

---

*In a Night Club*

- Tom** - Come on, Margaret! We haven't much time. The show in that night club begins at nine o' clock.
- Marg.** - Then we have plenty of time, dear. It's only eight o'clock!
- Tom** - What are you talking about? It's already half-past eight.
- Marg.** - Well, my watch says that it's only eight o'clock.
- Tom** - Then your watch is slow. It isn't a good watch. Throw it away!
- Marg.** - What nonsense, dear! There are moments when you are very silly.
- Tom** - Well, we are talking and time is passing, and we are forgetting that the show begins in half an hour.

( A cuckoo clock strikes 9 o'clock )

(Un reloj de cuco toca las nueve.)

- Marg.** - Well, the cuckoo clock says that it's nine already! You can throw your watch away, too.
- Tom** - We have no time for jokes, Margaret. Come on! Hurry up!

(Half an hour later.)

(Media hora más tarde.)

- Marg.** - This is a fantastic night club, Tom! And so big! Is the entrance fee very expensive?
- Tom** - No, it isn't. On the contrary, it's very cheap.
- Marg.** - Well, the first number of the show is over. What a pity!
- Tom** - Come on! This table is free. Let's sit down here. The programme says that the next number is a flamenco dance. There are four famous dancers: a man and three women.
- Marg.** - Yes? Oh! ...Look at that lady with those beautiful pearls!
- Tom** - Beautiful? Yes! A very beautiful woman! You're right.

(continúa)

(continuation) In a Night Club

- Marg.** - Not the woman. The pearls. The pearls. I love pearls. I have no pearls. I...
- Tom** - Pearls are for dark women. You're blonde, my dear.
- Marg.** - You're wrong. Pearls are for blonde women too. Tomorrow we can go to that jewellery shop...
- Tom** - A museum tomorrow, Margaret!
- Marg.** - But dear! You are always saying that museums are very boring.
- Tom** - Opinions change, dear... And now, would you like a drink, dear?
- Marg.** - No. I want just an ice cream. A chocolate ice cream.
- Tom** - All right.  
Waiter! A chocolate ice and a double whisky, please.
- Wait.** - Very well, sir.

\*\*\*

- Marg.** - Oh, Tom! They are wonderful dancers!
- Tom** - Yes and the girls are so beautiful!
- Marg.** - I'm not talking about their faces, Tom. I'm talking about their art.
- Tom** - Yes, dear... their art... their art...

*Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.*

**saxon genitive** = *genitivo sajón*

- Tom's car is red. | = *El coche de Tom es rojo*
- My friends' house is large. | = *La casa de mis amigos es grande.*
- The children's room is small. | = *El cuarto de los niños es pequeño.*

como se forma el **saxon genitive** :

Primero se pone el nombre del *poseedor* con ('s).

Después se pone el nombre de la *cosa poseida*.

**Nota**

Si el poseedor es plural, se le añade solamente (').

Si el plurale es irregular, se le añade ('s).

Tom's...

Tom's car...

My friends' house

The children's room...

**Warning**

~~The car of Tom is red.~~

*¡Error!*

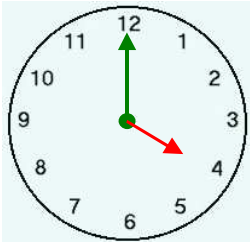
1. Abel's real name is Abelard.
2. His grandparents' house is very large. (*large = grande*)
3. Abel's sister's name is Debra.  
*El nombre de la hermana de Abel es Debra.*
4. Tom and Margaret's tastes are different.  
*Los gustos de Tom y Margaret son diferentes.*

**Nota**

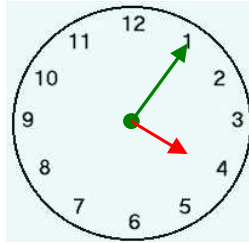
En el ejemplo "4", hay **dos poseedores**, por lo tanto la "s" se añade sólo al último poseedor. (*Margaret*)

Las otras reglas que tratan del **Genitivo Sajón** las veremos más adelante.

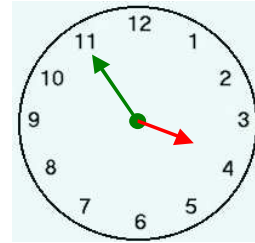
**What time is it?** = ¿Qué hora es?



It is four **o'clock**.



