

Unit 23

A Loaf of Bread



GIARDINA CLAUDIA

A Loaf of Bread

- Marg.** - What awful weather! And we are in the middle of summer! It seems impossible!
- Tom** - Yes. It reminds me of a summer day when I was a boy of fourteen. We didn't live in New York then, but in a quiet little town in California.
- Marg.** - How awful! I detest quiet little towns!
- Tom** - Well, I liked it very much. I had so many friends there.
- Marg.** - All right dear. Go on!
- Tom** - Well, one summer evening, about eight o'clock, a storm began. And it was a real storm! - With thunder, lightning and hail. It was the worst storm that I can remember. Suddenly my mother said, "We have no bread in the house! One of you boys must go and buy a loaf at once, before the shops close! Which of you wants to go?" Well, of course I didn't want to go. So I looked at my brother James. And he looked at me. And I was sorry for him because he had a bad cold.
- Marg.** - The poor boy!
- Tom** - So I said, "All right, Mom." And I went off on my bicycle.
- Marg.** - I can't imagine you on a bicycle!
- Tom** - Well, I went into the storm...
The lightning nearly blinded me. And the thunder deafened me. At last I fell off the bicycle! And in that moment it began to rain! Torrents of rain! I was almost drowned!
- Marg.** - My poor darling!
- Tom** - But I went on my way, pushing the bicycle, because it was impossible to ride it, in all that rain. But I didn't care. I felt so proud. I thought, "Tom, my boy, - you are a hero!"
- Marg.** - And you were a hero, darling!

(continúa)

(continuation) A Loaf of Bread

- Tom** - But the rain wasn't my only trouble. When I reached the shops, I found them all closed! At last I found one - just one - still open... and it was a baker's shop!
- Marg.** - What good luck!
- Tom** - It certainly was! Well, I bought the only remaining loaf in the shop - and turned back home. I can't describe the journey back! I fell off the bicycle again - and dirtied all my clothes with mud, of course.
- Marg.** - Oh! You poor darling!
- Tom** - But I didn't worry about that. I was too busy thinking about my return home. I imagined all the family embracing me and saying, "Our Tom is a hero!"
- Marg.** - Yes, dear! And I can imagine how proud of you they all were when you arrived home!
- Tom** - Well, when at last I reached home, I didn't say a word. I just put the loaf on the table - and waited modestly for the applause and the embraces...
- Marg.** - You darling!
- Tom** - But my mother just gave one look at the loaf. Then she said, "He bought white bread instead of brown!"

<<<<<§>>>>>

Verbos irregulares usados en el diálogo "A Loaf of Bread".

Base Form		Past		Past Participle		
begin	big<u>ɪ</u>n	began	big<u>æ</u>n	begun	big<u>ʌ</u>n	<i>empezar</i>
say	sei	said	sed	said	sed	<i>decir</i>
go	gou	went	went	gone	g<u>ʌ</u>n	<i>ir</i>
fall	f<u>ɔ</u>:l	fell	fel	fallen	f<u>ɔ</u>:l<u>ə</u>n	<i>caer</i>
feel	fi:l	felt	felt	felt	felt	<i>sentir</i>
think	θ<u>ɪ</u>ŋk	thought	θ<u>ɔ</u>:t	thought	θ<u>ɔ</u>:t	<i>pensar</i>
find	f<u>aɪ</u>nd	found	f<u>aʊ</u>nd	found	f<u>aʊ</u>nd	<i>encontrar</i>
buy	bai	bought	b<u>ɔ</u>:t	bought	b<u>ɔ</u>:t	<i>comprar</i>
put	put	put	put	put	put	<i>poner</i>
give	g<u>ɪ</u>v	gave	g<u>eɪ</u>v	given	g<u>ɪ</u>v<u>n</u>	<i>dar</i>

regular verbs = verbos regulares

En la “Unit 22” hemos dicho que el “*past*” y el “*past participle*” de los verbos regulares se forman añadiendo “*ed*” o bien “*d*” a la “*base form*”.

base form	past	past participle
work	worked	worked
live	lived	lived etc.

Si buscamos un verbo en un diccionario, se ve si es **regular** o **irregular**.

to work (pt y p.p. **worked**) = trabajar **Verbo Regular**

irregular verbs = verbos irregulares

Los verbos irregulares **no** forman el “*past*” y el “*past participle*” con “*ed*” o “*d*”.

base form	past	past participle
go	went	gone
come	came	come etc.

Si buscamos “**to go**” en un diccionario encontramos:

to go (pt **went**, p.p. **gone**) = ir **Irregular**

To go es irregular porque el **past** y el **past participle** **no** se forman añadiendo “*ed*” a la **base form**.

Nota En el “*past simple*” de los verbos **regulares** y de los **irregulares** todas las personas son iguales.

past simple (regular)

past simple (irregular)

I	worked	we	worked
you	worked	you	worked
he	worked	they	worked

I	went	we	went
you	went	you	went
he	went	they	went

in the middle of = *a mediados de; en medio de*

Tom

- One evening, **in the middle of** summer, there was a terrible storm.

In the middle of the storm, my mother said, "Tom, go and buy a loaf of bread!"

"But Mom," I answered - "In this storm? And it's too far! The baker's shop is **in the middle of** the town!"

<<<<<§>>>>>

to remember = *acordarse de, recordar*

to forget = *olvidar*

Abel

When I **forget** to put my room in order or to make my bed, my mother often says to me, "It's more convenient to **forget** than to **remember**."

She says this because I only **forget**, or pretend to **forget**, what I don't like to do.

So my mother is always saying to me:

- **Remember** to put your clothes in the wardrobe. Don't leave them all over the room.
- Don't **forget** to clean your shoes before going to school.
- **Remember** to turn off the lights before leaving your room. And so on, and so on.

Of course she needn't tell me:

- **Remember** to telephone Barbara, or, don't **forget** that on Sunday you have an appointment with your friends to play football.

