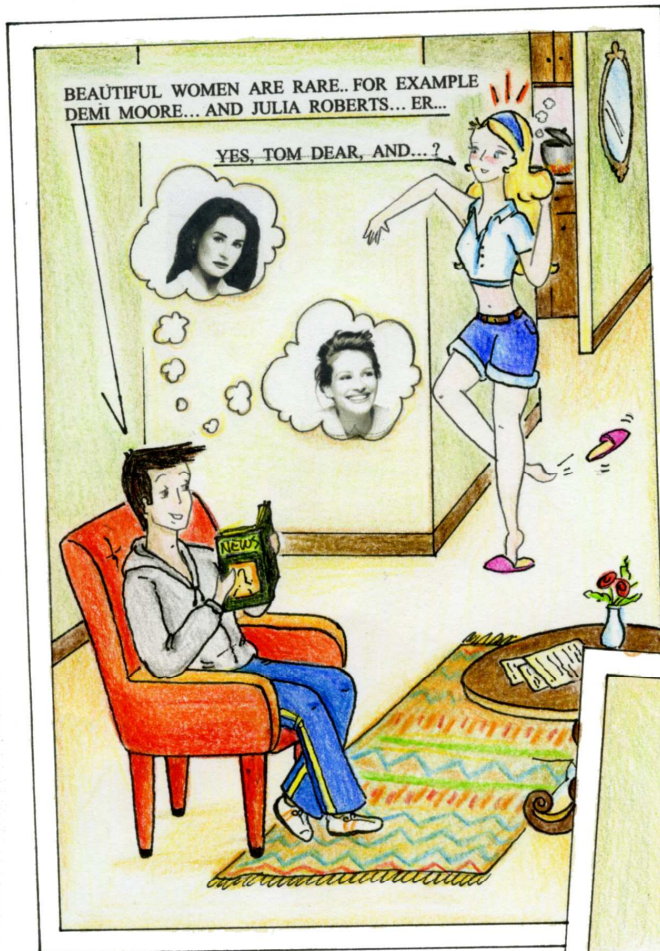


UNIT 4

Reading a Magazine



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

UNIT 4

SUGERENCIAS PARA EL ESTUDIO

Copiar el vocabulario (págs. 21 - 22 - 23); solamente el inglés.

Memorizar el significado de cada palabra.

Cubrir las palabras en español. Mirando las palabras en inglés, intenta traducirlas.

Estudiar las reglas gramaticales (págs. de 3 a 15).

Resolver los ejercicios de las págs. de 16 a 20.

Traducir oralmente las páginas 1 y 2. Si no te acuerdas del significado de alguna palabra, consulta el vocabulario.

Escuchar la grabación de la 'unit' mirando el libro. (un par de veces)

Volver a escuchar la grabación **sin mirar el libro**. Se tiene que escuchar tantas veces hasta que se entienda perfectamente.

Reading a Magazine

(Margaret knocks at Tom's door.)

(Margaret llama a la puerta de Tom.)

- Marg.** - **TOM! TOM! It is time for lunch!**
- Tom** - **COME IN, dear!**
- Marg.** What are you doing, dear? Are you writing that letter to your brother James?
- Tom** - No, dear. I am reading "The New American", my favourite magazine.
- Marg.** - Why are you always reading that boring magazine?
- Tom** - Because there are a lot of beautiful pictures in it. And there are always many interesting articles, too. Listen to this, for example. It says, "There are many pretty women in the world. But there are very few beautiful women. Beautiful women are rare."
- Marg.** - Who is a beautiful woman, according to you?
- Tom** - Hm ... well ... La Gioconda, for example ... and ... and ... Demi Moore ... and Julia Roberts ... er ...
- Marg.** - Yes, Tom dear, and ...?
- Tom** - Well, dear, you are not beautiful, but you are very, very pretty.
- Marg.** - Oh! - Tom!?
- Tom** - Yes, dear?
- Marg.** - According to you, is your cousin Mary pretty?
- Tom** - Well... er... no.

