

April 2012

Hello again. Welcome, and thank you for downloading this *Mansión Inglés* podcast. This is podcast number 48 recorded for April 2012.

Este mes, en el nivel básico practicamos vocabulario y colocaciones de los verbos. In the intermediate section holiday vocabulary and question words and in the advanced section, some more idioms for you and advanced vocabulary. There's business English as usual this month and, of course, an activity for you to do with your kids and many more ways to improve your English and take it to the next level.

En los podcasts mensuales hablamos de los temas, vocabulario y ejercicios que salen en nuestro cuaderno mensual. Así podáis practicar la pronunciación y repasar el material del cuaderno. Si quieres recibir gratis el cuaderno cada mes, ver la transcripción de este podcast o leer los anteriores, vete a mansioningles.com y sigue los enlaces en la página principal.

So, let's get started - vamos a empezar con el **nivel básico** y los grupos de palabras. Primero los verbos irregulares. ¿Qué es el pasado del verbo make? - made, y el pasado del verbo speak? - spoke - y el pasado del verbo buy? - bought. *Muy bien!* - Repite: make - made - speak - spoke - buy - bought

A person who teaches is called a teacher - That's me! I'm a teacher - a person who works in science is called a scientist, and a person who acts is called an actor (for a man) or an actress (for a woman, pero he dado cuanta que muchas actrices hoy prefieren que las llaman actor aunque son mujeres.) - Repite: teacher, scientist, actor, actress.

oranges are fruit - Fruit es un sustantivo *incontable*. Decimos some fruit. - tennis is a sport - and tables are furniture. Furniture también es un sustantivo *incontable*. Decimos some furniture o a piece of furniture. No se dice X a furniture X. Repite: oranges - oranges, apples, bananas and pears are fruit. - Would you like some fruit? - I'd like an orange. - tennis - Do you do any sport? - Yes, I play tennis - I like your furniture. - furniture - That's a nice piece of furniture - You've got some nice furniture.

Forty - sixty - eighty - Repite: Forty - sixty - eighty - 14 - 16 - 18 nota como cambia el estrés de la primera sílaba al segunda: - 40 - 14 - 60 - 16 - 80 - 18 - Repite: 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90

Muy bien!

Spain es un sustantivo, Spanish es el adjetivo. Repite: Spain, I live in Spain - Spanish . I'm Spanish - I like Spanish music - It's Spanish food - ¿Qué es el adjetivo de France? - French ¿y Italy? - Italian - Repite: French - French food is wonderful - Italian - Do you like Italian cars?

¿Sabes como decir las siguientes palabras en inglés? Si las sabes, di las antes que yo:

padre - father
hijo - son
madre - mother
hija - daughter
padres - parents
abuelo - grandfather
nieto - grandson

Good!

first - second and third *son números ordenados* - repite: first - second - third - The first floor - *la primera planta* - the first floor, the second floor. I live on the second floor - It's on the second floor. - It's on the third floor.

¿Qué es el contrario de old (viejo)? - new (*nuevo*) o young (*joven*) - *contrario en inglés* es opposite - repite: opposite? What's the opposite? - What's the opposite of old? - young or new
What's the opposite of cheap? - expensive - What's the opposite of easy? - difficult - Repite: difficult - The opposite of easy is difficult.

January, February, August, September, May and June are all months of the year - Repite: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Intenta aprender las colocaciones en inglés - las palabras que van juntas muy a menudo - por ejemplo Football and play - to play football - We play many sports - We play tennis, play rugby, play basketball and play baseball - love (*el amor*) *¿Qué verbo va con love?*- make - to make love - make war - make peace (*la paz*) - make mistakes - make friends and make coffee - exercise we do - Repite: to do exercise - If you play tennis you're doing exercise - You also do English exercises - If you do homework, you do exercises. - But don't make mistakes!

En el segundo ejercicio - In the second exercise there were more collocations - *habían más colocaciones con los verbos. Escucha y repite:* **make** a noise - *hacer un ruido* - to make a noise - Shhhhhh! Don't make a noise - Why are you making a noise?

stay in a hotel - Which hotel did you stay in? - Are you going to stay in a hotel? - We stayed in a nice hotel.