Mom is right; I only **forget** what is boring and unpleasant.

===

to pretend	= <i> fingir </i>	lights	= <i> luces </i>
wardrobe	= <i> armario </i>	appointment	= <i> cita </i>
to turn off	= <i> apagar </i>	unpleasant	= <i> desagradable </i>
she needn't tell me	= <i> no hace falta que me diga </i>		

to remind = *recordar a, recordarle a*

Remind me to go to the bank. = *Recuérdame de...*

Remind me that I must go to the bank. = *Recuérdame que...*

Tom and Margaret

- Tom - Margaret!
- Marg. - Yes, dear?
- Tom - If I forget, please **remind** me to telephone my brother James to wish him a happy birthday.
- Marg. - Oh, yes, dear! That **reminds** me **that** I have to send him a present.
- Tom - And **remind** me that I must go to the bank to change some dollars.
- Marg. - Yes, darling.
- Tom - And please **remind** me that on Friday I have an appointment with the dentist.
- Marg. - Of course, dear.

to remind... of...

You **remind** me **of** your mother. = *Me recuerdas a tu madre.*

Tom and Margaret

- Tom - Margaret, when you smile you **remind** me **of** your mother.
- Marg. - Do I look like Mother?
- Tom - Yes, dear. Especially when you smile.
- ***
- 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.
- Marg. - Oh, Tom! How can you say such things?!

===

zoo = *zoo*

hyena = *hiena*

monkey = *mono*

such = *tal*

to remind = *recordar a, recordarle a*

to remember = *acordarse de, recordar*

(Tom and Margaret)

Tom doesn't **remember** that Margaret has a little niece. He has a bad memory.

Margaret **reminds** him that she has a little niece. She says to him, "You know that my sister has a little daughter, little Alice."

"Yes. Now I **remember**," says Tom.

"Well," says Margaret, "as your memory is so bad, I hope that you won't forget that we are engaged! I shall **remind** you every day that I am your fiancée."

"Oh no, darling," laughs Tom, "it will never be necessary to **remind** me of that. I remember it every minute of the day."

<<<<<§>>>>>

1. then = *entonces*

- This ice cream is delicious, Tom!
- **Then** have another one.

2. then = *luego, después*

- Waiter! I'll have soup, **then** fried fish, **then** a steak, **then** coffee.

3. then = *en aquel entonces* (in those days)

Robert and Millie

- Millie** - Robert! You always say that I am silly! If I am so silly, why did you marry me?
- Rob.** - You were different **then**.
- Millie** - Oh, Robert! You were different **then**, too! You never said cruel things to me **then**. You were never rude to me **then**! You were romantic **then**!
- Rob.** - Romantic! Ha ha ha

one

one day (morning, afternoon, evening, night...)

Cuando hablamos de un tiempo en el pasado o en el futuro usamos “one”.

Abel

One of these **days** I must buy some good stereo headphones, so I can listen to music even at midnight, without being punished.

One morning last week, I was dressing and listening to some nice rock music. I assure you, the volume was quite low, but my father came into the room quite angry and scolded me.

Then, **one evening** I was studying and listening to some jazz music to keep me company, but my mother came into the room very irritated and said that the music was getting on her nerves. So I had to stop.

One day, when I have my own house, I will buy a very powerful stereo set and I will put two loudspeakers in each room, even in the bathroom, so I can listen to music day and night, in every part of the house.

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headphones	= <i>auriculares</i>	to keep me	= <i>para tenerme</i>
to punish	= <i>castigar</i>	my own	= <i>mi propia</i>
to assure	= <i>asegurar</i>	powerful	= <i>potente</i>
to scold	= <i>regañar</i>	loudspeaker	= <i>altavoz</i>

<<<<<§>>>>>

sudden = *repentino*

suddenly = *de repente, de pronto*

Tom

One summer evening, it **suddenly** began to rain. Ten minutes later the rain stopped and it **suddenly** began to thunder. **Suddenly** my mother said, “We have no bread in the house! One of you boys must go and buy a loaf of bread.”

Go and buy...	= <i>Ve a comprar... (lit. Ve y compra...)</i>
Come and see me.	= <i>Ven a verme. - Ven a visitarme.</i>
Try and eat more fruit.	= <i>Intenta comer más fruta.</i>
I'll try and do it.	= <i>Intentaré hacerlo. - Procuraré hacerlo.</i>

En inglés es muy corriente encontrar dos imperativos o dos futuros unidos por "and".

Abel and his Mother

- Mother** - Abel!
Abel - Yes, Mummy!
Mother - **Come and sit** next to me. I want to tell you something.
Abel - Yes, Mummy.
Mother - What were you doing, dear?
Abel - I was just learning a piece of poetry by heart.
Mother - All right. When you finish, **go and buy** your father's newspaper.
Abel - All right, Mom. May I take the dog with me?
Mother - Of course. And when you come back, **try and put** some order in your room.
Abel - **I'll try and do** it before going to bed.
Mother - And don't forget **to go and see** Mr. Wilson. He has telephoned twice already.
Abel - Yes, Mom. **I'll go and see** him this evening, after dinner.

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by heart = *de memoria (lit. por corazón)*
may I take...? = *¿puedo llevar...?*

<<<<<§>>>>>

may

Cuando se pide un permiso, es más formal usar "may" en lugar de "can".

- May** I come in? = *¿Puedo entrar?*
May I go out? = *¿Puedo salir?*
May I sit down? = *¿Puedo sentarme?*
May I open the window? = *¿Puedo abrir la ventana?*

thunder = *trueno*

Para decir “un trueno, dos truenos etc.” no se puede decir:

~~one thunder, two thunders...~~

Se debe decir: a **clap** of thunder, two **claps** of thunder etc.

o bien: a **thunderclap**, two **thunderclaps** etc.

lightning

Para decir “un relámpago, dos relámpagos ...” se dice:

a **flash** of lightning, two **flashes** of lightning etc.