(continúa)

(continuation) Reading a Magazine

- Marg.** - No, she is not pretty. She is ugly!
- Tom** - You always exaggerate, Margaret. Poor Mary is not ugly, she is only plain. Why are you so unkind?
- Marg.** - I am sorry, Tom.
- Tom** - Very well. - Now listen! This article also says that a lot of women are vain and silly. But, on the contrary, there are only very few vain men.
- Marg.** - What nonsense!
- Tom** - Ha ha ha

PRONUNCIATION
say = sei
says = sez

= *pronunciación*

Las palabras subrayadas deben pronunciarse con más énfasis.

GERUND = gerundio

El gerundio se forma añadiendo “-ing” al infinitivo sin “to”.

INFINITIVE

GERUND

to read	<i>leer</i>	reading	<i>leyendo</i>
to write	<i>escribir</i>	writing	<i>escribiendo</i>
to do	<i>hacer</i>	doing	<i>haciendo</i>
to exaggerate	<i>exagerar</i>	exaggerating	<i>exagerando</i>
to think	<i>pensar</i>	thinking	<i>pensando</i>
to learn	<i>aprender</i>	learning	<i>aprendiendo</i>
to work	<i>trabajar</i>	working	<i>trabajando</i>
to swim	<i>nadar</i>	swimming	<i>nadando</i>
to stop	<i>parar</i>	stopping	<i>parando</i>
to run	<i>correr</i>	running	<i>corriendo</i>

NOTAS

- 1.** *Si el verbo termina con una “e”, ésta se quita y se le añade “-ing”.*

to write **writing** etc.

- 2.** *Si el verbo tiene una sola sílaba, con una única vocal y termina en una sola consonante, se dobla la consonante final.*

to swim **swimming**
to stop **stopping**
to run **running** etc.

NOTA

Más adelante estudiaremos otras reglas que tratan de la formación del gerundio.

UNIT 4**4****to read** = leer**PRESENT SIMPLE** = *presente simple*

I	read	= yo leo
you	read	= tú lees
he	reads	= él lee
we	read	= nosotros leemos
you	read	= vosotros leéis
they	read	= ellos leen

PRESENT CONTINUOUS = *presente continuo*

FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I	am reading	= yo estoy leyendo
you	are reading	= tú estás leyendo
he	is reading	= él está leyendo etc.
we	are reading	
you	are reading	
they	are reading	

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

am	I	reading ?
are	you	reading ?
is	he	reading ?
are	we	reading ?
are	you	reading ?
are	they	reading ?

FORMA NEGATIVA

I	am not reading
you	are not reading
he	is not reading
we	are not reading
you	are not reading
they	are not reading

FORMA INTERROGATIVA NEGATIVA

am	I	not reading ?
are	you	not reading ?
is	he	not reading ?
are	we	not reading?
are	you	not reading?
are	they	not reading?

PRESENT SIMPLE

= *presente simple*

El presente simple se usa para hablar de acciones habituales, que tienen lugar con cierta frecuencia.

- I **read** Time Magazine.
(Yo leo la revista TIME.) (*habitualmente*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

= *presente continuo*

El presente continuo se usa para hablar de acciones que se están desarrollando en el mismo momento en el que se habla.

- I **am reading** Time Magazine.
(Estoy leyendo la revista TIME.) (*en este momento*)
What **are you doing**?
(¿Qué estás haciendo?)
Are you writing that letter to your brother James?
(¿Estás escribiendo aquella carta a tu hermano James?)
I **am reading** "The New American".
(Estoy leyendo "The New American".)
Why **are you reading** that boring magazine?
(¿Por qué estás leyendo aquella aburrida revista?)

WARNING

to be

= *ser; estar*

Cuando "to be" va seguido del gerundio, significa: estar.

- I **am reading**. = Yo *estoy leyendo*.
- He **is writing**. = Él *está escribiendo*.
- They **are swimming**. = Ellos *están nadando*.

