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***In the Public Garden***

- Marg.** - A beautiful evening, Tom! What can we do this evening?  
Where can we go?
- Tom** - We can go to the cinema.
- Marg.** - Oh no! It is so hot! We can go to the public garden.
- Tom** - Yes! A good idea! But where is it?
- Marg.** - We can ask.
- \*\*\*
- Tom** - Good evening, sir! Where is the public garden, please?
- Man** - Eh?
- Tom** - The public garden!
- Man** - Lo siento mucho. No comprendo.
- Marg.** - Oh Tom! What can we do?
- Tom** - We can ask that policeman. - Good evening!
- Police.** - Buenas tardes ... Good evening! What can I do for you?
- Tom** - Where is the public garden please?
- Police.** - Take the first street on the right and then the narrow street on the left.
- Tom** - I understand: The first street on the right and then the narrow street on the left. Thank you, sir.
- Police.** - De nada.
- \*\*\*
- Tom** - Come, Margaret!
- Marg.** - Barcelona by night is so wonderful!
- Tom** - Yes, dear. You are right. It is wonderful.
- \*\*\*
- Tom** - Look, Margaret! The public garden is there! - There, on the right!

*(continúa)*

(continuation) In the Public Garden

- Marg.** - Oh! It is a beautiful garden! And the night is so wonderful!
- Tom** - Well, there is a bench there. We can sit down.
- Marg.** - Oh! The sky is so lovely tonight! Look at the stars, Tom!
- Tom** - Well, I prefer to look at you.
- Marg.** - Oh Tom! You are silly!
- Tom** - Phew!
- Marg.** - Oh! Wonderful night! Wonderful garden! And there are so many stars! And the beautiful moon - so big! Look, Tom! And look at those lovely trees ... and the flowers ... and -
- Tom** - Yes, and the grass ... and the mosquitoes!
- Marg.** - But Tom! What are you saying?
- Tom** - Nothing, nothing. Please continue!
- Marg.** - Oh! Why are you so unromantic?
- Tom** - Unromantic? Unromantic? I? You are wrong my dear! You are unromantic! - We are sitting in a beautiful garden. It is a wonderful summer night. I am your fiancé. And you ... you only look at the moon!
- Marg.** - Oh, Tom! You are impossible!
- Tom** - Ah! So you think that I'm wrong! Well, that magazine is perfectly right! Remember! - It says: "Many women are vain and silly."
- Marg.** - Oh, please, Tom! Stop! Stop! I understand you now. I am a silly girl! Poor dear! He is so romantic! He loves me so much! He wants to embrace me and kiss me, and I only look at the stars. Forgive me!

*Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.*

**I can** = *yo puedo; yo sé (hacer una cosa)*

What **can** I do for you? = *¿Qué puedo hacer por tí?*

**Can** you speak French? = *¿Sabes hablar francés?*

**PRESENT SIMPLE** = *presente simple*

I	<b>can</b>	= <i>yo puedo</i>	<i>yo sé (hacer una cosa)</i>
you	<b>can</b>	= <i>tú puedes</i>	<i>tú sabes</i>
he	<b>can</b>	= <i>él puede</i>	<i>él sabe</i>
we	<b>can</b>	= <i>nosotros podemos</i>	<i>nosotros sabemos</i>
		= <i>vosotros podéis</i>	<i>vosotros sabéis</i>
you	<b>can</b>	= <i>ellos pueden</i>	<i>ellos saben</i>
they	<b>can</b>		

**FORMA INTERROGATIVA**

**can** I ?  
**can** you ?  
**can** he ?

**can** we ?  
**can** you ?  
**can** they ?

**FORMA NEGATIVA**

I **cannot**  
 you **cannot**  
 he **cannot**

we **cannot**  
 you **cannot**  
 they **cannot**

**FORMA CONTRACTA**

I **can't**  
 you **can't**  
 he **can't**

we **can't**  
 you **can't**  
 they **can't**

**WARNING**

1. La 3ª persona del singular no toma "s".

> He **can** speak French.

2. En la forma interrogativa "**can**" precede el sujeto.

> **Can** he speak French?

3. A la forma negativa se le añade "**not**".

> He **cannot** speak German.

4. **Can** va seguido de un infinitivo sin "**to**".

> We **can** go to the cinema. (We can ~~to go~~...) ¡Error!

