

Hi and welcome to another Mansión Inglés podcast from mansioningles.com, recorded for July 2010.

Are you hot? It's really hot here in Valencia. I'm boiling! *¡Estoy asado!* How are you? I hope you'll be having a holiday soon and I hope you'll be practising your English, even if you're not going to an English speaking country. Maybe you can find an English speaking tourist to practise your English with. *Intenta, si puedes, practicar inglés este verano con un nativo. Si vas a viajar o hay turistas donde vives, habla con ellos.* Speak English!

OK, let's start the podcast with our list of irregular verbs. *Vamos a empezar con la lista de verbos irregulares.*

¿Qué es el verbo **dar** en inglés? **To give** Escucha y repite: give – gave – given. What did you give your mum for Christmas? I gave her a new sweater. I've already given you the money.

Next is the verb **ir – to go** repeat go – went – gone. Again – *otra vez*: go – went – gone. I go, you go, he goes- G-O-E-S – she goes – it goes. Did you go to work yesterday? I went home at 8 o'clock. My secretary's gone to lunch.

El verbo **crecer** en inglés is **to grow** – Repeat: grow – grew – grown. I grew up in London. Where did you grow up? Look how you've grown. It's unbelievable! – *Mira como has crecido. ¡No lo puedo creer!* Repeat: Look how you've grown. It's unbelievable!

haber o tener is **to have** – have or has – had – had. I have, you have, he has, she has, it has. El verbo *have* es un verbo principal I have an iPhone – *Yo tengo un iPhone, y también un verbo auxiliar* – I have had a lovely time. *Me ha pasado muy bien – Cuando el have tiene función del verbo auxiliar normalmente esta con contracción.* I've had a lovely time. I have – I've. He has – he's, it has – it's etc.

El verbo **oír** en inglés is **to hear** – repeat: hear – heard – heard. The vowel sounds are /ie/ – hear – and /er/ – heard. Repeat: hear – heard – heard. I'm sorry, I can't hear you. Yes, I heard what you said. Have you heard about Samantha?

To hide means **ocultar** repeat: hide – hid – hidden. Again: hide – hid – hidden. Where did you hide the chocolate? I hid the money under the bed.

El verbo **golpear** is **to hit**. Repeat – hit – hit – hit. Easy – *así de fácil*. Repeat the vowel sound. Repite el sonido vocal /I/ hit – hit – hit- Don't hit the dog!

Agarrar o celebrar is **to hold**. Repeat – hold – held – held. Hold my hand. The meetings are usually held in Simon's office. Where are the Olympics being held next year?

To hurt in Spanish is *herir* – The vowel sound (el sonido vocal) es /er/. Repeat /er/ – hurt. Como el verbo 'hit', el verbo hurt no cambia. Los tres formas son iguales. Repeat: hurt – hurt – hurt. Did you hurt yourself? – ¿te has hecho daño? – Yes, I hurt my leg. I'm sorry if I hurt you.

The verb **to keep** is **conservar, guardar o quedarse con**. Repeat: keep – kept – kept. Keep the change – *quédese con el cambio*. Shhhh.. Can you keep a secret? I've kept a diary (un diario) since I was eleven..

And finally the verb **to know** - **saber o conocer**. Es raro que lleva una 'k', a 'k', porque no se pronuncia - know – K-N-O-W – to know. Repeat: know – knew – known. Do you know this word in Spanish? I knew you when you were a child. How long have you known him? El verbo *conocer* puede ser to meet or to know. La primera vez que conoces a alguien you **meet** them. "Nice to meet you". After you meet them, you know them. Listen: I've known him for 5 years. I met him in Madrid. I met him 5 years ago. I've known him for a long time. So, to know is *conocer a alguien, tenerlo por conocido*, but to meet means *conocer a alguien por primera vez*.

Would you rather meet new people or spend time with the ones you already know?

