

## September 2012

Hello again. Welcome, and thank you for downloading this *Mansión Inglés* podcast. This is podcast number 53 recorded for September 2012.

*Este mes, en el nivel básico un poco de gramática con el presente y la formación de las preguntas. En el nivel intermedio los superlativos - superlatives and also some expresiones with GET. There are some idioms and words with multiple meanings in the advanced section and, as always, some useful business English vocabulary.*

*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](http://mansioningles.com) y sigue los enlaces en la página principal.*

So let's get started *con el **nivel básico** en lo que hemos practicado un poco de la gramática básica. Escucha y repite las frases.*

The film **finishes** at 1am. *Escucha la pronunciación del verbo to finish en la tercera persona - finishes - Repite: finishes - it finishes - the film finishes at 1am.*

He usually **works** on Saturdays - *Repite: Saturdays - on Saturdays - works on Saturdays - He works on Saturdays - He usually works on Saturdays.*

His parents **live** near the shopping centre. - shopping centre *es el centro comercial* - Repeat - shopping centre - near the shopping centre - His parents live - His parents live near the shopping centre.

We **go** to the gym three times a week. - *tres veces a la semana* - three times a week - *Repite: three times a week - to the gym - we go to the gym - we go to the gym three times a week.*

My dad **doesn't** work now. He's retired. - retired *significa jubilado* - *Repite: retired - My dad's retired - He doesn't work. He's retired*

That restaurant **doesn't open** on Mondays. *Repite: doesn't open - it doesn't open - It doesn't open on Mondays - The restaurant doesn't open on Mondays.*

My friends **play** football every Saturday. *Repite: play football - every Saturday - They play football every Saturday - My friends play football every Saturday.*

Sandra **does** her homework in the evenings. *Repite:* does her homework - She does her homework - in the evenings - She does her homework in the evenings

My mum **doesn't cook** very well. To cook *es cocinar* - *Repite:* cook - doesn't cook - she doesn't cook - she doesn't cook very well - my mum doesn't cook very well - my wife doesn't cook very well.

My brother **wears** a suit for work. Suit *es traje y to wear significa llevar puesto* - *Repite:* suit - I wear a suit - he wears a suit - He wears a suit for work - my brother wears a suit for work.

Very good! - ¡Muy bien!

*También hemos practicado la formación de las preguntas en el nivel básico.*

*Escucha algunas respuestas y intenta decir las preguntas antes que las digo yo. Luego, repítelas para practicar la pronunciación. Habla despues del tono. Are you ready? - Listo?*

I get up at 7 o'clock - What time..... **do you get up?**

He's is from Germany - Where ..... **is he from?**

The shops open at 9am - What time ..... **do the shops open?**

His address is 79 Harris Avenue - What's..... **his address?**

He plays football on Saturday mornings - What **does.....he do on Saturday mornings?**

My husband is an architect - What **does..... your husband do?**  
/ What **does..... your husband do for a living?**

My doctor's appointment is on Tuesday 2nd. - When **is** (When's) **your doctor's appointment?**

In the **intermediate section** this month, we looked at some superlatives. Remember to always use **the** with superlatives - **The** greatest - **the** best - **the** least expensive - **the** most beautiful etc.

Listen: It's the **most exciting** thing I've ever done. Repeat: the most exciting thing - It's the most exciting thing - I've ever done - It's the most exciting thing I've ever done. What's the most exciting thing you've ever done? What's the most exciting place you've ever been to?

Listen: My **worst** subject at school was maths. Repeat: It's the worst - Maths is the worst. It's the worst subject - It's the most boring - No, physics is the most boring. English is the most interesting.

Listen: I like it the **most**. Repeat: I like it the most - I like it the least - The thing I like the least - The thing I like the least is the weather - It's the weather I like the least - I like the food the most. - The thing I like the most is the food. What do you like the most?

Listen: It's the **most difficult** thing. Repeat: the most difficult - the most difficult thing - It's the most difficult thing. Pronunciation is the most difficult thing - The most difficult thing is pronunciation. What's the most difficult thing for you?

Listen: She **meanest** person in the company. Repeat: the meanest person - She's the meanest person - She's the meanest person in the company.

Listen: He's **funniest** person I know Repeat: the funniest - the funniest person I know - He's the funniest person I know.

Good, now also in the intermediate section of the *cuaderno*, we studied some expression using the word **GET**. There are many expressions and phrasal verbs with get, and we looked at 8 of them: to **get a present** **to get lost**, **to get divorced**, **to get angry**, **to get home**, **to get on with**, **to get up**, and **to get drunk**

Listen and repeat the following questions:

What time did you **get home**?

Did you ever **get lost** when you were a child?

What time did you **get up** this morning?

When did you last **get a present**?

When did you last **get drunk**?

When was the last time you **got angry**?

Do you know anybody who has **got divorced**?

Is there anybody you don't **get on with**?

If you like these podcasts, if you are learning more English with these podcasts, you can buy full lessons for only 1 euro and 40 centimos from our online shop - nuestra tienda online. Estas lecciones están diseñado como una continuación del curso de audio Mansión Auto 2, y están basados en nuestro curso básico interactivo que ha ayudado a más de 25 millones de personas a aprender inglés desde el año 2001. Las lecciones están a nivel intermedio (B1) y estamos poniendo nuevas lecciones constantemente en [mansioninglesdescargas.wazala.com](http://mansioninglesdescargas.wazala.com)

([mansioninglesdescargas](http://mansioninglesdescargas.com) - todo junto - punto . [wazala.com](http://wazala.com). Cada leccion vale 1.40 euros y dura approx. 1 hora 15 minutos y cada leccion en formato mp3 lleva su transcripcion en formato PDF.