UNIT 4**6****1. What...?** = ¿Cuál...?

- - **What** is your name? ¿**Cuál** es tu nombre?
- **What** is your address? ¿**Cuál** es tu dirección?
- **What** is your telephone number? ¿**Cuál** es tu número de teléfono?

2. What...? = ¿Qué...?

- - **What** are you doing? ¿**Qué** estás haciendo?
- **What** are you reading? ¿**Qué** estás leyendo?

3. What...! = ¡Qué...!

- **What** nonsense! ¡**Qué** tontería!
- What** good coffee! ¡**Qué** buen café!

<<<<<<§>>>>>>

There is = hay (cuando sigue un nombre en singular)

- > **There is** an interesting article in the magazine.

There are = hay (cuando sigue un nombre en plural)

- > **There are** many beautiful pictures in it.

Is there...? = ¿hay...?**Forma Interrogativa Singular**

- > **Is there** an interesting article in the magazine?

Are there...? = ¿hay...?**Forma Interrogativa Plural**

- > **Are there** many beautiful pictures in it?

There is not = no hay**Forma Negativa Singular****There are not** = no hay**Forma Negativa Plural****There isn't** = no hay**There aren't** = no hay**Formas Contractas**

Traducción de “*mucho*” “*muchos*”

En frases interrogativas y negativas

much = *mucho -a*

> I haven't **much** time.

many = *muchos -as*

> Are there **many** pictures in the magazine?

> There are **not many** beautiful women in the world.

En frases afirmativas (en singular)

a lot of = *mucho -a*

> I have **a lot of** time.

~~I have **much** time.~~ *¡Error!*

plenty of = *mucho -a*

> They have **plenty of** money.

En frases afirmativas (en plural)

a lot of = *muchos -as*

> Tom reads **a lot of** magazines about sports.

plenty of = *muchos -as*

> Margaret has **plenty of** books about art.

lots of = *muchos -as*

> Tom has **lots of** friends.

many = *muchos -as*

> There are **many** pretty women in the world.

PREPOSITIONS = *preposiciones*

Observa como las **preposiciones** modifican el significado de los verbos.

to come	= venir
to come in	= entrar (lit. venir adentro)
Come in !	= ¡Entra!

to put	= meter, poner
to put on	= ponerse (prendas de vestir)
Put on your hat!	= ¡Ponte el sombrero!

to take	= tomar
to take off	= quitarse (prendas de vestir)
Take off your hat!	= ¡Quítate el sombrero!

<<<<<§>>>>>

many = *muchos -as*

There are **many** pretty women in the world.

few = *pocos -as*

There are **few** beautiful women in the world.

- Tom likes to read **many** magazines.
He likes to read "The New American" because there are **many** interesting articles in it.
Margaret, on the contrary, reads **few** magazines. She prefers books.

USO DE LOS ADJETIVOS

Hablando de una mujer:

a beautiful	woman	= <i>una mujer bella</i>
a pretty	woman	= <i>una mujer bonita</i>
a plain	woman	= <i>una mujer corriente</i>
an ugly	woman	= <i>una mujer fea</i>

Hablando de un hombre:

a handsome	man	= <i>un hombre guapo</i>
a good-looking	man	= <i>un hombre atractivo</i>
a plain	man	= <i>un hombre corriente</i>
an ugly	man	= <i>un hombre feo</i>

<<<<<§>>>>>

Why...? = *¿Por qué...?***Because...** = *Porque...*

- - Tom has a red car.
 - **Why** a red car?
 - **Because** he likes red things.
- - **Why** is Tom reading "The New American"?
 - **Because** there are many interesting articles in it.
- - Margaret has a big hat on her head.
 - **Why?**
 - **Because** the sun is very hot.

to = *a*

to go to	= <i>ir a</i>
to write to	= <i>escribir a</i>
to speak to	= <i>hablar a</i>
to say to	= <i>decir a</i>

- Tom and Margaret are going **to** the beach.
Tom is not writing a letter **to** his brother James.
He is speaking **to** Margaret about Julia Roberts.
He is saying **to** Margaret, "Julia Roberts is beautiful."