<<<<<§>>>>>

immediately = *inmediatamente*

at once = *inmediatamente*

Come here **immediately!**

Stop that **at once!**

Robert and Millie

- Rob.** - Well, I must go to work. It's late. Have you ironed my blue shirt?
- Millie** - Just a minute, Robert! I'm ironing it now. I've nearly finished.
- Rob.** - But I must go out at once! Do you understand? At once!
AT ONCE!
- Millie** - But can't you wait for just one minute, dear?
- Rob.** - No! When I say - “At once!” - I mean AT ONCE!

===

iron = *hierro; plancha (para la ropa)*

to iron = *planchar*

nearly = *casi*

1. **cold** = *frío*

It is **cold**. = *Hace frío.*

I'm **cold**. = *Tengo frío. (lit. Yo estoy frío.)*

In December and in January, when the weather is **cold**, you usually hear expressions like these:

- It's so **cold** today!
- It's bitterly **cold**!
- I feel so **cold**!

2. **cold** = *resfriado*

I have a bad **cold**. = *Tengo un mal resfriado.*

I have caught a **cold**. = *He cogido un resfriado.*

In winter lots of people catch **colds**.

===

to catch - caught - caught = *coger; agarrar*

<<<<<§>>>>>

Robert and Millie

Millie - Oh Robert! It is so **cold** today! And I feel so ill! I have a terrible cold.

Rob. - Well, in winter, you catch a **cold** every month.

Millie - Yes, I know. But this time I have caught a frightful cold.

Rob. - Don't exaggerate! Don't make a fuss! A **cold** isn't a serious thing. It won't kill you.

===

frightful = *terrible; espantoso*

Don't make a fuss! = *¡No hagas un escándalo!*

to kill = *matar*

offto go **off** = *marcharse*Tom **went off** on his bicycle.to keep **off** = *mantenerse alejado de***Keep off** the grass! = *¡Prohibido pisar el césped!*to take **off** = *quitarse***Take off** your coat! = *¡Quítate la chaqueta!*to get **off** = *bajarse de***to get off** a bus, a train, a plane...

Cuando estás enfadado con alguien y quieres decirle que se vaya, puedes usar las expresiones:

Buzz off! Clear off! Pero ten cuidado, son más bien ofensivas.

Nota

Cuando encontramos “**off**” en una máquina o en un aparato eléctrico, significa “**apagado**”.

El opuesto de “**off**” es “**on**”.

<<<<<§>>>>>

Observa como las preposiciones modifican el significado de los verbos.

TO GO

to go in	= <i>entrar</i>	(lit. ir adentro)
to go out	= <i>salir</i>	(lit. ir fuera)
to go up	= <i>subir</i>	(lit. ir arriba)
to go down	= <i>bajar</i>	(lit. ir abajo)
to go back	= <i>volver</i>	(lit. ir atrás)
to go away	= <i>irse</i>	(lit. ir lejos)

1. **the last** = *el último*

December is **the last** month of the year.
Tom bought **the last** loaf of bread in the shop.

2. **last** = *pasado*

last week - **last** month - **last** year

3. **at last** = *al fin*

At last Tom fell off the bicycle.

- Robert was really impossible yesterday! At lunch time he complained about the food.
In the afternoon Millie's mother telephoned and disturbed his afternoon nap, so he complained about that, too.
At last Millie said, "Robert, when you married you made a big mistake."
And do you know what he answered? - "**At last** you have said something intelligent!"

<<<<§>>>>

open = *abierto (adjetivo)*

The window is **open**. = *La ventana está abierta.*

- Tom found only one shop still **open**.
In summer I like to sleep with my bedroom window **open**.
The bank is **open** from 9 to 2.

opened = *abierto (participio pasado)*

- Why have you **opened** the window?
- Because I feel hot.

Nota The window is ~~opened~~. ¡*Error!*

The window is **open**. ¡*Correcto!*

to arrive = *llegar*

To arrive **at** the station.

To arrive **in** London.

To arrive **there**.

To arrive **on** time. = *Llegar a tiempo.*

To arrive **home**.

Every morning George gets up early. He does everything in a hurry because he doesn't want to **arrive at** the station late.

When he **arrives** there, he waits patiently for the train.

When the train arrives **on** time, George smiles happily.

After an hour or so, he **arrives in** London. (*or so = aprox.*)

Before starting work, he usually has a glass of milk and a sandwich.

At midday, he has a very light lunch, so when he **arrives home** in the evening he is quite hungry.

to reach = *alcanzar; llegar*

When Tom **reached** the shops he found them all closed.

When James **reached** the age of eighteen, he changed completely.

Observa la diferencia de construcción entre "to arrive" y "to reach".

To reach the station.

To arrive **at** the station.

To reach London.

To arrive **in** London.

To reach there .	To arrive there .	(<i>igual</i>)
To reach on time.	To arrive on time.	(<i>igual</i>)
To reach home .	To arrive home .	(<i>igual</i>)

<<<<<§>>>>>

to push = *empujar*

- Tom **pushed** his bicycle because he couldn't ride it.
Don't **push!** = *¡No empujes!*

to pull = *tirar*

word formation = *formación de palabras*

deaf = *sordo*

to deafen = *ensordecer*

dark = *oscuro*

to darken = *oscurecer*

Añadiendo **-en** a ciertos nombres y adjetivos se forman algunos verbos.