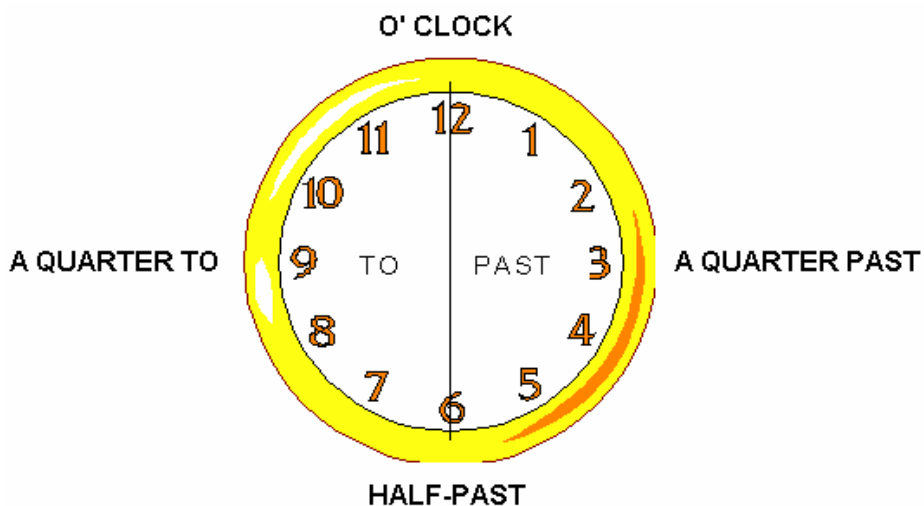
It is five **past** four.

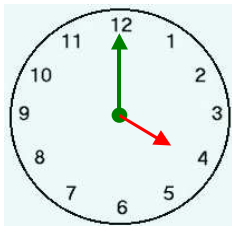


It is five **to** four.

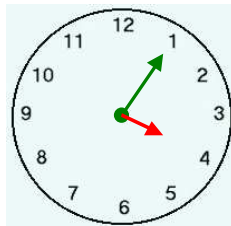
1. Cuando la manecilla que indica los minutos se encuentra sobre el "12" se dice: "**o'clock**".
2. Cuando se encuentra en la parte **derecha** del cuadrante se dice: "**past**".
3. Cuando se encuentra en la parte **izquierda** del cuadrante se dice: "**to**".

<b>o'clock</b>	ə klɒk	= Es la forma abreviada <i>of the clock</i> .
<b>past</b>	pɑːst	= pasado, después de
<b>to</b>	tu	= a, a las
<b>a quarter</b>	ə kwɔːtə	= un cuarto
<b>half</b>	ha:f	= media

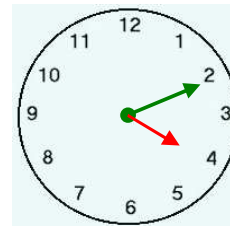




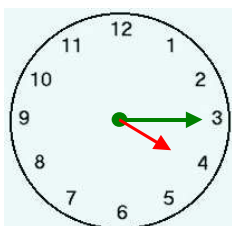
It is four o'clock.



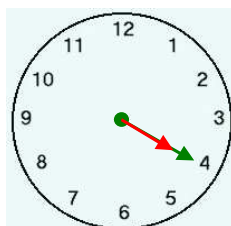
It is five past four.



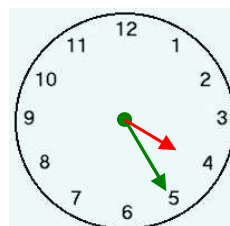
It is ten past four.



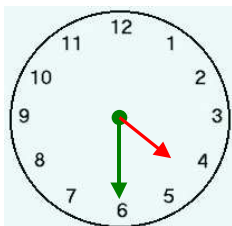
It's a quarter past four.



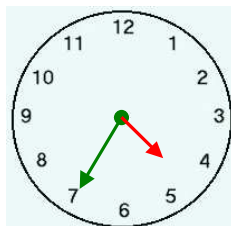
It is twenty past four.



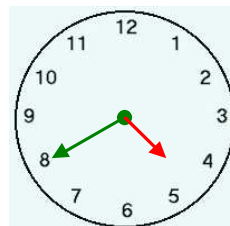
It is twenty five past four.



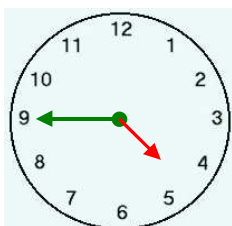
It is half-past four.



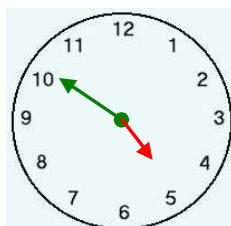
It is twenty five to five.



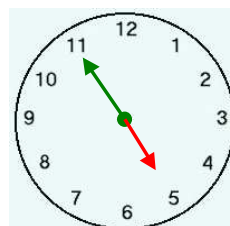
It is twenty to five.



It is a quarter to five.



It is ten to five.



It is five to five.

**Nota**

Para decir la hora entera se dice: *It is four o'clock,* o *It is four.*

En los otros casos, antes se dicen los minutos o las fracciones de la hora (*a quarter, half*), y luego la hora.