There were more idioms this month in the **advanced section**. Let's see if you can remember the idioms if I say the Spanish equivalent. For example, *meter la pata* - ¿Qué es *meter la pata* in English? - the English translation has the words 'foot' and 'mouth' in it - Put your foot in your mouth. - I'm always putting my foot in my mouth.

*Quien roba una vez roba diez.* is "Once a thief, always a thief." or "a leopard doesn't change its spots."

*Persevera y triunfaras.* - "Never say die"

*No dejar piedra por mover* - "(To) leave no stone unturned." - "We'll leave no stone unturned until we find the thief."

*Poner las cartas sobre la mesa.* - "Put your cards on the table" - "I'm going to put my cards on the table." - I think you should put your cards on the table and tell me what's happening.

*Borron y cuenta nueva.* / *Lo pasado, pasado esta.* - "Let bygones be bygones." -

Now listen and repeat the idioms:

Put your foot in your mouth.

Once a thief, always a thief.

Never say die

Leave no stone unturned.

Put your cards on the table.

Let bygones be bygones.

Also in the advanced section we looked at some words with multiple meanings like account, for example. **To account for** means to explain. How do you account for the fact that their shares have fallen - There's no accounting for taste. - *Sobre gustos no hay nada escrito.* - There's no accounting for taste.

**On account of** means *debido a* - Repeat: on account of - On account of his being too old - *Debido a que es demasiado mayor* - On account of his being too old - We left early on account of the weather.

**On no account**, or **not on any account** means *De ningún modo, de ninguna manera, or bajo ningún concepto* - On no account borrow money from that guy. - Don't do it, not on any account.

the word **score** is often used in sport. How do you say *¿Cómo van?* in a game football, for example? What's the score? - How do you say *El resultado final?* - the final score - What was the final score?

If you have **a score to settle** *tienes una cuenta pendiente*. - Repeat: to settle a score. - To settle old scores means *ajustar or saldar las cuentas pendientes*.

A score is 20 - *una veintena* - there were **scores of people** there - *había muchísima gente o había montones de gente* - Repeat: scores of people.

The verb **to score** means *marcar* - to score a goal, for example.

Moving on... **Delivery** is *una entrega o un reparto*, but when a baby is delivered it's *parto* in Spanish. The **delivery room** in a hospital or clinic is *salon de parto*. You can also **deliver a presentation** or a speech. If you deliver it well it's interesting and entertaining. If your delivery is bad, people could fall asleep.

A **pool** *es una charca*, and a **pool of blood** is a strong collection. The woman was on the floor in a pool of blood. You can have a pool of water and a **pool of light** - *un foco de luz* - pool of light. A **car pool** *es una flota de automóviles* and you can also have a **pool of resources** - *una fuente de recursos*. We can get the job done more effectively if we pool our resources and work together.

And finally, the noun **issue** can mean *tema, cuestión or asunto*. - to **face the issue** is *enfrentarse al or afrontar el problema* - Let's not **cloud the issue**, Let's not **confuse the issue** - *no nos vayamos por la tangente, no desviemos la atención del verdadero problema* - You can also **make an issue of something** - I don't want to make an issue of it but ... *no quiero insistir demasiado sobre el tema pero ..., no quiero exagerar la importancia del asunto pero ....* - I don't want to make an issue of it but ... The verb to issue can mean *expedir*, in the case of a visa, driving licence or a passport. And *hacer público* in the case of a statement or a report. "The police have issued a statement."

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

If you make money in business, you make a profit. What's the opposite of make a profit? - make a loss. The adjective is **profitable**. so if you make a profit, then your business is profitable. You have a profitable business.

*¿Cómo se dice con respecto a* in English? **With regard to** Repeat: with regard to - With regard to the new website design....

How do you say **tratar con** in English? - to **deal with**. Repeat: to deal with - I usually deal with the manager. Can we deal with this tomorrow? - And the past of deal is....dealt - Repeat: Dealt - I dealt with that yesterday. Have you dealt with it yet?

to **go over** means to review - *repasar* - I need to go over my presentation before the meeting.

The adjective **outstanding** can mean *destacado*, in a good way - He's an outstanding singer - *Es un cantante excepcional*. And in business it can also mean *pendiente* if we are talking about a problem or a debt (*una deuda*) -

Repeat: outstanding - **an outstanding balance** - *un saldo pendiente* -  
There is an outstanding balance on your account.

**Misleading** translates as *engañoso* - something is misleading if it gives you the wrong idea. Repeat: misleading - The figures are very misleading.

There are many expressions to describe trends in business English. *Hacer caer* is **bring down**. It's a phrasal verb - to bring down - Repeat: The recession has brought down profits. *Derribar un gobierno* is to bring down a government. And prices can also be brought down - Repeat: they've brought their prices down.

And finally, **leave from work** is *permiso o licencia* - One year's leave of absence - *un año de permiso*. To be **on leave** - *estar o salir de permiso* - She's on leave - She's **on maternity leave**.

Well, we'll be **on leave** until next month's *cuaderno de inglés*. Remember you can listen to all our previous podcasts at [mansioningles.com](http://mansioningles.com) and on iTunes. Thank you very much for listening to this podcast, and 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](mailto:mansionteachers@yahoo.es). You can also follow us on Twitter. Our Twitter name is MansionTwit.

*Puedes ver el cuaderno mensual de este mes, y todos los cuadernos anteriores en [www.cuadernodeingles.com/](http://www.cuadernodeingles.com/)*

*También tenemos dos aplicaciones para el nivel principiante y el nivel básico a la venta en la tienda de iTunes. Para encontrarlas, busca **imansionauto**. El precio de cada aplicación es de 2,39 euros.*

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*.*