THAT'S ENGLISH!

Programa oficial de inglés a distancia

Módulo 4

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN

THAT'S ENGLISH!

Elaboración de materiales del curso de inglés de Enseñanza Oficial de Idiomas a Distancia.

Módulo Cuarto

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THAT'S ENGLISH!

Módulo

4

CONTENTS

Functions	Structures
• Asking for repetition • Signalling non-understanding • Interrupting • Giving advice	• **Could you** + infinitive • **Sorry! I don't understand** • **Excuse me!** • **should/ought to**
• Expressing habits in the past and present • Exchanging information	• **used to** + infinitive • Past simple • Past tense endings • Frequency adverbs • **wh-** and **yes/no** questions
• Narrating personal experiences • Using time words • Sequencing events	• Past continuous tense • Comparison with past simple • **ago** • **first . . . , then . . . , next . . . , finally . . .**
• Expressing likes and dislikes • Expressing opinions • Making comparisons • Descriptions	• **love/like/hate + -ing** form • Comparison of adjectives • **have got** • **there is/are**
• Exchanging information about jobs/professions • Describing working conditions • Qualities and skills	• Contrast of present perfect, present continuous and simple past • Present simple • Use of **can** for ability
• Expressing obligation and prohibition • Asking, giving and refusing permission • Comparing past and present habits	• **must/have to/mustn't** • **can/can't/May I . . . ?** • **used to**
• Asking about health • Describing alternative medicine • Giving opinions about treatment	• Present simple • Comparative and superlative of adjectives • **good for/bad for** • **I think so**
Revision	

Lexis	Pronunciation	Study skills	Cross culture
• Language-learning vocabulary	• Comparison of /s/, /ʃ/ and /z/ • Weak/strong stress contrast	• Dictionary use • Inferring vocabulary from context • Organising learning materials	• Body language
• Household jobs • Everyday routines • Electrical appliances	• Past tense endings: /t/, /d/ and /ɪd/ • Intonation in **wh-** and **yes/no** questions	• Reading for gist • Listening for gist	• Working hours • Opening and closing times • Male/female roles in the household
• Words related to different types of stories • Time expressions • Story-telling expressions	• **-ing** ending in past continuous • Word linking	• Understanding story development • Understanding narrative (character, setting, plot, etc.)	• Traditional festivals and celebrations
• Home decoration • House location • Rooms in a house	• Comparison of /d/, /θ/ and /ð/ • Intonation to show apathy and enthusiasm	• Identifying grammatical errors • Listening for specific information • Taking notes	• Comparison between British and Spanish houses • Attitudes to home life
• Jobs and professions • Phrases to describe working conditions • Phrases to describe job skills and personal qualities	• The /h/ sound • Intonation to distinguish strong interest and lack of interest	• Dictionary abbreviations • How to build a word field • Identifying the most important information	• Contrasting jobs done by men and women in Britain and Spain • Working times and holidays
• Family relationships • Home chores	• /p/, /t/ and /k/ at the beginning and end of words • Stressed and unstressed use of **can** and **can't**	• Scanning text for specific information • Dictionaries: finding the right word in the right context	• Family structures in Britain and Spain • Family links: leaving home
• Names of common ailments • Names of common home remedies	• Comparison of /g/ and /dʒ/ • Linking words in a sentence	• Finding words in the dictionary when uncertain of spelling • Analysing and correcting spelling	• Health habits and health care in Britain

and consolidation

INTRODUCTIÓN

Bienvenido al cuarto libro del curso *That's English!*. En esta introducción queremos ofrecerte varias sugerencias para seguir cómodamente y con éxito este curso. Los números de página que aparecen a continuación se refieren al orden dentro de cada unidad.

1ª PÁGINA – PRIMER PROGRAMA DE TV

Antes de ver el primer programa de la semana, estudia la primera página de la Sesión A. El título general te informará sobre el tema de la unidad. En torno a este tema girarán también los programas de TV y la cinta; sirve, por tanto, como elemento aglutinador de toda la lengua y actividades presentadas. Los objetivos describen lo que se espera que hayas aprendido al finalizar el estudio de la unidad. Puedes volver a ellos en ese momento y comprobar si los has conseguido.

Los encabezamientos **Before you watch, While you watch** y **After you watch** (antes, mientras y después de ver el programa) te indican qué actividades debes hacer en cada momento.

Before you watch presenta el vocabulario y las frases clave del programa. Debes leerlas atentamente y buscar en el diccionario cualquier palabra que desconozcas.

While you watch contiene las preguntas que los presentadores hacen al comienzo del programa; sirven para darte una idea de qué va a tratar el *sketch* y para centrar tu atención en los aspectos esenciales del mismo. Los presentadores te darán las respuestas al finalizar el *sketch*. Este apartado debes prepararlo cuidadosamente antes de ver el programa pues sirve para una mejor comprensión y aprovechamiento del mismo.

Mientras ves el programa, intenta responder a las preguntas hechas por los presentadores y a la segunda actividad del apartado **While you watch**, pero recuerda que lo más importante es seguir el hilo general de las conversaciones, y no debes preocuparte si hay algunas palabras o expresiones que desconoces. Éstas aparecerán en el libro y la cinta y, si no, tampoco importa. Es conveniente que tengas papel y lápiz a mano, pues puede haber palabras o explicaciones de los presentadores que te interese anotar. Haz todo lo posible por grabar el programa en vídeo: observarás que la segunda vez que lo veas entenderás mucho más que la primera. Y si lo ves una tercera vez, aún mejor.

Nada más terminar el programa, conviene que hagas la sección **After you watch**. Con esta actividad, se intenta medir si has comprendido lo fundamental del programa. Si te resultara muy difícil realizar las actividades de esta sección, deberías volver a ver el programa y enfrentarte con ellas de nuevo.

La sección **Now you!** trata de que tú relaciones el tema del programa con tus propias vivencias y opiniones. También conviene que hagas esta actividad nada más ver el programa, pues está muy relacionada con él, es una forma de repasarlo e interiorizarlo.

2ª Y 6ª PÁGINAS – *READING*

Así como la primera página estaba dedicada al desarrollo de la comprensión auditiva, las páginas 2 y 6 están dedicadas a la comprensión lectora, fundamental, junto con aquélla, para el aprendizaje y dominio de una lengua. Bajo el encabezamiento **Reading**, se encuentra un texto que desarrolla diversos aspectos del tema general. Léelo dos veces con detenimiento. Después consúltalo, siempre que sea necesario para realizar las actividades propuestas en estas páginas, todas las cuales están relacionadas con la lectura. La única diferencia entre las dos páginas es que en la sexta, el texto es más auténtico, en el sentido de que no está tan graduado su nivel, y, por lo tanto, puede resultar más difícil. Pero lo importante en la comprensión, tanto auditiva como lectora, no es la comprensión de todas y cada una de las palabras, sino la comprensión de lo esencial del texto, ya sea hablado o escrito.

3ª, 4ª Y 7ª PÁGINAS – *LANGUAGE STUDY*

Estas páginas están dedicadas al desarrollo de los siguientes aspectos:

Pronunciation Los ejercicios de pronunciación estudian los diversos aspectos de la fonética: sonidos, acento, ritmo y entonación, tratados desde el punto de vista de las dificultades que ofrecen habitualmente al hablante español. Estos ejercicios son fundamentales para mejorar tu pronunciación. Para hacerlos, deberás usar la cinta de audio. Conviene que grabes tu propia voz y la compares con el modelo de la cinta. Para conseguir una pronunciación aceptable, necesitarás repetir muchas veces, pero el esfuerzo merece la pena.

Listening Estas actividades sirven no sólo para desarrollar la importantísima destreza de comprender la palabra hablada, sino también para reforzar el vocabulario y las estructuras y funciones estudiadas. Para ello, escucha la cinta siguiendo el texto: no escribas nada. Vuelve a escuchar la cinta e intenta completar los ejercicios, rebobinando cuantas veces sea necesario. Escucha la cinta de nuevo, siguiendo el texto y comprobando que todas las respuestas están correctas.

Grammar La gramática juega un papel importante, pero no esencial en el aprendizaje de una lengua. El conocimiento de las reglas no lleva automáticamente a aplicarlas bien a la hora de hablar o escribir; por tanto, no debes obsesionarte con la gramática. Es más importante ser capaz de participar en una conversación, leer un libro o escribir una carta que saber todas las reglas de la lengua. Conviene buscar un equilibrio. El conocimiento de las reglas gramaticales te ayudará a entender ciertas estructuras complejas o simplemente distintas a las españolas; también te permitirá corregir tus propias producciones, probablemente a posteriori, y te dará una cierta sensación de confianza; pero recuerda que se pueden saber todas las reglas de una lengua y ser incapaz de expresarse en la misma, así como también es posible expresarse con toda fluidez y corrección sin conocer las reglas. Cada ejemplo marcado con este símbolo ▶ 1 remite al apartado del mismo número del **Grammar Sumary** que encontrarás al final del libro. Si todavía tuvieras dudas, llama por teléfono al número 900 que hallarás en la guía del alumno.

Speaking Muchas de las actividades de expresión oral de estas páginas son *diálogos abiertos*, es decir, conversaciones con un interlocutor, cuya voz está grabada en la cinta. Si puedes trabajar con algún amigo, haz estos ejercicios con él, intercambiando los papeles: primero, por ejemplo, tu amigo hace de interlocutor y tú das tus propias respuestas, y luego al revés. Otras actividades son más abiertas y podrás realizarlas en la sesión de tutoría con tus compañeros de clase.

Writing Para muchos de los ejercicios de expresión escrita de estas páginas no hay una solución correcta única. Esto no debe preocuparte. No es necesario que todo lo que escribas sea absolutamente correcto. Escribe sin miedo, echa mano de tus fuentes de consulta: diccionarios, gramáticas, amigos; no tengas miedo de cometer errores, y piensa que es escribiendo como se aprende a escribir.

Learning strategies Por último, también encontrarás en estas páginas actividades dedicadas al desarrollo de las estrategias de aprendizaje, es decir, las que ayudan al aprendizaje autónomo. En este libro cuarto, se dedica especial atención al uso del diccionario. Conviene que, además de hacer los ejercicios propuestos, te acostumbres a usar el diccionario de forma sistemática, no sólo para buscar el significado de una palabra, sino también para comprobar cómo se escribe, ver su pronunciación, cerciorarte de la categoría gramatical a la que pertenece y averiguar la raíz de la que se deriva dicha palabra.

5ª PÁGINA – SEGUNDO PROGRAMA DE TV

La sesión B del libro, que se corresponde con el segundo programa de TV de la semana, tiene por objeto ampliar la lengua presentada en la sesión anterior de forma menos controlada y más natural. El segundo programa está compuesto por diversos elementos que abordan el tema general de la semana, iniciado en la sesión anterior, desde muy distintos puntos de vista. En primer lugar, hay un breve repaso de lo visto el día anterior. A continuación, verás una parodia de un anuncio, un chiste, cómo diversas personas de la calle responden a preguntas varias y una canción. Todos estos elementos hacen el programa muy atractivo y real, pero algo más difícil que el primero. Es fundamental que antes de verlo lo prepares muy bien, y a eso está dedicada la primera página de la sesión B. En esta página, hay dos grandes apartados: **Before you watch** y **After you watch**. Entre los dos apartados hay actividades relacionadas con cada uno de los elementos mencionados. Éstas son las actividades que puedes encontrar en esta página:

- Preguntas relacionadas con las entrevistas en la calle.
- **The ad spot** está relacionado con el anuncio.
- **Don't make me laugh!** es el título introductorio del chiste.
- **Song time** se refiere a la canción.

Pues bien, antes de ver el segundo programa, es muy conveniente que leas todas las actividades que debes hacer antes y después, porque entre las dos secciones encontrarás toda la lengua básica del programa y, si las lees cuidadosamente, buscando en el diccionario las palabras desconocidas, te resultará mucho más motivador y fácil ver y comprender todos los elementos.

Realiza las actividades de la sección **Before you watch** antes de ver el programa de TV: muchas de ellas están encaminadas a familiarizarte con y, en ocasiones, a predecir el lenguaje que se va a usar.

Realiza las actividades de la sección **After you watch** después de ver el programa. Éstas tienen por misión medir tu comprensión de los diversos elementos.

Un consejo que deberías tener muy en cuenta: no te preocupes si no entiendes todas y cada una de las palabras que oigas y leas. Lo importante es entender lo esencial de cada uno de los elementos.

8ª Y 9ª PÁGINAS – *CONSOLIDATION*

En esta parte del libro se repasan y amplían los contenidos de las dos primeras sesiones, A y B. Cada una de las actividades integra varias destrezas, bien sea la comprensión auditiva con la expresión escrita u oral, o la comprensión lectora con la expresión escrita u oral, etc.

Aunque esta parte del libro no tenga ninguna relación directa con el tercer programa de TV de la semana, sería conveniente posponer su realización hasta después de haber visto dicho programa de TV. Al fin y al cabo, los dos elementos, el programa y la sección del libro, sirven para repasar y ampliar los contenidos de la unidad.

Algunas de estas actividades pueden ser más abiertas y menos controladas que las de las sesiones A y B. No debes preocuparte si no sabes si has resuelto bien la actividad o no. El mismo hecho de realizarla te ha servido para mucho. Como muchas otras cosas de la vida, una lengua se aprende practicándola y cometiendo errores. La corrección de los errores puede ser importante, pero mucho más importante es el uso y la práctica de la lengua con o sin errores.

10ª PÁGINA – *SELF TEST*

Esta última página de cada unidad te da la oportunidad de que te autoevalúes y además pretende prepararte para el examen de fin de módulo. Cada página constará de una actividad de comprensión auditiva o de comprensión lectora, así como de una actividad de expresión oral o escrita y de varias preguntas de opción múltiple.

Esta página no debes realizarla hasta después de haber completado las otras tres partes de la unidad y de haber visto los tres programas de TV. Si te resulta muy difícil esta página, vuelve a hacer las partes relevantes de la unidad, vuelve a ver los programas de televisión, consulta, si es necesario, con la línea 900 (la llamada es totalmente gratuita) y, sobre todo, no te desesperes.

En esta misma página, en la parte inferior, encontrarás algunas indicaciones (**Tips** y **Learning to Learn**) sobre diferentes estrategias de aprendizaje que no deberías echar en saco roto. Son muy interesantes.

Por último, un consejo muy importante para que puedas tener éxito con el curso *That's English!*: asiste a las sesiones de tutoría con regularidad. Son fundamentales para el desarrollo de la expresión oral.

1 LEARNING LANGUAGES

OBJETIVOS

Aprender de forma eficaz utilizando estrategias de aprendizaje
Usar un diccionario correctamente
Dar consejos

A WHAT MAKES A GOOD LEARNER?

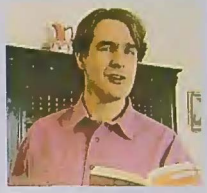
BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 You will hear

1 I want to be a manager.
2 I can only speak English.
3 I'm trying to study.
4 Oscar can speak Spanish.
5 I think I ought to learn another language.

2 You will see

1 It's important for my work to speak two languages.



2 I can speak a little Spanish.

3 Everyone can learn a language.

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Responde a las preguntas que te hacen Vanessa y Robert.

1 What problems do Jean and Walter have with Spanish?
2 What did Oscar do to learn Spanish?

4 De las siguientes frases, ¿cuáles son verdaderas y cuáles son falsas?

1 Walter wants to learn Spanish.
2 Jean needs Spanish to be a manager.
3 Oscar is Spanish.

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 Relaciona las frases del diálogo con las imágenes correspondientes.

1 Could you say that again?
2 Look it up in the dictionary.
3 I always read Spanish books and newspapers.

NOW YOU!

6 A continuación hay una lista de elementos que son necesarios para aprender inglés. Clasifícalos del 1 al 9, por orden de importancia.

grammar ❑	vocabulary ❑	motivation ❑
television ❑	audiocassettes ❑	practice ❑
listening ❑	speaking ❑	pronunciation ❑

READING

LEARNING A LANGUAGE

Jean is trying to learn Spanish. She wants to get a better job as a manager. She works at the Northern Bank and she wants promotion. To get it, she needs another language. So, she's learning Spanish. She watches the programmes on TV and she studies with a textbook and an audiocassette.

Walter thinks Jean isn't good at languages. He says he can get by in Spanish, but he isn't very good. Jean is trying to study, but Walter is making a lot of noise.

If Jean wants to speak Spanish, she needs grammar and vocabulary, but she needs lots of listening too. She also needs lots of practice. She makes a suggestion to Walter: 'We can learn Spanish together.' Walter doesn't want to, so Jean asks Oscar to practise with her.

Oscar is English but he speaks very good Spanish. He has a good ear for languages. So, he can understand Spanish and speak it with a good accent. He listens to cassettes of Spanish songs and he reads books and magazines in Spanish. Oscar and Jean practise together.

7 Relaciona las imágenes con las frases siguientes.

1 She studies with a textbook and an audiocassette.
2 Walter is making a lot of noise.
3 Jean asks Oscar to practise with her.
4 He reads books and magazines in Spanish.

8 Completa las siguientes frases.

1 Name three things Jean does to learn Spanish.
She ..... .
She ..... .
She ..... .

2 Name two things Oscar does to practise Spanish.
He ..... .
He ..... .

3 Name three things Jean needs to speak Spanish.
She ..... .
She ..... .
She ..... .

4 What makes Oscar good at languages?

9 Elige la frase (**a**, **b** o **c**) que signifique lo mismo que las palabras en cursiva.

1 *I can get by in Spanish.*
a I know a lot of Spanish.
b I know a little Spanish.
c I don't know any Spanish.

2 Jean wants *promotion.*
a a new job
b a different job
c a more important job

3 Oscar *has a good ear for languoges.*
a He understands and learns pronunciation easily.
b He doesn't speak many languages.
c He has a good teacher.

10 Jean le dice a Walter lo que tiene que hacer para aprender bien inglés. Rellena los espacios en blanco con los siguientes términos.

speak pronounce listen study silence

Jean You have to learn how to **1)** ..... and practise sounds and you have to **2)** ..... to English on audiocassettes. And you have to **3)** ..... to people in English whenever you can. And you need **4)** ..... so that you can **5)** ..... .

LANGUAGE STUDY

11 Pronunciation

Escucha las siguientes palabras y determina si cada sonido subrayado es /s/, /z/ o /ʃ/.

Example: /s/ Sunday /z/ flowers /ʃ/ Spanish

Oscar lesson please sorry Spanish classes means English

Rebobina la cinta y repite cada palabra. Luego repite las frases siguientes.

Jean couldn't speak Spanish.
We stayed in Seville for seven days.
To learn a language, you need interest, lots of listening and practice.
We usually watch *That's English!* on television.

12

Ahora vas a escuchar parte de una conversación entre Jean y Oscar. Presta atención y rellena los espacios en blanco.

Jean It's no good, I can't remember the Spanish **1)** ..... .

Oscar *¿Dónde? ¿Dónde?* Please use the **2)** ..... . It's very simple. If you don't know a word, or you really can't remember it, just **3)** ..... in the dictionary.

Jean Oh, Oscar, I'm just not very good at **4)** ..... . I make **5)** ..... . I forget the **6)** ..... . People don't understand what I say.

SHOULD* AND *OUGHT TO

Para dar un consejo, hay que usar **should, shouldn't** o **ought to.**

You should speak English.
Deberías hablar en inglés.
You shouldn't translate into Spanish.
No deberías traducir al español.
You ought to read books in English.
Deberías leer libros en inglés.

2 13

Escribe frases para indicar lo que opina Oscar sobre el aprendizaje de idiomas.

Example: should/read books
Oscar says you should read books.

1 ought/look words up/dictionary
2 should/ask people/when/not understand
3 should/not worry/when/make mistakes
4 ought/study/every day

14

¿Qué dirías tú en las siguientes situaciones?

Example: Your friend doesn't know a word in English. *(dictionary)*
You should use a dictionary.

1 Your friend studies once a week. *(day)*
2 Your friend doesn't speak English well. *(English people)*
3 Your friend pronounces badly. *(a cassette)*
4 Your friend wants a self-study course. *(That's English!)*
5 Your friend makes a lot of mistakes. *(not worry)*

1 15

Para pedirle a alguien que haga lo siguiente, ¿qué hay que decir?

Example: say that again
Could you say that again, please?

1 spell 'Tony'
2 speak more slowly
3 help you
4 talk to you in English
5 speak more loudly

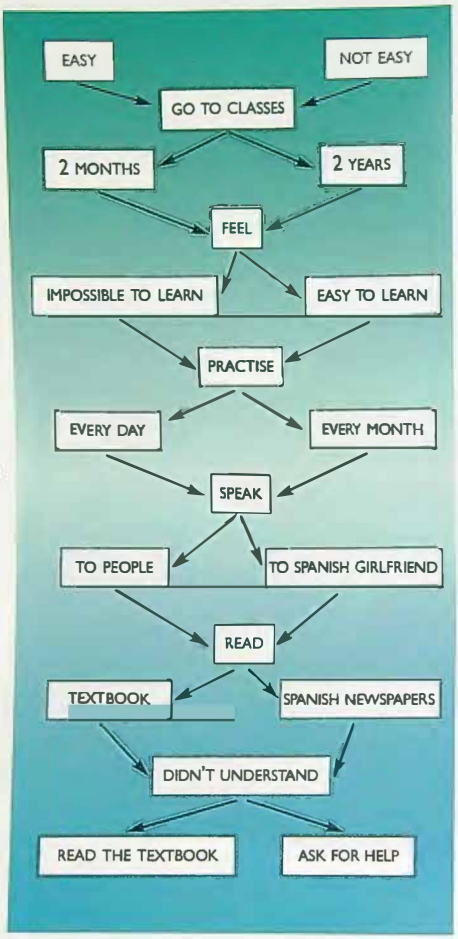
16 Observa bien las ilustraciones y relaciona las expresiones siguientes (1–6) con los dibujos correspondientes (a–f).

1 Come here.
2 Go away.
3 Let's go.
4 I don't know.
5 Over there.
6 So-so.

17 Lee la siguiente conversación. Luego escucha la cinta y adopta el papel de B. Contesta dando tu propia respuesta.

A You're studying English! What course are you taking?
B .....
A How interesting! When did you start?
B .....
A Do you enjoy learning English?
B .....
A I see you watch television programmes. When do you watch them?
B .....
A And how many hours do you study?
B .....
A What do you think is important in learning a language?
B .....

18 Escucha a Oscar describiendo cómo aprendió español. Luego observa el diagrama y completa el texto sobre el proceso de aprendizaje que siguió Oscar.



It was **1)** ..... to learn Spanish. I went to **2)** ..... for two **3)** ..... , but I **4)** ..... that it was **5)** ..... for me to learn the language. I **6)** ..... every **7)** ..... and I **8)** ..... to **9)** ..... . I **10)** ..... lots of **11)** ..... to help me. When I didn't **12)** ..... , I **13)** ..... for help from my friends.

19 ¿Qué proceso de aprendizaje seguiste para aprender inglés? Utiliza la actividad anterior para escribir unas 50 palabras sobre el tema.

It was/wasn't easy for me to learn English . . .

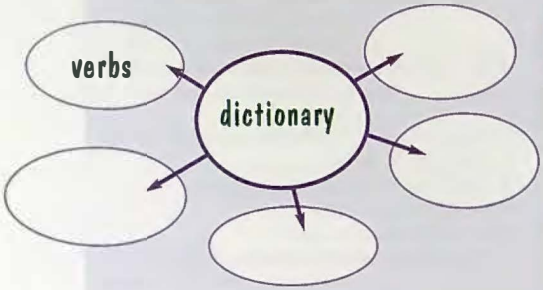
B ALL ABOUT LEARNING ENGLISH

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1 What should you do to be a good language learner?
2 How do you learn new vocabulary?

2 The ad spot
Johnny Spiel quiere venderte un diccionario. Antes de ver el programa de TV, rellena los espacios en blanco del diagrama con cuatro elementos de un diccionario.

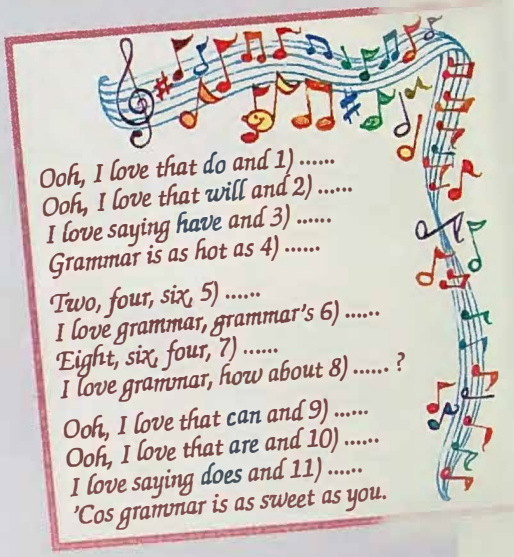


3 Don't make me laugh!
¿Qué significan los siguientes términos y expresiones? Consulta un diccionario.

1 lad 3 fair 5 Scotch 7 Get it?
2 clever 4 Never mind! 6 worried 8 husband

4 Song time
¿Qué palabras riman? Con los términos que aparecen a continuación rellena los espacios en blanco de la canción **I love grammar**. Al ver el programa de TV, comprueba si son correctas las respuestas que has dado.

won't great jazz do can't eight don't two has aren't you



AFTER YOU WATCH

5 Varias personas manifiestan sus opiniones sobre el aprendizaje de idiomas. De las siguientes frases, ¿cuáles son verdaderas y cuáles son falsas?

1 You shouldn't practise every day.
2 You should read English newspapers.
3 You should look up words in a dictionary.
4 You shouldn't write them down in your own sentences.

6 The ad spot
Indica la opción correcta.

1 The dictionary was . . .
a German.
b English.
c Spanish.

2 The dictionary has . . .
a over 14,000 words.
b over 40,000 words.
c over 400 words.

3 It costs . . .
a £25
b £5
c £9

4 It's ..... dictionary.
a the cheapest
b the longest
c the easiest

7 Don't make me laugh!
¿De qué cosas habló Danny?

his son ❑ examinations ❑ food ❑
language courses ❑ French women ❑

NOW YOU!

8 Ahora habla de ti. Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

1 How often do you practise English?
2 Do you read English newspapers?

READING

ORGANISING YOUR TIME

Here are some ideas to help you organise your time.

1 Plan your day around activities that are important. Leave activities that are not so important for your free time.
2 Concentrate. Keep your objective in mind and forget other things.
3 Set a deadline. Make it specific.
4 Divide big projects into small parts. 'By the centimetre it's easier!'
5 Have a short break every hour for ten minutes.
6 Get help. Sometimes you need a friend or your tutor.
7 Use your peak time. Do the difficult things when you feel awake.
8 Have a reward. Keep motivated.
9 Take your work seriously.

Adapted from *In the Know*
by Martin Good and Christopher South

9 ¿Cuál de las dos expresiones, **a** o **b**, define mejor las palabras que aparecen en cursiva?

1 *Keep your objective in mind.*
   a Think of what you want to do.
   b Remember why you are doing it.

2 Set a *deadline*.
   a a time to start
   b a time to finish

3 Use your *peak time*.
   a your busiest time
   b your time of best concentration

4 *Have a reward.*
   a Do things you like.
   b Do things you hate.

10 ¿Verdadero o falso? ¿Qué recomienda el autor?

1 Have half an hour's break when you feel sleepy.
2 Don't ask for help.
3 Concentrate on important activities.
4 Set a specific amount of time.
5 Do everything all at once.
6 Think about lots of things at the same time.

11 Relaciona las palabras (1–5) con las definiciones correspondientes (a–e).

1 mistake	a show meaning through expressions
2 look up	b deduce
3 infer	c find the meaning of
4 context	d error
5 body language	e situation

12 ¿Cómo estudias? Indica lo que haces al estudiar, pero también lo que deberías hacer. Te damos algunas ideas.

Examples:
Plan your day?
I plan my day.
Set a deadline?
I should set a deadline, but I don't.

1 Plan your day?
2 Set a deadline?
3 Concentrate?
4 Divide a project into small parts?
5 Use your peak time?
6 Have a reward?

LANGUAGE STUDY

13 Pronunciation

Observa cómo se dicen las siguientes frases.

I don't want tea for breakfast.
I can't concentrate.

Las sílabas en negrita se acentúan. Ahora repite estas frases después de oírlas en la cinta.

1 I don't want tea for **breakfast**.
2 I can't **concentrate**.
3 Remember your **objective**.
4 You should **look up words** in your **dictionary**.
5 You should **read Spanish newspapers**.
6 You **shouldn't** do **that**.
7 I **ought** to **talk** to **Oscar**.
8 Could you **say** that **again**?
9 We can **learn Spanish** together.
10 **How** do **babies learn** to **speak**?

14

Lee el siguiente texto. Rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra correspondiente de la siguiente lista.

word definition reading noun examples sentence dictionary headword

Using a dictionary

At home, Jean uses a 1) ..... to look up a new word. First, she looks up the 2) ..... and then she finds the right form – 3) ..... (n), verb (vb) or adjective (adj). Then she needs to find out the right 4) ..... for her context. She looks up the 5) ..... and finds the one that is the same as or similar to the one in her 6) ..... passage and makes sure it is correct. Then she writes down the new 7) ..... with its definition in her notebook and makes up her own 8) ..... as an example.

15

Escucha los siguientes consejos sobre cómo consultar un diccionario. Ordena los pasos que hay que seguir.

A Write your own example. ❑
B Look up the headword. ❑
C Check the reading passage. ❑
D Find the right definition. ❑
E Get the correct form of the word. ❑
F Find a similar example. ❑
G Write the new word in your notebook. ❑

16

Quieres conocer la definición de **Spanish** como lengua. Lee la siguiente información y responde a estas preguntas.

1 Which is the headword?
2 Which is the right definition?
3 Is it a noun, adjective or verb?
4 Which is the right example?

Spanish /ˈspænɪʃ/
1 adj **Spanish** means belonging to or relating to Spain: *. . . the Spanish government, . . . a Spanish poet*
2 n **Spanish** is the main language spoken in Spain and in many countries in South and Central America: *He speaks fluent Spanish*
3 npl **The Spanish** are the people who come from Spain: *The scheme was supported by the Spanish.*

17

Lee la introducción de un diccionario monolingüe inglés. ¿Qué significan las siguientes abreviaturas?

1 n	3 n sing	5 adj	7 n pl	9 conj
2 vb	4 pron	6 prep	8 adv	10 aux

18

Lee la siguiente información sobre el aprendizaje de idiomas. ¿Qué palabras del texto significan lo mismo que las siguientes expresiones?

1 mistakes
2 discover
3 without error
4 incorrect

Good language learners accept that errors are a part of learning. They can ask for help and repetition. And they can ask questions. They don't need to understand everything, but can look at the context and work out the meaning. What is most important for good language learners is communication. They can communicate successfully but not always correctly. But good learners can look at their work, see something is wrong and try and correct it.

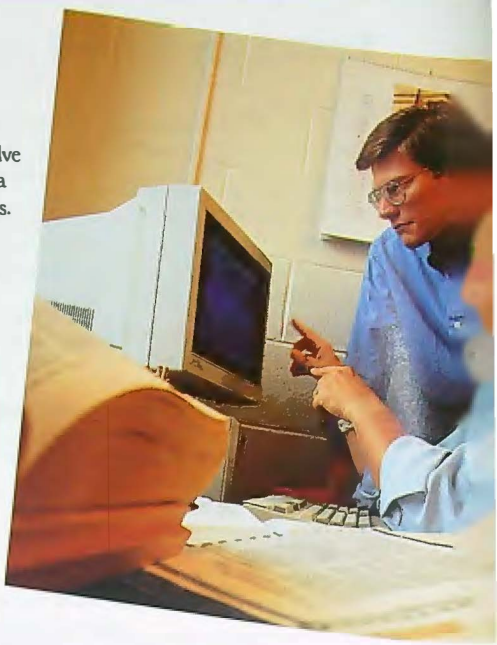
19

Elabora una lista expresando tu opinión sobre cómo aprender inglés (te puedes basar en las ideas del ejercicio 18).

Example: You should read English books and magazines.

Adopta después el papel de profesor. Tienes que asesorar a un nuevo estudiante sobre lo que tiene que hacer para aprender bien inglés. Usa la lista que has escrito.

CONSOLIDATION



1 Escucha el siguiente diálogo entre un profesor y un estudiante que quiere matricularse en un curso de idiomas. Vuelve a escuchar la conversación y adopta el papel del estudiante. Para responder sírvete de la información que aparece entre paréntesis.

Tutor Hello. Can I help you?
Student 1) (give/advice)? 2) (learn Italian)
Tutor I see. Do you speak any Italian?
Student No.
Tutor Is it for work or holiday?
Student Both, really.
Tutor Do you speak any other languages?
Student 3) (get by/Spanish and German)
Tutor Good. Are you a fast learner?
Student I think so.
Tutor Do you have time to study and practise, and to attend a class twice a week?
Student 4) (a lot of time/evenings/weekends)
Tutor Good. Well, I think you should try this course.

2 Examina los horarios de los cursos. ¿Cuál crees que recomienda el profesor? Da al estudiante dos razones que justifiquen su recomendación.

BENFIELD INSTITUTE
Adult Education Courses

Language courses
Autumn term

Wednesday

7–9 French for beginners
7–8 Holiday Italian
7–9 Italian Year 1 Session 1 Intensive course
7–9 Intermediate French Year 2 Session 1
8–10 Advanced German
7–8 Italy: Language and culture

Thursday

7–9 Italian for beginners
7–8 Holiday French
7–9 German Literature Gœthe–Grass
7–9 Intermediate Spanish Year 2 Session 2
7–9 German Year 1 Session 1 Intensive course
7–8 France: Literature and art of the 19th century

Friday

7–9 Spanish for beginners
7–8 Holiday German
7–9 Italian Year 1 Session Intensive course
7–9 Intermediate French Year 2 Session 2
8–10 Spanish Literature Contemporary write
7–8 Germany: Langu and culture

3 Elige cursos para las siguientes personas y da tus razones.

1 Mrs Wells is going on holiday to France with her three children. She doesn't speak another language and she left school when she was sixteen. She is now forty-three.

2 Simon Parker is an engineer. He's single and he likes studying. He doesn't speak any languages. He wants to talk to his German customers.

3 Michael and Valerie Vincent are artists. They want to visit Italy to paint. They both studied Italian a few years ago. They want to speak better Italian.

4 ¿Se te da bien aprender idiomas? Contesta las siguientes preguntas, a ver qué puntuación obtienes.

1 What kind of dictionary do you use?
- a both monolingual and bilingual
- b monolingual
- c bilingual
- d neither

2 Do you listen to English on cassette or on the radio?
- a regularly
- b sometimes
- c occasionally
- d never

3 Do you read English newspapers, magazines or books?
- a regularly
- b sometimes
- c occasionally
- d never

4 Do you speak English if you have the opportunity?
- a always
- b usually
- c sometimes
- d never

5 Do you have a regular time for studying?
- a Yes, I do.
- b I try to have a regular time.
- c No, I just do it when I can.
- d I don't have time for extra study.