**1. I can** = *yo puedo*

- What **can** we do this evening? Where **can** we go?
- We **can** go to the cinema.
- No, we **can't**. It is too hot. We **can** go to the public garden.  
\*\*\*
- I'm very hungry. What **can** I eat?
- You **can** eat a sandwich and an orange.
- I'm thirsty too. What **can** I drink?
- You **can** drink a beer or a glass of mineral water.

**2. I can** = *yo sé (hacer algo)*

- **Can** Tom speak English?
- Yes, he **can**. English is his language.
- **Can** he speak Chinese?
- No, he **cannot**. Chinese is a very difficult language.
- **Can** he play golf?
- No, he **can't**. But he **can** play football and tennis very well.
  
- **Can** Margaret swim well?
- No, she **can't**.
- **Can** she play the piano?
- Yes, she **can**. She is a very good pianist.

\*\*\*

***Can** tiene solamente 2 tiempos: el Present Simple y el Past Simple.*

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

I	<b>can</b>	= <i>yo puedo; yo sé</i>
you	<b>can</b>	
he	<b>can</b>	
we	<b>can</b>	
you	<b>can</b>	
they	<b>can</b>	

**PAST SIMPLE**

I	<b>could</b>	= <i>yo pude; yo podía</i>
you	<b>could</b>	<i>yo supe; yo sabía</i>
he	<b>could</b>	
we	<b>could</b>	
you	<b>could</b>	
they	<b>could</b>	

**pronunciation**  
could = kəd - kud

*Los otros tiempos del verbo "poder / saber" los veremos en la "Unit 13"*

**Pronunciación de “can”**

**1. can** **kæn** Cuando se encuentra al *principio*, o al *final* de la oración.

- - **Can** you speak French?
- Yes, I **can**.
- **Can** your sister speak French, too?
- Yes, she **can**, but not very well.

**2. can** **kən / kn** Cuando se encuentra *en medio* de la oración.

- What **can** we do this morning? Where **can** we go?
- We **can** go shopping.
- Oh, no!
- Then where **can** we go?
- We **can** go to the beach. We **can** sit on the sand.
- Yes, a good idea, and we **can** swim, too.

**3. can't** Se pronuncia siempre **ka:nt**

- Can you swim?
- No, I **can't**.
- Can you play tennis?
- No, I **can't**.
- Then what can you do?
- I **can't** swim, and I **can't** play tennis, but I can dance and I can sing too.

===

**sand** = *arena*  
**then** = *entonces*  
**to dance** = *bailar*  
**to sing** = *cantar*

**greetings** = *saludos*

<b>Good morning</b>	= <i>Buenos días</i>	<i>Hasta la una.</i>
<b>Good afternoon</b>	= <i>Buenas tardes</i>	<i>Desde la una, hasta las seis.</i>
<b>Good evening</b>	= <i>Buenas tardes</i>	<i>Después de las seis.</i>
<b>Good night</b>	= <i>Buenas noches</i>	<i>Cuando uno se despide por la tarde, o cuando uno se va a la cama.</i>
<b>Hello</b>	= <i>Hola</i>	<i>Encontrando a alguien.</i>
<b>Hi</b>	= <i>Hola</i>	<i>Encontrando a alguien. (En los Estados Unidos)</i>
<b>Goodbye</b>	= <i>Adiós</i>	<i>Cuando uno se despide.</i>
<b>Bye / Bye-bye</b>	<i>Es un modo informal de decir adiós.</i>	

**WARNING**

in the <b>morning</b>	= <i>por la mañana (lit. en la mañana)</i>	
in the <b>afternoon</b>	= <i>por la tarde (temprano)</i>	
in the <b>evening</b>	= <i>por la tarde</i>	
<b>at night</b>	= <i>por la noche</i>	<del>In the night.</del> ¡Error!

<<<<<§>>>>>

**to look** = *mirar*

*Se emplea **to look at**, cuando se nombra la persona o la cosa que se mira.*

**Look at** the moon! = ¡Mira la luna! (lit. ¡Mira a la luna!)

- I'm so tired. I want to sit down.
- **Look!** There is a bench there.
- Oh, yes. Now we can sit down and **look at** the stars.
- Yes, and we can **look at** the mosquitoes too.

**IRREGULAR PLURAL**

**1.** *Muchos nombres que terminan en “o”, forman el plural añadiendo “s”.*

**SINGULAR**

photo  
radio  
piano  
kilo

**PLURAL**

photos  
radios  
pianos  
kilos etc.

