



CURSO 2015 - 2016

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY



Frederic Charles Bartlett, Jerome Bruner y Howard Earl Gardner from Corrientespsi 2014: *Psicología Cognitiva*
<http://corrientespsi.blogspot.es/1402075389/principales-exponentes-de-la-psicologia-cognitiva/>
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CONTENIDOS

CONTENIDOS GRAMATICALES

- 1) Pronouns and possessives (pronombres y posesivos): unidades 59-64 (Essential Grammar in Use).
- 2) Determiners and pronouns (determinantes y pronombres): unidades 74-84 (Essential Grammar in Use).
- 3) Adjectives and adverbs (adjetivos y adverbios): unidades 85-92 (Essential Grammar in Use).

VOCABULARIO

- 1) Phrasal verbs (verbos frasales): unidad 115 y apéndices 6 y 7 (Essential Grammar in Use).

TEXTO OBLIGATORIO

- 1) Sperber, Dan and Lawrence Hirschfeld 1999: “Culture, Cognition, and Evolution”. In Robert Wilson & Frank Keil, eds. *MIT Encyclopedia of the Cognitive Sciences*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press. cxi-cxxxii.

PRONOMBRES

- 1) Posesivos
- 2) Demostrativos
- 3) Personales
- 4) Reflexivos
- 5) Interrogativos
- 6) Relativos
- 7) Numerales
- 8) Indefinidos

PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS

- 1) Mine
- 2) Yours
- 3) His
- 4) Hers
- 5) Its
- 6) Ours
- 7) Yours
- 8) Theirs

‘The house is *theirs*’

‘Have you got a house of *your own*?’

PRONOMBRES DEMOSTRATIVOS

- 1) This
- 2) That
- 3) These
- 4) Those

‘He lives in *that* building’ (determinante)

‘*That* is his building’ (pronombre)

‘I want *this* (one)’

‘I always wear a tie on *such* occasions’ (determinate)

‘I like them as *such*’ (pronombre)

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PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

	PERSONA	NOMINATIVO	ACUSATIVO/DATIVO
SINGULAR	1 ^a	I	me
	2 ^o	you	you
	3 ^a masc.	he	him
	3 ^a fem.	she	her
	3 ^a neut.	it	it
PLURAL	1 ^a	we	us
	2 ^o	you	you
	3 ^a	they	them

‘She is taller than *I*’

‘She is taller than *me*’

‘It was *I* who phoned’

‘It was *me* who phoned’

‘I gave *him* a book’

‘With *him*’

‘For *them*’

‘Who’s there? *Me*’

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ONE

- 1) 'I've got *one* car'
'Give me *one*'
'*One* of my friends is Dutch'
- 2) '*One* likes to have holidays every now and then'
- 3) '*One* day'
'*One* of these days'
- 4) 'The blue *one(s)*'
'The big *one(s)*'
'The *one(s)* on the shelf'

'That (*one*)'
'Those (*ones*)'
'The first (*one*)'
'The best (*one*)'

'These are my trousers and these are Pat's'
'My car is better than your expensive *one*'
- 5) 'You are the *one* person I can trust'
'Your *one* concern must be to work'
- 6) 'The only heir was *one* Victor Smith'
- 7) 'He only wrote two books. *One* was a success, *the other* a failure'

PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

- 1) Myself
- 2) Yourself
- 3) Himself
- 4) Herself
- 5) Itself
- 6) Oneself
- 7) Ourselves
- 8) Yourselves
- 9) Themselves

‘I wash *myself*’

‘I *myself* will do it’

‘The King *himself* started the ball’

‘I *myself* will do it’ / ‘I will do it *myself*’

‘They hurt *each other/ one another*’ (el uno al otro)

‘They hurt *themselves*’ (a ellos mismos)

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		PRON. PERSONALES		DET. POSESIVOS	PRON. POSESIVOS	PRON. REFLEXIVOS
	PERSONAS	NOM.	ACU. / DAT.			
SINGULAR	1 ^a	I	me	<u>my</u>	mine	<u>myself</u>
	2 ^o	<u>you</u>	<u>you</u>	<u>your</u>	<u>yours</u>	<u>yourself</u>
	3 ^a masc.	he	<u>him</u>	<u>his</u>	<u>his</u>	<u>himself</u>
	3 ^a fem.	<u>she</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>hers</u>	<u>herself</u>
	3 ^a neut.	<u>it</u>	<u>it</u>	<u>its</u>	<u>its*</u>	<u>itself</u>
	3 ^a imp.	<u>one</u>	<u>one</u>	<u>one's</u>	–	<u>oneself</u>
PLURAL	1 ^a	<u>we</u>	<u>us</u>	<u>our</u>	<u>ours</u>	<u>ourselves</u>
	2 ^o	<u>you</u>	<u>you</u>	<u>your</u>	<u>yours</u>	<u>yourselves</u>
	3 ^a	<u>they</u>	<u>them</u>	<u>their</u>	<u>theirs</u>	<u>themselves</u>

