

LESSON 2

Phrases with go and other holiday activities (página 152 del libro)

Go abroad: ir al extranjero

Go sightseeing: Hacer turismo

Go sailing: Navegar

Sunbathing: tomar el sol, baños de sol

En el infinitivo "sunbathe", la th se pronuncia como una "z", como en thing. Sin embargo, en el gerundio "sunbathing", la th se pronuncia como una "d", como en mother.

Lying on the beach: tumbarse en la playa

Going clubbing: Ir de bares

Not being in a hurry: No tener prisa

In advance: con antelación

High-speed train: AVE

Dependent on: dependiendo de

For a return ticket: para un billete de vuelta

A very nice tan: un bonito bronceado

Es diferente Go camping, de Stay at a campsite (alojarse en un camping, no se debe poner Stay at a camping).

Rent= Hire, si bien alquilar en rent implica un largo periodo de tiempo, y en hire es un alquiler por poco tiempo.

Stay at a friend's: Quedarse en casa de un amigo

Stay in a youth hostel: alojarse en un albergue

Stay in a B&B (bed and breakfast): en una pensión

What + to be the like? Se usa para preguntar por descripciones (Cómo es, era (is, was, are, were) el....?)

The sun is shining: Brilla el sol

It's drizzling: Lloviznea

The wind is blowing: Está soplando el viento

It's raining = The rain is falling

It's hailing: Está granizando

It's pouring (The rain is pouring down): Está lloviendo a chuzos

It's snowing = The snow is falling

It's thundering: Está tronando

Sweltering = It's swelterin or It's a seltering day = Boiling (Hace un día sofocante)

Freezing = It's freezing or It's a freezing day (Está helando)

Warm = It's warm or It's a warm day

Cold = It's cold or It's a cold day

Sunny (lo mismo de it's... or it's a... day, también para todas las expresiones siguientes:)

Cloudy

Clear (despejado)

Stormy (tormentoso)

Misty (niebla, menos densa que foggy)

Foggy

Breezy (Hace brisa)

Windy

Showery (lluvia fuerte, chaparrón)

Rainy

Frosty (helando)

Snowy
Icy (hiela)
Drizzly (caen 4 gotas)
Dry (seco)
Wet (húmedo)

Describing places:

Ancient= a place with a long history
Beautiful / attractive / lovely / fascinating / charming (encantador) = pleasant to the eye or a very nice place
Exciting = fun o thrilling with lots of enjoyable things to do (enjoyable: cosas divertidas)
Crowded: full of people
Cosmopolitan = a varied mix of cultures and languages
Lively = lots of things are going on (con vida, animada)
Polluted = dirty, contaminated
Touristy = visited by lots of tourists

Luxurious hotel: hotel de lujo
Basic hotel: hotel con lo justo
Helpful people: gente solícita, servicial
Revolting food: comida que hace vomitar

Composition

I went to Asturias last summer with two friends.

We travelled by car. We had a good journey. Then we stopped in some picturesque villages along the way: Castrourdiales, Santillana del Mar and Llanes.

We stayed for a week in a small hotel near the sea in Gijón. The hotel was basic but it was quite cheap and comfortable.

During the day we walked around the city. We saw all the famous places like the Marina, the S. Pedro Church, Revillagigedo Palace, etc. At night we went to restaurants in the Cimadevilla. Gijón is a charming city and its people are very friendly.

We also approached other towns and villages in Asturias: Oviedo (a monumental quiet town), Avilés (with a wonderful historical quarter), Cudillero (a fairy-tale village) and Luarca (where we were served a delicious meal).

We had a great time, even the weather helped a lot!

Vocabulary

Something was wrong: Algo estaba mal

A cheery mood: De buen humor

No longer smiling: Ya no está sonriendo

It didn't really matter: No importaba

His heart sank: Se vino abajo (Su corazón se hundió, literalmente)

To sink: hundir, hundirse

Biting his nails: mordiéndose las uñas

Being untidy: siendo desordenado

Rather untidy: bastante desordenado

Rather: bastante (con característica negativa. Es igual a quite, pero se acompaña de adjetivos negativos)

Clearing up: recogiendo

I can't stop doing it: No puedo dejar de hacerlo

Neither of us: a ninguno de nosotros

End up having problems: acaban teniendo problemas

Be good at: ser bueno en algo
Be bad at: ser malo en algo
She has to make a big effort: Ella tiene que hacer un gran esfuerzo
A complete mess: un completo desastre
Should try to change: debería intentar cambiar
Should: debería
Hands-free: manos libres
You might have an accident: Puede que tengas un accidente
You might cause somebody to have an accident: Puedes causar un accidente a alguien
It isn't compulsory: No es obligatorio
Stop + gerundio: Evitar algo
Elderly: mayor (viejo)
Older: más viejo (cuando es de objetos) = Elder: más viejo cuando es de persona
The outskirts: las afueras
Sleeping bag: saco de dormir
At my air pace: a mi manera
Package holiday: paquete de vacaciones
Colleague = workmate: compañero
Getting drunk: emborracharse
Lose passport / luggage / wallet
You are stolen: te roban
Fake: falso
Get ill: enfermarse = Fall ill
Traffic jam: atasco de tráfico
Miss a flight / train

Past simple: página 128 del libro

We use the past simple for finished actions in the past..