<<<<<§>>>>>

always = *siempre*

- When they go to the beach... (*Cuando van al mar...*)
Tom is **always** swimming in the blue sea.
Margaret is **always** reading a book.
When the sun is very hot, she **always** puts on a big hat.
===
when = *cuando*

<<<<<§>>>>>

to ask = *preguntar*

to answer = *contestar*

- Margaret **asks** Tom, "Who is a beautiful woman according to you?"
And he **answers**, "In my opinion, Julia Roberts is beautiful."

WARNING

Margaret ~~asks to~~ Tom... *¡Error!*

boring = *aburrido (que aburre)*

The magazine is **boring**. = *La revista es **aburrida**.*

bored = *aburrido*

Margaret is **bored**. = *Margaret está **aburrida**.*

This morning Margaret is very **bored**.

Tom is swimming in the blue sea, and she is sitting on the beach reading a magazine.

The magazine is very **boring**. There are only articles about sports and politics in it.

She thinks that sports and politics are **boring**.

===

sitting	= <i>sentado</i>
about	= <i>acerca de, de</i>
she thinks that...	= <i>ella piensa que...</i>
politics	= <i>política</i>

<<<<<§>>>>>

so = *tan*

The sun is **so** hot today! = *¡El sol está **tan** caliente hoy!*

- - English pronunciation is **so** difficult!
- Yes, but English grammar is **so** easy!

Tom and Margaret

- Margaret, this issue of "The New American" is **so** interesting!
- On the contrary, I think that it is **so** boring.
- There are a lot of pictures of Julia Roberts. She is **so** beautiful. And **so** charming!
- Tom, you are **so** silly!

===

issue	= <i>número (de una revista)</i>	difficult	= <i>difícil</i>
on the contrary	= <i>al contrario</i>	easy	= <i>fácil</i>
I think that...	= <i>Yo pienso que...</i>		
charming	= <i>encantador -a</i>		

about = *alrededor de; acerca de, de*

- There are **about** six billion people in the world.
Tom likes to read magazines **about** sports and politics.
Margaret prefers to read books **about** art and music.

===

billion = *mil millones*

people = *personas*

<<<<<§>>>>>

according to = *según*

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | in my opinion | = <i>en mi opinión</i> |
| 2. | according to you | = <i>según tú</i> |
| 3. | according to him | = <i>según él</i> |
| " | according to her | = <i>según ella</i> |
| 1. | in our opinion | = <i>según nosotros</i> |
| 2. | according to you | = <i>según vosotros</i> |
| 3. | according to them | = <i>según ellos</i> |

WARNING

~~according to me~~ *¡Error!*

~~according to us~~ *¡Error!*

<<<<<§>>>>>

1. **that** = *aquel - aquella*

- This car is red. **That** car is black.

2. **that** = *que (conjunción)*

- Tom thinks **that** "The New American" is a fantastic magazine.
Margaret says **that** it is very boring.

also = *también*

too = *también*

- In The New American there are many pictures and many interesting articles, **too**.

Tom likes sports, and he **also** likes politics.

Margaret likes apples, and she **also** likes oranges.

Margaret is a pretty girl, and she is clever **too**.

Nota

also Se usa en **medio** de la frase, y a veces al principio.

too Se usa generalmente al **final** de la frase.

<<<<<§>>>>>

SUPERLATIVO ABSOLUTO

REGLA GENERAL

*El superlativo absoluto se forma poniendo “**very**” delante de adjetivos y adverbios.*

very good = *buenísimo; muy bueno*

very far = *lejísimo; muy lejos*

very big - *grandísimo,*
very beautiful - *bellísimo*
very ugly - *feísimo*
very interesting - *interesantísimo*
very much - *muchísimo*
 etc.