Ahora cuenta los puntos:

a = 5 b = 3 c = 2 d = 0

20–25
You're a good language learner, and you do all you can to study better.

15–20
You're trying hard. Make a plan to improve a language learning strategy next week.

10–15
Look at the learning strategies and choose one or two to try next week.

0–10
Find someone to study with and share your problems. Decide to do one or two study skills each month.

5 En Gran Bretaña, ¿qué está bien visto y qué está mal visto? Elige una opción y compárala con lo que diga otro compañero.

1 Should you shake hands every time you meet someone and say goodbye?
a Yes. b No. c It depends.

2 Should women cross their legs when they sit down in church?
a Yes. b No. c It doesn't matter.

3 Should you click your fingers to call a waiter?
a Yes. b No. c It doesn't matter.

4 Should you kiss people on both cheeks when you meet them?
a Yes. b No. c It depends.

5 Should you touch British people when you talk to them?
a Yes. b No. c It doesn't matter.

SELF TEST

1 ¿Qué palabra o expresión significa lo mismo que lo que aparece en cursiva?

1 Do the difficult things while you feel *awake*.
a sleepy b not tired c tired

2 Use your *best time of concentration*.
a peak time b lunch time c free time

3 Danny is a clever *lad*.
a woman b girl c boy

2 Escucha la siguiente conversación y rellena los espacios en blanco con las palabras correspondientes.

Carol Why are you studying English?
Tino I work for a travel company and I want 1) ..... .
a practise c suggestion
b promotion d projects
Carol Are you a good language 2) ..... ?
a speaking c learner
b speak d understanding
Tino I'm 3) ..... good, but I need lots of practice to learn the language well.
a quiet c so
b better d quite
Carol Have you got a 4) ..... ?
a peak time c deadline
b programme d rule
Tino Yes, I'm going to finish all the exercises in this book by the summer.

3 Lee el texto siguiente y completa las frases con la opción que corresponda.

I am an excellent student, but English is very hard for me. I study for 45 minutes at the same time every day and I have my book, audiocassette, notebook and dictionary in one place. Before I watch the TV programme, I always study the **Before you watch** section in the book, and then I do the exercises. When I see or hear a new word that I think is important, I look it up and write my own sentence as an example. And, of course, I practise my English at home and when I meet friends.

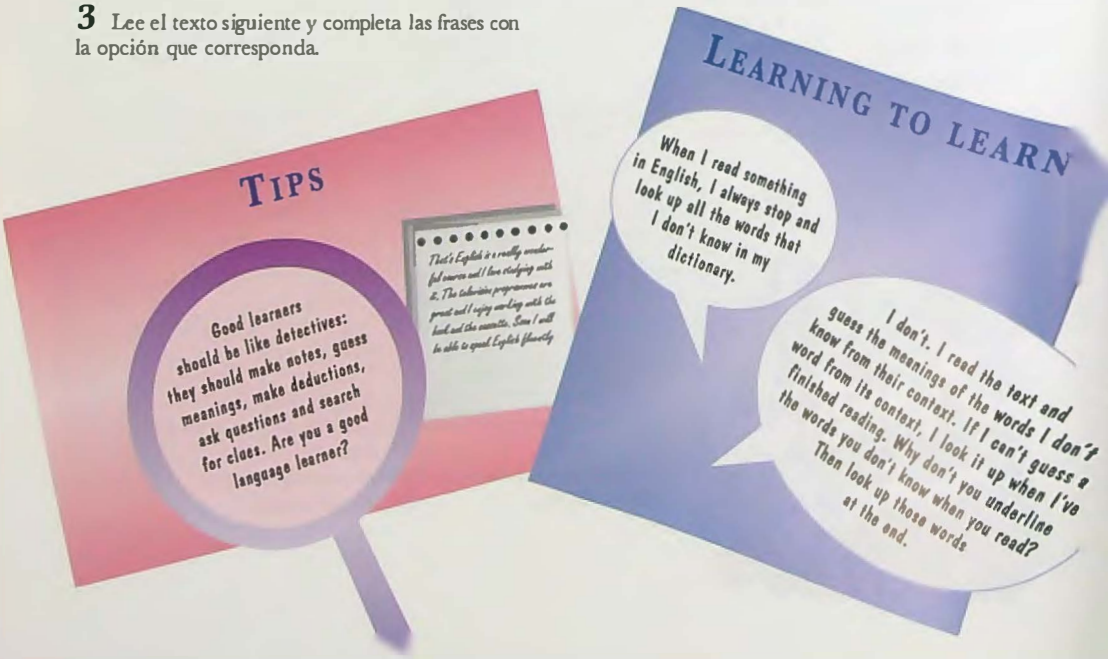
1 I am . . .
a a good language learner.
b good at languages.
c a bad language learner.

2 I . . .
a think it is important to study at the same time every day and keep my books tidy.
b think it isn't important to study at the same time every day and keep my books tidy.
c have no opinion about it.

3 I ..... use a dictionary.
a always b never c occasionally

4 Escribe unas 50 palabras sobre cómo estudias inglés. Incluye lo siguiente:

* when you study
* where you study
* how long you study
* how you practise
* how you use a dictionary
* how you study with the TV



2 WHO DOES WHAT AT HOME?

OBJETIVOS

Pedir y dar información sobre las tareas domésticas que realiza cada uno
Hablar de las actividades cotidianas
Comparar las costumbres de hoy y las del pasado

A: DAILY LIFE IN THE HOME

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 You will hear

1 Five years ago, he used to teach thirty hours a week.
2 Then he taught for twenty hours each week.
3 Five years ago, you did all the shopping.
4 Who does the shopping now?
5 I usually make the beds in the morning.

2 You will see

1 We spoke on the phone last week.

2 We both do the shopping now.

3 I used to enjoy a chat with the butcher and the baker.

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Responde a la pregunta que hacen Vanessa y Robert.

Whose life has changed most?

4 ¿Qué electrodomésticos tienen Jean y Walter?

freezer ❑ microwave ❑ vacuum cleaner ❑
dishwasher ❑ ice-cream maker ❑
food processor ❑

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 Escribe frases completas sirviéndote de las palabras que se indican. Luego, relaciona cada frase con la ilustración correspondiente.

Example: I/clean/bathroom/yesterday.
I cleaned the bathroom yesterday. (c)

1 We/take/turns/cook the evening meal.
2 I/normally/put/rubbish out.
3 I/normally/wash up/saucepans.

NOW YOU!

6 ¿Qué actividades haces habitualmente? Marca la columna que corresponda.

	always	often	sometimes	never
shopping				
vacuuming				
gardening				
tidying up				
washing				
cooking				
washing up				
ironing				
making the beds				

READING

My daily life

A My name is Mary and I'm a teacher and a part-time housewife. I have one son. He is fourteen years old. My husband works at home but he often goes abroad on business. I call it his holidays! He used to be a full-time teacher. He worked twenty hours a week at the local technical college. Now he only works five hours a week. His subject is economics. I am a teacher and a writer. I teach fifteen hours a week.

B We have got a new house with lots of modern conveniences. I used to cook on a gas cooker, but now I cook on an electric cooker or I use the microwave. We have a washing machine and a new dishwasher. The dishwasher is wonderful! I used to think it was a luxury. Now I think it's essential.

C We get up at about 7 a.m. and I make breakfast for Paul. He has cornflakes, orange juice, toast and coffee. Then my husband usually takes him to school by car. He walks home from school with a friend. I usually cook the evening meal. On Sundays my husband cooks a full English breakfast with bacon and egg. I don't eat it. I'm slimming. We usually make the beds and do the housework together and one of us does the shopping. I go to the supermarket once a fortnight because he spends too much money there!

7 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

1 How many hours does Mary teach?
  does her husband teach?
2 Name two things Mary and her husband didn't use to have.
3 How often do they go to the supermarket?
  every day every week every two weeks
4 Who normally goes?
5 Who makes breakfast on weekdays? On Sundays?
6 Who does the housework: Mary, her husband or both of them?

8 **A** De las tres opciones, ¿cuál significa lo mismo que la expresión en cursiva?

1 Five years ago, *Mary's husband was a full-time teacher.*
  a He didn't have a job.
  b He worked all day in a school or college.
  c He was married.

2 *Mary thinks that these machines are essential now.*
  a She likes having them.
  b She thinks they're luxuries.
  c She can't live without them.

3 *a full English breakfast*
  a bread and coffee
  b a cooked breakfast
  c a continental breakfast

B Indica qué palabras del texto significan lo mismo que las siguientes expresiones.

1 household jobs 3 supper
2 to share the work at home 4 two weeks

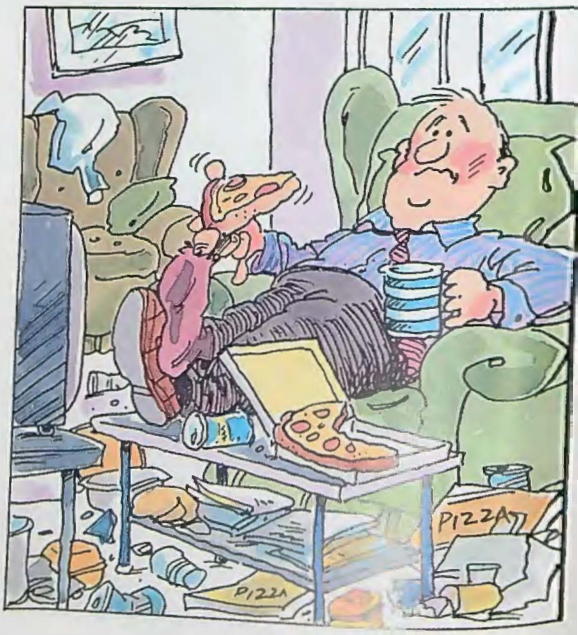
9 Señala los párrafos del texto (A, B y C) que tratan de los siguientes aspectos.

1 Mary's equipment 2 daily routine
3 working life

10 Rellena los espacios en blanco del texto con las siguientes palabras.

a unhappy b old c terrible
d goes to bed e easy f alone

Patrick has a very difficult life these days. He used to be married to Anna; she died five years ago. Patrick moved to an 1) ..... flat in a poor part of town. He's very 2) ..... . He doesn't like living 3) ..... . He never does any housework, so the flat is always in a 4) ..... mess. He eats frozen food, or something that is 5) ..... to cook, like an egg. He watches television all day and then, at about eight o'clock, he 6) ..... .



LANGUAGE STUDY

11 Pronunciation

Escucha cómo se pronuncian las tres terminaciones del pasado de los verbos regulares.

cooked /t/ cleaned /d/ started /ɪd/

Ahora practica la pronunciación de los siguientes verbos y clasifícalos según la terminación /t/, /d/ o /ɪd/. Escucha la cinta de nuevo para comprobar tus respuestas (oirás primero todos los verbos terminados en el sonido /t/, luego /d/ y finalmente /ɪd/).

walked changed ended worked opened
shouted lived decided washed ironed
watched wanted

12

Escucha lo que dice John sobre lo que solía hacer su madre cuando él era pequeño, y rellena los espacios en blanco.

She used to cook 1) ..... for me every morning. She always said a good breakfast was really 2) ..... . In winter, I used to have porridge, and then 3) ..... or eggs and potatoes. In 4) ..... , she used to give me cornflakes and a bacon 5) ..... . Bacon sandwiches are delicious! We always used to drink 6) ..... at breakfast time. Now we just have coffee and toast. Sometimes we have cereal or 7) ..... . It's not the same! I used to really 8) ..... breakfast when I was a boy.

Observa las siguientes frases.

We used to go to Seville in summer.
Solíamos ir a Sevilla en verano. (hábito)

We went to Seville last summer.
Fuimos a Sevilla el verano pasado.

Observa las siguientes construcciones.

Sujeto + **used to** + verbo
Sujeto + verbo en pasado simple + objeto

I never do the washing up.

3 13

Rellena los espacios en blanco de las siguientes frases con **used to**, el pasado simple o el presente de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

Example: He *(go)* on holiday in England, but now he *(go)* to Spain.
He used to go on holiday in England, but now he goes to Spain.

1 I *(stop)* smoking last month, but now I *(smoke)* twenty a day.
2 I *(eat)* porridge for breakfast, but now I *(have)* coffee.
3 I *(do)* all the washing up, but last week we *(buy)* a dishwasher.
4 I *(live)* in London, but three years ago I *(move)* to Gatwick.

4 14

Escribe el pasado simple de los verbos que aparecen entre paréntesis.

1 My mother *(buy)* fresh food from the local shops every day.
2 My mum sometimes *(give)* me bacon sandwiches.
3 They *(eat)* a lot of sweets when they were children.
4 He *(teach)* at the local college.
5 He *(do)* the housework when I was ill.
6 She *(put)* the rubbish out last night.

Los adverbios de frecuencia sirven para indicar cuántas veces sucede algo.

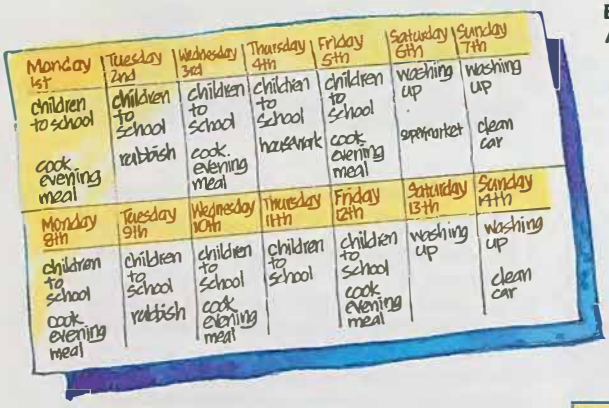
never (nunca/jamás)
I **never** do the washing up.
sometimes (a veces)
I **sometimes** cook the evening meal.
often (a menudo)
I **often** do the shopping.
usually/normally (generalmente/normalmente)
I **usually/normally** take the children to school.
always (siempre)
I **always** put the rubbish out.

El adverbio de frecuencia normalmente se coloca antes del verbo principal.

15 Rellena los espacios en blanco del siguiente diálogo en que un estudiante se queja de que su compañero de piso no hace las tareas domésticas que le corresponden. Usa un adverbio de frecuencia.

Friend What's the problem?
You It's Dave. He's really lazy. He doesn't do anything at the flat!
Friend What do you mean?
You Well, he **1)** ..... cooks an evening meal for himself, but he **2)** ..... washes up! Peter and Sally and I take it in turns to clean the bathroom, but he **3)** ..... does. At the weekend, one of us gets up early and does the shopping, but he **4)** ..... gets up late and then he **5)** ..... watches sport on television all afternoon.
Friend Oh, dear! Doesn't he do anything?
You Well, he **6)** ..... puts the rubbish out, maybe once a week!

16 Observa este calendario y responde a las preguntas sobre la vida de Walter.



Monday 1st	Tuesday 2nd	Wednesday 3rd	Thursday 4th	Friday 5th	Saturday 6th	Sunday 7th
children to school, cook evening meal	children to school, rubbish	children to school, cook evening meal	children to school, housework	children to school, cook evening meal	washing up, supermarket	washing up, clean car
Monday 8th	**Tuesday 9th**	**Wednesday 10th**	**Thursday 11th**	**Friday 12th**	**Saturday 13th**	**Sunday 14th**
children to school, cook evening meal	children to school, rubbish	children to school, cook evening meal	children to school	children to school, cook evening meal	washing up	washing up, clean car

once a week twice a week once a fortnight
every day never

Example: How often does Walter go to the supermarket?
Once a fortnight on Saturdays.

1 How often does Walter clean his car?
2 How often does Walter take the children to school?
3 How often does Walter put the rubbish out?
4 How often does Walter do the washing up?
5 How often does Walter do the housework?
6 How often does Walter make breakfast?

17 Observa el gráfico del horario que tienen Walter y Jean y responde a las siguientes preguntas.

	Walter (Technical College)	Jean (bank)
Monday	10 a.m.–1 p.m.	9.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m.
Tuesday	10 a.m.–1 p.m.	9.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m.
Wednesday	10 a.m.–1 p.m.	9.30 a.m.–1 p.m. (early closing)
Thursday	10 a.m.–1 p.m.	9.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m.
Friday	10 a.m.–1 p.m.	9.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m.–1 p.m.	9.30 a.m.–1 p.m.

1 When is the technical college open?
2 When is the bank open?
3 How many hours a week does Jean work?
4 Who works on Saturdays?
5 Does Jean work on Wednesday afternoons?

18 Lee la siguiente conversación, luego escucha la cinta y adopta el papel de B; tendrás que responder lo que te parezca más adecuado. Intenta expresarte con una frase completa y no sólo con **yes/no**.

A Has your life changed a lot in the last two years?
B .....
A Have you got a job? If so, is it the same job you had two years ago?
B .....
A And where do you live now?
B .....
A Is that where you used to live two years ago?
B .....
A Have you changed much of your daily life in the last two years?
B .....

19 Lee la siguiente información sobre una chica británica de 25 años, desde que nació hasta el presente.

	ANNE JOHNSTON
1983	Born Bristol
1988	Moved to Cheltenham
1994–2001	Cheltenham Girls' School
2001–2004	University of York (International Law & French)
2004–2007	United Bank of Europe, Brussels
2006	Married Jean-Paul Galliard (Fr.)
2007	Son, Louis, born
2008	United Bank of Europe, Paris

Ahora escribe un párrafo sobre la vida de Anne. Empieza del siguiente modo:

She was born in ..... *(date)* in ..... *(place)*. Her family moved to ..... in ..... . She went to school at . .... from ..... to ..... , etc.

B: EVERYTHING HAS CHANGED

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

Who does the housework in your family?
Who did the housework yesterday?

2 Don't make me laugh!
Danny Dodds emplea las siguientes palabras. Relaciona las palabras que ya conoces con su definición correspondiente. ¿Sabrás deducir el significado de las demás?

kill fresh machine squeeze argument cans

1 A conversation in which two people have different opinions and feel strongly is an ..... .
2 A piece of equipment which uses electricity to clean the floor, or wash clothes, or mix food or do the washing up is a ..... .
3 To end the life of someone is to ..... them.
4 To hold something in your hands, or your arms and then hold it more tightly is to ..... it.
5 A cheap and convenient way of buying tomatoes in a supermarket is in ..... .
6 Frozen, pre-cooked or tinned food is not ..... .

3 ¿Qué van a decir? Relaciona las frases con las fotos.

1 I live alone, so I do all of the housework.
2 I'm very lucky. My husband and I share the housework completely. He does half and I do half.
3 Yesterday I did the vacuuming and lots of ironing, and my husband cooked a really beautiful meal – it was fresh vegetables and fish. It was delicious.
4 I do all the housework in my house – my husband doesn't do anything.

AFTER YOU WATCH

4 The ad spot
En el anuncio del detergente Fab se indica que la camisa de Peter tiene varios tipos de manchas. Rellena los espacios en blanco.

Look at Peter's shirt. I don't know how I'm going to get it clean. Look at it. There is **1)** ..... here. This is **2)** ..... – dirt. He got that at school. My washing powder can't remove mud. And this is his **3)** .... here. How am I going to get Peter's shirt clean?

5 Song time
¿Te acuerdas de las nueve cosas que tiene que hacer el hombre de la canción?

1 Two things with the kids (children): he has to ..... and .....
2 One thing outside the house: he has to .....
3 Two things using water: he has to ..... and .....
4 One thing involving food: he has to .....
5 Two things to make the house look nicer: he has to ..... and .....
6 One thing he has to do so that he has time for all the other things: he has to .....

NOW YOU!

6 Haz una lista de diez tareas domésticas que sabes decir en inglés. Colócalas por orden de preferencia (1–10). Luego pregunta a varias personas lo que opinan. Compara los resultados de tu encuesta con los de tus compañeros.

READING

7 Lee los dos textos siguientes rápidamente y sin detenerte. Luego trata de responder a las preguntas que hay a continuación.

I sit at my typewriter remembering my grandmother
and all my mothers,
and the minutes they lost
loving houses better than themselves
and the man I love cleans up the kitchen
grumbling only a little because he knows
that after all these centuries
it is easier for him
than for me

▲ Women Enough by Erica Jong

▶ Adapted from *Down with Superwoman* by Shirley Conran

Many working mothers today are doing three jobs, while their man is doing only one. Usually a man expects to take it easy at home after a hard day's work. Perhaps a woman should expect the same. Today in Britain 70 per cent of women have jobs outside their homes. A recent survey showed that full-time housewives spend an average fifty-five hours on household jobs, while women who work outside the home spend an average thirty hours a week on housework. Nobody enjoys doing housework, when they could be doing something more interesting. A man doesn't usually worry about getting the place clean before doing something more interesting. In a recent survey only one in seven marriages showed husband and wife sharing the housework equally. It is important to share hours, not jobs. If men and women have problems sharing the housework, perhaps it is women's fault; they are mothers after all!

8 ¿Qué tipo de texto es cada uno?

The first text is:
a a letter b a poem c a shopping list

The second text is:
a a story b an item from a magazine c a letter

9 Las palabras que hay a continuación proceden de los textos. Relaciona cada palabra (1–5) con la definición correspondiente (a–e).

1 grumbling	a dividing into equal parts
2 survey	b blame
3 take it easy	c complaining
4 fault	d relax
5 sharing	e investigation

Ahora lee de nuevo los textos y subraya las palabras que no entiendas. Luego consulta su significado en el diccionario.

10 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

1 Is the writer of the poem a man or a woman?
2 How many hours a week does a full-time housewife work in the house?
3 If a full-time job (like Jean's) is thirty-five hours a week, what are the total working hours of a woman with a job and housework?
4 Do most husbands and wives in Britain share the housework equally?
5 Do women usually expect to relax when they come home from work?
6 What are the three jobs a working mother does?

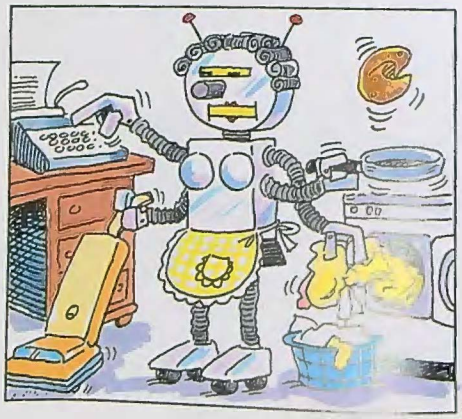
11 Relaciona cada expresión con su significado.

1 '... *and the minutes they lost loving houses better than themselves*'

a Women liked houses more than people.
b Women took better care of their homes than they did of themselves.

2 '... *problems sharing the housework; perhaps it is women's fault; they are mothers after all!*'

a Women should do the housework because they are mothers.
b Mothers should teach their sons to do housework when they are young.



LANGUAGE STUDY

12 Pronunciation

Escucha las siguientes preguntas. Una tiene entonación descendente y la otra ascendente.

Where do you work?
Do you have any children?

Ahora escucha y repite las siguientes preguntas e indica si la entonación es descendente o ascendente.

1 How many hours a week do you work?
2 Do you do the shopping every week together?
3 Who does the washing up in your household?
4 Do you still do all the cooking?
5 Who does the ironing?
6 Has that changed?

13 Observa cómo puedes formar una secuencia de acciones o acontecimientos, por medio de la siguiente fórmula.

1	2	3	4
First . . .	Then . . .	After that . . .	Then . . .

A Ahora oirás a un ama de casa británica hablar sobre lo que hace a lo largo del día. Numera las tareas en el orden en que ella las realiza.

get up	❑	breakfast	❑
collect kids from school	❑	washing	❑
lunch	❑	evening meal	❑
shopping	❑	ironing	❑
take kids to school by car	❑	cleaning	❑
		gardening	❑

B Vuelve a escuchar la cinta y rellena los espacios en blanco con las expresiones correctas para formar una secuencia.

1) ..... I get up, **2)** ..... I have breakfast. **3)** ..... I take the kids to school by car. When I get home, I always do the washing. **4)** ..... I have lunch. After lunch I do the cleaning or the gardening. **5)** ..... I collect the kids from school and **6)** ..... I go to the supermarket and do the shopping. After the evening meal I do the ironing and **7)** ..... it's time for bed.

14 Escucha la cinta, y rellena el horario con el mayor número de datos.

Escribe tres cosas que solía hacer esa persona a diario y que ahora ya no hace.

Example: She probably used to do the washing up every day, but she never does it now.

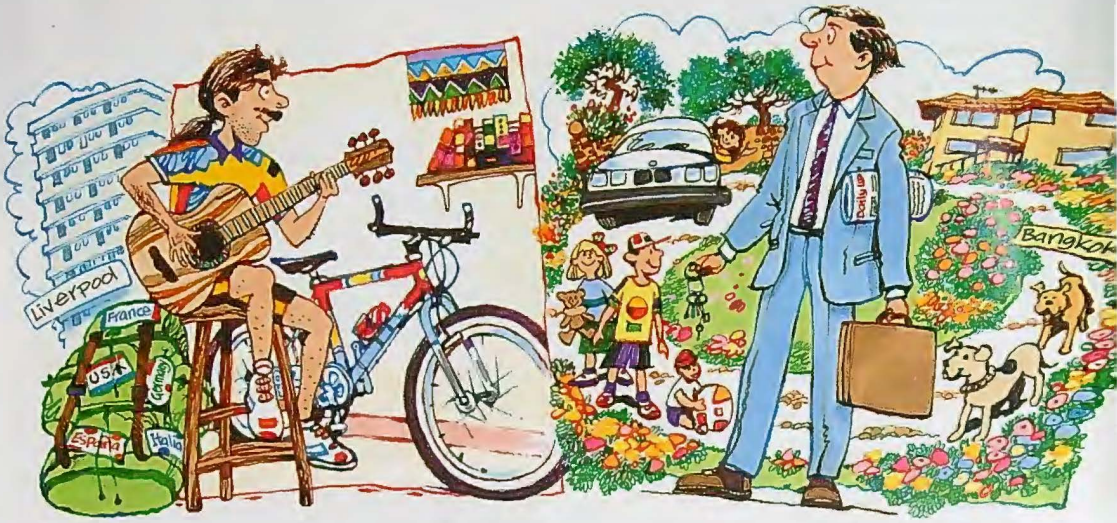
15 Lee la siguiente conversación. Luego escúchala y responde al entrevistador.

Interviewer Do you have much free time?
You .....
Interviewer When you are free, what's your favourite activity?
You .....
Interviewer How often do you do that?
You .....
Interviewer And what do you do sometimes, for example, when you have some extra time or extra money?
You .....
Interviewer Is there anything you never do now, that you used to do when you were younger?
You .....
Interviewer Thank you very much.

16 Imagínate que eres tú la persona del ejercicio 14. Conseguiste ganar muchísimo dinero, y tu vida cambió por completo. Escribe un texto de unas 50 palabras, en el que compares tu vida anterior y la actual. Empieza con **I used to ..... , but now I ..... .**

CONSOLIDATION

1 Mira estas dos ilustraciones para ver cuánto ha cambiado la vida de la persona en cuestión.



Debes hallar diez diferencias. Cuando encuentres una, indícala en voz alta. Luego escucha la cinta y compara tus respuestas con las que allí se indican. Al escuchar observa las ilustraciones.

2 La segunda parte del siguiente relato está desordenada. Corrígela.

Some friends of mine lived in the same house for about twenty years.
Their children grew up and left home.
They finally decided to move to a smaller house.
They found one, not far from their old house.
It was the same distance from the station as their old house.
This was important, because the man always travelled to work by train.
They moved to their new house one sunny weekend.

1 The new owners were very surprised.
2 The police took him home.
3 He came home very late.
4 They called the police.
5 At last the man was able to explain.
6 Instead of going to his new home, he went to his old one.
7 On the following Monday, the man went to the pub with his friends.
8 They woke up, and a strange man was trying to get into bed with them.

3 Hay dos familias: una muy organizada, la otra no. Antes de escuchar, lee los aspectos sobre los que van a hablar y prepárate para tomar nota.

	Family A	Family B
Number of people (adults/children)		
Jobs (full/part-time)		
Animals		
Size of house (number of bedrooms/garden)		

Ahora escucha lo que dicen los miembros de las dos familias y toma nota.

Escucha de nuevo y escribe en las casillas quiénes hacen cada cosa, y la frecuencia con que la hacen. Sírvete de expresiones como **every day**, **once a week**, **twice a week**, así como de estos adverbios de frecuencia: **usually**, **sometimes**, **never**, **always**, **normally**.

	Family A	Family B
cooking		
washing up		
washing		
ironing		
gardening		

4 Ahora vas a entrevistar al padre de la familia A. Escribe las preguntas que correspondan a las siguientes respuestas.

You 1) (full time?)
Man Yes. I'm a dentist. I've got a dental surgery in the town centre.
You 2) (cooking?)
Man I do. I do all the cooking. I learned from my Mum.
You 3) .....
Man The children. They do all the washing up.
You 4) .....
Man Well, my wife does all the washing, but we take it in turns to do the ironing.
You 5) .....
Man My eldest daughter and I do all the gardening, and my son looks after the animals.
You You're a very well-organised family!
Man Thanks to my wife, we are! And we're a very happy one too!

5 Ahora escucha la entrevista. Hay dos respuestas que son distintas de las que figuran arriba. Escribe las diferencias que haya. Luego vuelve a escuchar la cinta y adopta el papel del entrevistador.

SELF TEST

1 Escucha la cinta. Alguien habla sobre sus actividades cotidianas. Entre lo que dice esta persona y el texto que figura a continuación hay tres diferencias; indícalas al escucharlas.

I always get up very early, about four o'clock. I make some tea and have some breakfast. Then I go outside and look after the animals. My wife usually gets up at about half past four. I come in again at about six o'clock and we have a big cooked breakfast together. Then she wakes the children and gets them ready for school. I go outside again, and the men arrive at about six-thirty. We discuss the day's work and everyone goes off and gets started on their job. We always stop for coffee at eleven; my wife brings it to us in the fields. We usually have lunch outside too, but not when the weather is really cold.

Elige la opción correcta para cada una de las siguientes afirmaciones.

1 The speaker is . . .
  a an office worker.
  b a teacher.
  c a farmer.

2 His wife . . .
  a gets up at half past four.
  b gets up at half past five.
  c gets up very early and has breakfast outside.

3 Work starts at . . .
  a 9.30. b 8.30. c 6.30.

2 Lee los siguientes anuncios de trabajo, y luego responde A o B a las preguntas.

A

!!!!!!!! HELP !!!!!!!!

I need someone to do my job! Can you use a word processor? Are you friendly and helpful? Can you work by yourself? Then PLEASE come and do my job! I work in a large office in Baker Street, central London. It is my job to answer all the letters that are addressed to Sherlock Holmes! Hundreds of letters arrive every day from all over the world! People think that Sherlock Holmes used to live here . . . and they write asking him for help, or asking him about his investigations! My daily routine is a NIGHTMARE! If you are interested in doing my job, telephone Tracy Watson on 650 8906.

B

WANTED Responsible person to look after busy actor and actress couple. If you are a good cook and you like housework, you will enjoy working in our large, luxurious flat in London. We need someone to look after us and our two dogs. The flat has all mod. cons. and food is delivered daily from Harrods and Marks and Spencer's. Just cook and clean for us, and take the dogs for a walk when we're working. Interested? Call Marsha Lunt or Felix Samuel on 453 9987.

1 Which advertisement is for someone to do housework?
2 Which workplace has all mod. cons.?
3 In which job do you need a word processor?
4 In which job must you like dogs?
5 Which job is in an office?

TIPS

When you make questions and negatives with 'used to', remember to lose the 'd' of 'used'.
For example:
Did you use to live in London?
He didn't use to like ice-cream.

Think of the 'd' transferring to the 'did/didn't'.

LEARNING TO LEARN

I don't get the opportunity to use my English.

It's hard sometimes! Try thinking of things every day and making them into sentences. For example, I've been driving round my town saying to myself, 'I used to go to that disco' and 'I used to eat in that bar' and 'My Mum used to buy our shoes in that shop'.

THE FIRST DATE

OBJETIVOS

Entender lo que nos cuenta alguien de su pasado
Hablar de las experiencias propias
Relatar un episodio vivido

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 You will hear

1 It's our wedding anniversary.
2 When we got married, I bought Jean a ring.
3 Jean and I met sixteen years ago.
4 While everyone was dancing, Walter was reading a book.
5 Then she kissed me while I was talking.

2 You will see

1 Happy anniversary. To my darling Jean.

2 While I was shopping in town yesterday, I saw this ring.

3 When I left college, I had a party.

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Intenta responder a las preguntas que te hacen Vanessa y Robert.

1 What did Jean and Walter do on their first date?
2 When did Jean lose the wedding ring?

4 Marca las preguntas que le hizo Jean a Walter en la fiesta.

1 Do you like wine?
2 Do you like my party?
3 Do you like dancing?
4 Do you like going to the cinema?

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 ¿Son correctas las siguientes frases? Corrige las que tienen un error.

1 Last year Jean forgot their anniversary.
2 Walter was watching television at Jean's party.
3 Jean asked Walter to marry her.
4 Jean lost her ring while she was shopping.

6 ¿Cuál es la respuesta correcta?

1 When he was shopping in town Walter bought . . .
a food. b a ring. c a birthday card.
2 When he met Jean, Walter was a . . .
a first-year student. b teacher.
c photographer.
3 On their second date Jean and Walter went to . . .
a the cinema. b the park. c a party.
4 The box was in . . .
a the shop. b his briefcase. c his jacket.

NOW YOU!

7 Piensa en tres fechas que tengan importancia para ti e indica la razón.

Example: The 6th October is an important day for me because it's my husband's birthday.

READING

The 23rd August is an important day for Fiona Murray because it's the day she had an appointment to see her dentist.

Two years ago, Fiona was on holiday in Spain with a group of students from her school. While she was flying home, she felt a pain in one of her teeth. Then, a few hours later when she arrived in London, the pain was very bad indeed. Her mother phoned the dentist immediately and made her an appointment. Finally, at five o'clock on the afternoon of 23rd August she was sitting nervously in the dentist's waiting room. While she was reading a magazine, the dentist's drill was making a horrible noise. It was a terrible way to end a wonderful holiday.

The regular dentist was away, so a new dentist treated Fiona. While he was examining her teeth, she was studying his face. He was young, he had dark hair and green eyes and he was very handsome. When he smiled at her, she forgot about her toothache. It was love at first sight.

Next, when Fiona returned for a check-up a week later, her new dentist, Andrew, invited her to a party. That was their first date. Then on their second date they went to a friend's wedding. Finally, Andrew proposed to Fiona in his surgery and two years later, on 23rd July, they got married.

8 Relaciona cada definición con la palabra correspondiente.

drill appointment toothache
handsome surgery

1 A date and a time when you agree to visit your doctor or dentist.
2 A machine that a dentist uses to make holes in your teeth.
3 Attractive, good looking.
4 A pain that you get in your teeth.
5 A place where doctors or dentists treat their patients.

