

Burro! Burro!

- Tom** - Good morning, Margaret! Have you already had breakfast?
- Marg.** - Yes, dear. But - Tom! What have you done?
- Tom** - What have I done? What do you mean?
- Marg.** - What have you said to our nice waiter? When he brought me my breakfast, he was furious. He said, "That gentleman in room 20 has insulted me!" Have you insulted him, Tom?
- Tom** - Of course I haven't insulted him. I haven't done anything to offend him. The man must have gone mad.
- Marg.** - Well, dear - he says that you have been terribly rude to him. I have learnt very few Spanish sentences so far, but I understood him very well. Oh, Tom! What can you have said?
- Tom** - Nothing at all. I repeat: the man must really have gone mad. I woke up very early and rang the bell for my breakfast in bed, at half past six. When he brought it, I saw that there was no butter for the toast. So I said, "You have forgotten something, haven't you?" But he didn't understand. So I just said, "Butter! Butter!" But he still didn't understand. So then I said in Spanish, "Burro! Burro!" - And he immediately left the room, slamming the door behind him.
- Marg.** - Oh! The poor man! You must have hurt his feelings terribly!
- Tom** - But why?
- Marg.** - Because the word burro means "donkey" in Spanish. He thinks you called him a donkey. So of course he feels offended.
- Tom** - "Burro" doesn't mean "donkey". It means "butter".

Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.

(turn over)

(continuation) Burro! Burro!

- Marg.** - In Italian, dear. But not in Spanish.
- Tom** - Have you studied Italian?
- Marg.** - Yes, I have. A little. And in my Italian grammar book there was a joke about an Italian tourist in Spain ... who made the same mistake!
Oh! ... I hope the waiter has not complained to the manager!
- Tom** - Never mind!
- Marg.** - Never mind, dear? What are talking about?
- Tom** - Well, what can I do?
- Marg.** - Please, dear! Go and find the waiter and tell him that you are very sorry. There he is! Crossing the hall!
- Tom** - Well, what's the Spanish word for "sorry"?
- Marg.** - Oh, my poor Tom! Well, never mind! I'll explain to the waiter.
- Tom** - Yes, darling! That's right! You explain! And I promise that from now on I'm going to study Spanish seriously.

Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.

present simple= *presente simple*

I	study	= <i>yo estudio etc.</i>
you	study	
he	studies	

we	study
you	study
they	study

present perfect= *pretérito perfecto*

I	have	studied	= <i>yo he estudiado etc.</i>
you	have	studied	
he	has	studied	

we	have	studied
you	have	studied
they	have	studied

past simple= *pretérito indefinido – pretérito imperfecto*

I	studied	= <i>yo estudié - yo estudiaba etc.</i>
you	studied	
he	studied	

we	studied
you	studied
they	studied

- **Yesterday I studied for three hours.** **past simple**
Ayer estudié durante tres horas.
- **Today I have studied for three hours.** **present perfect**
*Hoy **he estudiado** durante tres horas.*

past simple = pretérito indefinido – pretérito imperfecto

1.

El “Past Simple” se usa para acciones que comenzaron y terminaron en el pasado.

Normalmente hay una expresión de tiempo que indica cuando ocurrió la acción.

El tiempo cuando ocurrió la acción puede estar sobrentendido.

- Abel **went** to America last summer.
He **had** a wonderful holiday. (“last summer” *está sobrentendido*)
Five years ago Abel’s family **lived** in Spain.
Hace cinco años la familia de Abel vivía en España.
On Sunday morning Abel **went** to the park with Barbara.
He **came** back from the park at two o’clock.

2.

El “past simple” se usa también cuando la acción ha ocurrido hace poco tiempo.

- I **saw** him five minutes ago. = *Le vi hace cinco minutos.*

3.

Expresiones usadas con el “past simple”.

an hour ago	<i>hace una hora</i>
a week ago	
a month ago etc.	
last week	<i>la semana pasada</i>
last month	
last year etc.	
at five o’clock etc.	<i>a las cinco</i>
on Monday	<i>el lunes</i>
on Sunday etc.	

present perfect = *pretérito perfecto*

1. Para una acción que empezó en el pasado y continua en el presente.

- > I **have lived** in Seville for ten years.
(...y sigo viviendo aquí)

2. Para una acción pasada cuyo resultado tiene relación con el presente.

- > I am unemployed; I **have lost** my job.
Estoy parado, he perdido mi empleo.