‘Everybody has a dish, even the cat has *its own*’

PRONOMBRES INTERROGATIVOS

1)	Who? (¿quién/quienes?)	Personas y caso nominativo
2)	Whom?	(¿a quién?)	Personas y caso acusativo/dativo
3)	Whose?	(¿de quién?)	Personas y caso posesivo
4)	What?	(¿qué?)	Cosas
5)	Which?	(¿cuál/cuales?)	Personas y cosas

PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

1)	Who	(que)	Personas
2)	Which	(que, el cual)	Cosas
3)	That	(que)	Personas y cosas
4)	What	(lo que)	

PRONOMBRES NUMERALES

‘Which dress did you like best? The *second*’

‘How many books has she got? She’s got *twenty thousand*’

‘A/ *one third*’

‘*Two thirds*’

DETERMINANTES

- 1) Artículos
- 2) Posesivos
- 3) Demostrativos
- 4) Indefinidos
- 5) Numerales
- 6) Nombres en caso genitivo

‘A pretty house’

‘the’ ‘this’ ‘that’ ‘my’ ‘your’ ‘his’ ‘our’ ‘their’ ‘my brother’s’

DETERMINANTES POSESIVOS

- 1) My
- 2) Your
- 3) Her `Brush *your* teeth`
- 4) Its
- 5) Our `He washed *his* hands`
- 6) Your
- 7) Their

DETERMINANTES DEMOSTRATIVOS

- 1) This
- 2) These `*This* man`
- 3) That
- 4) Those

DETERMINANTES NUMERALES

`I have read the *first two* chapters`

	CARDINALES	NUMERALES
0	Zero	–
1	One	First
2	Two	Second
3	Three	Third
4	Four	Fourth

DETERMINANTES INTERROGATIVOS

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| 1) What? | ¿qué? | ‘ <i>What</i> cities did you see?’ |
| 2) Which?
or | ¿qué/cuál? | ‘ <i>Which</i> leg was injured, his right
his left?’ |
| 3) Whose? | ¿de quién? | ‘ <i>Whose</i> umbrella is that?’ |
| 4) How much? | ¿cuánto/-a? | ‘ <i>How much</i> money have we got?’ |
| 5) How many? | ¿cuántos/-as? | ‘ <i>How many</i> people were there?’ |

EL CASO GENITIVO O GENITIVO SAJÓN

‘*John’s* suit’

‘The *horse’s* legs’/ ‘The legs *of the horse*’

‘The roof *of the house*’/ ‘The *house* roof’

‘*John’s* suit’

‘*his* suit’

1) El nombre en caso genitivo es singular: ‘my *father’s* book’

2) El nombre en caso genitivo es plural: ‘my *sisters’* bedroom’

‘my *children’s* toys’

‘*John and Mary’s* daughter’

‘*Charles’s* shirt’/ ‘*Jesus’s* mother’/ ‘*Jesus’* mother’

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DETERMINANTES Y PRONOMBRES INDEFINIDOS

‘I’ve got *some* money’

‘I’ve got *some*’

‘*None* of my friends’

‘We play tennis *every* Sunday’

INDEFINIDOS DISTRIBUTIVOS

- 1) Each
- 2) Every (sólo determinante)
- 3) Either
- 4) Neither
- 5) Another
- 6) Other
- 7) Each other
- 8) One another

INDEFINIDOS DE CANTIDAD

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) All | 17) Any | 33) A good deal of |
| 2) Several | 18) No (sólo det.) | 34) A great/large number of |
| 3) Much | 19) None (sólo pro.) | 35) A good number of |
| 4) More | 20) Little | 36) A great/large amount/quantity of |
| 5) Most | 21) A little | 37) (Large) amounts/quantities of |
| 6) How much | 22) Less | 38) A small amount/quantity of |
| 7) Too much | 23) The least | |
| 8) So much | 24) (A) few | |
| 9) Many | 25) Fewer | |
| 10) How many | 26) The fewest | |
| 11) Too many | 27) Enough | |
| 12) So many | 28) Both | |
| 13) A lot of | 29) One (determinante) | |
| 14) Lots of | 30) One (pronombre) | |
| 15) Plenty of | 31) The whole (of) | |
| 16) Some | 32) A great deal of | |