9 ¿Qué significan las expresiones en cursiva? Elige una de las tres opciones.

1 When he smiled at her, *Fiona forgot about her toothache.*
   a Fiona told him about the pain in her tooth.
   b Fiona did not remember that she had a pain in her tooth.
   c Fiona got a pain in her tooth.

2 It was *love at first sight.*
   a the first time someone falls in love
   b when you meet someone for the first time and fall in love with them immediately
   c when you don't see someone and love them instantly

3 That was *their first date.*
   a their first meeting
   b the first time they went out and did something together
   c the beginning of the month

4 Finally *Andrew proposed to Fiona* in his surgery.
   a He asked Fiona to marry him.
   b He talked to Fiona about the future.
   c He made some suggestions about what they should do.

10 A continuación hay cuatro versiones de lo que le sucedió a Fiona. ¿Cuál es la versión correcta?

A First Fiona went on holiday. Next, when she returned, she visited her dentist. Then she got a very bad pain in one of her teeth and had to go back to her dentist. A week later, she met him at a friend's wedding, he invited her to a party and finally, two years later, they got married.

B First Fiona went to the dentist because she was going on holiday to Spain. Then, when she was in Spain, she got a bad pain in one of her teeth. She returned to Britain immediately and went to the dentist. While he was examining her teeth, he proposed to her and they got married.

C Fiona's mother made an appointment for her to see the dentist. Her regular dentist was away. So, when she visited the surgery late in August, she met a new dentist called Andrew. He was young and handsome and she fell in love with him instantly. Then, on her next visit, he invited her out on a date. Finally, two years later, they got married.

D When she was with her students in Spain, Fiona a very bad toothache. She made appointment with a dentist. Th while she was waiting to see h she heard the horrible noise his drill. She left the surgery immediately and returned to Britain. Then in London, she to see her regular dentist. He posed to her and finally they married.

LANGUAGE STUDY

11 Pronunciation

Escucha las siguientes palabras. Algunas, como **win**, terminan con el sonido /n/. Otras, como **wing**, terminan con el sonido /ŋ/. Presta atención a la diferencia entre un sonido y otro.

/n/	sin	thin	win
/ŋ/	sing	thing	wing

Ahora subraya las palabras que vayas escuchando en la cinta.

1 win	wing	3 sin	sing
2 thin	thing	4 thin	thing

12

Escucha la descripción de la cita de Jean y Walter, y completa las frases.

1 At six o'clock they . . .
2 At seven they . . .
3 Walter . . .
4 Jean . . .
5 Three months later, they . . .

Ahora rebobina la cinta y repite las frases.

Ago se utiliza con el pasado simple. Se coloca al final de la expresión de tiempo y equivale a *hace* en español.

Jean and I met sixteen years ago.
Jean y yo nos conocimos hace dieciséis años.

13

Escribe frases sobre los hechos siguientes.

Example: 1980 Walter and Jean got married.
Walter and Jean got married fourteen years ago.

1 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
2 1492 Columbus crossed the Atlantic.

3 1961 Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space.

4 (Describe un hecho importante para ti)

14 Now you!

Walter habla de tres cosas que le han sucedido.

Jean and I met thirteen years ago.
Two months ago I saw the ring wasn't on her finger.
Last year I forgot our anniversary.

Completa las siguientes frases contando cosas que te han pasado a ti.

1 Last year . . .
2 Ten years ago . . .
3 Last Friday . . .
4 Early this morning . . .
5 A long time ago . . .

PASADO CONTINUO

El pasado continuo se forma con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be (was/were)** seguido de la forma **-ing** del verbo.

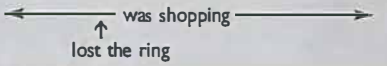
I was shopping. They were waiting.

DIFERENCIA ENTRE EL PASADO CONTINUO Y EL PASADO SIMPLE

El pasado continuo se suele usar en conjunción con el pasado simple. Cuando así sucede, el pasado continuo se refiere a una acción más larga, mientras que el pasado simple se refiere a una acción más breve que tuvo lugar en el transcurso de la anterior, o bien la interrumpió. Por lo tanto, la frase:

Two months ago I lost the ring while I was shopping.

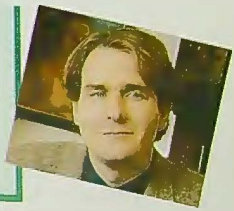
puede ilustrarse del siguiente modo:



7 15

A Aquí verás parte del horario de actividades que Walter realizó ayer por la mañana.

9.30 Drive to college
10.00 Give a lecture
11.00 Have a coffee break
11.30 Talk to a student about his work



Ahora explica lo que estaba haciendo Walter a las horas indicadas.

Example: At 9.30 Walter was driving to college.

B Éste es el horario de Jean en la mañana de ayer.

9.30 Do the washing up
10.00 Drive to the bank
11.00 Post some letters
11.30 Watch a Spanish lesson on television

Explica lo que estaba haciendo Jean a las horas indicadas.

Example: At 9.30 Jean was doing the washing up.

16 Para describir dos acontecimientos que sucedieron al mismo tiempo, se usa el pasado continuo. Escribe tres frases, usando los ejemplos de la actividad 15.

Example: While Walter was driving to college, Jean was doing the washing up.

17 Jean le está contando a Walter lo que hizo ese día. Rellena los espacios en blanco sirviéndote de lo que ves en las ilustraciones.

1 First, while I was doing the washing up ... (phone/ring)

2 Then, while I was leaving the house ... (postman/arrive)

3 Next, while I was driving to the bank ... (see/an accident)

4 Then, while I was waiting in the traffic ... (get/a headache)

5 Finally, while I was relaxing at home ... (lights/go out)

18 Jean explica cómo fue la fiesta. Escucha y rellena los espacios en blanco.

Jean While everyone 1) ..... dancing, Walter was 2) ..... a book. He 3) ..... a book at my party! I said, 'Hello'. He said ...
Walter Hello, Mary.
Jean He called me Mary! 4) ..... I asked him, 'Would you like some wine?'
Walter Yes, I'd love some wine.
Jean 'Do you like my party?' I asked.
Walter Yes.
Jean ... he said, 5) ..... he 6) ..... reading the book. 7) ..... I asked him, 'Would you like to dance?'
Walter No, thank you.
Jean And 8) ..... I asked him, 'Do you like going to the cinema?'
Walter Yes.
Jean 9) ..... I asked him, 'Would you like to go to the cinema with me?'

19 El texto siguiente incluye palabras y frases relacionadas con el amor y el matrimonio. Rellena los espacios en blanco, seleccionando la opción correcta de las dos que se ofrecen.

Caroline Miles has been married three times. First, when she was seventeen, she met a young artist called Julian and 1) ..... . Her parents did not like Julian, so the couple ran away together and got 2) ..... in Scotland. Unfortunately, they divorced a year later.

Next, Caroline met an American businessman. He 3) ..... to her while they were sitting on a beach in Hawaii. He 4) ..... her an expensive engagement ring and after the wedding they went to Rio for their honeymoon. Six months later they 5) ..... .

Then Caroline moved to Brighton in the south of England. There she met her new 6) ..... , a policeman called Brian. That was three years 7) ..... . Now Caroline has two children and runs a successful marriage guidance bureau.

1	a fall in love	b fell in love
2	a married	b marry
3	a proposal	b proposed
4	a bought	b sold
5	a got divorced	b got married
6	a wife	b husband
7	a ago	b old

20 Comprueba tus respuestas con la cinta.

21 Lee la siguiente conversación entre Bob, padre de Caroline, y un periodista. Luego escucha la cinta y adopta el papel de Bob. Sírvete de la información que hay en el relato. Procura decirlo a tu manera.

Reporter Who was Julian?
Bob 1) .....
Reporter What happened next?
Bob 2) .....
Reporter What happened to Caroline in Hawaii?
Bob 3) .....
Reporter What happened after the wedding?
Bob 4) .....
Reporter What did Caroline do then?
Bob 5) .....
Reporter What is she doing now?
Bob 6) .....

22 ¿Te acuerdas de tu primera cita con alguien que te gustaba mucho? Escribe sobre tu experiencia, procurando contestar las siguientes preguntas.

When and where did you meet?
Where did you go?
What did you or your partner wear?
When did you meet again?

B TALKING ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Responde a la siguiente pregunta.

How did you meet your partner?

2 The ad spot

Coloca las frases siguientes en un orden lógico.

1 I asked the waiter for a cup of coffee.
2 I was alone in Paris in a cafe.
3 I smiled at him.
4 I looked around the cafe.
5 We walked off into the night.
6 A handsome stranger was smiling at me.
7 When he came back with the coffee, he had a letter for me.
8 He came to my table.

3 Don't make me laugh!

Responde a las siguientes preguntas o pide a algún compañero que conteste.

The Marriage Questionnaire

* Are you married or single?
* When is the best time to get married: morning, afternoon or evening?
* Married?
  Where did you go on your honeymoon?
  Where did you *want* to go on your honeymoon?
* Single?
  Where would you like to go on your honeymoon?
* Give three reasons for getting married.
* Give three reasons why some marriages fail.
* What's the best way to have a happy marriage? Give two pieces of advice.

While I was walking home last night,
I saw a ghost – completely white.
This ghost was coming down the street,
he had no hands, he had no 1) ..... .
His face was round just like the 2) ..... ,
and as he went, he sang this tune:
Ooh, aah, ooh, aah, it's your turn 3) ..... .

While I was walking up the stairs,
the awful ghost was waiting there.
I turned and shouted, 'Leave my 4) ..... ,
please go, I want to be alone.'
And now, afraid and cold, I lie in bed
and wait and watch and cry,
Ooh, aah, ooh, aah, don't want to 5) ..... .

4 Song time

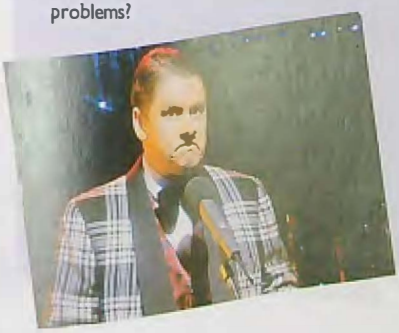
¿Qué palabras riman? Rellena los espacios en blanco con las palabras que aparecen en el recuadro y comprueba tus respuestas mientras ves el programa de TV.

soon feet die home moon

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 Don't make me laugh!

1 What did Danny Dodds advise his son?
2 Where did his son go on honeymoon?
3 Where did Rebecca, his son's wife, go on honeymoon?
4 All marriages are happy. So what causes all the problems?



6 ¿Qué dijeron el Sr. y la Sra. Hunt? Relaciona cada hecho con la fecha en que sucedió.

1967	They bought their new house.
1969	Charlotte was born.
1973	Eleanor was born.
1977	Mr and Mrs Hunt met.
1979	Harriet was born.
1981	Mr and Mrs Hunt got married.

READING

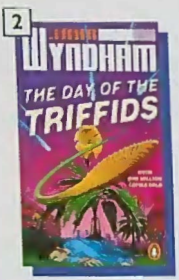
7 Clasifica las palabras siguientes con su correspondiente género literario, y escríbelas en el cuadro.

school crime single fantasy the future marriage
murder spaceships robbery the past police
scream lessons love holidays

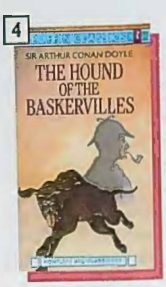
	detective story	romantic story	science fiction story	autobiography
crime				

8 Observa las siguientes cubiertas de libros (1–4) y relaciónalas con el género que corresponda (a–d).

1


2


3


4


a a detective story b a romantic novel c a science fiction story d an autobiography

9 Mira estos cuatro textos, que proceden de los libros mencionados. ¿A qué libro pertenece cada uno?

1
A person was lying on the ground. I saw a red mark on his face.
'Stop!' I shouted at her. She stopped. I had seen the triffid now. It was among the bushes, near the figure.
'Back! Quick!' I said. Still looking at the man on the ground, she hesitated.
'But I must . . .' she began. She turned towards me. Then she stopped. Her eyes widened, and she screamed. I turned round quickly to find a triffid only a few feet behind me.

2
We had tea with the Headmaster. I was worried about spilling my cup and making 'a bad start'. I didn't want to be left alone among these strangers in this place. I was only seven, and I had been so happy in my nursery with all my toys. Now it was to be lessons. Seven or eight hours of lessons every day except half-holidays, and football or cricket in addition.

3
"I have in my pocket a book," said Dr James Mortimer.
"I saw it as you entered the room," said Holmes.
"It is an old book."
"Early eighteenth century, unless it is a forgery."
"How can you say that, sir?"
"I saw a bit of it while you were talking. Perhaps you have read my little monograph upon the subject. I put that at 1730."
"The exact date is 1742."

4
She couldn't bear him at first, that stranger who joked and pushed. But when she knew she could love him, she learned he was promised to someone else. He thought she was attractive from the start, a cool, tall beauty who would soon be a star. She was wild and she was shy, and he knew that to get her, he'd have to be gentle, pretend to be friends. Everyone else knew what was really in their hearts. Everyone else saw it, but then it was too late.

10 Lee el resumen de **The Talented Mr Ripley**. Después intenta relacionar las palabras (1–5) con el significado que corresponda (a–e).

1 protagonist
2 characters
3 plot
4 setting
5 period

a the story and how it develops
b the place or location of the story
c the most important person in the story
d the time or era when the story happens
e the people in the story

In this novel, the protagonist is a character called Tom Ripley. Ripley is a psychopathic murderer, and the plot examines his actions and his psychology. The setting for the novel is Italy, and the period is modern-day, probably the 50s.

LANGUAGE STUDY

11 Pronunciation

Las palabras suenan muy distintas cuando van ligadas con otras para formar una frase. Escucha estos dos ejemplos: en el primero, las palabras se pronuncian despacio, y en el segundo a velocidad normal.

Do you like it? ↗ Happy anniversary. ↘

Ahora escucha los siguientes ejemplos y repítelos.

Do you like it? ↗ It was very expensive. ↘
Happy anniversary. ↘ It was very interesting. ↘
I remember it well. ↘ Two months ago I lost the ring. ↘

12

Lee los consejos que se le dan a un escritor que está empezando y ordénalos. Empieza con D.

A Then, if your first book is very popular, you can write the sequel.
B First, you must have a good tale to tell.
C Next, you must plan the plot very carefully, have interesting characters and plenty of action.
D 1 Do you want to write a bestseller and earn a lot of money?
E People like stories that move fast.
F Everyone wants to find out the secrets of a bestselling author.
G Finally, when you are really successful, you can write your autobiography.

13

En el siguiente texto hay doce errores. Escucha el relato en la cinta, subraya los errores y escribe las correcciones.

Once upon a story there was a very poor girl called Cinderella and a very rich boy called Prince Charming. Cinderella had two ugly stepsisters and a beautiful stepmother. They were very cruel. While Cinderella was cleaning the house, her stepsisters and stepmother were watching a video. While they were spending money in expensive shops, she was hoovering and ironing.

Then one day, when Prince Charming left college, he had a holiday. The ugly sisters and Cinderella's stepmother went to the party, but Cinderella stayed at home and cried because she didn't have a party dress. While she was crying, her fairy godmother arrived. 'Don't drink,' she said, 'You can go to the party too.' She gave Cinderella a beautiful dress and a couple of shoes made of glass. 'Don't forget, Cinderella,' she said, 'Leave the party before midday.'

So, Cinderella went to the party and while she was talking with Prince Charming, her sisters watched enviously. Prince Charming was very handsome. Cinderella was very beautiful. It was love at first sight. Suddenly, a few minutes before midnight, Cinderella remembered the name of her fairy godmother. She ran away, but while she was running, she lost a ring. Prince Charming found it, and the next day he looked for its owner. When he found her, he married her. And they both lived happily ever always.

14

Sally habla sobre las fotos que tiene en su álbum. ¿Qué dice de cada foto? Sírvete de las indicaciones siguientes.

play/in the park have/dancing lesson
swim/in the school team
bake/cake for your birthday kiss/my dog

In this photo, I was playing in the park.

¿Qu[illegible]ndo cuando la familia de Sally hizo estas fotos? Escribe cinco frases parecidas a la siguiente:

When Sally was playing in the park, I was sitting on a beach in Spain.

15

Con las indicaciones dadas, reconstruye la historia de Fiona y Andrew. Cuenta la historia en voz alta.

CONSOLIDATION

1 Escucha la conversación sobre los libros que lee cada personaje. De los libros que se indican en esta página, ¿cuáles le gustarían a cada uno? Razona tu respuesta.

1 Jo, 45
hairdresser

2 Jamie, 37
sports instructor

3 Ian, 38
bank manager

4 Trisha, 27
business consultant

5 Chris, 32
car salesman

A

Endless Night
by Richard Laymon

Another story by this writer of horror fiction. Don't read it when you are alone. You will not sleep!

B

Sweet Life
by Britt Ekland

Britt Ekland was a film star sex symbol and the wife of Peter Sellers, the actor. This is her *autobiography*.

C

The Fist of God
by Frederick Forsyth

A new *novel* about the Middle East. This is a war story about Commandos in the Gulf War. This will be another *bestseller*.

D

Mrs de Winter
by Susan Hill

The sequel to *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier. The *character* of Mrs Danvers returns in this *thriller* about murder and deception.

E

Jedi Search
by Kevin J. Anderson

This is a book for fans of science fiction. It has all your favourite characters from the Star Wars movies.

F

Lethal Hero
by Roland Perry

The *biography* of Hollywood's most popular man, Mel Gibson.

2 Lee las siguientes descripciones sobre libros y relaciónalas con las palabras en cursiva de la actividad 1.

Example: A story someone has written. *novel*

1 A person who appears in a story.
2 An exciting book or film.
3 A book that is very successful.
4 A book about another person's life.
5 A book about your life.

3 ¿Eres un entusiasta de la lectura? ¿Qué frases se acomodan más a tu manera de leer?

1 While I was reading the book descriptions, I was . . .
a looking up the words I didn't understand.
b not looking up the words I didn't understand.
c underlining the words I didn't understand.
d guessing the words I didn't understand.

2 When I read about the books, I . . .
a looked at all the descriptions quickly and then read them carefully.
b started with the first description and then read them all one after the other
c looked first for key words in all the descriptions.
d read the most interesting description first.

3 The last time I sat an examination, I . . .
a panicked when I saw the reading comprehension text.
b read the questions before I read the reading text.
c guessed the answers to all the questions.
d studied the reading text and then read the questions.

4 The last time I chose a book to read in English, I . . .
a chose an important book.
b chose a book that looked interesting but was not very important.
c chose the easiest book in the library or bookshop.
d chose the most difficult book in the library or bookshop.

5 I read in English . . .
a when my teacher tells me to read.
b once a day or more.
c to pass my exams.
d on Sunday evenings.

Now check your score:

1 a 0	b 3	c 3	d 5	
2 a 5	b 2	c 5	d 3	
3 a 0	b 5	c 2	d 0	
4 a 0	b 5	c 2	d 3	
5 a 0	b 5	c 3	d 3	

20–25
You read things that interest you and that are a little more difficult than your present level of English. You plan your studies well. Apply some of these techniques to improve your listening, speaking and writing.

15–20
You used to make more progress. Now you are learning more slowly. When you were studying English before, the teacher told you what to do. Now you are alone. Try some different ways of reading. Read more often.

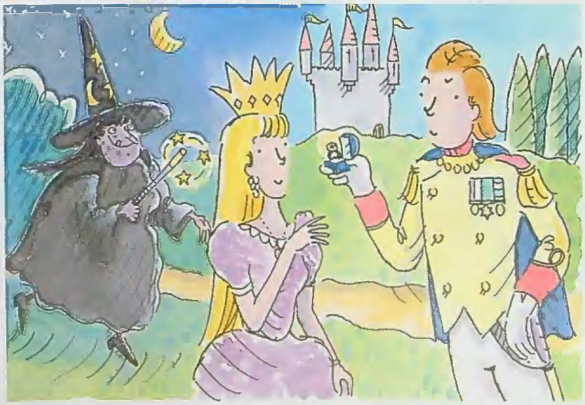
10–15
You want to improve, but it's not easy. Discuss what you read with a friend. Then, talk to friends who know more English than you. Ask them how they improved their reading.

0–10
You read for the wrong reasons. Choose a book or an article that you really want to read for information or pleasure. Read something for fun every day.

4 Escucha el siguiente cuento de hadas. Al escuchar, numera las palabras y frases siguiendo el orden en que las vayas escuchando.

a a beautiful princess
b magic wand
c a prince
d a magic ring
e a big castle
f an ugly witch

Escucha de nuevo la cinta y comprueba tus respuestas. Ahora cuenta la historia con tus propias palabras, sirviéndote de las siguientes pautas.



nce upon a time . . . She lived . . . Then, one day . . . The king . . . breakfast . . . an ugly witch . . . The king said . . . The witch . . . cast a spell on . . . Many years assed . . . a prince . . . He found . . . Finally, he found . . . Next, . . . She . . . He . . . and they both lived happily ever after.

SELF TEST

1 Lee el siguiente texto y luego elige la opción correcta para cada frase.

The 4th September is an important day for Jean and Walter because it's their wedding anniversary. Last year Walter forgot and Jean was very angry. This year he hasn't forgotten. He's bought a card.

Walter bought Jean a ring when they got married and Jean has always worn the ring. Then, two months ago, Walter saw the ring wasn't on her finger and thought that she didn't love him. Finally, their son Richard told his father that the ring was missing. Jean lost the ring while she was shopping. So, while he was shopping in town, Walter bought Jean a new ring for their anniversary. They got engaged sixteen years ago and married three months later.

1 This year . . .
  a Jean has bought Walter a ring.
  b Walter has bought Jean a ring.
  c Walter hasn't bought Jean a card.

2 Last year Walter didn't give Jean an anniversary card, so she was . . .
  a nervous. b hungry. c angry.

3 Walter bought Jean the first ring for their . . .
  a anniversary. b wedding. c birthday.

2 ¿Cuál de las tres opciones significa lo mismo que la expresión que aparece en cursiva?

1 The 4th September is Jean's *wedding anniversary*.
  a The day they met for the first time.
  b The day when they remember the day they got married.
  c The day when they remember their first meeting.

2 This year *he hasn't forgotten the anniversary*.
  a He has remembered the anniversary.
  b He hasn't remembered the anniversary.
  c He has remembered the wedding.

3 Three months later, *Jean asked Walter to marry her*.
  a Jean proposed to Walter.
  b Walter proposed to Jean.
  c They got married.

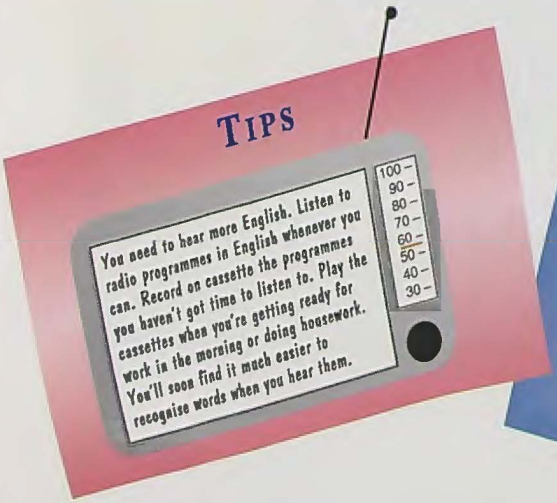
3 Escucha y rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra que corresponda.

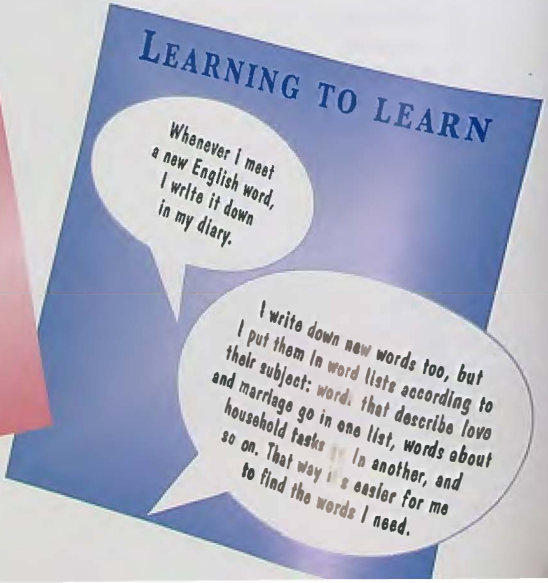
On our second **1)** ..... we went for a walk in the park. Three months **2)** ..... , Walter asked me to marry him. Well, no . . . I asked Walter to marry me. But I knew he loved me. We got **3)** ..... in St Luke's church. He bought me a beautiful ring. Two months **4)** ..... , I lost it **5)** ..... I was shopping. I've looked for it everywhere.

1 a appointment b date c adventure
2 a later b last c late
3 a marry b marrying c married
4 a almost b ago c past
5 a then b after c while

4 Escribe unas 40–50 palabras sobre un hecho que te impresionó en el pasado. Sigue las pautas.

I'll never forget the day when ..... I was about ..... years old, but I remember it very clearly. One day, as I was .....-ing ..... , something extraordinary happened: .....Then ..... Next ..... Finally ..... In the end, everything was OK, but even though it happened more than ..... years ago, it's a story I haven't forgotten.





4 HOME AND AWAY

OBJETIVOS

Expresar lo que nos gusta y lo que no nos gusta
Hacer comparaciones
Pedir que nos describan algo y dar una descripción

A HOLIDAY HOME

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 You will hear

1 The rent here is cheaper than the other holiday homes.
2 They don't make tables as good as this any more.
3 On holiday I like wearing shorts, a T-shirt and sunglasses.
4 I don't like wearing jumpers in June.

2 Rellena los espacios en blanco con las palabras que correspondan. Si no sabes lo que significa alguna de las palabras, consulta el diccionario.

a shower b tap c carpet d rent e fridge

1 There's a nice blue ..... in the bedroom.
2 We want to ..... a house in Mallorca for the summer holidays.
3 I always have a ..... after a game of tennis.
4 You need a ..... for milk, butter, cheese and wine, especially in hot weather.
5 He wanted to wash his hands, but the ..... wasn't working.

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Responde a las dos preguntas que te hacen Vanessa y Robert.

Why does Walter like the house, and why doesn't Jean like it?

AFTER YOU WATCH

4 Mira las fotos y ordena los acontecimientos de la última parte de la dramatización.

1 He put the painting of Dr Thomas Webb back on the wall.
2 Walter lit a candle.
3 The lights went out!
4 The noise got closer.
5 Jean and Walter were sitting in the living room.
6 The lights came on again!
7 They heard a noise.
8 The noise got louder.

NOW YOU!

5 Compara tus últimas vacaciones con las de Jean y Walter.

Were you in a cottage or in another place?
Was it in the country, by the sea or in a city?
Did it rain every day or was the weather good?
Did you have a good time or a bad time?

READING

6 Lee esta carta una vez. Luego, sin mirar el texto, intenta responder a las preguntas que aparecen a continuación.

2 Willow Walk
Easterbridge
April 29th

Dear Margaret,

We've found a cottage, (at last!). You'll love it! It's in Cornwall. It's near the sea, and there's room for six! Do you think Brian and Felicity would like to join us? The house has got everything, fridge, electric cooker, water heater, etc. even though it's over two hundred and fifty years old! There's a large garden, with a patio, so we'll be able to eat outside (weather permitting)! It's only ten minutes' walk from the beach. We'll be able to have a swim before breakfast! It's a lovely, quiet beach, ideal for sunbathing.

The cottage is halfway between Mousehole and Penzance. I like Penzance; nice shops, good restaurants and even a couple of good nightclubs. And David can visit the antique shops. Tell Peter there are lots of lovely pubs, too! By the way, there's no TV at the cottage, but I know you don't mind that! We can play cards and drink wine and catch up on each other's news. There's a river at the bottom of the garden – Peter can get some fish for us! Now, the cost. It's more expensive than last year's place. If Brian and Felicity come too, then it would be a bit cheaper – £50 each for the week.

Give me a ring and we'll discuss details. The dates are August 7–14 inclusive. OK?

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Love,

Betty x x x

1 How many people can stay at the cottage?
2 How old is the cottage?
3 Is there a TV?

7 Ahora vuelve a leer el texto con atención y contesta las preguntas siguientes.

1 What's Betty's husband's name?
2 What modern conveniences has the cottage got?
3 What hasn't it got?
4 What can visitors to Penzance do?
5 Name three things that Betty and her friends can do near the cottage.

8 ¿Qué significa la expresión que aparece en cursiva? Elige la opción correcta.

1 There's *a large garden* with a patio.
a a long garden
b a big garden
c a quiet garden

2 *There's room for six!*
a There's a room for six people.
b There are six bedrooms.
c Six people can sleep there.

3 *Give me a ring.*
a Ring my doorbell.
b Marry me.
c Please telephone me.

9 Examina el mapa de Cornualles. ¿Dónde está Penzance? Indica dónde se encuentra cada uno de los lugares mencionados en relación con Penzance.

Example: Mousehole is south of Penzance.

1 Redruth is ..... of Penzance.
2 Falmouth is ..... of Penzance.
3 St Ives is ..... of Penzance.
4 St Just is ..... of Penzance.
5 Land's End is ..... of Penzance.

LANGUAGE STUDY

10 Pronunciation

Escucha las siguientes palabras. En todas hay al menos uno de los siguientes sonidos: /θ/, /d/, /ð/. Indica el orden en que se oye cada palabra en la cinta. Luego rebobínala y repítelas.

1 those /ðəʊz/ ❑ doze /dəʊz/ ❑
2 death /deθ/ ❑ dead /ded/ ❑
3 thin /θɪn/ ❑ din /dɪn/ ❑
4 myth /mɪθ/ ❑ mid /mɪd/ ❑
5 moth /mɒθ/ ❑ mod /mɒd/ ❑
6 thigh /θaɪ/ ❑ die /daɪ/ ❑

11

Escucha las descripciones de las tres casas (A, B y C) y marca en cada columna las características que vayas escuchando.

	House A	House B	House C
garden			
garage			
kitchen			
lounge			
dining room			
bedroom (how many?)			
bathroom			
separate shower			
TV			
fridge			
freezer			
cooker			
dishwasher			

12

Observa las siguientes ilustraciones e indica el nombre de los muebles que ya conoces. Consulta un diccionario si no sabes el significado de alguna de las palabras. Luego escucha la cinta para comprobar la pronunciación y si has respondido correctamente.

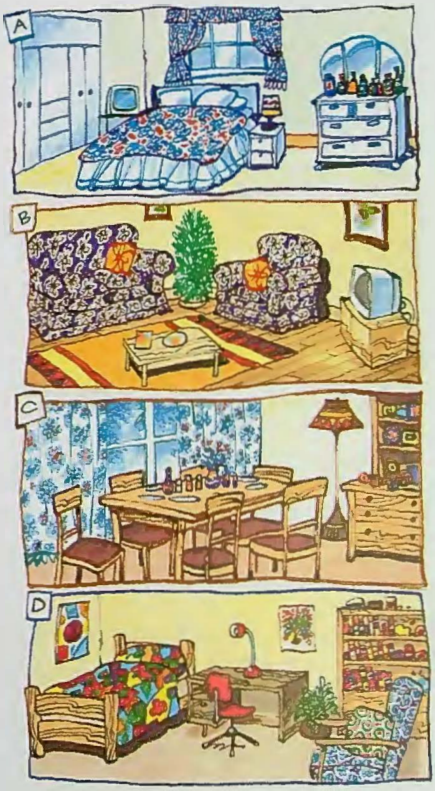
armchair
fireplace
sofa
table
desk
bookcase
beds (single and double)
wardrobe
coffee table

	Singular	Plural
Forma afirmativa		
contables	There is a/an . . . *There is a book.*	There are . . . *There are three/ some books.*
incontables	There is some . . . *There is some tea.*	–
Forma negativa		
contables	There isn't a/an . . . *There isn't a book.*	There aren't any . . . *There aren't any books.*
incontables	There isn't any . . . *There isn't any tea.*	–
	There is no . . . *There is no tea.*	

9 13

¿Qué muebles hay en cada una de estas cuatro habitaciones?

Example: Room A is a . . . There's a . . .
There are . . . Room A has got . . .



Para expresar si algo te gusta o no, usa los siguientes verbos.

hate	dislike	don't like	like	enjoy	love
–100%	–50%	–25%	+25%	+50%	+100%

A con sustantivos

subject	verb	object
She	doesn't like	armchairs.
We	love	our house.

B con verbos

subject	verb	verb + -ing
My friend	enjoys	sitting in the sun.
He	hates	eating in restaurants.

14 ¿Qué muebles te gustan y cuáles no? Escribe lo que te gusta del mobiliario de las habitaciones de la actividad 13.

Examples: I like the table in Room A.
I dislike the curtains in Room B.
I hate the picture in Room C.

15 ¿Qué le gusta a Jean? Escribe la forma verbal correspondiente.

I don't like (walk). On holiday I like (sit) in the sun. I (work) hard all year. I want to stay in a modern apartment in Spain. I like (have) a fridge, hot water, and a shower. In the day, I want to sit in the sun and swim. On holiday, I like (wear) shorts, a T-shirt and sunglasses. I don't like (wear) jumpers in June.

16 Háblanos de tu casa. Completa la siguiente conversación, después escucha las preguntas en la cinta y da tu respuesta.

Interviewer Tell us where you live.
You .....
Interviewer Do you live in a house or an apartment?
You .....
Interviewer How many rooms has it got?
You .....
Interviewer Tell us about the furniture in your living room.
You .....
Interviewer Have you got any pictures on the walls? Can you describe one of them?
You .....
Interviewer Thank you. Talk to you soon!

17 Lee los anuncios de las propiedades de alquiler en Cornualles. ¿A cuál de ellos se refería la carta de la actividad 6?

Holidays – property to let

A

■ Old farm cottage in quiet, countryside nr Penzance. Modern kitchen, TV, shower, etc. Sleeps 4–6. Children/pets welcome. £280 pw. July only.

B

■ Early 18th-century cottage nr Penzance. All mod. cons. incl. water heater. Sleeps 6. Lge gdn w/patio & river. No pets. 10 mins. beach. £300 pw, June–Sept.

C

■ Ideal for family holiday! Attractive bungalow nr Penzance. 15 mins sea. All mod. cons. incl. satellite TV. Sleeps 6. Lge gdn w/swimming pool, patio, barbecue area. £380 pw. Contact Wilcox (agent) Penzance 322 7456.

18 ¿Qué significan las abreviaturas que se indican en los anuncios? Elige la opción correcta.