He aquí un elenco de los más corrientes:

deep	<i>profundo</i>	to deepen	<i>profundizar</i>
fat	<i>gordo</i>	to fatten	<i>engordar</i>
hard	<i>duro</i>	to harden	<i>endurecer -se</i>
height	<i>altura</i>	to heighten	<i>realzar, aumentar</i>
length	<i>longitud</i>	to lengthen	<i>alargar</i>
quick	<i>rápido</i>	to quicken	<i>acelerar</i>
sharp	<i>afilado;</i> <i>con punta</i>	to sharpen	<i>afilar;</i> <i>sacarle punta a</i>
short	<i>corto</i>	to shorten	<i>acortar</i>
strength	<i>fuerza</i>	to strengthen	<i>reforzar</i>
sweet	<i>dulce</i>	to sweeten	<i>endulzar</i>
weak	<i>débil</i>	to weaken	<i>debilitar</i>

<<<<<§>>>>>

to ride - rode - ridden = *montar (a caballo), andar (en bicicleta, moto)*

to ride a horse, a bicycle, a motorcycle

to ride on a horse...etc.

to drive - drove - driven = *conducir*

to drive a car, a bus, a lorry **lorry** = *camión*

When Tom was a boy of fourteen he liked **to ride** a bicycle.

When he was sixteen he **rode** a motorcycle.

But from eighteen on, he only wanted **to drive** cars.

saxon genitive

El “*saxon genitive*” se puede usar también para hablar de la casa o del lugar de trabajo de una persona.

the baker's	= panadería
the butcher's	= carnicería
the hairdresser's	= peluquería
the barber's	= barbería
the dentist's	= consulta de un dentista
the chemist's	= farmacia
the doctor's	= consulta de un médico

Es decir : The baker's shop. - The butcher's shop. etc.

Nota | En el inglés moderno, estas expresiones se usan a menudo sin 's.

- Lydia goes to the hairdresser twice a week.

<<<<<§>>>>>

care = cuidado; atención

to care about = preocuparse de

Lydia only **cares about** clothes and jewels.

to take care = tener cuidado

Take care! = ¡Cuídate!

Take care with that dog! = ¡Ten cuidado con ese perro!

to take care of somebody = cuidar de alguien

Mothers **take care of** their children.

Nurses and doctors **take care of** their patients.

Nota | En frases interrogativas y negativas significa: *ser indiferente*.

Who **cares?** = ¿Qué importa?

I **don't care.** = Me da igual.

I **couldn't care** less. = Me tiene sin cuidado.

IVAN

Dear cousin Abel,

I **hope** you, my sweet cousin Debra, Uncle Giuseppe and Aunt Vivian are in good health.

Forgive me for not having written before. I **have been** very busy.

Abel, you will not believe it! At last I **have found** a job that I love! I work for an organization that **helps refugees** to obtain political asylum in America.

The job I had before, **besides** paying very little, was also very boring. Imagine, making beds, putting in order hotel rooms and **cleaning** toilets!

I don't make much money where I work now, but I enjoy what I'm doing.

As you know, for many years I have been a member of the WWF (World Wildlife Fund), the famous organization that for so many years has worked for the **protection of nature**.

Well some of my friends and relatives kept saying that all I cared about was animals and the **environment**. You know very well that this **is not true**! I care about people, too, especially children and old people.

This is the **main** reason why I love my new job. Now I take care of refugees. These poor **unfortunate** people who must leave their countries and often their families because their lives are **in danger**.

Most of them are political and religious refugees. They come from countries where they must be careful about what they say or do. Many of them have been **tortured** and have lived for many years in **jail**.

*espero**he estado**he encontrado
ayuda refugiados**además de**limpiar**como sabes**protección
naturaleza**medio ambiente
no es cierto**principal
desafortunadas**en peligro**torturados
cárcel***(turn over)**

(continuation) IVAN

When I started working for this organization, my boss **said to me**, "Ivan, be careful what you do. Your work is very important; the happiness of many people depends on you".

me dijo

You know that many people have wrong ideas about me, just because I didn't want to go to college and **because of** my long hair.

a causa de

Where I work now nobody could care less about my hair and still less about my earrings. They only care about the way I work, and **so far** everybody is **satisfied** with me.

*hasta ahora -
satisfecho*

Often, when I go back home, I take some work with me, so that I can go on working for a few hours. Of course, I take care not **to misplace** any documents, because they are all very important.

extraviar

Of course not everybody is satisfied with my new job. They say that I don't make enough money. But who cares? I am happy with **what** I am doing. And I don't care what people say.

lo que

When you come to America you must help me with my Spanish, because some of these refugees come from Spanish speaking countries, and most of them can't speak English.

My girlfriend Rosy is fine, but I don't see her often, because she is very busy, too. Besides her work, she must help her mother with the housework and she must take care of her younger sister.

Important news: I have bought a new computer. **As soon as** I am connected to the Internet, I'm going to send you an e-mail. Take care!

tan pronto como

Love,

saludos

Your cousin Ivan

MILLIE

The weather was terrible yesterday! First it rained, and then a terrible storm **began**. It was the worst storm that I can remember - thunder, lightning, rain and hail! The thunder almost deafened me! I am so afraid of thunder. Robert always says that I am silly, because it is only the lightning that can hurt you, not the thunder. But the thunder makes so much noise. And **I'm afraid** of noise. The lightning doesn't make any noise. But when I say that to Robert, he always says, "You are the silliest woman in the world!"

*empezó**tengo miedo*

Well, in the morning Robert didn't go to the factory because the weather was so bad. I went to the market, of course, because poor Robert must eat, good weather or bad weather.

So I went off to the market in my old **raincoat**, and with Robert's umbrella. (My umbrella is **broken**.)

*impermeable
roto*

Oh, the rain! It nearly **drowned me**! And I just can't describe the **journey** back! I had so many parcels that I couldn't open the umbrella. I had **bought** meat, potatoes, tomatoes, **lettuces**, spinach, apples, bread, chocolates, sugar, coffee, tea, jam and biscuits.

*me ahogaba
camino
comprado
lechugas*

The packet of biscuits fell into the **mud**! And when at last I reached home I was so tired that I couldn't speak a word. But Robert didn't care about that. He was too busy opening all the parcels. Suddenly he said, "You have bought apples instead of oranges! Why can't you remember that I prefer oranges? Go back to the market at once!"

barro

"But Robert!", I said, "In all this rain? I shall be drowned!"

