

La “Unit 27” empieza en la pagina siguiente.

Amable Estudiante:

Estoy preparando (junto con mis colaboradores) la segunda parte del Curso de Inglés “**Inglés para Españoles**”.

Quiero venderlo directamente para poder ponerme en contacto directo con los estudiantes y enviarles material didáctico nuevo, soluciones de los ejercicios etc., **gratuitamente**.

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Enviaré las lecciones en formato PDF, de modo que los símbolos fonéticos no se deformen.

Si te interesa ponte en contacto conmigo.

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Hasta pronto,  
Carmelo Mangano

A Funny Story

- Tom** - Ha ha ha ha!
- Marg.** - Hello, Tom! What are you laughing about?
- Tom** - Ha ha ha! While I was having a drink at the bar, somebody told me a joke, the funniest joke I've ever heard!
- Marg.** - Really?
- Tom** - Yes, really. I've never laughed so much in my life!
- Marg.** - Who told you the joke?
- Tom** - A man that I just met downstairs in the bar.
- Marg.** - And you have come upstairs to tell me the joke! How sweet of you!
- Tom** - Well ... no, darling. I don't think you would like it.
- Marg.** - But you say that you have never laughed so much in your life!
- Tom** - It's true. But ... you see, dear ... er ... you and I haven't quite the same sense of humour. Yours is refined and delicate. You say that mine is vulgar.
- Marg.** - Very well! As you like! But you used to tell me everything.
- Tom** - That was some time ago, my dear. We know each other better now. I know that you are refined and sensitive. You say that I am coarse and vulgar.
- Marg.** - Oh, Tom! I've never said that!
- Tom** - You said so yesterday!
- Marg.** - Did I really say so? I'm sure I didn't mean it! My poor Tom! Did I hurt your feelings very much?
- Tom** - You hurt them a little, of course. But never mind! I often hurt your feelings too, I know. When I tease you, for example.

(turn over)

(continuation)

*A Funny Story*

**Marg.** - Well, come on! Tell me that joke!

**Tom** - ... All right! If you insist. Here it is! -

One Sunday, an old man came home from the twelve o'clock Mass, just in time for lunch.

"Was the sermon good?", asked his wife, as she served the soup. (She had been to the eight o'clock Mass.)

"Very good," replied the husband, who was a man of few words. And he began eating his soup.

"But what was the sermon about?", asked the wife, who liked to talk during meals.

"It was about sin", answered the husband, with his mouth full of bread.

"And what did the priest say about sin?" persisted the wife.

"He was against it", replied the husband.

Well ... that's the end, Margaret ...

**Marg.** - And you call that ... funny, Tom?

**Tom** - Ha ha! Well ... isn't it funny?

**Marg.** - No, it isn't funny at all. It's just nonsense. How can you laugh at such a story. Are you drunk?

**Tom** - Poor old Tom! When will he learn that silence is golden?

Note

My son Nino says, "What is really funny about the joke is that there's nothing funny about it!"

## prepositions

*Cuando “who, what, which and where” son el objeto de una preposición, muy a menudo dicha preposición se pone al final de la frase.*

- **Who** are you phoning **to**?
- What** are you thinking **about**?
- What** are you looking **at**?
- Which** airline is he flying **with**?
- Where** are you coming **from**?

*En un inglés formal se diría:*

- **To whom** are you phoning?
- About what** are you thinking?
- From where** are you coming? etc.

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**Robert and Millie**

- Millie** - **Where** are you going **to**, Robert?
- Robert** - Back to work. It's late.
- Millie** - But you haven't finished your lunch! Don't you want any of this nice pudding?
- Robert** - **What** is made **of**?
- Millie** - Flour, eggs, sugar and chocolate.
- Robert** - All right give me some of it. But be quick!
- Millie** - Well, dear, **what** are you waiting **for**? Why don't you eat it?
- Robert** - How can I eat it?
- Millie** - What do you mean? **What** are you talking **about**?
- Robert** - **WHAT AM I TALKING ABOUT!** How can I eat it if you haven't given me a spoon to eat it with?!