1 nr
a near b never c number
2 mod. cons.
a model conservatives b modern conveniences c modern conservatory
3 incl.
a inclining b inclement c including
4 w/
a when b who c with
5 pw
a per woman b per week c per weekend
6 lge
a lounge b large c luggage
7 gdn
a garage b garden c grandson

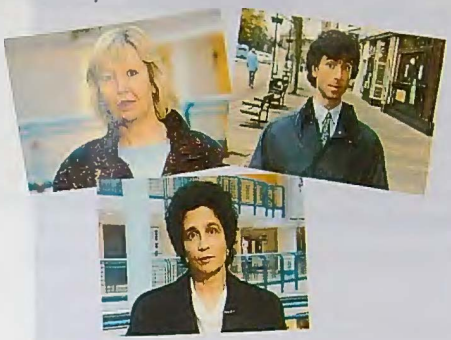
B HOME SWEET HOME

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Se va a pedir la siguiente información a varias personas.

1 Name one thing you like about your house.
2 Name one thing you don't like about your house.

¿Qué responderías tú? Compara tu respuesta con las suyas.



2 ¿Crees que una casa debería tener las siguientes cosas?

1 large windows
2 thin walls
3 hot and cold running water
4 steep stairs
5 gas and electricity
6 separate shower room

3 Cuando hable la familia Hunt, entérate de lo siguiente.

1 What mod. cons. do the Hunts have in the kitchen?

2 Which plate did Mrs Hunt buy on holiday last year?

AFTER YOU WATCH

4 Observa las siguientes características de una casa. Compara la casa de la familia Hunt con una típica casa española de la zona donde vives tú. ¿En qué se parecen ambas casas y en qué difieren?

	similar	different
size of home		
type of garden		
size of kitchen		
kitchen equipment		
furniture in sitting room		
interior decoration		

5 Don't make me laugh!
Completa los dos chistes que cuenta Danny.

1 We've got running water in our house, but . . .
2 We have hot and cold running water. Hot in the summer and . . .

6 The ad spot
¿Te acuerdas del anuncio de la aspiradora?

1 Who brings dirt into the house on their shoes?
2 Who cleans the dirty carpet?

NOW YOU!

7 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

Name one room in your home that you really like. Why do you like it?

READING

8 Lee lo más rápidamente que puedas el resumen sobre la compra de casas. Subraya las palabras cuyo significado no conozcas.

BEST HOUSES TO BUY

- Houses in quiet roads in towns and cities, near amenities.
  Detached, terraced or semi-detached.
  Proximity to commercial areas (e.g. city centre/industrial parks).
  Near good travel facilities.
- Houses in areas which are becoming fashionable or developing.
  Small houses which can be converted into small flats.
  Near good travel facilities and amenities.
- Country cottages within a few hours' drive of a city centre.
  Quiet, but near major roads.

LOOK FOR THESE FACILITIES:
a garage
on-street parking (no meters or restrictions)
south-facing garden (more sun)
cul-de-sac (no through traffic)

AVOID THESE FEATURES:
busy main roads/motorways
proximity to factories/workshops
long way from shops/public transport
lack of normal services (gas, electricity, running wate

Adapted from *Buying and Renovating Houses for Profit*, K. Ludman and R. D. Buchanan

9 Vuelve a leer el texto en voz alta, y relaciona las palabras (1–6) con la definición correspondiente (a–f).

1 terraced	a shops, schools, transport services, parks, libraries, etc.
2 semi-detached	b houses joined together in rows of more than four
3 amenities	c near
4 public transport	d houses joined together in pairs
5 proximity to	e no through road
6 cul-de-sac	f buses, trains, trams, underground trains, etc.

Si todavía hay alguna palabra cuyo significado desconozcas, búscala en el diccionario.

10 Basándote en las ideas que aparecen en el texto, describe las casas de las fotos. Compara tus descripciones con las de tus compañeros.

11 Escucha cómo describe un amigo tuyo la casa que piensa comprar. Al escuchar, compara lo que dice con los consejos del texto anterior, y marca los puntos favorables con ✔ y los negativos con ✘.

LANGUAGE STUDY

12 Pronunciation

Escucha los ejemplos de 'entonación final ascendente' y de 'entonación final descendente'. ¿Cuál de las dos te parece que indica mayor entusiasmo, la ascendente o la descendente? Ahora escucha estos diálogos; señala en cada caso si la respuesta indica entusiasmo o no.

1 The cottage is over two hundred years old!
Really?
2 I like reading railway timetables.
Really?
3 There are lots of nice pubs near the cottage.
Really?
4 I've got some photos here of my Belgian holiday.
Really?

Vuelve a escuchar la cinta y repite lo que dice el segundo de los interlocutores. Intenta imitar la entonación lo mejor que puedas. Ahora responde a las siguientes afirmaciones de las dos maneras; primero, con entusiasmo; y luego, sin entusiasmo.

The house is only 20 minutes' walk from the sea.
Really?
There are cows in the field next to the house.
Lovely.
There's no fridge or TV. It's really primitive!
Great.
Have a look at the photo.
Thanks.

13

En primer lugar, observa las dos habitaciones y compáralas. Indica en voz alta las diferencias y las similitudes. Usa **There is/are . . . , There isn't/aren't . . . , . . . has got/hasn't got, There's no/There aren't any . . .**

Ahora rellena los espacios en blanco con las siguientes palabras.

furniture carpet plants big curtains books

1 Room A isn't as ..... as Room B.
2 Room A has more ..... than Room B.
3 Room A has got lots of ..... ; Room B doesn't have any.
4 Room A hasn't got as many ..... as Room B.
5 Room A has got a ..... , Room B hasn't.
6 Room A has flowers on the ..... , Room B hasn't.

14

Escribe una descripción de tu propia casa (unas 50 palabras). En primer lugar, piensa en los siguientes aspectos (si hay alguna palabra que no sabes, consulta el diccionario).

1 Location: in the city centre, in the suburbs, in the countryside, by the sea, in the hills/mountains
2 The building:
– It's a two-storey house, a seven-storey block
– It's modern, it's ..... years old
– It's on the ground floor, the first floor, etc.
3 The rooms:
– How many bedrooms has it got?
– Is there a lounge?
– Is there a dining room?
– Is there a bathroom?
4 What equipment is there?
5 What is the furniture like?
– Is it modern? Is it old? Is it antique?
– Are there carpets or parquet or tiled floors?
6 What are the walls like?
– Are they plain white, painted or wallpapered?

Para indicar si te gusta o no una determinada actividad, se emplea el verbo terminado en **-ing**.

I like eating. He hates walking.

Para añadir la terminación **-ing** a la forma base del verbo, hay que seguir las siguientes reglas:

■ verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en **e**: se suprime la **e**.
take → taking
make → making

■ verbos cuyo infinitivo termina en **y**: se conserva la **y**.
study → studying
try → trying

■ verbos monosilábicos cuyo infinitivo termina con una sola vocal seguida de una sola consonante: se duplica dicha consonante.
jog → jogging
swim → swimming
run → running
stop → stopping
sit → sitting

CONSOLIDATION

1 Observa las fotografías de casas situadas en distintas localidades.

Escucha lo que dice cada persona sobre su casa.
Mira el mapa e indica dónde crees que está situada cada una.

2 Vuelve a escuchar las descripciones de las casas y relaciona los siguientes datos (1–5) con la foto correspondiente (A–E).

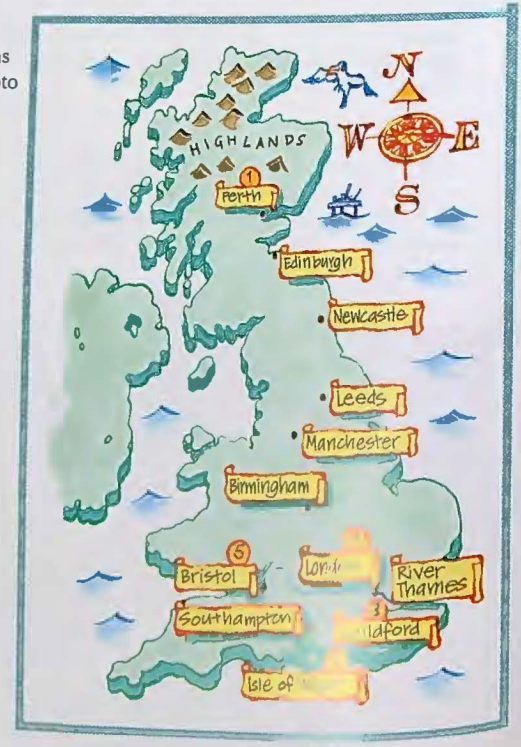
1 MOUNTAINS
PERTH
NORTH
STONE COTTAGE

2 view of the sea
mild climate
terraced cottage
quiet road

3 big garden
local shops and supermarket
house
south-east

4 view of river
London
modern architecture

5 old Georgian house
West Country
city centre



3 Lee la siguiente lista de palabras y elige las dos que correspondan a cada una de las casas que se vieron en las actividades anteriores. Puedes usar una misma palabra varias veces.

terraced semi-detached detached comfortable elegant primitive expensive romantic

Escribe las palabras que hayas seleccionado junto al resumen de cada casa. Indica una casa que te guste y otra que no, y escribe unas 20–30 palabras sobre cada una.

Examples:

I like the terraced house in Bristol because it's old and elegant. It's in an interesting city, near beautiful countryside, and it's near the sea. It's the kind of place I'd like to visit . . .

I don't like the stone cottage in Scotland because it looks too quiet and isolated. The nearest village is five miles away; I like being near shops and near my friends. I don't like fishing and I don't like climbing mountains.

4 Con las palabras que te damos, elabora un mini-cuestionario. Haz a tus familiares y amigos las preguntas de este mini-cuestionario para enterarte de cuáles son sus actividades recreativas más habituales.

Example: like/do/weekend?
What do you like doing at the weekend?

what/like/do/evening?
like/reading?
If yes, what/like/read?
like/make/things?
If yes, what/like/make?
like/stay/home/more than/go out?
If no, where/like/go?

Anota las respuestas que te den cinco personas (en inglés, si puedes) e indica cuáles son las actividades más habituales.

5 Lee el siguiente texto sobre la actitud que tienen tradicionalmente los británicos hacia su hogar e intercala la puntuación que corresponda (incluidas las mayúsculas).

english people are very proud of their homes they don't like anyone entering their home and saying I don't like the colour of your curtains you must be very polite if you go into a british home say something nice about the furniture or the decoration as soon as you can there's an english saying an englishman's home is his castle do you think it means that he thinks his home is very grand or do you think it means that he feels very important and safe in his home

6 Ahora escucha la cinta. Las pausas y la entonación te indicarán la puntuación correcta.

7 Observa la viñeta y elige el texto más adecuado.

1 You have a very funny telescope.
2 There's a wonderful view of the sea from the balcony.
3 My wife is an astronomer.
4 We enjoy watching birds in the summer.

SELF TEST

1 Elige la opción que mejor resuma la primera frase.

1 Cottage A is two hundred and eighty years old, and Cottage B was built in the middle of the last century.
   a Cottage A and Cottage B are both new.
   b Cottage B is older than Cottage A.
   c Cottage A is older than Cottage B.

2 The house sleeps eight.
   a There are beds for eight people, in double and single rooms.
   b There are eight bedrooms.
   c Eight people can share a bedroom.

3 Has the kitchen got all mod. cons.?
   a Is the kitchen old?
   b Has the kitchen got a cooker, a fridge, a microwave and a dishwasher?
   c Is there a kitchen?

2 Escucha la conversación telefónica con la propietaria de un chalet. Elige las respuestas correctas.

1 How many people can sleep there?
   a six b eight c two couples and two children

2 How far is it to the nearest shops?
   a a long way b about twenty minutes' walk
   c nearly two kilometres

3 How much is the rent for a week in July or September?
   a It's more than it is in August. b It's the same.
   c It's less than it is in August.

3 Lee el siguiente texto. Hay cinco palabras equivocadas; sustituye cada una por otra que signifique lo contrario, por ejemplo **noisy → quiet**.

My favourite house is in Brazil, in Recife. It's a small, black house near the sea. It belongs to a family of Brazilians; a mother and father, a grandmother, and six sons and two daughters. There are ten bedrooms on the first floor, and three tiny bedrooms on the ground floor for the servants. Everyone meets in the kitchen to find out what the mother and grandmother are cooking for dinner!
There's a large garden with horrible mango trees in it; you can pick a ripe mango for your breakfast! There's a swimming pool, and of course, there's a huge barbecue for the big parties they have every weekend.
You can see the sea from the house, and the sunsets are ugly. It's about 10 kilometres from the city centre, so it's noisy and there isn't much traffic. You can walk to the sea. It takes about ten minutes. The climate is wonderful, if you like tropical weather!

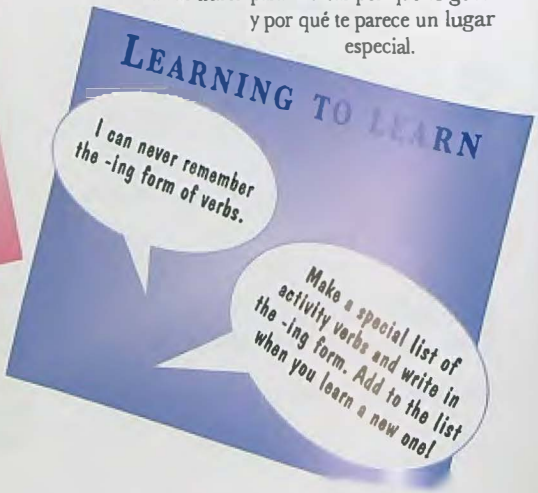
Ahora elige la opción correcta para cada pregunta.

1 What do the family like doing at weekends?
   a watching TV b reading c having parties

2 What's their favourite room?
   a the bedroom b the kitchen c the bathroom

3 How many people live in the house?
   a more than ten b less than ten c ten

4 Piensa en una casa famosa que hayas visitado o visto en la TV, o sobre la que hayas leído en algún libro o revista. Con unas 40–60 palabras, haz una descripción general del lugar, indica dónde está, su antigüedad y sus dimensiones. Por último escribe varias frases para indicar por qué te gusta y por qué te parece un lugar especial.



5 THE RIGHT JOB

OBJETIVOS

Dar información específica sobre el trabajo o la profesión
Hablar de las condiciones laborales y profesionales
Describir cualidades profesionales y personales
Escribir un currículo

A WHAT CAN I DO?

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Rosie, la hermana de Jean, habla sobre el trabajo que tiene en la actualidad y sobre un anuncio para un nuevo puesto que aparece en el periódico. Subraya las palabras que crees que vas a escuchar.

the boss photocopying filing holidays football shopping company tennis applicants office advertisement washing up a pay rise fashion engagement lesson examinations employer experience word processor qualifications

2 ¿Qué preguntas tendrá que hacer el entrevistador para obtener estas respuestas de Rosie?

1 I studied Ancient History.
2 I can type about ninety words a minute.
3 My spelling is excellent.
4 I'm afraid I'm not very ambitious.

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Responde a las preguntas que te hacen Vanessa y Robert.

1 What is the job in the newspaper advertisement?
2 Does Rosie get the job?

AFTER YOU WATCH

4 ¿Qué cometidos tiene Rosie en su trabajo actual? Lee la lista y marca lo que hace.

She does the typing. ❑ She posts the letters. ❑
She makes the tea. ❑ She answers the phone. ❑
She sends faxes. ❑ She interviews clients. ❑

5 Relaciona las siguientes frases del diálogo con las imágenes.

1 I want someone who is loyal to me.
2 I can introduce you to some of my staff.
3 She thinks I'm not ambitious enough.

NOW YOU!

6 Jean le hizo tres preguntas a Rosie. ¿Cómo responderías tú?

1 Can you use a word processor?
2 Do you have a clean driving licence?
3 Are you good with people?

¿Qué otras aptitudes tienes tú? ¿Cuáles son tus cualidades especiales?

READING

7 Lee el siguiente anuncio para un puesto de trabajo en la revista *Glam* y responde a las preguntas que se hacen a continuación.

1 Name four of the skills that the new personal assistant must have.
2 Name four of the qualities that the personal assistant will need to do the job well.
3 Find three phrases that describe the working conditions at *Glam*.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Glam magazine, the bestselling fashion monthly, has a vacancy for a well-organised and very efficient person to assist in the editor's office. Applicants must have office experience, be able to use a word processor and have a clean driving licence. Experience in the fashion industry is not important, but the successful candidate needs to be flexible and good with people. Good typing speeds and excellent spelling are an advantage. A university degree is essential. References required.

Glam offers a well-paid, full-time post in modern, non-smoking offices. 28 days' annual leave. Good opportunities for training and promotion.

Please send your CV with a covering letter to: **The Human Resources Department, Glam Magazine, 20–24 Mayhew Gardens, London N32.**

8 Las siguientes palabras aparecen en el anuncio. Intenta averiguar su significado por el contexto y relaciona las palabras (1–6) con sus definiciones (a–f).

1 references	a job
2 leave	b an opportunity for someone to join a new company
3 vacancy	c attending a course and learning a new skill
4 post	d holiday
5 training	e someone who has applied to a company for a job
6 candidate	f the names and addresses of people who can say you are good at your work

9 Aquí tienes información sobre cuatro personas que han solicitado el puesto de la revista Glam. A tu juicio, ¿quiénes son más aptos para este puesto de trabajo y quiénes menos? Da las razones.

1
Name: Arthur Williams
Marital status: single
Present employment: bus driver
Previous employment: shop assistant
Qualifications: conversational Spanish, certificate in computing
Skills: driving licence
Smoker/non-smoker: non-smoker

2
Name: Yvonne Henley
Marital status: married
Present employment: personal assistant – academic book publisher
Previous employment: design studio
Qualifications: university degree (English and German)
Skills: word processing, good typing, driving licence
Smoker/non-smoker: non-smoker

3
Name: Cathy Day
Marital status: single
Present employment: typist
Previous employment: student
Qualifications: university degree (Social Studies)
Skills: word-processing
Smoker/non-smoker: smoker

4
Name: Graham Brown
Marital status: single
Present employment: office manager
Previous employment: assistant to advertising manager
Qualifications: university degree (English and History)
Skills: word processing, driving licence
Smoker/non-smoker: non-smoker

10 Ésta es una parte de la carta que envió Yvonne a la revista. Infórmate de lo que significan las palabras del recuadro. Luego rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra que corresponda.

degree processor post personal assistant CV
spelling driving licence speeds training company

I have good typing **1)** ..... and my **2)** ..... is excellent. In my present **3)** ....., as you can see from my **4)** ....., I work as **5)** ..... to an academic book publisher. I enjoy my job, but I would like to learn more, and at the moment there are no opportunities for **6)** ..... at my **7)** ..... . I've got a good **8)** ..... in English and German, I have a clean **9)** ..... and I can use a word **10)** ..... . I believe I am dynamic.

LANGUAGE STUDY

11 Pronunciation

Escucha los siguientes términos. En algunos oirás el sonido /h/.

hand	and	Helen	Ellen
hair	air	hear	ear

Escucha y subraya los términos que vayas escuchando.

1 hand	and	3 Helen	Ellen
2 hair	air	4 hear	ear

Escribe las frases siguientes ordenando las palabras correctamente. Luego escucha la cinta y repítelas.

5 everything/at/How/home/is?
6 are/how/And/you?
7 happy/you/Are?
8 letters/hundreds/I've/of/had.

12

Escucha lo que dicen y piensan Olivia y Rosie la una de la otra. Luego rellena los espacios en blanco.

Olivia What did you **1)** ..... at university?
Rosie I studied Ancient History, I'm afraid.
Olivia *(thinks)* She's got a good **2)** ..... . She's obviously intelligent.
(to Rosie) What did you do after university?
Rosie *(thinks)* She thinks I haven't got enough **3)** ..... .
(to Olivia) I brought up two children on my own.
Olivia Oh! Really? *(thinks)* She must be very **4)** ..... and **5)** ..... to bring up two children *and* go to work.
(to Rosie) How many words can you **6)** ..... a minute?
Rosie I can type about ninety words a minute.
Olivia How good is your **7)** ..... ?
Rosie My spelling is excellent.
Olivia I've never been able to spell. Rosie, are you **8)** ..... ? *(thinks)* I don't want a PA who is too ambitious. Madeleine was my last PA. She left last week. She got a very **9)** ..... job on our rival magazine. I don't want someone like Madeleine as my PA again. I want someone who is loyal to me.
Rosie *(thinks)* She thinks I'm not ambitious enough. I've spent the last two years in a **10)** ..... job. She wants a **11)** ..... , ambitious personal assistant. Can I lie to her?
(to Olivia) I'm afraid I'm not very ambitious.

13

¿Qué tipo de persona quiere Olivia? ¿Qué tipo de persona cree Rosie que quiere? Escribe cada característica en la columna que corresponda.

ambitious not ambitious dynamic
with good qualifications with a good degree
with a lot of experience well organised
loyal with good spelling with good typing

Olivia wants someone . . .	Rosie thinks Olivia wants someone . . .

14

Rosie dice **I'm afraid . . .** en dos ocasiones. ¿A qué se refiere? Comprueba que entiendes el significado en ambos casos.

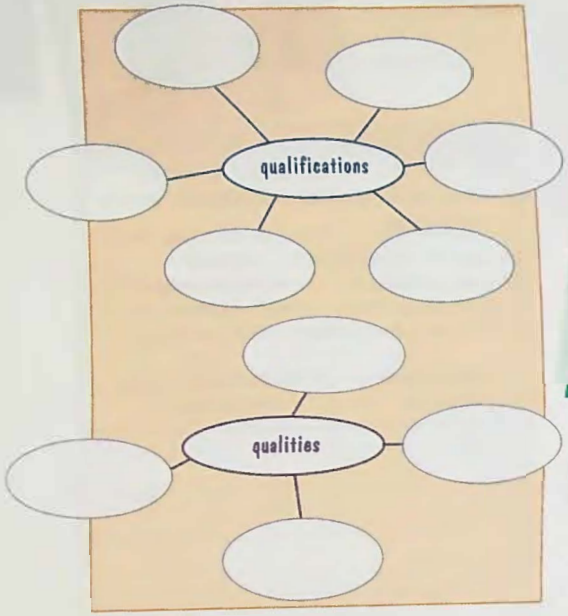
1 I studied Ancient History, I'm afraid.
  a I'm sorry I studied Ancient History.
  b Ancient History isn't the right degree for this job.

2 I'm afraid I'm not very ambitious.
  a I am afraid of being ambitious.
  b I think you want someone ambitious.

15 Observa los siguientes términos.

- Qualifications (titulación)
- Qualities (cualidades, características)

Indica qué palabras del anuncio de la página 42 se han de incluir bajo el encabezamiento **qualifications** y cuáles representan **qualities**.



16 Escucha nuevamente la conversación de la actividad 12 y completa las notas de Olivia sobre Rosie. Coloca la información en el encabezamiento correspondiente. Toma nota de los siguientes términos técnicos.

work experience	experiencia de trabajo
qualifications	titulación

not too dynamic
mature
not ambitious
housewife

90 words a minute
worked in office – efficient!
Ancient History – good degree!
excellent!

Name – Rosie Trueheart
Age – early 40s
Qualifications –
Work experience –
Typing –
Spelling –
Personal qualities –

17 Escucha la siguiente entrevista para obtener un puesto de trabajo, y corrige el currículo.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	Jeff Banks
Age	22
Date of birth	18/5/86
Marital status	single

Education

1997–2003 St Georges School, Abingdon
2004–2007 Oxford University

Qualifications	degree (Economics)
Work experience	2008 economist
Current position	economist
Languages	French
Interests	food – cooking

18 Responde a las preguntas que te hace la entrevistadora.

Interviewer Where were you born?
You .....
Interviewer I see. And where did you go to school?
You .....
Interviewer And did you study after school?
You .....
Interviewer What are your qualifications?
You .....
Interviewer And what are you doing now?
You .....
Interviewer What languages do you speak?
You .....
Interviewer Good. And are you good with people, or do you prefer to work on your own?
You .....
Interviewer Fine, thank you very much. We'll write to you soon.

19 Observa detenidamente el currículo de Jeff, y luego redacta el tuyo. Para ello, sírvete de la información facilitada en la actividad 18. No te olvides de incluir las fechas de tus estudios y tu experiencia laboral.

B: MORE ABOUT JOBS

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

1 What's your job?
2 Is it full time or part time?
3 How long have you been there?

2 The ad spot
Lee estos tres anuncios. ¿Qué anuncian? Relaciona cada uno con la 'etiqueta' (1–3) que corresponda.

1 a secretarial agency 2 touch-typing courses
3 typewriters

3 Don't make me laugh!
Antes de ver a Danny Dodds, averigua el significado de las siguientes expresiones. Consulta el diccionario si es necesario.

1 a mistake 3 shorthand
2 a coffee break 4 to take dictation

4 Song time
¿Qué palabras riman? Rellena los espacios en la canción con las palabras que aparecen en el recuadro.

mend wife day life pay end

Working man

Hey, working man, you work every 1) ..... ,
Hey, working man, you work for a handful of 2) ..... .
You can push, you can carry, you can build, you can 3) ..... ,
But what does it matter when you get to the 4) .....
Of the day?

Hey, working man, you've worked all your 5) ..... ,
Hey, working man, for your kids and your 6) ..... .
You've worked and you've worked for your neighbours and your friends,
But what does it matter when you get to the end
Of your life?

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 ¿Qué ha dicho cada uno?

1 Judy: I'm a . . . a housewife. b secretary.
2 Mrs Smart: I'm mainly a . . .
a shopkeeper. b housewife.
3 Robin: I work for a ..... company. a large b small

6 Don't make me laugh!
Relaciona el comienzo de cada chiste (1–4) con su final correspondiente (a–d).

1 Do you like work? I do. I love it.
2 My wife works. She loves her work.
3 She can write in shorthand.
4 Her boss asked her to take some dictation.

a She said, 'Where do I take it to?'
b I could watch people work for hours.
c But it takes her a long time.
d She loves the coffee breaks.

7 ¿Qué dijo la Sra. Hunt sobre su trabajo?
Elige la opción correcta.

1 Mrs Hunt works at a shop about ..... from home.
a 20 miles b 12 miles c 2 miles

2 Window dressers need to be . . .
a athletic. b arrogant. c artistic.

3 Mrs Hunt has a qualification in . . .
a typing. b display and design. c dress design.

4 Mrs Hunt's job is . . .
a full time. b part time. c Saturdays only.

5 Her job is . . .
a voluntary. b perfect for her. c poorly paid.

NOW YOU!

8 Escribe sobre tu trabajo o sobre el trabajo de alguien de tu familia.

READING

THE ART OF THE INTERVIEW

A lot of books encourage you to ask as many questions as you like at a job interview and even try to make small talk with your interviewer, but what you should really do is sit and listen as much as possible.

When you do talk, the best advice about what to say is, as President John F. Kennedy once said, 'Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.' By all means find out what the salary is, how many days' holiday you will get, and what the benefits are. These are important issues – if you are going to work hard you deserve a proper reward. But let the interviewer know what you can do for the company.

At the interview you should answer the questions, but you should be as brief and concise as possible. When an interviewer asks you a question like, 'Tell me about your family,' say, 'I'm married with two children.' Don't continue and say, 'I have two boys. One of them wants to go to medical school. Actually, I think he has quite a good chance, but it's very competitive. It depends on his exam results really . . .' Don't say any more about the personal aspects of your life than you need to. Remember the golden rule: keep it simple, and keep to the point. Finally, at the end of the interview, don't forget to thank the person for the time they have spent with you.

Adapted from *Confident Conversation*
by Dr Lillian Glass

9 Lee el texto y elige la opción correcta.

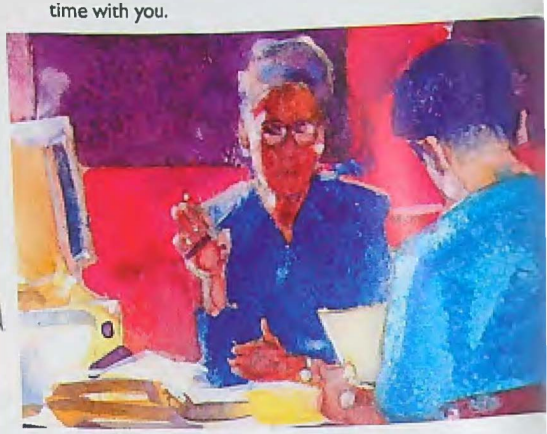
1 a The author says you should listen carefully to the interviewer.
  b The author says you should talk to the interviewer as much as possible.

2 a President Kennedy said we shouldn't ask about our country.
  b President Kennedy advised people to do their best for their country.

3 a Money is the most important subject at an interview.
  b It's important in an interview to say what you can do for the company.

4 a The interviewer shouldn't ask about your family.
  b You shouldn't spend too much time talking about your personal life.

5 a At the end you should thank the interviewer.
  b At the end the interviewer will spend some time with you.



10 Un amigo tuyo decide consultar a un especialista en entrevistas profesionales. Lee primero la conversación, luego escucha la cinta y rellena los espacios en blanco.

Friend The interviewer will probably ask me about my job at Buxton's. What **1)** ..... ?
Expert Tell him the truth.
Friend **2)** ..... the interviewer about my female colleagues?
Expert No, **3)** ..... that. It's not a very good idea. He'll think that you can't get on with women.
Friend **4)** ..... a lot of questions?
Expert No, **5)** ..... too much. You should sit and listen as much as possible.
Friend **6)** ..... about the pay and holidays?
Expert Yes, but not at the beginning of the interview. It gives a bad impression. You **7)** ..... at the end.
Friend What **8)** ..... if he asks about my family?
Expert Well, say that you've got two children. But **9)** ..... the golden rule.
Friend What's that?
Expert **10)** ..... too much. Keep it simple, and keep to the point.

11 Básate en la información del texto y del diálogo, y elabora una lista de lo que deben y no deben hacer quienes acuden a una entrevista de trabajo.

Example: DO listen. DON'T talk too much.

LANGUAGE STUDY

12 Pronunciation

Escucha la siguiente conversación en la cinta. Marca las respuestas en las que la entrevistadora manifiesta gran interés (✔) y aquéllas en las que manifiesta poco interés (✘).

Man I'm married with two children.
Woman 1) Oh, really?
Man Yes, one's five and the other's ten.
Woman 2) Oh, really?
Man One's a boy and the other's a girl.
Woman 3) Oh, really?
Man I was in America last week.
Woman 4) Oh, really?
Man Yes, I took the children.
Woman 5) Oh, really?
Man We went to Disney World.
Woman 6) Oh, really?
Man Yes. Mickey Mouse was wonderful.
Woman 7) Oh, really?

Ahora vuelve a escuchar la conversación e intenta imitar la entonación de la voz femenina.

13

Pilar trabaja en una tienda en Madrid, y Shirley en una tienda en Reigate, Inglaterra.

Hola! I work in a department store in Goya in the perfume department. We open every day at 10 a.m. and close at 9 p.m. Sometimes we also open on Sundays. I work forty hours a week and I get two days off a week. If I want, I can do overtime.

The department store does not close for lunch but I have two coffee breaks, at 11.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. and I have one hour for lunch. In the old days, shops used to close at 1 o'clock and open again at 4. Now they are open all day.

I take a month's holiday in August with my husband and two children. My husband works in a factory, which closes in August. We usually go to the south of Spain or to France.

Hello! I work in a chemist's in Reigate. We open at 9 o'clock every day and close at 5.30. We're open all day Saturday and we close at 1 o'clock on Wednesdays. Many shops have half-day closing, either on a Wednesday or a Thursday. We don't close for lunch, but I have a one-hour lunch break at 1 o'clock and a half-hour tea break twice a day. I usually work thirty-six hours a week.

I have three weeks' holiday a year. Usually we take a week at Christmas and two weeks in July. My husband has a caravan in Dorset, in the south-west of England.

Ahora compara el horario laboral que tienen Shirley y Pilar.

1 Who works longer, Pilar or Shirley?
2 Who has longer holidays?
3 Which shop closes in the middle of the week, Pilar's or Shirley's?
4 How long does Shirley have for lunch?

14

Tu trabajo será seguramente distinto del de Pilar. Cuéntanos cómo es tu trabajo, y no te olvides de incluir los siguientes aspectos.

Where do you work?
What kind of company is it?
What are your working hours every week?
When does your firm open and close every day?
Do you work on Saturdays?
How long do you have for coffee or lunch?
How long are your holidays? When do you go on holiday?

15

Lee esta solicitud de empleo. Recorta un anuncio de cualquier periódico británico y escribe una carta parecida en inglés.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to apply for the job of Computer Systems Engineer advertised in Computer Magazine last week.

As you will see from my attached curriculum vitae, I have a diploma in Computer Engineering from New College and I have worked as a systems engineer for IBM and Digital.

I am looking for a new opportunity in a small independent company and think that ZZ Computers is a very interesting organisation.

I am now working in the Computer Store in Oxford Street but am free to leave my job at one month's notice. My salary now is £1500 a month.

Thank you for your attention. I look forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

George Ajayi

George Ajayi

CONSOLIDATION

1 A continuación oirás los mensajes que han dejado varias personas en el contestador automático de **Jobline**. Se trata de tres personas que están buscando trabajo. Al escuchar, toma nota de lo que dicen sobre lo siguiente.

	Person 1	Person 2	Person 3
Name			
Age			
Present job			
Present salary			
Skills/qualities			
Job requirements:			
Full time/part time			
Location preferred			
Other information			
Jobline number			

2 Lee estos anuncios por palabras de la sección 'Bolsa de Trabajo' de un periódico, y responde a las siguientes preguntas.

	A	B	C
Question 1			✔
Question 2			
Question 3			
Question 4			
Question 5			
Question 6			

1 For which job must you wear a uniform?
2 Which job needs someone who speaks another language?
3 Which job is for someone who wants to work on a magazine?
4 In which job will you spend a lot of time abroad?
5 Which job needs someone who can work at night?
6 For which job would a typed application be wrong?

A

A LOCAL OPPORTUNITY

Village News and *The Home Gazette* are looking for two energetic and positive people to help build their local magazines. Some experience would be helpful, though personality is the vital ingredient. You can earn £18,000–£25,000 per annum. Please send handwritten letter with CV by post or fax to Trisha Gordon, Hills Publishing. ■

B

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Required for businessman, preferably Spanish-speaking, but must speak and write English perfectly. This post involves extensive travelling in Spain and South America. University degree, CV and references required. Please telephone Mr J. Moodie, 874 2212 between 2 and 6 p.m.

C

IN-HOUSE SECURITY

We require someone to join the security team at our office in Manchester. You must be smart and physically fit. You will have to work nights. Previous experience in a similar post is an advantage. Benefits and conditions are first class and include a salary of £14,500 per annum. A uniform is provided. Please write with full details, quoting reference AT231, to: RHNB City Computers.

3 Ahora relaciona a las personas que has oído por teléfono con los anuncios del periódico de la actividad 2. Sírvete de las notas que tomaste en la actividad 1.

Name	Job advertisement
1 Keith	
2 Bill	
3 Begoña	

De estos trabajos, ¿cuál te gustaría desempeñar? ¿Por qué?
Haz una lista de ventajas y otra de inconvenientes.