**2.** *Algunos nombres forman el plural añadiendo “es”.*

potato = patata  
tomato = tomate  
hero = héroe

potatoes  
tomatoes  
heroes etc.

**3.** *Algunos forman el plural añadiendo tanto “s” como “es”.*

volcano  
tornado  
buffalo  
mosquito

volcanos	o	volcanoes
tornados		tornadoes
buffalos		buffaloes
mosquitos		mosquitoes etc.

\*\*\*

La 3ª persona del Present Simple de los verbos “to do” e “to go” se forma añadiéndole “es”.

**to do** = hacer

**to go** = ir

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

I	do	
you	do	
he	does	(dʌz)
we	do	
you	do	
they	do	

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

I	go	
you	go	
he	goes	(gouz)
we	go	
you	go	
they	go	

<b>much</b>	= <i>mucho</i>
<b>very much</b>	= <i>muchísimo (muy mucho)</i>
<b>too much</b>	= <i>demasiado</i>
<b>so much</b>	= <i>tanto</i>
<b>many</b>	= <i>muchos</i>
<b>very many</b>	= <i>muchísimos (poco usado)</i>
<b>too many</b>	= <i>demasiados</i>
<b>so many</b>	= <i>tantos</i>

### Robert and Millie

- Millie - You drink **so much** wine! It is bad for you, Robert.
- Robert - And you drink **so much** tea! That is bad too.
- Millie - Yes, dear, but you also smoke **so many** cigarettes.
- Robert - And you watch **so many** silly soap operas!  
 ===  
**soap opera** = *telenovela*

### Tom and Margaret

- Marg. - You smoke **too much** Tom. It is bad for your health.
- Tom - And you eat **too many** chocolates, they are bad for your figure.
- Marg. - Yes, dear, but you also drink **too much** beer.
- Tom - And you spend **too much** money shopping!  
 ===  
**health** = *salud*  
**figure** = *linea*  
**to spend** = *gastar (dinero)*  
**money** = *dinero*

**1. then** = *luego, después*

- - Take the first street on the right, and **then** the narrow street on the left.
- For his lunch Tom wants soup, **then** fried fish **then** a steak with fried potatoes, **then** a tomato salad and **then** a nice hot coffee.  
 ===  
**salad** = *ensalata*

**2. then** = *entonces*

- - Mammy, I am hungry, what can I eat?
- A sandwich, dear.
- Yes, but I am very hungry!
- **Then** you can also have a glass of milk and a banana.

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**1. people** = *personas; gente*

The plural of **person** is **people**.

*“People” es un nombre plural. Por lo tanto el verbo se pone al plural.*

- There **are** a lot of **people** in the restaurant.
- Tom is a nice person. Margaret is a nice person too.  
They **are** two nice **people**.

**2. people** = *pueblo*

The English **people**. The American **people**.

*Cuando “people” se usa con el significado de “pueblo” tiene la forma plural “peoples”.*

**European peoples** = *pueblos europeos*

**Oriental peoples** = *pueblos orientales*

**right** = *correcto*

You are **right**. = *Tienes razón. (lit. Tú estás correcto.)*

**wrong** = *equivocado*

You are **wrong**. = *(lit. Tú estás equivocado) No tienes razón.*

- - What is the capital of the U.S.A.?
- It is New York.
- You are **wrong**. It isn't. It is Washington.
  
- - Who was the first person to set foot on the moon?
- Neil Armstrong.
- You are **right**.

===

Who was ...? = *¿Quién fue...?*  
 ... to set foot on... = *...poner pie sobre ...*

<<<<§>>>>

**where** = *donde, dónde; adonde, adónde*

**Where** are you going? = *¿Adónde vas? (lit. ¿Adónde estás yendo?)*

**Where** are you from? = *¿De dónde eres? (lit. ¿Dónde eres tú de?)*

- - **Where** are Tom and Margaret?
- They are sitting on a bench in the public garden.
- And **where** is the public garden?
- It is in Barcelona.
- And **where** is Barcelona?
- It is in Spain.
- And **where** is Spain?
- Spain is in Europe.