3. Para indicar una acción que acaba de ocurrir.

- > My father **has just arrived** from London.
Mi padre acaba de llegar de Londres.
===
just = *acabar de*

4. El *pretérito perfecto* se usa también con:

ever = *alguna vez*

- > Have you **ever been** to Paris?
¿Has estado alguna vez en París?

never = *nunca*

- > I have **never been** to Paris.

yet = *todavía*

- > The airplane from New York **hasn't landed yet**.

already = *ya*

- > The airplane from Boston **has already** landed.

lately = *últimamente*

- > I haven't seen him **lately**.

since = *desde* *etc.*

- > I haven't watched TV **since** last Sunday.

present perfect

Millie

Lately I **have noticed** something strange in Robert.

Since last week, when I refused to go back to the market to buy the apples, he **has behaved** a little better.

In the morning, when he **has called** me to bring him his breakfast, he **has used** a different tone of voice.

At dinnertime, he **has complained** less about his food, and he **has not refused** to eat salad, as he usually does. In fact, instead of fried potatoes I **have given** him a tomato and lettuce salad almost every day.

Well, maybe he **has realized** that my patience has a limit.

Up to now I **have been** too patient, I know.

The problem is that I like peace and quiet, I **have** never **liked** to quarrel.

===

to notice = *notar; observar*

to behave = *comportarse*

to realize = *comprender; darse cuenta*

up to now = *hasta ahora*

<<<>>>

past simple

> Tom **lived** in California for fifteen years.

(... *indica que Tom **no vive más** en California*)

present perfect

> Tom **has lived** in California for fifteen years.

(... *indica que Tom **todavía vive** en California*)

past simple

> George says: "I **worked** for five hours this morning."

(... *indica que George **está hablando** por la tarde o por la noche*)

(La mañana **ha terminado**.)

present perfect

> George says: "I **have worked** for five hours this morning."

(... *indica que George **está hablando** la misma mañana*)

(La mañana **no ha terminado**.)

present perfect = *pretérito perfecto*

forma positiva

I have studied
you have studied
he has studied

we have studied
you have studied
they have studied

forma positiva contracta

I've studied
you've studied
he's studied

we've studied
you've studied
they've studied

forma negativa

I have not studied
you have not studied
he has not studied

we have not studied
you have not studied
they have not studied

forma negativa contracta

I haven't studied
you haven't studied
he hasn't studied

we haven't studied
you haven't studied
they haven't studied

forma interrogativa

have I studied?
have you studied?
has he studied?

have we studied?
have you studied?
have they studied?

forma interrogativa negativa

have I not studied?
have you not studied?
has he not studied?

have we not studied?
have you not studied?
have they not studied?

forma interrogativa negativa contracta

haven't I studied?
haven't you studied?
hasn't he studied?

haven't we studied?
haven't you studied?
haven't they studied?

present perfect

Con el *present perfect* los *adverbios de frecuencia* normalmente se ponen después de *to have*.

I **have already had** breakfast.

Abel **has never visited** Japan.

He **has often been** in America.

George

I have **never** felt so tired in my life. I can't go on like this. I have **already** told my boss that next week I'm not going to work during the weekend.

I don't mind working on a weekend from time to time. But for the last six months I have **often** worked on Saturday and Sunday, too.

Of course they have paid me for my extra work. But now I need some rest.

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mad = *loco* (adjetivo)

madness = *locura*

Tom thinks that the waiter is **mad**.

madman = *loco* (sustantivo)

He thinks that the waiter is a **madman**.

to go **mad** = *volverse loco; enloquecer*

Las siguientes palabras: *mad - insane - crazy, madman - lunatic - maniac*, significan "*loco*".

Pero para hablar de una persona que está mentalmente enferma es más correcto usar: "*mentally ill*" o "*mentally disturbed*".

Robert often behaves like a **madman**, but he is not **crazy**, he is just **rude**.

The problem is that he thinks his behaviour is normal.

behaviour = comportamiento

Robert and Millie

- Millie** - Why aren't you eating the meat, Robert?
- Robert** - Because it's awful! Tough and tasteless!
- Millie** - But I always buy the best meat.
- Robert** - Then you must be a very bad cook.
- Millie** - Oh, Robert! I am sure that you never said such cruel things to your mother or to your sister.
- Robert** - They cooked very well.
- Millie** - Oh - Robert! How can you be so rude!
- Robert** - What have I said to offend you now?
- Millie** - Never mind, Robert.
- Robert** - Never mind? Never mind? Is that an answer? I asked you a question. And I want an answer. What have I said - or what have I done to offend you now?
- Millie** - Oh, Robert! You offend me almost every time you speak to me, but you don't realize it.
- Robert** - Oh, really? Well, from now on, I won't speak to you at all!