4 Trisha Gordon de Hills Publishing está entrevistando a Keith en plan amistoso. Las contestaciones (a–g) no corresponden a las preguntas. Colócalas en orden, y escríbelas en los espacios en blanco del diálogo.

a Yes, in English and Media Studies.
b I'm very positive. I'm enthusiastic. I'm efficient.
c I call clients. I write advertisements. I do the accounts.
d Yes, I am. I'm very ambitious.
e Not bad. I got a pay rise in January and now I earn £21,000 per annum.
f I'm working for an advertising agency. ITS Advertising.
g I've been there for four years.

Trisha What job are you doing now?
Keith 1) .....
Trisha What do you do there?
Keith 2) .....
Trisha Is the pay good?
Keith 3) .....
Trisha How long have you been in your present job?
Keith 4) .....
Trisha Have you got a degree?
Keith 5) .....
Trisha And what are your best qualities?
Keith 6) .....
Trisha Are you ambitious?
Keith 7) .....
Trisha I thought so.

5 **A** Escucha la entrevista de Keith, y comprueba tus respuestas. Luego rebobina la cinta y adopta el papel de Keith. Para ello debes parar la cinta tras escuchar las preguntas de Trisha y dar las respuestas de Keith.

B Ahora Trisha te va a entrevistar. Escucha y contesta sus preguntas.

6 Escribe siete frases sobre ti mismo. Básate en las preguntas de Trisha. Usa frases como las siguientes.

I'm working for/as . . . I've been there for . . . My best qualities are . . .

7 Busca un anuncio para un puesto de trabajo en un periódico. ¿Por qué crees que podrías hacer este trabajo? Escribe las razones. Incluye frases sobre lo siguiente:

- qualifications
- experience
- personal qualities

Luego graba tu solicitud en un magnetófono.

SELF TEST

1 Elige la opción correcta.

1 You will get the job if you have the right . . .
a colleagues. b studies. c qualifications.

2 We'll give you ..... if you haven't got the right skills.
a references b training c unemployment

3 I work four days a week, so my job is . . .
a full time. b part time. c weekly.

2 Jenny Miles está entrevistando a un hombre que ha solicitado un puesto de trabajo. Escucha la entrevista y elige la opción correcta.

1 Mr Fraser works as a . . .
a secretary. b salesman. c managing director.

2 Mr Fraser earns ..... a year.
a £24,000 b £20,000 c £400

3 Mr Fraser can . . .
a drive and type. b sell and send faxes.
c drive and sell.

3 Un conocido tuyo está intentando conseguir un puesto de trabajo en una compañía británica. La empresa se ha puesto en contacto contigo por escrito, solicitando información sobre él. Describe a tu amigo en unas 50–60 palabras. Básate en el formato siguiente.

I have known Mr/Ms *(indica el nombre de tu amigo/a)* for ..... years. He/She is working *(indica cuál es su puesto actual)*. He/She studied *(indica cuál es su titulación)*. After university/school, he/she *(indica lo que hizo una vez terminados sus estudios superiores/medios)*. He/She can *(indica en qué se especializó)*. He/She is *(habla de sus cualidades personales)*.

4 Lee el texto siguiente sobre Cathy y elige la opción correcta.

My name is Cathy Barker. I'm 25 and I live in east London. I went to Manchester University and got a degree in Law. After university, I worked as a sales assistant in a department store because I needed to earn £3500 to pay for another course and finish my studies. When I was at school, I wanted to be an artist, but my parents wanted me to study medicine or law. I was very lucky because I got a mandatory grant. In other words, my education authority paid for me to go to university. I got a good degree, but now I'm unemployed. I want to get a good job so that my parents will be proud of me. People who were at university with me have got jobs. I don't know what I'm doing wrong. I've written to 350 law firms, but I haven't been successful. I don't want a job as a secretary or a telephonist or a waitress, but I need to earn some money.

1 Cathy is . . .
a finishing her studies. b unemployed.
c working as a telephonist.

2 Cathy's parents wanted her to be . . .
a an artist. b an accountant.
c a lawyer or a doctor.

3 Now she wants to . . .
a work as a waitress. b earn some money.
c return to university.

TIPS

Do you know how to talk about your job or your studies in English? What words do you need? Look up all the words that describe what you do and build a word field around your job. You'll feel more confident when you talk to people about what you do.

LEARNING TO LEARN

Writing in English is difficult. I start writing and then I don't know what to say.

Why don't you try writing headings first? Then write notes under each heading. Then change the notes into sentences. That way, you can write anything and you'll always have something to say.

6 THE BATTLE OF THE GENERATIONS

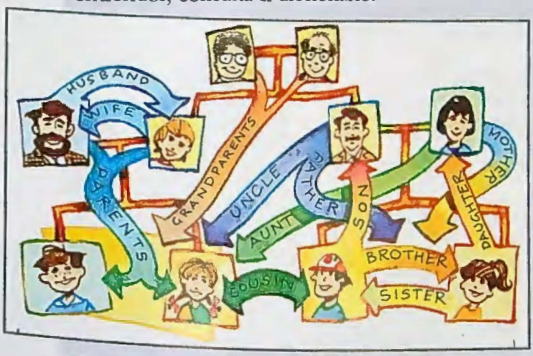
OBJETIVOS

Hablar de las diferencias de edad, actitud y manera de comportarse
Expresar obligación y permiso
Hablar de las costumbres del presente y del pasado
Obtener información específica de un texto escrito

A FAMILY MATTERS

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Observa detenidamente este árbol genealógico. Si hay alguna relación de parentesco que no entiendes, consulta el diccionario.



2 ¿Qué diminutivo se da a cada miembro de la familia?

Auntie Granny/Grandma Mum Dad Sis Grandpa/Grandad

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Responde a las preguntas que te hacen Vanessa y Robert.

1 What does Gran think of Richard's manners?
2 Why doesn't Richard have supper with the rest of the family?
3 What punishment does Gran suggest for Richard?

AFTER YOU WATCH

4 ¿Qué cosas le agradan a la abuela?

	Yes	No
1 Good manners.	❑	❑
2 Eating 'proper' food, like fresh vegetables.	❑	❑
3 Having a mother who works outside the home.	❑	❑
4 Watching TV.	❑	❑
5 Reading books.	❑	❑
6 Arguing about things with your parents.	❑	❑
7 Giving children rules.	❑	❑
8 Children staying out late at night.	❑	❑

NOW YOU!

5 ¿Cuáles son las tres cosas que más te gusta hacer y que tus padres te prohibieron cuando eras niño? Compara tus respuestas con las de tus compañeros. Empieza del siguiente modo:

Now I can . . .

READING

1 Broughton College is a co-educational **boarding school** in the north-west of England. It was built two hundred years ago as a school for 'the sons of gentlemen'. It has always had a reputation for discipline and a hard physical training programme. Famous pupils from the school include politicians, generals, industrialists and mountaineers.

a school where students live and study

2 The pupils get up at six o'clock and swim in the nearby river. At seven-thirty, they begin classes. Subjects for all ages include Latin, Greek, Mandarin, Computer Science, Physics and Chemistry, and Political Philosophy. After a half-hour lunch break, the pupils have two more hours of classes, finishing at three o'clock. Then they have two hours of **compulsory sports**. In the evening, they have two hours of silent study, and an hour's free time before going to bed at ten o'clock.

sports you must do

3 Pupils clean their own rooms and the bathrooms and sitting rooms which they use. They **also look after** the school gardens and all the animals who live at the school. Washing and ironing are done by college **staff**. Cooking and washing up are done by college staff during the week, but at weekends pupils take it in turns to prepare meals for everyone else.

are also responsible for

people (e.g. teachers, secretaries, cleaners and cooks) who work in the school

4 Pupils go home for one weekend in four and for school holidays. Older pupils are **allowed** to go into the local town at weekends to visit shops, cinemas, theatres and discos. They are all free to cycle or walk in the nearby countryside. There's a TV and a video library, which the pupils are allowed to use in the evenings at weekends.

permitted

5 Cigarettes and alcohol are not allowed at the school. There's a school uniform, but pupils are allowed to wear their own clothes if they want, and they can have their own bikes and roller skates.

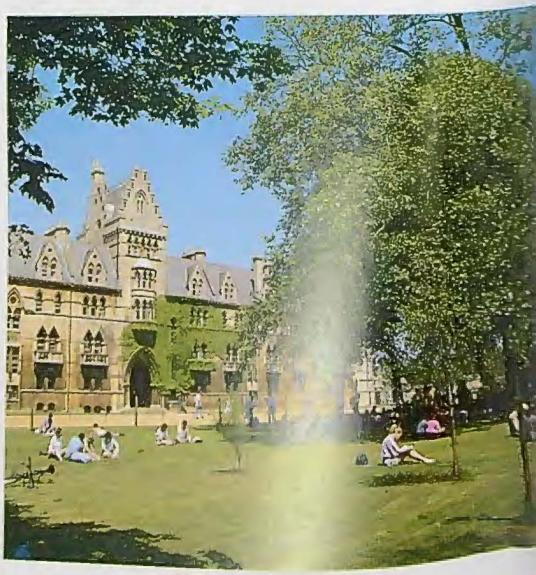
6 Fees are £2000 per ten-week term, and the school has a seven-year waiting list.

6 Lee detenidamente la información sobre Broughton College, e indica cuál de las siguientes expresiones corresponde al contenido de cada párrafo.

Daily routine	Rules and permission
Free time	Duties
Type of school	Costs

7 De los siguientes aspectos, ¿cuáles son obligatorios (**compulsory**) y cuáles opcionales (**optional**)?

	compulsory	optional
■ get up at 6 a.m.		
■ wear their own clothes		
■ watch TV or videos		
■ clean their rooms		
■ cycle or walk in the countryside near the school		
■ study Latin and Greek		



LANGUAGE STUDY

8 Pronunciation

Escucha los sonidos /p/, /t/ y /k/ que aparecen al comienzo y al final de las siguientes palabras.

pan	tan	can
sip	sit	sick

Vuelve a escucharlos y repítelos. Al hablar, ponte la mano delante de la boca; notarás un estallido de aire al pronunciar estos sonidos.

Ahora escucha cómo se pronuncian las siguientes palabras y repítelas. No te olvides de que, si las pronuncias correctamente, el aire produce un pequeño estallido al salir.

help proper out can cook ten strict talk first late time look clock can't television

9

Escucha la cinta y marca las palabras que se mencionan en la conversación entre la abuela y su nieto.

cinema	☐	homework	☐
TV	☐	housework	☐
theatre	☐	exams	☐
cars	☐	gardening	☐
boy/girlfriends	☐	cooking	☐
disco	☐	ironing	☐
music	☐	cleaning	☐
computer games	☐	shopping	☐
reading	☐	motorbikes	☐
sport	☐	washing	☐

10

Escucha de nuevo la conversación de la actividad 9 y rellena los espacios en blanco.

A She **1)** ..... to meet boys when she went **2)** ..... , but she didn't **3)** ..... boyfriends until she was **4)** ..... . She **5)** ..... to go to the cinema a lot. She and her sister **6)** ..... to help their mother with the **7)** ..... , and they **8)** ..... to **9)** ..... their younger brothers and sisters.

B He **1)** ..... to make the **2)** ..... every morning, and **3)** ..... a week he **4)** ..... to cook the supper, because his mum thinks boys **5)** ..... be able to cook. Every Saturday morning, he and his dad **6)** ..... the bathroom, and they share the **7)** ..... . He **8)** ..... to do a lot of **9)** ..... because of exams, but he has enough **10)** ..... to **11)** ..... to music, **12)** ..... books, play **13)** ..... and learn to **14)** ..... a **15)** ..... .

11 (p12)

Rellena los espacios en blanco con **must/mustn't**. Indica cuáles de las siguientes normas son apropiadas para:
a) los huéspedes de un hotel
b) los niños en el colegio
c) los niños en casa.
En algunos casos, la misma regla sirve para dos de los lugares indicados.

1 You ..... smoke.
2 You ..... wear a uniform.
3 You ..... cook food in your room.
4 You ..... drink alcohol.
5 You ..... keep your room clean and tidy.
6 You ..... leave your key at Reception when you go out.
7 You ..... arrive on time.
8 You ..... be back by eleven o'clock.
9 You ..... argue.
10 You ..... telephone if you are not coming.

12

Observa detenidamente la lista de actividades cotidianas. Luego escucha lo que dicen tres personas sobre estas actividades, y habla de tu propia rutina diaria.

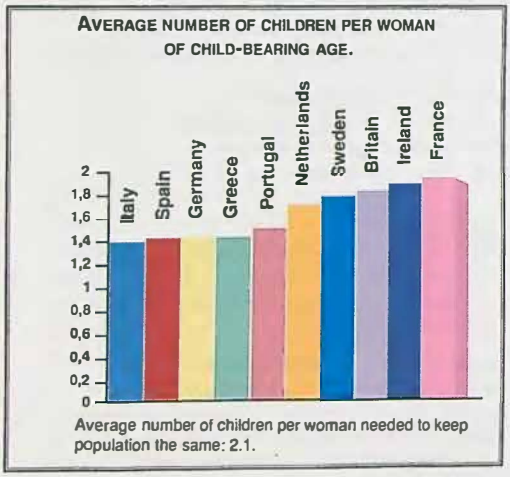
- get up early
- work in the evening
- take dog for a walk
- do housework
- take children to school
- look after children
- make meals
- work late
- be on time
- work at weekends
- take time off
- wear a suit/formal clothes/uniform

13 Tus sobrinos adolescentes vienen a pasar las vacaciones a tu casa. Completa la nota que aparece en la puerta del frigorífico, indicando lo que deben y no deben hacer. Usa las sugerencias que se indican a continuación.

Example: You mustn't go into Mr Brown's farm – there's a Doberman!

* There is a Doberman on Mr Brown's farm.
* On the way to the beach, the first turning on the right is dangerous.
* The neighbours don't like loud music late at night.
* Please use the phone box near the pub, not the phone in the house.
* The boiler is broken.

14 Mira estas cifras y responde a las preguntas.



Source: *World Health Organisation*, 2005

1 *Women of child-bearing age* means:
   a women who have had children
   b women of the right age to have children
   c the average size of family

2 Which countries have the largest average number of children per mother?

3 Which country has the smallest average number of children per mother?

4 Which country has a higher average number, Britain or Spain?

5 What is the right number to keep the population the same?

6 Which statement is true?
   a The population of Europe is getting larger.
   b The population of Europe is the same.
   c The population of Europe is getting smaller.

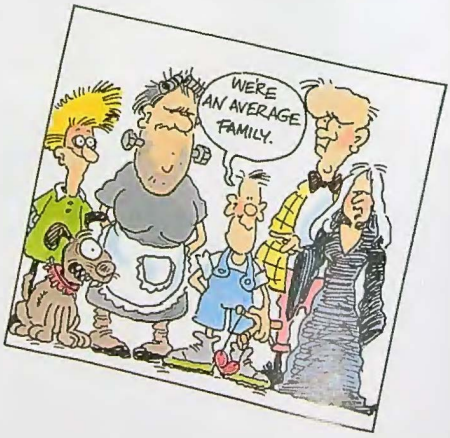
15 Escucha a tres mujeres británicas hablando de su vida y responde a las preguntas.


Mary


Jean


Barbara

1 Who is married?
2 Who is a single parent?
3 Who is single?
4 Which situation is more common in Spain?



16 Escribe unas 50 palabras sobre tu familia, contestando las siguientes preguntas.

1 Are you single, married or divorced?
2 Have you got any children? If so, how many?
3 Do you live alone, with your partner or with your family?
4 Which is more important for you, having children or having a job? Why?

B HOUSE RULES

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Responde a la siguiente pregunta.

What are the rules in your family?

2 The ad spot

¿Qué palabras se emplearían para anunciar una radio?

wheels stereo listen volume suit
programme motor AM/FM vision

3 Don't make me laugh!

¿Qué palabras de la siguiente lista significan lo mismo que las expresiones indicadas?

rich fat clever happy
tall poor skinny short

6 The ad spot

¿Qué razón da el vendedor para que se compre su radio? Marca la opción correcta.

1 The programmes are all the same. ❑
2 The radio is very big. ❑
3 The dog hates it. ❑
4 The children stay at home to listen to it. ❑

4 Song time

Observa los símbolos de aquellas cosas que no se les permite hacer a los niños. Relaciona dichos símbolos con los versos de la canción.

1 You must stay in and
2 you mustn't go out,
3 You can't play music and
4 you're not allowed to shout,
5 You can't have friends here after nine,
6 And you're not allowed to touch the car – it's mine!

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 Corrige las frases siguientes. Se refieren a las entrevistas de la calle (1) y a los abuelos Hunt (2).

1 a My son goes to bed whenever he wants.
b My children must do their homework after they watch TV.
c We must tidy up every morning.

2 a They used to live in Bushey.
b They used to go disco dancing.
c They used to watch TV.

7 Don't make me laugh!

¿Cuáles son las respuestas correctas?

1 What four nationalities were Danny's girlfriends?
a English b German c Scottish d American
e Italian f French g Spanish

2 Why did Danny's father dislike his son's last girlfriend?
a because she was too skinny
b because she was exactly the same as his wife
c because she didn't have nice hair

NOW YOU!

8 Desde que eres adulto, ¿has cambiado alguna costumbre por otra mejor?

Examples:
I used to play music very loudly, but I don't now.
I didn't use to say thank you, but I always do now.

READING

9 Lee el siguiente texto lo más rápidamente que puedas sin detenerte, y responde a las preguntas que hay a continuación.

1 Who is talking? Is this an adult talking to children? Or an adult talking to other adults?

2 Relaciona las ideas a las que se refiere el escritor (i–iii) con las frases correspondientes (a–c).

i cooperation
ii pollution
iii hunger

a Everyone should have warm biscuits.
b Everyone should clean up their mess.
c Everyone should hold hands.

All I ever really needed to know, I learned at kindergarten.
Most of what I really need to know about how to live, what to do and how to be, I learned at nursery school.
Wisdom was not at the end of my university career, but at nursery school.
These are the things I learned:
Share everything.
Play fair.
Don't hit people.
Put things back where you found them.
Clean up your own mess.
Don't take things that aren't yours.
Say sorry when you hurt somebody.
Wash your hands before you eat.
Pull the toilet chain when you've finished.
Every day, try to learn something, think a bit, draw, paint, sing, dance, play and work.
When you go out into the world, watch for traffic, hold hands, and stay together.
Birds, animals, small plants – they all die. So do we.
Remember the most important word in your first book: Look.
I think everyone should have warm biscuits and cold milk at three o'clock every afternoon. All nations ought to put things back where they found them and clean up their own mess. What a better world it would be!
And it is still true, no matter how old you are, that when you go out into the world, it is best to hold hands and stay

understanding about the wo
give some of you have to people
follow the rules
tidy up your ow things
take somebo hand

Adapted from *All I really need to know, I learned in kindergarten* by Robert L. Fulghum

10 Lee el texto de nuevo, subrayando aquellas palabras que desconoces. Léelo una vez más e intenta deducir el significado de las palabras subrayadas. Si aún hay alguna palabra que no entiendes, consulta el diccionario.

11 Observa las ilustraciones. ¿Qué debe hacerse y qué no debe hacerse?

12 De las siguientes frases ¿cuál es la que mejor resume el texto?

1 Nursery school rules only help you when you're a child.
2 What you learn at nursery school is useful for the rest of your life.
3 If everyone has biscuits at three o'clock, no one will be hungry.
4 Everyone should hold hands.

LANGUAGE STUDY

13 Pronunciation

La palabra **can** puede pronunciarse de dos modos.

- para pedir permiso, se acentúa: **Can** I go out now? se pronuncia /kæn/.
- para dar permiso, se pronuncia sin acentuar: Yes, you can go out now se pronuncia /kən/.

En las respuestas breves, hay que usar la forma acentuada, /kæn/.

Escucha la cinta; en primer lugar oirás las dos versiones que acaban de indicarse, /kæn/ y /kən/.

Escucha y repite los ejemplos. Luego escucha cómo se dice **can't** cuando se usa para prohibir algo. Observa que en este caso siempre se acentúa enfáticamente (recuerda que se pronuncia del mismo modo tanto en frases completas como en las respuestas breves): /kɑːnt/ (el mismo sonido que **car, heart** o **arm**).

14

Lee los tres consejos y luego escucha las tres conversaciones que hay en la cinta. ¿A qué problema se refiere cada consejo?

1 The mother and the daughter must agree on some rules and duties. If the daughter has no job, then she can help the mother in the house. If she has some money, then she should pay for using the telephone, and she should give her mother money to pay for food, washing, electricity and so on. They must agree about the daughter's freedom to go out; is it really a problem?

2 The mother must speak to the teachers at the school, and ask them for their help and advice. The son should give his parents good reasons for leaving school: perhaps he has got a plan for a career and he wants to start now. They have to talk about it!

3 The mother and father must discuss what they want, and make a plan. Perhaps it's time to sell the house and buy a smaller place; the grown-up children can look for a place of their own, and perhaps the parents can give them some money from the sale of the house to help them!

15

Lee la carta que envía una madre manifestando su preocupación por su hija adolescente. Léela lo más rápidamente posible y luego responde a las preguntas.

My seventeen-year-old daughter wants to leave home and live with two friends in a nearby city. She doesn't have a career; she works in shops or cafes for a few weeks, and then she gets bored and leaves. I'm worried that she will have problems with money for rent and food. On the other hand, I know that she must learn to take responsibility for herself. Should I allow her to leave home? Should I allow her to come back if it all goes wrong? Her life at home is very free; she can go out whenever she likes, she can stay out late, she doesn't have to do any housework, she doesn't even have to keep her room clean. I do everything for her. She says she wants her freedom, but I think she's too young to know how to use it.

1 How old is the daughter?
2 Where does she want to live?
3 What's her job?

16

Vuelve a leer la carta de la actividad anterior, e indica qué consejos habría que dar a quien la ha escrito.

CONSOLIDATION

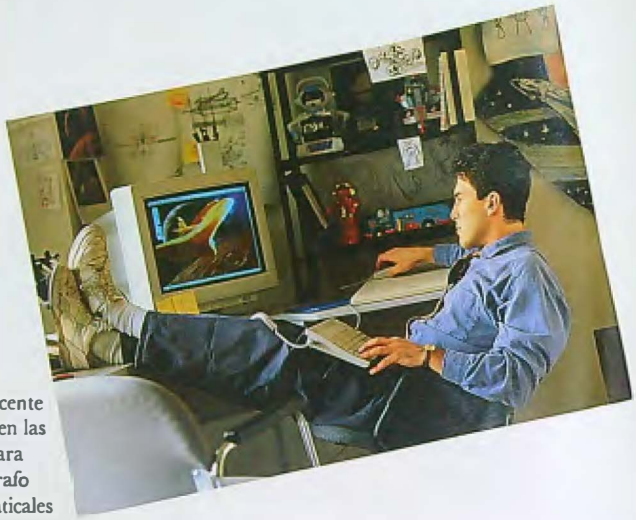
1 Lee el siguiente artículo de un periódico y corrige las frases que hay a continuación.

1 Most British children leave home at sixteen.
2 They buy their own flats.
3 They live on their own.
4 Men stay with their parents longer than women.

When do British children leave home? Most British children live with their parents until they go to college or university or get a job at the age of 18. Some children leave home earlier because they are very independent or because they are unhappy. But if they don't earn money or have a grant, they can't pay rent for a flat. Many teenagers share flats with friends while they are studying or working. Young women often live with their parents longer than young men. Both men and women who live away from home often go back and do their washing and cleaning – or to ask their mothers to do it! At what age do children leave home in Spain? ■

2 Examina las diversas razones que impulsan a los jóvenes británicos a marcharse de casa. Haz dos columnas con los encabezamientos **have to** y **can't**.

help with the washing up
wear what I like
keep my room tidy
go on holiday with my parents
watch TV when I like
use the family car
do the ironing
get up late
be quiet
smoke
listen to my parents' choice of music
give money to my parents
stay out late
invite friends home
eat when I want and what I want



Ahora escucha por qué dice un adolescente que quiere marcharse de casa. Básate en las ideas que se exponen en dicho texto para rellenar los espacios en blanco del párrafo siguiente, haciendo los cambios gramaticales oportunos.

British teenagers leave home because they want their freedom. They want to 1) ..... late at night, 2) ..... late in the morning, 3) ..... the food they like, 4) ..... the clothes they like, and 5) ..... what they like on TV. They 6) ..... helping with housework, 7) ..... their rooms tidy, or doing what their parents want. When British teenagers first leave home, they often forget that someone 8) ..... do the washing, the cleaning, the shopping and the cooking. In the past, young people in Britain left home as soon as they could. These days, the bad employment prospects mean that they can't leave home because they 9) ..... enough money. This creates a difficult situation for both 10) ..... and their children.

3 Escribe un párrafo de unas 50 palabras describiendo lo que sucede con los jóvenes españoles. Toma como referencia el texto del ejercicio anterior. Comienza del siguiente modo:

Spanish teenagers leave/don't leave home because . . .

4 **A** Escucha a tres personas hablando sobre el tipo de trabajo que hacen. Observa las fotos, y decide quién es la persona A, quién la B y quién la C.

B Toma nota de lo que le gusta o desagrada de su trabajo a cada una.

	likes	dislikes
A		
B		
C		

C Vuelve a escuchar y luego escribe sobre los tres puestos de trabajo: **milkman, teacher, policeman.**

I'd like to be a ..... because you don't have to . . .
o
I wouldn' tlike to be a ..... because you have to . . .

5 ¿Cuál es la solución al siguiente enigma?

A poor man called Thomas owed a rich man called Richard a large amount of money. Thomas could not pay. 'You must pay!' said Richard. 'Or you must give me your daughter!'.
Thomas told his daughter, Tania. 'You must marry Richard, because I can't pay the debt.' 'Oh dear!' thought Tania, 'I must think of something! I don't want to marry Richard!'.
There was a beach near the town where they lived. The stones on the beach were black and white.
'Tell Richard he must meet me on the beach tomorrow morning,' said Tania to her father. Tell him to bring witnesses.'
Everyone met on the beach the next morning.

'Pick up two stones – a white one and a black one,' said Tania to Richard. 'You must put the two stones into this bag. I will choose a stone. If I choose a white one, I will marry you. If it is a black one, you must free my father from his debt. Do you agree?'
Richard agreed.
But he picked up two white stones and put them in the bag.
Fortunately, Tania saw what he did. She was not only beautiful but clever. She put her hand in the bag and pulled out a stone – and, of course, it was a white one.
Her hand closed round the stone. Everyone was watching. What did she do to make sure that she didn't have to marry Richard?

Piensa en cuál es la solución. Habla de lo que piensas con algún amigo. Contrasta tu solución con la que aparece en la clave de respuestas.

SELF TEST

1 ¿Cuál de las tres opciones significa lo mismo que la primera frase?

1 We didn't use to watch TV much when we were young.
   a We didn't watch TV.
   b We didn't know how to use a TV.
   c We used to watch TV sometimes.

2 You should be stricter with him.
   a I think you shouldn't have to argue with him.
   b I think you must give him more rules.
   c You mustn't do more than talk to him.

3 You don't have to do the washing up because you're going out tonight.
   a You mustn't do the washing up tonight.
   b You're going out, so don't worry about doing the washing up.
   c You can do the washing up before you go out.

2 Escucha lo que dice un adolescente británico sobre las razones que tiene para marcharse de casa. ¿Cuál es la respuesta más idónea para cada pregunta?

1 What does the young man think about his job?
   a He thinks his job is great.
   b He hates his job.
   c He thinks his job is boring, but it's better than no job at all.

2 Why is he leaving home?
   a He's unhappy there.
   b His job is not near his home.
   c He doesn't like eating proper food or keeping his room tidy.

3 What can he do in the Hall of Residence?
   a He can park his car and have friends in.
   b He can smoke and play loud music.
   c He can eat whenever he likes.

3 En los siguientes párrafos se han mezclado dos textos distintos, A y B. Escribe las frases que corresponden a cada uno.

You can't tell old people anything! They're sure that the old ways are the best. Visitors must report to Reception on arrival. My grandmother is olwoys telling me I must be stricter with my children. They must sign the Visitors' Book and obtain a Visitors' Pass before entering the main building. She thinks it's wrong that they can watch TV or play computer games in the morning. We have an au pair, and she cleans and tidies the children's rooms. Employees must accompany visitors at all times. Visitors can use the company restaurant free of charge. My grandmother thinks they should clean and tidy their own rooms. Free parking is available in the Visitors' Car Park. Visitors must hand in their Passes when they leave. I think they should be free to play and enjoy being young!

Responde a estas preguntas sobre el texto A.

1 What does the writer's grandmother say?
   a You must tell your children everything.
   b You shouldn't give them any rules.
   c You should tell them exactly what they can and can't do.

2 The writer thinks that . . .
   a the au pair must clean and tidy the rooms.
   b the children mustn't clean and tidy their rooms.
   c the children should be free to play and not worry about keeping their rooms tidy.

Ahora responde a estas preguntas sobre el texto B.

3 True or false?
   a Visitors are free to visit the site by themselves.
   b They shouldn't park in the Visitors' Car Park.
   c They can't use the company restaurant.
   d They can keep their Pass when they leave.
   e They must sign the Visitors' Book.

4 Escribe un texto de 40 a 60 palabras y compara lo que te prohibían cuando eras adolescente con lo que se prohibe hoy día.

TIPS

Use 'have to' (not 'must') when you are stating a fact, not giving a personal opinion. For example: She has to go to the dentist today.

LEARNING TO LEARN

When I look up new words in the dictionary, I don't know how to pronounce them!

Try looking up words you already know and look at the phonetics. Gradually, you'll learn to recognise the symbols and then they'll help you pronounce new words.

7 WHAT IS HEALTH?

OBJETIVOS

Hablar de los hábitos que son buenos para la salud
Hablar de las ventajas que tienen los distintos medicamentos
Dar opiniones sobre un determinado tratamiento médico

A ALTERNATIVE HEALTH

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 You will hear

1 You need a good night's sleep.
2 Do you think Chinese medicine is as good as western medicine?
3 Aromatherapy helps you to relax.
4 That cough's bad, Walter. It's worse than before.
5 I agree with her completely.

2 You will see

1 I couldn't sleep last night.

2 I've got strawberry tea, peppermint tea or camomile tea.

3 Roz, you've studied Chinese medicine, haven't you?

4 I need some more pills for my cough.

WHILE YOU WATCH

3 Responde a la pregunta que te hace Vanessa.

What treatment does Roz suggest for Walter?

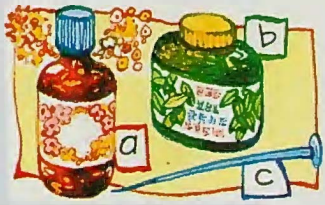
4 ¿Son correctas las siguientes afirmaciones? Corrige las que tengan algún error.

1 Walter's new doctor is a woman.
2 Roz is French.
3 Walter takes vitamins.
4 Walter and Jean have fish and chips every Friday night.
5 Walter has a bad headache.

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 Jean, Walter y Roz hablaron de medicina alternativa. Relaciona las ilustraciones con las palabras que hay a continuación.

1 Chinese herbal medicine
2 aromatherapy
3 acupuncture



NOW YOU!

6 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

Example: How do you sleep?
I sleep well./I don't sleep well.

How many cigarettes do you smoke?
What exercise do you do?
What healthy food do you eat?
Do you take vitamins?
What alternative medicines have you tried?

READING

7 Antes de leer el texto, reflexiona sobre las siguientes afirmaciones. Indica si estás de acuerdo o no con la opinión formulada.

Alternative medicine is more successful than orthodox medicine.
The cause of most illnesses is stress.
My doctor always has time to listen to me.

THE BEST MEDICINE

1 Alternative medicine is much more popular today than it ever was in the past. There are many types of alternative medicine: acupuncture, aromatherapy, herbalism, homeopathy, hypnotherapy, osteopathy and reflexology are just a few of the more well-known treatments. Perhaps you've tried some of them yourself? If so, what's your opinion? Do you think alternative medicine is as good as western medicine? People disagree.

2 In western medicine doctors often look at a patient's symptoms, but not at the real illness. Alternative medicine takes a holistic view. Its practitioners say that we need to look at people's lifestyle. We need to look at the way they live; what they eat and drink, how much exercise they do and how much stress they have at work and in their daily lives. Often people who are stressed eat the most unhealthy food: chips, for example, and fried food, hamburgers, pizzas and chocolate. Many people are ill because they smoke, don't do any exercise and don't take any vitamins. They really have to change their lifestyle, and alternative medicine helps them to do that.

3 The training of doctors in western medicine and in alternative medicine is different. In western medicine, doctors have to spend six years at medical school, and they have to pass very difficult exams before they are qualified. Practitioners of alternative medicine usually study for three or four years part time before they take their exams, but they spend more time with patients than western doctors.

4 Practitioners of alternative medicine listen to their patients, but most doctors can't because they are overworked. Their waiting rooms are full of patients. They have time to write out a prescription for some medicine but they have no time to listen. Today more doctors than ever before are interested in alternative medicine and some of them even practise it.

8 Indica el encabezamiento más idóneo para cada párrafo.

a Overworked doctors
b Training
c The popularity of alternative medicine
d Common causes of illness

9 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

1 How many types of alternative medicine are mentioned in the text?
2 Name three bad habits that people have.
3 How long do doctors study at medical school?

10 Completa las notas que hay a continuación, en las que se comparan la medicina occidental y la medicina alternativa.

Western medicine	Alternative medicine
.....	Practitioners study for three to four years.
Doctors study symptoms.	.....
.....	Practitioners listen to their patients.

LANGUAGE STUDY

11 Pronunciation

Escucha y repite las siguientes palabras.

/g/ hamburger agree hungry green
/dʒ/ jogging vegetables change Jean

Rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra correspondiente de la lista anterior. Luego escucha y repite las frases de la cinta.

I go 1) ..... for twenty minutes every day.
We're going to have a nice 2) ..... salad.
You're right. I 3) ..... with you.
You have to 4) ..... your lifestyle.
You should eat fresh cooked 5) ..... every day.
When you don't eat anything, you feel 6) ..... .
7) ..... wants Walter to eat healthy food.
My favourite food is 8) ..... and chips.

12

Los pacientes que acuden a ver a la Dra. Roz Brown se suelen quejar de los problemas comunes que se enumeran a continuación. Consulta el diccionario si no sabes el significado de alguna palabra.

overweight insomnia headaches the flu
depression giving up smoking

A continuación verás las notas de la Dra. Brown sobre sus pacientes. ¿Qué problema o afección tiene cada uno? Rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra correspondiente.

Jane Middle is suffering from 1) ..... .
She can't sleep at night. She has too much work at the office and is very stressed and has poor digestion.

Chris Snifton is having problems 2) ..... .
He has a bad cough, he smokes heavily, he doesn't do any exercise and he cannot relax.

Dave Parker is 3) ..... .
He is too heavy. He needs to lose some weight by going on a diet and by doing more exercise.

