

A Quarrel about Caroline

- Marg.** - Do you want to go for a walk this evening, Tom?
- Tom** - No, I don't.
- Marg.** - But why don't you want to go?
- Tom** - Because I'm tired.
- Marg.** - Then let's have coffee at the bar. We can tell Caroline and her husband to join us.
- Tom** - No, thank you.
- Marg.** - Why not?
- Tom** - Because I don't want to meet your friend Caroline for the third time today. We had lunch with Caroline, we had tea with Caroline, and now you want to have coffee with Caroline.
- Marg.** - Don't you like her?
- Tom** - No, I don't.
- Marg.** - Oh? But why don't you like her?
- Tom** - Because she talks too much. She never stops. And she laughs too much. She gives me a headache. She is a human gramophone.
- Marg.** - What are you saying? She is a charming person!
- Tom** - Do you think so, my dear?
- Marg.** - Yes, I do. I think that she is charming, pretty and intelligent.
- Tom** - Hm-m-m.....
- Marg.** - What does "Hm-m-m..." mean? Don't you think that Caroline is pretty?
- Tom** - Ah-h-h.....
- Marg.** - Why do you say "Hm-m-m..." and "Ah-h-h...? Why don't you give me an answer?

(turn over)

*(continuation)* A Quarrel about Caroline

- Tom** - Because I don't want to quarrel, my dear. Caroline is a person that you love. You think that she is perfect. I don't think so.
- Marg.** - Oh! Why do you always hate my friends?
- Tom** - Don't exaggerate Margaret!
- Marg.** - Well, even if you don't hate them, you certainly don't like them. And you don't like my tastes. You don't like art. You don't like music. There are moments when I think that you don't even like me! In that case, why are you engaged to me?
- Tom** - I don't know.
- Marg.** - You don't know?! Don't you love me, Tom?
- Tom** - H-m-m...
- Marg.** - Oh, Tom! Do you love me? Answer me! Please, answer me!
- Tom** - Of course I love you, darling. But I can't love all your friends, too.
- Marg.** - Don't be ridiculous, Tom! Am I saying that you must love them? Now, you are exaggerating.
- Tom** - All right. All right. I'm sorry. Now listen. This evening there is a good boxing match on television - - -
- Marg.** - I detest boxing! I never watch boxing matches. You know that very well.
- Tom** - All right, dear. I can watch the boxing match - and you can spend the evening with your dear friend Caroline.

*Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.*

**to let** = *permitir; dejar; hacer*

**Let me see.** = *Hazme ver. Déjame ver.*

**Let me think.** = *Hazme pensar. Déjame pensar.*

**Let me try.** = *Hazme probar. Déjame probar.*

**Let me go. Let him go. Let her go etc.** = *Déjame ir. Déjale ir. etc.*

**Don't let him go.** = *No le dejes ir.*

### Abel & Debra

- Abel - Hi, Debra.  
 Debra - Hi, Abel.  
 Abel - Mama says that dinner is ready.  
 Debra - I'm not very hungry this evening. I have a terrible headache.  
 Abel - Why, my dear? What are you doing?  
 Debra - I'm trying to do my mathematics homework. But it's so difficult!  
 Abel - **Let** me see it. - Well, it isn't so difficult. **Let** me help you.  
 Debra - Thank you, Abel. But first **let** me try again. If I don't manage to do it, I will call you.  
 Abel - All right. But **let** us have dinner first, and then you can do your homework.  
 Debra - All right. But **let** me finish this exercise first. Tell Mama that I'm coming soon.  
 Abel - OK
- ===  
**Hi!** = *¡Hola!*  
**ready** = *listo, preparado*  
**headache** = *dolor de cabeza*  
**to try** = *intentar*  
**mathematics** = *matemáticas*  
**maths** = *mates (forma abreviada de "matemáticas")*  
**to manage** = *lograr (hacer algo)*  
**soon** = *pronto*

**to let** = *permitir, dejar*

**to allow** = *permitir, dejar*

### Abel

My mother doesn't **let** me walk barefoot. Not even in the house. She says that if I walk barefoot I may catch a cold. What nonsense!

On Saturday night I would like to go to a disco. But my parents don't **allow** me to go. They say that I am too young.

At school we are not **allowed** to eat during the lessons, even if we are starving. We are not **allowed** to wear hats in the classroom, we are not even **allowed** to tell jokes. In other words: we are not **allowed** to be happy.

To tell you the truth, I detest the verbs: "to let" and "to allow".