A few days after, Millie telephones her mother.

- Mama! Life is becoming impossible! Robert never speaks to me! He comes home from the factory, eats, watches television and then goes to bed ... always in silence. It is terrible!
- The man must **have gone mad**. But I'm not surprised. He has always been a little strange. If he goes on like this, he should be put in a **lunatic asylum**. (*manicomio*)

En español se dice: Ser amable **con**... Ser grosero **con**...

En inglés se dice: To be kind **to** ... To be rude **to**...

Robert is usually rude **to** Millie.

Millie is always kind **to** him.

Robert and Millie

- Millie** - Robert! ... Robert! ... Robert!
- Robert** - Well, what is the matter with you?
- Millie** - Please don't be so **unkind to** me.
- Robert** - What do you mean? I am not **unkind to** you! I don't even speak to you! So how can I be **unkind to** you?
- Millie** - But why don't you speak to me?
- Robert** - Because if I say a single word, you say that I'm **rude to** you! So it's better not to speak at all.

Two days after.

To complain **to** somebody. = *quejarse a* alguien

To complain **about** somebody. = *quejarse de* alguien

Robert and Millie

Robert comes back home from the factory.

- Millie** - Oh - hello, Robert!
... ..
- Robert** - Your mother telephoned at the factory today. And now please understand this! It is useless to **complain to** your mother!
- Millie** - ... **About** what, Robert?
- Robert** - **About me**! I work all day at the factory, without a moment of rest. Why? To pay the rent. To pay for your food! To pay for your clothes! And what do you do? You **complain to** your mother! And your mother **complains to me**.
- Millie** - All right, Robert. I'm sorry. I won't do it again.

1. **to mind** = *tener cuidado*

Mind the dog! = ¡*Cuidado con el perro!*

Mind your own business! = ¡*No te metas en lo que no te importa!*

2. **to mind** = *importar*

- - Do you **mind** if I open the window?
- No, I **don't mind**.

Nota

Cuando a “*to mind*” le sigue un verbo, éste se pone en gerundio.

- George doesn't **mind getting up** early every day.
He doesn't **mind working** on weekends.
But he **minds eating** boiled potatoes three or four times a week.

Never mind! = ¡*No importa!* - ¡*No te preocupes!*

Tom and Margaret

Marg. - Oh, Tom! I wanted to go to the cinema this evening, and now it's too late! And there was such an interesting film!

Tom - **Never mind!** We can go tomorrow.

Marg. - But tomorrow they will show a different film!

Tom - **Never mind!** Perhaps it will be a better film.

Marg. - Tom, I asked the waiter to bring me some toast, but he has made a mistake, and he has brought chocolate cakes.

Tom - **Never mind!** They look very nice.

Marg. - But chocolate makes me fat.

Tom - **Never mind!** Fat or slim, you'll always be pretty.

===

slim = *esbelto*

far = *lejos*

1. How **far** is it? = *¿A qué distancia está?*

2. How **far** is it **to** the train station?
¿A qué distancia está la estación de ferrocarriles?

3. It isn't **far**. = *No está muy lejos.*

4. It is **far away**. = *Está lejos.*

En frases positivas en lugar de "far" se suele usar "far away".

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Las tres expresiones que siguen significan "hasta ahora".

till now **up to now** **so far** = *hasta ahora*

Abel

Up to now I haven't minded getting up early, having my breakfast in a hurry, and going to the bus stop to get the coach to go to school.

I don't mind going to school by bus. The problem is that the bus is never on time, and it is always crowded.

Till now I have been patient. But in September, when the next school year begins I want to buy a scooter.

Most of my schoolmates go to school with their scooters. Why can't I?

My father keeps saying that every week hundreds of teenagers go to hospital with broken bones.

So far, I have listened to him. But now, I really can't wait any longer. I want a scooter!

Besides, a scooter is very useful not only for going to school, but also to do my mother's errands... and of course to go around with Barbara!

