



# Unidad

# 26

## Una escala no programada

El Jumbo Jet sufrió fallas en los motores, he hizo un aterrizaje de emergencia en San Juan, la capital de la Isla de Terranova. Los pasajeros realizaron una visita guiada por la ciudad pero los regresaron al aeropuerto para almorzar.

Mientras estaban almorcando, se les comunicó por el altavoz que las reparaciones de la aeronave demorarían más tiempo de lo previsto y que se habían efectuado las gestiones necesarias para que los pasajeros pasaran la noche en la isla.

Se había organizado una excursión para la tarde, pero los pasajeros que desearan descansar serían llevados a su hotel. Frederick Stuart decidió que no deseaba ni descansar ni participar en otro viaje dirigido. Iría a pasear por la ciudad, comprar algunas postales para enviar a sus amigos de Londres y tomar un trago en alguna parte donde pudiera conversar con los isleños. Las excusiones organizadas no le interesaban. Prefería curiosear por su propia cuenta.

Él caminó por la calle principal y compró algunas tarjetas postales y recuerdos. Luego, preguntó el camino al correo donde compró las estampillas y envió las postales a sus amigos.

Como todavía era un poco temprano para un trago, caminó hacia el puerto donde entabló conversación con un hombre a quien tomó por marino. Empezaron hablar sobre la vida en Terranova. Frederick estaba muy interesado en todo lo que decía el desconocido y le hizo muchas preguntas

pero una de las respuestas del marinero les provocó mucha risa a los dos.



¿Usted ha vivido aquí toda la vida?



¡Por Dios, no! Sólo llegué aquí esta mañana por accidente, porque el avión en el que viajaba tuvo que detenerse aquí para ser reparado.



## Unit 26

# An unscheduled stop

The Jumbo Jet had engine trouble and made an emergency landing at St. Johns, capital of the island of Newfoundland. The passengers were taken on a guided tour of the city but they were brought back to the airport for lunch.

While they were having lunch, it was announced over the loudspeakers that the repairs to the aircraft would take longer than expected and arrangements had been made for the passengers to spend the night on the island.

An excursion had been arranged for the afternoon, but passengers who wished to rest would be taken to their hotel. Frederick Stuart decided that he didn't want neither to rest nor to go on another guided tour. He would go for a walk around the city, buy some postcards to send to his friends in London, and have a drink somewhere that he could talk to some of the islanders. Organized tours did not appeal to him. He preferred looking around on his own.

He walked down the main street and bought some post-cards and souvenirs. Then he asked the way to the post office where he bought stamps and mailed the postcards to his friends.

As it was still a little early for a drink, he walked down to the harbor where he struck up a conversation with a man whom he took to be a sailor. They started talking about life in Newfoundland. Frederick was very interested in everything the stranger had to say, and asked him

lots of questions. But one of the sailor's answers made them both laugh.



Have you lived here all your life?



Good heavens, no. I only arrived here this morning by accident because the plane I was on had to stop for repairs.

## New Vocabulary

### Nouns

- Arrangements
- Loudspeakers
- Postcards
- Sailor
- Souvenirs
- Stamps
- Stranger

### Verbs

- Announce
- Appeal
- Arrange
- Laugh
- Prefer

### Adjectives

- Expected
- Interested



Now, something important!

### Modal Verbs (Review)

The modal verbs of English are a kind of auxiliary verbs used mostly to express modality (properties such as possibility, obligation, etc.). They can be distinguished from other verbs because they do not have participle or infinitive forms and by the fact that they do not take the ending -s or -es in the third-person singular in simple present.

The principal English modal verbs are **can**, **could**, **may**, **might**, **must**, **shall**, **should**, **will** and **would**.

Here are some examples of how to use the Modal Verbs in their different forms.

#### Examples:

**Affirmative form:** *They **can** fix the problem.  
You **should** see a doctor.*

**Question form:** *Would you make me a coffee?  
Could you help me?  
Shall I call a cab?*

**Negative form:** *You **must not** smoke here  
He **will not** help me with that.*

#### Ref

For better reference, see **Finding Out About Grammar Book**, Unit 9, pages 151-155

# Unidad

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## Un viaje de negocios

El lunes pasado el Sr. Ross, el gerente general, mandó llamar al señor Pearson. El señor Pearson era la persona encargada de los proyectos nuevos.