**minutes** (minuits) = *minutos*

*Cuando los minutos son 5, o múltiplos de 5, la palabra **minutes** no se suele usar.*

*Pero:*

It is **five** past four.

It is two **minutes** past four.

It is **ten** past four.

It is three **minutes** past four.

It is **twenty** five past four.

It is four **minutes** past four.

<<<<§>>>>

**it is eight thirty** = *son las ocho y treinta*

*La hora se puede expresar también de este modo:*

**9:15** It is nine fifteen.

**10:22** It is ten twenty-two.

**11:30** It is eleven thirty.

**12:40** It is twelve forty. etc.

<<<<§>>>>

*Para los horarios de trenes, de aviones, para programas de radio, de televisión etc., los ingleses dividen el día en **24 horas** también.*

The train leaves at **eight forty-five.** = *El tren sale a las 8.45.*

The show begins at **twenty fifty.** = *El show empieza a las 20.50.*

The aeroplane from London lands at **twenty-one thirty.** = *El avión de Londres aterriza a las 21.30.*

The aeroplane to Paris takes off at **nine fifty.** = *El avión para París despegó a las 9.50.*

**watch** = *reloj de pulsera*

**clock** = *reloj de pared, de iglesia etc.*

**alarm clock** = *despertador*

<<<<<§>>>>>

**right** = *correcto*

**fast** = *adelantado (lit. veloz)*

**slow** = *atrasado (lit. lento)*

My watch is **fast**. = *Mi reloj está adelantado.*

Your watch is **slow**. = *Tu reloj está atrasado.*

**It is nine o'clock.**

- That clock is **right**. It says **nine o'clock**.  
Tom's watch is **fast**. It says **ten past nine**.  
Margaret's watch is **slow**. It says **ten to nine**.

<<<<<§>>>>>

**Nota**

1. Para preguntar la hora se puede decir:

**What time is it?** o **What is the time?**

Delante de los números que indican la hora **no** se pone el artículo **the**.

- **It is eight o'clock.** It is ~~the~~ eight o'clock. *¡Error!*

**in the morning** = *por la mañana* *lit. en la mañana*

**in the afternoon** = *por la tarde (temprano)* *lit. en la tarde (temprano)*

**In the evening** = *por la tarde* *lit. en la tarde*

**a.m.** = ante meridiem = *(antemeridianas) antes del mediodía*

**p.m.** = post meridiem = *(posmeridianas) después del mediodía*

*Para distinguir entre las horas antemeridianas y las posmeridianas hay dos modos:*

**a) At eight in the morning.**

At eight **a.m.**

**b) At eight in the evening.**

At eight **p.m.**

<<<<§>>>>

**1. time** = *hora*

It is **time** to go. = *Es hora de irse.*

**2. time** = *tiempo*

**Time** passes so quickly! = *¡El tiempo pasa tan rápidamente!*

**3. time** = *vez*

I eat three **times** a day. = *Yo como tres veces al día.*

**Nota**

**once** = *una vez*

**twice** = *dos veces*

**three times, four times etc.** = *tres veces, cuatro veces etc.*

1. **to have** = *tener*

- Margaret **has** got a brother and a sister.

2. **to have**

**“To have”** viene usado también con el significado de “desayunar, almorzar, cenar, beber algo etc.”

I **have** breakfast at eight. = *Desayuno a las 8. (lit. Tengo desayuno a las 8.)*

I **have** lunch at one. = *Almuerzo a la una.*

I **have** dinner at nine. = *Ceno a las nueve.*

I **have** tea, coffee, a drink...etc.

**Nota**

**“I make breakfast.”** significa: **“Preparo el desayuno.”**

### Abel

- I **have** breakfast at eight o'clock. For breakfast I usually **have** coffee with milk, bread, butter and jam.
- I **have** lunch at half-past one. For lunch I usually **have** a plate of pasta, a salad and some cheese. I also like **to have** a tin of Coca-Cola. For dessert I **have** only some fruit.
- I **have** dinner at half-past eight with my family. For dinner we generally **have** soup and fish.  
After dinner my father likes to watch TV and **to have** a glass of whisky, sitting in a comfortable armchair.

3. **to have** *Se usa también con las siguientes expresiones:*

to **have** a bath = *bañarse*

to **have** a shower =  *ducharse*

to **have** a rest = *descansar*

to **have** a siesta = *hacer una siesta*

**some any no**

- I have **some** money. = *tengo un poco de dinero.*
- I haven't **any** money. = *no tengo ningún dinero.*
- I have **no** money. = *no tengo ningún dinero.*

“**not any**” es igual a “**no**”

“**Any**” si usa con il verbo nella forma negativa.

- I haven't **any** money.
- I haven't **any** time.
- I haven't **any** friends.

“**No**” si usa con il verbo nella forma positiva.

- I have **no** money.
- I have **no** time.
- I have **no** friends.

