

Shopping

- Tom** - How are you this morning, Margaret?
- Marg.** - I'm very well, thank you dear.
- Tom** - Are you tired?
- Marg.** - No, I'm not.
- Tom** - Are you sad, dear?
- Marg.** - Oh, no! I'm not sad! I'm in Spain on a holiday, and I'm with you! How can I be sad? I'm happy! Very happy! - And what is our programme for today?
- Tom** - Well, the weather is fine. We can go to the beach.
- Marg.** - Oh, no! Not today. Today I want to go to a museum.
- Tom** - A museum again? Oh, no, Margaret! I'm tired of museums!
- Marg.** - But dear, I like museums. There are hundreds and thousands of wonderful things in museums.
- Tom** - But Margaret! The weather is so beautiful! A museum yesterday. A museum today. A museum tomorrow ...
- Marg.** - Very well. We can go for a walk then.
- Tom** - Yes, Margaret. We can go for a walk. We can look at the shop windows - - -
- Marg.** - Yes! - And we can go shopping! I want to buy lots of things. I want to buy a new lipstick, some soap, some toothpaste, some shoes ... and some souvenirs for my friends. Some flamenco dolls, some fans, a few pairs of castanets ... and ...
- Tom** - But dear! ... Yes, yes ... all right.
- ***
- Marg.** - Why are you walking so slowly, dear? Are you tired?
- Tom** - No.

(Ten minutes later.)
(Diez minutos más tarde.)

(continúa)

(continuation)

Shopping

- Marg.** - Look at that shop! Look at those elegant shoes! I want to buy a pair of white shoes.
- Tom** - But you've got a dozen pairs of shoes already!
- Marg.** - ... Look Tom, that shop sells postcards. I want to buy dozens of postcards for my collection. And, I want to send some to my father and mother, to my sister and her husband, and to all my friends.
- Tom** - All right.

(A few minutes later.)

- Marg.** - Good morning! I want some postcards, please. With views of Spain.
- Shop A.** - Yes, madam. We have got black and white, and coloured postcards. Very beautiful postcards.
- Marg.** - Oh! You speak English!
- Shop A.** - Well, I speak and write English, a little. Just a little.
- Marg.** - Oh! These are beautiful cards! There is a nice view of the harbour, and the cathedral ... and this nice square ... and this ... and this - with the Statue of Christopher Columbus ... and this ... and this. Well, I want all of these.
- Shop A.** - How many, madam?
- Marg.** - Please count them, Tom.
- Tom** - One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two. Twenty-two black and white cards ... and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen. - Fifteen coloured. Thirty-seven in all.
- Shop A.** - Any paper or envelopes? A ballpoint pen? A pencil?
- Marg.** - Just a packet of paper and a packet of envelopes. Big envelopes. Not small. And a good ballpoint pen.

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(continuation) Shopping

- Shop A.** - Here you are madam.
- Marg.** - Have you got any stamps?
- Shop A.** - No, not here, madam. At the post office.
- Marg.** - Well, we can go to the post office. ... er ... Have you got any flamenco dolls?
- Shop A.** - Yes, madam. Look there! On your right.
- Marg.** - Beautiful! Give me ten! Yes, ten!
- Shop A.** - Here you are madam.
- Marg.** - Thank you very much. - Tom! The money, please!
- Tom** - How much, madam?
- Shop A.** - Just a moment. Twenty-two black and white postcards: eleven euros; fifteen coloured cards: nine euros; the packet of paper: two euros and twenty cents; the envelopes: two euros and fifty cents; the fans: two hundred and forty euros; the castanets: fifty euros and thirty cents ... and the ten little dolls: two hundred and fifty euros. Five hundred and sixty-five euros in all.
- ***
- Marg.** - Goodbye!
- Tom** - Goodbye, madam.
- Shop A.** - Goodbye, sir! Thank you very much!
- ***
- Tom** - Why are you walking so quickly, Margaret?
- Marg.** - Well, we haven't much time, and I want to buy the lipstick, the shoes and ...
- Tom** - Margaret, tomorrow we go to a museum.

