

UNIT 5

In a Restaurant



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

UNIT 5

SUGERENCIAS PARA EL ESTUDIO

1.

- a **Copiar** el vocabulario (págs. 18 - 19 - 20); solamente el inglés.
- b **Memorizar** el significado de cada palabra.
- c **Cubrir** las palabras en español. Mirando las palabras en inglés, intenta traducirlas.

2.

- a **Estudiar** las reglas gramaticales (págs. de 4 a 10).
- b **Resolver** los ejercicios de las págs. de 11 a 17.

3.

Traducir oralmente las páginas 1 - 2 - 3. Si no te acuerdas del significado de alguna palabra, consulta el vocabulario.

4.

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

5.

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

In a Restaurant

Tom - Waiter!

Waiter - Yes, sir?

Tom - Bring us a menu, please!

Waiter - Yes, sir. Just a moment, sir.

Waiter - Here is the menu, sir.

Tom - Thank you.

Marg. - For me soup, fish, cakes and bananas.

Tom - For me soup and a big steak with fried potatoes.

Waiter - Very well, sir. And...wine or beer?

Marg. - For me, mineral water.

Tom - For me, a bottle of red wine.

Waiter - Very well, sir.

Marg. - You drink too much wine, Tom.

Tom - Well, I am thirsty. And you eat too many cakes.

Marg. - Only because I am hungry.

The waiter brings the food. (*El camarero trae la comida.*)

Waiter - Here you are, madam! Here you are, sir!

Marg. - Thank you.

Tom - Thank you.

Marg. - Tom! I like this place! It is very elegant and romantic. The flowers on the table are beautiful... and the music is wonderful!

(continúa)

(continuación) In a Restaurant

Tom - I like it, too. The steak is very good. And the bread is also good. The wine is delicious ! And the music...

Marg. - Yes, Tom? The music...?

Tom - Well, the music is good for digestion.

Marg. - Oh, Tom! You are vulgar.

A pianist is playing some romantic music.

(Un pianista está tocando música romántica)

Marg. - Oh, the music! It is wonderful! Wonderful!

Tom - Uh... huh. This meat is very good!
A glass of wine, Margaret?

Marg. - No, thank you. I prefer these delicious cakes.

Tom - Waiter, bring us two coffees, please!

Waiter - Yes, sir.

The waiter brings the coffee.

Marg. - Tom! It is time to go.

Tom - No, dear. We have plenty of time.

Marg. - Oh, come on, Tom!

Tom - Very well, dear. Waiter, the bill please!

Waiter - Yes, sir. Just a moment, sir!

Marg. - Give him a good tip, Tom!

Waiter - Here is the bill, sir!

Tom - Keep the change!

Waiter - Thank you, sir! Thank you very much!

(continúa)

(continuación) ***In a Restaurant***

- Tom** - Are you tired, Margaret?
- Marg.** - Oh no! A very nice evening! An elegant restaurant, a nice waiter and wonderful music!
- Tom** - Yes, dear... and a very good dinner! Delicious wine and... er... wonderful music.

hungry = hambriento

> I am **hungry**. = (lit. Yo estoy hambriento.) **Tengo hambre.**

thirsty = sediento

> I am **thirsty**. = (lit. Yo estoy sediento.) **Tengo sed.**

cold = frío

> I am **cold**. = (lit. Yo estoy frío.) **Tengo frío.**

hot = caluroso, caliente

> I am **hot**. = (lit. Estoy caluroso.) **Tengo calor.**

Tom and Margaret

- Marg.** - A glass of beer, Tom?
- Tom** - Yes, please. I'm **thirsty**.
- Marg.** - A sandwich, a banana, dear?
- Tom** - Yes, please. I'm **hungry**, too.
- Marg.** - Are you **hot**, dear?
- Tom** - No, I'm not **hot**. But I'm **thirsty**. Very **thirsty**! Give me the beer, please!
- Marg.** - Here you are, dear!

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Here you are! = (lit. ¡Aquí tú estás!) ¡He aquí! - ¡Toma!

Esta expresión se usa cuando se le da algo a alguien.