<<<<<§>>>>>

**someone** = *alguien*

**not anyone** = *nadie*

**no one** = *nadie*

- There is **someone** in the house. = *Hay alguien en casa.*
- There isn't **anyone** in the house. = *No hay nadie en casa.*
- There is **no one** in the house. = *No hay nadie en casa.*  
(*lit. Hay nadie en casa.*)

En inglés no se pueden poner dos negaciones en la misma oración.

**Let's go!** = ¡Vámonos!

**Let us go!** = ¡Vámonos!

“**Let's**” es la forma contracta “**let us**”.

Para hacer una propuesta o una invitación, se usa “**let us**” o “**let's**” seguido de un infinitivo sin “**to**”.

- **Let's go to the cinema!** = ¡Vamos al cine!
- Let's sit down here!** = ¡Sentémonos aquí!
- Let's eat in that restaurant!** = ¡Comamos en aquel restaurante!
- Let's have tea!** = ¡Tomemos un té!

<<<<<§>>>>>

**over** = sobre, encima de

- There is a beach umbrella **over** Margaret's head.

**to be over** = terminar

- The lesson **is over**. = La lección ha terminado.
- The film **is over**. = La película ha terminado.
- The show **is over**. = El espectáculo ha terminado.
- Our holidays **are over**. = Nuestras vacaciones han terminado.

<<<<<§>>>>>

**joke** = broma, chiste

**to joke** = bromear

to tell a **joke** = contar un chiste

- Tom is a jolly young man. He is always laughing and **joking**. He likes to tell funny **jokes** too.

===

**jolly** = alegre  
**to laugh** = reír  
**funny** = gracioso

**1. that** = *aquel, aquella ; ese, esa*

- This boy is Italian. **That** boy is French.

**2. that** = *que (conjugación)*

I think **that**... = *Yo pienso que...*

He says **that**... = *Él dice que...*

Remember **that**... = *Recuerda que...*

**Tom and Margaret**

**Tom** - Come on, Margaret! It's half-past eight. Remember **that** the show begins at nine o'clock.

**Marg.** - But Tom! I think **that** your watch is fast. My watch says **that** it is only eight o'clock.

**Tom** - Then it is better **that** you throw it away.

**Marg.** - I can't dear. This watch is a present from my fiancé.

===

**better** = *mejor*

**throw it away** = *tirarlo*

**a present from** = *un regalo de*

<<<<<§>>>>>

**1. about** = *de*

- Tom likes to read magazines **about** sports and politics.

**2. about** = *aproximadamente*

- China has a population of **about** a billion (1,350,000,000) people.

What are you talking **about**? = *¿De qué estás hablando?*  
*(lit. ¿Qué estás tú hablando de?)*  
*¡No digas tonterías!*

**away** = *lejos*

to go **away** = *irse, marcharse*

Go **away!** = *¡Vete! - ¡Márchate!*

to throw **away** = *arrojar*

Throw it **away!** = *¡Tíralo! - ¡Échalo!*

to give **away** = *dar gratuitamente*

Give it **away!** = *¡Regálalo!*

***Robert and Millie***

- Rob.** - Millie! Bring me a bottle of wine!
- Mil.** - Here you are, dear.
- Rob.** - This wine is awful, so bitter! **Throw it away!**
- Mil.** - Oh no dear! I can't **throw it away!** It isn't right to waste things.
- Rob.** - Then **give it away!** And now please **go away!** I want to read my paper in peace.
- Mil.** - But Robert dear! It's already midnight. **Put that book away!** It's time to go to bed.
- Rob.** - Oh, **go away!** **Go away!**
- ===
- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>awful</b>    | = <i>horrible</i>   |
| <b>to waste</b> | = <i>derrochar</i>  |
| <b>peace</b>    | = <i>paz</i>        |
| <b>midnight</b> | = <i>medianoche</i> |

<<<<<§>>>>>

**half an hour** = *media hora (lit. media una hora)*

**an hour** = *una hora*

**an hour and a half** = *una hora y media (lit. una hora y una media)*

**two hours and a half** = *dos horas y media (lit. dos horas y una media)*  
etc.

**It is time to go.** = *Es hora (de) irse.*

*Cuando las preposiciones **de - a - para** preceden el infinitivo español, en inglés se **omiten**.*

- Give me something **to eat**, please!

*¡Dame algo (**de**) comer, por favor!*

- No! Begin **to read!** You come here **to study**. Not **to waste** time!

*¡No! ¡Empieza (**a**) leer! Tú vienes aquí (**para**) estudiar. ¡No (**para**) perder tiempo!*

- Oh, I'm so tired! I'm going away. It's time **to go** to bed.

