

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

Thank you for all your support on Facebook. We hope you like the competitions and the Skype calls. *¡Bienvenido! Gracias a todos vosotros ya tenemos más que 4,000 fans en nuestra página de Facebook. Espero que os gusten los concursos que hacemos y las llamadas de Skype. A mi me pasa muy bien hablando con vosotros.*

Let's continue with the list of irregular verbs. *Vamos a continuar con la lista de verbos irregulares.*

*¿Qué es el verbo comer en inglés? To eat Escucha y repite: eat – ate – eaten. What did you eat for lunch? Have you eaten yet? ¿Ya has comido?*

Next is the verb **caer – to fall** repeat fall – fell – fallen. Again – *otra vez*: fall – fell – fallen

*El verbo sentir en ingles is to feel – Repeat: feel – felt – felt*

**luchar is to fight – F-I-G-H-T** – fight – fought – fought We had the same vowel sound last month. *Hemos tenido 2 verbos el mes pasado con el mismo sonido vocal /au/ repeat: /au/ buy – bought / catch – caught / fight – fought. A great film with Brad Pitt is Fightclub – El club de la lucha. Have you seen it?*

*encontrar is to find – repeat: find – found – found. The vowel sound is /ow/ - found – found. I'm so happy I found you. I'm so happy I found La Mansión del Inglés!*

**Volar** means **to fly** repeat: fly – flew - flown. Again: fly – flew – flown. I flew to Paris. Have you ever flown business class?

*El verbo olvidar is to forget – repeat – forget – forgot – forgotten otra vez - forget – forgot – forgotten*

*El verb perdonar is to forgive repeat – forgive – forgave – forgiven. Another wonderful film by Clint Eastwood. Sin Perdon – Unforgiven.*

*Helar o congelar is to freeze – If it's very cold you say. "It's freezing!" repeat "It's freezing!" freeze – froze – frozen. Comida congelada is frozen food. I froze the pizza yesterday. It's in the freezer. The freezer – el congelador*

And finally the verb **obtener. En inglés to get. Uno de los verbos más comunes en ingles. Listen/escucha get – got – got. Repeat: get – got – got. Easy! - I got drunk last night. Did you get any milk? I've got a new car. I got it last month. How much money have you got? You may hear get – got – gotten. A veces se dice gotten. Es más usado en el inglés Americano.**

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

eat	ate - eaten
fall	fell - fallen
feel	felt - felt
fight	fought - fought
find	found - found
fly	flew - flown
forget	forgot - forgotten
forgive	forgave - forgiven
freeze	froze - frozen
get	got - got / gotten

The next exercise in the newsletter (*el proximo ejercicio en el cuaderno*) practised the difference between past simple and past continuous. Listen and repeat the sentences to practise pronunciation. *Escucha y repite:*

**I saw your mum yesterday.** yesterday. - mum yesterday. - your mum yesterday. - **I saw your mum yesterday.**

**It wasn't raining when we got to the city centre.** - city centre - the city centre. - got to - got to the city centre. - when we got to the city centre. - It wasn't raining - **It wasn't raining when we got to the city centre.**

**I met your brother when I was walking the dog.** - walking the dog. - when I was - when I was walking - when I was walking the dog - your brother - I met your brother - **I met your brother when I was walking the dog. I met your brother when I was walking the dog.**

**He didn't go to the beach with me yesterday.** - with me yesterday. - go to the beach - go to - go to the beach - He didn't - He didn't go to the beach - **He didn't go to the beach with me yesterday.**

**Was Pepito wearing his new sunglasses when you saw him?** - Saw him - when you saw him? - his new sunglasses - wearing his new sunglasses - **Was Pepito wearing his new sunglasses when you saw him? Was Pepito wearing his new sunglasses when you saw him?**

**Last year I ran in the New York marathon.** marathon - the New York marathon. - I ran in the New York marathon. - Last year I ran in the New York marathon. - **Last year I ran in the New York marathon.**

**I wasn't watching TV when you rang, I was having dinner.** - having dinner. - I was having dinner - when you rang - when you rang, I was having dinner. - I wasn't - I wasn't watching - I wasn't watching TV when you rang, **I wasn't watching TV when you rang, I was having dinner.**

**I wasn't watching TV when you rang, I was having dinner.**

In the intermediate section this month we practised some vocabulary connected with cars and driving. For example **gearstick** – *palanca de cambio* and **seatbelt** – *cinturón de seguridad*. Gearstick and seatbelt are compound nouns. A compound noun (*un nombre compuesto*) is when two nouns combine to form a single noun. Like bedroom or bookcase or seafood - *marisco*. The first noun acts like an adjective and gives information about the second noun. In Spanish you say the door of the car – *la puerta del coche*. In English we say car door. In Spanish you say the champion of tennis – *el campeonato de tennis* - in English tennis champion. In Spanish you say a card of credit – *una tarjeta de credito*, in English we say credit card. Compound nouns are sometimes written as one word, sometimes as two separate words and sometimes with a hyphen – *guión*.

