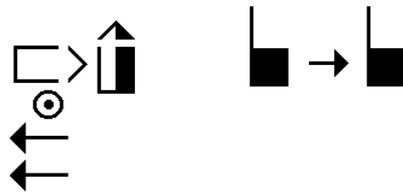


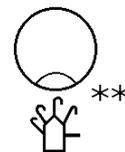
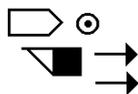
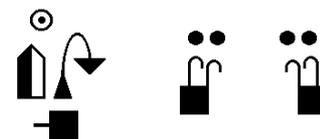
Lección 11



El contenido de esta lección:

- Nuevas configuraciones de la mano
- Nuevas flechas de movimiento
- Expresiones de la cara: los ojos
- Dirección de la mirada
- Nuevos símbolos: rápido y despacio

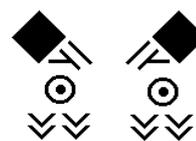
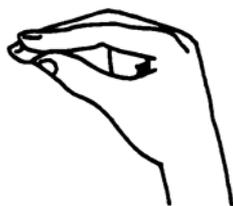
Nuevas configuraciones de la mano



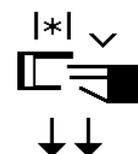
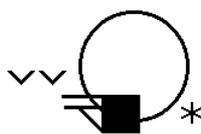
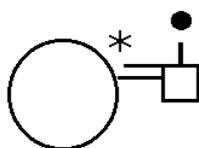
ALICANTE



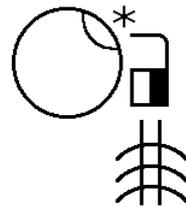
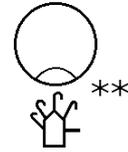
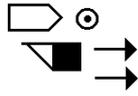
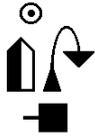
PAN



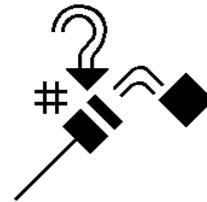
AZÚCAR



Estas tres configuraciones son muy parecidas a tres que ya estudiamos. Se usan sólo cuando la parte de la mano que toca alguna parte del cuerpo es las puntas de los dedos.



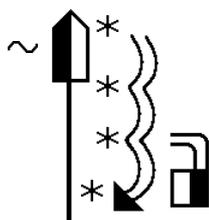
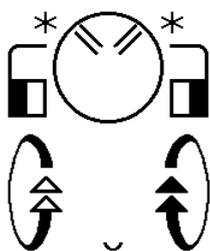
LOCO



SERPIENTE



BOBO

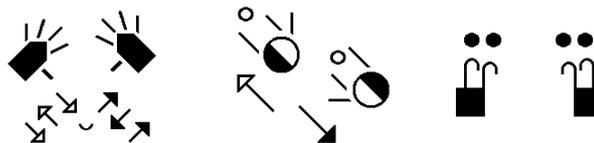


Resumen: Este cuadro resume las nuevas configuraciones estudiadas:



Nuevas flechas de movimiento

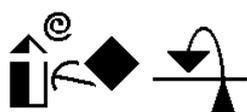
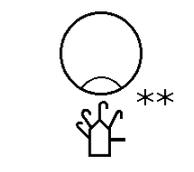
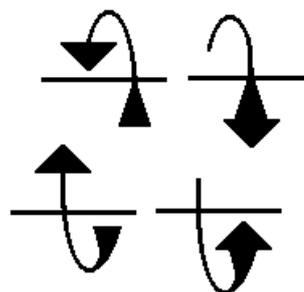


Cuando el antebrazo está en posición horizontal, o paralelo al suelo, y cruza el cuerpo y se gira, el movimiento se representa con esta flecha.

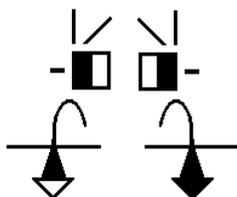


Las **línea horizontal** significa que el **antebrazo** está **paralelo al suelo**, de la misma forma que las flechas con una sola varilla significan que el movimiento se hace paralelo al suelo.

Éstas son las cuatro formas básicas de este tipo de flecha. La flecha que mejor representa el giro del antebrazo que queremos describir es la que se usa para escribir el movimiento.



CERRAR (con llave)

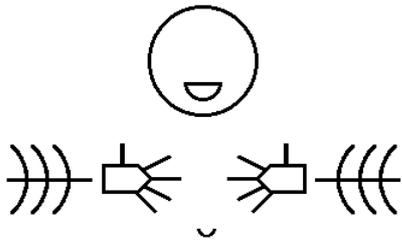
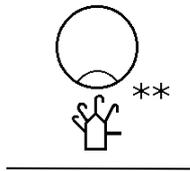
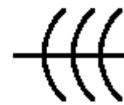


SENTARSE

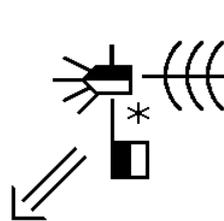


CARNET

Cuando el antebrazo se gira,
un movimiento parecido al de sacudir
agua de las manos, usamos este símbolo:



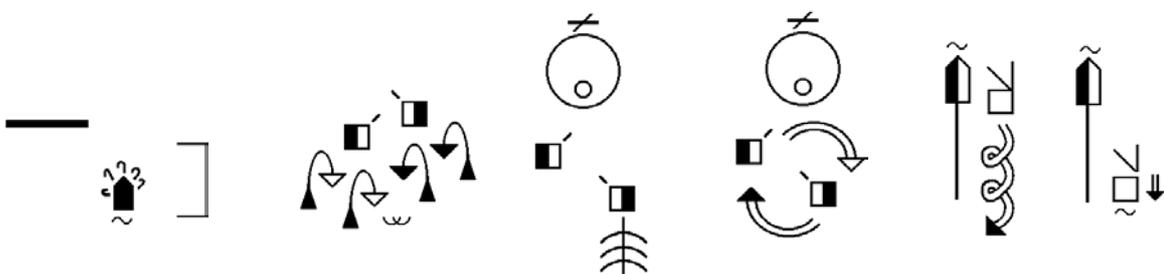
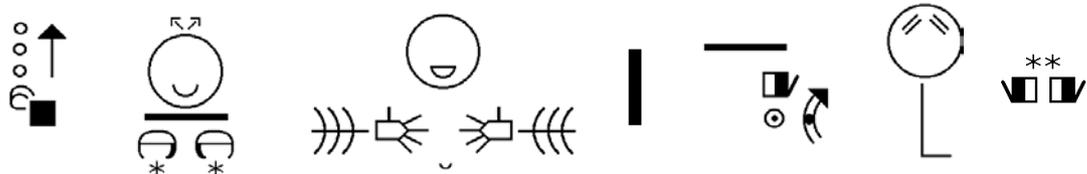
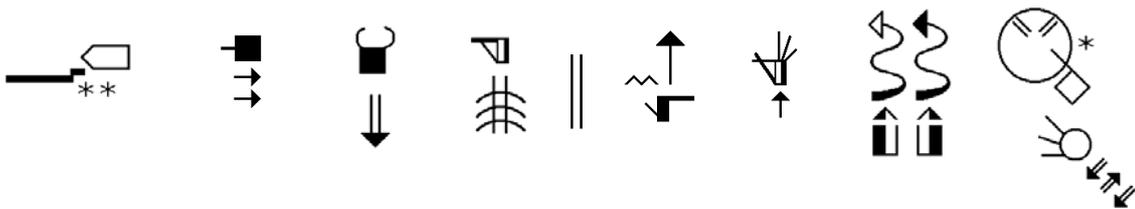
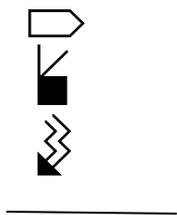
ALEGRIA