*Oh, ¡estoy tan cansado! Me estoy marchando. Es hora (**de**) ir a la cama.*

<<<<<§>>>>>

**pity** = *piedad, compasión; lástima*

**to feel pity for** = *sentir **piedad** por*

- Those people that go on holiday and abandon their dogs and cats are very cruel. They feel no **pity** for their poor loving animals.

**What a pity!** = *¡Qué lástima! (lit. ¡Qué una **piedad**!)*

### Tom and Margaret

**Tom** - The first number of the show is over. It was a flamenco dance. **What a pity!**

**Marg.** - But we can come again tomorrow evening.

**Tom** - No, we can't. Tomorrow evening there is a football match on TV that I can't miss.

**Marg.** - **What a pity!**

===

**was** = *era*

**I can't miss** = *no puedo perderme*

**sin** = *pecado*

Abel

My real name is Abelard, but **most** people **call me** Abel.

*la mayoría de las / me llaman*

I can't understand it, because Abelard and Abel are two completely different names.

Some of my teachers call me Abel the rebel.

*rebelde*

They call me "rebel" because I am always speaking about students' **rights**.

*derechos*

**If** women want their rights why can't young people speak about their rights, too?

*si*

The problem is that very few people understand us.

**Least of all**, our teachers.

*menos que nadie (lit. menos de todos)*

<<<<<§>>>>>

**hurry**

= *prisa*

**to hurry**

= *apresurarse*

**Hurry up!**

= *¡Apresúrate!*

**I'm in a hurry!**

= *¡Tengo prisa! (lit. ¡Yo estoy en una prisa!)*

Abel

- My father and mother are always **in a hurry**.

They get up very early. They have a shower **in a hurry**, they have breakfast **in a hurry**, and they go to work in a **hurry**.

I hate doing things **in a hurry**! When I have breakfast, I like eating slowly. I enjoy eating my bread and butter calmly. And I love having my chocolate milk without any **hurry**.

But my mother is always saying to me, "**Hurry up**, Abel! **Hurry up**! It's late! --- It's late!"

===

**early** = *temprano*

**without** = *sin*

**to hate** = *odiar*

**to enjoy** = *disfrutar*

**late** = *tarde*

forma in **-ing**

*Depués de algunos verbos se puede usar tanto la forma en **-ing** como el infinitivo.*

<b>to like</b>	= <i>gustar</i>
<b>to love</b>	= <i>amar</i>
<b>to hate</b>	= <i>odiar</i>
<b>to enjoy</b>	= <i>disfrutar</i>
<b>to begin</b>	= <i>empezar</i>

- Abel **likes eating** slowly.  
He **loves drinking** his chocolate milk calmly.  
He **hates doing** things in a hurry.  
He **enjoys eating** his bread and butter without any hurry.  
He **begins studying** at half-past three.

**O:**

- Abel **likes to eat** slowly.  
He **loves to drink** his chocolate milk calmly.  
He **hates to do** things in a hurry.  
He **enjoys to eat** his bread and butter without any hurry.  
He **begins to study** at half-past three.

<<<<<§>>>>>

I **would like to go** to Paris. = *Me gustaría ir a París .*

- Abel **would like to eat** slowly.  
He **would love to drink** his chocolate milk calmly.  
He **would hate to do** things in a hurry.  
He **would enjoy to eat** his bread and butter without any hurry.

*El verbo que sigue el **condicional** se pone en **infinitivo**.*

AbelMy day

My day begins at seven o'clock, when my **enemy** **wakes me up**. Who is my enemy? - My enemy is my alarm clock, **of course**.

When I wake up, I **remain** in bed for about ten minutes, thinking and looking at all my beautiful posters. Then I get up and go to the **bathroom** to have a nice **shower**.

When I come out of the shower and **comb** my hair, I always see a very sad face in the **mirror**. In the morning, when I get up, I always have a sad expression on my face, except when I am **at the seaside** with my parents and my sister.

My sister Debra likes to get up **early**. She is a **strange** girl. So, when I go to the **kitchen** to have breakfast, she is already sitting at the table drinking her second glass of chocolate milk.

At eight o'clock my sister and I go to the bus stop.

At the bus stop there are always some of my **schoolmates**. The expression on their faces is sad, too. It's strange, but I never see **anyone** with a happy face in the morning.

At half-past eight my lessons **start**. And after five long hours the lessons are over and I **go back home**.

Lunchtime is the first **pleasant** time of the day, because my mother is a very good **cook**, and I love eating.

*enemigo  
me despierta  
naturalmente*

*me quedo*

*baño / ducha*

*peino*

*espejo*

*al mar, a la playa*

*temprano / estraña  
cocina*

*compañeros de escuela  
nadie*

*empiezan  
vuelvo a casa*

*agradable  
cocinera*

*(continúa)*

(continuation) Abel

After lunch, at about three o'clock, I **lie down** on my bed and have a little siesta.

