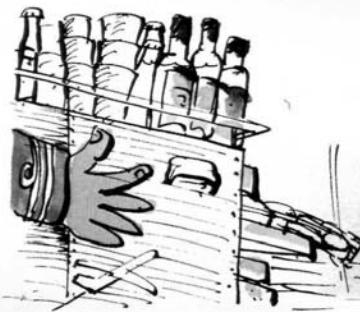


UNIT 46



Future events and activities.

Hechos y actividades del futuro.

El centro de atención de la presente unidad lo constituye un tiempo verbal inglés que todavía no ha practicado, el tiempo que a veces se denomina **future continuous**. En las próximas páginas verá cómo se emplea este tiempo verbal para referirse a hechos y actividades que tendrán lugar en el futuro. Por otra parte, proseguirá la práctica del lenguaje de carácter oficial iniciado en la sección de **Style** de la unidad 44 y encontrará algunos comentarios acerca del estilo que se emplea en los avisos dirigidos al público. También estudiará un nuevo aspecto de la puntuación en inglés y realizará varios ejercicios de lectura.

Consejos para el aprendizaje.

El personaje principal de la novela **The Human Factor** (1978), del novelista británico Graham Greene, se llama Maurice Castle. Hacia el final de la novela, Castle está viviendo en Moscú y su ama de llaves le ayuda a iniciarse en el aprendizaje del ruso de la siguiente manera:

- She tells him the words for all the things in the flat.
- She corrects his pronunciation very carefully.
- She takes him to the market.
- She writes the prices of things on a piece of paper, and explains them to him.
- She takes him on the Metro (the Underground).
- She writes the prices of tickets on a piece of paper, and explains them to him.
- She shows him some photographs of her family, and talks about them. Then he shows her some photographs of his family, and talks about them.

Tal vez usted no tenga un compañero tan fiel como esa ama de llaves para ayudarle en su aprendizaje del inglés, así que tenga en cuenta los consejos proporcionados en anteriores unidades para llevar a término el estudio de esta lengua con éxito. Recuerde que es importante utilizar el inglés en su vida cotidiana y que uno de los medios a su alcance para hacerlo es asociar las palabras que aprende con objetos reales.

Observación.

En la unidad 41 ha aprendido cómo hablar de hechos futuros utilizando el verbo auxiliar **will**, y ha encontrado un resumen de las diversas formas de referirse al futuro en inglés que había estudiado hasta ese momento: empleo de la estructura **going to + infinitivo**, y del **present simple** y el **present continuous** con significado de futuro.

Refresque su memoria mirando de nuevo la sección de **Grammar** de la unidad 41 si lo considera conveniente (págs. 844 y 845) y, a continuación, pase al apartado de **Introduction** de la presente unidad, en el cual figuran diversos ejemplos de expresiones relativas al futuro.



Introduction.

Jeff, Elizabeth and Anna are in a pub, having a drink and talking.

- Listen to the cassette, following the first version of the text.
- Listen again, following the second version.
- Read the second version aloud, putting in the missing words.

Virgo ...

"You are beginning an exciting period in your life. Happiness is just around the corner, so do not worry about your present problems."



Introduction.

Jeff: Are you OK, Anna?

Anna: Yes, I'm fine.

Elizabeth: You don't seem very happy these days.

Anna: Oh, I'm OK. I'm just thinking.

Elizabeth: What about?

Anna: Well ... I'm thirty years old. I'll be thirty-one in September.

Jeff: Mmm.

Anna: And I don't want to be a travel courier for ever.

Elizabeth: Don't you like the job?

Anna: Oh, the job's fine. I just don't want to do it for ever.

Elizabeth: Ah.

Anna: And if I don't change soon, I'll never change.

Jeff: Well, don't worry about it.

Anna: Oh, you're right. Maybe I've read too many horoscopes.

Jeff: Horoscopes?

Anna: Yes. You know ... "If you don't like your job, you'll have to change it." ... "You are going to change your job very soon." ... "You may have some good news about your job."

Jeff: Well, let's look at your horoscope for tomorrow. Um ... Virgo ... "You are beginning an

exciting period in your life. Happiness is just around the corner, so do not worry about your present problems."

Well, I'll drink to that. Cheers!

Cheers!

Cheers!

* * *

What are you going to do this weekend?

Well, I'm going to visit my parents on Saturday, and I'm leaving for Sweden on Sunday.

Oh, that's right. You're going to Sweden.

Yes. My plane leaves at 14.25.

Have you been to Sweden before?

No. This'll be my first visit. I'm looking forward to it.

I know an interesting fact about Sweden. The oldest newspaper in the world is Swedish. Did you know that, Anna?

Yes. It's the "Post och Inrikes Tidningar". It began in 1645.

Oh ... yeah.

Skål!

Skål!



Introduction.

Jeff: Are you OK, Anna?
Anna: Yes, I'm ****.
Elizabeth: You don't seem very ***** these days.
Anna: Oh, I'm OK. I'm just *****.
Elizabeth: What about?
Anna: Well ... I'm thirty years ***. I'll be thirty-one in *****.
Jeff: Mmm.
Anna: And I don't want to be a ***** courier for ever.
Elizabeth: Don't you **** the job?
Anna: Oh, the job's fine. I just don't want to do it for ****.
Elizabeth: Ah.
Anna: And if I don't change ****, I'll never change.
Jeff: Well, don't **** about it.
Anna: Oh, you're right. Maybe I've read too many *****.
Jeff: Horoscopes?
Anna: Yes. You know ... "If you don't like your ***, you'll have to change it." ... "You are going to ***** your job very soon." ... "You may have some good **** about your job." Well, let's look ** your horoscope for tomorrow. Um ... Virgo ... "You are beginning an ***** period in your life. Happiness is just around the *****, so do not worry about your present *****."
Anna: Well, I'll drink to that. *****!
Jeff: Cheers!
Elizabeth: Cheers!

* * *

Elizabeth: What are you going to do this *****?
Anna: Well, I'm going to visit my parents on *****, and I'm leaving for Sweden on *****.
Elizabeth: Oh, that's right. You're going ** Sweden.
Anna: Yes. My plane leaves ** 14.25.
Elizabeth: Have you been to Sweden *****?
Anna: No. This'll be my ***** visit. I'm looking forward ** it.
Jeff: I know an interesting **** about Sweden. The oldest newspaper in the ***** is Swedish. Did you know that, Anna?
Anna: Yes. It's the "Post och Inrikes Tidningar". It began ** 1645.
Jeff: Oh ... yeah.
Anna: Skål!
Jeff: *****!
Elizabeth: { ****!

worry	/'wʌri/	preocuparse
corner	/'kɔ:nər/	esquina
Don't worry about it.	No te preocupes por ello.	
just around the corner	justo a la vuelta de la esquina	
I'll drink to that.	Brindaré por ello.	
I'm looking forward to it.	Pienso en ello con mucha ilusión.	

La expresión "Skål!" es el equivalente sueco, danés y noruego del brindis "¡Salud!" y se utiliza bastante a menudo en inglés. La ortografía de esta expresión se suele anglicizar en **Skol!**, y puede pronunciarse indistintamente /skɒl/ o /skəʊl/.

Practice.

Translate these sentences from the cassette dialogues. (They are all about the future.)

1. I'll be thirty-one in September.
2. If I don't change soon, I'll never change.
3. This'll be my first visit.
4. You are going to change your job very soon.
5. What are you going to do this weekend?
6. I'm going to visit my parents on Saturday.
7. I'm leaving for Sweden on Sunday.
8. My plane leaves at 14.25.
9. You may have some good news about your job.