- Tom** - Margaret, pass me the salt, please!
- Marg.** - **Here you are**, dear!
- Tom** - And now, pass me the wine, please!
- Marg.** - **Here you are**, dear!
- ===
- salt** = sal
- to pass** = pasar

UNIT 5

6

PRONOMBRES SUJETOS	ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS	PRONOMBRES COMPLEMENTOS
I : <i>yo</i> you : <i>tú - usted</i> he : <i>él</i> she : <i>ella</i> it : <i>él, ella</i> we : <i>nosotros -as</i> you : <i>vosotros -as</i> <i>ustedes</i> they : <i>ellos -as</i>	my : <i>mi, mis</i> your : <i>tu, tus</i> his : <i>su, sus (de él)</i> her : <i>su, sus (de ella)</i> its : <i>su, sus</i> our : <i>nuestro -a</i> <i>nuestros -as</i> your : <i>vuestro -a</i> <i>vuestros -as</i> their : <i>su, sus</i>	me : <i>me, mí</i> you : <i>te, ti, usted</i> him : <i>él, le, lo</i> her : <i>ella, le, la</i> it : <i>lo, la, le</i> us : <i>nosotros -as / nos</i> you : <i>vosotros -as</i> <i>les, ustedes, os</i> them : <i>ellos, les, los, las</i>

Aprender de memoria los siguientes ejemplos:

- When **I** am hungry, **my** mother gives **me** a sandwich.
- When **you** are hungry, **your** mother gives **you** a pear.
- When **he** is hungry, **his** mother gives **him** an apple.
- When **she** is hungry, **her** mother gives **her** an orange.
- Kosmo is a pretty Persian cat.
- When **it** is hungry, **its** master gives **it** milk and fish.
- When **we** are thirsty, **our** mother gives **us** Coca-Cola.
- When **you** are thirsty, **your** mother gives **you** lemonade.
- When **they** are thirsty, **their** mother gives **them** water.

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when = *cuando*

master = *dueño*

Waiter bring me my coffee.	= <i>Camarero tráigame mi café.</i>
Waiter bring him his coffee.	= <i>Camarero tráigale su café.</i>
Waiter bring her her coffee.	= <i>Camarero tráigale su café.</i>
Waiter bring us our coffee.	= <i>Camarero tráiganos nuestro café.</i>
Waiter bring them their coffee.	= <i>Camarero tráigales su café.</i>

PRONOMBRES COMPLEMENTOS

Los pronombres complementos van detrás del verbo o de la preposición:

- - Mummy, **give me** a glass of milk, please. | *give* (verbo)
- Milk is good **for you**. | *for* (preposición)

Mrs Brown, Jack and Jane

"Breakfast Time"

Mrs Brown is preparing breakfast for her children.

Jack says **to her**, "Mummy, **for me** a glass of milk, please."

And his mother **gives him** a glass of hot milk.

Jane says, "**For me** orange juice, please."

And her mother **gives her** a glass of orange juice.

Mrs Brown **brings them** bananas and apples too. And she says **to them**, "Eat the bananas and the apples; they are very good **for you**."

Jane says, "Mummy! Jack and I are thirsty. Bring **us** two glasses of water, please!"

Mrs Brown brings **them** the water and says, "Now it is time to go to school."

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hungry	hʌŋgri	= hambriento
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angry	æŋgri	= enfadado
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Robert and Millie

Robert - Millie! Come here! I want my dinner! MILLIE! MILLIE!

Millie - But dear! Why are you **angry**?

Robert - I'm not **angry**! I'm **hungry**! There is a big difference.

Millie - Yes, dear. There is a very big difference.

Come on! = ¡Vamos!

Mother and Child

- **Come on**, Mark! It is time for lunch! Wash your hands and eat!
- But I want to play!
- Not now, dear. **Come on!**
- ***
- Now sit down and eat!
- **NO**, I want to play!
- Not now, dear. **Come on!** Eat your soup!
- **NO! I WANT TO PLAY!**

The mother gives him a little smack...

(La madre le da una palmadita...)

- Now eat your soup! **Come on!**

... and the child begins to eat.

(... y el niño empieza a comer).

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1. time = hora

- It is **time** to go. : (Es **hora** de ir.)
- It is **time** for lunch. : (Es **hora** del almuerzo.)
- It is **time** to go to bed. : (Es **hora** de ir a la cama.)

2. time = tiempo

- I haven't much **time**. : (No tengo mucho **tiempo**.)
- We have plenty of **time**. : (Tenemos mucho **tiempo**.)
- Time** is money. : (El **tiempo** es dinero.)