Shop A. = **Shop Assistant** = *dependiente*

how = *cómo, como*

How are you? = *¿Cómo estás? (lit. ¿Cómo estás tú?)*

- **How** are you?
- I'm very well, thank you.
- And **how** is your wife?
- She is also very well.
- And **how** are your children?
- They are very well, too.
- And what about your father?
- He is **ill** again. **ill** = *enfermo*
- I'm very sorry.

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again = *de nuevo, otra vez*

Robert and Millie

- Robert** - Millie! Bring me some sugar! My coffee is bitter **again**!
- Millie** - I'm very sorry, dear, but there isn't any sugar in the house.
- Robert** - What? **Again**? Then buy some sugar!
- Millie** - I haven't any money. Give me some money.
- Robert** - What? Money? Again?

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day = *día*

today = *hoy*

yesterday = *ayer*

the day before **yesterday** = *anteayer (lit. el día antes de ayer)*

tomorrow = *mañana (El día después de hoy.)*

the day after **tomorrow** = *pasado mañana (lit. el día después de mañana)*

See you **tomorrow**. = *Hasta mañana. (lit. Te veo mañana.)*

Till **tomorrow**. = *Hasta mañana.*

tired of = *cansado de*

Tom is **tired of** museums. = *Tom está cansado de museos.*

Tom and Margaret

- Marg.** - This afternoon we can go to an art gallery.
Tom - No, dear. I'm **tired of** art galleries.
Marg. - Then we can go to a museum.
Tom - No, I'm **tired of** museums, too.
Marg. - Then we can go shopping.
Tom - What? Again? But why?
Marg. - Because I want to buy a new bathing costume.
Tom - But you've already got six bathing costumes!
Marg. - Yes, I know. But I'm **tired of** them.

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bathing costume = *traje de baño*
bathing suit = *traje de baño*
already = *ya*
I know. = *Lo sé. (lit. Yo sé.)*

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to walk = *caminar; pasear*

a walk = *un paseo*

I want to go for a **walk.** = *(lit. Quiero ir por un paseo.)*

- When the weather is fine, it is so nice **to go for a walk.**

Some people like **to walk** quickly. Other people like **to walk** slowly and look at the shop-windows.

I like **to go for a walk** in the park. I like **to walk** in the evening, when there are very few people. I usually **walk** very slowly because I love to look at the flowers, the trees, the moon and the stars.

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other = *otro -a -os -as*

quickly = *velozmente*

slowly = *lentamente*

usually = *normalmente*

ADVERBS IN **-LY** = *adverbios en -ly*

Los adverbios españoles que terminan en “*-mente*” en inglés acaban en “*-ly*”.

1. Regla General

slow	<i>lento</i>	slowly	<i>lentamente</i>
quick	<i>rápido</i>	quickly	<i>rapidamente</i>

2. Los adjetivos ingleses que terminan en *-y*, cambian la *-y* por *-ily*.

easy	<i>fácil</i>	easily	<i>facilmente</i>
crazy	<i>loco</i>	crazily	<i>locamente</i>

3. Los adjetivos ingleses que terminan en *-le*, precedida de *consonante*, cambian la *-le* por *-ly*.

simple	<i>simple</i>	simply	<i>simplemente</i>
terrible	<i>terrible</i>	terribly	<i>terriblemente</i>

4. Los adjetivos ingleses que terminan en *-le*, precedida de *vocal*, generalmente añaden *-ly*.

agile	<i>ágil</i>	agilely	<i>agilmente</i>
sole	<i>único</i>	solely	<i>unicamente</i>

Excepción

whole	<i>entero</i>	wholly	<i>enteramente</i>
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5. Los adjetivos que terminan en *-ic*, añaden *-ally*.

ironic	<i>irónico</i>	ironically	<i>ironicamente</i>
fantastic	<i>fantástico</i>	fantastically	<i>fantasticamente</i>

6. Los adjetivos que terminan en “*ly*”, se usan también como adverbios.

daily	<i>diario; diariamente</i>
monthly	<i>mensual; mensualmente</i>

Nota Las reglas explicadas en esta página son las más importantes, pero no son todas.

