



# Inglés Mundial

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Cursos de Inglés

## Inglés Nivel Avanzado Lección 14

*Animals (Animales)*

Páginas para estudiar esta semana:

- Vocabulario** – Clases de animales  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Vocabulario.html>
- Gramática** – Cláusulas restrictivas y no restrictivas  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Gramatica.html>
- Comprensión Oral** – Escucha un diálogo de dos personas hablando de animales raros.  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Comprension-Oral.html>
- Diálogo** – Lee un diálogo de dos personas hablando de animales raros.  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Dialogo.html>
- Lectura** – Lee un artículo de animales asombrosos.  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Lectura.html>
- Expresiones** - Aprende cinco expresiones en inglés relacionadas al tópico de la lección.  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Expresiones.html>
- Dictado** – Repaso de las oraciones de esta lección  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/Dictado.html>
- Juego** – Un crucigrama para repasar los animales y clases de animales  
<https://www.inglesmundial.com/Avanzado/Leccion14/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.

<b><i>Inglés</i></b>	<b><i>Español</i></b>
amphibians	anfibios
birds	aves, pájaros
fish	peces
mammals	mamíferos
reptiles	reptiles
antlers	cornamenta
hoof	pezuña
hooves	pezuñas
primate	primate
hop	saltar
pouch	bolsa
surface	superficie
predator	depredador
drown	ahogar
prey	presa
beetle	escarabajo
bombardier	bombardero
liquid	liquido
amazing	asombroso
talented	talentoso
surf	hacer surf, surfear
dye	teñir
fur	pelaje
tiny	diminuto
reward	recompensar
award	premio
harmonious	armonioso
tap	golpear ligeramente
tip	propina
budding	en ciernes
enclosure	encierro
self-portrait	autorretrato
encourage	animar

behavior	comportamiento; conducta
trick	truco
command	orden
paw	pata; zarpa
hind	posterior; trasero



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## Gramática

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### Cláusulas Restrictivas y No Restrictivas

#### Cláusulas Restrictivas

Cláusulas restrictivas dan información esencial en una oración. La oración no tiene sentido sin la cláusula. La cláusula restrictiva es la parte roja en los ejemplos abajo. Nota como la cláusula da información para describir y definir el sustantivo que le precede. Por ejemplo, en la primera oración no tiene sentido decir solamente "He's the man." No sabrían de que hombre estás hablando.

**He's the man that interviewed the president.**

**That's the place where I lost my earring.**

**The man who stole the necklace is now in jail.**

Una cláusula restrictiva empieza con un pronombre relativo.

Pronombres Relativos		
Pronombre	Traducción	Se usa el pronombre para . . .
that, who, whom*	que, quien, a quien	una persona
whose	cuyo	un posesivo
that, which	que, cual	una cosa
where	donde	un lugar
when	cuando	un tiempo
why	porque	una razón

\*Who es un pronombre sujeto y "whom" es un pronombre objeto.

## Cláusulas No Restrictivas

Cláusulas no restrictivas dan información extra (no esencial al significado de la oración). La cláusula no restrictiva es la parte roja en los ejemplos abajo. Nota que se separa la cláusula de la oración con comas.

**John, who lives near my house, is in my Spanish class this year.**  
**He went on vacation to San Diego, which is in the United States.**  
**Helen, whose mother is the school principal, volunteered to help with the program.**

Una cláusula no restrictiva también empieza con un pronombre relativo pero con cláusulas no restrictivas no se usa la palabra "that".

Pronombres Relativos		
Pronombre	Traducción	Se usa el pronombre para . . .
who, whom*	quien, a quien	una persona
whose	cuyo	un posesivo
which	cual	una cosa
where	donde	un lugar
when	cuando	un tiempo
why	porque	una razón

\**Who* es un pronombre sujeto y "*whom*" es un pronombre objeto.



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## Diálogo

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JENNY - I found an interesting web site about animals. It has all kinds of interesting information about strange animals. For example, I read about a four-eyed fish.

KAREN - A four-eyed fish? That sounds like something from another planet.

JENNY - The fish, which usually swims along the surface of the water, uses two eyes to look above water and two to look below water. That way it can look for food and watch out for predators at the same time.

KAREN - What other animals did you learn about?

JENNY - There was an article about a spider that lives under the water.

KAREN - Doesn't it drown?

JENNY - No. The spider builds a little house under the water. The house, which is filled with air, is also used to hide and wait for prey.

KAREN - That's weird.

JENNY - They also have an article about the Bombardier Beetle.

KAREN - A beetle that's a bomb?

JENNY - Well, sort of. When threatened the beetle shoots out a hot liquid, which is made with chemicals stored in its body.

KAREN - Wow! Those are some strange animals.



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## Lectura

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### Amazing Animals

Animals can do the most amazing things. Check out these stories of five very talented animals.

#### Surfing Mice

Shane Willmott of Australia taught his three pet mice to surf. First, he taught them to swim in the bathtub. Then, he made tiny surfboards and taught them to surf in his swimming pool. Now, they surf at the beach. He dyes their fur to make them easy to find in the water if they fall off their boards. It's easy to lose a tiny mouse in a big ocean.

#### Rock Cats

Samantha Martin of Chicago trained her cats to play musical instruments. One plays the piano, another plays the guitar, and another plays the drums. She trained them by rewarding them with a little bite of chicken every time they made a sound using the instrument. They won't be winning any music awards, however. They can make sounds on the instruments but it's not very harmonious. At the end of their "concert," one of the cats even taps the tip jar to encourage the audience to drop some money in.



## Smart Parrot

One day Yoshio Nakamura of Japan took his parrot Yosuke out for some fresh air. Yoshio panicked when Yosuke flew away and was lost for three days. Fortunately, Yosuke was a very smart bird. After getting lost, the parrot was able to tell rescuers his name and address so that they could take him home. His owner was very excited because he thought that he would never see him again. He was very happy that he had taught the parrot to say his name and address.



## Orangutan Photographer

Nonja the orangutan was given a camera as a toy and now is a budding photographer. He takes pictures of the other orangutans in his enclosure in the Vienna zoo and even takes self-portraits. Zookeepers have posted Nonja's pictures online and now she even has a Facebook page. The zookeepers have encouraged the behavior by giving her a special camera. Every time she takes a picture a raisin pops out giving her a delicious reward.

## Reading Dog

Lyssa Howells trained her dog Willow to read signs. First, she taught the dog to do a few tricks when she said a verbal command. Then, she tried showing a written sign while she gave the verbal command so that the dog would learn to associate the sign with the trick. Finally, she stopped giving the verbal command and only used the sign. Willow the dog now raises her paw when her owner shows the sign that says "wave," she lies down when she reads "bang," and she sits on her hind legs when she reads "sit up." She can't actually read like you and I do but she learned to recognize the shapes on the sign and associated them with the trick.



These animal stories were adapted from the book [125 True Stories of Amazing Animals](#) by National Geographic. It's a book designed for kids but it has fascinating stories that interest adults as well.





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## Expresiones

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**fat cat - empresario con mucho dinero**

**smell a rat - sentir que algo es sospechoso**

**watch like a hawk - ver con mucha atención**

**The chickens come home to roost. - Tienes que afrontar las consecuencias cuando haces algo malo.**

**When the cat's away, the mice will play. - Las personas se portan mal cuando no están supervisados.**