===

**flour** = *harina*

**true** = *verdadero*

It is **true**. - Is it **true**? - It isn't **true**. = (*lit. Es verdadero.*)  
*Es verdad. etc.*

**truth** = *verdad*

I always tell / speak the **truth**. = *Yo siempre digo la verdad.*

~~I always **say** the truth.~~ *¡Error!*

**Debra and Abel**

**Debra** - Abel, **is it true** that you've asked Dad to buy you a scooter?

**Abel** - Yes, **it's true**. And it is also **true** that he told me he will never buy it for me.

**Debra** - But why?

**Abel** - He says that he doesn't trust me. According to him I am reckless.

**Debra** - I can't believe it!

**Abel** - **It's true**. You know that I always **speak the truth**. I am always unlucky. My dreams never **come true**.

**Debra** - Well, **to tell** you the **truth**, I think that Dad is right. You are rather reckless. Ha ha ha.

**Abel** - Debra! How can you say such a thing?

**Debra** - Ha ha ha.

===

<b>I trust you.</b>	= <i>Me fio de ti.</i>
<b>I don't trust you.</b>	= <i>No me fio de ti.</i>
<b>He doesn't trust me.</b>	= <i>No se fia de mi</i>
<b>reckless</b>	= <i>imprudente, temerario</i>
<b>to come true</b>	= <i>hacerse realidad</i>

\*\*\*

**truly** = *verdaderamente; realmente; sinceramente*

Yours **truly** = *cordiales saludos*

*Una carta dirigida a una persona que no se conoce bien puede terminar con "Yours truly" y la firma.*

1. **to see** = *ver*

I can't **see**. It's too dark. Turn on the light, please.

A person that cannot **see** is blind.

2. **to see** = *hablar con; consultar*

When you have a problem with your eyes you **see** an optician.

When you have a legal problem you **see** a lawyer.

3. **to see** = *comprender*

When Tom speaks about original weddings, Margaret gets angry because she doesn't **see** that he is only joking.

### Debra and her Mother

**Debra** - Mom, I think there is something wrong with my eyes.

**Mother** - Why, dear? What is the matter with your eyes?

**Debra** - When I do my homework, especially in the evening, I can't **see** well.

**Mother** - Does your head ache, too?

**Debra** - Oh, yes! Especially at the end of the evening.

**Mother** - I think we must go and **see** an eye specialist. Maybe there is something wrong with your sight.

**Debra** - I **see**. But I don't like to wear glasses.

**Mother** - Well dear, if you can't **see** well and you need glasses you have to wear them. Or you could wear contact lenses.

**Debra** - Oh, yes. I could wear contact lenses. Thank you, Mummy.

**Mother** - But you needn't worry, dear. Maybe there is nothing the matter with your sight. Perhaps you are only tired, or you may need some vitamins.

**Mother** - I **see** Mom. I **see**.

===

**optician** = *óptico*

**sight** = *vista*

**contact lenses** = *lentillas*

3. to see = *comprender*

### Tom and Margaret

- Marg. - If the joke is so funny, why don't you tell it to me, Tom?
- Tom - Well, you **see**, dear ... we haven't the same sense of humour.
- Marg. - What do you mean, Tom?
- Tom - Well you **see**, dear - you are so refined and sensitive.
- Marg. - Do you mean that I can't understand a joke?
- Tom - Oh no! No, no! But you **see**, dear - our ideas about jokes aren't quite the same.

===

**refined** = *refinado*

**sensitive** = *sensible*

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**As you like.** = *Como quieras.*

**As you please.** = *Como quieras.*

### Robert and Millie

- Millie - Your breakfast is ready, Robert.
- Robert - All right. Bring it here. I'll have breakfast in bed.
- Millie - Oh, Robert!
- Robert - What do you mean? - "Oh Robert!" - Can't I do **as I like** in MY OWN HOUSE ON SUNDAY MORNING?
- Millie - Of course you can do **as you like**, dear.
- Robert - IN FACT, for the future I'll have breakfast in bed EVERY SUNDAY!
- Millie - Oh yes, dear! Do **as you please!** Do **as you please!**
- ===
- own** = *propio*

## as

En los ejemplos que siguen veremos los usos más comunes de “as”.

## 1. as = como

- Robert works in a car factory **as** a mechanic.  
Violet Hilton works **as** a secretary.  
George works in a department store **as** a clerk.

**As** I have just said, Violet Hilton works **as** a secretary.

**As** we know, Lydia is a very extravagant woman.

Do **as** I tell you! (*¡Haz como te digo!*)

## 2. as = ya que

En los ejemplos que siguen, “as” se puede sustituir con “since”.