Ahora escucha de nuevo y intenta decir el segundo y tercero forma del verbo antes que lo digo yo. Ready? ¿Listo?

give	gave – given
go	went – gone
grow	grew – grown
have	had - had
hear	heard – heard
hide	hid – hidden
hit	hit – hit
hold	held – held
hurt	hurt - hurt
keep	kept – kept
know	knew – known

The next exercise in the newsletter (*el cuaderno*) practised some irregular verbs in the past tense. *Vamos a practicar algunas frases que llevan los verbos irregulares en el pasado. Escucha y repite:*

1. We **got** home late. - We **got** home late.
2. The shop **was** closed. - The shop **was** closed.
3. We **drove** to France last summer. - We **drove** to France last summer.
4. I **went** to a Chinese restaurant yesterday. - I **went** to a Chinese restaurant yesterday.
5. I **forgot** to phone the doctor. - I **forgot** to phone the doctor.
6. They **told** us to wait. - They **told** us to wait.
7. I **gave** you 20 Euros. - I **gave** you 20 Euros.
8. I **had** a fantastic time. - I **had** a fantastic time.
9. I **grew** up in Buenos Aires. - I **grew** up in Buenos Aires.
10. I **heard** about your problem. - I **heard** about your problem.
11. We **had** pizza for lunch. - We **had** pizza for lunch.
12. She **died** in 2003. - She **died** in 2003.
13. How long have you **known** him? - How long have you **known** him?
14. He's **caught** a cold. - He's **caught** a cold.
15. I've **eaten** too much. - I've **eaten** too much.
16. We **flew** to New York. - We **flew** to New York.

The verb **GET** was the subject in the intermediate section this month. *Get tiene muchos significados. Por ejemplo, volverse, recibir, empezar, obtener, llegar, traer y también con adjetivos para expresar estados: get tired, get angry, get drunk etc.*

Listen and repeat:

Where did you **get** that computer?

We **get** our cheese from the local market.

Can you **get** the phone, please?

Your coffee's **getting** cold.

It is **getting** late. I should go.

What time's dinner? I'm **getting** hungry.

I've just **got** a text message.

When did you **get** married?

What time did you **get** home?

Where can I **get** a taxi?

Have you **got** a pen? Have you got..? - ¿*tienes*...? Is more common in British English. Do you have..? Is more common in American English. The meaning is the same. Do you have a pen? Have you got a pen?

Let's practise some adjectives with get. I'll say the Spanish verb and you say **to get** and the adjective before I do. Please excuse my bad Spanish pronunciation. *Disculpa mi pronunciación tan mala en español*. Ready?
¿Listo?

mejorar - to get better
empeorar - to get worse
enfermarse - to get sick
enfadarse - to get angry
engordar - to get fat
oscurecer – to get dark
envejecer - to get old
enriquecerse - to get rich
ponerse frío, enfriarse - to get cold
mojarse - to get wet
ponerse nervioso - to get nervous
mejorar, ponerse bien - to get well
disgustarse - to get upset – U-P-S-E-T – to get upset
quedarse calvo - to get bald – B-A-L-D bald - *calvo*
ponerse contento - to get happy
agarrar sueño – to get sleepy
agarrar hambre - to get hungry
agarrar sed - to get thirsty
llenarse - to get full
ponerse caluroso - to get hot
hacerse tarde – to get late
enojarse - to get mad

There are also many expressions using get and a past participle. For example *aburrirse* is to get bored. Let's practise some. I'll say the Spanish verb and you say **to get** and the past participle before I do. OK?

vestirse - to get dressed
preocuparse - to get worried
prepararse - to get ready
comprometerse - to get engaged
casarse - to get married
llenarse de gente - to get crowded
cansarse - to get tired
confundirse - to get confused
emocionarse - to get excited
deprimirse - to get depressed
asustarse - to get scared
terminar - to get finished
emborracharse - to get drunk
perderse - to get lost
aburrirse - to get bored

Moving on to the advanced section, we looked at prefixes (*prefijos*). Tell me the opposites of the following verbs using prefixes. For example, the opposite of agree is disagree. Ready?

dress - undress
like - dislike
credit – discredit – to discredit someone
connect – disconnect – disconnect your mobile phone during the flight
lock (*cerrar*) - unlock

zip - unzip
prove (*probar*) - disprove
qualify - disqualify
believe - disbelieve
fold - unfold
bend - unbend

Here are some more examples of prefixes.