Answers on page 952.

Words you know on the subject of this unit, **Future events and activities**:

→ Page 837.

The **Speaking and listening** section in this unit has these parts:

Future events.	Hechos futuros.
Future activities.	Actividades futuras.
Polite questions about the future.	Preguntas corteses sobre el futuro.



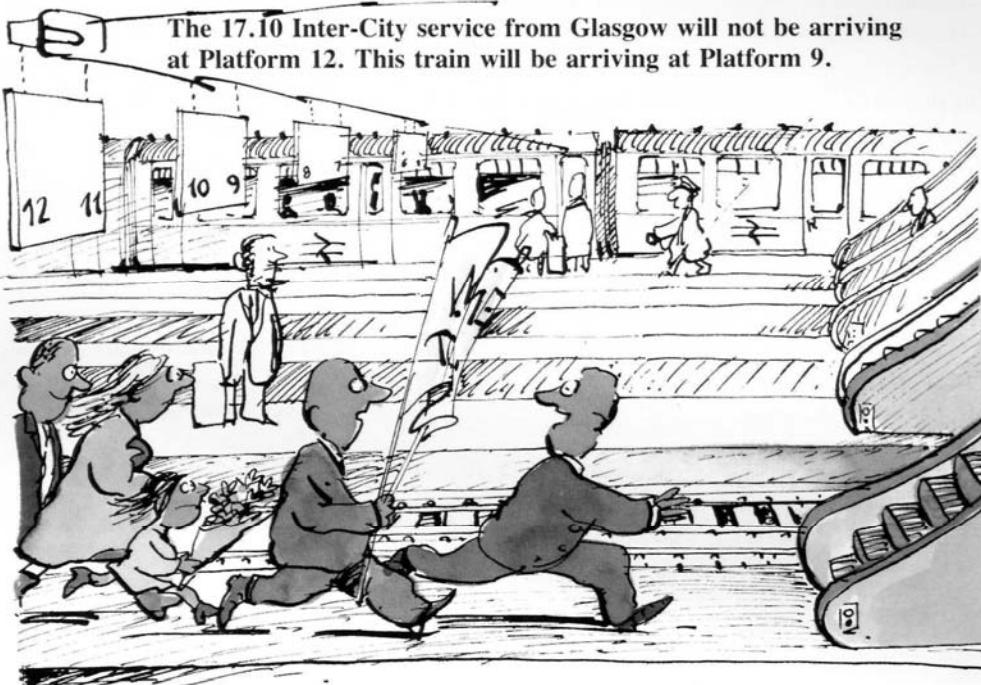
Future events.

Para iniciar el estudio del nuevo tiempo verbal de futuro, en esta página y en la siguiente verá cómo se utiliza este tiempo para referirse a hechos que ya han sido decididos o acordados previamente.

Los textos grabados en la cassette que oirá a continuación reproducen tres avisos. En el primero de ellos, que ya ha escuchado en la página 411, habla la azafata de un avión; en el segundo, el encargado de comunicar por altavoz las llegadas y salidas de trenes en una estación, y en el tercero, la presentadora de un programa radiofónico.

Study these key words.

Aterrizaremos ...	We will be landing ...
Este tren llegará ...	This train will be arriving ...
Encontraremos ...	We'll be meeting ...
Visitaremos ...	We'll be visiting ...
andén	platform /'plætfɔ:m/
estantería para libros	bookshelf /'bukʃelf/
poesía	poetry /'pəʊɪtri/



Future events. Listen.

Stewardess:

In a few moments, we will be landing at London Heathrow. Please make sure that your seatbelt is fastened, your seat is in the upright position and your table is folded away. No more smoking until you are inside the terminal building.

Station announcer:

The train now arriving at Platform 12 is the 18.27 Inter-City service from Blackpool. The 17.10 Inter-City service from Glasgow will not be arriving at Platform 12. This train will be arriving at Platform 9. Platform 9.

Radio programme presenter:

And that's all from "Bookshelf" for this week. In next week's programme, we'll be meeting the British novelist Martin Amis, we'll be visiting the Lake District, where William Wordsworth wrote his poetry, we'll be talking to the Liverpool poet Brian Patten, and we'll be trying to answer this question: "Did Shakespeare really write all of Shakespeare's plays?" Until then, goodbye.



Bookshelf is the name of a programme on BBC Radio 4.

The British novelist, **Martin Amis**, was born in 1949. His novels include **Money** (1984). His father, Kingsley Amis (b. 1922), is also a famous novelist. His novels include **Lucky Jim** (1954), **One Fat Englishman** (1963), **The Green Man** (1968) and **Stanley and the Women** (1984).

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) wrote a lot of his poetry in the Lake District, in N.W. England.

Brian Patten (b. 1946) is a poet from the city of Liverpool, in N.W. England.

Aquí tiene algunos ejemplos más del uso de la estructura **will be ...-ing** para referirse a hechos futuros que ya han sido decididos o acordados. Estos ejemplos se presentan en el contexto de una conversación telefónica.

Study these key phrases.

El vuelo se ha retrasado.

Saldremos ...

(Vosotros) llegaréis ...,

(Ustedes) llegarán ...

Llegaremos ...

¿Vendrás/¿Vendrá (usted)
a recibirnos?

The flight is delayed.

We'll be leaving ...

You'll be arriving ...

We'll be arriving ...

Will you be meeting us?

Work with the cassette.



Listen.

Man: Hello?

Woman: George? Are you OK?

Man: I'm fine. The children are fine. We're all fine.
But the flight's delayed.

Woman: What?

Man: The flight is delayed.

Woman: Oh.

Man: I think we'll be leaving at about 5.30.

Woman: What?

Man: I think we'll be leaving at about 5.30.

Woman: Sorry. I can't hear you.

Man: Oh. We'll probably be leaving at about 5.30.

Woman: Oh. So you'll be arriving at about seven.

Man: What?

Woman: You'll be arriving at about seven.

Man: We'll be arriving at about seven, yes.

Woman: OK.

Man: Will you be meeting us?

Woman: Yes.

Man: OK. See you later.

Listen and repeat.

We'll be leaving at about 5.30.

I think we'll be leaving at about 5.30.

