get me my phone? It's in the bedroom upstairs.* In this sentence, the direct object is *MY PHONE* and the indirect object is *ME*. This is a structure you can use to ask someone to bring something to you. You would probably not use it unless the thing were fairly close. For example, if you left your mobile phone at a friend's house, and you will see the friend tomorrow, you would not say: *Could you get me my phone tomorrow?* Instead, you would say: *Could you bring me my phone tomorrow?* Now, you try it. Ask someone to bring something nearby to you.

however: sin embargo; **get me my phone:** traerme el teléfono; **upstairs:** arriba (en un piso superior de la casa); **unless the thing:** a menos que el objeto; **were fairly close:** estuviese bastante cerca; **nearby to you:** cercano a ti;

Our next meaning of *GET* is to ARRIVE somewhere. There are two structures here. The first is: GET + LOCATION ADVERB. The second is: GET + TO + LOCATION. Listen to a few examples: *What time will you get here? I got to Tokyo at 6 a.m. I got to the concert late.* In these examples, the clue to the meaning of *GET* is the name of a place right after the verb, such as "Tokyo," "the movies," "here" or "there".

arrive: llegar, arribar; **get here:** llegar aquí; **I got to:** llegué a;

Our last meaning of *GET* on today's program is to BECOME. The structure is: GET + ADJECTIVE. Listen to a few examples: *The food is getting cold. I get nervous when I have to speak in public.* In this use, the verb *GET* simply replaces the verb *BECOME*. You will recognize this easily when you hear or see an adjective immediately after *GET*.

become: transformarse; **getting cold:** enfriándose; **I get nervous:** me pongo nervioso/a;

Here are three suggestions to help you better understand and use the meanings of *GET*:

suggestions: sugerencias; **help you better understand:** ayudarte a entender mejor;

TIP 1: GUESS THE MEANING FROM CLUES.

Guessing can be your best friend when trying to understand and use the meanings of *GET*. Use context clues to help you know how *GET* is used. Context means words that are used with or next to a specific word or expression that helps explain its meaning. Look for a direct object or a location adverb or an adjective before or after the verb *GET*. These will help you to know its intended meaning.

guessing: adivinar; **context clues:** pistas en el contexto; **intended meaning:** el significado deseado;

TIP 2: PRACTICE, PRACTICE, PRACTICE.

Read and listen to as much as you can in English. The more you do this, the more easily you will be able to use clues as a tool to quickly understand meaning. Americans, the British, and other native English speakers can recognize these clues very quickly. You can learn to do this, too!

as much as you can: todo lo que puedas; **the more you do this:** cuantas más veces lo hagas; **the more easily:** más fácil te resultará; **be able to use clues as a tool:** utilizar pistas como herramienta; **to quickly understand meaning:** para entender velozmente el significado; **can recognize these clues:** saben reconocer estas pistas;

TIP 3: USE OTHER VERBS.

If you are not sure how to use some of the meanings of **GET**, you can instead use verbs with similar meanings. Sometimes the other verbs sound natural, and other times they sound formal. For example, you can say, “I just bought a new sofa!” and it sounds perfectly natural. By comparison, saying, “I arrived home at 10 pm” sounds very official. Yet, both are correct and can be used.

sure: seguro/a; **sounds very official:** suena muy formal; **yet:** de todos modos;

So, **GET** going and enjoy this wonderful verb. We've **GOT TO** go now. But keep listening in the coming weeks for more words with many meanings. I'm Phil Dierking. I'm Jill Robbins. And I'm Alice Bryant.

get going: continua, sigue adelante; **we 've got to go:** tenemos que dejarte; **keep listening:** sigue escuchando.

3. TODA LA CARRERA DE INGLES 100% GRATIS

Si ya has estudiado inglés, antes de iniciar un curso [realiza aquí el test de nivel](#).

Si nunca has estudiado inglés, [comienza aquí el curso principiante](#).

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IMPORTANTE: Nuestros cursos, exámenes y certificados son 100% gratis.

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Hemos distribuido en **4 ETAPAS** de aprendizaje nuestros cursos de inglés y en esas cuatro etapas completarás **toda la carrera del idioma inglés**. Observa...

1) ETAPA INICIACION

Para quienes nunca estudiaron inglés (o ya olvidaron lo poco que estudiaron).

PRINCIPIANTE <http://tinyurl.com/6xtj5v>

2) ETAPA APRENDIZAJE

Para quienes estudiaron uno o dos años de inglés.

BASICO A INTERMEDIO BAJO <http://tinyurl.com/7fl3qms>

INTERMEDIO A INTERMEDIO ALTO <http://tinyurl.com/7f2xsyh>

AVANZADO <http://tinyurl.com/3xxbwuy>

3) ETAPA ACADEMICA

FCE - FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAM <http://tinyurl.com/7nurqs3>

CAE - CERTIFICATE IN ADVANCED ENGLISH <http://tinyurl.com/kysyo2k>

CPE - CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH <http://tinyurl.com/kzrx5fj>

TOEFL TEST <http://tinyurl.com/6nluaw>

4) ETAPA ESPECIALIZACION

AVANZADO DE NEGOCIOS <http://tinyurl.com/69h28g>

CONVERSACION <http://tinyurl.com/cggx43j>

REDACCION <http://tinyurl.com/6rshxc>

PRONUNCIACION <http://tinyurl.com/7tfl4zw>

BASICO A INTERMEDIO PARA SORDOS <http://tinyurl.com/25gz99z>

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(2) Como respuesta te llegará el mensaje que confirma tu baja definitiva.

MUCHAS GRACIAS POR LEERNOS.

próximo boletín: septiembre 20, 2017

Agradecemos que reenvíes este boletín a quienes puedan estar interesados en aprender y practicar gratuitamente inglés en nuestro megaportal.

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