¿Cómo se dice hacer fotos en inglés? - **take** photos - Repite: take photos - Do you like taking photos?

Reservar en inglés es to reserve - repite: to reserve - reserve a room - reserve a table - **reserve** a hotel room, reserve a table in a restaurant - Reserve es un verbo - *¿Qué es el sustantivo?* - **reservation** - Repite: reservation - *decimos* make a reservation - repite: make a reservation. I'd like to make a reservation. - Excuse me, I'd like to make a reservation please.

Send an e-mail - send *es mandar* - *Repite*: send an email - send me an email - Please send me an email - Can you send me an email? - send *es irregular* - *el pasado es sent - con 't'* - *repite*: I sent the email - I sent you an email. - Did you send me an email?

¿Cómo se dice montar en inglés - montar una bicicleta? - to **ride** a bike - *repite*: ride a bike - I can ride a bike - Can you ride a bike? - ride a horse - Ride a motorbike. Ride *también es un verbo irregular - el pasado es rode* - *repite*: rode - I rode a horse - I rode a motorbike.

to put on glasses - *poner gafas* - put on *es un* phrasal verb - put + on - /puton/ - *Repite*: put on - put on your glasses - put on a jacket - It's cold, put on a jacket - put on my jeans.

to say goodbye - *decir adios* - *Repite*: say goodbye - say something in French - say my name - say it again - *repitelo* - say it again. - *el pasado de say es said* - He said goodbye - He said no - What did he say? - What did you say? - Say it in English!

In the **intermediate section** this month, we looked at some holiday vocabulary. Well, it's nearly time for holidays isn't it? No holiday for me this Easter - Well , maybe I'll have a holiday in August, I'll see. Remember, before we go on holiday we make reservations - We reserve a hotel, we reserve a flight and sometimes we reserve a tour or an excursion - We make reservations. It's especially important to make reservations when you go on holiday during **high season** or **peak season** - When it's really busy and expensive. August, Christmas and Easter time are typically peak season.

How do you say *tienda de campaña* en inglés? - a **tent**. I don't like tents very much - I don't often **go camping** - I've been camping a few times in the past, but I haven't been camping for years. When you go camping, what's the name of the place where you put the tent? It's a **camp site** - not X a camping X - camping in English is the activity - to go camping. Another useful word is **caravan** - *caravana* - Hmm..caravans - I don't like those very much either. I prefer a nice comfortable hotel.

¿Cómo se dice tomar el sol en inglés? - No, it's not X take the sun X - se traduce de otra manera. It's **to sunbathe** - Repeat: sunbathe - to sunbathe on the beach - to sunbathe next to the pool - the swimming pool - Do you like sunbathing? - I don't mind if I've got a book to read or some good music to listen to, but I usually get bored after a couple of hours. and sunbathing can be dangerous if you do it for too long. It's not good for your skin.

To cool off after sunbathing for a while, **go for a swim** in the sea. To go for a swim or **go for a dip** D-I-P dip significa mojar - mojarse en el mar - go for a dip in the sea. Go for a swim. *no se dice X* have a bath in the sea X - If you have a bath, you're probably in your hotel room, in your bathroom. It's a false friend for *bañarse*.

When you stay in a hotel and you pay for breakfast, lunch and dinner, you have **full-board** - notice the pronunciation, it's /bɔːd/ not board - repeat: board - full board. If you only pay for breakfast and lunch or breakfast and dinner, it's **half-board**. And if you only have breakfast, it's **bed and breakfast**.

To **go sightseeing** means to see the sights in a place. What are the sights in London? Well, there's Buckingham Palace, where the Queen lives. There's Beckingham Palace, where David Beckham lives. There's St Paul's Cathedral, The Houses of Parliament, The London Eye and don't forget Harrods, of course. **The sights** of London - to go sightseeing - Repeat: sightseeing - to go sightseeing - We're going sightseeing in Paris.

Travel is often used as a verb - I travel, you travel - Do you travel often? But as a noun we prefer the word **trip** - Repeat: trip - **to go on a trip** - I'm going on a trip next week - Is it a **business trip**? - We went on a trip to Milan.