===

**they are sitting** = *están sentados (lit. ellos están sentando)*

**to sit / to sit down** = *sentar, sentarse*

**1. to sit**

We can **sit** on this **bench**. = *Podemos **sentarnos** sobre este **banco**.*

*Generalmente se usa **to sit** en lugar de **to sit down** cuando se indica el lugar donde uno debe sentarse.*

**2. to sit down**

**Sit down** please! = *¡Siéntate por favor!*

• **It is lunch time.**

Tom and Margaret are in an elegant restaurant. They are **sitting** at a table.

**It is afternoon.**

They are in the public garden. Margaret says to Tom, "I'm very tired. I want to **sit down**!" And Tom says to her, "We can **sit** on the grass or we can **sit** on that bench."

Now they are both **sitting** on the grass and looking at the trees and the flowers.

**It is evening.**

Now they can't **sit** on the grass because there are many mosquitoes. So they return to the hotel.

===

**to return** = *volver*

NOTA

To sit **at** a table.

To sit **on** a chair, **on** a bench, **on** the grass...

**TO GO** = *ir*

**TO GO TO...** = *ir a*

Jack is **going to** school. = *Jack está yendo a la escuela.*

**TO GO TO THE...** = *ir al / a la ...*

Joe is **going to the** cinema. = *Jack está yendo al cine.*

In summer, lots of Italian people go on holiday. Many of them **go to** Spain or to France.

In the morning they like **to go to the** beach and sit in the hot sun, or swim in the blue sea.

They also like **to go** shopping or to visit museums and art galleries.

At lunch time they **go to** restaurants and cafés.

In the evening they **go to the** theatre, to the cinema, and to discotheques.

===

**to go on holiday** = *ir de vacaciones*

**theatre** = *teatro*

<<<<<§>>>>>

**PRONUNCIATION**

*prənʌsi'eɪʃən*

ə	ʌ	ɔ	ɜ:
beer	come	blonde	Berlin
brother	country	bottle	church
dinner	cousin	box	first
father	hungry	hot	fur
flower	just	nonsense	German
mother	lunch	not	Germany
paper	mother	on	girl
sister	nothing	strong	sir
slipper	ugly	to cost	thirsty
under	under	to stop	to learn
waiter	unkind	to want	work
water	wonderful	to wash	world

## BY

by day - by night = *de día - de noche*

to go by train / by bus / by car / by taxi... = *ir en tren ...*

to go on foot = *ir andando*

### By Car, by Bus ... or on Foot?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good morning, sir. Can you give me a lift in your car, please?</li> <li>- Well, where are you going?</li> <li>- To the beach. And the road is so long!</li> <li>- You are right, it is <u>very</u> long. And the sun is so hot this afternoon. You can go to the beach this evening.</li> <li>- No, I want to go there now, because the sea is so beautiful <b>by day</b>.</li> <li>- I prefer it <b>by night</b>, because there are too many people there <b>by day</b>. And the hot sun is bad for you.</li> <li>- Yes, but I can sit under a <b>beach-umbrella</b>, and I can put on my big hat and my <b>sun-glasses</b>. Come on! Give me a lift!</li> <li>- Why can't you go <b>by taxi</b>?</li> <li>- Taxis are very <b>expensive</b>. And I haven't much money.</li> <li>- You can go <b>by bus</b>, buses are very <b>cheap</b>.</li> <li>- Yes, but buses are always <b>crowded</b>, and I'm so hot!</li> <li>- Well, I have an idea. You can put on your hat, your sun-glasses, <b>take</b> a bottle of mineral water <b>with you</b>, and you can go to the beach <b>on foot</b>.</li> <li>- Oh! You are impossible! And you are very <b>rude</b>, too!</li> </ul> | <p><i>puede llevarme en su coche</i></p> <p><i>á dónde</i></p> <p><i>carretera / larga</i></p><br><p><i>sombrilla</i></p> <p><i>gafas de sol</i></p><br><p><i>caros</i></p> <p><i>baratos</i></p> <p><i>abarrotados</i></p><br><p><i>llevarte</i></p><br><p><i>grosero</i></p> |
|--|--|

A Romantic Summer Evening

It is a beautiful summer evening.

Tom wants to go to the cinema, but Margaret says that it is too hot. So they **decide** to go to the public garden. But where is it?

Tom **asks** a young man in the street, "Where is the public garden, please?" But the young man can't understand English, and he **answers**, "*Lo siento mucho. No comprendo*" So then, Tom asks a policeman.

The policeman **knows** a little English and he can understand Tom. He **tells him** to take the first street on the right and then the **narrow** street on the left.