Cuando se pronuncia la “**r**”:

1. La “**r**” se pronuncia solamente cuando le sigue una **vocal**.

> Rome France **r**omantic **r**ed **r**strong

2. Cuando la “**r**” va seguida de una **consonante**, no se pronuncia.

> **r**art **r**port Ger**r**many mor**r**ning wo**r**k you**r** gi**r**l etc.

3. Cuando la “**r**” va seguida de “**e**” **muda**, no se pronuncia.

> **r**e **r**are the**r**e pi**r**ture

OBSERVA

Si una palabra termina en “**r**” o “**-re**”, y la palabra que sigue empieza por **vocal**, la “**r**” se pronuncia débilmente.

- Her **r**eyes are blue.
Your **r**ideas **r**are original.
We **r**are Italian.
You **r**are English.
They **r**are American. etc.

Pronunciación

tʃ	f	ou	ɜ:
child children French much rich teacher which	conversat ion English h pat ie nt polit ic ian Russ ia n sh e Span ish	both no old only photo Rome to sm o ke	work world word (<i>palabra</i>)

tʃ = *ch*

f = *Como en “English”.*

opposites = *antónimos*

beautiful	= <i>bello (para mujeres)</i>	ugly	= <i>feo</i>
clever	= <i>listo</i>	stupid	= <i>estúpido</i>
good	= <i>bueno</i>	bad	= <i>malo</i>
handsome	= <i>guapo (para hombres)</i>	ugly	= <i>feo</i>
kind	= <i>amable</i>	unkind	= <i>“no amable”</i>
many	= <i>muchos</i>	few	= <i>pocos</i>
much	= <i>mucho</i>	little	= <i>poco</i>
old	= <i>viejo</i>	new	= <i>nuevo</i>
old	= <i>viejo</i>	young	= <i>joven</i>
old	= <i>antiguo</i>	modern	= <i>moderno</i>
patient	= <i>paciente</i>	impatient	= <i>impaciente</i>
pretty	= <i>bonito</i>	plain	= <i>corriente</i>
rare	= <i>raro</i>	common	= <i>común</i>
rich	= <i>rico</i>	poor	= <i>pobre</i>

An Interesting Magazine

- What is Tom doing? - Is he writing a letter to his brother James?
- No, he isn't. He is reading an American magazine.
- Is the magazine interesting or boring?
- According to Margaret it is boring, and very stupid too. But Tom thinks that it is very interesting. He also says that it is his favourite magazine.
- Why is it his favourite magazine?
- Because there are lots of articles about sports and politics in it. And there are also many pictures of beautiful women.

On the cover of the magazine there is a photo of Julia Roberts. Tom thinks that she is a beautiful and interesting woman.

Tom is now reading an article to Margaret. The article says, "There are a lot of pretty women in the world, but there are not many beautiful women. Beautiful women are rare."

Margaret asks, "Who is a beautiful woman according to you?"

And Tom answers, "Well, in my opinion, Julia Roberts is a very beautiful woman."

- "Am I pretty or beautiful?" asks Margaret.
- And Tom answers, "Well, er - you are not beautiful, but you are pretty, very pretty."

Tom has a cousin. Her name is Mary.

Margaret says that she is ugly. But she always exaggerates. Poor Mary! She is not ugly, she is only plain.

Tom asks Margaret, "Why are you so unkind?"

And Margaret answers, "I'm sorry, Tom."

===

cover = *portada (de una revista)*
asks = *pregunta*
answers = *contesta*

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

1. This woman is beautiful. That woman is ugly.
2. The opposite of beautiful is ugly.
3. The opposite of pretty is plain.
4. The plural of much is many.
5. The opposite of clever is stupid.
6. The opposite of rich is poor.
7. The opposite of rare is common.
8. This girl is unkind. That girl is kind.
9. There are a lot of blonde girls in England.
10. There are few blonde girls in Spain.
11. There is a man in the sea. There is also a child.
12. There is a woman on the beach.
13. - Why is Tom reading the article?
14. - Because it is interesting.
15. Tom has a cousin. Her name is Mary. Poor girl! She is not pretty, she is plain.
16. But Margaret exaggerates, and says that Mary is ugly.
17. - Have you a cousin?
18. - I have two cousins, and they are both pretty.
19. - Why are you always so bored?
20. - Because my work is very boring.