(turn over)

(continuation) MILLIE

But he just laughed and said, "You always exaggerate! A little rain won't hurt you. Don't be ridiculous! And don't waste time! Go back to the market at once, if you want to find good oranges!"

Well, I have always **known** that Robert hasn't got a very kind heart. And every day that passes it **gets worse**. But I couldn't believe that his **cruelty** could reach this **point**.

Without answering I went to the kitchen and began to put the vegetables in the refrigerator. After a moment Robert came into the kitchen, and with his mouth full of chocolate said in a nasty tone of voice, "What about the oranges?" I didn't say a word. When I finished putting everything in order, I calmly went **towards** the bathroom. Robert **followed me** without speaking. When I reached the bathroom door I opened it, got in, and **locked** the door behind me.

After a moment I **heard** Robert's voice shouting, "What about the oranges?" - I **hesitated** for a moment, then I said in a strong, **clear** voice, "If you want your stupid oranges, take the umbrella and go to the market **yourself!**"

I generally take a shower very quickly, because I have always so many things to do, and also because I don't want to waste hot water. But this time I **decided** to take a nice hot **bath** instead of a shower.

An hour later I came out of the bathroom and went to the bedroom, put on some **warm clothes**, took a nice book, sat down in a comfortable armchair and began to read.

sabido
se vuelve peor
crueldad - punto

hacia
me siguió
cerré con llave

oí
dudé
clara

tú mismo

decidí
baño

ropa que abriga

Irregular Verbs

Los verbos irregulares tienen formas propias que se deben aprender de memoria. Damos una lista de los verbos más comunes. Al final del libro hay un elenco más completo.

El “past simple” traduce el pretérito perfecto y el pretérito imperfecto. Por lo tanto, “I went” puede significar = yo fui o bien yo iba.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be bi:	was-were wɔz- wɜ:	been bi:n <i>ser, estar</i>
begin biɡɪn	began biɡən	begun biɡʌn <i>empezar</i>
blow blou	blew blu:	blown bloun <i>soplar</i>
break breik	broke brouk	broken broukən <i>romper</i>
bring briŋ	brought brɔ:t	brought brɔ:t <i>traer</i>
buy bai	bought bɔ:t	bought bɔ:t <i>comprar</i>
choose tʃu:z	chose tʃouz	chosen tʃouzn <i>elegir</i>
come kʌm	came keim	come kʌm <i>venir</i>
cost kɔst	cost kɔst	cost kɔst <i>costar</i>
cut kʌt	cut kʌt	cut kʌt <i>cortar</i>
dig diɡ	dug dʌɡ	dug dʌɡ <i>cavar</i>
do du:	did did	done dʌn <i>hacer</i>
dream dri:m	dreamt dremt	dreamt dremt <i>soñar</i>
drink drɪŋk	drank dræŋk	drunk drʌŋk <i>beber</i>
drive draiv	drove drouv	driven drivn <i>conducir</i>
eat i:t	ate eit	eaten i:tn <i>comer</i>

(turn over)

(continuation)

Base Form		Past Simple		Past Participle	
fall	fɔ:l	fell	fel	fallen	fɔ:lən caer -se
feel	fi:l	felt	felt	felt	tocar, sentir
find	faɪnd	found	faʊnd	found	encontrar
fly	flaɪ	flew	flu:	flown	flaʊn volar
forget	fəɡet	forgot	fəɡət	forgotten	fəɡətən olvidar -se
get	get	got	ɡət	got	ɡət conseguir, volverse
give	ɡɪv	gave	ɡeɪv	given	ɡɪvən dar
go	ɡəʊ	went	went	gone	ɡɒn ir -se
have	hæv	had	hæd	had	hæd haber; tener
hear	hiə	heard	hɜ:d	heard	hɜ:d oír
know	nəʊ	knew	nju:	known	nəʊn saber, conocer
lead	li:d	led	led	led	led dirigir; llevar
learn	lɜ:nt	learnt	lɜ:nt	learnt	lɜ:nt aprender
leave	li:v	left	left	left	left dejar; salir
lie	lai	lay	lei	lain	lein echarse, acostarse
make	meɪk	made	meɪd	made	meɪd hacer
meet	mi:t	met	met	met	met encontrar -se
pay	peɪ	paid	peɪd	paid	peɪd pagar
put	put	put	put	put	put poner, meter
read	ri:d	read	red	read	red leer
ring	rɪŋ	rang	ræŋ	rung	rʌŋ sonar
say	sei	said	sed	said	sed decir

(turn over)

(continuation)

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
see si:	saw sɔ:	seen si:n <i>ver</i>
send send	sent sent	sent sent <i>enviar</i>
shine fain	shone fɔn	shone fɔn <i>brillar</i>
shut fʌt	shut fʌt	shut fʌt <i>cerrar -se</i>
sing siŋ	sang sæŋ	sung sʌŋ <i>cantar</i>
sit sit	sat sæt	sat sæt <i>sentar -se</i>
sleep sli:p	slept slept	slept slept <i>dormir</i>
speak spi:k	spoke spouk	spoken spoukən <i>hablar</i>
spend spend	spent spent	spent spent <i>gastar; pasar</i>
stand stænd	stood stud	stood stud <i>estar de pie</i>
swim swim	swam swæm	swum swʌm <i>nadar</i>
take teik	took tuk	taken teikən <i>tomar -se</i>
tell tel	told tould	told tould <i>decir; contar</i>
think θiŋk	thought θɔ:t	thought θɔ:t <i>pensar</i>
wake weik	woke wouk	woken woukən <i>despertar -se</i>
wear weə	wore wɔ:	worn wɔ:n <i>llevar (puesto)</i>
write rait	wrote rout	written ritn <i>escribir</i>
understand	understood	understood <i>comprender</i>
ʌndəstʌnd	ʌndəstʊd	ʌndəstʊd

*Esta lectura ha sido escrita para practicar el “past simple”.
A la derecha se encuentra la traducción del “past simple” de los verbos irregulares solamente.
El “past simple” de los verbos regulares termina siempre en “-ed”.*

Abel

When I **went** to America last summer, I **had** a really wonderful time.

fui - tuve

Every day **began** with a nice breakfast and ended with a big bowl of chocolate ice cream. My grandpa always keeps his freezer well stocked with ice cream.

empezaba

A few days before we arrived in America, he **went** shopping and **bought** about ten six-packs of my father's favourite beer, and six half gallons of chocolate ice cream.