===

coach = *bus*

errand = *recado*

broken = *roto*

to go around = *dar vueltas*

bone = *hueso*

I can't wait any longer = *no puedo esperar más*

from now on = *a partir de ahora*

Tom says, "**From now on** I'm going to study Spanish seriously."

Dear Abel,

It is me. Your cousin Ivan.

Just a few lines to tell you that I've bought my new computer, and to send you my e-mail address.

From now on, we can communicate like this. It is faster and cheaper.

I go on being very happy with my new job. But there is a little problem.

I work together with other people that don't smoke. And even if they say that they don't mind my smoking, I know they say it to be polite.

So, **from now on** I'll smoke less, and if I manage it I'll stop smoking altogether.

Love,

Ivan

===

a few lines	= <i>unas líneas</i>
e-mail (electronic mail)	= <i>correo electrónico</i>
to communicate	= <i>comunicar</i>
together with	= <i>juntos con</i>
If I manage it.	= <i>Si lo consigo.</i>
altogether	= <i>del todo, totalmente</i>

<<<<<§>>>>>

early = *temprano*

Most people get up **early** to go to work.

"Early" se usa también para indicar el comienzo de un periodo de tiempo.

in the early summer	= <i>al comienzo del verano</i>
in the early 1980s	= <i>al comienzo de los años 80</i>
in the early 18th century	= <i>los primeros años del siglo 18</i>

past perfect = *pretérito pluscuamperfecto*

El Past Perfect se usa a menudo cuando ponemos en relación dos acontecimientos que ocurrieron en el pasado. Ayuda a indicar cual ocurrió antes .

One morning George woke up late, so when he arrived at the station the train **had** already **left**. (...*había ya salido*)

forma positiva = I had studied.

forma interrogativa = Had I studied?

forma negativa = I had not studied.

forma contracta = I hadn't studied.

(*Yo había estudiado.*)

Tom woke up very early one morning and couldn't fall asleep again.

The night before he **hadn't eaten** enough, and he **had drunk** only mineral water, as Margaret **had advised** him to do.

- So of course, he had bad dreams and nightmares all night.

As soon as he was completely awake he rang the bell and asked for his breakfast in bed.

When the waiter brought the breakfast, Tom saw that the man **had forgotten** to bring butter for the toast.

Therefore Tom said in English, "You have forgotten something, haven't you?" But the waiter didn't answer. Tom saw that the man **hadn't understood**.

Tom **had** never **studied** Spanish, and he knew only very few words. But he was quite sure that he knew the Spanish word for "butter". So he said: "Burro! Burro!"

The waiter's face suddenly became red and very angry. Without saying a word he left the room, slamming the door behind him.

Tom thought that the waiter **had** suddenly **gone mad**.

But when Tom told Margaret what **had happened**, she laughed, and told him what a terrible mistake he **had made**.

"Burro doesn't mean 'butter' in Spanish," she said. "Burro means 'donkey' in Spanish!"

Then Tom understood how much he **had hurt** the poor waiter's feelings.

The Offended Waiter

A waiter's life isn't easy! I work in a big hotel where hundreds of people come and go **all year round**. Most of them are tourists who can't speak our language at all. **Not even** a few words! I really can't understand it.

When people **decide** to come to Spain for a holiday, why don't they learn a few useful **phrases**.

We poor unfortunate waiters work from morning to night. We have no time to study languages. But these tourists! They speak to us in English, in French, in German, in Italian and even in Japanese - and when they see that we can't understand them, they just **stare at us** and open their **mouths** in astonishment. And I know that they are thinking, "What a stupid young man! He can't even understand a simple phrase!"

Well, it's useless **to worry** about it. Or to complain about it. That is life, every day, **throughout** the year, and I must be patient.

But I'll never forget this morning!

The young man in Room 20 telephoned to the hall **porter** and asked for his breakfast in bed. The hall porter speaks English. He speaks two or three languages. He is a very clever man.

So I went to Room 20 with the young man's breakfast. But why does a strong young man want his breakfast in bed? It's nonsense! I get up at five! Every morning! All the year!

Well, I must tell you about this morning.

*** **all year round** = *durante todo el año*

ni siquiera

deciden

frases

nos fijan

bocas

preocuparse

durante todo

portero

(turn over)

(continuation) *The Offended Waiter*

When I came into the room with his breakfast, the young man began to say something in English. I couldn't understand a **single** word, of course. Then suddenly he **exclaimed**, "Burro! Burro!"