Traducción de “*demasiado - demasiados*”

1. too = *demasiado*

Cuando se refiere a un adjetivo o adverbio.

The sun is **too** hot. (*El sol está demasiado caliente.*) (*adjetivo*)
 It is **too** late. (*Es demasiado tarde.*) (*adverbio*)

2. too much = *demasiado*

Cuando se refiere a un sustantivo singular o a un verbo.

Tom drinks **too much** wine. (*sustantivo singular*)
 He smokes **too much**. (*verbo*)

3. too many = *demasiados*

Cuando se refiere a un sustantivo plural.

Margaret eats **too many** cakes. (*sustantivo plural*)

<<<<<§>>>>>

on = *sobre, encima de, en*

under = *bajo, debajo de*

- Your coffee is there, **on** the table.
 The paper is **on** that chair.
 The slippers are **under** the table.

<<<<<§>>>>>

<i>En español se dice:</i>	<i>Hace calor.</i>
	<i>Hace mucho calor.</i>
	<i>Hace frío.</i>
	<i>Hace mucho frío.</i>

<i>En inglés se dice:</i>	It is hot.
	It is very hot.
	It is cold.
	It is very cold.

IRREGULAR PLURAL = plural irregular

A las palabras que terminan en **ch sh s x**, se les añade “**es**”.

SINGULAR

match = fósforo
church = iglesia
brush = cepillo
glass = vaso
box = caja

PLURAL

matches mætʃɪz = fósforos
churches tʃɜːtʃɪz = iglesias
brushes brʌʃɪz = cepillos
glasses glɑːsɪz = vasos
boxes bɒksɪz = cajas

he washes (wɒʃɪz) = él lava - él se lava

he kisses (kɪsɪz) = él besa

Se añade **-es** para formar la 3ª persona del singular de los verbos que terminan en **ch sh s x**.

to wash = lavar

to kiss = besar

PRESENT SIMPLE

1°	I	wash
2°	you	wash
3°	he	washes
	we	wash
	you	wash
	they	wash

PRESENT SIMPLE

1°	I	kiss
2°	you	kiss
3°	he	kisses
	we	kiss
	you	kiss
	they	kiss

Lunch Time

READING

It is lunch time.

Tom and Margaret are in a very elegant restaurant.

A nice **smiling** waiter brings them the menu. Tom and Margaret read it.

Margaret wants soup, fish, cakes and bananas. She also wants a big bottle of mineral water because she is very thirsty.

Tom is very hungry. He wants soup, fish, a big **steak** with fried potatoes, and coffee. He also wants oranges and a bottle of red wine.

It is a very hot **day**, but in the restaurant it is not hot, because there is **air conditioning**.

Margaret likes the restaurant very much because the waiter is nice, the music is romantic, and there are beautiful flowers on the tables.

Tom also likes the restaurant, because there is air conditioning, because the steak is **tender**, and the wine is good **quality**.

He thinks that the music is good for the digestion.

The waiter brings them the **bill**.

Tom **pays** the bill and says to him, "Keep the change". And the waiter says, "Thank you very much, sir!"

sonriente

filete

día

aire acondicionado

tierna

calidad

Él piensa que

cuenta

paga

It is Time for Lunch

- Mother** - It's time for lunch. The soup is on the table, but where are the children?
- Father** - They are both in the garden.
- Mother** - What are they doing?
- Father** - They are playing football.
- Mother** - These children play too much. They are always playing. Aren't they hungry?
- Father** - I think they are hungry, but they prefer to play.

- Mother** - CHILDREN! COME HERE! Listen to me! There is a very good lunch today. There is your favourite soup and there is delicious fried fish too. There are also bananas and oranges.
- Children** - JUST A MOMENT, mummy! Only a moment!
- Mother** - **NO!** Come here! **Come here! Now!**

The children come into the house.

(Los niños entran en casa.)

- Children** - Are you angry, mummy?
- Mother** - Yes, I am. Very angry.
- Children** - We are sorry, mummy.
- Mother** - Well, now wash your hands and sit down!
- Children** - This fish is so good, mummy! It is delicious.
- Mother** - Well, now eat the bananas and the oranges ... and these cakes, too.
- Children** - Are there cakes, too? Oh! What a good lunch there is today. Thank you, mummy!