Pasar is another false friend - *Pasar* - to pass - How did you **spend your holiday**? *No se dice*, XHow did you pass your holidayX. Time passes, yes. You can say the time passed really quickly - Our holiday passed so quickly. We spent most of the time on the beach.

To fly is the verb (*volar*) - What is the noun? Do you know? - It's **flight** - Repeat: flight. **How was the flight?** - When does your flight leave? - Was the flight expensive? - How much is the flight? - **Did you have a good flight?** - A great question that when you meet someone at the airport. - I always ask it - Hi! How are you? Did you have a good flight? How was the flight?

Also in the intermediate section, we practised some question words. Listen and repeat the following questions.

What was the hotel like?
How was the flight?
Where's the swimming pool?
Are you hungry?
Do you feel hungry?
How about going out? - **How** about going out for a drink?
How do you like your room?
Where's the nearest supermarket?
How do we get to the centre?
When does the bank open?
Are you having a good time?
Are you enjoying yourself?
Have you finished that book yet?
Why don't you try the fish?
What time does it close?
When are we going to the beach?
Are you doing anything tonight?
What are you listening to?
When are you getting up?

Is it expensive?

How much is it?

How much does it cost?

Would you like to have dinner with me?

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There were more idioms this month in the **advanced section**. Let's see if you can remember the idioms if I say the translation in my bad Spanish accent.

For example, what's the English idiom for *Mejor es no menearlo.* or *Mejor no revolver el asunto.* - It has something to do with dogs - Let sleeping dogs lie.

What about the English idiom for - *No hay tempestad que mucho dure.* - Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

The next one is *El hijo de la gato, ratones mata.* - Like father like son -

Hay de todo en la vina del Señor - Live and let live.

A quien cuida la peseta nunca le falta un duro. - Look after the pennies, and the pounds will look after themselves.

And finally, *Antes que te cases mira lo que haces.* - Look before you leap (to leap is *saltar*) - Look before you leap.

OK, listen to the idioms again and repeat them after me:

Let sleeping dogs lie.

Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

Like father like son.

Live and let live.

Look after the pennies, and the pounds will look after themselves.

Look before you leap.

In the **Business English** section, we looked at some business English vocabulary.

To take time off means to not go to work. You can take time off for personal reasons, or take time off for medical reasons. Repeat: to take time off . I need to take a couple of days off - I'm taking next Wednesday off. How many days have you taken off this year?

To get in touch means *contactar*. I'll get in touch with you next week - I'll contact you next week. - Did you get in touch with him?

When you get in touch with people **face to face**, it's important to **exchange business cards**. Especially when you meet someone for the first time.

The amount of work you have to do is your **workload**. Repeat: workload - I've got a heavy workload.

Take pride in doing your job well - pride is *orgullo* - the expression to take pride in something - Repeat: take pride in your work. - do a good job - do you job well.

If you want to invest in the company, you'll have to **come up with** 300,000 euros. - To come up with in this context means to deliver or produce, in Spanish *conseguir* - Can you come up with the money? - You can also come up with an idea, a plan or a suggestion - in a meeting, for example. Repeat: to come up with - He came up with a wonderful suggestion - Can you try to come up with something for the sales promotion? Think of something good - come up with something.

If you are **punctual** you are always **on time**. Repeat: He's very punctual, he's always on time. What's the noun of punctual? - **Punctuality** - Repeat: Punctuality. He's known for his punctuality. You should be on time.

Well, we are out of time for this month I'm afraid, so thank you very much for your time, and thank you for being part of the community of *La Mansión del Inglés*.

Remember, If you want to contact us you can find us on Facebook. Just search Facebook for ***La Mansión del Inglés*** and join our growing community of fans. Or send an email to: mansionteachers@yahoo.es. You can also follow us on Twitter. Our Twitter name is MansionTwit.

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Until next month then, take care, keep practising and taking your English to the next level! Bye for now!

*The music in this month's podcast is by **Revolution Void**, the album is *The Politics of Desire* and the track is called Outer Orbit.*