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<b>to catch</b>	= <i>agarrar; coger</i>
<b>to catch a cold</b>	= <i>coger un resfriado, resfriarse</i>
<b>discotheque</b>	= <i>discoteca</i>
<b>disco</b>	= <i>discoteca (forma abreviada)</i>
<b>even if</b>	= <i>incluso si</i>
<b>to starve</b>	= <i>pasar hambre</i>
<b>true</b>	= <i>verdadero</i>
<b>truth</b>	= <i>verdad</i>
<b>To tell you the truth...</b>	= <i>A decir verdad (lit. A decirte la verdad...)</i>

#### Observa

1. El verbo que sigue "**to let**" se pone en infinitivo sin "**to**".
  - **Let** me see. = *Déjame ver..*
2. **To let** y **to allow** significan **permitir**, pero en la **forma pasiva** se usa solamente **to allow**.
  - **We are not allowed** to tell jokes.  
(*Lit. Nosotros no estamos permitidos contar chistes.*)  
*No se nos permite contar chistes.*

**Let us go!** = ¡Vámonos!

**Let's go!** = ¡Vámonos!

*Let's* es la forma contracta de *let us*.

Cuando precede un verbo, forma la primera persona plural del **imperativo**.

• **Let's sit down!** = ¡Sentémonos!

**Let's eat!** = ¡Comamos!!

**Let's drink!** = ¡Bebamos!

**Let's read! etc.** = ¡Leamos!

<<<<<§>>>>>

**1. to join** = unir

• Marriage **joins** two people together. Divorce separates them.

**2. to join** = alistarse en ; matricularse

**To join** the Army = alistarse en el ejército

**To join** a club = matricularse en un club

• When war breaks out, many people **join** the Armed Forces to defend their country. Some people **join** the Army, some **join** the Air Force, and some **join** the Navy.

**3. to join** = unir a; unirse a

**Do you want to join us?** = ¿Quieres venir con nosotros?  
(Lit. ¿Quieres unirte a nosotros?)

• We are going to the cinema. Do you want **to join** us?

Margaret says, "We can tell Caroline and her husband **to join** us"

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**war** = guerra

**to break out** = estallar

**Armed Forces** = Fuerzas Armadas

**Air Force** = Fuerzas Aéreas

**Navy** = Marina (militar), Armada

**ache** = *dolor (persistente)*

**to ache** = *doler*

*“Ache” y “to ache” se usan cuando se habla de aquellas partes del cuerpo donde, de costumbre, hay dolores que pueden durar mucho tiempo: la cabeza, el estómago, los dientes y la espalda .*

I have a **headache** = *Tengo (un) dolor de cabeza.*

I have **stomachache** = *Tengo dolor de estómago.*

I have **toothache** = *Tengo dolor de muelas.*

I have **backache** = *Tengo dolor de espalda.*

**pain** = *dolor*

**to hurt** = *doler, hacer daño*

**to hurt oneself** = *hacerse daño*

*“Pain” y “to hurt” se usan cuando se tiene dolor en otra parte del cuerpo.*

My foot, hand, leg, elbow, finger  
...**hurts**. = *Me duele el pie, la mano, la pierna,  
el hombro, el dedo.*

I have **pain** in my foot, hand,  
leg, elbow, finger... = *Tengo un dolor en el pie, etc.*

Does it **hurt**? = *¿Duele? / ¿Hace daño?*

It doesn't **hurt**. = *No duele. / No hace daño.*

It **hurts** a lot. = *Duele mucho. / Hace mucho daño.*

I **hurt** myself. = *Me me hecho daño.*

Did you **hurt** yourself? = *¿Te has hecho daño?*

How did you **hurt** yourself? = *¿Cómo te has hecho daño?*

**to get** = *volverse*

to <b>get</b> nervous	= <i>ponerse nervioso</i>	(Lit. <i>volverse nervioso</i> )
to <b>get</b> angry	= <i>enfadarse</i>	(Lit. <i>volverse enfadado</i> )
to <b>get</b> fat	= <i>engordar</i>	(Lit. <i>volverse gordo</i> )
to <b>get</b> tired	= <i>cansarse</i>	(Lit. <i>volverse cansado</i> )

## Imperative

En las lecciones precedentes hemos visto que la segunda persona del imperativo se forma con el infinitivo sin “to”.

## Infinitive

<b>to sit down</b>	= <i>sentarse</i>
<b>to get up</b>	= <i>levantarse</i>
<b>to eat</b>	= <i>comer</i>
<b>to drink</b>	= <i>beber</i>

## Imperative

<b>Sit down!</b>	= <i>¡Siéntate!</i>
<b>Get up!</b>	= <i>¡Levántate!</i>
<b>Eat!</b>	= <i>¡Come!</i>
<b>Drink!</b>	= <i>¡Bebe!</i>

El imperativo negativo se forma poniendo “**don’t**” delante del infinitivo sin “to”.