At half-past three I begin studying and I usually finish my homework at about eight o'clock. Why so **late**? Ask my teachers. Most of them think that **besides** study, there is nothing **better** to do in life.

At half-past eight I have dinner.

When dinner is over, I would like to sit down, **relax**, and watch a nice film on TV; but I am so tired and **sleepy** that I haven't any **wish** to watch TV. So, I go to my room, read **comics** for half an hour and go to bed. Isn't my day **exciting**?

*me tiendo*

*tarde*

*además del  
mejor*

*relajarme*

*soñoliento*

*deseo*

*tebeos*

*emocionante*

The Poor Student and the Beautiful Dancer.

This is a very important night for me. I am sitting in an elegant night club, but I am **alone**. This is the first **time** that I come to a night club, because I haven't got much money. I am only a poor student.

*sólo / vez*

The waiter brings me a glass of orange juice. I never drink alcohol. The waiter says that the show is very good **tonight**. But it is **already** half-past ten, and the first number **is** already **over**. What a pity!

*esta noche / ya  
ha terminado*

The second number begins, it is a flamenco dance. The dancer is a beautiful young girl. She has big black eyes and a **pale** face. She is **wearing** a white dress, and there is a red rose in her black hair. She dances wonderfully.

*pálido / llevando*

The programme says that she **will be** in this night club for three nights. I would like to **come back** and see her again, but I cannot. I haven't enough money.

*estará  
volver*

The dancer dances three times. For the second dance she **wears** a green dress. For the third dance her dress is blue. All three dresses are elegant and expensive. She is a famous dancer. She is a star.

*lleva*

I like all her dresses, but I prefer the **white one**.

*aquello blanco*

She is beautiful! She is wonderful!

There is a little flower shop in the night club. The flowers are beautiful, but very expensive. There are flowers of many colours. I buy six red **carnations**.

*claveles*

I return to my table, I take a **pencil** and I write on the programme, "For the wonderful dancer with the beautiful eyes."

*lápiz*

*(continúa)*

(continuation)

**The Poor Student and the Beautiful Dancer.**

I give the flowers and the programme to the waiter and I say to him, "Give these flowers to the dancer, please." Then I go away.

The night is very dark. I walk for many hours... thinking...thinking... I am a young, romantic boy and the beautiful dancer is my first love. My only love. For now and **for ever**. But I am only a poor student and she is a famous star...

*único*  
*para siempre*

## Translation

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

1. - What time is it?
2. Remember that the show begins at nine.
3. - My watch is slow.
4. - Then look at that cuckoo clock.
5. - That clock is always fast.
6. - This is an expensive night club.
7. The show begins at eleven.
8. The dancers are famous.
9. The first number is over.
10. What a pity!
11. - Look at that woman!
12. - Which woman? There are so many women here!
13. - The blonde one with the beautiful pearls.
14. - In my opinion, pearls are for dark women.
15. - Opinions change.
16. - I wake up at six, when my husband gets up, ...
17. ...but, I get up at a quarter past seven.
18. I have breakfast at half-past eight.
19. My husband has no time for breakfast.
20. I have lunch at one.
21. My husband prefers to have just a sandwich.
22. He hasn't much time for lunch.
23. Only twenty minutes.
24. He has no dinner because his work is over at midnight.
25. When he comes back home, he is very tired.
26. He sits in a comfortable arm-chair and watches TV.
27. Poor man! He has a tough life.

*Traduce al inglés por escrito y oralmente.*

1. - ¿Qué hora es?
2. Recuerda que el espectáculo empieza a las nueve.
3. - Mi reloj está atrasado.
4. - Entonces mira aquel reloj de cuco.
5. - Aquel reloj está siempre adelantado.
  
6. - Este es un night club costoso.
7. El espectáculo empieza a las once.
8. Los bailarines son famosos.
9. El primer número ha terminado.
10. ¡Qué lástima!
  
11. - ¡Mira aquella mujer!
12. - ¿Cuál mujer? Hay tantas mujeres aquí.
13. - Aquella rubia con las bellas perlas.
14. - Según mi opinión, las perlas son para mujeres oscuras.
15. - Las opiniones cambian.
  
16. - Yo me despierto a las seis, cuando mi marido se levanta, ...
17. ...pero, yo me levanto a las siete y cuarto.
18. Desayuno a las ocho y media.
19. Mi marido tiene poco tiempo para el desayuno.
20. Yo almuerzo a la una.
21. Mi marido prefiere comer sólo un sandwich.
22. Él no tiene mucho tiempo para el desayuno.
23. Sólo veinte minutos.
24. Él no cena porque su trabajo termina a medianoche.
25. Cuando vuelve a casa, él está muy cansado.
26. Se sienta en una cómoda butaca y mira la televisión.
27. ¡Pobre hombre! Él tiene una vida dura.