\*\*\*

The public garden is **lovely**, and the night is wonderful. There are so many stars in the sky! And the moon is so big! Tom **sees** a comfortable bench, and they sit down.

"Oh wonderful garden!" says Margaret. "Gardens are **always** wonderful by night!" "Well, I prefer them by day," says Tom. "By night there are **too many** mosquitoes."

"Oh, Tom, you are unromantic!" says Margaret.

**Then, when** Tom wants to embrace her, she says, "Please, stop! It is so hot. Look at the moon, look at the stars, or look at those beautiful flowers."

"Or the **grass**," says Tom, "or the mosquitoes!"

Margaret **gets angry**, and says that he is impossible, silly, and unromantic. Now Tom is angry too, and says that it is very difficult to understand women. Because he loves her and wants to embrace her, and kiss her, but she only looks at the moon!

Margaret **finally** understands and says, "I'm sorry, dear. I'm a silly girl. **Forgive me!**"

Tom gives her a kiss and says, "I forgive you dear."

*deciden*

*pregunta*

*contesta*

*conoce*

*le dice*

*estrecha*

*estupendo*

*ve*

*siempre*

*demasiados*

*luego/cuando*

*yerba*

*se enfada*

*finalmente*

*¡Perdóname!*

## TRANSLATION

1.	<i>Traduce oralmente. En la página siguiente está la clave de esta traducción.</i>
2.	<i>Copia toda la página.</i>

1. - Is there a public garden in this city?
2. - I can't remember.
3. - We can ask a policeman.
4. The policeman says, "What can I do for you?"
5. - Where is the public garden, please?
6. - Take the first street on the right.
7. - You are right. Now I remember.
  
8. - There are many benches in the garden.
9. - I prefer to sit on the grass.
10. We can look at the moon and the stars.
11. - No, we can't sit on the grass.
12. - Why can't we sit on the grass?
13. - Because there are many mosquitoes.
  
14. - Where can we go? What can we do?
15. - We can go to the cinema.
16. - Where is the cinema?
17. - There, on the left!
18. - No, you are wrong. That is a café.
19. - Well, we can sit down for a moment and drink a Coca-Cola.
20. - You are right. I'm thirsty too.
  
21. Tom and Margaret are in the public garden.
22. He wants to embrace her and kiss her.
23. But she only looks at the sky.
24. Barcelona is wonderful by day and by night.
25. Good Morning! - Good evening! - Good night!
26. Goodbye!

## TRANSLATION

1. *Escribe en un cuaderno la traducción del español al inglés.*
2. *Corrige los errores. En la página precedente está la clave de esta traducción.*
3. *Traduce oralmente del español al inglés.*

1. - ¿Hay un jardín público en esta ciudad?
2. - (lit. Yo no puedo recordar.) No me acuerdo.
3. - Podemos preguntar (a) un policía.
4. El policía dice, "¿Qué puedo hacer por ustedes?"
5. - ¿Dónde está el jardín público, por favor?
6. - Tomen la primera calle a la derecha.
7. - Usted tiene razón. Ahora recuerdo.
  
8. - Hay muchos bancos en el jardín.
9. - Yo prefiero sentarme sobre la yerba.
10. Podemos mirar a la luna y a las estrellas.
11. - No, no podemos sentarnos sobre la yerba.
12. - ¿Por qué non podemos sentarnos sobre la yerba?
13. - Porque hay muchos mosquitos.
  
14. - ¿Adónde podemos ir? ¿Qué podemos hacer?
15. - Podemos ir al cine.
16. - ¿Dónde está el cine?
17. - ¡Allí! A la izquierda.
18. - No, estás equivocado.
19. - Bien, podemos sentarnos por un momento y beber una Coca-Cola.
20. - Tienes razón. Estoy tan sediento también. (Tengo tanta sed también.)
  
21. Tom y Margaret están en un jardín público.
22. Él quiere abrazarla y besarla.
23. Pero ella solamente mira al cielo.
24. Barcelona es maravillosa de día y de noche.
25. ¡Buenos días! - ¡Buenas tardes! - ¡Buenas noches!
26. ¡Adiós!