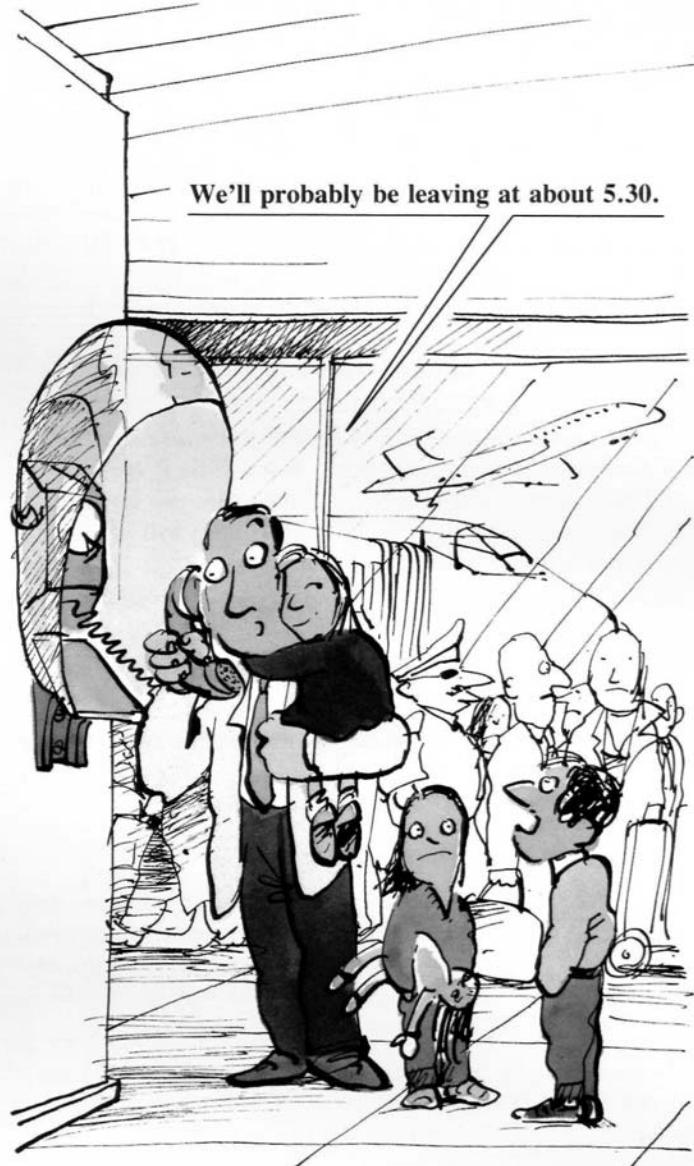
We'll probably be leaving at about 5.30.

We'll be arriving at about seven.

Will you be meeting us?



We'll probably be leaving at about 5.30.



Practice.

Put in the missing letters, and read the sentences aloud.

In a few moments, we w___ b_ l___ing at London Gatwick.

The 11.34 Inter-City service from Liverpool w___ b_ a___ing at Platform 2.

In next week's programme, we w___ b_ t___ing to the British novelist, Anthony Burgess.

Our flight is delayed. We w___ b_ leav___ at about nine o'clock. W___ you b_ meet___ us?



Speaking and listening

Future activities.

La estructura **will be ...-ing** también se puede utilizar para referirse a actividades que se desarrollarán durante un período de tiempo en el futuro. En la página 549 vio un ejemplo de este uso en la pregunta **How long will you be staying?**, que formula normalmente el recepcionista de un hotel para averiguar la duración de una estancia. Aquí se incluye de nuevo esta pregunta, junto con otro ejemplo que aparece en uno de los avisos emitidos por la tripulación de un avión durante el vuelo.

Study these key phrases.

Para su información, ...	For your information, ...
Volaremos ...	We will be flying ...
500 millas por hora	500 miles per hour
¿Cuánto tiempo se quedarán?	How long will you be staying?
Nos quedaremos (durante) tres noches.	We'll be staying for three nights.

Work with the cassette.



Future activities. Listen.

Captain: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is the captain speaking. Welcome on board. For your information, we will be flying at a height of 30,000 feet, and our speed will be 500 miles per hour. Thank you.

Woman: Do you have a double room facing the sea?
Desk clerk: Yes, madam.
Man: Er ... What's the price per night?
Desk clerk: £52, sir.
Man: That's fine.
Desk clerk: How long will you be staying? Just one night?
Woman: No. We'll be staying for three nights.
Desk clerk: Three nights. Fine.

Listen and repeat.

How long will you be staying?
 We'll be staying for three nights.
 We'll be staying for a week.
 We'll be staying for two weeks.

Practice.

Study this example.

$$500 \text{ m. p. h.} = \begin{cases} \text{Five hundred /em pi: eits/.} \\ \text{Five hundred miles per hour.} \\ \text{Five hundred miles an hour.} \end{cases}$$

Read these examples aloud.

The Mississippi River.	3 m. p. h.
A person, walking.	3.75 m. p. h.
The lift in the "Sunshine 60" Building, Tokyo.	22.72 m. p. h.
A British Rail Inter-City 125 train.	125 m. p. h.
Sound (at sea-level).	758 m. p. h.
The Earth (around the Sun).	66,641 m. p. h.
Light.	670,251,600 m. p. h.

Study this example.

$$\text{£52 per nt.} = \begin{cases} \text{Fifty-two pounds per night.} \\ \text{Fifty-two pounds a night.} \end{cases}$$

Read these examples aloud.

Single room.	£27 per nt.	Double room.	£49 per nt.
--------------	-------------	--------------	-------------



Al hablar de actividades futuras suelen usarse expresiones como "la próxima semana a estas horas", "el próximo mes por estas fechas", etc. En el diálogo grabado en la cassette aparece un ejemplo de este tipo de expresiones.

Study these key words.

estar tumbado(da)	lie	/laɪ/
palmera	palm tree	/'pɑ:mtri:/
las Seychelles	the Seychelles	/ðə 'seɪʃelz/
celoso(sa)	jealous	/'dʒeləs/

la próxima semana a estas horas	this time next week
estarás tumbado(da) en la playa	you'll be lying on the beach



Listen.

Angela: Well, Anna, this time next week, you'll be lying on the beach, or sitting under a palm tree, or swimming in the ocean ... under the tropical sun.

Anna: Oh, I don't think so, Angela.

Angela: The Seychelles! I'm really jealous.

Anna: Angela, I'm not going to the Seychelles. I'm going to Sweden.

Angela: Oh.

Listen and repeat.

This time next week.

I'll be lying on the beach.

I'll be sitting under a palm tree.

I'll be swimming in the ocean.

What will you be doing?



Practice.

Answer these questions.

What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

- A. Working.
- B. Sleeping.
- C. Watching television.
- D.

What will you be doing this time next week?

- A. Working.
- B. Playing tennis.
- C. Lying on the beach.
- D.

What will you be doing this time next year?

- A. Working.
- B. Sitting under a palm tree.
- C.
- D. Who knows?

She'll be staying in Egypt for a week.