1. How much...? = ¿Cúanto? - ¿Cúanta?

How much sugar? = ¿Cúanto azúcar?

2. How much...? = ¿Cúanto? - ¿Cúanto cuesta?

How much is this book? = ¿Cúanto cuesta este libro?

How much is a kilo of apples? = ¿Cúanto cuesta un kilo de manzanas?

How many...? = ¿Cúantos? - ¿Cúantas?

- **How much** milk in your tea?
- Just a little.
- And **how many** spoonfuls of sugar?
- Two please.

- **How many** souvenirs can we buy?
- Well, **how much** money have you got?
- I haven't got much money.
- Then we can't buy many souvenirs.

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spoon = *cuchara*
full = *lleno*
spoonful = *cucharada*

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COMPOUND NOUNS = *nombres compuestos*

lip = *labio*
stick = *bastón; barra*
lipstick = *barra de labios*

post = *correo*
card = *tarjeta*
postcard = *tarjeta postal*

tooth = *diente*
paste = *pasta*
toothpaste = *pasta de dientes, dentifrico*

book = *libro*
shop = *tienda*
bookshop = *librería (tienda)*

to teach = enseñar

teacher = maestro; profesor **professor** = profesor universitario, catedrático

Añadiendo el sufijo “-er” a algunos verbos, se obtiene un sustantivo:

to write = escribir
to read = leer
to swim = nadar
to smoke = fumar
to sing = cantar
to love = amar
to work = trabajar
to paint = pintar

writer = escritor
reader = lector
swimmer = nadador
smoker = fumador
singer = cantante
lover = amante
worker = trabajador
painter = pintor

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PLURAL *Nombres que terminan en “y”.*

1. *Los nombres que terminan en “y” precedida de consonante, cambian la “y” en “ies”.*

family = families
city = cities

2. *Los nombres que terminan en “y” precedida de vocal, añaden una “s”.*

boy = boys
day = days

NOTA *Las mismas reglas valen para la tercera persona del “Present Simple” de los verbos que acaban en “y”.*

1.	to try = intentar	to buy = comprar
	he tries	he buys
	to cry = llorar	to say = decir
	he cries	he says
	to fry = freír	to play = jugar; tocar (música)
	he fries	he plays

to have got = *tener*

I have a brother. = *Tengo un hermano.*

I have **got** a brother. = *Tengo un hermano.*

“To have got” se usa en el inglés hablado, y tiene el mismo significado de “to have”.

Se usa para indicar: posesión, relación familiar, o enfermedad.

posesión Margaret has **got** a green dress.

relación familiar Margaret has **got** a brother and a sister.

enfermedad Margaret has **got** backache. (*dolor de espalda*)

FORMA POSITIVA	FORMA INTERROGATIVA	FORMA NEGATIVA
I have got	have I got?	I haven't got
you have got	have you got?	you haven't got
he has got	has he got?	he hasn't got
we have got	have we got?	we haven't got
you have got	have you got?	you haven't got
they have got	have they got?	they haven't got

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already = *ya*

It's **already** lunch time. = *Es ya hora del almuerzo.*

Tom and Margaret

- Marg.** - Why are you walking so quickly, Margaret?
- Tom** - Because I want to buy a pair of white shoes, and it's **already** lunchtime.
- Marg.** - But you've **already** got five pairs of white shoes.
- Tom** - Yes, but I'm **already** tired of them.