*sola
exclamó*

Can you imagine it? Just because I couldn't understand his stupid language, he **insulted me**! Oh! I was terribly angry!

me insultó

I **left** the room quickly and slammed the door behind me. I decided to complain to the manager. But first I went to the young man's fiancée, to tell her the story. She is a nice young lady and she speaks a little Spanish - very little, of course, but **at least** she can understand me when I speak very slowly.

dejé

por lo menos

Well, the hall porter is **calling me**, so I'm going to finish my story quickly.

llamando

First, the young lady listened to me, and then she listened to that stupid young man. And then she explained to me that he was sorry, very sorry! She said that he **didn't mean** to offend me or insult me at all! Oh no! He only wanted - some mantequilla!

no quería

Well, I'll never understand these tourists. Never! **Never! NEVER!** When they want mantequilla, they ask for a "burro"! I suppose that when they want bread, they will ask for a bull!

toro

One thing is sure. I'll never understand tourists.

*Esta lectura ha sido escrita para practicar el “present perfect”.
A la derecha se encuentra la traducción de los “past participles” de los verbos irregulares solamente.
Los “past participles” de los verbos regulares terminan todos en “-ed”.*

The Famous Singer

My name is Enrico Babinelli.

I was born in Italy, but for the last twenty-five years I have lived in Montecarlo.

In these days, I have **begun** to write the story of my life.

So far I have **written** only fifty pages, but I think it is going to be a very good book, because my life has **been** really interesting.

In my long life, I have **done** so many different things. Now I am an old man and spend my days reading, listening to music or seeing some dear friend. But when I was younger, I was a famous opera singer.

I am sure you have sometimes **heard** some of my records, or **read** about me, in newspapers and magazines; or you may have **seen** me on television.

I have **sung** in the most important theatres in the world. If you have ever **read** any article about me, you may have **thought** how wonderful it must be to be rich and famous.

Well, you are not wrong. I have certainly enjoyed many things that few other people ever enjoy. I have **met** hundreds of other famous people. I have **spoken** to kings and princes, to presidents and prime ministers and I have **spent** my holidays in their palaces or on their yachts.

I have **sat** at the tables of millionaires, where I have **eaten** the most delicious and expensive foods and I have **drunk** the rarest wines.

empezado

*escrito
sido*

hecho

*oido
leído
visto*

*cantado
leído
pensado*

*encontrado
hablado*

pasado

*sentado
comido
bebido*

(turn over)

(continuation) *The Famous Singer*

I have **driven** the most expensive cars: Rolls-Royces, Ferraris, Lamborghinis, Aston-Martins, Jaguars ... I have also **ridden** splendid horses and powerful motorcycles.

*conducido**montado*

I have earned a lot of money, as you can imagine, so I have **bought** pictures of famous painters: Picasso, Van Gogh, Renoir ...

comprado

I have even **had** my private aeroplane, and in it I have **flown** to nearly all the countries in the world.

*tenido**volado*

I have **been** married for many years to the same woman, and I have loved my wife more every day that has passed. She is a wonderful person. I have never **known** a sweeter woman.

*estado**conocido*

With every year that has passed she seems to have **become** more loving and understanding. And with the passing of time my love and appreciation for her has **grown**, too.

*vuelto**crecido*

You may think that I am exaggerating a little, but every word that I have **said** about her is true.

dicho

Our life together has **been** like a beautiful dream. We have always been happy, when the sun has **shone**, when the rain has **fallen**, and even when the wind has **blown**; in good times and in bad times, in good health and in bad health.

*sido**brillado**caído / soplado*

My wife has always **been** a very romantic woman, and she has always loved flowers. So several times I have **got up** very early in the morning, before she has **woken up**, and I have **gone out** to buy her flowers.

*sido**levantado / despertado**salido*

I have then **put** these flowers on her bedside table, so that they have been the first thing her eyes have **seen** on waking up in the morning.

*puesto**visto***(turn over)**

(continuation) *The Famous Singer*

My wife loves all kinds of flowers, but orchids are her favourites. So, when I have **brought** her orchids, she has always **chosen** the most beautiful one and put it in her hair and **worn** it for the rest of the day.

At night, when she has **gone** to bed, she has never **thrown** these flowers away. On the contrary, she has put them away and **kept** them until now.

Besides orchids, I have **given** my wife lots of presents, of course. I have given her: pearls, diamonds, emeralds, rubies ... And each of these presents has **meant**: "I love you." And she has always **understood** the meaning.