- **As** (since) George has no car, he has to go to work by train.  
**As** (since) he gets up early, he goes to bed early, too.  
**As** (since) he likes football and boxing, he spends most of his free time watching TV.

## 3. as = mientras

En los ejemplos que siguen, “as” se puede sustituir con “while”.

Yesterday Robert was very irritable.

- In the morning, **as** (while) he was going to work, one of his tyres punctured.  
In the evening, **as** (while) he was having dinner, his mother-in-law came to pay a visit.

## 4. as = cuando

- **As** a child (**When he was a child**), Abel and his family lived in Seville, Spain.

===

**clerk** = empleado

**tyre** = neumático

**to puncture** = pinchar

**to pay a visit to somebody** = hacerle una visita a alguien

as

Abel

This morning, **as** Debra and I were going to the bus stop, on foot of course, we saw at least four of our friends happily riding their scooters to go to school.

*mientras*

**As** you can imagine, I was not very happy to see them. I still remember my father's words when I told him that I wanted a scooter: "**As** you are rather reckless, I don't trust you."

*como**ya que*

**As** I said on another occasion, **as** a child I lived in Spain. In those days my father had a beautiful motorcycle: a Yamaha 250. And **as** I liked it so much, he often took me for a little ride along some country roads near our house.

*como / cuando**ya que*

I was in love with that motorcycle! And **as** every day I asked him the same question, "Dad, when are you going to buy me a motorcycle like this?" he always answered, "When you grow up dear, when you grow up."

*ya que*

I understand now that he just said it to shut me up! Now I am almost sixteen and **as** he doesn't intend to buy me a scooter he says that I am reckless. Ridiculous!

*ya que*

Well, I have decided that when school is over I am going to find a summer job **as** a waiter in some bar or restaurant and begin to save money. When I am eighteen, and I am of age, I'll buy a scooter, or better still, a motorcycle!

*como*

===

<b>motorcycle</b>	= <i>motocicleta</i>
<b>to shut</b>	= <i>cerrar</i>
<b>to shut somebody up</b>	= <i>callar a alguien</i>
<b>Shut up!</b>	= <i>¡Cállate! (poco cortés)</i>
<b>of age</b>	= <i>mayor de edad</i>

**to use** = *usar*

Margaret **uses** only French perfume.

**I used to ...** = *solía*

*“Used” seguido de un infinitivo, se usa para expresar una acción repetida varias veces en el pasado.*

Before meeting Richard, Violet Hilton **used to** spend her evenings at home reading historical novels.

### Millie

When I was a young girl, I **used to** daydream a lot.  
 I **used to** dream about the kind of man I wanted to marry.  
 And then I met my Robert!  
 Ah! In those days he was so different!  
 He **used to** be so handsome!  
 He **used to** be so kind!  
 He **used to** give me such beautiful presents!  
 He **used to** say such charming things to me!  
 He **used to** be so romantic!  
 He was just like the husband of my dreams!

\*\*\*

Poor Robert! I know that he is getting fat now.  
 He **used to** be so slim!  
 I know that he's often very rude - (And he **used to** be so polite!)  
 I know that he's very unkind to me now - (And he **used to** be the kindest man on earth!)  
 But for me he is still my Robert! My romantic Robert!

**I am used to it.** = *Estoy acostumbrado.*

George **is used to** getting up early.

**I am not used to it.** = *No estoy acostumbrado.*

**Nota** ~~George is used to get up early.~~ ¡*Error!*

**reciprocal pronouns** = *pronombres recíprocos*

**each other** = *uno a otro*

They love **each other**. = *Se aman.*

They hate **each other**. = *Se odian.*

They help **each other**. = *Se ayudan.*

### Love and Hate

They used to love **each other** very much.

And now they hate **each other**!

They used to help **each other** all the time. They used to send lots of presents to **each other**, and to telephone **each other** every day. And they enjoyed **each other's** company so much!

But one day, they began to get jealous of **each other**. And very soon they stopped speaking to **each other**.

In fact, now, if they meet **each other** in the street ... they don't even look at **each other**.

===

**jealous** = *celoso*

**in fact** = *de hecho, en realidad*

\*\*\*

**each other - one another**

to love **each other** = *amarse*

to love **one another** = *amarse*

*“One another” es más formal y menos usado.*

**1. to mean** = *significar*

What does this word **mean**?