CARDINAL NUMBERS = *números cardinales*

0	nought	no:t	26	twenty-six	twenti siks
1	one	wʌn	27	twenty-seven	twenti sevən
2	two	tu:	28	twenty-eight	twenti eit
3	three	θri:	29	twenty-nine	twenti nain
4	four	fɔ:	30	thirty	θɜ:ti
5	five	faiv	40	forty	fɔ:ti
6	six	siks	50	fifty	fifti
7	seven	sevən	60	sixty	siksti
8	eight	eit	70	seventy	sevənti
9	nine	nain	80	eighty	eiti
10	ten	ten	90	ninety	nainti
11	eleven	ilevən	100	a hundred	ə hʌndrɪd
12	twelve	twelv	101	a hundred and one	
13	thirteen	θɜ:ti:n	110	a hundred and ten	
14	fourteen	fɔ:ti:n	120	a hundred and twenty	
15	fifteen	fifti:n	200	two hundred	
16	sixteen	siksti:n	1,000	a thousand	ə θauznd
17	seventeen	sevənti:n	1,001	a thousand and one	
18	eighteen	eiti:n	1,010	a thousand and ten	
19	nineteen	nainti:n	2,000	two thousand	
20	twenty	twenti	10,000	ten thousand	
21	twenty-one	twenti wʌn	100,000	a hundred thousand	
22	twenty-two	twenti tu:	1,000,000	a million	ə miljən
23	twenty-three	twenti θri:	2,000,000	two million	tu: miljən
24	twenty-four	twenti fɔ:	1,000,000,000	a billion	ə biljən
25	twenty-five	twenti faiv			

OBSERVA

1.

“Dozen”, “hundred”, “thousand”, “million” y “billion” se quedan al singular, aún cuando son precedidos de números más grandes de uno.

- two dozen - five hundred - six thousand - seven million - eight billion

2.

Desde 20 hasta 99, las decenas y las unidades están unidas con un guión.

- twenty-one - thirty-five - eighty-six etc.

3. *Para añadir un número a la **centena** se pone “**and**”.
En **inglés** para separar los números se usa una **coma**.*

- 324 three hundred **and** twenty-four
- 502 five hundred **and** two
- 6,005 six thousand **and** five
- 122,321 a hundred **and** twenty-two thousand, three hundred **and** twenty-one
- 320,742 three hundred **and** twenty thousand, seven hundred **and** forty-two
- 4,543,210 four million, five hundred **and** forty-three thousand, two hundred **and** ten
- 7,864,225,657 seven billion, eight hundred **and** sixty-four million, two hundred **and** twenty-five thousand, six hundred **and** fifty-seven

WARNING *En el inglés de los Estados Unidos “**and**” a menudo se omite.*

Ten - dozen - hundred - thousand - million - billion

4. *Cuando se usan como **substantivos** toman la “-s” del plural.*

- tens of people = *decenas de personas*
- dozens of people = *docenas de personas*
- thousands of people etc = *millares de personas etc.*

5. *Cuando se usan como **adjetivos numerales** están siempre al **singular**.*

- two dozen students - five thousand people - two million cars etc.

6. *“0” se puede escribir :*

zero	ziərou
nought	nɔ:t
nothing	nʌθɪŋ
oh	ou

PRONUNCIATION

Las palabras siguientes a menudo se confunden:

waiter	weɪtə	= camarero
water	wɔ:tə	= agua
weather	weðə	= tiempo (atmosférico)

soup	su:p	= sopa
soap	soup	= jabón

now	nau	= ahora
know	nou	= conocer; saber

lunch	lʌntʃ	= almuerzo
lounge	laundʒ	= salón (de un hotel)

PRONUNCIATION

lounge	laundʒ	= salón de hotel	lounges	loundʒɪz
page	peɪdʒ	= página	pages	peɪdʒɪz
orange	ɔrɪndʒ	= naranja	oranges	ɔrɪndʒɪz
face	feɪs	= cara	faces	feɪsɪz
race	reɪs	= carrera; raza	races	reɪsɪz
place	pleɪs	= lugar	places	pleɪsɪz

Spain

Spain is a wonderful country for a holiday. Millions of people come to Spain in summer. They like Spain so much. They say, "Spanish women are so beautiful! Spanish men are so nice! Spanish policemen are so kind! Spanish wine is so delicious! Spanish music is so wonderful!"

The tourists like to visit all the beautiful old cathedrals and churches, the monuments, the museums and the picture galleries. They go to the theatres. They also like to hear flamenco singers.

In the morning, lots of tourists go to the beaches and swim in the blue sea. They walk in the public gardens and look at the trees and the flowers. They sit outside the cafés and drink coffee and tea.

Many tourists like to go shopping. They buy many souvenirs... fans, castanets, flamenco dolls ... They buy paper, envelopes, and coloured postcards. They go to the post office and buy stamps. They send postcards to their friends, to their families and to their relatives. The cards have beautiful views of Spain, wonderful old churches, statues, big modern squares and streets, big harbours.