*fue
compró*

When he **came back** home and **put** all those bottles of beer and all that ice cream on the kitchen table, my grandmother couldn't stop laughing. But my grandpa **said**, "Don't laugh, don't laugh, we are going to eat and drink everything." Then he **took** a glass, **sat down**, and **began** drinking his first beer.

*volvió – puso
dijo
cogió - se sentó
empezó*

We stayed in America for five weeks, and the freezer was never without chocolate ice cream. Grandpa never **forgot** to buy it.

olvidaba

In the evening before going to bed, he always **wrote** a list of what he had to do the next day. Ice cream was always at the top of the list. He **thought** that I couldn't live without it. And he was right.

*escribía
pensaba*

(turn over)

(continuation) Abel

Besides eating and drinking we **did** lots of other things. One day, my sister Debra, my uncle David and I **went** to Washington to see the Space Museum. You can't imagine how happy I **felt** when I **saw** the aeroplane that the **Wright** brothers used in making the world's first flight. We also saw the rocks that the astronauts **brought** back from the moon.

hicimos
fuiamos
sentí - vi
trajeron

===

bowl	= <i>cuenco</i>	at the top of	= <i>el primero de</i>
freezer	= <i>congelador</i>	besides	= <i>además de</i>
well stocked	= <i>bien provisto</i>	space	= <i>sitio, espacio</i>
six-pack	= <i>confección de</i> <i>6 botellas - latas</i>	flight	= <i>vuelo</i>
half gallon	= <i>2 litros aprox.</i>	rock	= <i>piedra</i>
list	= <i>lista</i>	pilot	= <i>piloto</i>
		to pilot	= <i>pilotar</i>

Wilbur and Orville Wright invented the first aeroplane. On December 17, 1903, they made the world's first flight. Orville piloted the plane.

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 lápiz los espacios vacíos con los verbos correspondientes en “past simple”. Luego mira la lectura precedente, para ver si has cometido algunas faltas.

Abel

When I to America last summer, I a really wonderful time.

go - have

Every day with a nice breakfast and ended with a big bowl of chocolate ice cream. My grandpa always keeps his freezer well stocked with ice cream.

begin

A few days before we arrived in America, he shopping and about ten six-packs of my father's favourite beer, and six half gallons of chocolate ice cream.

go
buy

When he home and the beer and the ice cream on the kitchen table, my grandmother couldn't stop laughing. But my grandpa , “Don't worry, we are going to eat and drink everything.” Then he a glass, , and drinking his first beer.

come back - put
say
take
sit down - begin

We stayed in America for five weeks, and the freezer was never without chocolate ice cream. Grandpa never to buy it.

forget

In the evening before going to bed, he always a list of what he had to do the next day. Ice cream was always at the top of the list. He that I couldn't live without it. And he was right.

write

think

Besides eating and drinking, we lots of other things. One day, my sister Debra, my uncle David and I to Washington to see the Space Museum. You can't imagine how happy I when I the aeroplane that **Orville Wright** used in making the first flight. We also saw the rocks that the astronauts back from the moon.

do

go
feel - see

bring

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George and Lydia

“A Happy Weekend”

Lydia was preparing breakfast when she **heard** the doorbell ringing. The bell **rang** three times, so she **understood** that her friends had arrived. She immediately **ran** to the door, and when she opened it she **saw** the smiling faces of her two best friends: Flora and Erica.

After embracing and kissing them, she **led them** to the kitchen. On the kitchen table there was already hot tea, coffee, milk and biscuits. The three ladies **sat down** and **began** to have breakfast. They were in a hurry, so half an hour later they **left** the house.

As soon as they **got into** the car, they turned on the radio to listen to the weather forecast. - They **were** lucky! The weather was going to be fine for the whole weekend.

Erica was an expert driver. She **drove** better than any man, so everybody was relaxed and happy. During the whole journey to Bath, where they were going to spend their weekend, they talked, laughed and **sang** all kinds of songs. Erica loved to drive, and she never got tired. From time to time she even **told** some funny stories to keep her friends in a jolly mood.

oyó
sonó
comprendió
corrió - vio

las llevó

se sentaron
empezaron
dejaron

entraron
fueron

conducía

cantaron

contaba

Have a nice time, ladies!

(turn over)

(continuation) George and Lydia
 “A Happy Weekend”

When George **came back** home at eight o'clock in the evening and **went** into the kitchen, he **found** the dirty plates, cups, glasses, spoons and forks still on the table. So he patiently **put** everything in the sink and **began** to wash them. But he soon stopped. It was nearly half past eight and he **felt** very hungry.

volvió
fue - encontró

puso - empezó

se sentía

He **went** to the kitchen cupboard, but he only **found** some bread and a packet of biscuits. So he went to the refrigerator hoping to find his dinner there, but in the fridge there was only a piece of cheese, two small apples, a bottle of milk and an egg.

fue - encontró

He **knew** that Lydia was going to spend the weekend with her friends in Bath. But before leaving she could have prepared something for his dinner, **thought** poor George. “Surely she was in a hurry and **forgot** to prepare it,” he **said to himself**. So he opened the fridge again and **got out** the cheese, a bottle of milk and the egg. But when he put them on the table, the egg **began** to roll, **fell** off the table and - **broke**, of course.

sabía

pensó

olvidó

se dijo

salió

empezó - cayó

se rompió

Poor George! He **ate** a piece of bread and cheese, and **drank** half a glass of milk. But he still **felt** hungry, and sad, very sad.

comió

bebió - se sentía

Ten minutes later he went to the bedroom, **took off** his jacket, took off his shoes and **lay down** on the bed. He was so tired that in a few minutes he **fell asleep**.

se quitó

se tumbó

se durmió

Half an hour later he **woke up**. He felt cold and, of course, hungry! What could he do? - He **thought** for about ten minutes, then he **had** a brilliant idea. He **took** the phone and **rang up** his colleague, Oscar.

se despertó

pensó

tuvo - cogió

telefonó

(turn over)

(continuation) George and Lydia
 “A Happy Weekend”

When Oscar **heard** George asking him to go out for dinner, he couldn't believe his ears. Oscar was single and he **spent** most of his evenings going to pubs and restaurants. He liked George very much, because he was honest and a hard worker. He had often invited him to go out, but George had seldom accepted.