## Infinitive

to sit down	= <i>sentarse</i>
to get up	= <i>levantarse</i>
to eat	= <i>comer</i>
to drink	= <i>beber</i>

## Negative Imperative

<b>Don’t sit down!</b>	= <i>¡No te sientes!</i>
<b>Don’t get up!</b>	= <i>¡No te levantes!</i>
<b>Don’t eat!</b>	= <i>¡No comas!</i>
<b>Don’t drink!</b>	= <i>¡No bebas!</i>

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**Tom and Margaret**

- Tom** - Here is a little present for you, Margaret.
- Marg.** - Oh, Tom! Darling! Pearls! How beautiful! Tom! I love you! I can never thank you enough! I -
- Tom** - My dear! **Don’t exaggerate!** It’s just a little present.
- Marg.** - Just a little present? Oh, you dear, silly boy! But they are wonderful pearls!
- Tom** - My dear girl! **Don’t exaggerate!**
- Marg.** - But the price! How much? A thousand euro?
- Tom** - Er...No, dear. Twenty-five euro.
- Marg.** - Oh-h-h...So they are not real pearls.  
===  
**price** = *precio*  
**real** = *verdaderas*

**even** = *incluso*

**not even** = *ni siquiera*

**even if** = *aunque*

### Abel

As you know I like to eat, and I never lose my appetite. **Not even** when I've got the flu.

Besides Italian food, I like American, Chinese and **even** Mexican food, which is very spicy. - But there are certain things that I cannot **even** stand the smell of : cheese and eggs, for example.

My mother is very understanding and liberal. So when there is cheese on the table she **even** puts it far away from me.

My father, on the contrary, is not liberal at all. He is rather authoritarian. He insists that I must learn to eat everything, **even if** I don't like it. He says that if I don't learn now while I'm young, it will be **even** more difficult when I grow up.

Well I think I'm improving, because last year I didn't like vegetables, and now I **even** eat spinach. But, I will never learn to eat cheese and eggs.

Very often my father says to me, "When you marry, your wife will teach you to eat everything, **even** cheese and eggs." And I always answer, "We shall see, we shall see."

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<b>flu</b>	= <i>gripe</i>	<b>to smell</b>	= <i>oler</i>
<b>to lose</b>	= <i>perder</i>	<b>far away from</b>	= <i>lejos de</i>
<b>besides</b>	= <i>además</i>	<b>understanding</b>	= <i>comprensivo</i>
<b>spicy</b>	= <i>picante</i>	<b>rather</b>	= <i>más bien</i>
<b>certain</b>	= <i>cierto</i>	<b>authoritarian</b>	= <i>autoritario</i>
<b>to stand</b>	= <i>soportar</i>	<b>to improve</b>	= <i>mejorar</i>
<b>cheese</b>	= <i>queso</i>	<b>spinach</b>	= <i>espinacas</i>
<b>egg</b>	= <i>huevo</i>	<b>we shall see</b>	= <i>(ya) veremos</i>

1. **rather** = *más bien*

- Abel's father is **rather** authoritarian.

2. **rather** = *bastante*

- The weather is **rather** good today.

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**to mean** = *significar; querer decir*

**meaning** = *significado*

- - What does "mutter" **mean**?  
- "Mutter" is a German word, and it **means**, "mother".
- - What is the **meaning** of the word "iceberg"?  
- "Iceberg" is a word of German origin. "Berg" **means** "mountain", so the **meaning** of "iceberg" is "a mountain of ice".

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**origin** = *origen*  
**ice** = *hielo*  
**mountain** = *montaña*

*Muchas palabras inglesas se usan como verbos y como sustantivos.*

<b>to drink</b>	= <i>beber</i>
•	I'm so thirsty. I want something <b>to drink</b> .
<b>drink</b>	= <i>bebida</i>
•	Give me a cold <b>drink</b> , please.
<b>to love</b>	= <i>amar</i>
•	I <b>love</b> you so much!
<b>love</b>	= <i>amor</i>
•	You are my only <b>love</b> .
<b>to kiss</b>	= <i>besar</i>
•	Tom wants <b>to kiss</b> Margaret.
<b>kiss</b>	= <i>beso</i>
•	He wants to give her a <b>kiss</b> .
<b>to walk</b>	= <i>caminar; pasear</i>
•	When the weather is good, I like to <b>walk</b> .
<b>walk</b>	= <i>paseo</i>
•	I go for a <b>walk</b> every evening.
<b>to answer</b>	= <i>responder</i>
•	Why don't you <b>answer</b> me?
<b>answer</b>	= <i>respuesta</i>
•	Give me an <b>answer</b> please!
<b>to dress</b>	= <i>vestir -se</i>
•	When Margaret goes to the theatre, she always <b>dresses</b> elegantly.
<b>dress</b>	= <i>vestido</i>
•	She puts on a silk evening <b>dress</b> . ( <i>silk = seda</i> )