**2. to mean** = *querer decir*

**Tom** - Margaret, your friend Caroline reminds me of a Zoo.

**Marg.** - What do you **mean**?

**Tom** - Well, when she laughs, she reminds me of a hyena ...  
and when she talks, she reminds me of a monkey.

**3. to mean** = *tener intención de*

I'm sorry. I didn't **mean** to offend you.

*o bien*

I'm sorry. I didn't **intend** to offend you.

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**here**

*En los ejemplos que siguen veremos los usos más comunes de "here".*

Come **here**, please! = *Ven aquí, ¡por favor!*

**Here you are!** = *¡Toma! ¡Aquí tienes!*

Up **here** = *aquí arriba*

Down **here** = *aquí abajo*

In **here** = *aquí dentro*

**Here is** the pen you were looking for. = *He aquí la pluma ...*

**Here are** the books you asked for. = *Aquí están los libros ...*

**Here I am!** = *¡Aquí estoy!*

**Here he is!** / **Here she is!** = *¡Aquí está!*

**Here we are!** / **Here they are!** = *¡Aquí estamos! ¡Aquí están!*

**Here he comes!** = *¡Aquí viene!*

**here**The Paganini Family

- Mrs Pag.** DEBRA! Where are you?
- Debra** I'm **here**, Mom! In the sitting room.
- Mrs Pag.** Come **up here**! In Abel's room.  
\*\*\*
- Debra** **Here I am**, Mom. Do you need anything?
- Mrs Pag.** Yes, where's your brother?
- Debra** I think he has gone to Mr Wilson.  
(Debra looks out of the window.)
- Debra** **Here he comes!** - ABEL! Mother wants to speak to you.  
\*\*\*
- Abel** **Here I am**, Mom!
- Mrs Pag.** I have been **here** for two hours trying to put order in your wardrobe. Now, where are your new blue trousers?
- Abel** **Here they are!** Under the raincoat.
- Mrs Pag.** All right. And what about all your socks? There are only two pairs **in here**.
- Abel** Well, now I keep them in the drawer of my night table.
- Mrs Pag.** I don't think it's a good idea; bring them **here**.
- Abel** All right, Mom. - **Here you are!**
- Mrs Pag.** I haven't been able to find your red anorak, either?  
(Abel bends down and gets a box from under the bed.)
- Abel** **Here it is**, Mother!
- Mrs Pag.** Why do you keep it under the bed?
- Abel** Well, as I use it when I go skating, and I keep my skates under the bed too ...
- Mrs Pag.** Haven't I told you a hundred times to keep everything in the wardrobe?
- Abel** Yes, Mother. I'm sorry.
- Mrs Pag.** These children! These children!  
===

**to bend down** = *agacharse*

**against** = *contra*

**Against** one's will. = *Contra la propia voluntad.*  
 I have nothing **against** you. = *No tengo nada en contra de ti.*  
 It is **against** the law. = *Es ilegal.*  
 Don't lean **against** the wall. = *No te apoyes contra la pared.*

### Abel

Most of the things that we young people like to do are **against** something or other.

Wearing a hat, eating and chewing gum and even drinking during lessons is **against** school regulations.

Listening to music during the break is also **against** the rules. I understand that smoking can be **against** the regulations, but why eating, drinking and listening to music?

Well, we have to do lots of things **against** our will. Studying Latin, for example. They say that it helps you to reason and to understand the meaning and origin of words. Maybe they are right. But still, we study it **against** our will.

I have nothing **against** laws and regulations. I am not an anarchist. If crossing the street when the traffic lights are red is **against** the law, it would be stupid not to obey the law.

But some of my school regulations are really silly. The other day one of my companions was punished just because he was leaning **against** a teacher's car. Can you believe it?

===

**rule** = *regla*  
**regulation** = *reglamento*  
**break** = *recreo*  
**origin** = *origen*  
**anarchist** = *anarquista*  
**to obey** = *obedecer*  
**to cross** = *cruzar*

**meal** = *comida*

**mealtime** = *hora de comer*

**mealtimes** = *hora de comer*

**lunchtime** = *hora de almorzar*

**dinnertime** = *hora de cenar*

People usually have three **meals** a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

At **mealtimes** some people like to watch television. Especially at **lunchtime** and at **dinnertime**, because they like to watch the news.