Pete Major suffers from 4) ..... .
He gets bad pains in his head, above his eyes and in the back of his head above his neck. He wanted some aspirins.

Patsy Sheldon is suffering from 5) ..... .
She doesn't want to do anything. She feels tired all the time and wants to cry. She'll try anything, even herbs.

Joe Fox has got 6) ..... .
He's got a very bad cold, with a runny nose, a sore throat and a high temperature.

13

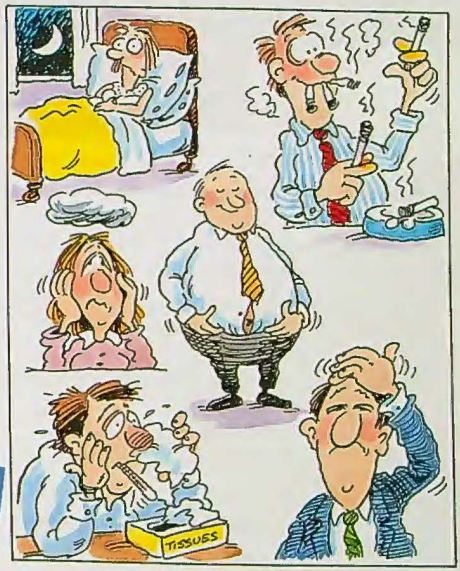
Escucha la cinta y relaciona las frases de la columna A con las de la columna B.

A	B
1 Hypnotherapy is good for	a flu symptoms.
2 Stress is bad for	b depression than herbal medicine.
3 Acupuncture is better for	c headaches than aspirin.
4 Homeopathy is good for	d you to relax.
5 Aromatherapy is better for	e your digestion.
6 Regular exercise helps	f losing weight.

14

Imagínate que eres la Dra. Brown. ¿Qué aconsejarías a cada paciente? Utiliza las respuestas de la actividad anterior.

Example: Jane, stress is bad for your digestion.



14 15 Formula comparaciones con las palabras/expresiones que hay a continuación.

Example: a cut finger/a headache (*painful*)
A cut finger is more painful than a headache.

1 acupuncture/herbal medicine (*popular*)
2 pills/injections (*easy*)
3 hypnotherapy/aromatherapy (*effective*)
4 taking drugs/smoking (*dangerous*)
5 the lifestyle in Spain/the standard of living in Britain (*good*)

16 Lee la conversación entre Jean y Rosie. Rellena los espacios en blanco con una de las siguientes palabras. Luego escucha la cinta y comprueba si tus respuestas son correctas.

acupuncture reflexology energy
effective alternative

Rosie I need more 1) ..... . Perhaps I should try 2) ..... medicine.
Jean What do you think of 3) ..... ?
Rosie I think reflexology is very 4) ..... . What do you think?
Jean I think 5) ..... is more effective than reflexology when you need more energy.

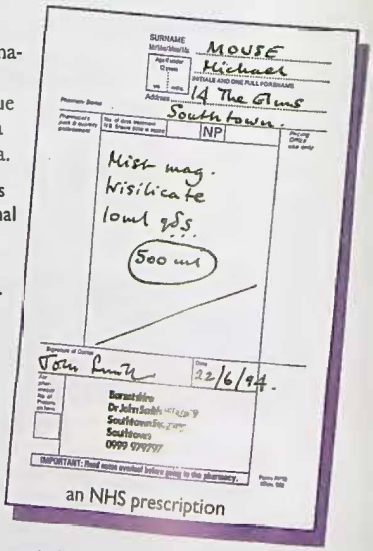
17 Ahora adopta el papel de Jean. Practica la conversación de la actividad 16 y luego continúala sirviéndote de las indicaciones.

Rosie I want to have better digestion.
Jean 1) what/think/herbal medicine?
Rosie I think herbal medicine is very helpful. I'm not sure. What do you think?
Jean 2) think/homeopathy/helpful/herbal medicine/when/want/have/better digestion.
Rosie I also need to stop smoking.
Jean 3) what/think/reflexology?
Rosie I think reflexology is very successful. What's your opinion?
Jean 4) think/hypnotherapy/successful/reflexology/when/need/stop smoking.

18 Lee la información siguiente y escribe una frase que haga referencia a la situación en España.

■ In Britain, doctors work for the National Health Service. Health care is free. In Spain, doctors . . . Health care is . . .

■ In Britain, more people are under the National Health Service than have private medicine. In Spain, . . .



an NHS prescription

■ In Britain, the doctor gives you a prescription. There's a prescription charge of £4.75. In Spain, the . . .

■ In Britain, medicine is ..... than in Spain.

A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

BEFORE YOU WATCH

1 Responde a las siguientes preguntas.

What do you eat to have a healthy lifestyle?
What do you do to have a healthy lifestyle?

2 The ad spot
Antes de ver el anuncio, rellena este breve cuestionario referente a la salud.

	Yes	No
Do you feel ill?		
Do you feel healthy?		
Do you want to give up smoking?		
Do you want to improve your memory?		
Is work difficult?		

3 Song time
Rellena los espacios en blanco de la canción con las palabras que hay en el recuadro.

aches	bakes
steaks	cakes

4 Responde a las siguientes preguntas sobre la alimentación que sigues. Compara tus respuestas con las de la familia Hunt, a la que vas a visitar.

What kind of food do you buy everyday?
Do you think people need to take vitamins?
What food should you have in every meal?
Do you ever buy packaged food? What kind?

A very special diet
I eat too little, I hate cream 1) ..... ,
I hate everything the baker 2) ..... ,
The butcher hates me 'cause I eat no 3) ..... ,
When I look at food, my stomach 4) ..... .

AFTER YOU WATCH

5 The ad spot
Elige la respuesta correcta.

1 What is Johnny Spiel selling?
a medicine b a soft drink c wine

2 What does one bottle cost?
a £5 b £2 c £4

3 One of the effects is to make you . . .
a younger. b smaller. c taller.

6 Don't make me laugh!
Danny Dodds habla sobre lo que se indica en la lista siguiente. Ordena los temas en el orden mencionado.

a An onion and garlic diet. b Getting up early.
c TV ads. d Shaking the medicine bottle.

7 ¿Qué dijo la Sra. Hunt? Contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1 What does Mrs Hunt try to buy every day?
a vitamins b packaged food
c fresh fish d fresh vegetables

2 What did her mother say that every meal should have?
a green salad b a glass of wine
c meat with two kinds of vegetable

3 Why has her family always been healthy?
a they take plenty of exercise
b they eat large meals
c they sleep a lot

4 What dish was she making?
a steak and kidney pie b roast chicken
c fish and chips d vegetable and beef casserole

NOW YOU!

8 Imagínate que has descubierto una medicina nueva que es extraordinaria. Escribe un anuncio breve indicando cómo se llama, qué cura y cuánto cuesta.

READING

9 Antes de leer este artículo de un periódico, indica si estás de acuerdo o no con las siguientes afirmaciones (para ello, subraya el número correspondiente en la escala del uno al cinco).

I agree completely 1 2 3 4 5 I don't agree at all

■ Doctors should give sleeping pills to people who can't sleep.	1 2 3 4 5
■ The main causes of insomnia are stress and worry.	1 2 3 4 5
■ People with serious sleep problems are the most likely to be in road accidents.	1 2 3 4 5
■ The brains of people who can't sleep are hotter than the brains of people who can sleep.	1 2 3 4 5
■ Drinking a glass of hot milk at bedtime helps you sleep better than taking a course of drugs.	1 2 3 4 5

Ahora lee el artículo. A medida que lo vayas leyendo, averigua las respuestas a las siguientes preguntas.

1 What are doctors going to give insomniacs?
a more sleeping pills b a diary c a prescription

2 Who started the Sleep Help Service?
a 12 million Britons b four people c Dr Scott

3 How do many patients answer the question, 'How are you sleeping?'
a very well b not bad c not well

4 What has caused many disasters?
a not enough sleep b road accidents c hot milk

5 What will the Service do with the diaries?
a study them b sell them c write in them

6 A GP is . . .
a a family doctor. b a specialist.
c someone who can't sleep.

How are you sleeping?

THE SLEEP WRITING SOLUTION

1 Family doctors aren't going to prescribe any more sleeping pills. Instead they will give insomniacs a sleep diary. Experts will read their diaries and diagnose their medical problem. A group of specialists has started the Sleep Help Service to give GPs an alternative to writing prescriptions. This new approach could help 12 million Britons.

2 'Stress and worry are the most frequent causes of sleeplessness,' said Dr Elizabeth Scott, who is one of the four founders of the service. People who suffer from insomnia lie awake at night. Their thoughts go round and round, their brain gets hot and sleep is impossible.

3 The most important question a GP can ask a patient is, 'How are you sleeping?' A quarter of my patients say, 'Not well'. We send patients for expensive investigations in hospitals. Really they only need to improve their sleep patterns. Often it is possible to do this without drugs.'

4 The reason for some of the biggest disasters has been lack of sleep. Drivers with chronic insomnia are twice as likely to have a road accident. People with more serious sleep disorders are even more at risk. Simple changes in bedtime habits, such as drinking hot milk, could improve the situation.

5 There are at least 80 possible sleep disorders but most family doctors can't recognise them. They don't get enough relevant training at medical school. The Sleep Help Service will give interested doctors sleep diaries for their patients. The Service will analyse the diaries and will send their suggestions for treatment back to the GPs.

Adapted from *Dear diary, I don't need drugs to get to sleep*, in the *Daily Mail*

10 Lee los resúmenes que hay a continuación y relaciónalos con los párrafos correspondientes.

a The health service spends a lot of time and money investigating patients' insomnia.

b People who suffer from insomnia are often involved in accidents.

c Experts on sleep have started the Sleep Help Service to help doctors give the right treatment to insomniacs. The Service will give patients sleep diaries and then analyse them.

d The main cause of insomnia is stress and worry.

e Doctors don't learn about sleep disorders during their training. The Service will analyse the diaries and help doctors to diagnose sleep disorders.

11 Escucha la grabación del primer párrafo del texto varias veces. Luego baja el volumen un poco y a la vez léelo en voz alta para practicar la pronunciación y la entonación.

LANGUAGE STUDY

12 Pronunciation

En el lenguaje hablado normal, la /w/ o la /j/ sirven para enlazar una palabra terminada en un sonido vocálico con otra palabra que también empieza con sonido vocálico. Escucha los dos ejemplos; primero, pronúncialos despacio, y luego a velocidad normal.

She examined me for a minute or so.
/j/

Do you eat salads?
/w/

Escucha estas frases en la cinta y marca los sonidos /w/ o /j/ que enlazan las palabras en estas frases.

1 Peppermint tea or camomile tea?
2 Does he eat healthy food?
3 Do you agree?
4 It's very effective.
5 Does he do any exercise?

Escucha de nuevo y repite las frases.

▷14 **13** ¿Cuáles son las principales causas de mortalidad en Europa? Compara España con Gran Bretaña y con otros países.

	Cancer	Heart attack
1	Netherlands	Sweden
2	France	Finland
3	Switzerland	Austria
4	UK	Ireland
5	Denmark	West Germany

	Motor accident	Stroke	AIDS
1	Portugal	Portugal	Switzerland
2	Hungary	Bulgaria	France
3	Greece	Greece	Spain
4	Poland	Italy	Italy
5	Belgium	Hungary	Denmark

Para cada una de las causas de mortalidad, escribe una frase como la siguiente.

Example: More people die of cancer in the UK than in Spain.

14 Aquí tienes un buen consejo para ayudarte a comprender y saber escribir palabras nuevas. Intenta ordenar los pasos que debes seguir.

A You have checked the meaning and spelling. Now think of some sentences using the word.
B You've found the word in the dictionary. If there are words with the same or similar spelling, check the meaning.
C Write the word down. Try several possible spellings.
D Look the word up in your dictionary and check the spellings you have written down.
E You hear a new word. Work out what the first letter is. Remember that you can spell the same sound in many different ways.

15 Ahora tendrás que hablar sobre tu salud, ten en cuenta las indicaciones que hay a continuación. Cambia las frases que no se refieran a ti.

I visited my doctor last ..... because . . .
The last illness I had was . . .
The doctor told me to . . .
He/She asked me about . . .
I smoke but I don't . . .
I believe that eating ..... is bad for you, so . . .
I think that ..... is good for you because . . .
I want to lose weight, so . . .
Every morning I get up early and . . .
When I can't sleep, it's because . . .
This year I've decided to change my lifestyle, so . . .

16 Tienes un amigo al que le convendría llevar un estilo de vida más saludable. Aconséjale sobre lo siguiente:

- what and what not to eat
- what he needs to give up
- what he needs to do
- what kind of alternative medicine he should try

Escribe un texto de unas 40–60 palabras para aconsejar a tu amigo. Empieza del siguiente modo:

I think you need a healthier lifestyle because . . .

CONSOLIDATION

1 Escucha lo que le dice Brenda a su médico sobre los problemas que tiene para conciliar el sueño. Compara lo que se dice en esta conversación con lo que ha escrito el médico en el 'Diario del sueño' respecto a Brenda. Hay cuatro errores. ¿Cuáles son?

SUNDAY
Brenda couldn't sleep. She was worried about her insomnia.

MONDAY
She fell asleep immediately.

TUESDAY
She cooked a meal for some friends. She slept for hours.

WEDNESDAY
She was hungry, she couldn't sleep, she ate some biscuits and then she fell asleep.

THURSDAY
She drank a lot of tea and couldn't sleep.

FRIDAY
One of the best nights. She drank a lot of wine and slept well.

SATURDAY
The same as Friday night.

2 A continuación verás las descripciones de tres tipos de medicina o terapias alternativas. Relaciona cada texto con la palabra correspondiente. Luego responde a las preguntas.

Reflexology Acupuncture Homeopathy

A
In ....., the practitioner treats the body's 'energy system' and corrects the lack of harmony in the patient so that his or her illness disappears. To do this, the practitioner inserts needles into different parts of the patient's body and directs the energy along the right channels. This treatment helps all types of illnesses. It is especially helpful for people who have digestive disorders, suffer from depression or have sinus problems.

B
In ....., the practitioner asks the patient questions about his or her health and then prescribes a course of pills. The pills contain a very small amount of medicine which the patient must take at least three times a day. At the beginning of the treatment the symptoms usually get worse, but after a few days, the patient gets better and the symptoms disappear. This treatment is very good for headaches, stomach aches, colds and infections.

C
In ....., the practitioner applies pressure to points on the patient's feet. These points are called 'reflex points'. The most important benefit of this treatment is that it reduces stress and helps the patient relax. A treatment takes about an hour. The practitioner talks to the patient first, then examines their feet and starts to work on them. This treatment is very good for back pain, insomnia, allergies and many other conditions.

1 In which treatment does the practitioner prescribe small amounts of medicine?
2 Which treatment is very good for people who are suffering from stress?
3 Which treatment corrects the lack of harmony in your body?
4 In which treatment does the practitioner work on reflex points?
5 Which treatment helps people who get bad headaches?
6 In which treatment does the practitioner put needles into your body?

3 Ahora escucha lo que dicen las tres personas siguientes. ¿A qué tratamiento se refieren? Escucha nuevamente la cinta, e indica cuál es la respuesta correcta.

1 Katherine sees her patient . . .
a once a week. b once a month. c twice a month.

2 The treatment is . . .
a very painful. b painful for a few seconds. c great.

3 Simon sees his patient . . .
a once a month. b twice a month.
c three times a day.

4 His patient's symptoms are . . .
a worse. b the same. c better.

5 Adrian's patient is suffering from . . .
a painful feet. b back pains. c insomnia.

6 The treatment started . . .
a a few days ago. b five weeks ago.
c five months ago.

4 El Sr. Murphy está en la consulta. El médico le hace algunas preguntas. ¿Qué responde el Sr. Murphy en cada caso, **a** o **b**?

1 a I've got an awful pain in my back.
b I've got a bad pain in my arm.

2 a I've got a headache and a temperature.
b I've got a headache and I think I've got a temperature.

3 a Since Monday.
b For a couple of days.

4 a I feel worried. I've got a lot of stress at work.
b I feel worried and anxious.

5 a I slept for four hours last night.
b I couldn't sleep last night.

5 ¿Duermes bien? ¿Cómo te encuentras? ¿Necesitas pastillas para dormir? Escribe tu propio 'Diario del sueño', como el que aparece en la página anterior.

■ Puedes empezar de la siguiente forma:

On Sunday night I felt . . .
On Monday I ate . . .
On Tuesday I drank . . .
I was worried about . . .
I was happy about . . .
I watched . . .
I went . . .

■ Y continuar con frases como éstas :

I could/couldn't sleep because . . .
I didn't go to sleep for hours/I fell asleep immediately.
I woke up at three in the morning/I went to bed at midnight and . . .

6 Cuando se acude a un médico que practica medicina alternativa, siempre hay que responder a muchas preguntas. Responde a las preguntas que se formulan a continuación.

Doctor What seems to be the problem?
You .....
Doctor Can you describe your symptoms to me?
You .....
Doctor How long have you felt like this?
You .....
Doctor What are your moods like? Do you feel worried, depressed, anxious . . . ?
You .....
Doctor Are you sleeping well?
You .....

7 Escucha en la cinta las preguntas del médico, luego pulsa el botón de pausa y formula tus respuestas.

SELF TEST

1 ¿Cuál es la respuesta correcta?

1 You drink a lot of beer. Your friend says, 'Drinking beer is ..... for you.'
   a worse
   b better
   c bad

2 Which word contains the same sound as the initial sound in Jean?
   a you
   b green
   c jogging

3 You're ill and you need some kind of ..... to help you get better.
   a symptoms
   b treatment
   c job

2 El presentador de una emisora local de radio está entrevistando a Roberta Parry, una reconocida especialista en cuestiones de salud. Escucha la entrevista y termina cada afirmación con la expresión que corresponda.

1 Roberta thinks it is important . . .
   a to have treatments.
   b for everybody to be well.
   c for everyone to look after their body.

2 Roberta says we should . . .
   a drink less and eat a lot.
   b drink less and stop smoking.
   c stop smoking and drink more.

3 She says we should exercise . . .
   a less than three times a week.
   b three times a week or more.
   c on a Thursday night.

3 Lee la carta que ha enviado un lector a una revista sobre salud. Luego responde a las preguntas.

Dear Healthy Lifestyle,

I disagree with your view of acupuncture. I have a problem with my digestion and I had a course of acupuncture with someone called Adrian. My friend said that Adrian was the best practitioner he knew, especially for digestive disorders. After the first treatment I felt fantastic. Adrian said I would get worse before I got better. After the second treatment, some of my symptoms returned. Then, after the fifth treatment, I felt worse than when I started. In general, I am a healthy person. I don't smoke, I sleep for eight hours every night and I don't eat unhealthy food.

Yours sincerely

Arthur Cosy

1 Arthur read *Healthy Lifestyle*'s opinion about acupuncture and . . .
   a agrees with all of it.
   b disagrees completely.
   c quite agrees.

2 Arthur felt worse . . .
   a when he started the treatments.
   b before the second treatment.
   c after the fifth treatment.

3 After five treatments, he . . .
   a felt worse than at the beginning.
   b slept for eight hours.
   c stopped smoking.

TIPS

To help you read aloud, try 'Shadow reading'. Listen to a text on CD and read it at the same time. Then, turn down the volume on your CD player and read out loud in time with the voice on the cassette. Imitate the pronunciation and intonation as accurately as you can.

LEARNING TO LEARN

I find it hard to remember vocabulary – there are so many words to learn!

I stick English name labels on objects whose names I can't remember. Every time you use that object, you see its name label. That way you learn new words very quickly.

8 AND FINALLY . . .

OBJETIVOS

Revisar el lenguaje del módulo 4
Preparar la prueba de fin de módulo

1 Elige la respuesta más adecuada.

1 How do you ask someone to repeat something politely?
a Say it again!
b What did you say?
c Could you say that again, please?

2 Give a friend advice about starting to learn English.
a Go and live in England for a few years!
b You must study full time at a college. There's no other way!
c You should get a good self-study course and do some work every day.

3 Sheila worked in the Paris office of IMB from 1990 to 1993. She got married in 1992.
a While she worked in Paris, she got married.
b While she worked in Paris, she was getting married.
c She got married while she was working in Paris.

4 What did Alan do yesterday?
a He went to work.
b He goes to work.
c He has gone to work.

5 Can you speak Italian?
a Yes, I will study Italian since 1990.
b Yes, I have studied Italian since three years.
c Yes, I studied Italian last year.

2 Rellena los espacios en blanco con la forma correcta de los verbos que aparecen a continuación. Después escucha la conversación entre Alfred y su nieto, Peter, y comprueba las respuestas.

learn write study work

Peter Did you 1) ..... letters to each other?
Alfred Every day. I 2) ..... to her every day.
Peter Really? Did she write to you?
Alfred Yes. I wrote to her in English, and she wrote to me in Italian. It was an unusual way of 3) ..... a language!
Peter So you were 4) ..... engineering and 5) ..... Italian and 6) ..... letters . . .
Alfred And I was 7) ..... in a pub in the evenings. I had to do that to earn some money.

Escucha de nuevo y responde a estas preguntas.

8 While Alfred was in Turin, he was . . .
a studying Italian.
b working in a pub.
c studying engineering at the Fiat factory.

9 While Alfred was staying with Lodovico, . . .
a he wrote a lot of letters.
b he got married.
c he fell in love with Lodovico's daughter.

10 When Alfred returned from Italy, he . . .
a bought a house in Oxford.
b got a job, bought a house and got married.
c finished his course and got a job in Oxford.

11 While he was studying engineering, Alfred . . .
a got married.
b fell in love with Peter's grandmother.
c bought a pub.

12 Alfred and his wife wrote . . .
a over a thousand love letters in English.
b hundreds of letters in Italian.
c to each other in their own language.

3 Lee el siguiente texto sobre un festival romántico en Gran Bretaña. Léelo sólo una vez e intenta responder a las tres preguntas siguientes.

1 What does the festival celebrate: food, love or death?
2 What date is the festival?
3 Who do you think it is named after: Eros, St Valentine or Walt Disney?

It's usually a cold, grey day in February, but it's still the most romantic day of the year. People send messages of love to each other; husbands and wives give each other cards, flowers, chocolates and perhaps champagne. Some people put a message in the newspaper; on this special day, most newspapers have at least a page of messages. These messages are often funny, or secret, or strange; for example, *'Darling Bambi, I love your nose. Guess who?'* Traditionally, you can send a message to someone even if you don't know them. It's very exciting to receive anonymous messages of love and admiration, and try and guess who sent them! The day, which is the fourteenth day of the month, is named after a Christian saint, but long before his time, there was a Roman festival of fertility on this date.

Indica cuál es la respuesta correcta para estas preguntas.

4 On St Valentine's Day, people . . .
a send messages of love to dogs and cats.
b send messages of love to each other.
c send messages of love to the newspapers.

5 Traditionally, you can send a message of love to someone . . .
a even if you are married to them.
b even if you don't like them.
c even if you don't know them.

6 On St Valentine's Day, most newspapers . . .
a have no news, only love messages.
b have lots of pages of messages.
c have one or more pages of messages.

7 There was a Roman festival of fertility . . .
a named after a Christian saint.
b on the same date.
c every fourteen days.

4 Rellena los espacios en blanco con la palabra correcta de las que figuran a continuación.

Every summer we used to rent a 1) ..... in Cornwall. It was cheap, but it had no 2) ..... . For example, our milk always used to go sour because we didn't have a 3) ..... . There wasn't much 4) ..... either: we didn't have a 5) ..... , so we used to keep our clothes in our suitcases.

1 a garden b cottage c hotel
2 a washing powder b supermarket c mod. cons.
3 a fridge b freezer c microwave
4 a food b housework c furniture
5 a washing machine b dressing table c chest of drawers

5 Lee este extracto de un artículo sobre el actor Hugh Baker, e indica cuál es la respuesta más adecuada a las preguntas siguientes.

My day is very long. I get up at six, have a glass of orange juice and take the dog for a walk in the park. I always wear sunglasses and a different coat or jacket every day. It's more difficult for people to recognise me if I change the way I look. At six-thirty I have a coffee in my kitchen at home. I spend a lot of time in my kitchen. I cook, make phone calls, write letters and read the paper in my kitchen. I hate small kitchens. I love my kitchen because it's large and it's got everything I need.

At about seven I shower and get dressed. The housekeeper arrives at eight and starts cleaning. I used to clean the flat myself. I used to hoover the stairs, wash the windows and do all the washing and ironing myself. I hate housework, but I love clean, tidy houses. My housekeeper does all that for me now.

I usually start work at the theatre in the afternoon so in the morning I often do the shopping. I like buying the meat and the bread. I go to the local butcher and the Italian baker. The local shopkeepers know me very well and call me by my first name. My housekeeper buys vegetables in the market and everything else at the supermarket. I always buy the wine or champagne. It's important to have good food, but it's really essential to have the best wine.

1 At 6.30, Hugh Baker . . .
a takes the dog for a walk in the park.
b has a glass of orange juice.
c has a coffee in his kitchen.

2 Hugh always wears sunglasses because . . .
a it is sunny in the morning.
b he wants to change the way he looks.
c he doesn't want people to recognise him.

3 Hugh . . .
a doesn't like small kitchens.
b hates kitchens.
c dislikes large kitchens.

4 Hugh . . .
a hoovers the stairs and washes the windows.
b does all the washing and ironing himself.
c used to do his own housework.

5 Hugh buys . . .
a meat from the local butcher.
b buys his bread in Italy.
c buys vegetables in the market.

6 ¿Cuál es la respuesta correcta?

1 Helen Bradley works from 9 till 2, Monday to Friday, and she gets £2.50 per hour.
a It's a poorly-paid job with long working hours.
b It's a well-paid job with short working hours.
c It's a poorly-paid, part-time job.

2 She makes the tea and coffee, does the photo-copying and filing, and she is responsible for the post and the fax machine.
a It's a boring job, so it's not well paid.
b It's an important job, so it's poorly paid.
c It's not a responsible job, but it's well paid.

3 Helen is studying Spanish with a self-study course, and she attends a secretarial course one evening a week.
a She's not interested in getting a better job.
b She's interested in going to college.
c She's interested in getting a better job.

4 One day, Helen would like to have a really interesting job involving travel, and she'd like to earn a large salary and have a smart company car. That's why she's studying in her spare time.
a She's happy to stay in her present job.
b She wants to earn less money.
c She's ambitious, and she's prepared to work hard to improve her skills.

5 After she left school, Helen didn't want to study any more. Now she thinks it's the way to succeed.
a She doesn't like studying.
b She used to like studying.
c Now she thinks it's a good idea to study, but she didn't use to.

7 Eres el director de la Home Search Agency. Escucha a uno de tus clientes describiendo el tipo de alojamiento que necesita para pasar sus vacaciones de verano en Inglaterra. Rellena el formulario con los detalles correctos.

HOME SEARCH AGENCY

Required accommodation

Surname: ..... Mr/Mrs/Ms: .....

Name: .....

Telephone: .....

Please indicate what accommodation you require:

house ❑ flat/apartment ❑

bedrooms: 1 2 3 4 5 +

bathrooms: 1 2 3 4 5 +

garden ❑ garage ❑

Mod. cons. (please indicate the facilities you require during your stay):

TV ❑ video recorder ❑ stereo ❑

fridge ❑ freezer ❑ dishwasher ❑

washing machine ❑ microwave ❑

central heating ❑

8 Ana Romero quiere trabajar como *au pair* en Londres y ha respondido a un anuncio de una revista. Lee la carta que hay a continuación y responde a las preguntas.

23 Manor Park Way
London SW24

July 28th, 1994

Dear Mrs Shaw

I'm writing in reply to your advertisement in Home magazine for an au pair to look after your two children. I am a Spanish student studying English in London. I am 18 years old and I come from a large family. I have a sister and two brothers. I used to look after my brothers when they were little, so I am very good with children. I am efficient, hard-working and flexible. I can cook well and I know how to drive. In my leisure time, I play tennis and swim. I can teach your children to swim if you want me to. I am a smoker, but I want to stop. I'm not married and I don't have a boyfriend. I am free to travel, so I can come on holiday with the family. I like animals, especially dogs. I can start work at the beginning of September and I can stay for a maximum of ten months. Please phone me (tel: 240 5698) or write to the address above.

Yours sincerely

Ana Romero
Ana Romero

1 Ana is . . .
a getting married. b single. c married.

2 In September this year, Ana will be . . .
a in France. b in Spain. c free to work.

3 In May next year, Ana will be . . .
a in Spain. b at London University.
c working as an au pair.

4 Ana has . . .
a two brothers. b two children. c two sisters.

5 Ana says that . . .
a she is a non-smoker. b she used to smoke.
c she is trying to stop smoking.

9 Elige la respuesta correcta.

1 The average Briton is at least four kilos overweight.
a The average Briton is heavier than he/she should be.
b The average Briton weighs the right amount.
c The average Briton should weigh more than he/she does.

2 It costs about 50p per mile to travel by train in Britain, about 35p per mile to travel by car, and about 20p to travel by bus or coach.
a It's cheaper to travel by train.
b Travelling by train is more expensive than either car or bus.
c The cheapest way to travel is by car.

3 Unemployment figures for the last three years show a fall of five per cent each year.
a This year is the worst for unemployment figures.
b Last year was better for unemployment figures.
c The worst figures for unemployment were three years ago.

4 The number of people who smoke is less every year, but the number of people, especially children, with asthma, is greater every year.
a Fewer people smoke, but more have asthma.
b There are fewer children and smokers every year.
c People with asthma shouldn't have children.

10 El año pasado, se llevó a cabo un experimento en el Reino Unido en el que participaron varias familias inglesas, tanto del sur como del norte. Los voluntarios tuvieron que dejar de comer carne y ver la TV por espacio de un mes. Lee lo que dicen los miembros de la familia sobre su experiencia e indica quién opina que el experimento fue todo un éxito y quién dice que fue un desastre. Luego rellena los espacios en blanco de las frases que resumen el experimento.

Mother Well, it was very hard at first. I work full time, you see, and so I always used to buy pre-cooked or frozen food or take-aways. During the experiment, I cooked everything fresh, because I had to give them meals without meat. After two weeks, I was finding new ideas from books in the library and asking people at work for recipes . . . Now I like cooking so much; it's more interesting than before. I'm doing a vegetarian cookery class at the local college.

Son Yes, and because Mum is cooking all the time now, we have to do all the housework!

Daughter Yes, but we haven't got a TV, so there's more time to help. I don't mind helping, and the food is great! I've lost weight! I felt so much better that I've started going to a flamenco class at the local college . . . it's great, I really enjoy it!

Father Well, I disagree. When I come home in the evening I want to relax and watch my favourite programmes on TV. I like sitting on the sofa, with a nice pizza or something to eat, and a couple of cans of beer. I work hard all day, and I think I should have a relaxing evening . . .

Daughter Yes, Dad, but you've lost weight in the last month, and you've helped Mum with the housework, and you've helped David and me with our homework . . .

Son Yes, that's true. I've got better marks for my homework since we gave up watching TV . . .

1 The ..... thought that the experiment was a success because ..... lost weight and felt ..... .
2 The ..... didn't like helping with the ..... , but likes getting ..... marks for his ..... .
3 The ..... thought the experiment was a disaster because ..... couldn't ..... TV and he couldn't ..... the food he likes, and he had to ..... with the housework.
4 The ..... thought the experiment was a success, and it has changed ..... life!

11 Lee el informe sobre otra familia que participó en el experimento.

The Gibson family, Mr and Mrs Gibson and their children Sarah, 15, and James, 13, live in Epsom, Surrey. They gave up watching TV and eating meat for a month as part of a national experiment last year. We visited them last week to ask them about their life now.

'We are eating meat again,' said Mrs Gibson. 'But we don't eat as much as we used to. We eat more fish now, and more salads, and more pasta. We've all lost weight, and the family is healthier than before.'

'We decided to have the TV back,' said Mr Gibson. 'But we bought a special one; you have to pay to watch it! It's a good idea!'

Mr Gibson is now studying part time for a degree in business management.

Mrs Gibson now works as a part-time aerobics instructor. The children were not at home to answer our questions.

Ahora contesta las siguientes preguntas.

1 The Gibsons are eating . . .
  a more meat than they used to.
  b less meat than they used to.
  c as much meat as they used to before the experiment.

2 What food are they eating more of?
  a meat b pasta c cooked vegetables

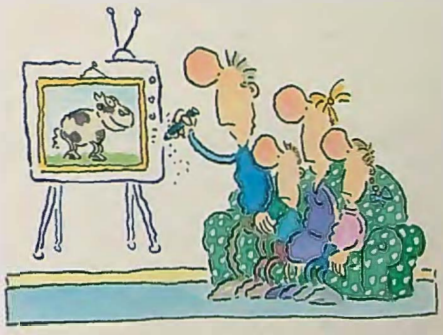
3 Which is true?
  a Everyone in the family has lost weight.
  b Some of the family have lost weight
  c Some of the family have put on weight.

4 Mr Gibson is . . .
  a studying for a degree in aerobics.
  b an aerobics instructor.
  c studying business management.

5 Generally, the family's health . . .
  a used to be better.
  b hasn't changed.
  c used to be worse.

12 Imagínate que tu familia y tú participáis en un experimento semejante y tenéis que dejar de ver la TV y de comer carne durante un mes. Escribe sobre lo que crees que habría pasado. ¿Habría sido un éxito o un desastre? ¿Te cambiaría la vida por completo? Escribe un texto de unas 50 palabras. Empieza del siguiente modo:

It was awful/great! We sold our TV and didn't buy any meat for a month.



13 ¿Has modificado algún hábito o actitud recientemente en relación con tu salud? ¿Tienes algún remedio particular para las afecciones más comunes? Habla sobre tu salud por espacio de 30 segundos.

ANSWER KEY

1 LEARNING LANGUAGES

A WHAT MAKES A GOOD LEARNER?

Activity 3
1 They have problems with the grammar and pronunciation.
2 He went to classes for two years, he practised every day and he always read Spanish books and newspapers.

Activity 4
1 false 2 true 3 false

Activity 5
1 b 2 c 3 a

Activity 7
1 c 2 b 3 a 4 d

Activity 8
1 She watches the programmes on TV.
She studies with a textbook and an audiocassette.
She practises her Spanish with Oscar.
2 He listens to cassettes of Spanish songs.
He reads books and magazines in Spanish.
3 She needs grammar and vocabulary.
She needs lots of listening.
She needs lots of practice.
4 He has a good ear for languages.

Activity 9
1 b 2 c 3 a

Activity 10
1 pronounce 2 listen 3 speak 4 silence 5 study

Activity 11
/s/ Oscar, lesson, sorry, Spanish, classes
/z/ please, means /ʃ/ English

Activity 12
1 words 2 dictionary 3 look it up 4 languages 5 mistakes 6 rules

Activity 13
1 Oscar says you ought to look words up in the dictionary.
2 Oscar says you should ask people when you don't understand.
3 Oscar says you shouldn't worry when you make mistakes.
4 Oscar says you ought to study every day.