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garden = *jardín*

mummy = *mamá*

TRANSLATION

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

1. Tom and Margaret are in a restaurant.
2. They are hungry. They are thirsty, too.
3. They want their dinner.
4. The waiter brings them the menu.
5. Tom wants a big steak with fried potatoes.
6. Margaret prefers fish.

7. Tom says to the waiter, "Bring us our coffee."
8. And the waiter brings them their coffee.
9. Margaret says, "Tom, give me a cake please."
10. And he gives her a cake.
11. A nice evening. Delicious wine.
12. Bananas and oranges are good for the digestion.

13. A match. Two matches.
14. A box of matches. Two boxes of matches.
15. Many bottles of wine. Too many bottles.
16. Many glasses of water. Too much water.
17. There are cakes and oranges on the table.
18. There is a menu under the newspaper.

19. The bill, please! - Keep the change!
20. We want to wash our hands.
21. We are tired. It is time to go.

TRANSLATION

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.*

NOTAS | *Las palabras entre paréntesis no se traducen.*
El español ha sido “inglesizado” para facilitar la traducción.

1. Tom y Margaret están en un restaurante.
2. Ellos están hambrientos. Ellos están sedientos también.
3. Ellos quieren su cena.
4. El camarero les trae el menú.
5. Tom quiere un filete grande con patatas fritas.
6. Margaret prefiere pescado.
7. Tom dice al camarero, “Tráiganos nuestro café.”
8. Y el camarero les trae su café.
9. Margaret dice, “Tom, dame un pastel, por favor.”
10. Y él le da un pastel.
11. Una agradable tarde. Delicioso vino.
12. Plátanos y naranjas son buenos para la digestión.
13. Un fósforo. Dos fósforos.
14. Una caja de fósforos. Dos cajas de fósforos.
15. Muchas botellas de vino. Demasiadas botellas.
16. Muchos vasos de agua. Demasiada agua.
17. Hay pasteles y naranjas sobre la mesa.
18. Hay un menú debajo del periódico.
19. ¡La cuenta, por favor! - ¡Guárdese la vuelta!
20. Nosotros queremos lavarnos nuestras manos.
21. Nosotros estamos cansados. Es hora de ir.

EXERCISES

Las respuestas a estos ejercicios se encuentran en las páginas
21, 22 y 23.

1.

*Cambia las palabras en rojo con uno de los siguientes pronombres:
him - her - them.*

Ejemplo Tom loves Margaret. = Tom loves her.

1. Tom is in a restaurant. Margaret is with Tom.
2. The waiter brings Tom and Margaret their dinner.
3. He brings Tom a steak with fried potatoes.
4. And he brings Margaret fish and cakes.
5. Tom likes red wine, but, according to Margaret, wine is bad for Tom.
6. Margaret likes to eat a lot of cakes, but according to Tom, too many sweet things are bad for Margaret.

*** **

2.

Completa con: me him her us them.

Tom and Margaret are on the beach.

He says to, "Give my magazine, please!"

- and she gives his magazine.

Margaret says to, "Tom! givemy sun-glasses, please!"

- and he gives her sun-glasses.

Jack and Jane are thirsty. They say to their mother, "Mummy give a glass of water, please!"

- and their mother gives two glasses of water.

The children say to, "Thank you mummy," and give a kiss.

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sun-glasses = *gafas de sol*

EXERCISES

3. Cambia las palabras en **rojo** con un pronombre (sujeto o complemento)

Ejemplo Tom loves Margaret. = **He** loves **her**.

1. Margaret loves Tom.
2. Margaret is reading a book. She likes the book.
3. Tom is always reading magazines. He likes magazines.
4. Jack is eating a banana.
5. Jane is eating chocolates.
6. Jack and Jane are brother and sister.
7. Mrs Brown loves Jack and Jane very much.

4. Escribe el plural de los siguientes nombres:

church	boy	child
glass	slipper	foot
brush	dress	tooth
box	man	servant
match	woman	beach
bus	apple	mouse
orange	cake	goose

5. Traduce al inglés.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Dame un plátano, por favor. | 6. Este libro es para ti. |
| 2. Dale un pastel, por favor. (a él) | 7. Ven conmigo. |
| 3. Dale una manzana, por favor. (a ella) | 8. Ve con él. |
| 4. Danos dos naranjas, por favor. | |
| 5. Dales dos cervezas, por favor. | |

<i>Nota</i>	to come = venir
	to go = ir

EXERCISES

6. *Completa con: pronombres sujetos / complementos, o con adjetivos posesivos.*

Ejemplo When **he** is hungry **his** mother gives **him** a sandwich.