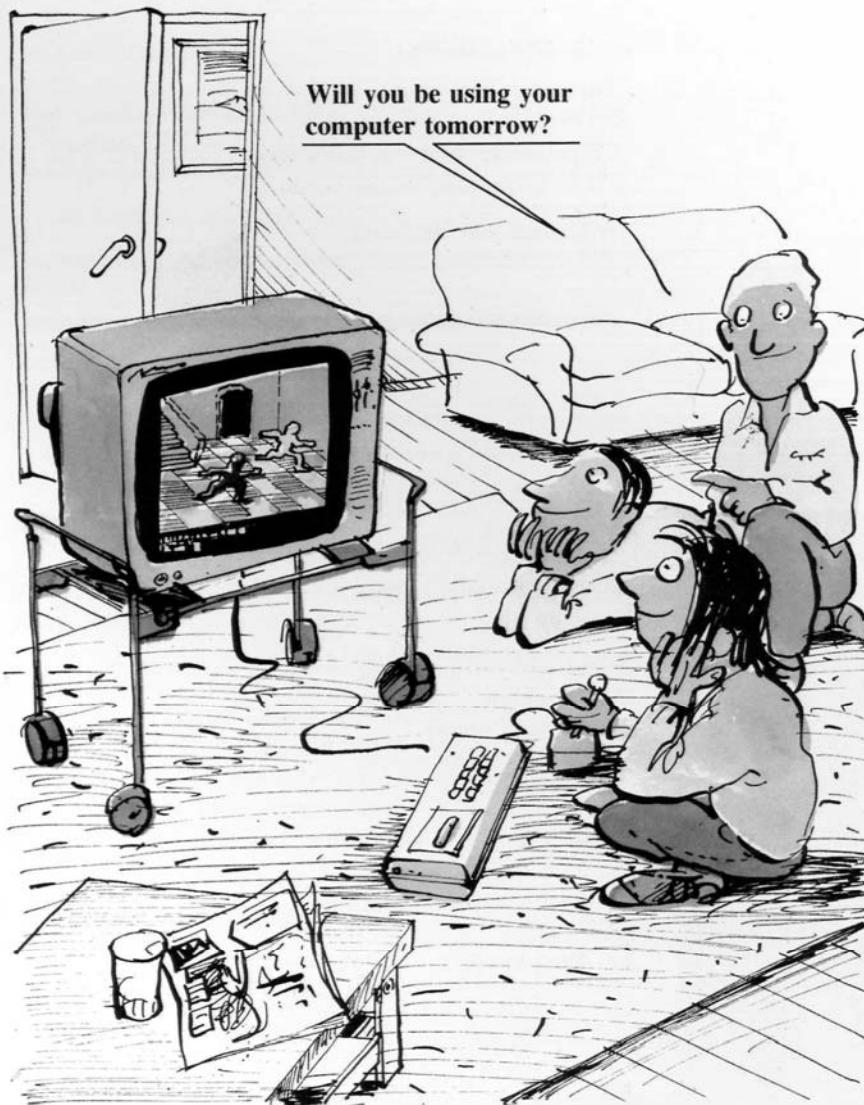


Polite questions about the future.

La estructura **will be ...-ing**, utilizada en las páginas anteriores para referirse a actividades que tendrán lugar en el futuro, se emplea también cuando se hacen preguntas corteses sobre los planes de alguien para el futuro, en especial cuando se quiere preparar el terreno para pedir un favor. A continuación practicará este uso.

Study these key phrases.

¿Utilizará su máquina de escribir mañana?	Will you be using your typewriter tomorrow?
¿Utilizará su ordenador?	Will you be using your computer?
¿Se quedará en casa todo el día?	Will you be staying at home all day?
pedir/tomar prestado(da)	borrow /'bɔrəʊ/



Polite questions about the future. Listen.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| Man: | Will you be using your typewriter tomorrow? |
| Woman: | Er ... No ... No, I won't. |
| Man: | Could I borrow it? |
| Woman: | Sure. |
| Man: | Thanks. Um ... Will you be using your computer? |
| Woman: | No. Do you want to borrow it? |
| Man: | Yes, please – if that's OK. |
| Woman: | Fine. |
| Man: | Thanks very much. Um ... Will you be staying at home all day? |
| Woman: | Yes. |
| Man: | Could I borrow your car? |

Listen and repeat.

- Will you be using your typewriter tomorrow?
 Will you be using your computer?
 Will you be staying at home all day?
 Could I borrow your car?



Practice.

Put in **it** or **them**.

1. Will you be using your bicycle tomorrow?
 – No. Do you want to borrow?
2. Will you be using your drums on Saturday?
 – No. Do you want to borrow?
3. Will you be using your dictionary this evening?
 – No.
 Could I borrow?
4. Will you be listening to your Beatles albums this weekend?
 – No.
 Could I borrow?

Answers on page 952.

Song.



Song: Drivin' all night.

I'm a thousand miles from home,
An' I think I'll be drivin' all night.
The end of the road is miles away,
Not even in sight¹.
I'll be drivin' through the night and day,
Thinkin' about you all the way²,
An' thinkin' about you
Makes everythin' all right.

I've been away so long,
An' I wanted to be with you tonight,
But the end of the road is miles away,
Not even in sight.
I've spoken to you every day,
But on the telephone you're still far away.
I'm on my way³,
An' I'll be drivin' all night.

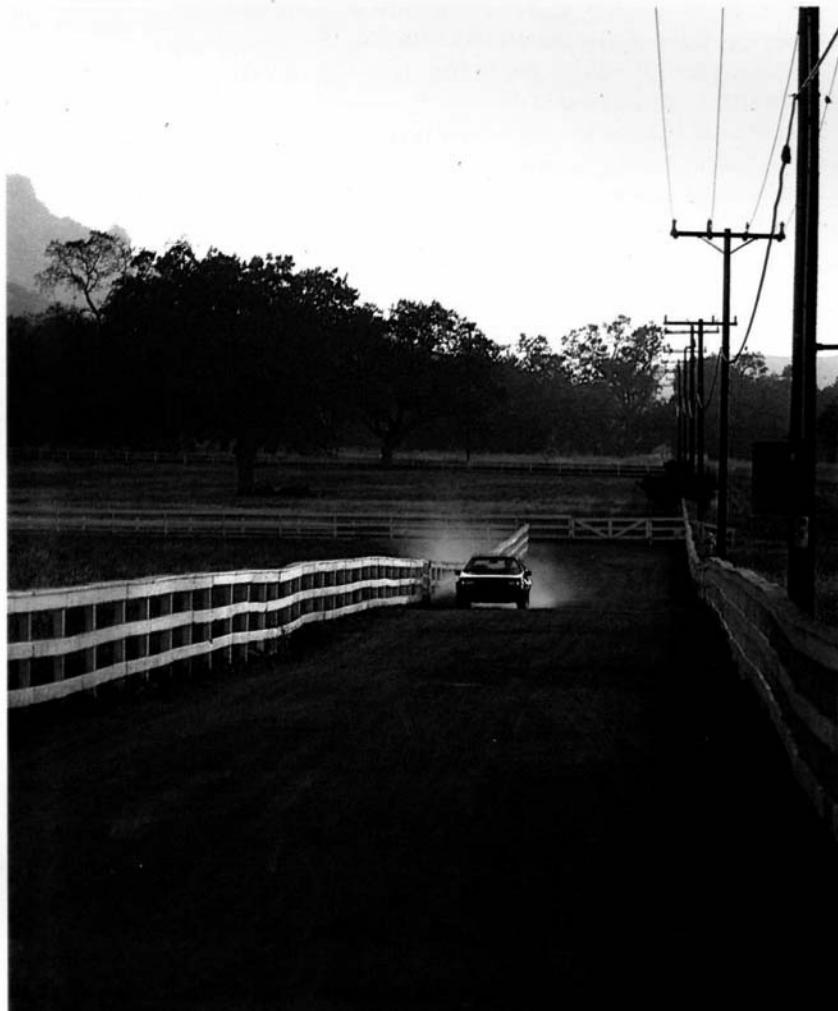
When I get home⁴,
Will you still be waiting?⁵
When I get home,
Will you still be waiting?
When I get home,
Will you still be waiting for me?

When I get home,
Will you still be waiting?
When I get home,
Will you still be waiting?
When I get home,
Will you still be waiting for me?

When I get home,
Will you still be waiting?
When I get home,
Will you still be waiting?
When I get home,
Will you still be waiting for me?



Como ha visto en anteriores unidades, el apóstrofo se utiliza para representar la omisión de una letra. En el texto de la canción aparecen diversos ejemplos de este uso, con el cual se refleja la pronunciación del cantante. Observe, en especial, la omisión de la letra **g** final en la terminación **-ing** (**drivin'**, **thinkin'** y **everythin'**), y también la de la letra **d** final en la palabra **and** (**an'**).



Practice.

– Read the song text aloud, from **I'm a thousand miles from home ...** to **An' I'll be drivin' all night.**

– Read that text again. This time say the full expressions. For example:

I'm → I am
An' → And

I'll → I will
drivin' → driving

¹ ni siquiera a la vista

⁴ Cuando llegue a casa

² todo el camino

⁵ ¿todavía estarás

³ Estoy en (mi) camino

esperando?