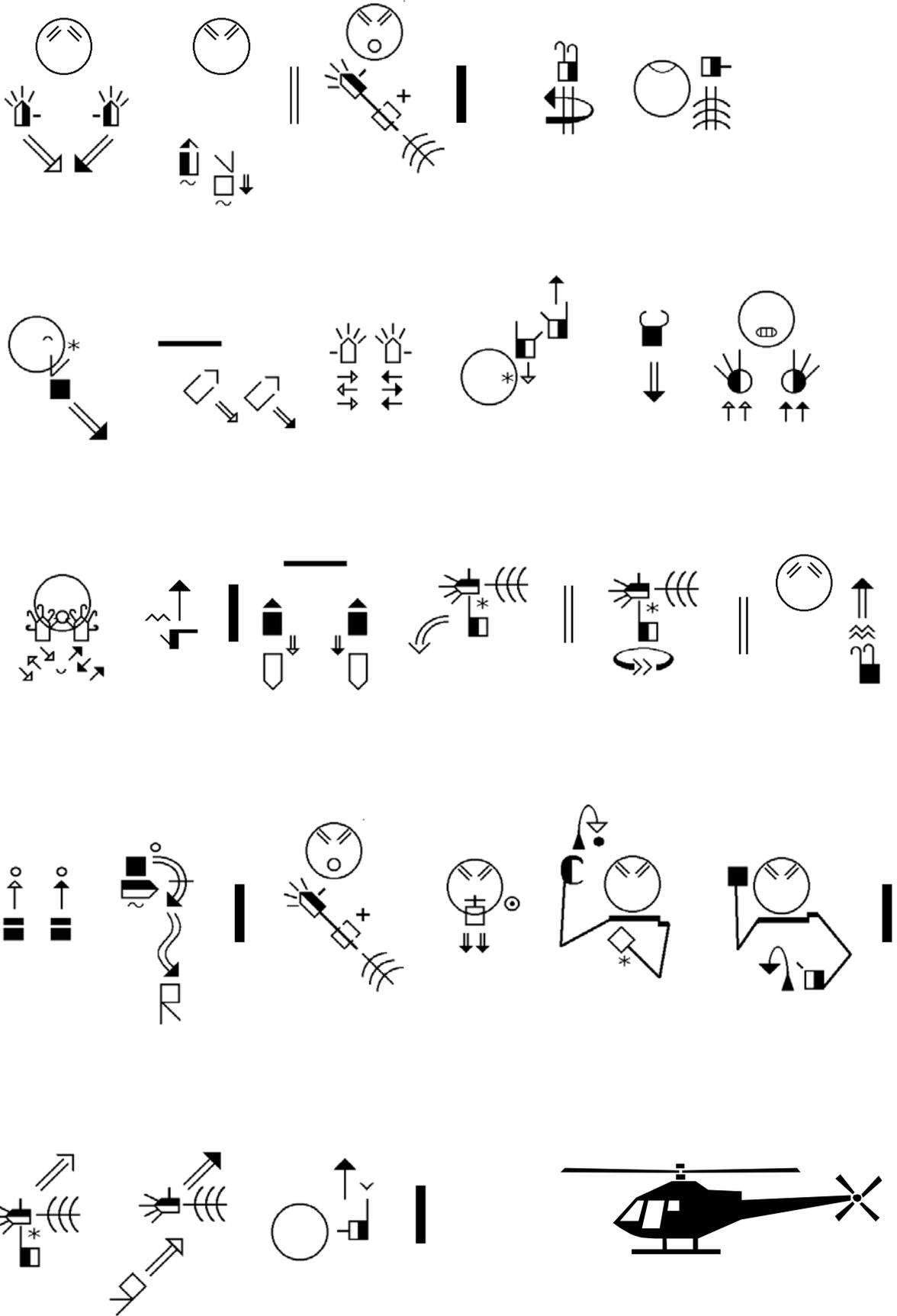


HELICÓPTERO

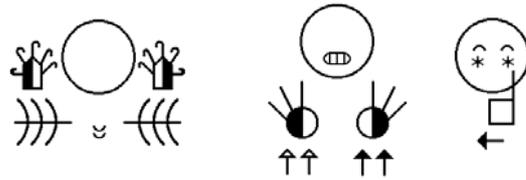


EXPRESIONES
DE LA CARA





Expresiones de la cara: los ojos



Ya estudiamos los símbolos que se usan para escribir los signos cuando las manos tocan o se acercan a los ojos. Ahora vamos a aprender los símbolos que representan lo que los ojos hacen.



ojos abiertos



ojos cerrados



ojos entrecerrados



ojos muy abiertos



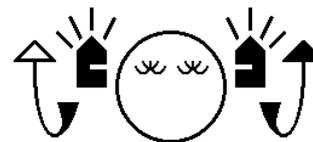
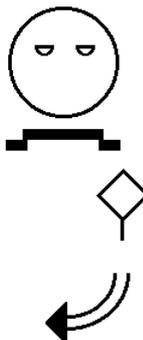
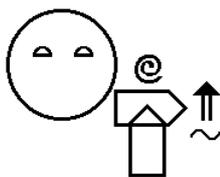
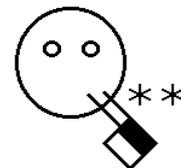
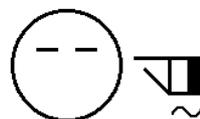
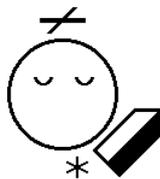
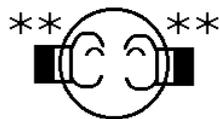
ojos medio abiertos