<b>to hate</b>	=	<i>odiar</i>
•		Christianity teaches us that we mustn't <b>hate</b> even our enemies.
<b>hate</b>	=	<i>odio</i>
•		<b>Hate</b> is the opposite of love.

  

<b>to visit</b>	=	<i>visitar</i>
•		For their summer holiday Tom and Margaret like <b>to visit</b> foreign countries.
<b>visit</b>	=	<i>visita</i>
•		This is their first <b>visit</b> to Spain.

  

<b>to work</b>	=	<i>trabajar</i>
•		George <b>works</b> 8 or 9 hours a day.
<b>work</b>	=	<i>trabajo</i>
•		When his <b>work</b> is over, he goes back home by train.

  

<b>to swim</b>	=	<i>nadar</i>
•		When Tom goes to the beach he <b>swims</b> for two hours.
<b>swim</b>	=	<i>baño (en el mar, en un río...)</i>
•		He says that a long <b>swim</b> keeps him fit.

  

<b>to dance</b>	=	<i>bailar</i>
•		Maria Estrella is a dancer. She <b>dances</b> in a Seville night club.
<b>dance</b>	=	<i>baile</i>
•		For each <b>dance</b> she wears a different dress.

  

<b>to sleep</b>	=	<i>dormir</i>
•		A child should <b>sleep</b> 8 or 9 hours a day.
		( <b>should</b> = <i>debería</i> )
<b>sleep</b>	=	<i>dormida</i>
•		A good long <b>sleep</b> is necessary for a child.

<b>to quarrel</b>	= <i>pelear</i>	
•		George hates <b>to quarrel</b> ...
<b>quarrel</b>	= <i>pelea</i>	
•		...but this morning he had a big <b>quarrel</b> with Lydia.
<b>to stop</b>	= <i>parar -se</i>	
•		The bus <b>stops</b> near George's house.
<b>stop</b>	= <i>parada</i>	
•		There are always many people at the bus <b>stop</b> .
<b>to embrace</b>	= <i>abrazar</i>	
•		Tom is very romantic. He always wants <b>to embrace</b> and kiss Margaret.
<b>embrace</b>	= <i>abrazo</i>	
•		He wants to give her a kiss and an <b>embrace</b> .
<b>to smile</b>	= <i>sonreír</i>	
•		When Margaret <b>smiles</b> , she looks very pretty. (looks = parece)
<b>smile</b>	= <i>sonrisa</i>	
•		She has a sweet <b>smile</b> .
<b>to talk</b>	= <i>hablar; charlar</i>	
•		When Caroline and Margaret meet, they like <b>to talk</b> and <b>talk</b> .
<b>talk</b>	= <i>conversación</i>	
•		They always have long and interesting <b>talks</b> .
<b>to rest</b>	= <i>descansar</i>	
•		In the afternoon, Tom likes to sit in the hotel lounge <b>to rest</b> .
<b>rest</b>	= <i>descanso</i>	
•		After his afternoon <b>rest</b> he likes to have a strong coffee to wake him up.

<b>to comb</b>	=	<i>peinar -se</i>
<b>comb</b>	=	<i>peine</i>

<b>to brush</b>	=	<i>cepillar -se</i>
<b>brush</b>	=	<i>cepillo</i>

- Some people like **to comb** their hair, so they use a **comb**.
- Other people prefer **to brush** their hair, so they use a hair **brush**.

<b>to hurry</b>	=	<i>apresurar -se</i>
<b>hurry</b>	=	<i>prisa</i>

- Abel doesn't like to have his breakfast in a **hurry**.
- But his mother is always saying to him, "**Hurry up! Hurry up!** It's late!"

<b>to travel</b>	=	<i>viajar</i>
•		Nowadays everybody <b>travels</b> . Some <b>travel</b> by plane and some by train. But most <b>travel</b> by car.