I have always been kind to my wife. I have never **hurt** her feelings, or **spoken** to her rudely. In all these years, I have never **left** her alone for a single day. And I have never **forgotten** to do anything I have promised to do for her.

My wife and I have **done** lots of interesting things together, too. We have studied English, French, and German, and we have **learnt** to speak them fluently.

Together we have **read** hundreds of books, and we have watched lots of interesting films.

Together we have **swum** in seas and rivers. In summer and in winter. (And sometimes we have **caught** very bad colds, too!)

We have **stood** on mountains and looked down on the world. We have **lain** on beaches at night and looked up at the moon and the stars.

But life has not always **been** so pleasant. When I was young, I was very poor. We lived in a very modest house, and my four brothers and I slept in the same room.

traído
elegido
llevado

ido
tirado
guardado

dado

significado
comprendido

herido
hablado
dejado
olvidado

hecho

aprendido

leído

nadado
cogido

estado
tendido

sido

(turn over)

(continuation) *The Famous Singer*

In my life, to earn my bread I have **done** all kinds of jobs. I have cleaned floors and washed dishes. I have **gone** from town to town and **sold** second hand books. For this reason I have **rung** hundreds of doorbells, and many times people have **shut** the door in my face and they have **said** rudely, "Have you **come** here to beg?" For this I have never **forgiven** such people.

I have worked in the fields. I have **cut** grass, picked fruit and vegetables, and I have even **dug** the soil.

As many poor people often do, I have **spent** many nights in the streets, and I have **slept** under bridges.

Yes, those were terrible days!

But all these sad experiences I have **told** you about, have **taught** me the real meaning of life, and they have **shown** me how foolish it is to be proud.

===

you may have seen	<i>tú puedes haber visto (pudes que hayas visto)</i>
you may have thought	<i>tú puedes haber pensado</i>
palace	<i>palacio</i>
horse	<i>caballo</i>
understanding	<i>comprensivo</i>
appreciation	<i>aprecio</i>
dream	<i>sueño</i>
bedside table	<i>mesilla de noche</i>
orchid	<i>orquidea</i>
emerald	<i>esmeralda</i>
ruby	<i>rubí</i>
doorbell	<i>timbre</i>
field	<i>campo</i>
to pick	<i>recoger</i>
bridge	<i>puente</i>

hecho
ido / vendido
sonado
cerrado
dicho / venido
perdonado

cortado
cavado

pasado
dormido

contado
enseñado
mostrado

En la columna de la derecha hemos puesto la “*base form*” de los verbos irregulares.

Copia en un cuaderno esta lectura y rellena con un lapiz los espacios vacíos con los verbos correspondientes en “*present perfect*”. Luego mira la lectura precedente, para ver si has cometido algunas faltas.

The Famous Singer

My name is Enrico Babinelli.

I was born in Italy, but for the last twenty-five years I have lived in Montecarlo.

In these days I have to write the story of my life.

So far I have only fifty pages, but I think it is going to be a very good book, because my life has really interesting.

In my long life I have so many different things. Now I am an old man and spend my days reading, listening to music or seeing some dear friend. But when I was younger I was a famous opera singer.

I am sure you have sometimes some of my records, or about me, in newspapers and magazines, or you may have me on television.

I have in the most important theatres in the world. If you have ever any article about me, you may have how wonderful it must be to be rich and famous.

Well, you are not wrong. I have certainly enjoyed many things that few other people ever enjoy. I have ... hundreds of other famous people. I have to kings and princes, to presidents and prime ministers and I have my holidays in their palaces or on their yachts.

I have ... at the tables of millionaires, where I have the most delicious and expensive foods and I have the rarest wines.

begin

write
be

do

hear
read
seesing
read
thinkmeet
speak

spend

sit
eat
drink

(turn over)

(continuation) *The Famous Singer*

I have the most expensive cars: Rolls-Royces, Ferraris, Lamborghinis, Aston-Martins, Jaguars ... I have also splendid horses and powerful motorcycles.

drive

ride

I have earned a lot of money, as you can imagine, so I have pictures of famous painters: Picasso, Van Gogh, Renoir...

buy

I have even ... my private aeroplane, and in it I have to nearly all the countries in the world.

have

fly

I have ... married for many years to the same woman, and I have loved my wife more every day that has passed. She is a wonderful person. I have never a sweeter woman.