Activity 14
1 You should study once a day.
2 You should speak to English people.
3 You should listen to a cassette.
4 You should use *That's English!*.
5 You shouldn't worry.

Activity 15
1 Could you spell 'Tony', please?
2 Could you speak more slowly, please?
3 Could you help me, please?
4 Could you talk to me in English, please?
5 Could you speak more loudly, please?

Activity 16
1 f 2 b 3 c 4 d 5 a 6 e

Activity 18
1 not easy 2 classes 3 years 4 felt 5 impossible 6 practised 7 day 8 spoke 9 people 10 read 11 Spanish newspapers 12 understand 13 asked

B ALL ABOUT LEARNING ENGLISH

Activity 4
1 don't 2 won't 3 has 4 jazz 5 eight 6 great 7 two 8 you 9 can't 10 aren't 11 do

Activity 5
1 false 2 true 3 true 4 false

Activity 6
1 c 2 b 3 b 4 a

Activity 7
his son, examinations, language courses

Activity 9
1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a

Activity 10
1 false 2 false 3 true 4 true 5 false 6 false

Activity 11
1 d 2 c 3 b 4 e 5 a

Activity 14
1 dictionary 2 headword 3 noun 4 definition 5 examples 6 reading 7 word 8 sentence

Activity 15
B E D F C G A

Here's some advice about how to use a dictionary to find out the meaning of a new word. First, you have to look up the headword. Then you have to find the correct form of the word. Is it a noun, a verb or perhaps an adjective? Next, you have to look for the right definition . . . the right meaning of the word you want. Look at the examples in your dictionary and find one that is similar to the one in your reading passage. Finally, you should check the passage and make sure the definition is correct. Oh, yes, and there's something else you should do. You should write the new word and its definition in a notebook and then write your own example underneath to help you remember.

Activity 16
1 Spanish 2 2 3 noun 4 He speaks fluent Spanish.

Activity 17
1 noun 2 verb 3 singular noun 4 pronoun 5 adjective 6 preposition 7 plural noun 8 adverb 9 conjunction 10 auxiliary

Activity 18
1 errors 2 work out 3 correctly 4 wrong

CONSOLIDATION

Activity 1
1 Could you give me some advice?
2 I want to learn Italian.
3 I can get by in Spanish and German.
4 I have/I've got a lot of time in the evenings and at weekends.

Activity 2
The tutor recommends either *Holiday Italian* (the student is going on holiday), *Italian for beginners* (the student doesn't know any Italian) or *Italian Year 1* (the student has time to attend a class twice a week).

Activity 3
1 *Holiday French*: She is going on holiday. She doesn't study. She doesn't speak another language.
2 *German Year 1*: He likes studying. He uses German in his job.
3 *Italy – Language and culture*: They are going to Italy to paint. They have studied Italian before.

Activity 5
1 No. 2 It doesn't matter. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No.

SELF TEST

Activity 1
1 b 2 a 3 c

Activity 2
1 b 2 c 3 d 4 c

Activity 3
1 a 2 a 3 a

2 WHO DOES WHAT AT HOME?

A DAILY LIFE IN THE HOME

Activity 3
Jean's

Activity 4
freezer, microwave, vacuum cleaner, dishwasher

Activity 5
1 We take it in turns to cook the evening meal. (d)
2 I normally put the rubbish out. (a)
3 I normally wash up the saucepans. (b)

Activity 7
1 She teaches fifteen hours a week. He teaches five hours a week.
2 They didn't use to have an electric cooker or a dishwasher.
3 Once every two weeks.
4 Mary does.
5 Mary makes the breakfast on weekdays. Her husband makes breakfast on Sundays.
6 They usually do it together.

Activity 8
A 1 b 2 c 3 b B 1 housework 2 do the housework together 3 evening meal 4 a fortnight

Activity 9
1 B 2 C 3 A

Activity 10
1 b 2 a 3 f 4 c 5 e 6 d

Activity 11
/t/ walked, worked, washed, watched
/d/ changed, opened, lived, ironed
/td/ ended, shouted, decided, wanted

Activity 12
1 breakfast 2 important 3 eggs and bacon 4 summer 5 sandwich 6 tea 7 fruit 8 enjoy

Activity 13
1 stopped; smoke
2 used to eat; have
3 used to do; bought
4 used to live; moved

Activity 14
1 bought 2 gave 3 ate 4 taught 5 did 6 put

Activity 15
1 always 2 never 3 never 4 always 5 always/usually 6 sometimes

Activity 16
1 Once a week on Sundays.
2 Every day.
3 Once a week on Tuesdays.
4 Twice a week at weekends/on Saturdays and Sundays.
5 Once a fortnight on Thursdays.
6 Never.

Activity 17
1 10 a.m.–1 p.m. 2 9.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m. (except Wed. & Sat. 9 a.m.–1 p.m.) 3 thirty-five 4 They both do. 5 No.

Activity 19
She was born in 1983 in Bristol. Her family moved to Cheltenham in 1988. She went to school at Cheltenham Girls' School from 1994 to 2001. She went to the University of York from 2001 to 2004, where she studied International Law and French. From 2004 to 2007, she worked for the United Bank of Europe in Brussels. In 2006, she married a Frenchman, Jean-Paul Galliard and in 2007, their son, Louis, was born. She now works at the United Bank of Europe in Paris.

B EVERYTHING HAS CHANGED

Activity 2
1 argument 2 machine 3 kill 4 squeeze 5 cans 6 fresh

Activity 3
1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c

Activity 4
1 egg 2 mud 3 lunch

Activity 5
1 take them to school; collect them at 4 o'clock
2 do the shopping
3 do the washing up; wash the clothes
4 make the breakfast
5 tidy up; vacuum the floor
6 get up early

Activity 8
The first text is b) a poem. The second is b) an item from a magazine.

Activity 9
1 c 2 e 3 d 4 b 5 a

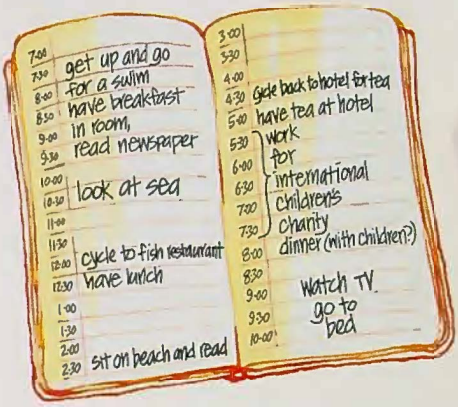
Activity 10
1 a woman 2 an average fifty-five hours a week 3 sixty-five hours 4 no 5 no 6 her job outside the home, housework, looking after her husband/children

Activity 11
1 b 2 b

Activity 12
1 How many hours a week do you work? ↘
2 Do you do the shopping every week together? ↗
3 Who does the washing up in your household? ↘
4 Do you still do all the cooking? ↗
5 Who does the ironing? ↘
6 Has that changed? ↗

Activity 13
A 1 get up 2 breakfast 3 take kids to school by car 4 washing 5 lunch 6 cleaning or gardening 7 collect kids from school 8 shopping 9 evening meal 10 ironing
B 1 First 2 then 3 After that 4 Then 5 After that 6 then 7 after that

Activity 14
My life has changed completely. You see, five years ago, just after my husband Harry died, I won a million pounds in a competition. And I decided to change my life. I moved into this hotel. It's fabulous! I have wonderful views of the sea and the mountains. Every morning I get up at about seven-thirty and I go for a swim in the hotel swimming pool. Then I go back to my room, and at eight-thirty my breakfast arrives with the newspaper. I have breakfast and read the newspaper for two hours and then sit and look at the sea. At about twelve, I cycle along the coast and have lunch at a little fish restaurant which I bought two years ago. The journey takes about half an hour. After a nice two-hour lunch, I sit on the beach for a couple of hours, reading. Then I cycle back to the hotel and have tea at about five o'clock. Every day, I work from five-thirty to seven-thirty for an international charity which helps children all over the world. By eight o'clock I'm ready for dinner, often with one of my children. Then I go back to the hotel and watch TV, and then it's time for bed. I have an absolutely wonderful life. It's so different from the life I had before, as a full-time housewife and mother; I'm really very lucky!



CONSOLIDATION

Activity 1
Hi! I've been in Bangkok for about a year – I used to live in Liverpool, you know. I went there as a student, and I liked it so much that I stayed. I used to work as a courier, cycling round the city, delivering things. In the evenings, I used to play my guitar in a restaurant to earn extra money; because I used to travel a lot. Well, I travel now, too, but I used to hitchhike, or go by train or bus. These days it's all aeroplanes and fast cars! Actually, I can't believe how much my life has changed. In Liverpool, I lived in a flat, I was free to do what I wanted . . . mind you, my life here is pretty fantastic, too. I work for the Bangkok and Shanghai Bank, and I live in this fabulous house, with an enormous garden. I got married seven years ago, and we've got three children . . . and two dogs! I like my life now – I wear good clothes and shoes, I have a great car. But I suppose I miss things, too. I used to read all the time, and now I only read financial news and bank documents. I used to have really long hair, but, of course, I have short hair now . . . and I miss the freedom . . .

He used to . . .
1 live in Liverpool, but now he lives in Bangkok.
2 live in a flat, but now he lives in a big house with a garden.
3 have long hair, but now he has short hair.
4 have a moustache, but now he doesn't.
5 read books, but now he reads newspapers.

6 ride a bike, but now he drives a car.
7 wear old clothes, but now he wears expensive clothes.
8 wear trainers, but now he wears good shoes.
9 carry a guitar, but now he carries a briefcase.
10 travel a lot, but now he has a wife and children.

Activity 2
7 3 6 1 8 4 5 2

Activity 3

	Family A	*Family B*
No. of people	6 (2 adults, 4 children)	4 (2 adults, 2 children)
Jobs	dentist; teacher (both full time)	husband: full time in computer company; wife: part time in office
Animals	2 cats, 6 chickens	none
Size of house	5 bedrooms, big garden	3 bedrooms, garden

A	B
Husband always cooks.	Wife cooks the evening meal.
Children always do the washing up.	Children should do the washing up.
Wife does the washing every day.	Wife does the washing once or twice a week.
Everyone takes it in turns to do the ironing (once a week).	Nobody does the ironing.
Husband and eldest daughter do the gardening every weekend.	Nobody does the gardening.

A There are six of us; my husband and me, and our four children. Both my husband and I work full time: he's a dentist and I'm a teacher. We live in a house with five bedrooms and a big garden. We've got two cats and six chickens. Everyone has special jobs to do. My husband does all the cooking; he's very good at it! The children take it in turns to do the washing up. I go shopping once a week at a big supermarket and I do the washing every day, but it's not a bad job, we have a washing machine. Everyone makes their own bed every morning; my husband makes ours. Everyone hates ironing! But we all take it in turns. There are six of us, and a different person does it once a week. The garden is big – my husband and our eldest daughter do the gardening every weekend, and our youngest son looks after the animals every day. That's all really, except for the cleaning. None of us does any cleaning. A woman comes in every day and cleans and tidies up. It's worth the money!

B
Husband There are four of us. Me and my wife and our two boys. We haven't got any animals. We used to have a dog, but it died.
Wife Yes, because nobody looked after it.
Husband I work full time; I work for a computer company.
Wife I've got a part-time job in an office. The boys go to secondary school.
Husband And we live in a three-bedroomed house. There's a garden . . . and a garage.
Wife We don't do any gardening, though.
Husband Only because there's so much work to do in the house!
Wife Huh! You're always doing things to the car!
Husband I'm looking after it! Repairing it! Making it better!
Wife Huh! Anyway. I do most of the housework. I shop once a week at a big supermarket . . .
Husband . . . and you go to the shops every day for all the things you've forgotten!
Wife I cook the evening meal . . .
Husband You mean you put it in the microwave.
Wife . . . and I do the washing once or twice a week.
Husband And I can never find any clean clothes . . .
Wife I don't do any ironing. Everyone makes their own beds. Well, I make our bed, and the boys should make theirs.
Husband Where are they at the moment?
Wife I think they're doing the washing up.
Husband I don't think so. I saw them go out about an hour ago.
Wife The boys are supposed to do the washing up, but they never do. It's very difficult. The house is always untidy. I do the cleaning once a week, but it's not enough . . .
Husband No, it isn't. Look at this room. It's a terrible mess!
Wife But it's your mess! Why don't you tidy it up?
Husband Because I work all day. I don't want to work when I come home.

Activity 4
1 Do you work full time?
2 Who does the cooking?
3 Who does the washing up?
4 Who does the washing?
5 Who does the gardening?

Activity 5
2 . . . I do all the cooking. *I like cooking:* I learned from . . .
5 . . . do all the gardening and my youngest son looks after . . .

Self Test

Activity 1
I make some coffee and have some biscuits.
I come in again at about five o'clock.
1 c 2 a 3 c

Activity 2
1 B 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 A

3 The First Date

A Personal experiences

Activity 3
1 They went to the cinema and then went for a meal.
2 She lost the ring two months ago while she was shopping.

Activity 4
Jean said sentences 2 and 4.

Activity 5
1 No, Walter did. 2 No, he was reading a book. 3 Yes. 4 Yes.

Activity 6
1 b 2 b 3 b 4 c

Activity 8
1 appointment 2 drill 3 handsome 4 toothache 5 surgery

Activity 9
1 b 2 b 3 b 4 a

Activity 10
C

Activity 11
1 win 2 thing 3 sing 4 thin

Activity 12
1 were walking in the park.
2 were sitting by the lake.
3 was talking about the great film makers.
4 was looking into his eyes.
5 were planning their wedding.

Activity 13
1 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone .. ....years ago.
2 Columbus crossed the Atlantic ..... years ago.
3 Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space ..... years ago.

Activity 15
A At 10 he was giving a lecture. At 11 he was having a coffee break. At 11.30 he was talking to a student about his work.
B At 10 she was driving to the bank. At 11 she was posting some letters. At 11.30 she was watching a Spanish lesson on television.

Activity 16
While Walter was giving a lecture, Jean was driving to the bank. While he was having a coffee break, she was posting some letters. While he was talking to a student about his work, she was watching a Spanish lesson on television.

Activity 17
1 . . . the phone rang.
2 . . . the postman arrived.
3 . . . I saw an accident.
4 . . . I got a headache.
5 . . . the lights went out.

Activity 18
1 was 2 reading 3 was reading 4 Then 5 as 6 was 7 Next 8 then 9 Finally

Activity 19
1 b 2 a 3 b 4 a 5 a 6 b 7 a

Activity 21
1 He was a young artist/Caroline's first husband.
2 Caroline fell in love, ran away to get married and got divorced after a year.
3 An American businessman proposed to her on the beach.
4 They went to Rio for their honeymoon, but got divorced six months later.

5 She moved to Brighton.
6 She is running a marriage guidance bureau.

B Talking about what happened

Activity 2
2 1 7 4 6 3 8 5

Activity 4
1 feet 2 moon 3 soon 4 home 5 die

Activity 5
1 To get married early in the morning. 2 Scotland 3 Spain
4 Living together afterwards.

Activity 6
1967 Mr and Mrs Hunt met.
1969 Mr and Mrs Hunt got married.
1973 They bought their new house.
1977 Harriet was born.
1979 Eleanor was born.
1981 Charlotte was born.

Activity 7
detective story: crime, murder, robbery, police, scream
romantic story: single, marriage, love
science fiction story: fantasy, the future, spaceships
autobiography: school, the past, lessons, holidays

Activity 8
1 d 2 c 3 b 4 a

Activity 9
1 *The Day of the Triffids* by John Wyndham
2 *My Early Life* by Winston Churchill
3 *The Hound of the Baskervilles* by Arthur Conan Doyle
4 *Perfect Dreams* by Carolyn Fireside

Activity 10
1 c 2 e 3 a 4 b 5 d

Activity 12
D B C E A G F

Activity 13
story → time beautiful → wicked a video → television
holiday → party drink → cry couple → pair
midday → midnight talking → dancing name → words
ring → shoe looked → searched always → after

Activity 14
In this photo . . .
1981 I was kissing my dog. 1983 I was having a dancing lesson.
1989 I was swimming in the school team. 1994 I was baking a cake.

Activity 15
Once upon a time there was a young girl. One day, she got toothache. Her mother phoned the dentist and made an appointment. Fiona's new dentist was young and handsome. It was love at first sight. Next they went dancing. Then he proposed. Finally they got married and the couple lived happily ever after.

Consolidation

Activity 1
1 D: It's a mystery story, has strong characters and a good plot.
2 C: It has lots of action, an international setting and is an adult novel.
3 B & F: They're about film stars.
4 A: It will frighten her.
5 E: It's a fantasy about outer space and the plot isn't complicated.

1 I like mystery stories with strong characters and a good plot. Some books have a good beginning, but a bad ending, or a slow beginning and an exciting ending. I want a book that keeps my attention from the beginning to the end and helps me relax.

2 I get bored easily. I only read stories that have lots of action, an international setting and an exciting plot. Science fiction and horror stories are for children. I'm an adult and I want adult novels.

3 I want to find out how people think and become successful. I love stories about famous people, film stars, pop singers – anyone who leads a glamorous and exciting life.

4 I read stories that frighten me. I don't know why. I've got a powerful imagination and sometimes after reading a horror mystery I can't sleep at night. Horror is horrible, but I like it

5 For me, fantasy is more interesting than real life. To be honest, I don't really like reading. I prefer going to the cinema. I like stories that have unusual settings, like outer space and other planets, but I lose interest when the plot is too complicated.

Activity 2
1 character 2 thriller 3 bestseller 4 biography 5 autobiography

Activity 4
a e f d b c

Once upon a time, many years ago, there was a beautiful princess. She lived in a big castle with her parents, the king and queen. They were very happy. Then, one day while the king was eating his breakfast, an ugly witch knocked on the door of the castle. The king had a magic ring and the witch wanted it. The king said, 'No. This ring is for my daughter, the princess, and her husband.' Then, he threw the witch out and closed the door of the castle. The witch was very, very angry and with her magic wand, she cast a spell on the princess and her family. They all fell asleep. Many years passed. Then, while they were still sleeping, a prince arrived. He was very handsome and very intelligent. He entered the castle and found the king, the queen and the magic ring. Finally, he found the princess. She was very beautiful. While she was sleeping, he kissed her. When he kissed her, her eyes opened. She smiled at him. He smiled at her, and they both lived happily ever after.

Self Test

Activity 1
1 b 2 c 3 b

Activity 2
1 b 2 a 3 a

Activity 3
1 b 2 a 3 c 4 b 5 c

4 Home And Away

A Holiday home

Activity 2
1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 b

Activity 3
Walter likes the house because it's old, and Jean doesn't like it because it hasn't got the things she wants (carpets, hot water, fridge).

Activity 4
5 3 2 7 8 4 1 6

Activity 6
1 six 2 over 250 years old 3 no

Activity 7
1 David 2 fridge, electric cooker, water heater 3 TV
4 Go shopping, eat in restaurants, go to nightclubs, visit antique shops, go to pubs 5 swim, sunbathe, fish

Activity 8
1 b 2 c 3 c

Activity 9
1 north-east 2 east 3 north 4 north-west 5 south-west

Activity 10
1 doze those 2 dead death 3 thin din 4 mid myth
5 mod moth 6 thigh die

Activity 11

	House A	House B	House C
garden	✔	✔	
garage	✔	✔	
kitchen	✔	✔	✔
lounge	✔	✔	✔
dining room		✔	
bedroom	2	4	3
bathroom	✔	✔	
separate shower		✔	✔
TV	✔	✔	✔
fridge	✔	✔	✔
freezer	✔	✔	
cooker	✔	✔	✔
dishwasher	✔	✔	

A It's a small cottage with two bedrooms, a garden and a garage. There's a comfortable lounge, with a TV, video and stereo system. The kitchen's got a fridge, a freezer, a gas cooker and a dishwasher. There's a table for six in the kitchen. There's a bathroom with a shower, a double bedroom and a single bedroom.

B It's a large house with four bedrooms, a garden and a garage. It's in beautiful quiet countryside, about half an hour from the →

centre of the city. It's got a lounge, a dining room which opens onto a patio, a large kitchen and a utility room. There's a freezer, a washing machine and a drier in the utility room. The kitchen's got all mod. cons., including a microwave and a dishwasher. In addition to the large bathroom, there's a separate shower on the ground floor. All the bedrooms have TVs and telephone extensions.

C It's a small house in the town centre with three bedrooms. It has a patio at the back. There's no bathroom, but there is a shower room. There's a small lounge with a TV. The kitchen's got a fridge and a cooker, and there's a table for four.

Activity 12
1 sofa 2 bookcase 3 desk 4 armchair 5 table 6 coffee table 7 beds (single and double) 8 wardrobe 9 fireplace

Activity 13
A Room A is a bedroom. There's a double bed, a wardrobe, a bedside table, a dressing table, a lamp and a TV. Room A has got curtains.
B Room B is a living room. It's got an armchair, a coffee table, a TV and a sofa.
C Room C is a dining room. There's a table, six chairs, a sideboard and a lamp. Room C has got long curtains.
D Room D is a student's room. It's got a desk, a lamp, a chair, an armchair, a single bed and a bookcase.

Activity 15
walking sitting work having wearing wearing

Activity 17
B

Activity 18
1 a 2 b 3 c 4 c 5 b 6 b 7 b

B HOME SWEET HOME

Activity 3
1 cooker, dishwasher, washing machine, microwave 2 a

Activity 5
1 . . . only when it rains. 2 . . . cold in the winter.

Activity 6
1 the children 2 the mother

Activity 9
1 b 2 d 3 a 4 f 5 c 6 e

Activity 10
A It's a terraced house in a quiet street near the city centre. It doesn't have a garage.
B It's a modern flat in the centre of the city. It hasn't got a garden and it's near a main road.
C It's a detached house with a garden and a garage. It's a short drive from the city centre.

Activity 11

Good points	*Bad points*
cul-de-sac	no parking
near city centre	near workshop/newspaper offices
south-facing garden	
shop nearby	

It's a really nice little house in a cul-de-sac near the city centre. It's about a hundred and fifty years old. There's a tiny garden, well, it's a patio really, facing south. There's no garden at the front. It's got two bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, and downstairs there's a small kitchen/dining room which opens onto the patio, and a small sitting room. It will be big enough for me; I can use the second bedroom as a study, and for visitors! Come and stay! There's nowhere to park, but of course that doesn't bother a keen cyclist like me. There's a general shop on the corner of the street, and of course the town shopping centre is only ten minutes' walk away. There's a car repair place next door on one side, and on the other side are the offices of the local newspaper. On the other side of the street are about fifteen terraced houses; they are all occupied, and a lot of them have new windows and doors, bright new paint, and flowers! I love it! The street is called 'Old Farm Street' – in the middle of town! Isn't that lovely?

Activity 12
1 enthusiastic 2 not enthusiastic 3 enthusiastic 4 not enthusiastic

Activity 13
1 big 2 furniture 3 books 4 plants 5 carpet 6 curtains

CONSOLIDATION

Activity 1
A 2 B 4 C 1 D 5 E 3

A It's a really big flat, with three bedrooms and a balcony with a fantastic view of the river. It's near the City, which is the commercial centre of the capital. It's an exciting, modern building, which I like very much.

B We moved here about twelve years ago, when my husband retired. The cottage is small and easy to clean, and the garden is large enough to grow flowers and vegetables, but it's not too large! We're also very near my sister; she lives on the Isle of Wight. We often go and see her. We take the train into Southampton, and we take the ferry from there to Cowes. It's a lovely trip – I'm really glad we moved to the south coast.

C I've lived here in Glen Almond all my life. It's quiet and peaceful here. The nearest village is five miles away, and the nearest big town is Perth. I enjoy walking in the mountains and looking at the view. My children are grown up now, so my wife and I have a very quiet and simple life on our own. I went to London once, but I didn't like it, and I came home again to Scotland as soon as I could!

D I think we're very lucky to live in the West Country – especially in a great city like this. I came here ten years ago to the university, and I loved living here, so I stayed. We bought this Georgian house two years ago. I love old houses, and Bristol is full of them. It's an interesting place to live, and the countryside is beautiful, so we often go for long walks. We often drive along the coast into Devon, and sometimes we go across to Wales for the weekend, or further west, down into Cornwall.

E It's very close to London, so it's easy for my husband to get to work by train. The house is large and comfortable. We have a lovely, big garden, and I spend all my time out there at weekends. We have three teenage children, and the house is usually full of them and their friends. Sometimes I go on the train to London and meet my husband after work; we go to the theatre and then go to a nice restaurant. I like living here; it's not far to the local shops, although sometimes I go shopping in London. I've always lived in the south-east, I can't imagine living anywhere else, except maybe somewhere in France when we retire.

Activity 2
1 C 2 B 3 E 4 A 5 D

Activity 3
A elegant and expensive
B comfortable and romantic
C primitive and romantic
D terraced and elegant
E detached and expensive

Activity 4
What do you like doing in the evening?
Do you like reading?
If yes, what do you like reading?
Do you like making things?
If yes, what do you like making?
Do you like staying at home more than going out?
If no, where do you like going?

Activity 5
English people are very proud of their homes. They don't like anyone entering their home and saying, 'I don't like the colour of your curtains.' You must be very polite if you go into a British home. Say something nice about the furniture or the decoration as soon as you can. There's an English saying, 'An Englishman's home is his castle.' Do you think it means that he thinks his house is very grand, or do you think it means that he feels very important and safe in his home?

Activity 7
2

SELF TEST

Activity 1
1 c 2 a 3 b

Activity 2
1 b 2 b 3 c

Owner The name of the cottage is Riverside Cottage . . .
Customer Is there a river nearby?
Owner Not now. A long time ago there was . . .
Customer And does the cottage have all mod. cons.?
Owner There's a cooker and a fridge in the kitchen, a TV in the sitting room, no video I'm afraid . . .
Customer And what about hot water?
Owner There's a gas water heater for the bathroom and the shower, and there's hot water for the kitchen too.
Customer And there are two double bedrooms and two single bedrooms, is that right?
Owner Yes, the cottage sleeps six. Well, actually, it sleeps eight. There's a sofa in the sitting room which converts into a double bed.
Customer Oh, that's useful. And what about shops?
Owner The nearest village is Denton, and that's about twenty minutes' walk from the cottage. There are two mini-supermarkets, a post-office, a baker's and three pubs.
Customer It sounds lovely! Tell me again how much the rent is for a week in August?
Owner For six people that would be £300. It's more expensive in August – that's a busy time.
Customer I know. We have to take our holidays in August because of the children. Thank you for the information; I'll ring you back tomorrow morning . . .

Activity 3
small → large black → white horrible → lovely ugly → beautiful
1 c 2 b 3 a

5 The Right Job

A What can I do?

Activity 2
1 What did you study at university?
2 How many words can you type a minute?
3 How good is your spelling?
4 Rosie, are you ambitious?

Activity 3
1 Personal assistant to the editor of *Glam*, the fashion magazine
2 Yes, she does.

Activity 4
She does the typing, makes the tea, posts the letters, answers the phone.

Activity 5
1 b 2 c 3 a

Activity 7
1 To be able to use a word processor; drive (have a clean driving licence); type (good typing speeds); spell (excellent spelling)
2 To be well organised; very efficient; flexible; good with people
3 well paid; full time; modern, non-smoking offices; good opportunities for training and promotion

Activity 8
1 f 2 d 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 e

Activity 9
Suitable
2 Yvonne has a degree and office experience. She types, has a driving licence and doesn't smoke.
4 Graham has a degree, office experience, can use a word processor, has a driving licence and doesn't smoke.
Unsuitable
1 Arthur has no office experience, no university degree and can't type.
3 Cathy doesn't have a lot of office experience. She has no driving licence and she's a smoker.

Activity 10
1 speeds 2 spelling 3 post 4 CV 5 personal assistant
6 training 7 company 8 degree 9 driving licence 10 processor

Activity 11
1 hand 2 air 3 Ellen 4 hear 5 How is everything at home?
6 And how are you? 7 Are you happy? 8 I've had hundreds of letters.

Activity 12
1 study 2 degree 3 work experience 4 efficient 5 well organised
6 type 7 spelling 8 ambitious 9 well-paid 10 dead-end 11 dynamic

Activity 13
Olivia wants someone: not ambitious, well organised, loyal, with good qualifications, a good degree, good spelling and good typing
Rosie thinks Olivia wants someone: ambitious, dynamic, with a lot of experience

Activity 14
1 b 2 b

Activity 15
Qualifications: office experience, word processing, clean driving licence, good typing speeds, excellent spelling, university degree
Qualities: well organised, efficient, flexible, good with people

Activity 16

Qualifications	Ancient History – good degree!
Work experience	worked in office – efficient housewife
Typing	90 words a minute
Spelling	excellent!
Personal qualities	not too dynamic, not ambitious, mature

Activity 17
Interviewer I see you studied at Oxford University?
Jeff No, I studied at Oxford College. I went there for a year.
Interviewer And you've got a degree in Economics from Oxford College?
Jeff No, a diploma in Home Economics. I studied cooking.
Interviewer So you aren't an economist!
Jeff No, I'm a cook. I've cooked in some very good restaurants.
Interviewer Where was your last job?
Jeff The Economist Restaurant in London.
Interviewer Are you still there?
Jeff No, I've left that job. I left last week. I'm unemployed.
Interviewer Why did you leave?
Jeff The people liked my cooking, but they didn't like me.
Interviewer I see. What about languages. You speak French, don't you?
Jeff No, I can't speak French. I can read a menu in French.
Interviewer Well, we need an economist, not a cook.

Education	
1997–2003	St Georges School, Abingdon
2004–2007	Oxford College
Qualifications	diploma (Home Economics)
Work experience	2008 Economist Restaurant
Current position	unemployed
Languages	none (can read menu in French)
Interests	food – cooking

B More about jobs

Activity 2
1 C 2 A 3 B

Activity 4
1 day 2 pay 3 mend 4 end 5 life 6 wife

Activity 5
1 b 2 b 3 a

Activity 6
1 b 2 d 3 c 4 a

Activity 7
1 b 2 c 3 b 4 b 5 b

Activity 9
1 a 2 b 3 b 4 b 5 a

Activity 10
1 shall I say 2 Can I tell 3 don't do 4 Shall I ask 5 don't talk
6 Can I ask 7 can ask 8 shall I do 9 don't forget 10 Don't say

Activity 12
1 no interest 2 no interest 3 no interest 4 interest
5 no interest 6 interest 7 no interest

Activity 13
1 Pilar 2 Pilar 3 Shirley's 4 one hour

CONSOLIDATION

Activity 1

Person 1

Name	Keith
Age	27
Present job	working for an advertising agency
Present salary	£21,000
Skills/qualities	good with people, believes in himself, good at his job
Job requirements	
Full time/part time	full time
Location preferred	Manchester
Other information	married; doesn't want to travel
Jobline number	342

Person 2

Name	Bill
Age	49
Present job	traffic warden
Present salary	£13,000
Skills/qualities	healthy
Job requirements	
Full time/part time	fulltime
Location preferred	Manchester
Other information	divorced; can work days or nights
Jobline number	687

Person 3

Name	Begoña
Age	22
Present job	working in travel agency
Present salary	–
Skills/qualities	speaks Spanish (native)
Job requirements	
Full time/part time	full time or part time
Location preferred	anywhere in England
Other information	wants temporary job – six or seven months – doesn't want an office job
Jobline number	951

Hello again! This is the Telephone Jobline. Want a job? No problem. You can ring us and advertise yourself. Here's the number ... It's 236588. And here are our first three messages.

1 Hello. My name's Keith. I'm 27. I've worked for a local newspaper here in Manchester and now I'm working for an advertising agency. At the moment I'm earning £21,000 a year, but I'd like to earn much more. I'm looking for a full-time job and I want to stay in this area. I got married to my girlfriend Nicky last year, and in February we bought a house. So I don't want to do any travelling. I'm good at my job, I'm good with people and I believe in myself. Leave your messages for me on Jobline 342.

2 Erm ... Hello. I'm Bill. I work as a traffic warden, but I'd like to do something different. I earn about £13,000 a year. I'm 49. I'm healthy because I walk a lot. I'm divorced, so I can work any time of the day or night, and ... I'd like a full-time job here in Manchester. Leave your messages for me on Jobline 687. Thank you.

3 Hi! I'm Begoña. I'm 22. I'm from Spain. When I came to England, I got a job as a secretary in a small insurance company in London. I worked there for six months, but I didn't like it. Now I'm working in a travel agency here in Manchester. It's OK, but I want a change. I want to go to the States at the end of the year, so I need a job just for a few months – maybe six or seven months. I'd like to see another part of England, and ... I'd like to do a job that isn't inside a horrible old office. Have you got a job for me? I can work full time or part time. Leave your messages for me on Jobline 951 ... please.

Activity 2
1 C 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 C 6 A

Activity 3
1 A 2 C 3 B

Activity 4
1 f 2 c 3 e 4 g 5 a 6 b 7 d

SELF TEST

Activity 1
1 c 2 b 3 b

Activity 2
1 b 2 a 3 c

Activity 4
1 b 2 c 3 b

Jenny Please sit down. Now, Mr Fraser, you're working at the Ladbroke Car Centre. What work do you do there?
Mr Fraser I sell cars.
Jenny Yes ...?
Mr Fraser And I make phone calls ... to sell cars.
Jenny Are you happy there?
Mr Fraser Yes, I like it a lot. My colleagues are fantastic.
Jenny Who do you work with?
Mr Fraser My boss is the Managing Director, and I have two salesmen who work for me.
Jenny Do you have any female colleagues?
Mr Fraser Yes, there's a girl who makes the tea and does the filing. She does the photocopying, sends the faxes and types letters for me.
Jenny She's a secretary.
Mr Fraser Yes, she's my assistant.
Jenny How much are you earning now?
Mr Fraser £24,000 and I have a company car.
Jenny Good. Now what did you study at university?
Mr Fraser I studied French and Geology.
Jenny Did you study Mathematics?
Mr Fraser Yes, at school, not at university.
Jenny What did you do after university?
Mr Fraser I went to France and got a job in a supermarket.
Jenny Oh, really! What did you do?
Mr Fraser I opened boxes, I filled the shelves. I helped people to put their shopping into bags.
Jenny Mmm ... I see. What skills have you got, Mr Fraser?
Mr Fraser I can do telephone sales – I can sell things over the phone. I can drive.
Jenny Can you type?
Mr Fraser No!
Jenny Can you use the fax machine?
Mr Fraser My assistant does that.
Jenny What qualities do you have?
Mr Fraser I can motivate people. I'm intelligent and I'm very dynamic.
Jenny Are you ambitious?
Mr Fraser Yes, I'm very ambitious! I'll do anything!

6 THE BATTLE OF THE GENERATIONS

A FAMILY MATTERS

Activity 2
aunt grandmother mother father sister grandfather

Activity 3
1 She doesn't like Richard's manners.
2 Because he's going out.
3 Not to be allowed to go out in the evenings for a month and no TV.