OK, I'll say the Spanish noun or expression and you say the compound noun before I do. Remember all the words are connected to cars and driving. Ready?

*volante* - steering wheel  
*bolsa de aire* - airbag  
*freno de mano* - handbrake  
*parabrisas* – windscreen (in British English), windshield (in American English)  
*palanca de cambio* - gearstick  
*cinturón de seguridad* – seatbelt  
*faros* – headlights  
*aparcamiento* - carpark (in British English), parking lot (in American English)  
*asiento de coche* – carseat  
*teléfono de automóvil* – carphone  
*túnel de lavado* – Carwash

Here are some more car words and expressions.

*motor* – engine  
*ruedas* – wheels  
*maletero* - boot (boot – in British English) / trunk (in American English)

*neumático* – tyre – a car has four tyres and a spare tyre. Where is the spare tyre usually kept? In the boot (or in the trunk).

One of the first things you do when you get into a car is you **turn on the engine** – *arrancar el coche*

You **do up** or **put on your seatbelt** and you **take off the handbrake**. Some cars are automatic. They have an automatic gearbox, especially American cars. European cars tend to have manual gearboxes, so you have to **change gears** using the **gearstick** and the **clutch** – *el embrague*. We say **to put the car in gear**.

When you are low on **petrol** (or **gas** as the Americans say) you **fill up with petrol**. That was one of the first Spanish expressions I learned here in Spain. "*llenalo por favour*" **Fill it up, please**.

When it gets dark you **turn on the headlights**, and when you **park the car**, you **turn the headlights off**.

*Frenar* is **to brake** and if you want to go faster you **accelerate**. To accelerate – *acelerar*.

You usually accelerate when you **overtake** - to overtake – *adelantar* (I think in México they say *rebasar*)

**to indicate** means *indicar, señalar poner el intermitente*. That's something that Spanish drivers don't do very often here in Valencia. I often have to guess which way the car in front of me is going to turn.

*Aparcar* (or in Latin America *parquear*) is **to park**, and a **bend** in the road is *una curva* and **to swerve** is *dar un viraje brusco*. To swerve to the right – *virar bruscamente a la derecha*.

**to pick (someone) up** in your car is *buscar, recoger*: I'll pick you up at the airport - *te iré a recoger al aeropuerto*. What's the opposite of pick someone up? **to drop off** - *dejar*: I'll drop you off at your house - *te dejaré en casa*. Repeat: I'll pick you up – I'll pick you up at your hotel. Can you pick me up at the airport? Where does the coach drop us off? Can you drop me off at the nearest restaurant?

*Llevar a alguien en coche* is **to give somebody a lift** – Repeat: I'll give you a lift. Can you give me a lift to the airport?

Listen and repeat: Did you come by car? - Let's go for a drive - Did you bring the car? - Yes, I drove here. - Drive – drove – driven. When was the last time you drove? Please slow down – Would you mind slowing down? Could you drive more slowly?

Speed up – go faster - Put your foot down – *¡Más rápido!*

In the advanced part of the newsletter we practised talking about habits. Listen and repeat the sentences.

A good friend is someone who **keeps phoning** you even when there's no real news.

A bore is someone who **is always talking** about their boring hobbies.

A bore is someone who **tends not to** notice when other people aren't interested.

When I was 11, my best friend and I **used to walk** home from school together.

When I was 11, my best friend **would always take** my side if there was a problem.

My least favourite teacher at school **always criticised me** in front of the other students.

My least favourite teacher at school **tended to treat** the girls better than the boys.

My least favourite teacher at school **kept losing** his temper with the class.

In the Business English section there were some useful expressions for telephone English. Listen and repeat the expressions and say your name when you hear the tone.

Good morning, *(tone)* speaking. Who's calling, please?  
Good afternoon, *(tone)* speaking. How can I help you?

This is *(tone)* speaking.  
Hello, this is *(tone)*

Could I speak to \_\_\_\_\_ please?  
I'd like to speak to \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
Could you put me through to \_\_\_\_\_, please?

I'm afraid he isn't in at the moment.  
I'm sorry, she's in a meeting at the moment.  
I'm afraid he's on another line at the moment.

Just a moment, please.  
Could you hold the line, please?  
Hold the line, please.

I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you repeat that, please?  
I'm sorry, I can't hear you very well. Could you speak up a little, please?  
Could you spell that, please?

One moment, please. I'll see if she's available.  
I'll put you through.  
I'll connect you.  
I'm connecting you now.

Can I take a message?  
Would you like to leave a message?  
Can I give him a message?  
I'll tell her that you called  
I'll ask him to call you as soon as possible

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](http://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 more than 4,000 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 **Azhrak**, the track was *Below the Arctic Circle*. Creative Commons licence from [Jamendo.com](http://Jamendo.com)*