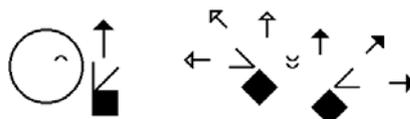
ojos medio cerrados



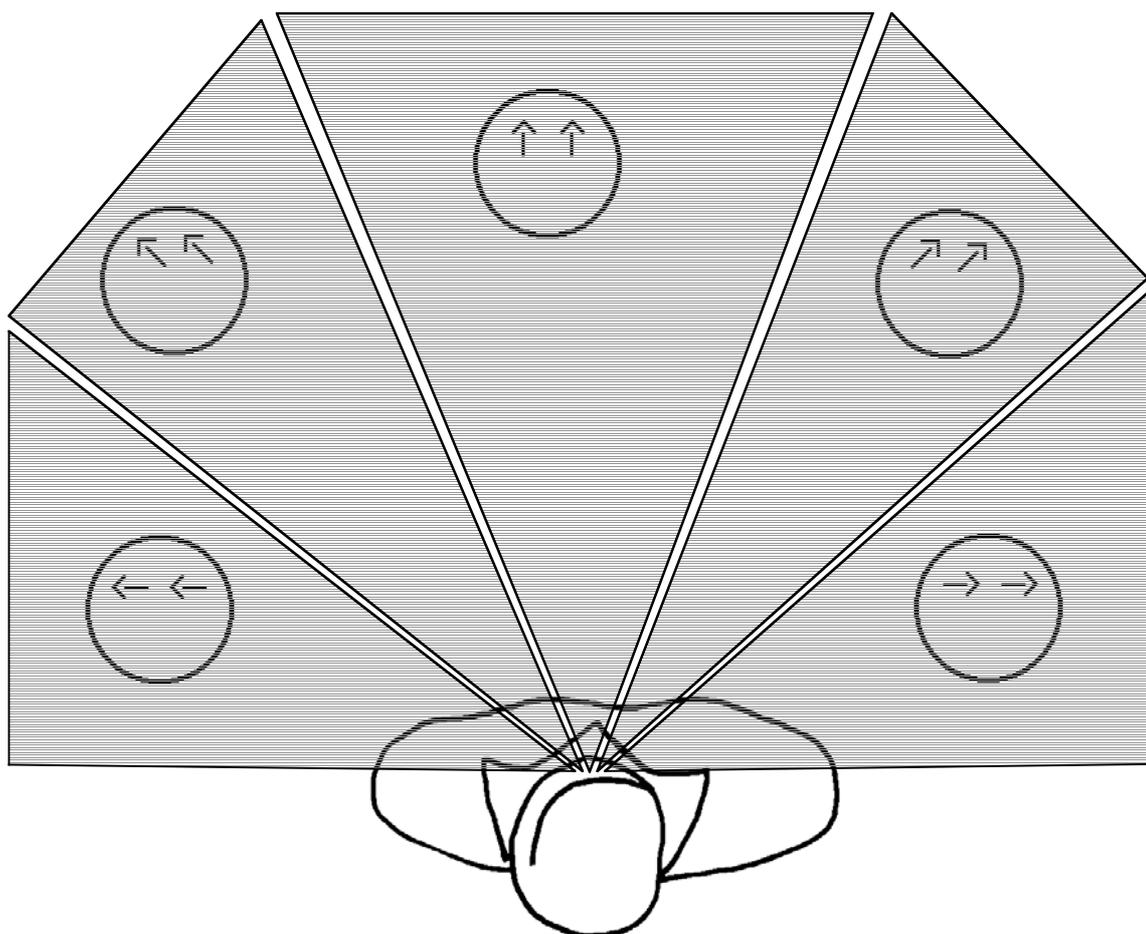
las pestañas



Dirección de la mirada

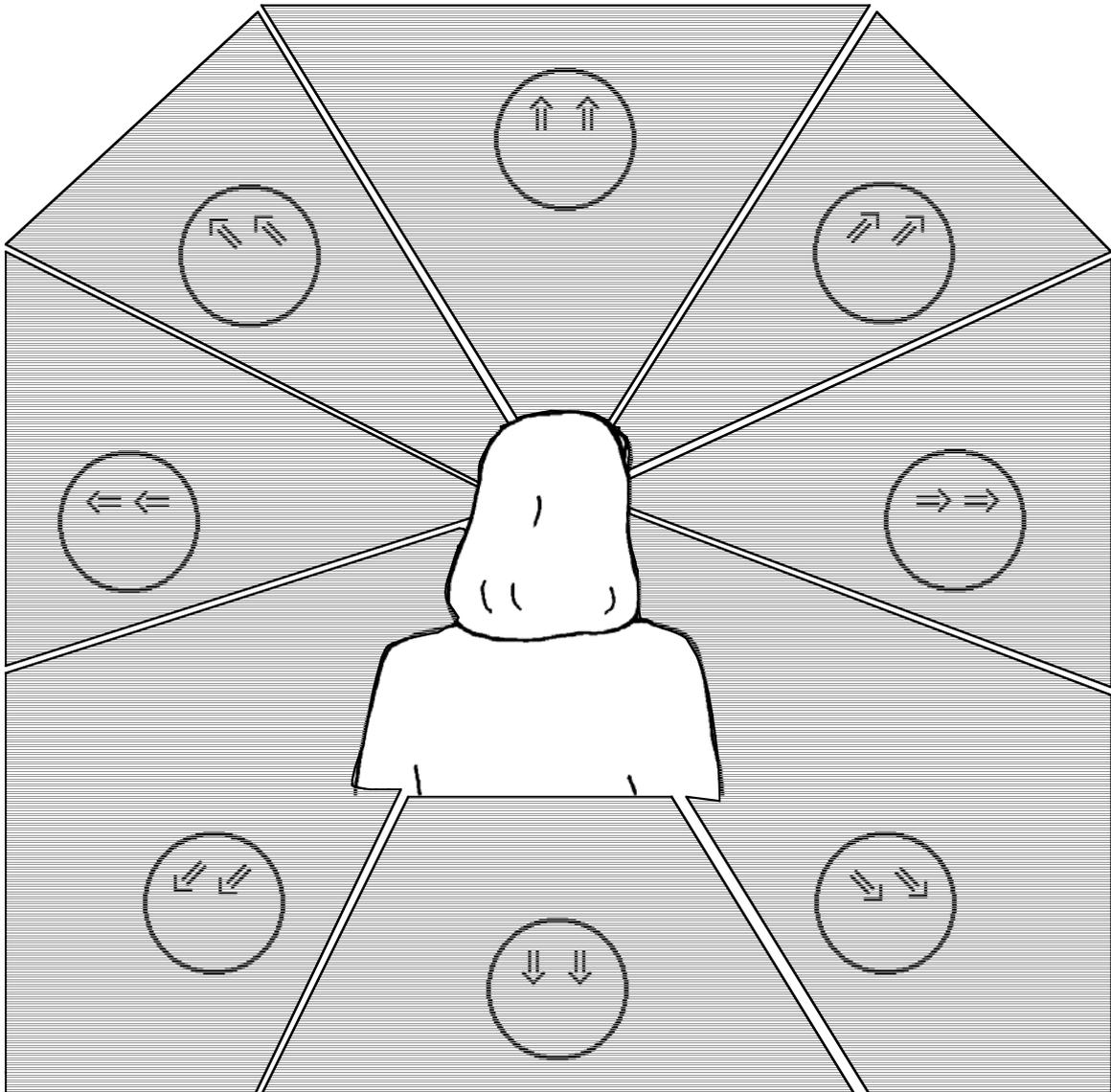


En algunos casos, es importante escribir la dirección de la mirada. Se representa con los mismos dos tipos de flechas: flechas de una varilla y flechas de doble varilla. Aquí vemos las flechas de una varilla, las que indican que la dirección de la mirada es hacia el frente, a la derecha y a la izquierda.

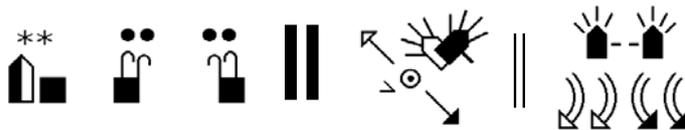


Nota que las flechas se escriben donde se escriben los otros símbolos que representan los ojos.