INDEFINIDOS DE CANTIDAD

- Con sustantivos “no contables”

1) Much

2) How much

3) Too much

4) So much

5) Little

6) Less

7) The least

8) A little

9) Too little

10) So little

11) A great deal of

12) A good deal of

13) The whole (of)

‘Too much wine’

‘A little beer’

‘The least sugar’

‘I have a great deal of work’

INDEFINIDOS DE CANTIDAD

- Con sustantivos “ contables”

1) Many

2) How many

3) Too many

‘Many books’

4) So many

‘Too many doors’

5) Few

‘Few chairs’

6) Fewer

‘A large number of students’

7) The fewest

8) A few

9) Too few

10) So few

11) Several

12) Both

13) A large number of

14) A great number of

15) A good number of

INDEFINIDOS DE CANTIDAD

- Con sustantivos “contables” y “no contables”

1) Enough

2) All

3) Some

‘There’s *plenty of* food’

4) Any

‘He wants *some more* bread’

5) No

‘They drink *a lot of* beer’

6) More

7) The most

8) A lot of

9) Lots of

10) Plenty of

11) A great/ large amount of

12) A great/large quantity of

13) (Great/large) amounts quantities of

14) A small amount of

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MANY

‘*Many a day*’ (muchos días)

A LOT

‘There’s *a lot of* water’
‘There are *a lot of* bottles’

‘He has *a lot of* money’
‘We haven’t got *much* money’

MUCH

‘That’s *much* better’

PLENTY OF

‘There’s *plenty of* wine’
‘Is there *enough* wine?’

AMOUNT/ QUANTITY OF

‘A *large amount of* money’
‘A *large number of* students’

ENOUGH

‘Have you got *enough* petrol?’
‘We have money *enough*’

‘Big *enough*’
‘Oddly *enough*’

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BOTH y ALL

‘*Both* men’ (det.) ‘*Both* the men’

‘*All* men’ (det.) ‘*All* the men’

‘*Both* were late’ (pron.)

‘I’ll take *both*’ (pron.)

‘I like them *all*’ (pron.) ‘They *both* liked her’/ ‘They are *all* here’

‘*Both of* the men’/ ‘*Both* men’ (ambos hombres) ‘*Both of* us’

‘*All of* the boys’/ ‘*All* the boys’ (todos los muchachos) ‘*All of* them’

‘He went *all* red with anger’

‘It’s *all the* harder for me to understand you as you are from Ireland’
(Es tanto más difícil para mí entenderte en cuanto que eres Irlandés)

‘*All (of)* the cake’/ ‘*The whole* cake’

‘*All (of)* Spain’/ ‘*The whole of* Spain’

‘You must tell *the whole* truth’/ ‘You will need *all of* your patience’

‘Michael was *both* honest *and* sensible’ (Michael era tan honrado como sensato)

SOME y ANY

‘There is *some* milk in the fridge’/ ‘There are *some* pictures in the house’
‘There are *some*’

‘He has *some* horses in his farm’
‘Would you like *some* tea?’/ ‘May I have *some* milk?’
‘They sell milk here’

‘Is there *any* bread?’/ ‘There isn’t *any* bread’

‘Where there *any* pretty girls?’
‘There aren’t *any* pictures’
‘There is *no* coffee’ = ‘There isn’t *any* coffee’
‘*Any* colour will do’
‘Is that *any* good?’/ ‘I can’t run *any* faster’

SOME

‘*Some* writer said that time flies’
‘*Some* chairs/ *some of* the chairs are comfortable’
‘There were *some* twenty people’
‘*Some* car!, said John’ (¡vaya coche!)/ ‘*Some* protection!, he said sarcastically’ (¡vaya una protección!)

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SOME y ANY

‘There is *some* sugar in the bowl’ (*some* + “no contable” → singular)

‘There are *some* chairs’ (*some* + “contable” → plural)

‘Is there *any* wine?’ (*any* + “no contable” → singular)

‘Are there *any* glasses?’ (*any* + “contable” → plural)

‘May I have *some* cake?’ (*some* + “no contable” → singular)

‘May I have *some* more spoons?’ (*some* + “no contable” → singular)

‘There isn’t *any* beer’ (*any* + “no contable” → singular)

‘There aren’t *any* knives’ (*any* + “contable” → plural)

PRONOMBRES INDEFINIDOS COMPUESTOS DE *SOME, ANY, NO Y EVERY*

1) Something

2) Anything

3) Nothing

4) Everything

5) Somebody/ someone

6) Anybody/ anyone

7) Nobody/ no one

8) Everyone

‘There’s *somebody/ someone* in the garden’

‘Would you like *something* to drink?’