===

**the news** = *las noticias*

**WARNING**

*No todos usan los mismos nombres para las comidas. Hay diferencias regionales y sociales.*

In Great Britain

**1** **dinner or lunch**

*Muchas personas llaman “**dinner**” la comida del mediodía, especialmente si es su comida principal.*

*Las personas de clase media y alta suelen llamarla “**lunch**”.*

**2** **dinner or supper**

*Para la comida de la tarde algunas personas usan “**dinner**” si es la comida principal del día.*

*Otras personas usan “**supper**”.*

In the United States

*Los norteamericanos usan “**lunch**” para la comida del mediodía, y “**dinner**” para la comida de la tarde.*

traducción de “*como*”

La conjunción española “*como*” se traduce: *how - as - like*.

## 1. how

Abel and Debra

(Abel knocks at Debra’s door.)

- Debra** - Come in!
- Abel** - Hi, Debra. **How** are you?
- Debra** - Fine, thank you.
- Abel** - Your room looks really nice, as usual. **How** do you manage to keep it so tidy?
- Debra** - It is very easy. They say, “A place for everything and everything in its place.”
- Abel** - But **how** do you find the time?
- Debra** - Come on Abel! **How** do you find the time to go roller-skating with Barbara every Saturday? **How** do you manage to listen to your rock CDs every day? **How** do you...
- Abel** - All right! All right!
- Debra** - Ha ha ha! I was just kidding!
- Abel** - By the way, **how** was Marta’s birthday party last night?
- Debra** - Fantastic! The birthday cake was so delicious! But she didn’t want to tell me **how** she made it.
- Abel** - Was Marco at the party, too?
- Debra** - Yes, he was. Unfortunately.
- Abel** - Why, unfortunately?
- Debra** - That boy doesn’t know **how** to behave. **How** can he drink so much beer?
- Abel** - He is a macho boy! Ha ha ha!
- Debra** - He is just foolish! - Like you! Ha ha ha!

(turn over)

traducción de “**como**” (continuation)

2. like - as

Se usa “**like**” antes de un **nombre**, un **pronombre** o de **-ing**.

- Mr Wilson’s studio is full of books. It is **like a library**. (nombre)  
When Abel and Debra quarrel, their mother says to them, “Don’t behave **like children!**” (nombre)  
Sometimes George works seven days a week. He works **like a slave**. (nombre)  
The other day Abel said to Mr Wilson, “One day I want to become a reporter **like you**.” (pronombre)  
Listening to Miss Turner playing the piano is **like being** at the theatre. (-ing)

\*\*\*

Se usa “**as**” antes de una **frase**.

- One day Debra would like to play the piano **as Miss Turner does**.  
Abel would like to become a reporter **as Mr Wilson was**.

\*\*\*

WARNING

“**As**” puede usarse también con un **nombre solo**, como “**like**”, pero el significado cambia.

- Mr Paganini says to Abel, “I’m speaking to you **as a father**.”  
(“Te hablo **de padre**.”)  
[Es realmente su padre.]  
Mr Wilson says to Abel, “I’m speaking to you **like a father**.”  
(“Te hablo **como un padre**.”)  
[No es su padre.]
- Carlos Sánchez is working **as a waiter**. (es un camarero)  
George works **like a slave**. (no es un esclavo)

traducción de “*como*” (continuation)

**regla general**

Se usa “*like*” antes de un **nombre**, un **pronombre** o de **-ing**.

Se usa “*as*” antes de una **frase**.

**like**

- Mrs Wilson is a good pianist, **like** her sister.

Debra would like to play the piano **like** her.

Debra has a sweet voice. When she sings it is **like** listening to a nightingale. (*ruiseñor*)

**as**

- Debra puts cold milk in her tea, **as** they do in England.

\*\*\*

**WARNING**

En inglés informal “*like*” es usado a menudo en lugar de “*as*”; especialmente en el inglés de los Estados Unidos.

*Margaret, que es inglesa, diría:*

“ Nobody loves you **as** I do.”

*Tom, que es americano, diría:*

“ Nobody loves you **like** I do.”

---

Abel

- When I grow up, I would like to become a journalist, **like Mr Wilson**.

Since I was little boy I have always loved travelling, so if one day I am able to work **as a reporter**, I'll be able to visit the world and interview important and famous people **as Mr Wilson did**.