<b>travel agency</b>	=	<i>agencia de viajes</i>
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- A **travel agency** arranges our holidays or our journeys.  
     (to arrange = *organizar*)  
     (journey = *viaje*)

<b>to dream</b>	=	<i>soñar</i>
•		Abel often <b>dreams</b> that he is an explorer.
<b>dream</b>	=	<i>sueño</i>

- Most of his **dreams** are about his journeys to exotic places.

<b>to help</b>	=	<i>ayudar</i>
•		Abel's mother is American, so when he does his English homework, she often <b>helps</b> him.
<b>help</b>	=	<i>ayuda, auxilio</i>

- English pronunciation is difficult. It is almost impossible to speak well without the **help** of a teacher.  
     (almost = *casi*)

*Los estudiantes españoles encuentran dificultades en pronunciar correctamente los sonidos vocálicos de las siguientes palabras.*

*Es necesario por lo tanto escucharlas muchas veces, repitiendo en voz alta después del profesor.*

æ	ə	ɜ:
alcohol animal antenna Arabic as back black candle canteen character factory fashionable glad gramophone ham happiness January manager match nasty nationality pants plan Saturday snack to add to marry to practise	about above abroad according to address adventure affectionate again alarm alarm clock alone along amount around away collection Columbus companion obedient opinion original police policeman polite political to allow to collect to communicate to correct to forget to forgive	birth third girl thirteen sir thirty first birthday shirt firm thirsty to earn early earth person German Germany Persian world work word to hurt to turn church journey

Abel

All the things that I like to do are bad for me.

I am not exaggerating. If you think **carefully** you **will agree** with me. All good things in life are bad for you.

For example, I love chocolate. **In fact**, in the morning I always have a big glass or two of chocolate milk. I like chocolate cakes, chocolate ice cream and everything **made** with chocolate. But when I eat too much of it, I get **nervous** and I can't sleep at night.

**As** you know, I love fast food: pizza, hamburgers, hot dogs and **such** things. But if I eat such food very often I begin **to get fat**. And I don't want to get fat, because Barbara, my girlfriend, says that she doesn't like **fat** boys.

I like to drink Coca-Cola, but when I drink too much of it, I always get stomachache. I like rock music, but when I listen to it for a long time I always get a bad headache.

On Saturday afternoon and on Sunday, if the weather is nice, I like **roller-skating**. Barbara and I generally go to the park, where there is a fantastic place for **practising it**. I like skating very much, but very often I **fall down**, because I **try** to show her that I am very good at it. (And I am not.) When I fall down I **pretend** that everything is all right, but for a **whole** week I have a terrible backache.

I like to play football with my companions, but most of them are very bad players, and they keep **kicking me**. So I have terrible **pains** in my **legs** for days and days.

*atentamente  
estaréis de  
acuerdo*

*de hecho*

*hecha*

*nervioso*

*como*

*tales*

*engordar*

*gordos*

*patinar*

*practicarlo*

*caigo / intento*

*finjo*

*entera*

*darme patadas*

*dolores / piernas*

(turn over)

(continuation) Abel

When I **hurt myself**, I never tell my mother, because she is always telling me, “Abel, **be careful** with those skates! Don’t play football with those boys! They are too **rough**. When you go skating don’t forget to put on your **helmet** and your **knee pads**!” Poor Mama! She is right. But I seldom listen to her **advice** and so when I hurt myself I have to **suffer** in silence.

*me hago daño  
ten cuidado  
brutos  
casco  
rodilleras  
consejo –os  
sufrir*

After reading how difficult it is to **enjoy** life without **stomachaches, backaches, headaches, toothaches** – and pain in my legs, do you understand why I say that all good things in life are bad for me?

*disfrutar*

\*\*\*

On Sunday, when it is **raining**, I like to spend the whole morning in bed, listening to music and reading comics at the same time.

*lloviendo*

Today is Sunday, **it is raining cats and dogs**, and I am in bed reading comics and listening to music. I should be happy, but I am **not** happy **at all**. Why? Because my **arms** and my legs hurt, and I have pain in my **neck**.

*(está lloviendo  
a cántaros)  
del todo / brazos  
cuello*

**In spite of** all my aches and pains, I’m lucky because I have no pain in my **mouth**. And my stomach doesn’t hurt, so I can eat what I want.

*no obstante  
boca*

My father, my mother and my sister are so sweet and kind. They keep coming into my room bringing delicious things to eat and to drink. They think that I have no **appetite**. On the contrary, when I don’t feel well I always eat **more**.

*apetito  
más*

(turn over)

(continuation) Abel

My mother says that I've got the "flu". The word "flu" is the **short form** of the Italian word "influenza". But in colloquial English they only say "the flu".

