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El incendio

Es verano. El señor y la señora Todd están de vacaciones con sus hijos, Dick y Jimmy. Todos se están quedando en su casa de la playa en Carolina del Sur. La señora Todd está sentada escribiendo una carta. El señor Todd está trabajando en el jardín. Él está regando las plantas. De repente, Dick sale corriendo de la casa.



¡Mami! ¡Papi! Por favor, ivengan de prisa!



¿Qué ocurre, Dick?



¡La casa se está incendiando!



¿Dónde está el incendio, Dick?



Arriba, en los dormitorios.

El señor Todd parece muy preocupado. Toma la manguera y entra corriendo en la casa.



¡No entres, es demasiado peligroso!



Tengo que entrar. Tengo que llamar a los bomberos.



¡Ten cuidado, querido!



¿Dónde está Jimmy, mami?



¡Oh, no! Jimmy está durmiendo en su cuarto. ¿Cómo va a salir?

Repaso de vocabulario y estructuras

Ahora la señora Todd parece preocupada también. Corre hacia la casa y se para debajo de la ventana del cuarto de Jimmy. Jimmy aparece en la ventana. Él está intentando salir.



¡Mami! ¡Papi! ¡No puedo salir!



¡Salta, querido! ¡Salta! ¡Yo te atraparé!



No puedo, mamá. Estoy asustado. ¿Qué puedo hacer?



¿Ya se está incendiando tu cuarto?



Sí, hay llamas entrando por debajo de la puerta.



¡Debes intentar saltar, amor!

Jimmy se para en el marco de la ventana pero no salta. Él está muy asustado. Empieza a llorar. Entonces, ellos escuchan las sirenas y una gran máquina de bomberos roja llega. Hay cuatro bomberos. Dos de ellos sacan una larga escalera del camión.

Los llevan hacia la casa y la apoyan contra la pared bajo la ventana del cuarto de Jimmy. Un hombre sube rápidamente por la escalera. Llega hasta Jimmy y lo baja.

Los otros dos hombres entran corriendo en la casa con una manguera. Ellos están tratando de apagar el incendio. No es un incendio grande, pero se está

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El incendio

propagando rápidamente. El señor Todd sale de la casa.



¡No puedo llegar hasta Jimmy! ¡Se está quemando la escalera!



¡No te preocupes, querido! Jimmy está aquí con nosotros. Los bomberos ya lo rescataron con la escalera. Le bajaron sano y salvo. Di a los bomberos que no queda nadie más en la casa.

El señor Todd vuelve a la casa para decírselo a los hombres. Diez minutos más tarde el incendio está bajo control. En media hora está apagado. El señor Todd agradece a los bomberos. Ellos llevan su escalera y su manguera al camión, luego ellos se suben al camión. Jimmy les está observando. Ya no siente miedo y está sonriendo. Él les agradece también.

Los bomberos se alejan. Los dos niños les dicen adiós con las manos. El señor y la señora Todd entran en la casa. Primero observan las habitaciones de la planta baja. El pasillo está mojado pero los muebles no se dañaron. Sin embargo, el papel colgadura está arruinado. Echan un vistazo a la sala. La puerta estaba cerrada y sólo el techo un poco dañado. Entonces suben al segundo piso.

Es difícil subir por la escalera porque está mojada y resbalosa. La escalera no está dañada. Porque es hecha de piedra. Los dormitorios y el baño están completamente quemados. También lo están las camas, alfombras, cortinas y sillas.



No podemos permanecer aquí.
Debemos ir a un hotel.



Sí, buena idea. Despues de todo, no hay camas.

Unit 9

The fire

Review of vocabulary and structures

It is summer. Mr. and Mrs. Todd are on vacation with their children, Dick and Jimmy. They are all staying in their house at the beach in South Carolina. Mrs. Todd is sitting and writing a letter. Mr. Todd is working in the backyard. He is watering the plants. Dick suddenly comes running out of the house.



Mom! Dad! Come here right away!



What's the problem, Dick?



The house is on fire!



Where is the fire, Dick?



It's upstairs in the bedrooms.

Mr. Todd looks very worried. He picks up the hose and runs into the house.



Don't go in! It's too dangerous!



I have to go in. I have to call the fire department.



Be careful, dear!



Where's Jimmy, mom?



Oh, no! Jimmy is sleeping in his bedroom. How is he going to get out?

Now Mrs. Todd looks worried too. She runs to the house and stands under the window of Jimmy's bedroom. Jimmy appears at the window. He is trying to climb out.



Mommy! Daddy! I can't get out!



Jump, dear! Jump! I will catch you!



I can't, mommy. I'm scared. What can I do?



Is your bedroom on fire yet?