I have read lots of his interviews. They are fantastic! One day I'll be able to write **like him**. I'm sure.

I spend most of my free time reading and writing. I don't mind if I must go on studying **like a slave** for many years. But one day I'll write beautiful and interesting articles **as he did**.

As I have already told you, Mr Wilson's studio is full of books, it's **like a little library**, so I often go to him to borrow books.

Two days ago, when I went to his house to give back a book and borrow another, he smiled sweetly, put his arm around my shoulders and said, "Abel, I'm speaking to you **like a father**, go on **like this**, reading and writing as much as you can, and I'll help you to become a good reporter **as I was**."

I couldn't believe my ears. I started trembling with emotion, and without saying a word, I hugged him and ran home.

Maybe I behaved **like a child**, but when I heard those magic words: "I'll help you to become a reporter **as I was**."

- I didn't know what to say; I was so embarrassed. My God! It was **like a dream come true**.

---

*Lydia*

- Well! I sold George's television! I said that I was going to sell it and I sold it! I did it on Monday morning, and the old man gave me a very good price for it.

Well, when George came home for his lunch on Saturday, he found nothing to eat - not even boiled potatoes! I hadn't cooked a single thing. I didn't have any lunch either, of course, but that didn't matter at all. In fact, it was very good for my figure.

I was wearing my beautiful new cocktail dress.

"Hello, George," I said - "Do you like my new dress? You can look at me now, instead of the television. It will be a nice change, won't it?"

He stared at me without a word. Then he began to understand. Suddenly he went into the living room. When he saw that his dear television was not there, he sat down quickly. His face became very pale and he looked quite ill. I was almost sorry for him. But then I remembered his rude words to me, and I wasn't sorry at all.

I spoke to him two or three times, but he didn't even hear me. I began to feel a little afraid. I thought, "Perhaps he'll go mad!"

But George didn't go mad. On the contrary. The little lesson that I gave him was very good for him.

Now, on weekends, he brings me my breakfast in bed. And as he cannot spend his evenings in front of the television, we go to the cinema instead!

---

*On the Top of a Mountain*

I live alone on the top of a mountain. There are no shops here, of course. There is no baker's here, so I cannot buy any bread. There is no butcher's, so I cannot buy any meat. There is no barber's, so I cannot have my hair cut. I have long hair and a long beard.

There are no bookshops, so I cannot buy any books or magazines. I don't know what is happening in the world, because, of course, I never see a newspaper either. I never see a film. I never listen to the radio and I never watch television. I do nothing from morning to night, because I have nothing to do. Sometimes I feel that I am going mad.

I know that you are all thinking: "Then why do you live in such a place?"

Well, I came here because I need some peace.

My wife and I used to quarrel all day long. She enjoyed quarrelling! She shouted at me so much that I became nearly deaf. (And she had such a horrible voice!)

One day she became even angrier than usual - just because I had forgotten to post a letter!

"You are always the same, you idiot!" she shouted, "So foolish! So careless!"

"My dear," I said, "please be sensible! I can post the letter tomorrow. And please don't shout! I have a terrible cold and my head aches."

But she was pitiless.

**(turn over)**

(continuation) On the Top of a Mountain

“Your cold doesn’t interest me,” she said - “Go and post the letter at once, instead of wasting time telling me that you have a cold. Everybody has a cold in winter, so - “

“My dear,” I said, “you are really heartless!”

“Don’t interrupt me!”, she shouted and slapped my face.

... Perhaps you understand now why I came to live on the top of this mountain.

===

**to slap** = *abofetear*

## Translation

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

1. - What a beautiful wallet, Jimmy! Is it yours?
2. - No, Mom. Mine isn't so valuable. Mine is very cheap.
3. I found this on the stairs.
4. - And did you find anything else?
5. - No. Just this.
6. - Well, why did you bring it upstairs?
7. You must go downstairs at once and give it to the porter.
8. - But - you see, Mother ... I would like to keep it.
9. - I understand, dear. But it wouldn't be honest, would it?
10. And you are forty years old now.
11. You are old enough to know what you must do.
  
12. She is so shy and sensitive.
13. He is so coarse and vulgar.
14. But he has a good sense of humour.
15. He told me such a funny joke this morning.
16. I've never laughed so much in my life.
  