‘There isn’t *anybody/ anyone* in the house’

‘*Anybody* can understand that’

‘May I have *something* to drink?’

‘There is *nobody/ no one* in the house’

‘*Everybody* has his ticket’/ ‘*Everybody* has his or her ticket’/ ‘*Everybody* has their ticket’

1) Anywhere

2) Somewhere

3) Nowhere

INDEFINIDOS DISTRIBUTIVOS

- Either, Neither, Each, Every: ‘*Each* boy has been given a book’

OTHER

‘The *other* girl hasn’t come’/ ‘The *other* girls haven’t come’

EITHER

‘*Either* dress will do’/ ‘*Any* dress will do’

‘You can choose *either of* them’/ ‘*Either of* my brothers speak/-s English’

‘I don’t believe *either of* you’

‘He was walking with a girl on *either* side’

‘I don’t like it *either*’

‘I think she’s *either* Swedish *or* Danish’

‘He didn’t go to *either* the wedding *or* the party’

NEITHER

‘*Neither* brother could speak English’

‘How many do you want? *None*’

‘*Neither of* them speak/-s French’

‘I don’t like it. *Neither* do I’/ ‘*Nor* do I’

‘I can’t speak French. I can’t *either*’

‘He *neither* drinks *nor* smokes’

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

EACH y EVERY

‘*Each/ every* boy got a present’ (más de dos)

‘*Each* boy got a present’ (dos muchachos)

OTHER

- Determinante

‘Are there any *other* questions?’ (otros)

‘Give me *another* minute’ (otro)

‘You can wear *the other* suit’ (el otro)

- Pronombre

‘After *another* six weeks’

‘Could you give me *another*, please?’ (otro)

‘Your language is unrelated to any *other*’ (otro tras *any* o *one*)

‘We have *others*’ (otros)

‘I would like to ask *the others* about it’ (los otros)

‘Could you show me *another* (one)?’

EACH OTHER y ONE ANOTHER

‘Albert and Jane love *each other/ one another*’

‘We must try and help *each other/ one another*’

‘They were very fond of *each other/ one another*’

ADJETIVOS

'The *red* book'

'A *white* horse' (función atributiva)

'The horse is *white*' (función predicativa)

'He made his wife *happy*'/ 'She dyed her hair *red*'

'The *poor*'/ 'The *British*'

'*Nervous*, the man opened the letter'

'*Excellent*!'

'The head' (nombre)

'The *head* waiter' (adjetivo)

'To head the list' (verbo)

'A *leather* belt'

'A *singing* bird'

'A *broken* bottle'

'A *folded* paper'

'A *good* man'

'A *better* man'

'*The best* man'/ 'It's *most interesting*'/ '*The prettiest* girl in the world'/ 'That's *the best* of his books'

'He is *as tall as* she'/ 'He is *not as/ so tall as* she/ her/ she is' (igualdad)

'He is *less tall than* she'/ 'You are *less clever than* she/ You are *not as clever as* she (is)' (inferioridad)

'He is *taller than* she'/ 'He is *taller than* she/ her/ she is' (superioridad)

'*tall/ taller/ the tallest*'

'*long/ longer/ the longest*'

'*more fresh and enjoyable*'

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ADJETIVOS

‘Happy’ / *‘Happier’* / *‘The happiest’*
‘Tender’ / *‘Tenderer’* / *‘The tenderest’*
‘Noble’ / *‘Nobler’* / *‘The noblest’*
‘Narrow’ / *‘Narrower’* / *‘The narrowest’*

‘Eager’ / ‘Proper’ / ‘Subtle’ / ‘Fragile’ / ‘Docile’

‘Profound’ / ‘Polite’ / ‘Sincere’

‘Common’ / ‘Quiet’ / ‘Handsome’ / ‘Pleasant’

‘Conceited’ / *‘More conceited’* / *‘The most conceited’*
‘Intelligent’ / *‘More intelligent’* / *‘The most intelligent’*
‘Stubborn’ / *‘More stubborn’* / *‘The most stubborn’*