be

know

With every year that has passed she seems to have more loving and understanding. And with the passing of time my love and appreciation for her has , too.

become

grow

You may think that I am exaggerating a little, but every word that I have about her is true.

say

Our life together has like a beautiful dream. We have always been happy, when the sun has, when the rain has, and even when the wind has In good times and in bad times, in good health and in bad health.

be

shine

fall / blow

blow

My wife has always a very romantic woman, and she has always loved flowers. So several times I have ... very early in the morning, before she has , and I have to buy her flowers.

be

get up

wake up

go out

I have then ... these flowers on her bedside table, so that they have been the first thing her eyes have on waking up in the morning.

put

see

(turn over)

(continuation) The Famous Singer

My wife loves all kinds of flowers, but orchids are her favourites. So, when I have her orchids, she has always the most beautiful one and put it in her hair and it for the rest of the day.

At night, when she has to bed, she has never these flowers away. On the contrary, she has them away and them until now.

Besides orchids I have my wife lots of presents, of course. I have given her: pearls, diamonds, emeralds, rubies ... And each of these presents has : "I love you." And she has always the meaning.

I have always been kind to my wife. I have never her feelings, or to her rudely. In all these years, I have never her alone for a single day. And I have never to do anything I have promised to do for her.

My wife and I have lots of interesting things together, too. We have studied English, French, and German, and we have to speak them fluently.

Together we have hundreds of books, and we watched lots of interesting films.

Together we have in seas and rivers. In summer and in winter. (And sometimes we have very bad colds, too!)

We have on mountains and looked down on the world. We have on beaches at night and looked up at the moon and the stars.

But life has not always so pleasant. When I was young, I was very poor. We lived in a very modest house, and my four brothers and I slept in the same room.

bring
choose
wear
go
throw; put
keep
give
mean
understand
hurt
speak
leave
forget
do
learn
read
swim
catch
stand
lie
be

(turn over)

(continuation) *The Famous Singer*

In my life, to earn my bread I have all kinds of jobs. I have cleaned floors and washed dishes. I have from town to town and second hand books. For this reason I have hundreds of door-bells, and many times people have the door in my face and they have rudely, "Have you come here to beg?" For this I have never such people.

I have worked in the fields. I have ... grass, picked fruit and vegetables, and I have even ... the soil.

As many poor people often do, I have many nights in the streets, and I have under bridges.

Yes, those were terrible days!

But all these sad experiences I have you about, have me the real meaning of life, and they have me how foolish it is to be proud.

do
go
sell
ring
shut
say
forgive
cut
dig
spend
sleep
tell
teach
show

Contesta a las preguntas siguientes:

¡Contesta con una frase completa!

1. One morning Tom woke up very early and rang the bell. Why did he ring the bell?
2. What was the time when Tom rang the bell?
3. Do you usually have breakfast in bed? - Why?
4. What do you usually have for breakfast?
5. Which do you prefer - dry toast or toast with butter?
6. What does the word "burro" mean ... in Italian?
7. Have you ever been to Italy?
8. What did the waiter forget to bring?
9. Why did Tom think that the waiter had suddenly gone mad?
10. When you are angry or irritable, do you slam doors?
11. When the waiter became angry with Tom, did his face become pale?
12. What did the nice waiter say when he brought Margaret her breakfast?
13. Had Tom insulted the waiter?
14. Do you drink coffee after lunch or before lunch?
15. Do you usually go to bed early or late?
16. When Margaret asked for dry biscuits, what did the waiter bring her?

17. What is Millie's mother's opinion about Robert?
18. Why did Robert refuse to talk to Millie?

		Translation
1.	<i>Traduce oralmente.</i>	
2.	<i>Copia toda la página.</i>	

1. - What's the matter with Robert?
2. I haven't done anything to offend him.
3. I haven't been rude to him.
4. I am always very polite to him.
5. I never complain about him.
6. But every time I come into the room, he goes out -
7. - and slams the door behind him.
8. He must have gone mad.

9. He says such cruel things to me!
10. He says that I'm a bad cook!
11. Yesterday he said that the meat was tasteless.
12. At dinner he complained that the soup was too hot.
13. The sweet was delicious, but he refused to eat it.
14. Then I asked him, "Have you eaten enough, Robert?"
15. And do you know what he answered?
16. "I never eat enough in this house."