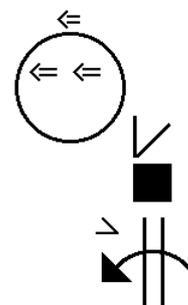
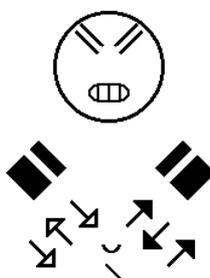
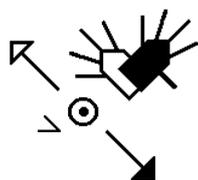
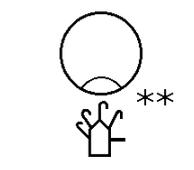
Aquí vemos las flechas de doble varilla, las que indican que la dirección de la mirada es hacia arriba, hacia abajo, y arriba y abajo a los lados.



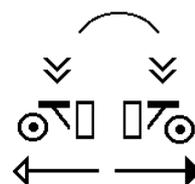
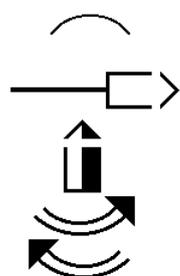
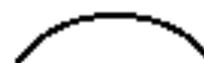
Dos símbolos nuevos: rápido y despacio



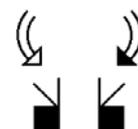
Este símbolo se usa para indicar que un signo se hace más rápidamente o más enfático de lo que se considera lo normal.



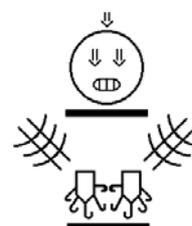
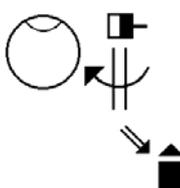
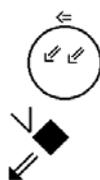
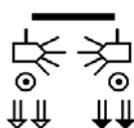
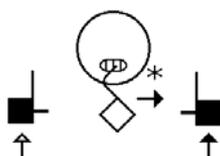
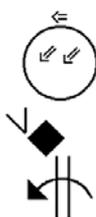
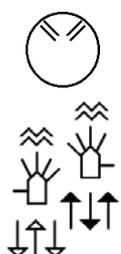
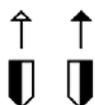
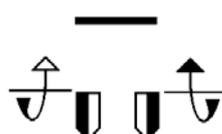
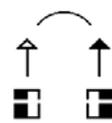
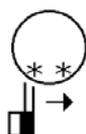
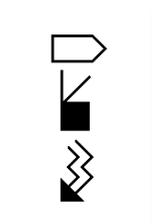
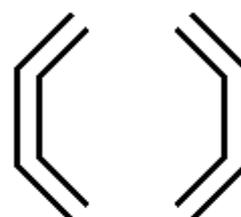
Este símbolo se usa para indicar que un signo se hace más despacio de lo que se considera lo normal. Se pone este símbolo encima del signo entero.

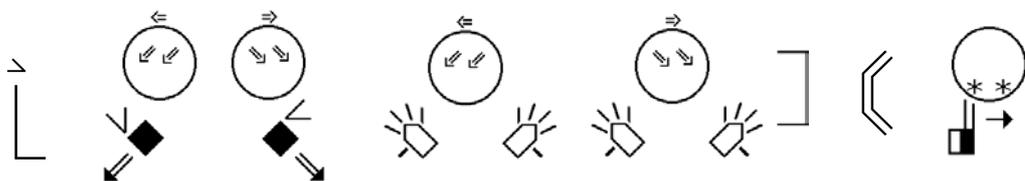
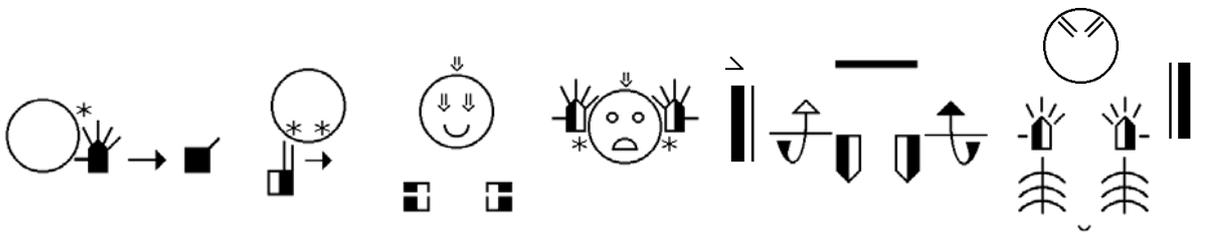
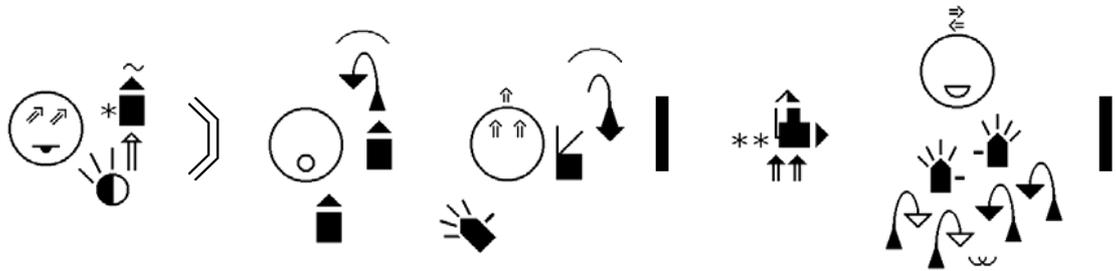
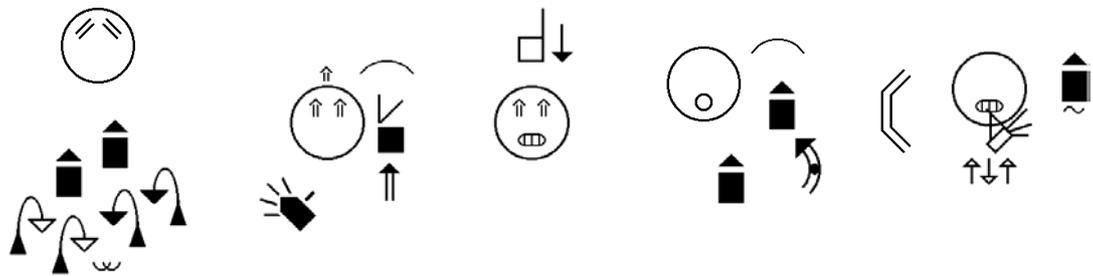
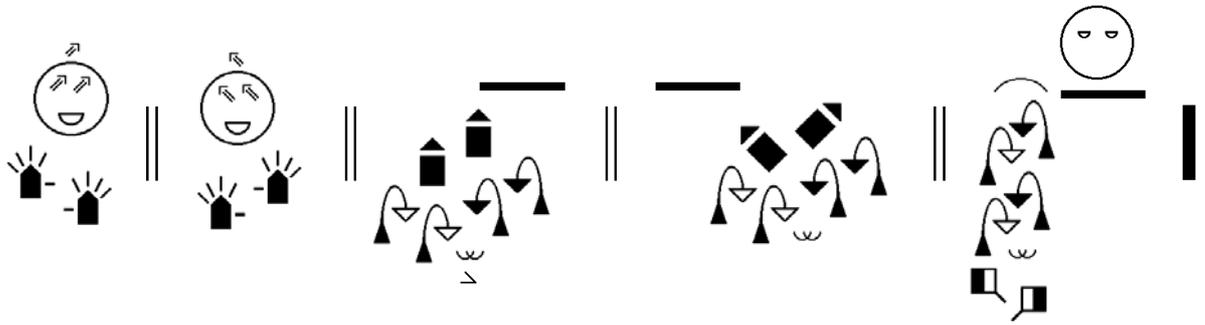
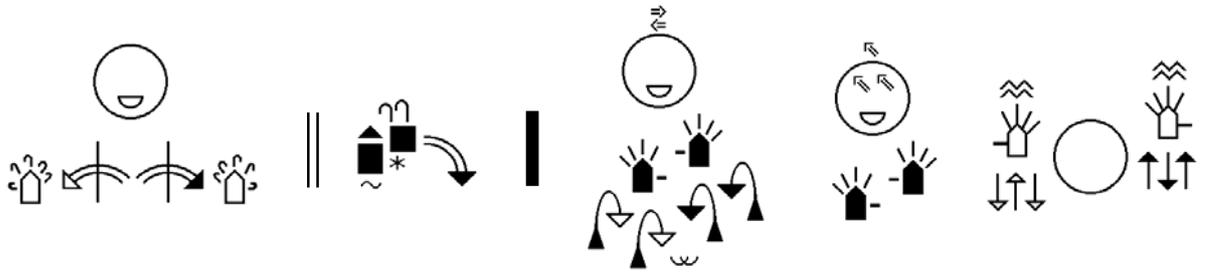