Yes, there are flames coming from under the door.



You must try to jump, dear!

Jimmy stands on the window-sill but he doesn't jump. He is too scared. He starts to cry.

Then, they hear sirens and a large red fire engine arrives. There are four firefighters. Two of them take a long ladder out of the truck. They carry it to the house and lean it on the wall under the window of Jimmy's bedroom. One man rushes up the ladder. He reaches Jimmy and brings him down.

The other two men run into the house with a hose. They are trying to extinguish the fire. It is not a big fire, but it is spreading quickly. Mr. Todd comes out of the house.



I can't get to Jimmy! The stairs are on fire!



Don't worry, dear! Jimmy is here with us. The firemen rescued him with the ladder. They brought him down safe and sound. Tell the firemen that there are no more people in the house.

Mr. Todd goes back into the house to tell the men. Ten minutes later the fire is under control. In half an hour it is out. Mr. Todd thanks the firefighters. They take their ladder and their hose back to the truck. Then they get into the truck. Jimmy is looking at them. He is not afraid now and he is smiling. He also thanks them.

The firefighters leave. The two children wave goodbye. Mr. and Mrs. Todd go into the house. First they look at the rooms on the ground floor. The hall is wet but there is no damage to the furniture. However the wall-paper is ruined. They look into the living room. The door was shut and only the ceiling is a little damaged. Then they go upstairs.

It is difficult to walk up the stairs because they are wet and slippery. The staircase isn't damaged because it's made of stone. The bedrooms and bathrooms are burnt out. So are the beds, rugs, curtains, and chairs.



We can't stay here. We have to go to a hotel.



Yes, good idea. After all, there are no beds!

New Vocabulary

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives
-Backyard	-Ground	-Dangerous
-Beds	-Hose	-Scared
-Ceiling	-Ladder	-Slippery
-Curtains	-Rugs	-Worried
-Chairs	-Sirens	
-Fire engine	-Staircase	
-Fire fighters	-Stone	
-Flames	-Truck	
-Furniture	-Upstairs	
	-Watering	
	-Appear	-Reach
	-Arrive	-Rescue
	-Bring	-Run
	-Burn out	-Rush up
	-Carry	-Sleep
	-Catch	-Smile
	-Climb out	-Spread
	-Come	-Stand
	-Extinguish	-Stay
	-Hear	-Try
	-Jump	-Wave
	-Lean	-Work
	-Make	-Write
	-Pick up	
Adverbs	Expressions	
	-Right away	
	-Safe and sound	



Now, something important!

Simple Present Vs. Present Continuous

The **simple present** tense is used for two main types of action:

Habits: Actions which happen regularly (for example, every day or every week)

Example: Sean **goes** to class every day. "Every day" is a habit.

States: Things which do not often change (for example, opinions and conditions)

Example: Mary **lives** in Florida. This is a state, because it doesn't change.

The **present continuous** tense is used for two main types of action:

A temporary action happening now: Something which is going on right now

Example: It **is raining** outside. It's raining right now.

A definite plan for the future: Something we intend to do, usually in the near future

Example: I **am having** a party next week. All the plans have been made.

Ref

For better reference, see **Finding Out About Grammar Book**, Unit 3, pages 49 and 53.



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Un fin de semana en el campo

El señor y la señora Hill deciden ir a las Montañas Pocono el fin de semana. No quedan lejos de Nueva York. El campo es muy bello. Se van a alojar en un hotel "Bed and Breakfast" en un pequeño pueblo. John alquila un automóvil para el fin de semana. Mary empaca algo de ropa en una maleta pequeña. Ella espera a John en la puerta de su hotel con el equipaje. Ella ve el auto de John en el semáforo en la esquina. El semáforo cambia a verde y el auto llega a la entrada del hotel.

Mary sube al auto y John toma su maleta. Él la pone sobre el asiento de atrás. Mary coloca su abrigo también en el asiento de atrás. Ahora están listos para salir.



¿Dónde está el mapa, querida?



Está en mi bolso. ¿Quieres verlo ahora mismo?



No, aún no. Yo conozco la salida de la ciudad, pero no estoy muy seguro de cómo seguir desde allí.



Yo no creo que nos extraviamos con tantas señales de ruta.
¿A qué distancia está, John?



Creo que es a unas cincuenta millas.



Me pregunto cuándo llegaremos.



Deberemos estar allí en poco más de una hora.

John estaba en lo cierto. Después de conducir por una hora y diez minutos, llegaron a "Bed and Breakfast". Era "la hora feliz" y muchos de los huéspedes estaban tomando cócteles en el comedor. John estacionó el auto en el estacionamiento.



Tomemos algo primero, luego podemos llevar el equipaje a nuestra habitación.