Activity 4
1 Yes 2 Yes 3 No 4 No 5 Yes 6 No 7 Yes 8 No

Activity 6
1 Type of school 2 Daily routine 3 Duties 4 Free time
5 Rules and permission 6 Costs

Activity 7
compulsory; optional; optional; compulsory; optional; compulsory

Activity 9
cinema; TV; boy/girlfriends; music; computer games; reading; homework; housework; exams; gardening; cooking; ironing; cleaning; shopping; motorbikes; washing

Grandson Did you go out with boys when you were my age, Gran?
Gran How old are you now, sixteen?
Grandson Yes.
Gran Well, I wasn't allowed to go out with boys until I was eighteen. We used to meet boys, of course, when we went dancing, or to the cinema, but we weren't allowed to have boyfriends ...
Grandson Did you have much free time, Gran?

Gran Oh, yes. Not as much as you do, I expect. My sister and I had to help in the house, and we had to look after our younger brothers and sisters. Saturday nights were free, though. The best night of the week.
Grandson I like Saturday nights too.
Gran Have you got a girlfriend yet?
Grandson No, but I know a lot of girls. We go to the same clubs.
Gran Do you go to the cinema? We used to go a lot.
Grandson Yes, sometimes. I don't have much free time, though.
Gran Don't you, dear? Why's that?
Grandson Well, I have to do a lot of homework, because of exams. And I have to help Mum and Dad at home.
Gran You don't do housework, do you?
Grandson I do! I have to make the breakfast every morning, and once a week I have to cook the supper.
Gran In my day, boys didn't use to do any cooking!
Grandson Mum thinks boys should be able to cook.
Gran Really?
Grandson Yes. And I do half the ironing every week; Dad does the other half. I don't do the washing, though, thank goodness! And I have to keep my room clean, and Dad and I have to clean the bathroom every Saturday morning, while Mum does the shopping.
Gran So what do you do with your free time?
Grandson Listen to music, watch TV or videos. I play computer games sometimes, and I read a lot. And I'm learning to ride a motorbike. And I help Mum with the gardening, because I like that.

Activity 10
A **1** used **2** dancing or to the cinema **3** have **4** eighteen **5** used **6** had **7** housework **8** had **9** look after
B **1** has **2** breakfast **3** once **4** has **5** should **6** clean **7** ironing **8** has **9** homework **10** free time **11** listen **12** read **13** computer games **14** ride **15** motorbike

Activity 11
1 mustn't (b/c) **2** must (b) **3** mustn't (a) **4** mustn't (b/c) **5** must (c) **6** must (a) **7** must (b) **8** must (c) **9** mustn't (c/possibly b) **10** must (a)

Activity 12
A I have to get up early every morning, because I've got a dog. He has to go out for a half-hour walk every morning, and every evening. Then, in the morning, I have to go to work. I get to my office about 8.15. I don't have to wear a suit, except for business meetings, and I can take time off when I like. I really like my job!

B I have to get up early every morning during the week and make the breakfast and take the children to school. After that, I have to do the shopping and do the housework. I used to work in a restaurant in the evenings before I was married, but I had to stop work when I had the children. Perhaps I'll go back to work when they're older. Anyway, I have to pick the children up from school at three o'clock, and we usually spend the afternoon visiting friends, going to the park, or playing together at home. I don't have to cook in the evening, because my husband does that.

C I work most afternoons and evenings at a cinema in the town centre, so I don't have to get up early. I live by myself, so I have to do very little housework really, maybe once a week. And I eat in restaurants or get take-away food, so I don't have to do any shopping, really, or cooking. I can wear what I like at work, and I can smoke and drink during my breaks. It's a good job for me, except that I have to work most weekends, so I can't go out with my friends.

Activity 13
You mustn't take the first turning on the right on the way to the beach – it's dangerous!
You mustn't play loud music late at night – the neighbours don't like it.
You mustn't use the phone in the house – use the phone box near the pub.
You mustn't use the boiler – it's broken!

Activity 14
1 b **2** Ireland and France **3** Italy **4** Britain **5** 2.1 **6** c

Activity 15
1 Jean **2** Barbara **3** Mary

1 My name's Mary Noble. I'm thirty-six and I work for Media International. I'm a manager there. I'm not married, but I would like to have children. At the moment I can't. I'm too busy.

2 I'm Jean Story. My husband works for Media International. He's a manager there. We have two children, a boy and a girl. I'm thirty-six too, but I don't work. I look after my family and do the housework.

3 Hello. I'm Barbara Stocks. I'm thirty-three. I've got two children, a boy of six and a girl of three. I haven't got a job. I have to stay at home and look after the children. I'm not married. My boyfriend left home before Sarah, my daughter, was born.

B HOUSE RULES

Activity 2
stereo listen volume programme AM/FM

Activity 3
a tall **b** skinny **c** fat **d** short

Activity 4
1 d **2** b **3** f **4** e **5** a **6** c

Activity 5
1 **a** . . . at the same time every night.
b . . . before they watch TV.
c . . . at the end of the day.
2 **a** . . . in Wales.
b . . . country dancing.
c . . . listen to the radio.

Activity 6
4

Activity 7
1 a c e f **2** b

Activity 9
1 It's an adult talking to other adults. **2** a–iii b–ii c–i

Activity 11
1 You should share everything.
2 You shouldn't take things that aren't yours.
3 You should wash your hands before you eat.
4 You should clean up your own mess.
5 You should play fair.

Activity 12
2

Activity 14
1 B **2** C **3** A

A
Man 1 Our children all left home before they were twenty.
Man 2 Really? Ours are still at home; one's twenty-five and the other one's nearly thirty!
Man 1 Do you like having them at home?
Man 2 Not really. My wife and I would like to be by ourselves. When we had our children, we didn't think we would have to look after them for thirty years!

B
Woman 1 My daughter has come home from university, and it's terrible!
Woman 2 Why?
Woman 1 Well, she's been independent for three years. Now she's at home, she goes out whenever she likes, comes home late, eats when she likes. She smokes, uses the telephone . . .
Woman 2 Oh, dear. How long has she been back home?
Woman 1 Only three weeks. And it's driving me mad!

C
Woman 1 I really don't knowwhat to do about it. He's an intelligent boy. I don't know why he wants to leave school.
Woman 2 Does he like it? Has he got a lot of friends?
Woman 1 Oh, yes. He's happy, and he's well behaved. And I think he should stay at school until he's eighteen, and then choose what he wants to do next. I don't think he should leave school at sixteen, but that's what he wants.

Activity 15
1 seventeen **2** in a nearby city **3** She works in shops and cafes.

CONSOLIDATION

Activity 1
1 Most British children leave home at eighteen.
2 They rent their own flats.
3 They share flats with friends while they are studying or working.
4 Young women often live with their parents longer than young men.

Activity 2

have to	*can't*
help with the washing up	wear what I like
keep my room tidy	use the family car
go on holiday with my parents	watch TV when I like
do the ironing	get up late
be quiet	smoke
listen to my parents' choice of music	stay out late
give money to my parents	invite friends home
	eat when I want, what I want

1 stay out 2 get up 3 eat 4 wear 5 watch 6 don't like
7 keeping 8 must/has to 9 haven't got/don't have 10 parents

I'm nineteen and I left school last year. I work in a big supermarket; I collect the shopping trolleys from the car park and return them to the shop. It's a boring job, but it's better than nothing. I'd like to go to college, but I don't know what course to do, or anything. I keep all the money I earn, it isn't much. I'd like to leave home and live with some friends in a house or a flat. My parents are really nice, and it's OK at home, but I have to do what my parents want. I have to keep my room tidy and help with the washing up and the other housework. They don't like me staying out late because they worry about me. I have to eat with them . . . you know, regular meals, proper food! My parents are very good about the car, though. I can use it when I like, and I can invite my friends home; of course, we have to be polite and we can't make a noise or play loud music . . . and we can't smoke, because my parents don't smoke, and they don't know that I do.

Activity 4

A 1 A 2 C 3 B

B	*likes*	*dislikes*
A	meeting customers/ having a chat	collecting money from people who can't pay
	working by himself	getting up early in the winter
B	his uniform	his helmet
	carrying a gun	
	helping people	
C	long holidays	long hours
	children	looking smart

A I have to get up very early, at about three o'clock in the morning, every day except Sunday. It's OK in the spring and summer, but it's horrible in winter, when it's cold and dark. But I like working by myself, driving round the streets when everyone else is asleep. I don't have to wear a uniform, but the company gives us a summer coat and a winter coat. I usually wear a hat too. On Fridays, I have to go to all the houses twice; once to deliver the milk, and then later to collect the money. Sometimes I hate Fridays; it can be difficult when people can't pay their bill . . . but usually I like meeting my customers and having a chat.

B I have to work a shift system – different hours in different weeks. Sometimes I have to work at night. My wife doesn't like that at all. I have to wear a uniform, of course. I like the uniform, but I don't like the helmet. There are a lot of rules to learn. It's a difficult job, and sometimes dangerous. I sometimes have to carry a gun. You don't have to carry guns, but I learned how to use a gun, and I like it. Best of all, I like helping people in an emergency and making them feel better. That's the best thing about my job.

C I have to do a lot of extra work in the evenings. We have long holidays, of course, which is great. But I have to work between fifty and sixty hours a week normally . . . that's a lot! I don't have to wear a uniform, but I have to look smart – which I don't like! And of course I have to look after thirty children all day – including lunchtime and break time. It's very hard work. You have to like children, and you have to be dedicated.

Activity 5

Tania dropped the stone she was holding onto the black and white stones of the beach. 'Oh dear!' she said, 'I've dropped the stone. Never mind. The other stone is still in the bag. If that is white, the one I dropped was black . . .' They looked in the bag, and of course the stone was white. Tania and her father were free.

Self Test

Activity 1
1 c 2 b 3 b

Activity 2
1 a 2 b 3 a

I can't believe I'm so lucky! Last year I was at the Museum of London on work experience. I spent three months there. It was really good fun. I was helping to organise special exhibitions and publicity for the museum. This year I've just left school, and they've offered me a job there. And they'll train me! The sad part is I'll have to leave home. My parents live in the country, and I'm very happy there, but it's too far from London. Anyway, I'm going to live in a students' residence, not too far from the museum. I can park my car there and I can have friends in whenever I like. Because it's a Hall of Residence, meals are at fixed times and they don't like smoking in the rooms or noise after 11 o'clock. I'll miss my family, but I'm really looking forward to my first job!

Activity 3
1 c 2 c 3 a false b false c false d false e true

A You can't tell old people anything! They're sure that the old ways are the best. My grandmother is always telling me I must be stricter with my children. She thinks it's wrong that they can watch TV or play computer games in the morning. We have an au pair, and she cleans and tidies the children's rooms. My grandmother thinks they should clean and tidy their own rooms. I think they should be free to play and enjoy being young!

B Visitors must report to Reception on arrival. They must sign the Visitors' Book and obtain a Visitors' Pass before entering the main building. Employees must accompany visitors at all times. Visitors can use the company restaurant free of charge. Free parking is available in the Visitors' Car Park. Visitors must hand in their passes when they leave.

7 What is Health?

A Alternative Health

Activity 3
She suggests aromatherapy.

Activity 4
1 Yes. 2 No. Roz is Chinese. 3 No. He doesn't take any vitamins.
4 Yes. 5 No. He has a bad cough.

Activity 5
1 b 2 a 3 c

Activity 8
1 c 2 *d* 3 b 4 a

Activity 9
1 seven 2 eating unhealthy food, smoking, not taking exercise
3 six years

Activity 10

Western medicine	*Alternative medicine*
Doctors study for six years.	Practitioners study for three to four years.
Doctors study symptoms.	Alternative medicine practitioners take a holistic view and study a person's lifestyle.
Doctors are too busy to listen.	Practitioners listen to their patients.

Activity 11
1 jogging 2 green 3 agree 4 change 5 vegetables 6 hungry
7 Jean 8 hamburger

Activity 12
1 insomnia 2 giving up smoking 3 overweight 4 headaches
5 depression 6 the flu

Activity 13
1 f 2 e 3 b 4 a 5 c 6 d

Activity 14
Jane 2 Chris 6 Dave 1 Pete 5 Patsy 3 Joe 4

Activity 15
1 Acupuncture is more popular than herbal medicine.
2 Pills are easier than injections.
3 Hypnotherapy is more effective than aromatherapy.
4 Taking drugs is more dangerous than smoking.
5 The lifestyle in Spain is better than the standard of living in Britain.

Activity 16
1 energy 2 alternative 3 reflexology 4 effective 5 acupuncture

Activity 17
1 What do you think of herbal medicine?
2 I think homeopathy is more helpful than herbal medicine when you want to have better digestion.
3 What do you think of reflexology?
4 I think hypnotherapy is more successful than reflexology when you need to stop smoking.

B A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Activity 3
1 cakes 2 bakes 3 steaks 4 aches

Activity 5
1 a 2 b 3 a

Activity 6
b a d c

Activity 7
1 d 2 c 3 a 4 d

Activity 9
1 b 2 b 3 c 4 a 5 a 6 a

Activity 10
a3 b4 c1 d2 e5

Activity 12
1 Peppermint tea or camomile tea? /j/
2 Does he eat healthy food? /j/
3 Do you agree? /w/
4 It's very effective. /j/
5 Does he do any exercise? /w/ /j/

Activity 14
E C D B A

CONSOLIDATION

Activity 1
Sunday: she was worried about work.
Tuesday: she went to a restaurant; she didn't go to sleep for hours.
Thursday: she drank a lot of black coffee.

Doctor Now, tell me what happened on Sunday night.
Brenda On Sunday night I couldn't sleep at all. I think I was worried about work.
Doctor What about Monday?
Brenda Monday night was different. I was very tired, so I fell asleep immediately.
Doctor Well, that's good.
Brenda Yes, but then on Tuesday I went out to a restaurant with friends. I ate more than usual and I didn't go to sleep for hours.
Doctor Oh, dear. Was Wednesday better?
Brenda No, it was the same. I didn't have dinner because I ate too much on Tuesday. I couldn't sleep. I felt hungry all night. Then at three in the morning I went into the kitchen and ate half a packet of biscuits. Then I went back to bed and fell asleep.
Doctor Mmm . . . What happened on Thursday night?
Brenda On Thursday I worked at home until midnight. I drank a lot of black coffee.
Doctor . . . and you couldn't sleep . . .
Brenda I couldn't sleep at all. I was so tired on Friday afternoon!
Doctor How were Friday and Saturday?
Brenda They were the best nights.
Doctor Really?
Brenda Yes, on Friday and Saturday I went out with friends. We drank a lot of wine. Too much wine, but I slept really well on those two nights.
Doctor Amazing!

Activity 2
A Acupuncture B Homeopathy C Reflexology
1 Homeopathy 2 Reflexology 3 Acupuncture 4 Reflexology
5 Homeopathy 6 Acupuncture

Activity 3
1 c 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 b 6 b

A Katherine is the name of my practitioner. I go to see her once every two weeks. I tell her all about my health, about what I've eaten and about how I feel. She always asks me about my moods – if I've felt happy or sad, anxious or confident, optimistic or depressed. Then I lie down and she puts these needles into me. Sometimes she puts them into my legs or my feet, sometimes into my hands or wrists. It's a little painful at times, but the pain only lasts a few seconds. The treatment takes about twenty minutes. I always feel fantastic afterwards. [Acupuncture]

B The practitioner I visit is called Simon. I see him once a month. He asks me lots of questions about how I feel. Then he prescribes some tiny pills for me. I follow his instructions and take them three times a day. The pills taste of sugar. At first my symptoms got worse. I get very bad headaches and they got worse. But then, after about a week, I began to feel better. Now I feel healthier and more energetic. [Homeopathy]

C Adrian is my practitioner. He's helping me with a back problem. I spend a lot of time in an office, sitting at a desk. I work at a computer, and at the end of the day my eyes hurt and my back is very painful. In Adrian's consulting room I take off my shoes and socks and Adrian examines my feet. He asks me questions about my health and then he begins work. He presses different parts of my feet. At first it's a bit uncomfortable, but then it's very relaxing. Sometimes I nearly fall asleep. I started the treatment five weeks ago and my back is much better now. [Reflexology]

Activity 4
1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 a

Doctor What seems to be the problem, Mr Murphy?
Mr Murphy I've got an awful pain in my back.
Doctor Can you describe your symptoms to me?
Mr Murphy I've got a headache and I think I've got a temperature.
Doctor How long have you felt like this?
Mr Murphy Since Monday.
Doctor What are your moods like? Do you feel worried, depressed, anxious . . . ?
Mr Murphy I feel worried. I've got a lot of stress at work.
Doctor Are you sleeping well?
Mr Murphy I slept for four hours last night.

SELF TEST

Activity 1
1 c 2 c 3 b

Activity 2
1 c 2 b 3 b

Activity 3
1 b 2 c 3 a

Presenter Roberta Parry is a top health and fitness expert. We've invited her here today to tell us how to forget about stress, enjoy life and be healthier. Roberta, thank you for coming here to talk to us today.
Roberta Thank you, I'm very pleased to be here.
Presenter Roberta, what are your tips for forgetting about stress?
Roberta Well, first of all I believe yoga or meditation are very good for us.
Presenter I agree. I think it's very good to relax completely.
Roberta Yes, but it's also important for people to take time for themselves . . .
Presenter Right!
Roberta . . . and it's important for people to treat their body well.
Presenter How can we do that?
Roberta Well, you should drink less, . . .
Presenter Mmm . . .
Roberta . . . you should stop smoking . . .
Presenter Yes, I quite agree.
Roberta . . . and you should eat properly. You should stop eating fried food and eat a balanced diet.
Presenter Yes, that's good advice.
Roberta Then we should all exercise.
Presenter Activity?
Roberta Yes, we should all exercise at least three times a week.
Presenter The most I do is visit the gym on a Thursday night.
Roberta You need more exercise and then you need a good massage.
Presenter A massage?
Roberta Yes, you need something like aromatherapy or reflexology. They really help your health.
Presenter Oh!

8 And finally . . .

Activity 1
1 c 2 c 3 c 4 a 5 c

Activity 2
1 write 2 wrote 3 learning 4 studying 5 learning 6 writing 7 working 8 c 9 c 10 c 11 b 12 c

Peter When did you meet Grandma, Grandpa?
Alfred I met your grandmother when I was a student in Turin.
Peter What were you studying? Italian?
Alfred No, no, no. I was an engineering student. An old friend of my father's, Lodovico Perulli arranged for me to spend six months at the Flat factory in Turin. I stayed with his family. And fell in love with his daughter!
Peter And did you get married while you were in Italy?
Alfred No! I had to wait two years. I couldn't marry her then, because I was a student. I didn't have any money. I finished my course, got a job in Oxford at the car factory there, and after six months I had enough money to rent a house.
Peter Did you write letters to each other?
Alfred Every day. I wrote to her every day.
Peter Really? Did she write to you?
Alfred Yes. I wrote to her in English, and she wrote to me in Italian. It was an unusual way of learning a language!
Peter So you were studying engineering, and learning Italian, and writing letters . . .
Alfred And I was working in a pub in the evenings. I had to do that to earn some money.
Peter Have you still got your letters, you and Grandma?
Alfred Oh, yes. There are over a thousand, you know.
Peter Gosh! You should make them into a book, Grandpa. It's so romantic! All those love letters . . .
Alfred Love letters?! Our letters weren't about love!
Peter Weren't they? What were they about then?
Alfred Engineering!

Activity 3
1 love 2 14th February 3 St Valentine 4 b 5 c 6 c 7 b

Activity 4
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 c 5 c

Activity 5
1 c 2 c 3 a 4 c 5 a

Activity 6
1 c 2 a 3 c 4 c 5 c

Activity 7

Manager Hello, Home Search Agency, can I help you?
Mrs Reed Good morning, my name is Reed. I'm trying to find accommodation for my family near Brighton this summer. Can you help?
Manager Yes, I think we can. First of all, can I have your name? Is it R–E–I–D?
Mrs Reed No, it's R–double E–D. Jean Reed.
Manager Thank you. And it's Mrs Reed, isn't it?
Mrs Reed Yes, it is.
Manager And can you give me a phone number, Mrs Reed?
Mrs Reed It's 220 344.
Manager Now, what kind of accommodation are you looking for?
Mrs Reed If possible, I'd like a house with three bedrooms. There's my husband and I, and we've got two boys and a girl.
Manager And do you want a garage and a garden?
Mrs Reed A garden would be nice, but we don't need a garage – as long as we can park somewhere. Will there be a fridge in the house?
Manager Oh, yes. Most of our houses have fridges and washing machines.
Mrs Reed Wonderful. And I'd like a dishwasher, if possible.
Manager Is that it? Well, I can offer you some very nice holiday houses with three bedrooms in the Bexhill area . . .

Activity 8
1 b 2 c 3 c 4 a 5 c

Activity 9
1 a 2 b 3 c 4 a

Activity 10
1 daughter; she; much better
2 son; housework; better; homework
3 father; he; watch; eat; help
4 mother; her

Activity 11
1 b 2 b 3 a 4 c 5 c

Home Search Agency
Required accommodation

Surname: ...Reed..... Mr/Mrs/Ms: ...Mrs.....
Name: ...Jean.....
Telephone: ...220344.....

Please indicate what accommodation you require:

house ☑ flat/apartment ☐
bedrooms: 1 2 (3) 4 5 +
bathrooms: 1 2 3 4 5 +
garden ☑ garage ☐

Mod. cons. (not all our accommodation is fully equipped – please indicate the facilities you require during your stay):

TV ☐ video recorder ☐ stereo ☐
fridge ☑ freezer ☐ dishwasher ☑
washing machine ☑ microwave ☐ central heating ☐

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

1 *COULD* (UNIDAD 1)

FORMA

Could + pronombre personal + verbo en infinitivo (sin **to**). **Could** no varía sea cual sea el sujeto.

Could I make a phone call?
Could he have another cake?

USO

Could you . . . ? o **Could I . . . ?** sirve para formular una petición.

Could you be quiet, please?
Could I talk to you?

También se usa **Could I/he/she/we/you/they . . . ?** para pedir permiso.

Could I use your hairdryer?
Could they stay at your house on Friday night?

Las peticiones con **could** son más educadas que las formuladas con **can**, pero no tan formales como cuando se usa **may**.

2 *SHOULD* Y *OUGHT TO* (UNIDAD 1)

FORMA

Tanto para **should** como para **ought to** el verbo no lleva **-s** en la tercera persona. La forma **should** va seguida de un verbo en infinitivo sin **to**; la forma **ought** sí va seguida de infinitivo con **to**.

You shouldn't worry about making mistakes.
I ought to write him a letter.

USO

Se usan **should** y **ought to** para dar consejo o expresar obligaciones de una manera educada.

I should study English for half an hour every day.
The children shouldn't watch television so much.

I ought to look up more words in my dictionary.
The children ought not to play in the street.

Should y **ought to** tienen casi el mismo significado, pero hoy en día se usa con mayor frecuencia la forma negativa de **should** (**should not/shouldn't**) que la negativa de **ought to** (**ought not to/oughtn't to**).

I ought to do some exercise.
You shouldn't do any exercise.

3 *USED TO* (UNIDAD 2)

FORMA

En la forma afirmativa, **used to** va seguido del infinitivo sin **to**.

I used to have a dog.

Para la forma negativa e interrogativa hay que usar el auxiliar **did**. No te olvides de omitir la **d** de **used** cuando va acompañado por el auxiliar **did**.

Where did you use to live?
They didn't use to like cheese.

USO

Used to sirve para referirse a situaciones o hábitos que han existido en el pasado, pero que ya han concluido.

I used to eat a lot of chocolate. (but I don't now)
They used to live in Seville. (but they don't now)

4 PASADO SIMPLE (UNIDAD 2)

FORMA

El pasado simple de los verbos regulares termina en **ed**.

I waited at the station. They worked in Paris.
It happened in Monterey.

Al añadir **-ed** al infinitivo de los verbos regulares se pueden originar ciertos cambios.

Cuando el infinitivo termina en consonante + **y**, entonces el pasado simple termina en **ied**.

try → tried study → studied

Si la **y** va precedida de una vocal, no se cambia por **i**.

stay → stayed enjoy → enjoyed

Cuando el infinitivo termina en **e**, sólo hay que añadir **-d**.

love → loved

En algunos verbos que terminan en vocal seguida de consonante, dicha consonante se duplica.

ban → banned stop → stopped

El pasado simple de algunos verbos es irregular, y es preciso aprender también tales formas irregulares.

buy → bought have → had

Para la forma negativa hay que usar el auxiliar **did** + **not**.

He didn't buy a car.

Para la forma interrogativa hay que usar el auxiliar **did** de la siguiente manera: **did** + sujeto + verbo.

Did she enjoy it?

USO

El pasado simple se usa para referirse a una sola acción que ha tenido lugar y concluido en el pasado.

He washed the car last week.
She made a cake yesterday.

5 PREGUNTAS CON *WH-* Y PREGUNTAS DE RESPUESTA *YES/NO* (UNIDAD 2)

Las preguntas que comienzan por las partículas **What?**, **Where?**, **When?**, **Why?** y **How?** requieren la siguiente estructura.
partícula interrogativa + verbo auxiliar + sujeto

Where do they live? They live in Seville.
What did he eat? He ate bacon sandwiches.
When did she go to Paris? She went last week.
Why did he sell his car? Because he needed the money.
How does she go to work? She goes to work by bus.

Sin embargo, hay una excepción. Cuando **Who?** es el sujeto del verbo, no se cambia el orden de los términos de la frase, y por lo tanto no se necesita un auxiliar.

Who lives here?
Who wears a blue jacket?
Who was the father of Alfonso XIII?
Who lived in El Pardo?

Existe otro tipo de preguntas que empiezan directamente por el auxiliar + sujeto. Estas preguntas se pueden contestar con **yes** o **no**.

Do you like ice-cream?
Did he take the children to school?

6 *AGO* (UNIDAD 3)

FORMA

La palabra **ago** se usa en frases de pasado simple y siempre va después de una expresión de tiempo.

six hours ago — hace seis horas
a few days ago — hace unos pocos días
ten years ago — hace diez años
I visited India many years ago.
Fui a la India hace muchos años.

USO

La palabra **ago** sirve para referirse a un determinado tiempo en el pasado.

I saw Fiona a month ago.
(I saw Fiona at the beginning of May. Now it's June. I saw her a month ago.)

7 PASADO CONTINUO (UNIDAD 3)

FORMA

Este tiempo verbal se forma con el pasado del verbo **be** (**was/were**) seguido de la forma en **-ing**.

I		shopping.	We		dancing.
He	was	talking.	You	were	smiling.
She		walking.	They		waiting.

At four o'clock this afternoon I was having a cup of tea with my friend.
At eight o'clock we were watching a film on television.

USO

El pasado continuo se suele usar en relación con el pasado simple. Cuando así sucede, el pasado continuo se refiere a una acción más larga, mientras que el pasado simple se refiere a una acción más breve que tuvo lugar en el transcurso de la anterior, o bien la interrumpió.

I lost the ring while I was shopping.

8 *WHEN* Y *WHILE* (UNIDAD 3)

Se usa **when** (cuando) y **while** (mientras) para enlazar dos acciones simultáneas.

I learned Spanish when/while I lived in Spain.

While permite subrayar el hecho de que las dos acciones acontecieron simultáneamente.

When también se usa cuando una acción o situación sigue a otra.

A dog barked when he opened the door.
(First he opened the door. Immediately after that, the dog barked.)
I felt very tired when I got home.
(I arrived home and then I realised that I felt very tired.)

Observa, no obstante, la diferencia entre:

I was washing my hair when the doorbell rang.
(During the process of washing my hair I heard the ring of the doorbell.)
y:

I was washing my hair while the doorbell was ringing.
(The doorbell was ringing all the time I was washing my hair.)

9 *HAVE GOT* (UNIDAD 4)

FORMA

Para la forma afirmativa se usa **have/has got** sin **to**.

I have got blue eyes. — He has got a nice smile.

Para la forma interrogativa sólo hay que cambiar el orden del auxiliar (**have/has**) y el sujeto.

Has she got blonde hair? — Has it got leather seats?

Para la forma negativa se añade **-n't** o **not** al auxiliar.

She hasn't got brown hair. — It has not got plastic seats.

Para el pasado de **have got** se usa el pasado correspondiente del verbo **have**: **had**. (Recuerda que no se puede usar el auxiliar **did** con **have got**.)

He had got lovely eyes.
Had it got leather seats?
It hadn't got plastic seats.

Uso

Have got (tener) sirve para describir los rasgos físicos, cualidades o características de personas, lugares u objetos.

She's got blonde hair and a sense of humour.
The apartment's got two bedrooms.
The car's got nice leather seats.

Have got también se usa a menudo para indicar posesión, pero en inglés americano es más frecuente la forma sin **got**.

I have got a dog. = I have a dog.
Has he got a car? = Does he have a car?
She hasn't got a job. = She doesn't have a job.

Observa que para el tiempo pasado, se usa más la forma sin **got**.

I had a dog.
Did he have a car?
She didn't have a job.

10 *CAN* (UNIDAD 5)

FORMA

Recuerda que **can** no añade **-s** en la tercera persona y que en la forma afirmativa va seguido de un infinitivo sin **to**.

I can speak English.
My partner can speak French.

Para la forma interrogativa se usa **can** + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo sin **to**. No se usa el verbo auxiliar **do**.

Can you use a word processor?
Can he operate the fax machine?

Uso

Can se usa para indicar que se sabe hacer algo o que se tiene una determinada habilidad.

I can use a word processor.
Sé utilizar un procesador de textos.
He can't operate the fax machine.
No sabe usar la máquina del fax.
She can speak two foreign languages.
Sabe hablar dos idiomas extranjeros.

Can sirve también para formular una petición informalmente.

Can I use your phone, please?

Can y **can't** sirven además para dar o negar permiso.

You can go home now.
Yes, of course you can.
No, you can't, I'm afraid.

La forma contracta **can't** es más frecuente que **cannot** tanto en el inglés hablado como en el escrito.

11 PRETÉRITO PERFECTO, PASADO SIMPLE Y PRESENTE CONTINUO (UNIDAD 5)

En muchas ocasiones, el pretérito perfecto se usa para referirse a una acción que comenzó en el pasado y continúa en el presente.

I've studied English for two years. (I want to continue studying it, in fact I'm still studying English now.)
Estudio inglés desde hace dos años./Empecé a estudiar inglés hace dos años.

El pasado simple permite describir una actividad que tuvo lugar en el pasado y que asimismo concluyó en el pasado.

I studied French at school. (Then I stopped studying it.)
Estudié francés en el colegio.

Se usa el presente continuo para hablar de una actividad a largo plazo que tiene lugar ahora, en el presente.

Now I'm studying English by distance learning.
Ahora estudio inglés con un curso a distancia.

12 *MUST/MUSTN'T/HAVE TO/HAVE GOT TO* (UNIDAD 6)

FORMA

La forma **must** no tiene pasado, y por tanto hay que usar en su lugar **had to**.

We had to clean the bathroom yesterday.
Tuvimos que limpiar el baño ayer.
He had to wear a uniform when he was working.
Tenía que llevar uniforme cuando trabajaba.

Tampoco **mustn't** tiene pasado, así que debe usarse **was/were not allowed to**.

We weren't allowed to smoke in my aunt's house.
No se nos permitía fumar en casa de mi tía.
He wasn't allowed to go home early.
No se le permitía volver a casa temprano.

Uso

Estos verbos se usan para indicar una prohibición o una obligación imperativa, como en el caso de normas o reglamentos.

You mustn't smoke on the Underground in London.
No debes fumar en el Metro de Londres.
You must wear this uniform when you are working.
Debes llevar este uniforme cuando estés trabajando.
We've got to clean the bathroom today.
Tenemos que limpiar el baño hoy.

Para indicar que algo no debe hacerse de ningún modo hay que usar **mustn't**.

You mustn't make a noise after midnight.
No debes hacer ruido después de la medianoche.

13 Comparativo de igualdad (unidades 6 y 7)

Sirve para formular comparaciones paralelas, siguiendo esta fórmula: **as** + adjetivo + **as** (tan + adjetivo + como).

The weather today is as nice as yesterday.
El tiempo de hoy es tan bueno como el de ayer.
This ice-cream is as good as the one I had yesterday.
Este helado está tan bueno como el que me tomé ayer.

Se usa **not as** + adjetivo + **as** para formular comparaciones no equivalentes, a veces como queja, reproche o crítica.

This house isn't as nice as our old one.
These shoes aren't as expensive as yours.

14 Comparativo de superioridad (unidades 6 y 7)

Forma

Con adjetivos de una o dos sílabas hay que añadir **-er**.

old → older cheap → cheaper

En el caso de los adjetivos que terminan en consonante + **y** hay que cambiar la **y** por **ier**.

easy → easier pretty → prettier

Si el adjetivo de una sílaba termina en **g**, **t** o **n**, hay que duplicar la consonante.

big → bigger fat → fatter thin → thinner

Se usa **more** con los adjetivos de dos o más sílabas.

more intelligent more unusual

Hay algunos adjetivos de dos sílabas que admiten las dos formas del comparativo (con **-er** y con **more**), como **common**, **handsome**, **polite**, **quiet**, **wicked**, **pleasant**, **cruel**, **stupid**, **tired** y los adjetivos que terminan en **ow**, **er** y **le**.

yellow → yellower/more yellow

Uso

Permite comparar un objeto o situación con otros.

It's more beautiful than I imagined.
Es más bonito de lo que yo me imaginaba.
She's more intelligent than he is.
Es más inteligente que él.

15 Superlativo de adjetivos (unidades 6 y 7)

Forma

Los adjetivos de una sílaba van precedidos por **the** y terminan en **est**.

the kindest person la persona más amable
the biggest car el coche más grande

Con los adjetivos de dos sílabas que terminan en consonante seguida de **y**, ésta pasa a ser **i** y se añade **-est**.

the funniest film la película más graciosa

Los adjetivos de tres o más sílabas van precedidos por **the + most**.

the most intelligent child el niño más inteligente
the most difficult exam el examen más difícil

Con el superlativo se suelen emplear las preposiciones **in** y **of**. **In** se usa cuando la comparación es en relación a un lugar.

She's the most intelligent child in the class.
Es la niña más inteligente de la clase.
It was the most difficult exam of the year.
Fue el examen más difícil del año.

Algunos adjetivos de uso común tienen comparativos y superlativos irregulares.

good → better → (the) best
bad → worse → (the) worst

Uso

El superlativo se usa para indicar que el sustantivo al que acompaña tiene la cualidad del adjetivo en su grado máximo, en relación con todos los demás miembros o cosas de su mismo tipo o categoría.

He is the most successful doctor in town.
Es el médico de más éxito de la ciudad.
She is the wealthiest businesswoman in the USA.
Es la mujer de negocios más rica de los EEUU.
It was the most talkative parrot in the shop.
Era el loro más parlanchín de la tienda.

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