TRANSLATION = traducción

1. *Escribe en un cuaderno la traducción del español al inglés.*
2. *Corrige los errores. En la página precedente está la clave de esta traducción.*
3. *Traduce oralmente del español al inglés.*

El español ha sido “inglesizado” para facilitar la traducción.

1. Esta mujer es bella. Aquella mujer es fea.
2. El opuesto de bello es feo.
3. El opuesto de bonito es corriente.
4. El plural de mucho es muchos.
5. El opuesto de listo es estúpido.
6. El opuesto de rico es pobre.
7. El opuesto de raro es común.
8. Esta chica es “no amable”. Aquella chica es amable.
9. Hay muchas chicas rubias en Inglaterra.
10. Hay pocas chicas rubias en España.
11. Hay un hombre en el mar. Hay también un niño.
12. Hay una mujer en la playa.
13. - ¿Por qué está Tom leyendo el artículo?
14. - Porque es interesante.
15. Tom tiene una prima. Su nombre es Mary. ¡Pobre chica! Ella no es bonita, ella es corriente.
16. Pero Margaret exagera y dice que Mary es fea.
17. - ¿Tienes tú una prima?
18. - Yo tengo dos primas, y ellas son ambas bonitas.
19. - ¿Por qué estás siempre tan aburrido?
20. - Porque mi trabajo es muy aburrido.

Las respuestas a estos ejercicios se encuentran en las páginas 24, 25, 26 y 27.

¡No escribas en el libro! Escribe la pregunta y la contestación en un cuaderno. Contesta siempre con una frase completa.

1. *Contesta a las preguntas siguientes.*

1. - What is Tom reading in the dialogue of "Unit 4"?
2. - Is the magazine interesting or boring?
3. - Are there many or few pictures in it?
4. - Are there many or few beautiful women in the world?
5. - Who is a beautiful woman according to Tom?
6. - Who is a beautiful woman according to you?
7. - Tom has a cousin, what is her name?
8. - Is she pretty or plain?
9. - Have you a cousin? Is your cousin pretty, plain or ugly?
10. - Is Tom handsome or ugly?

2. *Escribe los antónimos de las palabras siguientes.*

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. clever | 6. poor |
| 2. kind | 7. bad |
| 3. ugly | 8. old |
| 4. patient | 9. rich |
| 5. young | 10. pretty |

3. *Cambia las frases siguientes al plural.*

Ejemplo That old man is very poor.
Those old men are very poor.

1. There is a photo in the magazine.
2. It is a beautiful photo.
3. This article is interesting.
4. This is my favourite magazine.
5. That man in the car is my friend.
6. This girl is his fiancée.
7. That pretty woman is American. She lives in Boston.
8. This child is Indian. He lives in Bombay.

4. *Cambia estas frases en interrogativas.*

Ejemplo It is time for lunch.
Is it time for lunch?

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
2. He is reading an American magazine.
3. The magazine is interesting.
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
5. There are articles about politics.
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
7. Beautiful women are rare.
8. Margaret has a brother and a sister.
9. She has a pretty green dress.
10. She has big blue eyes.

5. *Cambia las frases del ejercicio n° 4 en forma negativa.*

Ejemplo It is time for lunch.
 It **isn't** time for lunch.