## Exercises

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

1. Margaret says that it is eight o'clock. Is her watch slow or fast?
2. Tom says that it is half-past eight. Is his watch slow, fast or right?
3. Is the night club cheap or expensive?
4. What is the second number on the programme of the show?
5. Are pearls only for dark women? What is your opinion?
6. Margaret has no pearls. Have you got any pearls?
7. Is Margaret eating a chocolate ice or a strawberry ice?
8. Is Tom drinking orange juice or whisky?
9. Robert wants to throw the wine away. Why?
10. Why can't Millie throw the wine away?
11. Which of them is right?
12. Which of them is wrong?
13. What is the real name of Abel?
14. When Abel is having breakfast, what is his mother always saying to him?
15. Write what Abel has for breakfast.
16. When Abel gets up in the morning, has he got a happy or a sad expression on his face?
17. When has he got a happy expression?
18. According to Abel, his sister Debra is a very strange girl. Why?
19. Is lunchtime a pleasant or unpleasant time for Abel?
20. Why has Abel no wish to watch TV?
21. Abel says that his day is exciting. Is he serious, or is he joking?
22. Are your English lessons exciting or boring?
23. When you get up in the morning have you got a happy or a sad expression on your face?

## Exercises

2. Completa las siguientes frases con “any” o “no”.

*¡No escribas en el libro! Copia las frases en un cuaderno y completa con “any” o “no”.*

Abel

I would like to buy some new records, but I haven't got ..... money.

I would like to go out with my friends and play football. But I have ..... time.

When I finish my homework, I'm so tired that I have ..... wish to watch TV.

In summer I have ..... problems. There is ..... school, so there isn't ..... homework to do, and there is ..... enemy that wakes me up in the morning.

3. Traduce al inglés.

1. Son las ocho de la mañana.
2. Son las cinco de la tarde.
3. Son las nueve de la tarde.
4. Para el almuerzo yo como pan, mantequilla y mermelada.
5. Para el desayuno yo como un plato de pasta con salsa de tomate. (tomato sauce)
6. Para la cena yo como sólo una ensalada.
7. Me gusta contar chistes graciosos.
8. Sonreír - Reír
9. Olvidar - Perdonar
10. ¡Véte! - ¡Échalo!
11. Millie dice que no es bueno derrochar las cosas.
12. ¡Tengo prisa! ¿Tienes prisa?
13. Mi padre se levanta muy temprano, y va a la cama muy tarde.
14. Abel odia comer de prisa.

## Exercises

4. Completa las frases siguientes con: *at - in - to - on*

*¡No escribas en el libro! Copia las frases en un cuaderno y completa con las palabras que faltan.*

(Abel)

..... seven o'clock Abel wakes up. He usually stays ..... bed for about ten minutes looking ..... his posters. Then he goes ..... the bathroom to have a shower.

..... the morning he always has a sad expression ..... his face.

When he comes out of the bathroom he goes back ..... the bedroom to dress.

When he goes ..... the kitchen, his sister Debra is already there. She is sitting ..... the kitchen table having her second glass of chocolate milk.

..... eight o'clock, Abel and his sister go ..... the bus stop. There are always many people ..... the bus stop, with sad expressions ..... their faces. There are also many boys and girls with heavy schoolbags ..... their shoulders.

Abel's lessons begin ..... half-past eight, and finish ..... half-past one.

..... lunch time Abel is very happy, because his mother is a very good cook and she prepares delicious meals. And as we know, he loves eating.

After lunch, Abel lies ..... his bed and has a little siesta.

..... about eight o'clock, ..... the evening, he finishes his homework, and ..... half-past eight he has dinner with his family.

After dinner Abel's father likes to watch TV and have a glass of whisky, sitting ..... a comfortable armchair.

..... ten o'clock Abel goes ..... bed.

===

<b>heavy</b>	= <i>pesado</i>
<b>schoolbag</b>	= <i>mochila</i>
<b>shoulders</b>	= <i>hombros</i>
<b>meal</b>	= <i>comida</i>

**5.** *Escribe las horas en letras.**Ejemplo* **12:00** It is twelve o'clock.

5:00	5:05	5:10	6:15	6:20	7:30
7:40	7:45	7:55			

**6.** *Escribe las horas en letras.*

*Ejemplo* **03:00** three in the morning  
3 a.m.