1. I am in a restaurant, the waiter brings **my** lunch.
2. is in a restaurant too, the waiter brings **him** lunch.
3. **She** is in a restaurant, the waiter brings **her** lunch.
4. **We** are hungry, waiter bring **lunch**.
5. The waiter brings their lunch.

7. *Completa con: too - too much - too many*

1. - The sun is hot. Put on your hat.
2. - No, it isn't, and it's time for my swim.
3. - No, not this morning. The sea is cold for a swim.
4. The cigarettes that Tom smokes are bad for him. They are strong.
5. He smokes cigarettes, and he drinks beer and coffee.
6. He eats , and he drinks
7. It is very bad for his **health**. (*salud*)

8. *Traduce al inglés.*

Ejemplo Margaret *tiene frío*. = **Margaret is cold.**

1. Tom *tiene calor*.
2. Margaret *tiene mucho calor también*. (*mucho* = **very**)
3. Él *tiene hambre*.
4. Ella *tiene mucha hambre también*.
5. Él *tiene sed*.
6. Ella *tiene mucha sed también*.
7. *Hace frío. Hace mucho frío.*
8. *Hace calor. Hace mucho calor.*

VOCABULARY

air conditioning	eə kəndiˈfəniŋ	aire acondicionado
all	ɔ:l	todo
angry	æŋɡri	enfadado
beer	biə	cerveza
bill	bil	cuenta
bottle	bɒtl	botella
box	bɒks	caja
bread	bred	pan
breakfast	brekfəst	desayuno
to bring	tu briŋ	traer
brush	brʌʃ	cepillo
cake	keik	pastel
chair	tʃeə	silla
change	tʃeindʒ	vuelta (de un pago), cambio
church	tʃə:tʃ	iglesia
delicious	diliʃəs	delicioso
difference	difrəns	diferencia
digestion	didʒestʃən	digestión
dinner	dinə	cena
to drink	tu driŋk	beber
to eat	tu i:t	comer
elegant	eligənt	elegante
evening	i:vnɪŋ	tarde
fried	fraid	frito
fish	fiʃ	pez, pescado
flower	flauə	flor
garden	ɡɑ:dn	jardín
to get up	tu get ʌp	levantarse
to give	tu giv	dar
glass	ɡla:s	vaso
to go	tu gou	ir

(continúa)

VOCABULARY

hand	hænd	mano
health	helθ	salud
her	hə:	ella, le, la
him	him	él, le, lo
hungry	hʌŋgri	hambriento
to keep	tu ki:p	tener
kiss	kis	beso
to kiss	tu kis	besar
late	leit	tarde
lemonade	ləmənəid	limonada
madam	mædəm	señora
master	ma:stə	dueño
match	mætʃ	fósforo
me	mi: / mi	me, mí
meat	mi:t	carne
milk	milk	leche
money	mʌni	dinero
Mrs	mɪsɪz	señora
newspaper	nju:speipə	periódico
or	ɔ:	o
paper	peipə	papel, periódico
to pass	tu pa:s	pasar
to pay	tu pei	pagar
pear	peə	pera
place	pleis	sitio, lugar
to play	tu plei	jugar, tocar (música)
plenty of	plenti əv	mucho, -a -os -as
potato	pəteitəu	patata
to prepare	pripeə	preparar
quality	kwɔliti	calidad
restaurant	restərənt	restaurante

(continúa)

VOCABULARY

salt	sɔ:lt	sal
school	sku:l	escuela
servant	sə:vənt	sirviente -a; criado -a
sir	sə:	señor
to sit down	tu sit daun	sentarse
slippers	slɪpəz	zapatillas
smiling	smaɪlɪŋ	sonriente
soup	su:p	sopa
steak	steɪk	filete
sweet	swi:t	dulce
table	teɪbl	mesa
tender	tendə	tierno
them	ðem / ðəm	ellos, les, los, las
there	ðeə	allí
thirsty	θə:sti	sediento
tip	tip	propina
tired	tajəd	cansado
too	tu:	también
too much	tu: mʌtʃ	demasiado -a
too many	tu: meni	demasiados -as
under	ʌndə	bajo, debajo de
us	ʌs	nosotros -as / nos
vulgar	vʌlgə	vulgar
waiter	weɪtə	camarero
to want	tu wɒnt	querer
water	wɔ:tə	agua
when	wen	cuando
where	weə	dónde, donde
wife	waɪf	esposa
wonderful	wʌndəfʊl	maravilloso
with	wɪð	con