*forma abreviada*

I really don't feel well. My head is **spinning** and when I stand up, my legs **tremble**. But I am not going to tell Mama. I don't like to take any of the **nasty** medicines that she always gives me.

*dando vueltas*

*tiemblan*

*desagradables*

There is one thing that **could** make me feel better: a visit from Barbara. I think I'm **going to ring her up** and say, in a **tragic tone** of voice, "Barbara, if you want to see your friend Abelard **before it is** too late, you must hurry up and come to my house now." - Yes, I think it is a fantastic idea.

*podría*

*le telefonaré*

*trágico tono*

*antes que sea*

George and Lydia

(A Big Quarrel)

My name is George Gray. Do you remember me? My wife's name is Lydia. She is the woman with expensive tastes. She is the woman that is always saying, "Give me some money!"

Now she wants to buy a car. But I would like to buy a new colour television with a **video recorder**.

We **quarrel** about it **every** day. And when Lydia quarrels, she is terrible. I tell her that if we buy a television, we can see all the football matches and all the boxing matches, sitting at home in comfortable armchairs, drinking a nice whisky. But when I say **that**, she just **laughs** bitterly and says, "What rubbish! Football doesn't interest me and I **detest** boxing matches. You know that very well!"

**Now**, I don't like to quarrel with Lydia, because it is just a **waste** of words. She never listens to me. She only talks and talks. And, she never stops. She is a **human** gramophone. She gives me a terrible headache.

Last night we had a very big quarrel. It was about the television, of course. She is still terribly angry. She says that she hates me. She says that she can never forgive me.

At dinnertime today there was only **boiled rice** on the table. When we quarrel she always gives me boiled rice for dinner. Now, I **detest** boiled rice, and she knows it very well.

Last night I was saying to Lydia that I would like to buy a car, too. So I could go to work by car, **instead of** going by train. But cars cost a lot of money, while a good television **set** costs only a thousand pounds, and a video recorder only two hundred **pounds**. And do you know **what** she answered?

*pelea**aparato de video**peleamos / cada**eso / ríe**detesto**ahora bien**pérdida**humano**arroz hervido**en lugar de**aparato**libras / lo que***(turn over)**

(continuation) George and Lydia

“First of all, cars are not expensive, and even if we haven’t got the money to pay cash, we can pay by comfortable monthly instalments. Then, when we buy the car, you must continue going to work by train, because I will need the car all day, to go shopping, to go to the hairdresser’s, to visit my friends, and to go the gymnasium, because I am getting rather fat.”

Now you can understand how difficult it is not to quarrel with Lydia.

But this time she is making a big mistake. This time I must be strong. I want a television. I must have a television. So Lydia’s car must wait. - For a long time!

*en primer lugar  
pagar en efectivo  
plazos mensuales*

*peluquería  
más bien*

*esperar*

## Translation

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

1. - Don't sit on the grass! Sit on the bench. Remember that we must study this afternoon, so don't waste time.
2. - But first I must eat. I'm starving.
3. - Then have a banana.
4. - Um-m-m... these bananas are delicious. Give me another.
5. - **NO!** One is enough. Now we must study.
6. - But the sun is so hot.
7. - Then put on your hat. And remember! We must speak only English. Don't speak Spanish!
8. - But English pronunciation is so difficult.
9. - Don't talk nonsense! Open your book. Begin the translation.
10. - This lesson is so long!
11. - Don't exaggerate.
  
12. - Here is the translation. Is it all right?
13. - All right? It is full of mistakes! Correct them! Correct them!
14. - Don't be irritable, please.
  
15. - Now that our work is over, give me another banana.
16. - There were only two bananas. You had one and I had the other.
17. - Then let's go for a walk. We can look at the shop windows.
  
18. - Here is a café. Let's sit outside.
19. - There is too much noise here. Let's go inside.
20. - What is this horrible noise?
21. - It is the jukebox, playing some nice modern music.
22. - Your taste in music is horrible. Let's go away!

**Haz la traducción escrita y oral.**

1. - ¡No te sientes sobre la hierba! Siéntate sobre el banco. Recuerda que debemos estudiar esta tarde, así no pierdas tiempo.
2. - Pero antes debo comer. Estoy muriéndome de hambre.
3. - Entonces come un platano.
4. - Um-m-m...estos platanos son deliciosos. Deme otro.
5. - ¡**NO!** Uno es bastante. Ahora debemos estudiar.
6. - (lit. Pero el sol está muy caliente.) Pero hace tanto calor.
7. - Entonces ponte el sombrero. ¡Y recuerda! Debemos hablar sólo inglés. ¡No hables español!
8. - Pero la pronunciación inglesa es tan difícil.
9. - ¡No digas tonterías! Abre tu libro. Empieza la traducción.
10. - ¡Esta lección es tan larga!
11. - No exageres.
  