Spelling rules (reglas ortográficas)

Affirmative:

Subject + infinitiv-ed (regular) + objects

Infinitive+ed

* Para verbos acabados en e+d. Ej: lived

* Si acaba en y: vocal+y: played (normal)

 consonant+y: study-studied (i latina en lugar de y)

* Monosílabos acabados en consonante, la doblan: stopped

Negative:

Subject + didn't + infinitive + objects

I didn't play tennis

I didn't eat spaghetti yesterday

Interrogative:

Did + subject + infinitive + objects?

Did you play tennis?

Did you eat spaghetti yesterday?

Short answer:

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

Pronunciación pasados

1.- El pasado de los verbos que acaban con los sonidos /f/, /k/, /p/, /s/, /ʃ/ ó /tʃ/, se pronuncia /t/:

Press: presionar – pressed /prest/

Worked /wɜ:kɪt/

/f/- laugh /la:f/ - laughed /la:ft/

/k/ - look, like

/p/ - hope (tener esperanza, creer), stop

/s/ - pass (pasar, aprobar)

/ʃ/ - wash, finish, push (empujar)

/tʃ/ - watch

2.- El pasado de los verbos que acaban con el sonido /d/ y /t/ se pronuncian /ɪd/

Pat (acariciar) – patted /'pætɪd/

Visited /'vɪzɪtɪd/

Wanted

Needed

3.- Todos los demás verbos se pronuncian /d/, también los sonidos vocálicos

Joined /'dʒɔɪnd/

Lived /'lɪvd/

Cleaned /'kliɪnd/

Pronunciación final como /t/

worked

finished

looked

liked

watched

stopped

passed

pushed

laughed

washed

walked

cooked

booked

missed

Pronunciación final como /d/

lived

died

cleaned

loved

stayed

moved

retired

climbed

called

served

joined

studied

listened

played

danced

used

Pronunciación final como /ɪd/

started

visited

loaded

wanted

promoted

attended

appointed

hated

needed

shouted

Past continuous: página 128 del libro

Was/were + verb+ing

* Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.

* We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story or narrative.

He was playing tennis when it started raining

She was driving when her mobile rang/ when somebody called her

They were having a noise party when the police arrived/came
He was having a shower when somebody knocked on the door
He was sleeping when the baby cried
She was walking her dog when she met a friend
A pain in the ass: coñazo (con dolor en el culo, literalmente)
Think twice: pensárselo 2 veces
A fortnight: una quincena
To snore: roncar
To hook: coquetear
Split up: romper (una pareja)
To fight: discutir (con violencia), luchar
To discuss: discutir (de intercambiar opiniones)

Prepositions at/in/on (página 153 del libro)

On se utiliza en transportes, cuando éstos son públicos (on a bus, on a train, on a plane). Cuando son privados, se usa la preposición at: at a taxi, at a cab
At the weekend = at weekends (English) = on weekends (American)
on 4th November = on (the) 4th (of) November

Vocabulary

Climbing up a ladder: subiendo la escalera (escalera portátil)
A shark is about to attack: Un tiburón está a punto de atacar
Loch: lago en escocés = lake
I was getting bored: Me estaba aburriendo
Make the beds: Hacer las camas
Make diner / Make lunch
At Ana's: en casa de Ana (se omite home)
At my friend's: en casa de mis amigos
At home: en mi casa.
In a demonstration: en una manifestación
A display: una demostración
Picked me up: me levantó / me alzó
On the cover of magazines = on the front of magazines: en la portada de las revistas
Not a penny!: Ni un duro
Inherit: heredar

Composition

This photo has taken twenty-five years ago.
We were in a big stone house in Perarrua, next to river Esera, near Graus.
The girl in the middle is my friend Natalia, one her right it is her sister Noelia and one her left it is me.
We were celebrating a pyjamas party in their grandfathers' when we decided to take a photo with an automatic camera.
I haven't heard from Natalia for a long time until she called me three weeks ago.
We met our partners for dinner in my house last week, and during the evening we seeing some old photos like this one.
We had a good time remembering our youth and we told about our present lives.
I therefore love this photo because it represents my past and my reunions with my friend Natalia.

Time sequencers (página 128 del libro)

After that + sentence = then + sentence
After + noun (no una frase)

Although: aunque /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/

Next / last (nunca se dice the next, the last, siempre van sin artículo)

Suddenly = All of a sudden

Antes de but, so y although, suele ir una coma “,”

I'm tired, but ...

Vocabulary

Madly in love: locamente enamorado/a

Brake: frenar (verbo), freno (sustantivo)

As he was wearing a dark cota, Hannah didn't see him = He was wearing a dark coat, so Hannah didn't see him

I was so tired that I went to bed: aquí “so” no es un conector, sino que se traduce por tan (Estaba tan cansada que me fui a la cama)

Just in time: a tiempo

She ended up in jail: Ella acabó en la cárcel

Injured: herido

Dead: muerto

A bad injury: mal herido

In intensive care: en cuidados intensivos

Number plate: número de matrícula

Drive away: escaparse