In the evening, if they are tired, many tourists like to sit in the lounge of the hotel and watch television. Hotel lounges are very elegant places, with big comfortable armchairs and air-conditioning.

In all the big cities of Spain we can see tourists walking in the streets by day and by night. "Spain is so interesting," they say. "We are never bored here!"

oír

*compran
abanicos
sobres
envían
parientes*

puertos

mirar

butacas

nunca aburridos

TRANSLATION

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

1. - How are you?
2. - I'm very well, thank you.
3. - And how is your mother?
4. - She is very well, too.
5. - And how is your sister?
6. - My sister is all right, but her husband is ill.
7. - I'm very sorry!

8. Margaret likes to go shopping and buy a lot of things.
9. - What things?
10. - New shoes, Spanish fans, a pair of castanets, some flamenco dolls ...
11. She also buys fifteen coloured postcards.
12. A nice view of the harbour, a church, a square, a statue ...
13. She also buys paper and envelopes - two big packets.
14. She buys lipstick, some soap and some toothpaste.
15. She goes to the post office and buys stamps.
16. She sends letters and postcards to her family, her friends and her relatives.
17. Tom buys only three cards: one for his cousin Mary, one for his brother James, and one for his parents.

18. Tom swims very well. He is a good swimmer.
19. Margaret has a sweet voice. She sings very well. She is a good singer.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | <i>Escribe en un cuaderno la traducción del español al inglés.</i> |
| 2. | <i>Corrige los errores. En la página precedente está la clave de esta traducción.</i> |
| 3. | <i>Traduce oralmente del español al inglés.</i> |

NOTAS	<i>Las palabras entre paréntesis non se traducen.</i>
	<i>El español ha sido “inglesizado” para facilitar la traducción.</i>

1. - ¿Cómo estás?
2. - Estoy muy bien, gracias.
3. - ¿Y cómo está tu madre?
4. - Ella está muy bien también.
5. - ¿Y cómo está tu hermana?
6. - Mi hermana está muy bien, pero su marido está enfermo.
7. - Lo siento mucho. (Estoy muy afligido.)

8. A Margaret le gusta ir de compras, y comprar muchas cosas.
9. - ¿Qué cosas?
10. - Nuevos zapatos, abanicos españoles, un par de castañuelas, algunas muñecas flamencas ...
11. Ella también compra quince tarjetas de colores.
12. Una bonita vista del puerto, una iglesia, una plaza, una estatua...
13. Ella también compra papel y sobres, dos grandes paquetes.
14. Ella compra (una) barra de labios, un poco de jabón y pasta de dientes.
15. Ella va a la oficina de correos y compra sellos.
16. Ella envía cartas y tarjetas a toda su familia, sus amigos y sus parientes.
17. Tom compra solo tres tarjetas: una para su prima Mary, una para su hermano James, y una para sus padres.

18. Tom nada muy bien. Él es un buen nadador.
19. Margaret tiene una dulce voz. Ella canta muy bien. Ella es una buena cantante.

1. *Contesta a las siguientes preguntas con una frase completa.*

1. Why is Margaret happy?
2. Why is Margaret **interested** in museums. (*interesada*)
3. Write five of the things that Margaret wants to buy.
4. Is Tom walking slowly or quickly?
5. How many pairs of shoes has Margaret got?
6. How many pairs of shoes have you got?
7. Margaret buys dozens of postcards. Why?
8. Are the postcards that Margaret buys black and white or coloured?
9. Can the shop assistant understand Margaret?... and why?
10. Where can Margaret buy stamps?
11. Tom and Margaret are tired of different things. What things?