12. - Aquí está la traducción. ¿Está bien?
13. - ¿Bien? Está llena de errores. ¡Corrígelos! ¡Corrígelos!
14. - No sea irritable, por favor.
  
15. - Ahora que nuestro trabajo ha terminado, deme otro platano.
16. - Habían solamente dos platanos. Tú has comido uno y yo he comido el otro.
17. - Ahora vamos a pasear. Podemos mirar a los escaparates.
  
18. - He aquí una cafetería. Sentémonos fuera.
19. - Hay demasiado ruido aquí, vámonos adentro.
20. - ¿Qué es este horrible ruido?
21. - Es el jukebox, tocando una agradable música moderna.
22. - Tu gusto en música es horrible. ¡Vámonos!

*Contesta a las preguntas siguientes.*

1. Why doesn't Tom want to go for a walk?
2. Why doesn't he want to meet Caroline?
3. What does Margaret think about Caroline?
4. Why does Tom say "Hm-m-m..." and "Ah-h-h..."?
5. Why does Tom want to watch T.V.?
6. Which do you prefer: to go to the cinema or to watch television?
  
7. Why isn't Debra hungry?
8. What does Debra say about her maths homework?
9. What does Abel think about it?
  
10. Why doesn't Abel's mother allow him to walk barefoot?
11. What kind of music does Abel like to listen to in the morning?
12. Where would Abel like to go on Saturday night?
13. Why don't his parents allow him to go to the discotheque?
14. What things is Abel not allowed to do at school?
15. Which would you prefer: to join the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force?
16. Why is chocolate bad for Abel?
17. What kind of food does Abel like?
18. Why doesn't Abel like to get fat?
19. Why can't Abel drink too much Coca-Cola?
20. And why can't he listen to rock music for a long time?
21. When the weather is nice, how does Abel like to spend his Saturday afternoons?
22. Why does he often fall down when he skates?
23. When Abel plays football, he has pains in his legs for days and days. Why?
24. When he hurts himself, why doesn't he tell his mother?

**(turn over)**

**Exercises**

(continuation)

*Contesta a las preguntas siguientes.*

25. What does Abel like to do when it is raining?
26. Why isn't he happy?
27. When Abel doesn't feel well, does he eat more, or less?  
(more, or less = más, o menos)
28. Why doesn't Abel tell his mother that his head is spinning and his legs are trembling?
29. What could make Abel feel better?
30. There are certain things that Abel can't even stand to smell. Which are they? (to stand = aguantar)
31. Is Abel's father liberal or authoritarian?
  
32. What is Lydia always saying to George?
33. What does Lydia want to buy?
34. What would George like to buy?
35. What is Lydia like when she quarrels?
36. Why does George want to buy a colour television set?
37. What does Lydia think about boxing matches?
38. When George and Lydia quarrel, what does she give him for dinner?
39. How much does a television set cost?
40. If you can't pay cash, how can you buy a car?
41. Why would Lydia need the car all day?
42. What would you do with a wife like Lydia?
43. What would you do with a husband like George?

## Vocabulary

ache	eik	dolor
to ache	tu eik	doler
advice	ədvaɪs	consejo -os
to agree	tu əgri:	estar de acuerdo
Air Force	eə fɔ:s	Fuerzas Aéreas
to allow	tu əllaʊ	permitir
appetite	æpɪtaɪt	apetito
Armed Forces	a:md fɔ:sis	Fuerzas Armadas
Army	a:mi	ejército
authoritarian	ɔ:θərɪteərɪən	autoritario
backache	bækɛɪk	dolor de espalda
Be careful!	bi: keəfʊl	¡Ten cuidado!
besides	bɪsaɪds	además de
boiled	bɔɪld	hervido
boxing	bɒksɪŋ	boxeo
to break out	tu breɪk aut	estallar (guerra)
careful	keəfʊl	cuidadoso
carefully	keəfʊli	cuidadosamente
case	keɪs	caso
to catch	tu kætʃ	agarrar
certain	sə:tn	cierto
certainly	sə:tənli	ciertamente
charming	tʃɑ:mɪŋ	encantador
cheese	tʃi:z	queso
cold	kəʊld	frío; resfriado
to defend	tu dɪfend	defender
to detest	tu dɪtɛst	detestar
disco	dɪskəʊ	discoteca
discotheque	dɪskəʊtek	discoteca
divorce	dɪvɔ:s	divorcio
egg	eg	huevo