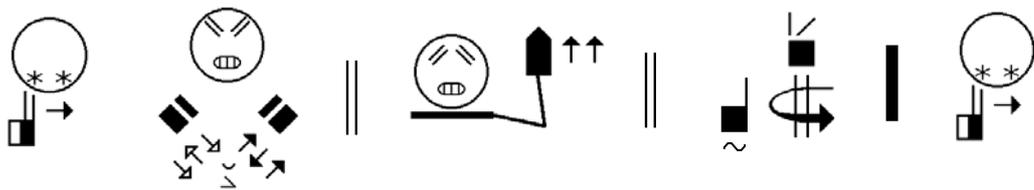
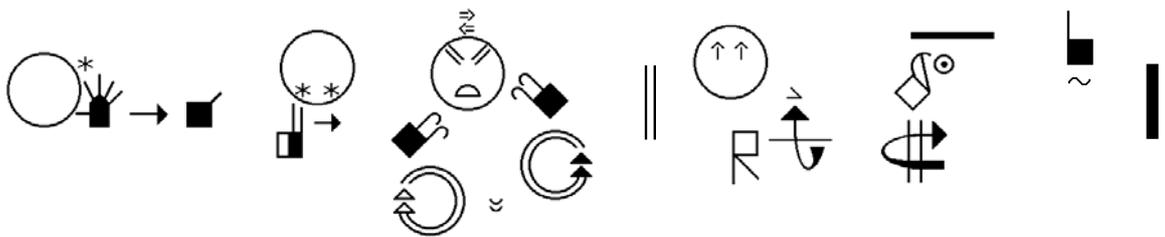
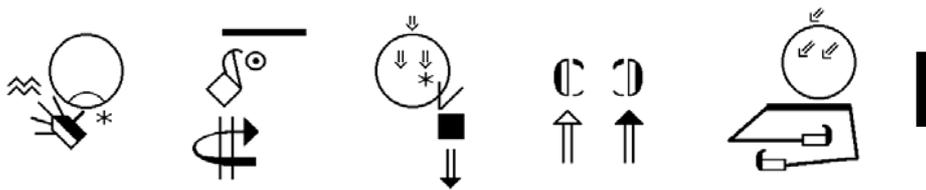
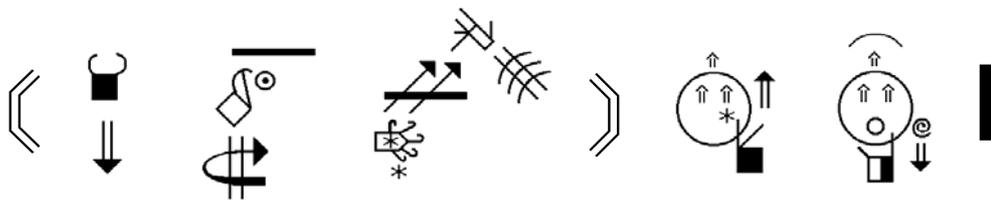
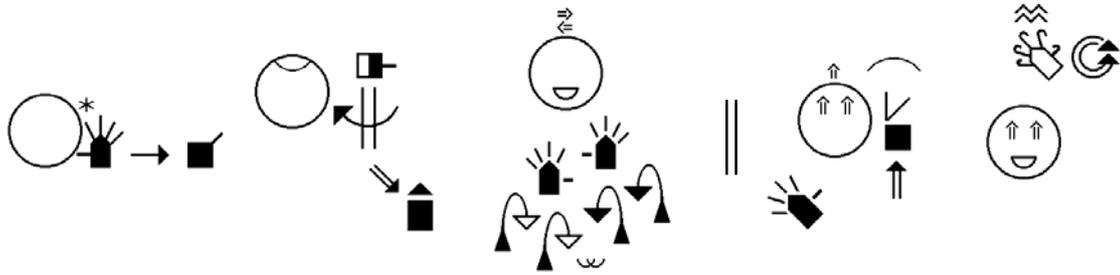
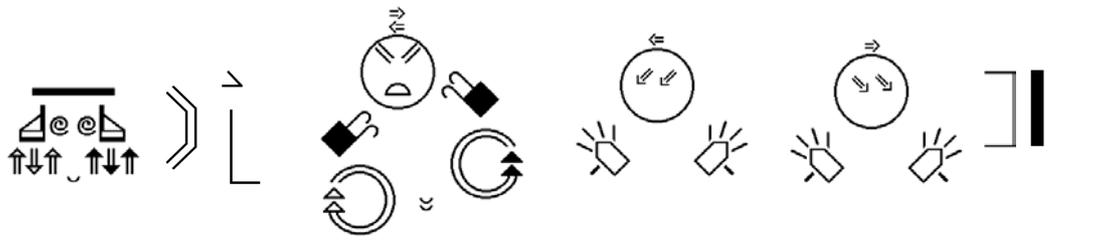
Nuevo símbolo de puntuación: el paréntesis