‘Good’ / *‘Bad’* / *‘Better’*
‘Bad’ / *‘Worse’* / *‘The worst’*

(Modificaciones gráficas en el apéndice 5 del manual)

‘Late’ / *‘later’* / *‘The latest’*
 ‘Latter’ / *‘The last’*
‘Old’ / *‘Older’* / *‘The oldest’*
 ‘Elder’ / *‘The eldest’*
‘Far’ / *‘Farther’* / *‘The farthest’*
 ‘Further’ / *‘The furthest’*

‘The *latter* point is the most important’ / ‘His *latest* novel’ / ‘His *last* novel’ / ‘*Last* year’
‘my *elder* brother’ / ‘My brother is *older than* me’ / ‘He is *the eldest* of my sons’ / ‘He is the *elder* of my two sons’

‘The house is at the *farther* end of the town’ / ‘Have you any *further* information’
‘The *farthest* corners of the universe’

ADVERBIOS

'He ran *quickly* to the door'
'*Extremely* dangerous'
'*Relatively* small'
'Big *enough*'
'Very nice *indeed*'
'*Pretty* soon'
'Oddly *enough*'
'Very clearly *indeed*'
'Somewhere *else*'
'*Fortunately*, I was there'
'He was *quite* a fool'
'I don't want anything *else*'
'We have sunshine all the year *round*'
'The fly went *right* through the window'
'Until *then*'
'The *then* Prime Minister'
'To find *out*' (averiguar)

- 1) De lugar
- 2) De tiempo
- 3) De frecuencia
- 4) De modo
- 5) De intensidad o grado
- 6) De cantidad
- 7) Interrogativos
- 8) Relativos
- 9) De probabilidad
- 10) De afirmación
- 11) De negación

'A *fast* car' / 'To drive *fast*'
'Her job is very *hard*' / 'She works *hard*'
'The bus was *late*' / 'I go to bed *late*'
'The bus was *early*' / 'I go to bed *early*'

'*Too* hot' / '*Too* quickly'
'I like it, *too*'

(Apéndice 5 de ortografía del manual)

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VERBOS FRASALES

'To *put down*' (anotar)
'To *put on*' [ponerse (ropa)]
'To *put off*' [aplazar (reunión, partido, boda)]
'To *put out*' [apagar (luces, fuego, cigarrillo)]
'To *put through*' (poner en conversación telefónica)

'He *called on her*' (le hizo una visita rápida)
'He *called from the office*' (llamó desde la oficina)

'To *find out*' (averiguar algo)
'To *break down*' (averiarse)
'To *bring somebody up*' (criar a alguien)
'To *take after somebody*' (parecerse/salir a alguien)
'To *look down on somebody*' (despreciar a alguien)
'To *write something down*' (anotar)
'To *come about*' (suceder)

'They *called him up*' (lo movilizaron)
'They *called on him*' (le hicieron una visita rápida)

'*Pick me up*' (recógeme)
'*Look for me*' (búscame)
'To *look down on something/ somebody*' (despreciar algo/ a alguien)

'To *go on*' (continuar) [intransitivo]
'To *look something up*' (buscar información, palabra en el diccionario) [transitivo]

'He *put his coat on*'/ 'He *put on his coat*' (se puso el abrigo)
'To *find out the truth*' (averiguar la verdad)/ 'To *give up smoking*' (dejar el tabaco)/ 'To *make up one's mind*' (decidirse)
'To *laugh one's head off*' (partirse de risa)
'To *see something through*' (superar algo difícil)/ 'To *see through something*' (descubrir la verdad de algo)
'I will *pick you up*' (te recogeré)/ 'Put it *on*' (póntelo)/ 'Take them *off*' (quítate los)

'They *asked for it*' (lo pidieron)
'I'll *call on them tomorrow*' (pasaré a verlos)/ 'He *hit on a brilliant idea*' (se le ocurrió)
'They must have *taken me for somebody else*' (debieron de haberme confundido con)/ 'The wizard *turned the prince into a frog*' (el mago convirtió al príncipe)

'To *put up with something/ somebody*' (soportar algo/ a alguien) 'We must *face up to reality*' (debemos hacer frente)
'He has *filled me in on the subject*' (me ha puesto al corriente)



From Dean, Jeremy 2004: "How Thinking Works: 10 Brilliant Cognitive Psychology Studies Everyone Should Know " *PsyBlog*
<http://www.spring.org.uk/2014/01/how-thinking-works-10-brilliant-cognitive-psychology-studies-everyone-should-know.php>
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