Latin origins and Germanic origins.

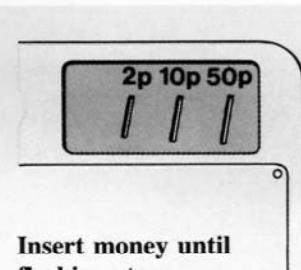
En la página 232 de la unidad 11 apareció por primera vez un comentario sobre los conceptos que pueden expresarse con dos diferentes palabras, una de origen latino (**Latin origin**) y otra de origen germánico (**Germanic origin**):

“En inglés es frecuente que un mismo significado pueda expresarse con una palabra de raíz latina, como **commence**, o con otra de raíz germánica, como **start**, de modo que existen muchos pares de sinónimos. Normalmente, las palabras que tienen raíz latina se utilizan en situaciones más formales; así **commence**, por ejemplo, se emplea más que **start** en los anuncios publicitarios teatrales.”

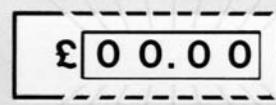
Asimismo, en la página 552 de la unidad 27, en relación con los verbos **depart** y **leave** se dijo que la expresión **I'm departing tomorrow**, pese a tener el mismo sentido que **I'm leaving tomorrow**, sonaría demasiado formal para indicar al recepcionista de un hotel el final de la estancia.

Desde luego, no se puede afirmar de modo terminante que el uso de palabras de origen latino esté limitado al estilo formal, ni que el de palabras de origen germánico lo esté al estilo informal. Es cierto, sin embargo, que en el estilo formal –en avisos dirigidos al público, o en aquellos casos en que se utilice un lenguaje formal o de carácter oficial– se suelen preferir las palabras de origen latino cuando es posible elegir entre un par de sinónimos.

El cuadro que figura en esta página ofrece varios ejemplos de tales pares de sinónimos. (La primera parte está dedicada a los verbos, y la segunda, a los adjetivos.)



Insert money until
flashing stops.



If flashing continues ...



Where can
I obtain
the cards?

Latin origin.

arrive

The train now arriving
at Platform 12 ...

commence

The performance will
commence in three
minutes.

consult

If symptoms persist,
consult your doctor.

continue

If flashing continues ...

depart

The 11.23 to
Manchester will
depart from
Platform 6.

insert

Insert money until
flashing stops.

obtain

Where can I obtain the
cards?

reserve

I reserved a room.

return

Please return to your
seat.

correct

Insert the correct
answers.

difficult

This exercise is quite
difficult.

large

Small, medium or large?

Germanic origin.

get here, get there

What time did you get
here?

begin, start

What time does the film
start?

speak to, ask

I'll have to speak to my
boss.

go on

Why does the sun go on
shining?

leave

I'm leaving for Sweden
on Sunday.

put in

Quick! Put in some
money!

get

Where can I get the
cards?

book

I booked a room.

go back, come back

Please go back to your
seat.

right

Put in the right answers.

hard

This exercise is quite
hard.

big

London's a big city.

Formación del futuro expresado con will be ...-ing.

La estructura que estudiará en este apartado recibe en algunos manuales de gramática el nombre de **future continuous** o **future progressive**. En esta estructura, el auxiliar **will** se utiliza sin variación para todas las personas, y va seguido del infinitivo del verbo **be** más la forma **-ing** del verbo correspondiente.

will + be + -ing				
I	will	be	lying	on the beach.
We	will	be	arriving	at 5.30.
Jack	will	be	meeting	us.

En el habla informal cotidiana, la contracción del verbo auxiliar **will** es '**'ll**:

I'll be lying on the beach.

We'll be arriving at 5.30.

Jack'll be meeting us.

La forma negativa se obtiene colocando la partícula **not** después del auxiliar **will**: **will not**. La contracción de **will not** es **won't**.

I { will not } be lying on the beach.



They will be meeting us at 4.30.

La forma interrogativa se obtiene invirtiendo el orden del sujeto y del auxiliar **will**.

Will you be meeting us?

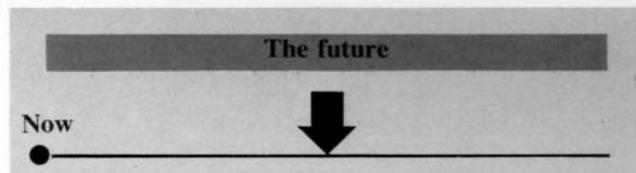
How long will you be staying?

Como ha visto en la página 844, **shall** se utiliza a veces como forma alternativa del auxiliar **will** en el lenguaje y la escritura formales en frases afirmativas con los pronombres **I** y **we**.

Uso del futuro expresado con will be ...-ing.

Esta estructura se utiliza para referirse a hechos o actividades futuras que ya han sido decididas o acordadas previamente. No conlleva ningún énfasis o intención particular, sino que se refiere simplemente a hechos o actividades que acontecerán con toda probabilidad. En la presente unidad ha visto muchos ejemplos de los casos en que se utiliza esta estructura. Son los siguientes:

- 1) Para hacer referencia a un hecho individual que tendrá lugar en el futuro.

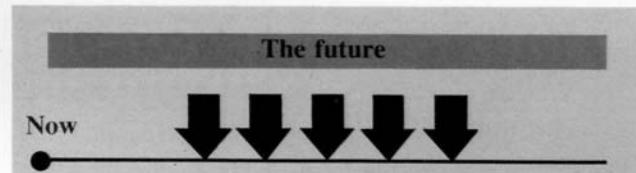


We will be landing in a few moments.

We will be arriving at about 5.30.

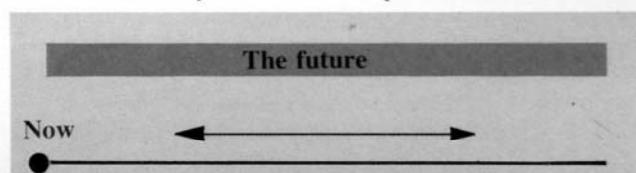
We will be meeting Mr Jackson.

- 2) Para hacer referencia a hechos que tendrán lugar repetidamente en el futuro.



I'll be getting up early every day next week.

- 3) Para hacer referencia a actividades que se desarrollarán durante un período de tiempo en el futuro.



We will be flying at a height of 30,000 feet.

We will be staying for three weeks.

This time next week, I'll be lying on the beach.

En un anuncio del metro de Londres, relativo al servicio durante un día en el que tenía lugar una maratón en la ciudad, apareció un ejemplo del último de los usos enumerados en la siguiente frase:



Esta expresión juega con dos significados del verbo **run**: “correr” y “circular”, lo que permite hacer referencia a la maratón y al servicio de metro al mismo tiempo. Por lo tanto, la frase **We'll be running all day** puede traducirse como “Estaremos corriendo todo el día” y “Nuestros trenes estarán circulando todo el día”.

Al sugerir que la actividad futura ya ha sido acordada, la estructura **will be ...-ing** constituye una útil manera de preguntar por los planes de alguien.

How long will you be staying?

– Just one night.

Will you be staying at home all evening?

– Yes.

OK. I'll phone you at 8.30.

Esta estructura se emplea especialmente cuando es necesario que la pregunta sea cortés porque la persona que habla va a pedir un favor.

Will you be using your typewriter tomorrow?

– No.

Could I borrow it?

→ Exercise 1.

Las palabras all y every.