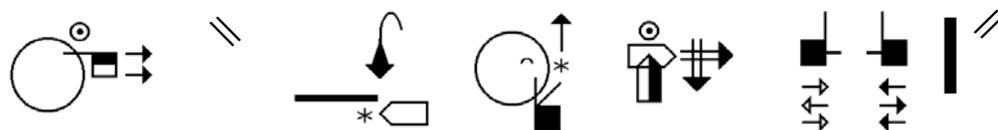
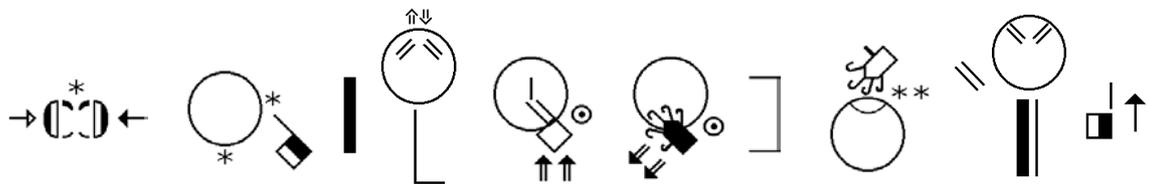
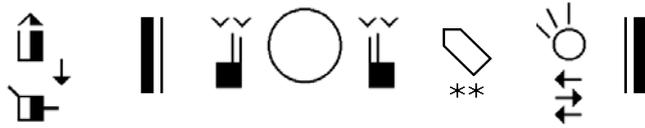
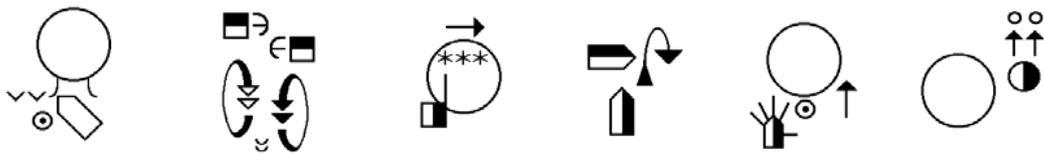
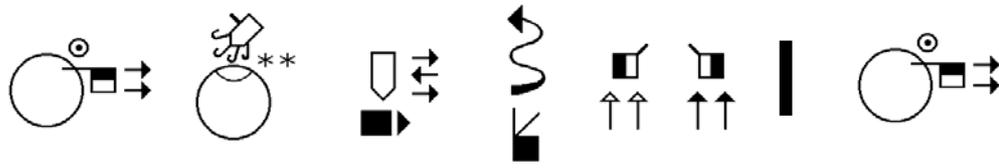
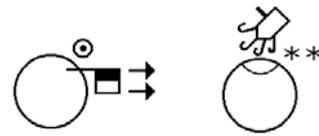
Este par de símbolos se usa para encerrar las ideas parentéticas. Avisan al lector que los signos en esa sección se hacen con la postura que indica estás interrumpiendo lo que decías para explicar algo y después vuelves al tema principal. El uso del paréntesis evita que escribas todos los cambios de postura.

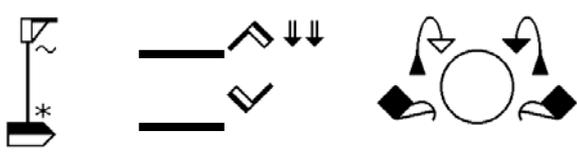
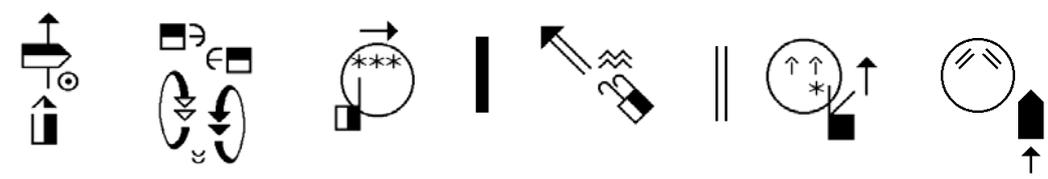
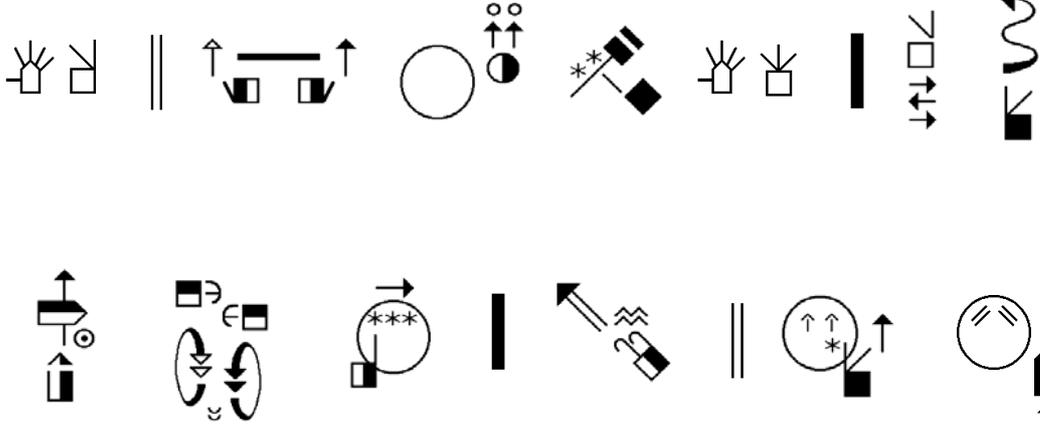
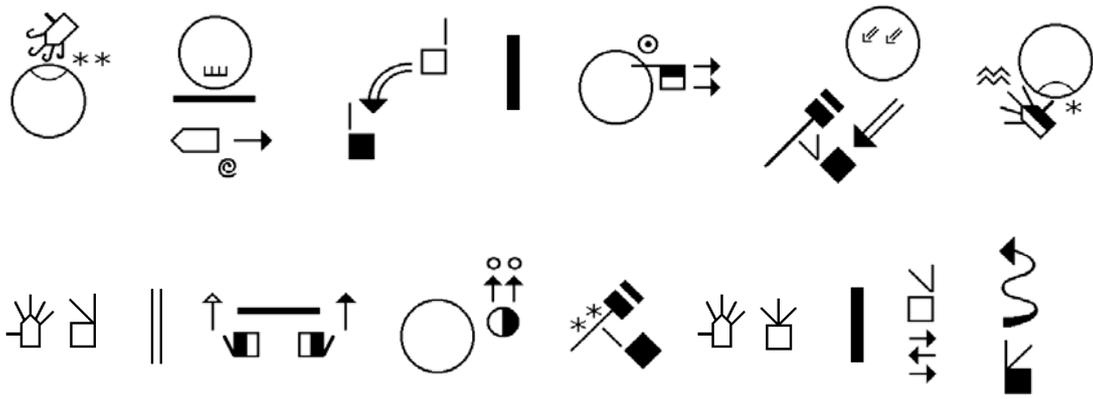