17. - When Robert and I were only engaged ...
18. ... he used to sit and look into my eyes ...
19. ... and hold my hand for hours.
20. We used to love each other so much!  
But people and opinions change.
21. He used to be such a charming man!
22. He used to bring me beautiful presents.
23. He used to write poetry about me.
24. - Are you speaking the truth?
25. - Of course I am.
26. - Well, I am very sorry ... but I really can't believe you.

**Translation**

1. - ¡Qué hermosa cartera, Jimmy! ¿Es tuya?
2. - No, mamá. La mía no es tan valiosa. La mía es muy ordinaria.
3. Encontré ésta en la escalera.
4. - ¿Y encontraste algo más?
5. - No. Solamente ésta.
6. - Bien, ¿Por qué la trajiste arriba?
7. Debes ir abajo inmediatamente y dársela al portero.
8. - Pero - ves, mamá ... me gustaría tenerla.
9. - Entiendo, querido. Pero no sería honrado, ¿verdad?
10. Y ahora tienes cuarenta años.
11. Eres bastante mayor (para) saber lo que debes hacer.
  
12. Ella es tan tímida y sensible.
13. Él es tan basto y vulgar.
14. Pero tiene un buen sentido de humor.
15. Me ha contado un chiste tan gracioso ésta mañana.
16. No he nunca reído tanto en mi vida.
  
17. - Cuando Robert y yo éramos solamente prometidos...
18. ... él solía sentarse y mirarme en los ojos...
19. ... y tenerme la mano durante horas.
20. ¡Solíamos amarnos tanto!  
Pero las personas y las opiniones cambian.
21. ¡Él solía ser un hombre tan encantador!
22. ¡Él solía traerme regalos hermosos!
23. ¡Él solía escribir poesía acerca de mí!
24. - ¿Estás diciendo la verdad?
25. - Naturalmente.
26. - Bien, lo siento mucho...pero de verdad no puedo creerte.

## Vocabulary

against	əgeɪnst	contra
anarchic	əna:kɪk	anárquico (adjetivo)
anarchist	ænəkɪst	anarquista (substantivo)
anorak	ænərək	anorak
arm	a:m	brazo
as	æz	como; ya que; mientras
beard	biəd	barba
to bend down	tu bend daun	agacharse
by the way	bai ðə wei	a propósito
careless	keəlis	descuidado
coarse	kɔ:s	basto
contact lenses	kɒtækt lenzɪz	lentillas
deaf	def	sordo
delicate	delɪkət	delicado
drunk	drʌŋk	borracho
each other	i:tʃ ʌðə	uno a otro
ear	iə	oreja
embarrassed	ɪmbærəst	avergonzado
emotion	ɪməʊʃən	emoción
golden	gouldən	dorado
to hug	tu hʌg	abrazar
I used to	aɪ ju:st tu	yo solía
idiot	ɪdiət	idiota
to insist	tu ɪnsɪst	insistir
interview	ɪntəʋju:	entrevista
to interview	tu ɪntəʋju:	entrevistar
jealous	dʒeləs	celoso
to kid	tu kɪd	bromear
kidding	kɪdɪŋ	bromeando
library	laɪbrəri	biblioteca

(turn over)

## Vocabulary

like this	laik ðis	así
magic	mædʒik	mágico
mass	mæs	misa
to mean	tu mi:n	significar; querer decir ; tener intención de
mine	main	mío
nightingale	naitiŋgeil	ruiseñor
to obey	tu əbei	obedecer
optician	ɔptiʃən	óptico
origin	ɔridʒin	origen
to persist	tu pəsɪst	persistir
priest	pri:st	sacerdote
refined	rifaɪnd	refinado
regulation	regjuleiʃən	reglamento
to reply	tu riplai	responder, contestar
rule	ru:l	regla
to see	tu si:	ver; comprender; consultar
sense	sens	sentido
sermon	sə:mən	sermón
to serve	tu sə:v	servir
shoulder	ʃouldə	hombro
to shut	tu shʌt	cerrar
sight	sait	vista
sin	sin	pecado
slap	slæp	bofetada
to slap	tu slæp	abofetear
slave	sleiv	esclavo
to stare	tu steə	mirar fijamente
the news	ðə nju:z	las noticias
tidy	taidi	ordenado
truly	tru:li	verdaderamente; realmente
to trust	tu trʌst	confiar en; fiarse de
we used to	wi ju:zt tu	solíamos