Buena idea. ¡No hay nada como una buena cerveza fría!



¿Por qué no tomamos nuestras bebidas en el comedor con los otros huéspedes?

Se sentaron a la mesa y la camarera les trajo dos Budweisers. Bebieron las cervezas y luego fueron a descansar en su habitación. A la mañana siguiente se levantaron muy temprano y salieron a dar un paseo. Caminaron por la ribera del río. Estaban algo cansados cuando volvieron al hotel, entonces se sentaron en la terraza a mirar los botes en el río.



Es muy agradable aquí. Tenemos que volver de nuevo.



Sí, es muy bonito. Cuando regresemos la próxima vez deberíamos tratar de rentar uno de esos botes.

Unit 10

A weekend in the country

Mr. and Mrs. Hill decide to go to the Pocono Mountains for the weekend. It's not far from New York City but the countryside is very beautiful. They are going to stay in a **Bed-and-Breakfast** in a small town. John rents a car for the weekend. Mary packs her clothes into a small suitcase. She waits for John at the door of their hotel with the luggage. She sees John's car at the traffic-light on the corner. The light turns green and the car arrives at the hotel entrance. Mary gets into the car and John takes her suitcase. He puts it in the back seat. Mary puts her coat in the back seat too. Now they are ready to go.



Where's the map, dear?



It's in my purse. Do you want to see it right now?



No, not yet. I know the way out of the city, but I'm not sure where to go from there.



I don't think we can get lost with so many road signs. How far is it, John?



I think it's about fifty miles.



I wonder when we'll arrive.



We should be there in a little over an hour.

John was right. After driving for an hour and ten minutes, they arrived at "the Bed and Breakfast". It was "happy hour" and many of the guests were

drinking cocktails in the dining room. John parked his car in the parking lot.



Let's have a drink first, then we can take the luggage up to our room.



Good idea! There is nothing like a nice cold beer!



Why don't we have our drinks in the dining room with the other guests?

They sat at a table and the waitress brought them two Budweisers. They drank the beers and then they went to rest in their room.

The next morning they got up very early and went for a walk. They walked along the river banks. They were a little tired when they got back to the hotel, so they sat on the porch to watch the boats on the river.



It's so pleasant dear. We'll have to come here again.



Yes, it's very nice. When we come next time, we should try to rent one of those boats.



Something we want you to know

Breakfast and bed = a room to sleep in for the night and a morning meal, or a private house or small hotel offering this

New Vocabulary

Nouns

-Back seat	-Luggage	-Traffic-light
-Beer	-Map	-Waitress
-Boat	-Purse	-Weekend
-Coat	-Parking lot	
-Corner	-Porch	
-Countryside	-River	
-Dear	-Suitcase	
-Entrance	-Table	
-Guests	-Town	

Verbs

-Arrive	-Rest
-Decide	-See
-Drink	-Sit
-Get up	-Turn
-Go	-Wait
-Park	-Walk
-Put	-Wonder
-Rent	

Unit 10

A weekend in the country

Adjectives

-Beautiful -Tired
-Nice

Adverbs

-Early
-Very



Now, something important!

Simple Past

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples: I **saw** a movie yesterday.
I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
Did you have dinner last night?

Notice that in the affirmative form, you use the verb in past; this verb can be either regular (-ed) or irregular. In the negative and question forms, we use "did" and the verb changes from its past form to its simple form.

Looked
Clapped

Final -ed is pronounced /t/ after a monosyllable verb.

Saved
Cleaned

Final -ed is pronounced /d/ after a bi-syllable sound.

Decided
Wanted

Final -ed is pronounce /ed/ after "t" and "d" sounds.

This is a list of the most common fifty **irregular verbs** in the English language.

1	say	said	18	bring	brought	35	read	read
2	make	made	19	begin	began	36	grow	grew
3	go	went	20	keep	kept	37	lose	lost
4	take	took	21	hold	held	38	fall	fell
5	come	came	22	write	wrote	39	send	sent
6	see	saw	23	stand	stood	40	build	built
7	know	knew	24	hear	heard	41	understand	understood
8	get	got	25	let	let	42	draw	drew
9	give	gave	26	mean	meant	43	break	broke
10	find	found	27	set	set	44	spend	spent
11	think	thought	28	meet	met	45	cut	cut
12	tell	told	29	run	ran	46	rise	rose
13	become	became	30	pay	paid	47	drive	drove
14	show	showed	31	sit	sat	48	buy	bought
15	leave	left	32	speak	spoke	49	wear	wore
16	feel	felt	33	lie	lay	50	choose	chose
17	put	put	34	lead	led			

Ref For better reference, see **Finding Out About Grammar Book**, Unit 3, page 34.