*oyó**pasaba*

It was a beautiful evening. A big silver moon **shone** over Glumville. A cool autumn wind gently **blew** the dry leaves from one side of the street to the other. George **wore** his favourite blue suit, his grey overcoat and his black hat. He was quite elegant. He **shut** the front door of his house and **went** to the corner of the street to wait for Oscar.

*brillaba
soplaba**llevaba
cerró
fue*

While he **stood** there waiting for his friend, he began to think about his work, and his life. He **had** to do something to change it.

*estaba
tenía*

Oscar was very punctual. At half past nine they were already sitting in a very elegant restaurant. A nice waiter **brought** them the menu. They ordered their dinner, and Oscar **chose** the wine.

*trajo
eligió*

While they were waiting for their dinner Oscar asked, “Where did you buy that elegant suit?” “I **bought** it at Selfridges. I know it is elegant but it **cost**, relatively little,” answered George.

*compré
costó*

When dinner was served, Oscar **began** to talk about his last holiday in Costa Rica. He **told** George what a fantastic time he had there. He **slept** till ten, got up, had breakfast and went to the beach. The beach was a beautiful solitary place. The sea was emerald green. Every morning he **swam** for a couple of hours, then he lay under a beach umbrella and **read** a book for the rest of the morning.

*empezó
contó
dormía**nadaba
leía***(turn over)**

(continuation) George and Lydia
 “A Happy Weekend”

While in Costa Rica, he never **read** the newspapers, and he never watched television. Twice a week he **wrote** a card and **sent** it to his parents to tell them that he was all right.

leía
escribía
enviaba

When dinner was over and the waiter **brought** the bill, Oscar **paid** for both and he also **gave** the waiter a good tip.

trajo
pagó - dio

While they were going back home, Oscar **learnt** from George that Lydia was in Bath with her friends Flora and Erica, so he insisted on taking George to a night club.

aprendió

What a beautiful place it was! Poor George didn't even know that such a place existed in Glumville.

In the night club they **met** another colleague who sat at their table. The three of them **drank** beer and whisky, **spoke** about football, told jokes and laughed the whole night.

encontraron
bebieron
hablaron

It was half past four in the morning when Oscar **took** George back home. His head was spinning a little. He **knew** that he had drunk too much. But he felt really happy.

llevó

sabía

He **slept** soundly till twelve o'clock, and **dreamt** that he was in Costa Rica.

durmió - soñó

That Sunday instead of working in his little garden as he usually **did**, he went to a pub to have lunch. Then he called Oscar and they both **spent** the afternoon bowling. Life wasn't so tough after all, **thought** poor George.

hacía
pasaron
pensó

===

weather forecast = *pronóstico del tiempo*
to sleep soundly = *dormir profundamente*

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Have a nice time, ladies!

When George home at eight o'clock in the evening and into the kitchen, he the dirty plates, cups, glasses, spoons and forks still on the table. So he patiently everything in the sink and began to wash them. But he soon stopped. It was nearly half past eight and he very hungry.

hear
ring - understand
run
see
lead
sit down - begin
leave
get into
be
drive
sing
tell
come back
go - find
put
feel

(turn over)

(continuation) George and Lydia
“A Happy Weekend”

He to the kitchen cupboard, but he only some bread and a packet of biscuits. So he to the refrigerator hoping to find his dinner there, but in the fridge there was only a piece of cheese, two small apples, a bottle of milk and an egg.

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Poor George! He a piece of bread and cheese, and half a glass of milk. But he still felt hungry, and sad, very sad.

Ten minutes later he went to the bedroom, his jacket, took off his shoes and on the bed. He was so tired that in a few minutes he

Half an hour later he He felt cold and, of course, hungry! What could he do? - He for about ten minutes, then he a brilliant idea. He took the phone and his colleague, Oscar.

When Oscar George asking him to go out for dinner, he couldn’t believe his ears. Oscar was single and he most of his evenings going to pubs and restaurants. He liked George very much, because he was honest and a hard worker. He had often invited him to go out, but George had seldom accepted.

go - find
go

know

think
forget - say

get out
put

fall off
break

eat
drink

take off
lie down
fall asleep

wake up
think
have
ring up

hear

spend

(turn over)

(continuation) George and Lydia
 “A Happy Weekend”

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While he there waiting for his friend, he began to think about his work, and his life. He to do something to change it.

Oscar was very punctual. At half past nine they were already sitting in a very elegant restaurant. A nice waiter them the menu. They ordered their dinner, and Oscar the wine.

While they were waiting for their dinner Oscar asked, “Where did you buy that elegant suit?” “I it at Selfridges. I know it is elegant but it relatively little”, answered George.

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While in Costa Rica, he never the newspapers, and he never watched television. Twice a week he a card and it to his parents to tell them that he was all right.

shine
 blow
 wear
 shut
 go
 stand
 have
 bring
 choose
 buy
 cost
 begin
 tell
 sleep
 go
 swim
 lie - read
 read
 write
 send

(turn over)

(continuation) George and Lydia
 “A Happy Weekend”

When dinner was over and the waiter the bill, Oscar for both and he also the waiter a good tip.

bring
 pay - give

While they were going back home, Oscar from George that Lydia was in Bath with her friends Flora and Erica, so he insisted on taking George to a night club.

learn

What a beautiful place it was! Poor George didn't even know that such a place existed in Glumville.