17. - You want to go to the cinema, don't you?
18. - Yes, but first I want to finish these chocolates.
19. - But chocolates make you fat, don't they?
20. - Oh, Yes! Of course! I always forget that.
21. - You have a bad memory, haven't you?
22. - Well, if we talk too much, the film will be over before we arrive, won't it?
23. - You always exaggerate, don't you?
24. - Nonsense! Hurry up! Put on your raincoat!
25. - But why?
26. - Well, it will rain this evening, won't it?

Translation

1. - ¿Qué le pasa a Robert?
2. Yo no he hecho nada para ofenderle.
3. No he sido grosera con él.
4. Yo soy siempre muy cortés con él.
5. Yo nunca me quejo de él.
6. Pero cada vez que vengo en la habitación, él sale -
7. - y cierra de golpe la puerta detrás de él.
8. Debe haberse vuelto loco.

9. ¡Me dice cosas tan crueles!
10. ¡Dice que soy una mala cocinera!
11. Ayer dijo que la carne era sin sabor.
12. Por la cena se quejó de que la sopa estaba demasiado caliente.
13. El dulce era delicioso, pero él se negó a comérselo.
14. Luego yo le pregunté, “¿Has comido bastante Robert?”
15. ¿Y sabes lo que contestó?
16. “Yo nunca como bastante en esta casa.”

17. - Quieres ir al cine, ¿verdad?
18. - Si, pero antes quiero acabar con estos chocolates.
19. - Pero los chocolates te engordan, ¿no es verdad?
20. - ¡Oh, si! ¡Naturalmente! Yo siempre me olvido de eso.
21. - Tú tienes una mala memoria, ¿no es verdad?
22. - Bien, si hablamos demasiado, la película terminará antes de que llegemos, ¿no es verdad?
23. - Tú siempre exageras, ¿no es verdad?
24. - ¡Tonterías! ¡Apresurate! ¡Ponte el impermeable!
25. - Pero, ¿por qué?
26. - Bien, lloverá esta tarde, ¿no es verdad?

Vocabulary

astonishment	əstəʊnɪfmənt	asombro
altogether	ɔ:ltoʊgeðə	del todo; completamente
appreciation	əpri:ʃieɪʃən	aprecio
bedside table	bedsaɪd teɪbl	mesilla de noche
to beg	tu beg	mendigar
bell	bel	timbre
bone	boun	hueso
bridge	brɪdʒ	puente
broken	brəʊkən	roto
butter	bʌtə	mantequilla
coach	kəʊtʃ	bus
to communicate	tu kemjʊnikeɪt	comunicar
to cross	tu krɒs	cruzar
diamond	dʌɪəmənd	diamante
donkey	dɒŋki	burro
emerald	emərəld	esmeralda
errand	erənd	recado
field	fi:ld	campo
from now on	fɹəm nau ɔn	a partir de ahora
furious	fjʊəriəs	furioso
horse	hɔ:s	caballo
immediately	imi:diətli	inmediatamente
insane	ɪnseɪn	loco
to insult	tu insʌlt	insultar
king	kɪŋ	rey
line	laɪn	línea
lunatic	lu:nətɪk	loco
mad	mæd	loco
madness	mædnɪs	locura
to manage	tu mænɪdʒ	conseguir

Vocabulary

maniac	meɪniæk	loco
millionaire	miljəneə	millonario
modest	mɒdɪst	modesto
motorcycle	məʊtəsaɪkl	motocicleta
never mind	nevə maɪnd	no importa
to notice	tu nəʊtɪs	notar; observar
orchid	ɔ:kɪd	orquidea
page	peɪdʒ	página
palace	pæləs	palacio
to pick	tu pɪk	recoger
powerful	pauəfʊl	poteroso
president	prezɪdənt	presidente
prime minister	praɪm mɪnɪstə	primer ministro
prince	prɪns	príncipe
to realize	tu riəlaɪz	comprender; darse cuenta
to ring	tu rɪŋ	tocar (el timbre)
ruby	ru:bi	rubí
sentence	sentəns	frase
single	sɪŋgl	solo
to slam	tu slæm	cerrar de golpe, dar un portazo
so far	sou fa:	hasta ahora
soil	sɔɪl	tierra
toast	təʊst	pan tostado
understanding	ʌndəstændɪŋ	comprensivo
up to now	ʌp tu nəʊ	hasta ahora
wind	wɪnd	viento
yacht	jɒt	yate