Pearson, lo necesitaremos en Australia por unas semanas. ¿Podría ir?



Creo que sí, señor. ¿Cuándo debo partir?



No tiene que partir sino hasta la próxima semana. Entretanto, haga los arreglos necesarios. Estará en Australia por unas seis semanas. El Sr. Burton, nuestro gerente de mercadeo, viajará también. Como sabe, esperamos abrir próximamente una nueva oficina en Sydney. Usted trabajará con un grupo de australianos que en la actualidad están estudiando este proyecto.



Eso es realmente interesante, señor. Yo había oído algo acerca del proyecto pero no sabía que estuviera tan adelantado.



Aún está en la etapa de planeación. Si se convierte en una realidad o no, dependerá principalmente de su informe.

### Práctica de estructuras

Lo necesitaremos en Australia.  
Él querrá regresar pronto.  
Ellos van a estar aguardando verle.  
Ella vendrá en el próximo tren.

-¿Podrá usted ir?  
-Sí, puedo.  
-¿Podrá ella venir mañana?  
-No, no puede.  
-¿Podrá él persuadirlos?  
-Sí, debe ser capaz de hacerlo.  
-¿Podrán conseguir entradas?  
-No, creo que no podrán.

No es necesario que salga sino hasta la próxima semana.  
No tiene que preocuparse.  
No es preciso que nos esperen.  
No es necesario que ella venga el jueves.

Había oido algo acerca del proyecto.  
Me había enterado de las noticias.  
Había oido acerca del accidente.  
Me había enterado de todo acerca de ello.

## Unit 27

## A business trip

Last Monday Mr. Ross, the general manager, called for Mr. Pearson. Mr. Pearson was the person in charge of new projects.



Pearson, we'll be needing you in Australia for a few weeks. Can you go?



I guess so. When do I have to leave?



You don't have to leave until next week. In the meantime, please make all the necessary arrangements. You'll be in Australia for about six weeks. Mr. Burton, our marketing manager, will be going too. As you know, we are hoping to open a new office in Sydney soon. You'll be working with a team of Australians who are currently studying this project.



That's very interesting. I had heard about the project but didn't know it was so far advanced.



It's still in the planning stage. Whether it becomes a reality or not will depend mainly on your report.

### Structural practice

We'll be needing you in Australia.  
He'll be wanting to return soon.  
They'll be looking forward to seeing you.  
She'll be coming on the next train.

- Will you be able to go?  
-Yes, I will.
- Will she be able to come tomorrow?  
-No, she won't.
- Will he be able to persuade them?  
-Yes, he should be able to.
- Will they be able to get tickets?  
-No, I don't think they will.

You don't have to leave until next week.  
You don't have to worry.  
They don't have to wait for us.  
She doesn't have to come on Thursday.  
I had heard about the project.  
I had heard about the news.  
I had heard about the accident.  
I had heard all about it.

### New Vocabulary

#### Nouns

- Arrangements
- Manager
- Marketing

#### Verbs

- Need

#### Adverbs

- Currently
- Mainly



Now, something important!

### Modal Auxiliaries

#### Should

Uses	Present/future	Past
Advisability	<i>I should study tonight.</i>	<i>I should have studied last night, but I didn't.</i>
90% certainty (expectation)	<i>She should do well on the test. (future only not present)</i>	<i>She should have done well on the test.</i>

**Example:** *It should be ready in about twenty minutes. Can you wait?*

#### Used to

Uses	Present/future	Past
Repeated action in the past		<i>I used to visit my grandparents every weekend.</i>
Past situation that no longer exists		<i>I used to live in Spain. Now I live in Korea.</i>

**Example:** *When he first moved to Boston, he used to have his meals at a small restaurant just down the road from his home.*

Ref

For better reference, see **Finding Out About Grammar Book**, Unit 9, pages 151-156.