6. *Escribe la 3ª persona singular del "Present Simple" y del "Present Continuous" de los siguientes verbos.*

Ejemplo to read He **reads**.
 He **is reading**.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. to write | 6. to repeat |
| 2. to speak | 7. to smoke |
| 3. to say | 8. to work |
| 4. to listen | 9. to ask |
| 5. to exaggerate | 10. to answer |

VOCABULARY

about	ə ba ut	alrededor de; acerca de, de
according to	əkə: di ŋ tu	según
address	ə dr es	dirección
a lot of	ə lɒt əv	mucho
also	ɔ: l sou	también
always	ɔ: l weiz	siempre
article	ɑ: t ɪkl	artículo
to ask	tu ɑ: s k	preguntar
to answer	tu ɑ: n sə	contestar
because	bɪkə z	porque
billion	bɪ l iən	mil millones
book	buk	libro
bored	bɔ: d	aburrido (estar aburrido)
boring	bɔ: r iŋ	aburrido (ser aburrido)
charming	tʃɑ: m iŋ	encantador, -a
to come	tu kʌ m	venir
to come in	tu kʌ m in	entrar
common	kə m ən	común
on the contrary	ɔn ðə kə n trəri	al contrario
cousin	kʌ z n	primo, -a
cover	kʌ v ə	portada (de revista)
dialogue	daiə l ɒg	diálogo
difficult	dɪ f ɪkəl	difícil
to do	tu du: ɪ	hacer
door	dɔ: r	puerta
easy	i: z i	fácil
to exaggerate	tu ɪg z ædʒereɪt	exagerar
example	ɪg z ɑ: m pl	ejemplo
few	fju: z	pocos
four	fɔ: r	cuatro

(continúa)

VOCABULARY

good-looking	gud-lʊkiŋ	<i>atractivo</i>
grammar	græmə	<i>gramática</i>
idea	aidiə	<i>idea</i>
impatient	impəiʃənt	<i>impaciente</i>
important	impɔ:tənt	<i>importante</i>
Indian	ɪndjən	<i>indio</i>
interesting	ɪntristiŋ	<i>interesante</i>
to knock	tu nɔk	<i>golpear</i>
to know	tu nəʊ	<i>saber; conocer</i>
letter	letə	<i>carta</i>
to listen	tu listn	<i>escuchar</i>
lots of	lɒts əv	<i>muchos, -as</i>
lunch	lʌntʃ	<i>almuerzo</i>
magazine	mæɡəziːn	<i>revista</i>
many	meni	<i>muchos, -as</i>
mother	mʌðə	<i>madre</i>
nonsense	nɒnsəns	<i>tonterías</i>
now	nəʊ	<i>ahora</i>
number	nʌmbə	<i>número</i>
on the contrary	ɒn ðə kɒntrəri	<i>al contrario</i>
opinion	əpiːniən	<i>opinión</i>
opposite	ɒpəzɪt	<i>contrario</i>
original	əriːdʒɪnəl	<i>original</i>
page	peɪdʒ	<i>página</i>
people	pi:pl	<i>personas</i>
photo	fəʊtəʊ	<i>fotografía</i>
picture	pɪktʃə	<i>fotografía, imagen, dibujo</i>
plain	pleɪn	<i>común</i>
plural	pluərəl	<i>plural</i>

(continúa)

VOCABULARY

politics	pəlɪtɪks	política
poor	pʊə	pobre
rare	reə	raro
to read	tu ri:d	leer
rich	rɪtʃ	rico
to say	tu sei	decir
silly	sɪli	tonto
six	sɪks	seis
sitting	sɪtɪŋ	sentado
to smoke	tu smʊk	fumar
so	sou	tan
strange	streɪndʒ	extraño
stupid	stjʊpɪd	estúpido
telephone	tɛlɪfəʊn	teléfono
that	ðæt	aquel, aquella / que
there are	ðeə <u>a:</u>	hay (sigue el plural)
there is	ðeə <u>ɪz</u>	hay (sigue el singular)
to think	tu θɪŋk	pensar
to	tu	a
today	tudeɪ	hoy
too	tu:	también
ugly	ʌgli	feo, -a
vain	veɪn	vanidoso
why	wai	por qué
world	wɜ:ld	mundo
to write	tu rait	escribir