## EXERCISES

**1.** *Contesta a las preguntas siguientes.*

1. - Are Tom and Margaret going to the cinema or to the public garden?
2. - Is the public garden far or near?
3. - Are they going on foot or by car?
4. - When they go to the public garden, is it morning or evening?
5. - Are there many or few stars in the sky?
6. - Is Margaret looking at the stars or is she looking at the mosquitoes?
7. - Are they sitting on a bench or on the grass?
8. - According to you, is Tom romantic or unromantic.
9. - Which of the two is right?
10. - Which of the two is wrong?
11. - Which of them is silly? He, she, or both?

**2.** *Cambia estas frases en interrogativas.*

1. Tom and Margaret can speak Chinese.
2. They can understand Spanish.
3. Tom can play the piano.
4. Margaret can swim very well.
5. She can play football.

**3.** *Cambia las frases del ejercicio nr.2 en negativas.***4.** *Escribe el plural de las siguientes palabras.*

photo  
piano

potato  
buffalo

tornado  
hero

## VOCABULARY

<b>afternoon</b>	aftə <u>n</u> u:n	primeras horas de la <b>tarde</b>
<b>to ask</b>	tu a:sk	preguntar
<b>bench</b>	bentf	banco
<b>Bye-bye!</b>	bai-bai	¡Adiós!
<b>beach-umbrella</b>	bi:tʃ-ʌmbrelə	sombrilla
<b>buffalo</b>	bʌfəlu	búfalo
<b>can</b>	kæn / kən	puedo; sé (hacer algo)
<b>cannot</b>	kænət	no puedo; no sé (hacer algo)
<b>cheap</b>	tʃi:p	barato
<b>crowd</b>	kraud	multitud
<b>crowded</b>	kraudid	abarrotado
<b>to cost</b>	tu kɒst	costar
<b>day</b>	dei	día
<b>to decide</b>	tu disaɪd	decidir
<b>to do</b>	tu du:	hacer
<b>he does</b>	he dʌz	él hace
<b>down</b>	daun	bajo, debajo de
<b>to embrace</b>	tu ɪmbreɪs	abrazar
<b>expensive</b>	ɪkspensɪv	caro
<b>far</b>	fa:	lejos, lejos de
<b>to forgive</b>	tu fəgɪv	perdonar
<b>grass</b>	gra:s	yerba
<b>greetings</b>	gri:tɪŋz	saludos
<b>health</b>	helθ	salud
<b>hello</b>	heləu	hola
<b>hero</b>	hiərəu	héroe
<b>hi</b>	hai	hola
<b>impossible</b>	ɪmpɒsɪbl	imposible
<b>to kiss</b>	tu kis	besar
<b>kiss</b>	kis	beso

## VOCABULARY

to know	tu nou	saber; conocer
left	left	izquierda
long	lɒŋ	largo
to look	tu luk	mirar
lovely	lʌvli	encantador
money	mʌni	dinero
moon	mu:n	luna
mosquito	məski:tou	mosquito
near	niə	cerca, cerca de
night	nait	noche
narrow	nærou	estrecho
people	pi:pl	personas; pueblo
person	pə:sn	persona
pianist	pi:ənist	pianista
piano	pianəu	piano
policeman	pəli:smən	(un) policia
public	pʌblik	publico
radio	reidiəu	radio
to remember	tu rimembə	recordar, acordarse
right	rait	derecha; correcto
road	rəud	carretera
rude	ru:d	grosero
salad	sæləd	ensalada
sand	sænd	arena
to see	tu si:	ver
to sit	tu sit	sentarse, sentar una persona
so much	sou mʌtʃ	tanto -a
so many	sou meni	tantos -as
to spend	tu spend	gastar (dinero)

## VOCABULARY

star	sta:	<i>estrella</i>
street	stri:t	<i>calle</i>
sun-glasses	sʌn-ɡla:sis	<i>gafas de sol</i>
to tell	tu tel	<i>decir; contar (historias, cuentos)</i>
theatre	θiətə	<i>teatro</i>
then	ðen	<i>luego, después - entonces</i>
tomato	təma:tou	<i>tomate</i>
tornado	tə:neɪdou	<i>tornado</i>
traffic	træfik	<i>tráfico</i>
traffic lights	træfik laɪts	<i>semáforo</i>
train	treɪn	<i>tren</i>
tree	tri:	<i>árbol</i>
to understand	tu ʌndəstænd	<i>comprender</i>
USA	ju: es ei	<i>USA</i>
volcano	vɒlkeɪnou	<i>vulcán</i>
Washington	wəʃɪŋtən	<i>Washington</i>
wrong	rɒŋ	<i>equivocado</i>