(turn over)

## Vocabulary

elbow	<u>e</u> lbou	<i>codo</i>
to enjoy	tu <u>in</u> dʒɔɪ	<i>divertirse; disfrutar</i>
even	<u>i:</u> vən	<i>incluso</i>
even if	<u>i:</u> vən if	<i>incluso si; aunque</i>
to fall down	tu fɔ:l d <u>au</u> n	<i>caer -se</i>
far away from	fa:rəwei frɒm	<i>lejos de</i>
fat	fæt	<i>gordo</i>
to get fat	to get fæt	<i>engordar</i>
gramophone	gr <u>æ</u> məfoun	<i>gramófono</i>
gym	dʒim	<i>gimnasio</i>
gymnasium	dʒimneɪziəm	<i>gimnasio</i>
hairdresser's	h <u>e</u> ədresəz	<i>peluquería</i>
headache	h <u>e</u> deik	<i>dolor de cabeza</i>
helmet	h <u>e</u> lmit	<i>casco</i>
help	help	<i>ayuda, auxilio</i>
to help	tu help	<i>ayudar</i>
Hi!	hai	<i>¡Hola!</i>
homework	h <u>ə</u> umwɜ:k	<i>deberes</i>
human	hju:mən	<i>humano</i>
to hurt	tu h <u>ɜ:</u> t	<i>hacer daño</i>
to hurt oneself	tu h <u>ɜ:</u> t wʌns <u>e</u> lf	<i>hacerse daño</i>
I should	ai f <u>u</u> d	<i>debería</i>
ice	ais	<i>hielo</i>
to improve	tu im <u>pru:</u> v	<i>mejorar</i>
in fact	in f <u>æ</u> kt	<i>de hecho</i>
in spite of	in spait əv	<i>no obstante</i>
intelligent	int <u>e</u> lidʒənt	<i>inteligente</i>
to join	tu dʒ <u>ɔ</u> in	<i>unir a; unirse a; matricularse;</i> <i>enlistarse</i>
to kick	tu kik	<i>dar patadas</i>
knee	ni:	<i>rodilla</i>
knee pad	ni: p <u>æ</u> d	<i>rodillera</i>
leg	leg	<i>pierna</i>
to let	tu let	<i>permitir; dejar</i>

(turn over)

## Vocabulary

to lose	tu lu:z	perder
luck	lʌk	fortuna; suerte
lucky	lʌki	afortunado
to manage	tu mænidʒ	lograr
marriage	mæridʒ	matrimonio
match	mætʃ	partido; combate
mathematics	mæθəmætiks	matemáticas
maths	mæθs	mates
to mean	tu mi:n	significar
medicine	mɛdʒsin	medicina
Mexican	mɛksikən	mejicano - mexicano
mountain	maʊntin	montaña
mouth	mauθ	boca
nasty	næsti	desagradable
Navy	neivi	Marina Militar, Armada
neck	nek	cuello
nervous	nɜ:vəs	nervioso
not even	nɒt i:vən	ni siquiera
now	nau	ahora bien
origin	ɔridʒin	origen
pad	pæd	almohadilla
pain	pein	dolor
perfect	pɜ:fikt	perfecto
player	pleiə	jugador
pound	paʊnd	libra esterlina
to pretend	pri:tend	fingir
quarrel	kwɔrəl	pelea
to quarrel	tu kwɔrəl	pelear
rather	rɑ:ðə	más bien; bastante
ready	reɪdi	listo, preparado
rice	rais	arroz

(turn over)

## Vocabulary

to ring up	tu riŋ ʌp	telefonar
rough	rʌf	bruto
seldom	seldəm	raramente
set	set	aparato
silence	sailəns	silencio
to skate	tu skeit	patinar
skating	skeitiŋ	patinaje
to smell	tu smel	oler
soon	su:n	pronto
spicy	spaisi	picante
to spin	tu spin	girar
spinach	spiniðʒ	espinacas
to stand	tu stænd	aguantar, soportar
to starve	tu sta:v	pasar hambre
stomachache	stʌməkeik	dolor de estómago
such	sʌtʃ	tal
to suffer	tu sʌfə	sufrir
tone	toun	tono
toothache	tu:əeik	dolor de muelas
tragic	trædʒik	trágico
to tremble	tu trembl	temblar
true	tru:	verdadero
truth	tru:θ	verdad
to try	tu trai	intentar
video recorder	vɪdiou rikɔ:də	aparato de video
war	wɔ:	guerra