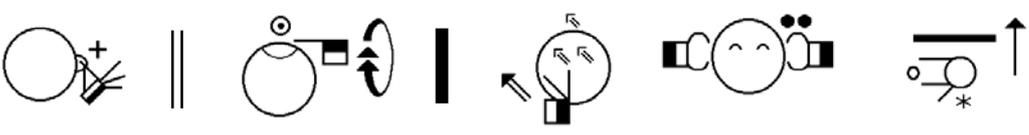
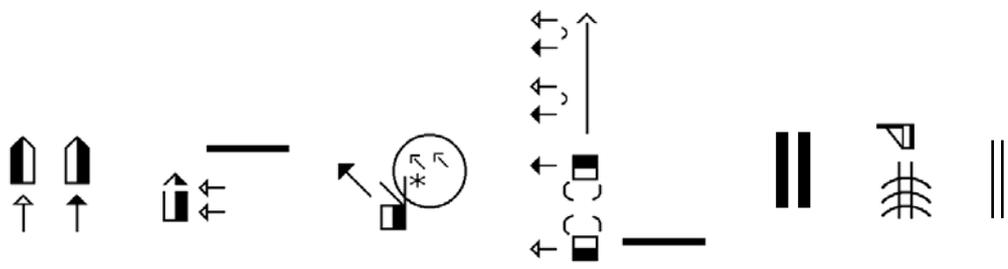


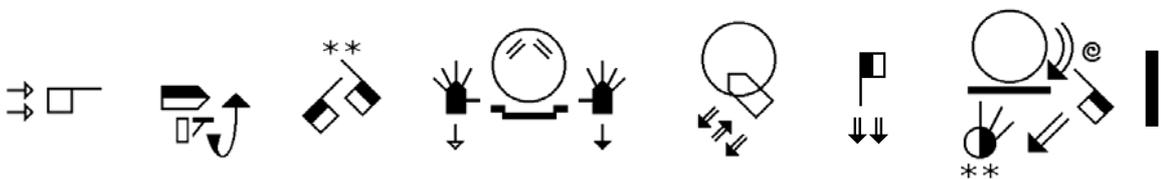
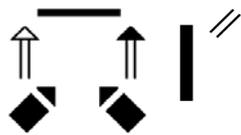
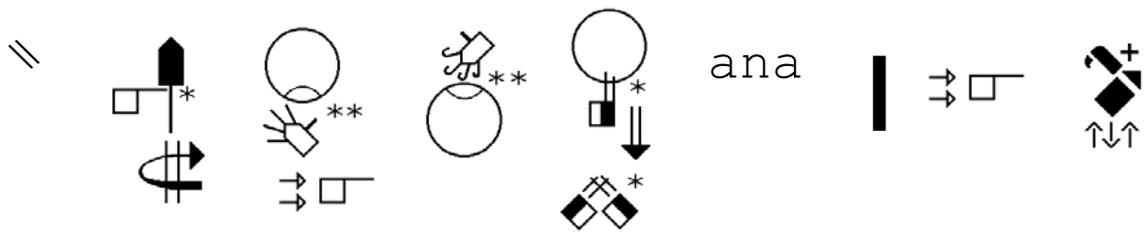
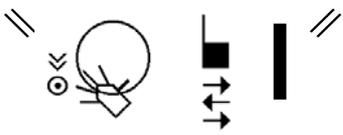
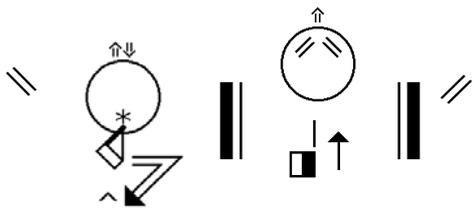
Nacho y Ana

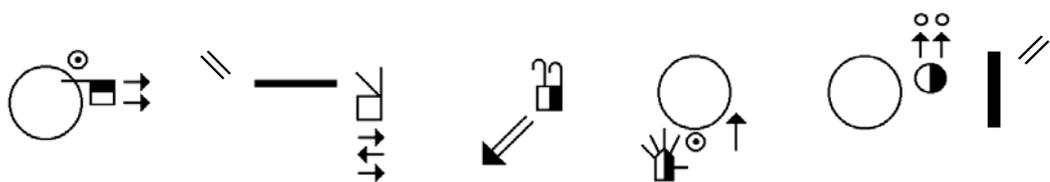
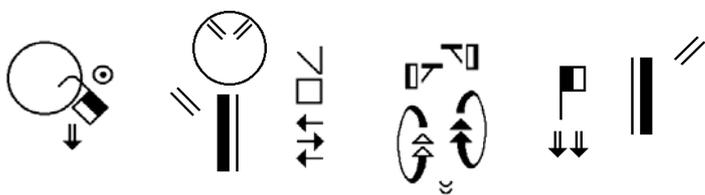
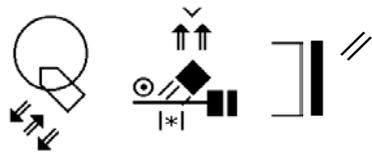
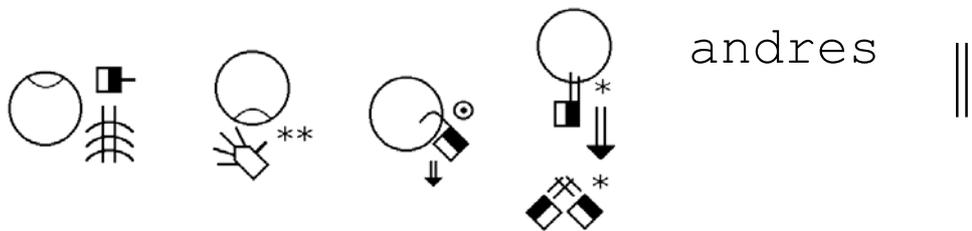
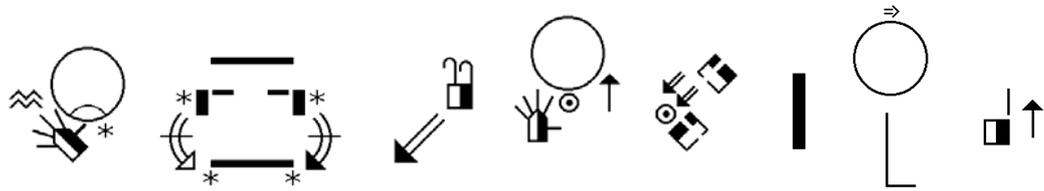
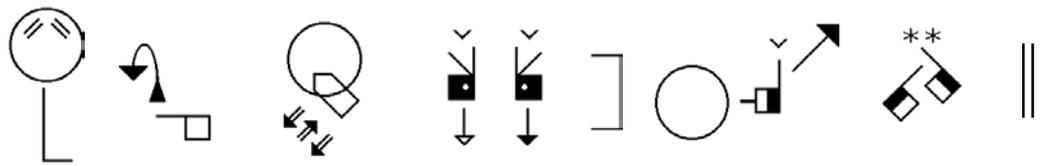