1. *Contesta a las preguntas siguientes.*

1. - What is Tom reading in the dialogue of "Unit 4"?
In the dialogue of "Unit 4" Tom is reading a magazine.
2. - Is the magazine interesting or boring?
According to Tom it is interesting, but according to Margaret it is boring.
3. - Are there many or few pictures in it?
There are a lot of (many) pictures in it.
4. - Are there many or few beautiful women in the world?
There are few beautiful women in the world.
5. - Who is a beautiful woman according to Tom?
According to Tom, Julia Roberts is a beautiful woman.
6. - Who is a beautiful woman according to you?
In my opinion is a beautiful woman.
7. - Tom has a cousin, what is her name?
Her name is Mary.
8. - Is she pretty or plain?
She is plain. But Margaret says that she is ugly.
9. - Have you a cousin? Is your cousin pretty, plain or ugly?
I have a cousin / I haven't got a cousin. She is pretty / plain / beautiful / ugly.
10. - Is Tom handsome or ugly?
Tom is handsome.

2. *Escribe los antónimos de la palabras siguientes.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. clever / stupid | 6. poor / rich |
| 2. kind / unkind | 7. bad / good |
| 3. ugly / handsome / beautiful | 8. old / young |
| 4. patient / impatient | 9. rich / poor |
| 5. young / old | 10. pretty / plain |

3. *Cambia las frases siguientes al plural.*

1. There is a photo in the magazine.
There are photos in the magazine. / magazines
2. It is a beautiful photo.
They are beautiful photos.
3. This article is interesting.
These articles are interesting.
4. This is my favourite magazine.
These are my favourite magazines.
5. That man in the car is my friend.
Those men in the car are my friends.
6. This girl is his fiancée.
These girls are their fiancées.
7. That pretty woman is American. She lives in Boston.
Those pretty women are American. They live in Boston.
8. This child is Indian. He lives in Bombay.
These children are Indian. They live in Bombay.

4. *Cambia estas frases en interrogativas.*

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
Is Tom writing a letter to his brother James?
2. He is reading an American magazine.
Is he reading an American magazine?
3. The magazine is interesting.
Is the magazine interesting?
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
Are there many beautiful pictures in it?
5. There are articles about politics.
Are there articles about politics?
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
Are there many pretty women in the world?

7. Beautiful women are rare.
Are beautiful women rare?
8. Margaret has (got) a brother and a sister.
Has Margaret (got) a brother and a sister?
9. She has (got) a pretty green dress.
Has she (got) a pretty green dress?
10. She has big blue eyes.
Has she big blue eyes?

5. *Cambia las frases del ejercicio n° 4 en forma negativa.*

1. Tom is writing a letter to his brother James.
Tom isn't writing a letter to his brother James.
2. He is reading an American magazine.
He isn't reading an American magazine.
3. The magazine is interesting.
The magazine isn't interesting.
4. There are many beautiful pictures in it.
There aren't many beautiful pictures in it.
5. There are articles about politics.
There aren't articles about politics.
6. There are many pretty women in the world.
There aren't many pretty women in the world.
7. Beautiful women are rare.
Beautiful women aren't rare.
8. Margaret has (got) a brother and a sister.
Margaret hasn't (got) a brother and a sister.
9. She has (got) a pretty green dress.
She hasn't (got) a pretty green dress.
10. She has big blue eyes.
She hasn't big blue eyes.

6.

Escribe la 3ª persona singular del “Present Simple” y del “Present Continuous” de los siguientes verbos.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to write
he / she writes
he / she is writing | 6. to repeat
he / she repeats
he / she is repeating |
| 2. to speak
he / she speaks
he / she is speaking | 7. to smoke
he / she smokes
he / she is smoking |
| 3. to say
he / she says
he / she is saying | 8. to work
he / she works
he / she is working |
| 4. to listen
he / she listens
he / she is listening | 9. to ask
he / she asks
he / she is asking |
| 5. to exaggerate
he / she exaggerates
he / she is exaggerating | 10. to answer
he / she answers
he / she is answering |