Los estudiantes de inglés incurren a veces en confusiones con respecto al uso de las palabras **all** y **every**, así que a continuación encontrará algunas indicaciones que le ayudarán a emplearlas correctamente.

Por lo general, no hay posibilidad de confusión con el uso del **all** en expresiones como **That's all**, **all right** y **all alone**.

That's all from “Bookshelf” for this week. (pág. 936)

An' thinkin' about you

Makes everythin' all right. (pág. 941)

You're all alone

And I'm all alone. (pág. 293)

Sin embargo, ponga atención en diferenciar **all** y **every** delante de palabras como **day**, **night**, etc. Aquí tiene algunos ejemplos.

all day	every day
todo el día	cada día
all night	every night
toda la noche	cada noche
all morning	every morning
toda la mañana	cada mañana
all afternoon	every afternoon
toda la tarde	cada tarde
all evening	every evening
toda la tarde/noche	cada tarde/noche

→ Exercise 2.

Exercise 1.

Put in the missing words. Be careful with the spelling.

1. The 19.42 from Edinburgh will be at Platform 8. (*arrive*)
2. In a few moments, we will be at London Heathrow. (*land*)
3. This time next week, I'll be on the beach. (*lie*)
4. Or under a palm tree. (*sit*)
5. Or in the ocean. (*swim*)
6. Or tennis. (*play*)

Exercise 2.

Put in **all** or **every**.

1. I play tennis Saturday at 2.00, and I go swimming Sunday at 4.00.
2. Will you be staying at home day tomorrow?
– I'll be at home morning, but I'll be at work afternoon and evening.
3. Are you right?
– Yes. I cry time I hear this song.

Answers on page 952.

Horoscopes.

En el apartado de **Introduction** de la presente unidad se ha hecho mención de los horóscopos, que en esta página constituyen el material del ejercicio de lectura. En anteriores unidades ya ha encontrado todas las palabras que componen el texto de los horóscopos detallados a continuación, así que, en primer lugar, lea su propio horóscopo; seguidamente, lea los de dos o tres personas que conozca, y, por último, los restantes.

You will be meeting a lot of new people. One of them could be very important for your future.



Quite soon, you will have a piece of good luck or a pleasant surprise.



Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 20)

A good friend will ask your advice. Be careful when you answer. You will be receiving some interesting news from far away.



Aquarius (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)

You should try to spend more time with your family in the next few weeks. Work isn't everything!



Pisces (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)

If you are worrying about something, ask a friend for advice. Remember: Two heads are better than one.



Aries (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)

The last few months have been quite difficult. From now on, things will be better. You have a strong personality, so be strong!



Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)

You will be meeting a lot of new people. You will not like all of them, but one of them could be very important for your future.



Gemini (May 22-Jun. 21)

If people have caused problems for you, avoid them. Be careful with your money during the next few months.



Cancer (Jun. 22-Jul. 23)

You have some problems at the moment, but remember: When one door closes, another door opens.



Leo (Jul. 24-Aug. 23)

During the next few months, there may be some problems at work or at home. You will have to be strong and determined.



Virgo (Aug. 24-Sep. 23)

You are beginning an exciting period in your life. Happiness is just around the corner, so do not worry about your present problems.



Libra (Sep. 24-Oct. 23)

Quite soon, you will have a piece of good luck or a pleasant surprise. But remember: Money isn't everything.



Scorpio (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)

You may want to change some things in your life. If you talk to your friends, they will give you some good ideas.



Sagittarius (Nov. 23-Dec. 21)

If you have money problems at the moment, don't worry. An answer to your problems is on its way.

Punctuation (2): Commas.

En el presente apartado ampliará sus conocimientos acerca del uso de las comas (**commas**) en inglés.

Las comas se utilizan cuando se representa una cantidad en cifras para indicar los millares y los millones, aunque en los números formados por sólo cuatro cifras se suelen omitir, especialmente si se representan en caracteres impresos: (Tenga en cuenta que cuando las cuatro cifras se refieren a un año no se utiliza la coma.) En los números de más de cuatro cifras, se usan generalmente las comas, aunque en las representaciones en caracteres de imprenta se puede dejar un espacio en el lugar de una coma.

six thousand	6,000/6000
two hundred thousand	200,000/200 000
three million	3,000,000/3 000 000

La coma es opcional delante de la cifra que representa un año en fechas que se escriben del siguiente modo:

April 15th, 1925/April 15th 1925
15th April, 1925/15th April 1925

Las comas se emplean también para separar los diferentes elementos de una enumeración. Si el último elemento de la enumeración va precedido de la palabra **and**, generalmente no se utiliza la coma delante del mismo.

Pakistan's major cities are Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Hyderabad and Rawalpindi.

La coma se utiliza para separar del resto de una frase palabras breves como **Well** (al principio de la frase), **please** y **thank you** (al final), y **yes** y **no** (al principio y al final). Esta norma se aplica asimismo a las palabras **sir** y **madam** o al nombre de la persona a quien se dirige alguien que habla, tal como se puede ver en los siguientes ejemplos tomados de páginas anteriores de la presente unidad.

Yes, I'm fine.

Well, don't worry about it.

We'll be arriving at about

seven, yes.

£52, sir.

I don't think so, Angela.

No, I won't.

Se comentarán algunos aspectos del uso de la coma en frases más largas en el próximo apartado de **Punctuation**.

Exercise.

Insert commas in these sentences where necessary.

- There were 17000000 telephones in the United States in 1925.
- William Wordsworth's date of birth was April 7th 1770.
- Kingsley Amis's novels include "Lucky Jim" "One Fat Englishman" and "The Green Man".
- Good evening Lily. How are you? – Very well thank you.

Answers on page 952.



Peanuts® by Charles M. Schulz.

Al igual que en una historieta anterior, Charlie Brown habla aquí a Snoopy como si éste fuera el cliente de un restaurante. Utilice el método habitual de lectura y trate de averiguar lo que dicen los personajes antes de consultar la traducción.

Tenga en cuenta que la expresión **Would you care to ...?** posee el mismo significado que **Would you like to ...?** pero es de carácter más formal, y que el verbo **hate** significa "odiar".

Traducción del diálogo de las viñetas.

Buenas tardes, señor ... ¿Cenará usted solo, señor?
¡Nuestro (plato) especial esta noche es comida para perros! ¿Le gustaría ver nuestra carta de vinos? ¿No? Muy bien ...
Su camarero estará con usted en un momento ... Disfrute de su comida .../Buen provecho ...
Odio cuando está de buen humor.



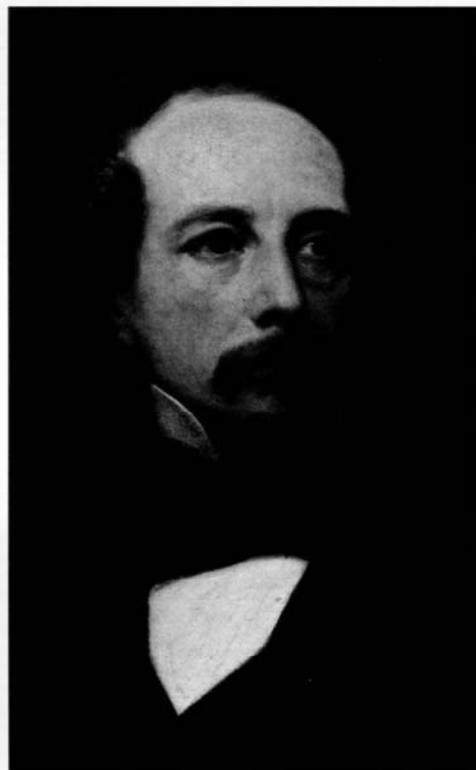
Reprinted by permission of United Feature Syndicate, Inc., New York, New York.