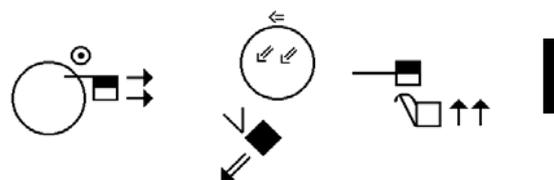
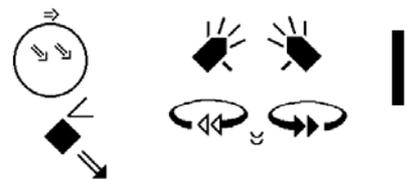
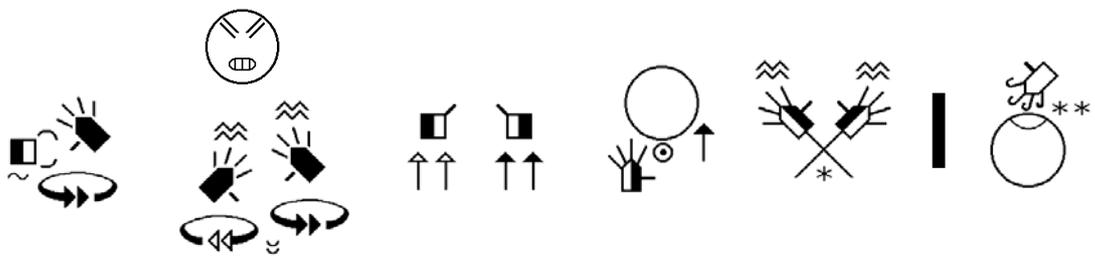
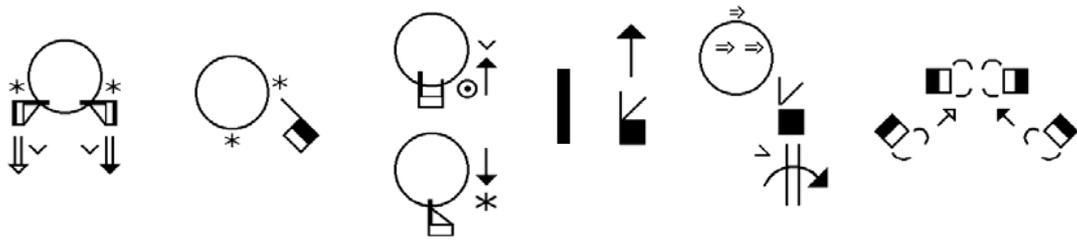
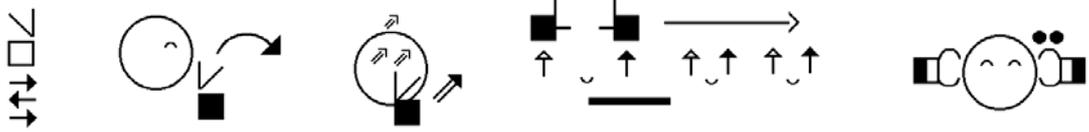
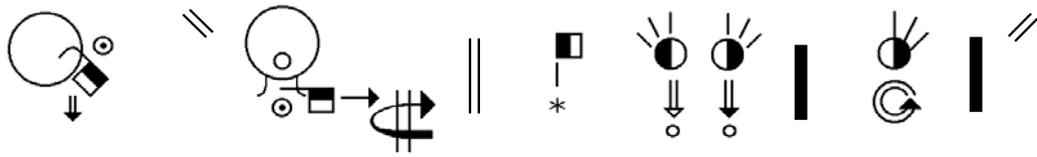


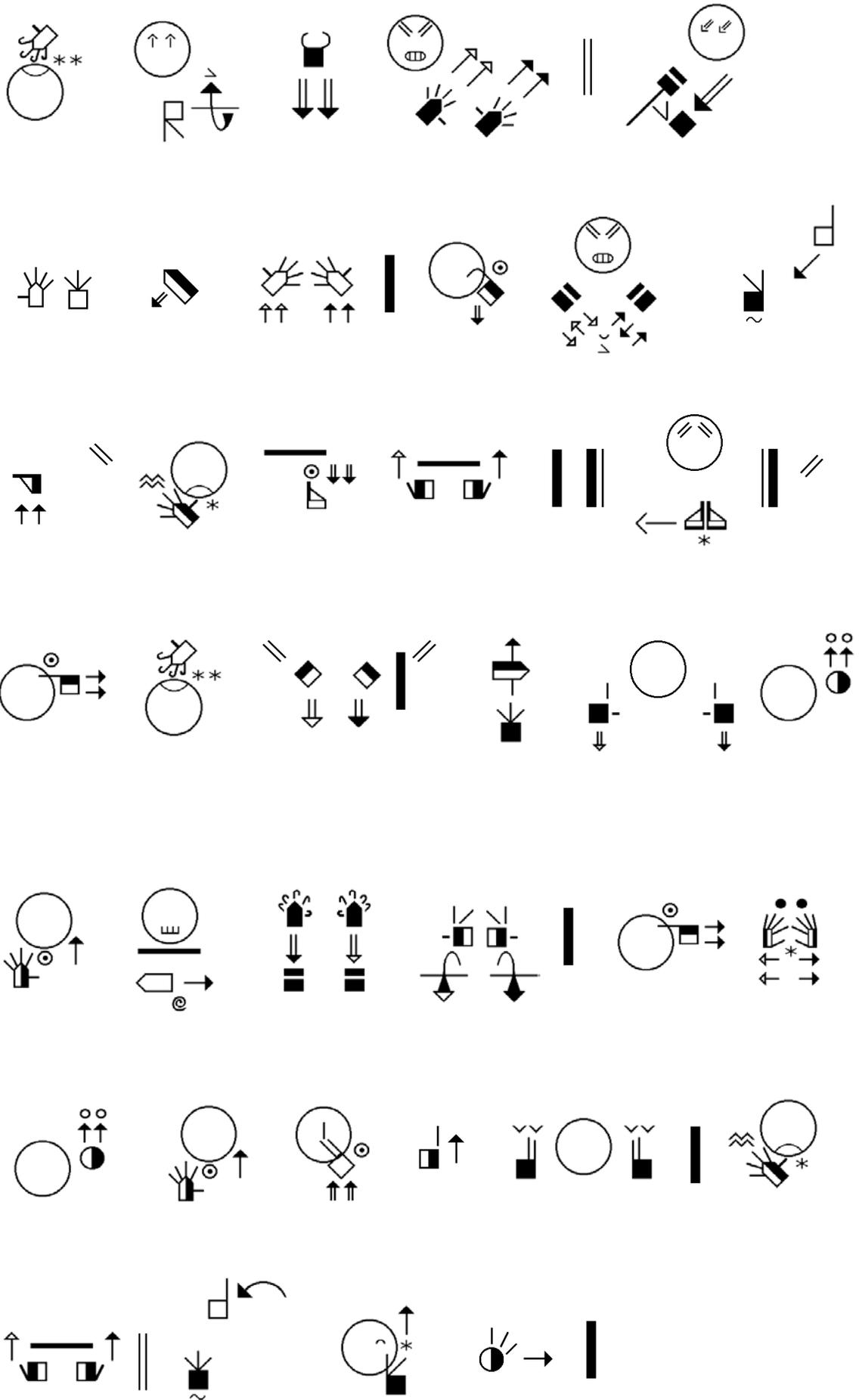
pedro
 ponce
 al...











Preguntas:

1. ¿Cuál es el tema de la conferencia?
2. ¿Cómo sabía Nacho que había una conferencia en la asociación?
3. ¿Cuál fue la primera cosa que vieron cuando entraron en la asociación?
4. ¿Qué vieron en la foto grande?
5. ¿Por qué volvió Ana a Madrid?
6. ¿Cuáles juegos jugaron los socios?
7. ¿Quiénes entraron a la conferencia?