In the night club they another colleague who at their table. The three of them beer and whisky, about football, told jokes and laughed the whole night.

meet - sit
 drink
 speak

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take
 know

He soundly till twelve o'clock, and he that he was in Costa Rica.

sleep - dream

That Sunday instead of working in his little garden as he usually, he went to a pub to have lunch. Then he called Oscar and they both the afternoon bowling. Life wasn't so tough after all, poor George.

do
 spend
 think

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

1. - There is a table in the middle of the room...
2. There is a book in the middle of the table...
3. - Don't talk nonsense! The shops are closing. Go and buy a loaf of bread!
4. - But I am in the middle of my French translation -
5. - Your French isn't so important. Go! At once!
6. - But, mother! It is raining!
7. You know that I always fall off my bicycle in the rain.

8. - Oh, mother! I am afraid of the storm!
9. The thunder deafens me!
10. - Then go off to bed!
11. - But I'm afraid that the lightning will blind me!
12. - Don't be silly! - One of you boys must buy the loaf.
13. - Well, I can't go because I must do my French translation, and he can't go because he has a cold.
14. - Then I am very sorry, but there will be no bread for dinner.

16. - We lived in London for many years...
17. ... but now we live in a quiet little town.
18. In winter it is very cold here, but the summers are wonderful.
19. There are people who like to live in the mountains.
20. There are others who like to live near the sea.
21. Some people like to live in a big city...
22. But life in a quiet little town is the best of all.
23. There is no smoke, no noise... nothing worries us... all is peace and quiet.

Translation

1. - Hay una mesa en medio de la habitación...
2. Hay un libro en medio de la mesa...
3. - ¡No digas tonterías! Las tiendas están cerrando. ¡Ve y compra una hogaza de pan!
4. - Pero yo estoy en medio de mi traducción de francés.
5. - Tu francés no es tan importante. ¡Ve! ¡Inmediatamente!
6. - Pero mamá, ¡está lloviendo!
7. Tú sabes que yo siempre (me) caigo de mi bicicleta en la lluvia. (con la lluvia)

8. - ¡Oh, mamá! ¡Tengo miedo de la tormenta!
9. ¡El trueno me ensordece!
10. - ¡Entonces vete a la cama!
11. - ¡Pero yo temo que el relámpago me ciegue!
12. - ¡No seas tonto! – Uno de vosotros muchachos debe comprar la hogaza.
13. - Bien, yo no puedo ir porque tengo que hacer mi traducción de francés, y él no puede ir porque tiene un resfriado.
14. - Entonces lo siento mucho, pero no habrá pan para (la) cena.

16. - Nosotros vivimos en Londres por muchos años...
17. Pero ahora vivimos en un tranquilo pueblecito.
18. En invierno hace mucho frío aquí, pero los veranos son maravillosos.
19. Hay personas a quienes les gusta vivir en las montañas.
20. Hay otras a quienes les gusta vivir cerca del mar.
21. A algunas personas les gusta vivir en una grande ciudad.
22. Pero la vida en un tranquilo pueblo es lo mejor de todo.
23. No hay ningún humo, ningún ruido... nada nos preocupa... todo es paz y tranquilidad.

Vocabulary

almost	ɔ:lmoʊst	<i>casi</i>
applause	əplɔ:z	<i>aplauso</i>
at last	ət la:st	<i>finalmente</i>
at once	ət wʌns	<i>inmediatamente</i>
awful	ɔ:ful	<i>terrible</i>
baker	beɪkə	<i>panadero</i>
began	bigæn	<i>empezó</i>
bicycle	baisɪkl	<i>bicicleta</i>
to blind	tu blaɪnd	<i>cegar</i>
bought	bɔ:t	<i>compré</i>
certainly	sə:tənli	<i>ciertamente</i>
to close	tu klouz	<i>cerrar</i>
to deafen	tu defn	<i>ensordecer</i>
to describe	tu diskraɪb	<i>describir</i>
dirty	dɜ:ti	<i>sucio</i>
to drown	tu draun	<i>ahogar -se</i>
fell	fel	<i>caí</i>
felt	felt	<i>me sentía</i>
fool	fu:l	<i>tonto (sustantivo)</i>
foolish	fu:lɪf	<i>tonto (adjetivo)</i>
found	faʊnd	<i>encontré</i>
gave	geɪv	<i>me dio</i>
hail	heil	<i>granizo</i>
hero	hiərəʊ	<i>héroe</i>
to imagine	tu ɪmædʒɪn	<i>imaginar</i>
journey	dʒɜ:ni	<i>viaje</i>
lightning	laɪtnɪŋ	<i>relámpagos</i>
loaf	loʊf	<i>hogaza</i>
look	luk	<i>mirada</i>
luck	lʌk	<i>fortuna, suerte</i>

(turn over)

Vocabulary

middle
 mud
 proud
 to push
 quiet
 to reach
 remaining
 to remind
 to ride

 said
 to seem
 storm
 thought
 thunder
 torrent
 trouble
 to turn back
 way
 I went off

midl
 mʌd
 praʊd
 tu ˈpʊʃ
 kwaɪət
 tu ri:tʃ
 riːmɪnɪŋ
 tu riːmaɪnd
 tu raɪd

 sed
 tu si:m
 stɔ:m
 θɔ:t
 θʌndə
 tɔrənt
 trʌbl
 tu tɔ:n bæk
 wei
 went ɔf

medio
barro
orgullosa
empujar
tranquilo
alcanzar
que queda - que quedaba
recordar a, recordarle a
montar (a caballo); andar (en
bicicleta, moto)
dijo
parecer
temporal
pensé
trueno
torrente
problema
volver
camino
me fui