2. *Completa las siguientes oraciones:*

1. Margaret sings well. She is a good
2. I teach. I am a
3. A person that smokes is a
4. A person that swims well is a good....
5. A person that writes books is a

3. *Escribe los siguientes números en inglés:*

0	15	140
3	50	1,320
13	17	15,350
30	70	234,450
14	19	5,432,132
40	90	298,347,126,020

4. *Escribe el plural de los siguientes nombres:*

child	match	mouse
man	potato	goose
woman	radio	cat
foot	volcano	day
tooth	box	city
church	brush	family
glass	bus	lady

5. *Escribe los adverbios correspondientes.*

Ejemplo: quick quickly

happy	ironic	whole
easy	noble	polite
sweet	horrible	different
slow	daily	patient
kind	monthly	nice

6. *Traduce al inglés.*

1. Diez minutos más tarde.
2. Hay miles de cosas interesantes en los museos.
3. Margaret envía tarjetas a sus padres y a sus parientes.
4. Hoy - ayer - anteayer
5. Mañana - pasado mañana
6. Cuando el tiempo es bello me gusta ir por un paseo.
7. ¿Cuánto cuestan estos zapatos negros ?
8. ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?
9. Butaca - aire acondicionado - traje de baño
10. A Tom le gusta mirar la televisión.

VOCABULARY

again	egeɪn	de nuevo
agile	ædʒaɪl	ágil
after	a:ftə	después, después de
already	ɔ:lredi	ya
arm-chair	a:mtʃeə	butaca
ball-point pen	bɔ:l-pɔɪnt pen	bolígrafo
to bathe	tu beɪð	bañarse (en el mar, en un río...)
bathing	beɪðɪŋ	de baño
before	bɪfɔ:	antes; antes de
bookshop	bʊkʃɒp	librería
to buy	tu baɪ	comprar
card	ka:d	tarjeta
cent	sent	centavo, céntimo
cardinal	ka:dɪnl	cardenal
castanets	kæstənets	castañuelas
cathedral	kəθi:drəl	catedral
Christopher	kɪstəfə	Cristóbal
collection	kəlekʃn	colección
coloured	kʌləd	de colores, coloreado
Columbus	kəlʌmbəs	Colón
comfortable	kʌmfətəbl	cómodo
costume	kɒstju:m	traje
to count	tu kaunt	contar
doll	dɒl	muñeca
dozen	dʌzən	docena
envelope	envɪləup	sobre
euro	juərəu	euro
family	fæməli	familia
fan	fæn	abanico
fantastic	fæntəstɪk	fantástico
happy	hæpi	felíz
harbour	hɑ:bə	puerto

(continúa)

VOCABULARY

headache	hedeik	dolor de cabeza
how	hau	como, cómo
how many	hau meni	cuantos, cuántos
how much	hau mʌtʃ	cuanto, cuánto
hundred	hʌndrɪd	cien, ciento
ironic	aɪrɒnɪk	irónico
if	ɪf	si
lipstick	lɪpstɪk	barra de labios
lounge	laʊndʒ	salón de hotel
minute	mɪnɪt	minuto
museum	mju:zi:əm	museo
never	nevə	nunca
number	nʌmbə	número
other	ʌðə	otro
packet	pækɪt	paquete
pair	peə	par
parents	peərənts	padres
pen	pen	pluma
post office	pəʊst ɒfɪs	oficina de correo
postcard	pəʊstkɑ:d	tarjeta postal
programme	prəʊgræm	programa
quickly	kuɪkli	velozmente
relative	relətɪv	pariente
sad	sæd	triste
to sell	tu sel	vender
to send	tu send	enviar
shoe	ʃu:	zapato
shop	ʃɒp	tienda
shop window	ʃɒp wɪndəʊ	escaparate
simple	sɪmpəl	simple

VOCABULARY

slowly	sləuli	<i>lentamente</i>
small	smɔ:l	<i>pequeño</i>
soap	səʊp	<i>jabón</i>
stamp	stæmp	<i>sello</i>
statue	stætʃu	<i>estatua</i>
stick	stik	<i>bastón; barra</i>
square	skweə	<i>plaza</i>
to teach	tu ti:tʃ	<i>enseñar</i>
view	vju:	<i>vista</i>
walk	wɔ:k	<i>paseo</i>
to walk	tu wɔ:k	<i>pasear</i>
weather	weðə	<i>tiempo atmosférico</i>
whole	houl	<i>entero</i>
window	wɪndəu	<i>ventana</i>
yesterday	jestədeɪ	<i>ayer</i>