British novelists (1).

En esta sección encontrará información acerca de algunos de los principales novelistas británicos de los siglos XVIII y XIX. (La sección de **Extra reading** de la próxima unidad está dedicada a los novelistas británicos del siglo XX y, más adelante, tendrá ocasión de leer algunos datos sobre los novelistas americanos más destacados.)

En primer lugar verá una lista de los novelistas británicos más importantes del período considerado, con mención de una de sus obras más conocidas, y, seguidamente, algunas notas curiosas sobre los mismos. A continuación figura un breve texto acerca de un novelista al que se ha aludido varias veces a lo largo del curso, Charles Dickens. Como podrá comprobar, entre los títulos que aparecen en la lista de autores se encuentran tanto novelas como algunos trabajos en prosa que, como "Los viajes de Gulliver", "Robinson Crusoe" y "Alicia en el país de las maravillas", no se ajustan estrictamente al género novelístico; sin embargo, todas las obras citadas han alcanzado fama no sólo en Gran Bretaña, sino también en otros muchos países. Por último, hallará el fragmento inicial de varias obras, a fin de que pueda practicar la lectura del inglés.



Some British novelists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Daniel Defoe	1660-1731	<i>Robinson Crusoe</i> (1719)
Jonathan Swift	1667-1745	<i>Gulliver's Travels</i> (1726)
Samuel Richardson	1689-1761	<i>Pamela</i> (1740)
Henry Fielding	1707-1754	<i>Tom Jones</i> (1749)
Laurence Sterne	1713-1768	<i>Tristram Shandy</i> (1759-67)
Sir Walter Scott	1771-1832	<i>Ivanhoe</i> (1819)
Jane Austen	1775-1817	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> (1813)
Mary Shelley	1797-1851	<i>Frankenstein</i> (1818)
Charles Dickens	1812-1870	<i>Oliver Twist</i> (1837)
Anthony Trollope	1815-1882	<i>Barchester Towers</i> (1857)
Charlotte Brontë	1816-1855	<i>Jane Eyre</i> (1847)
Emily Brontë	1818-1848	<i>Wuthering Heights</i> (1847)
George Eliot	1819-1880	<i>Silas Marner</i> (1861)
Lewis Carroll	1832-1898	<i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i> (1865)
Thomas Hardy	1840-1928	<i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i> (1891)
Robert Louis Stevenson	1850-1894	<i>Treasure Island</i> (1883)

Some interesting facts:

- "George Eliot" was a woman. Her real name was Mary Ann Evans.
- There was a third Brontë sister, Anne (1820-1849). She was also a novelist, but is not as famous as her sisters Charlotte and Emily. When their novels first appeared, the three sisters did not use their real names: Anne was "Acton Bell", Charlotte was "Currer Bell" and Emily was "Ellis Bell".
- Lewis Carroll's real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. He was a teacher at the University of Oxford.

Charles Dickens.

Charles Dickens is probably the most famous British novelist of the nineteenth century. He was born in Portsmouth, in the south of England, in 1812. At the age of twenty-five, he was already famous for his books. He wrote a large number of novels. The most famous are: "Oliver Twist" (1837), "David Copperfield" (1850), "Bleak House" (1853), "Hard Times" (1854), "A Tale of Two Cities" (1859) and "Great Expectations" (1861). He died in 1870.

First words.

1. Daniel Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe":

I was born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family.

2. Charlotte Brontë, "Jane Eyre":

There was no possibility of taking a walk that day.

3. Thomas Hardy, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles":

On an evening in the latter part of May, a middle-aged man was walking homeward from Shaston to the village of Marlott.

4. Lewis Carroll, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland":
Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do.

5. Sir Walter Scott, "Ivanhoe":

In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the river Don, there extended in ancient times a large forest, covering the greater part of the beautiful hills and valleys which lie between Sheffield and the pleasant town of Doncaster.

6. Charles Dickens, "Great Expectations":

My father's family name being Pirrip, and my christian name Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip. So I called myself Pip, and came to be called Pip.

Traducción de los fragmentos iniciales.

1. Nací el año 1632, en la ciudad de York, de buena familia.

2. Aquel día no fue posible dar un paseo.

3. Una tarde de finales de mayo, un hombre de mediana edad iba andando hacia casa desde Shaston hasta la ciudad de Marlott.

4. Alicia empezaba a estar muy cansada de permanecer sentada al lado de su hermana a la orilla del río, y de no tener nada que hacer.

5. En la bella comarca de la alegre Inglaterra regada por el río Don, había antiguamente un gran bosque que se extendía por la mayor parte de las hermosas colinas y los valles situados entre Sheffield y la placentera ciudad de Doncaster.

6. Al ser el apellido de mi padre Pirrip, y mi nombre de pila Philip, mi lengua infantil no componía nada más largo o más explícito de ambos nombres que Pip. Así que me llamé a mí mismo Pip, y llegué a ser llamado Pip.



"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland", by Lewis Carroll.

tale	/teɪl/	cuento	
pride	/praɪd/	orgullo	
prejudice	/'predʒudɪs/	prejuicio	
adventure	/əd'ventʃər/	aventura	
treasure	/'treʒər/	tesoro	
<hr/>			
latter	/'lætər/	cover	/'kʌvər/
homeward	/'həʊmwərd/	infant	/'ɪnfənt/
extend	/ɪk'stend/	both	/bəʊθ/
ancient	/'eɪnʃənt/	explicit	/ɪk'splɪsɪt/



Synopsis

Key points from this unit.

– El uso de **will be ...-ing** para hacer referencia a hechos individuales que tendrán lugar en el futuro.

In a few moments, we will be landing at London Heathrow.

We'll be leaving at about 5.30.

– El uso de **will be ...-ing** para hacer referencia a actividades que se desarrollarán repetidamente o de modo continuado en el futuro.

I'll be getting up early every day next week.

We will be flying at a height of 30,000 feet.

This time next week, I'll be lying on the beach.

– El uso de **will be ...-ing** en preguntas corteses sobre hechos o actividades futuras.

Will you be meeting us?

How long will you be staying?

Will you be using your typewriter tomorrow?

– La diferencia entre **all** y **every**.

all day

every day

all night

every night

all afternoon

every afternoon

Will you be staying at home all day tomorrow?

I start work at 9.00 every day.

– El estilo de lenguaje empleado en avisos dirigidos al público.

– El uso de los sinónimos de origen latino y de origen germánico.

commence **begin, start**

depart **leave**

return **come back, go back**

obtain **get**

insert **put in**

– Algunas normas relativas al uso de la coma.

I don't think so, Angela.

12,000,000

No, I won't.

January 29th, 1936

Certainly, madam.

Nepal's major cities are Kathmandu, Patan, Bhadgaon, Biratnagar and Pokhara.

Dialogue.

Read the dialogue and listen to it on the cassette. In the first part, Anna and Angela are talking about Anna's trip; in the second part, Anna's trip begins.



We will soon be beginning our descent to Stockholm Arlanda airport.



take off	/teɪk ɒf/	despegar
shortly	/'ʃɔ:tli/	pronto
local time	/'ləʊkl taɪm/	hora local
sit back	/sit bæk/	sentarse cómodamente

We'll be taking off very shortly.

Despegaremos muy pronto.

Captain speaking = This is the captain speaking.