**15:00** three in the afternoon  
3 p.m.

04:00	06:00	08:00	10:00
16:00	18:00	20:00	22:00

**7.** *Escribe las horas en letras.**Ejemplo* **12:15** a quarter past twelve  
twelve fifteen

04:10	06:15	08:20	10:30
11:45	19:20	19:30	19:50

**Nota****12:00** twelve in the morning      midday      12 a.m.**00:00** twelve at night      midnight      12 p.m.

**Exercises**

*Traduce al inglés.*

*(Antes de empezar la traducción mira la página 3.)*

1. *El pelo de Margaret es rubio.*
2. *El nombre de su hermana es Linda.*
3. *La madre de Abel es americana.*
4. *Los cuartos de Abel y Debra son pequeños.*
5. *La casa de sus abuelos (*grandparents*) es muy bella.*
6. *Los vestidos (*clothes*) de aquellas mujeres son muy elegantes.*
7. *Los padres de aquellos niños son profesores.*

**Vocabulary**

alarm	əla:m	alarme
alarm clock	əla:m klɒk	despertador
animal	æniməl	animal
awful	ɔ:fəl	horrible
bathroom	bɑ:ərʊm	cuarto de baño
to be over	tu bi əʊvə	terminar
to begin	tu biɡɪn	empezar
besides	bɪsaɪdɪz	además (de)
better	betə	mejor
butter	bʌtə	mantequilla
carnation	ka:neiʃən	clavel
to change	tu tʃeɪndʒ	cambiar
cheese	tʃi:z	queso
clock	klɒk	reloj
comb	kəʊm	peine
to comb	tu kəʊm	peinar, peinarse
to come back	tu kʌm bæk	volver
comics	kɒmiks	tebeos
cook	kʊk	cocinero -a
to cook	tu kʊk	cocinar
couple	kʌpl	pareja
cruel	kruəl	cruel
dance	dɑ:ns	baile
to dance	tu dɑ:ns	bailar
dancer	dɑ:nsə	bailarino -a
dark	dɑ:k	oscuro
double	dʌbl	doble
drink	driŋk	bebida
early	ɜ:li	temprano
enemy	enəmi	enemigo
to enjoy	tu ɪndʒɔɪ	disfrutar
entrance fee	ɛntrəns fi:	billete de entrada

(continúa)

## Vocabulary

expression	ikspreʃən	expresión
face	feis	car
famous	feiməs	famoso
fantastic	fəntæstik	fantástico
fast	fa:st	veloz, rápido
for ever	fər evə	para siempre
to forget	tu fəget	olvidar
free	fri:	libre
funny	fʌni	gracioso, divertido
half	ha:f	mitad
to hate	tu heit	odiar
hurry	hʌri	prisa
to hurry	tu hʌri	apresurarse
ice	ais	hielo
ice cream	ais-kri:m	helado
jewellery	dʒu:əlri	joyería
joke	dʒəuk	chiste, broma
to joke	tu dʒəuk	bromear
jolly	dʒɔli	alegre
kitchen	kɪtʃən	cocina
late	leit	tarde
to laugh	tu la:f	reír
midday	mɪddei	mediodía
midnight	mɪdnait	medianoche
mirror	mirə	espejo
to miss	tu mis	perder
next	nekst	próximo
not anyone	nɒt eniwan	nadie
to pass	tu pa:s	passare
past	pa:st	pasado
peace	pi:s	paz
pearl	pə:l	perla

## Vocabulary

pity	pɪtɪ	<i>piedad, lástima</i>
plate	pleɪt	<i>plato</i>
pleasant	pleznt	<i>agradable</i>
quarter	kwɔ:tə	<i>cuarto</i>
real	riəl	<i>verdadero</i>
rebel	rebl	<i>rebelde</i>
to relax	rilæks	<i>relajar, relajarse</i>
to remain	tu rimeɪn	<i>quedar, quedarse</i>
right	raɪt	<i>correcto</i>
right	raɪt	<i>dirrecho (substantivo)</i>
rose	rəʊz	<i>rosa (flor)</i>
schoolmate	sku:lmeɪt	<i>compañer de escuela</i>
seaside	si:səɪd	<i>mar, playa</i>
show	ʃəʊ	<i>espectáculo</i>
shower	ʃaʊə	<i>ducha</i>
sleep	sli:p	<i>sueño</i>
to sleep	tu sli:p	<i>dormir</i>
sleepy	sli:pi	<i>soñoliento</i>
slow	sləʊ	<i>lento</i>
to stay	tu steɪ	<i>quedar, quedarse</i>
strange	streɪndʒ	<i>extraño</i>
to talk	tu tɔ:k	<i>conversar</i>
to throw away	tu θrəʊ əweɪ	<i> echar</i>
time	təɪm	<i>tiempo; hora; vez</i>
tin	tɪn	<i>lata</i>
tonight	tənəɪt	<i>esta noche</i>
usually	ju:ʒuəli	<i>usualmente</i>
to wake up	tu weɪk up	<i>despertar; despertarse</i>
to waste	tu weɪst	<i>derrochar</i>
watch	wɒtʃ	<i>reloj de pulsera</i>
to wear	tu weə	<i>llevar (prendas)</i>
wish	wɪʃ	<i>deseo</i>