EXERCISES

1. *Cambia las palabras en rojo con uno de los siguientes pronombres:
him - her - them.*

1. Tom is in a restaurant. Margaret is with **him**.
2. The waiter brings **them** their dinner.
3. He brings **him** a steak with fried potatoes.
4. And he brings **her** fish and cakes.
5. Tom likes red wine, but, according to Margaret, wine is bad for **him**.
6. Margaret likes to eat a lot of cakes, but according to **him**, too many sweet things are bad for **her**.

*** **

2. *Completa con: me him her us them.*

Tom and Margaret are on the beach.

He says to **her**, "Give **me** my magazine, please!"

- and she gives **him** his magazine.

Margaret says to **him**, "Tom! give **me** my sunglasses, please!"

- and he gives **her** her sunglasses.

Jack and Jane are thirsty. They say to their mother, "Mummy give **us** a glass of water, please!"

- and their mother gives **them** two glasses of water.

The children say to **her**, "Thank you mummy," and give **her** a kiss

===

sunglasses = *gafas de sol*

3. *Cambia las palabras en rojo con un pronombre (sujeto o complemento).*

1. She loves him.
2. She is reading a book. She likes it.
3. He is always reading magazines. He likes them.
4. He is eating a banana.
5. She is eating chocolates.
6. They are brother and sister.
7. Mrs Brown loves them very much.

4. *Escribe el plural de los siguientes nombres:*

church	churches	boy	boys	child	children
glass	glasses	slipper	slippers	foot	feet
brush	brushes	dress	dresses	tooth	teeth
box	boxes	man	men	servant	servants
match	matches	woman	women	beach	beaches
bus	buses	apple	apples	mouse	mice
orange	oranges	cake	cakes	goose	geese

5. *Traduce al inglés.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Dame un plátano, por favor.
Give me a banana, please. | 6. Este libro es para ti.
This book is for you. |
| 2. Dale un pastel, por favor.
Give him a cake, please. | 7. Ven conmigo.
Come with me. |
| 3. Dale una manzana, por favor.
Give her an apple, please. | 8. Ve con él.
Go with him. |
| 4. Danos dos naranjas, por favor.
Give us two oranges, please. | |
| 5. Dales dos cervezas, por favor.
Give them two beers, please. | <i>Nota</i> to come = venir
to go = ir |

6. *Completa con: pronombres sujetos / complementos, o con adjetivos posesivos*

1. I am in a restaurant, the waiter brings **me my** lunch.
2. **He** is in a restaurant too, the waiter brings **him his** lunch.
3. **She** is in a restaurant, the waiter brings **her her** lunch.
4. **We** are hungry, waiter bring **us our** lunch.
5. The waiter brings **them** their lunch.

7. *Completa con: too - too much - too many*

1. - The sun is **too** hot. Put on your hat.
2. - No, it isn't, and it's time for my swim.
3. - No, not this morning. The sea is **too** cold for a swim.
4. The cigarettes that Tom smokes are bad for him. They are **too** strong.
5. He smokes **too many** cigarettes, and he drinks **too much** beer and **too much** coffee.
6. He eats **too much** , and he drinks **too much** .
7. It is very bad for his **health**. (salud)

8. *Traduce al inglés.*

Ejemplo Margaret *tiene frío*. = **Margaret is cold.**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Tom tiene calor. | - Tom is hot. |
| 2. Margaret tiene mucho calor también. | - Margaret is very hot too. |
| 3. Él tiene hambre. | - He is hungry. |
| 4. Ella tiene mucha hambre también. | - She is very hungry too. |
| 5. Él tiene sed. | - He is thirsty. |
| 6. Ella tiene mucha sed también. | - She is very thirsty too. |
| 7. Hace frío. Hace mucho frío.. | - It is cold. It is very cold. |
| 8. Hace calor. Hace mucho calor. | - It is hot. It is very hot. |