The prefix **micro** means small – in Spanish you say *micro*; micro-computer is a small computer, microscopes look at small things.

auto means of or by oneself, so if you write an autobiography, it's about your life. If you write a biography, it's about someone else's life.

pro means in favour of. If you are pro-abortion, you are in favour of abortion. If you are a pro-revolutionary, you are in favour of revolution. Pro is the opposite of **anti**. If you are against the war you're anti-war. Against abortion – anti-abortion etc.

The prefix **post** means after. So, if you're doing post-graduate studies, you are studying something after you have graduated. Post is the opposite of pre. Post-war, pre-war, pre-natal is before birth, before the baby. Post-natal is after birth. Some women suffer from post-natal depression after they have a baby.

bi means two or twice, bisexual for example, or bicycle – a bicycle has two wheels. Twice a month is bi-monthly, twice a week is bi-weekly. I subscribe to a bi-monthly podcast. I get one podcast every two weeks.

ex means former - ex-president, ex-wife, ex-boyfriend etc.

The prefix **mis** - M-I-S - means badly or wrongly. So if I misunderstand you, I understand you badly or wrongly. To misspell something is to spell it incorrectly.

mono is one or single. A monologue has only one person talking. A dialogue has two or more people.

over is too much. If you oversleep, you sleep too much. If something is overcooked it is cooked too much. The opposite is under. Underpaid – not paid enough. Overpaid – paid too much. Teachers are often overworked and underpaid. Overcook – undercook. My steak is overcooked. It's completely black!

multi means many. A multi-national company does business in many different countries. A multi-function device does many different things. I recently bought a multi-function device for my computer. It's a printer and a scanner and a photocopier all in one. It's a multi-purpose machine.

sub means under. A submarine goes under the water. If something is substandard it is below an acceptable level or standard. And sub-zero temperatures are below zero. Notice that we say below zero and not under zero. In Alaska, it's 16 degrees below zero.

semi is half. My car is semi-automatic. I can change gears automatically and manually if I want. A semi-detached house is attached on one side to another house and detached on the other side. So it's half attached – attached on one side only.

The prefix **re** means again or back. If you read something a second time, you reread it. If you charge batteries again, you recharge them. George W Bush was elected president more than once, so he was re-elected. Well, we can't have everything.

In our Business English section this month there were two short exercises on Business Collocations. Listen and repeat: to lay off – *despedir por reducción de plantilla*. It's similar to the expression to make s.o. redundant – repeat: to lay off – to lay off staff – Ford laid off 2,000 workers yesterday.

To close a deal – *llegar a un acuerdo o hacer un trato con alguien*. Microsoft closed a deal with Apple last week. To close a deal.

To come to the point – *ir al grano* - Please come to the point. Would you mind coming to the point.

To break off negotiations – to stop talking, stop negotiating. The two companies broke off negotiations.

To go bankrupt – I think in Spanish this means *quebrar, ir a la quiebra, bancarrota*. They went bankrupt last year. They went out of business. They owed millions of dollars. To owe is *deber*

The annual turnover is the amount of business a company does in a year. It is usually measured in income or sales. What was your annual turnover for 2009? To cease trading is to stop trading. Stop doing business. To cease means to stop. They ceased trading when they went bankrupt.

A person who chairs a meeting is the person who is in charge of and who controls the meeting.

If you draw someone's attention to something you bring it to their attention so that they notice it. Let me draw your attention to last year's turnover. I'd like to draw your attention to my last email (I want you to look at or think about my last email)

The sales figures are the numbers (*las cifras*) that represent the products that have been sold. – repeat: sales figures. Last month's sales figures.

OK, next month we'll look at 10 more common business collocations.

Well, that's it for this month. Thanks for listening. Remember to visit our online shop where you can find our business English cd, our First Certificate cd for the Cambridge FCE exam, our audio cds and many more. Just go to the mansioningles.com webpage and click on the cds on the right side of the home page. You can also follow us on Twitter, just search for MansionTwit, and don't forget to join our growing community of nearly 5,000 students and teachers on our Facebook fan page.

See you next time!

*The music in this month's podcast was by **Revolution Void**, the album was *The Politics of Desire* and the track was *Outer Orbit*. Also by **Adult Only**, the track was *Overlove*. And also by **Azhraq**, the track was *Below the Arctic Circle*. Creative Commons licence from Jamendo.com*