The Guardian is a British newspaper.



Dialogue.

Angela:

Well, Anna, this time next week, you'll be lying on the beach, or sitting under a palm tree, or swimming in the ocean ... under the tropical sun.

Oh, I don't think so, Angela.

The Seychelles! I'm really jealous.

Anna: Angela, I'm not going to the Seychelles. I'm going to Sweden.

Oh.

Anna:

I'll be walking in the forests, swimming in the lakes, and visiting the Old Town in Stockholm.

Lovely.

Anna:

Yes, I'm looking forward to it.

Angela:

I'll be sitting in front of this computer. Have a good trip!

Anna:

Thanks.

* * *

Captain:

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Captain speaking. I apologize for the delay, but we'll be taking off very shortly. Some information about the flight: We'll be flying at a height of 30,000 feet, and our speed will be 500 miles per hour. Our flight time to Stockholm today will be two hours and twenty-five minutes, and we'll be arriving at 17.50 local time. So sit back and relax, and we'll be taking off very shortly. I'll be speaking to you again during the flight.

Would you like a newspaper, madam?

Oh, Yes, please.

English or Swedish?

Anna: Have you got the "Post och Inrikes Tidningar"?

Sorry?

Steward: I'm joking. Um ... I'll have a "Guardian", please.

Certainly, madam.

Anna: Thank you.

* * *

Stewardess:

Ladies and gentlemen, the captain has switched off the "No Smoking" sign. You may now smoke if you wish. Please remember that smoking is not permitted in the toilets, or when moving about in the cabin.

* * *

Stewardess:

We will soon be beginning our descent to Stockholm Arlanda airport, where the weather is fine and sunny. Please return to your seat and fasten your seatbelt.





Test 46.

Check yourself on what you have learnt in this unit. (Answers at the end of Unit 48.)

1. Put in the missing letters.

G___ aft_____, lad___ and g_____.
Cap___ sp_____. I apologize for t__ delay, but
we'll b_ taking o__ very sho___. We'll b_ fly___
at a h_____ of 30,000 f___, and our sp___ will be
500 m___ p__ h___.

2. Put in the missing words.

In few moments, we will landing at London Heathrow. Please make that your seatbelt fastened, your seat in the upright position and your table folded away. No more smoking until are inside terminal building.

3. Translate this dialogue.

A: Will you be using your car tomorrow?
B: No, I won't. I'll be staying at home all day.
A: Could I borrow it?
B: Sure.
A: Thanks very much.

4. These sentences are formal. Make them informal.

What time does the film *commence*?
I've *reserved* a table for two at Mario's.
I'm *departing* for Sweden tomorrow.
Where can I *obtain* an American newspaper?



5. Explain the differences between the phrases in these pairs.

all day	and every day
a bookshop	and a bookshelf
I arrived at 6.00	and I got here at 6.00.
Smoking is not permitted	and You mustn't smoke.

6. Insert commas in these sentences where necessary.

The population of Sri Lanka is about 16000000.

The land area is 65610 square kilometres.

The major cities are Colombo Jaffna
and Kandy.

The major languages are Sinhala Tamil and English.



7. Answer these questions.

What will you be doing this time next week?
What will you be doing this time next year?
Will you be working tomorrow morning at 11.30?

Answers to exercises.

Page 935.

1. Tendré treinta y uno (años) en septiembre. 2. Si no cambio pronto, nunca cambiaré. 3. Ésta será mi primera visita. 4. Va a cambiar/Cambiará de trabajo muy pronto. 5. ¿Qué vas a hacer/?Qué harás este fin de semana? 6. Voy a visitar/Visitaré a mis padres el sábado. 7. Salgo/Saldré para Suecia el domingo. 8. Mi avión sale a las 14.25. 9. Puede que tenga buenas noticias sobre su trabajo.

Page 940.

1. it. 2. them. 3. it. 4. them.

Page 945.

Exercise 1. 1. arriving. 2. landing. 3. lying. 4. sitting. 5. swimming. 6. playing.

Exercise 2. 1. every/every. 2. all/all/all/all. 3. all/every.

Page 947.

1. There were 17,000,000 (17 000 000) telephones in the United States in 1925. 2. William Wordsworth's date of birth was April 7th, 1770 (April 7th 1770). 3. Kingsley Amis's novels include "Lucky Jim", "One Fat Englishman" and "The Green Man". 4. Good evening, Lily. How are you? – Very well, thank you.



Test 45: Answers.

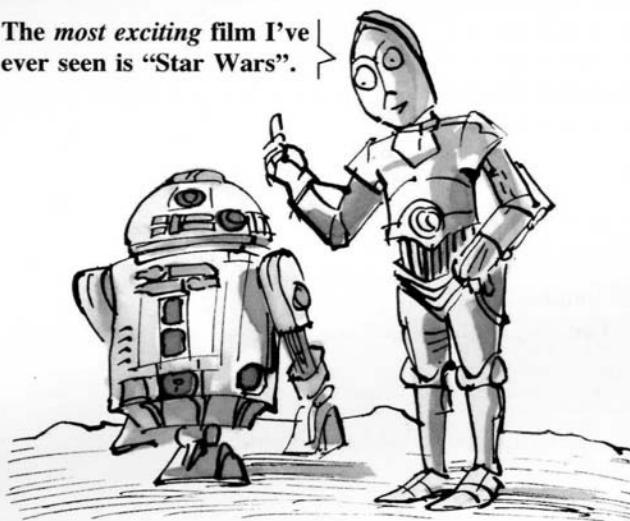
1. The **smallest** planet is Pluto.

The **most exciting** film I've ever seen is "Star Wars".

The **biggest** animal in the world is the blue whale.

The **wettest** place in the world is Kauai.

The **most exciting** film I've ever seen is "Star Wars".



2. biggest	smallest	best	worst
coldest	hottest	earliest	latest
longest	shortest	easiest	most difficult

3. **high** es un adjetivo que significa "alto(ta)" y **higher** es la forma en grado comparativo de este adjetivo y significa "más alto(ta)".

higher es un comparativo que significa "más alto(ta)" y **the highest** es un superlativo que significa "el(la) más alto(ta)".

the biggest significa "el(la) más grande" y **the second biggest** significa "el(la) segundo(da) más grande".

Ambas expresiones poseen el mismo significado, pero utilizar **very** (**That's very kind of you**) es menos formal que utilizar **most** (**That's most kind of you**).

4. **Time flies.**

Do you want to get married?

Have you ever played cricket?

What's the funniest film you've ever seen?

5. ¡El libro más grande!/El mayor libro que se ha escrito nunca!

¡La historia más grande!/La mayor historia que se ha contado nunca!

¡La película más grande!/La mayor película que se ha hecho nunca!

6. **Jupiter.**

Saturn.

Uranus.

Neptune.

The Earth.

Venus.

Mars.

Mercury.

Pluto.

7. Nombre la mejor película que haya visto nunca.

Nombre el mejor libro que haya leído nunca.

Nombre la ciudad más grande de su país, y luego la segunda más grande.

Nombre la persona más simpática que conozca.



Fase 3: Forward camp.

Campamento avanzado.

Unidades 41-72. Cassettes 11-18.

Contenido de la unidad 47:

- Expresiones que se emplean para realizar, aceptar o rechazar invitaciones.
- El acento de una persona procedente de Hong Kong.
- El uso de **any/anything** en frases afirmativas.
- Respuestas por escrito a invitaciones formales.
- Información acerca de los principales novelistas británicos del siglo xx.

Y muchas cosas más.