

# UNIT 7 *Waiting*



## En esta unidad vas a:

- leer la historia del vídeo sobre el restaurante de Brian
- aprender el *present perfect continuous*, y cuándo usar *present perfect simple* o *present perfect continuous*
- aprender algunos adjetivos con prefijo, y expresiones con el verbo *to be*
- aprender expresiones para pedir comida y bebida.

## Waiting

Brian is in the kitchen. Kylie comes in.

**Kylie** Brian! I'm so sorry I'm late. I was waiting for the bus for ages and it didn't come. I had to walk.

**Brian** Why didn't you phone me? The restaurant's full of customers! I can't do everything myself, Kylie!

**Kylie** I've been trying to phone you for an hour. I've called about five times. You didn't answer.

**Brian** I've been too busy, Kylie! Oh, dear, this really isn't good enough.

**Kylie** I'm sorry, Brian.

**Brian** The customers are getting angry. One man was ... very impolite.

**Kylie** It's OK, Brian, I'm on my way. Who's first?

**Brian** Go to the man with the blue jacket first. He's been waiting for a very long time.

*Brian está en la cocina. Llega Kylie.*

*Kylie ¡Brian! Siento mucho llegar tarde. He estado un siglo esperando al autobús y no ha llegado. He tenido que venir andando.*

*Brian ¿Por qué no me has llamado? ¡El restaurante está lleno de clientes! ¡No puedo hacerlo todo yo solo, Kylie!*

*Kylie Llevo una hora intentando llamarte. Te he llamado unas cinco veces y no contestabas.*

*Brian ¡He estado demasiado ocupado, Kylie! Madre mía, esto no puede ser.*

*Kylie Lo siento, Brian.*

*Brian Los clientes empiezan a enfadarse. Uno de ellos ha sido... muy maleducado.*

*Kylie No pasa nada, Brian, ya voy yo. ¿Quién va primero?*

*Brian Atiende primero al hombre de la chaqueta azul. Lleva mucho rato esperando.*



In the restaurant. A man is sitting at a table. He's annoyed.

**Mr Porter** Waitress! Over here! I've been sitting here for twenty minutes!

**Kylie** I'm sorry, sir. Are you ready to order?

**Mr Porter** Ready to order? I haven't seen the menu yet!

**Kylie** I'll get you one.

*En el restaurante. Hay un hombre en una mesa. Parece enfadado.*

*Sr. Porter ¡Camarera! ¡Aquí! ¡Llevo aquí sentado veinte minutos!*

*Kylie Lo siento, señor. ¿Le tomo nota?*

*Sr. Porter ¿Que si me toma nota? ¡Aún no he visto la carta!*

*Kylie Le traeré una.*

Kylie walks past a couple at another table.

**Mrs Harris** Excuse me! Miss!  
**Kylie** Just a minute, I'm ...  
**Mrs Harris** We've been waiting here since seven o'clock!  
**Kylie** I'll get you a menu.  
**Mrs Harris** We've already ordered! We're waiting for our starters.  
**Kylie** Here ... have a breadstick while you're waiting.  
**Mrs Harris** We've already had three!  
**Mr Harris** Yes, we've been eating them while we've been waiting.  
**Mr Porter** Can I have my menu?

*Kylie pasa al lado de otra mesa donde está sentada una pareja.*

**Sra. Harris** ¡Perdone, señorita!  
**Kylie** Un momento, estoy...  
**Sra. Harris** ¡Llevamos aquí esperando desde las siete!  
**Kylie** Les traeré una carta.  
**Sra. Harris** ¡Ya hemos pedido! Estamos esperando el primer plato.  
**Kylie** Aquí tienen..., tómense un colín mientras esperan.  
**Sra. Harris** ¡Ya nos hemos comido tres!  
**Sr. Harris** Sí, nos los hemos comido mientras estábamos esperando.  
**Sr. Porter** ¿Me va a dar la carta?



In the kitchen.

**Kylie** Some of the customers are getting very impatient, Brian. They've been waiting since seven o'clock.  
**Brian** I'm doing my best, Kylie. I can't do everything!

*En la cocina.*

**Kylie** Hay algunos clientes que empiezan a impacientarse, Brian. Llevan esperando desde las siete.  
**Brian** Hago lo que puedo, Kylie. ¡No puedo hacerlo todo yo!

In the restaurant. Kylie is at the man's table. The couple look angry.

**Kylie** OK, sir. May I take your order?  
**Mrs Harris** Excuse me!  
**Kylie** Oh, I'll be with you in a minute, madam ... Sorry. Can I take your order?  
**Mr Porter** Thank you. Yes, I'd like the Caesar salad to start ...  
**Mr Harris** Excuse me, miss! We were here first! We haven't had our starters yet.

*En el restaurante. Kylie está junto a la mesa del hombre. La pareja parece enfadada.*

**Kylie** Bien, señor. ¿Le tomo nota?  
**Sra. Harris** ¡Disculpe!  
**Kylie** Ah, la atenderé en un momento, señora... Perdone. ¿Le tomo nota?  
**Sr. Porter** Sí, gracias. De primero tomaré una ensalada César...  
**Sr. Harris** ¡Perdone, señorita! ¡Nosotros llegamos antes! Y todavía no nos han traído los primeros.



**Kylie** I know. And as soon as I've taken his order, I'll ask about yours.  
**Mrs Harris** We've been waiting longer than him.



**Kylie** *Sí, ya lo sé. En cuanto le tome nota a este señor, iré a ver si están.*  
**Sra. Harris** *Llevamos esperando más tiempo que él.*



**Mr Porter** Hold on a minute! I'm just giving my order!

**Mrs Harris** Don't you dare ...!

**Kylie** Be quiet, everybody!

**Kylie turns to the couple.**

**Kylie** How long have you been waiting?

**Mrs Harris** We gave our order at seven o'clock. We've been waiting since then.

**Kylie turns to the man.**

**Kylie** And you?

**Mr Porter** I've been waiting for twenty-five minutes.

**Kylie** And it's seven thirty-five now. So he's been waiting since ten past seven.

**Kylie turns to the couple.**

**Kylie** So, I'll ask about yours first.

**Mr Porter** Hang on! I was in the middle of giving you my order!

**Mrs Harris** But we were here before you.

**Mr Porter** That's it! I'm going!

**Mrs Harris** What a rude man!

**Kylie** Well, you did interrupt him.

**Mrs Harris** Don't argue with me! The customer is always right. And we're tired of waiting. Goodbye.

**Sr. Porter** *¡Espérense un momento! ¡Estoy pidiendo yo!*

**Sra. Harris** *¡Cómo se atreve...!*

**Kylie** *¡Silencio todo el mundo!*

**Kylie se dirige a la pareja.**

**Kylie** *¿Cuánto tiempo llevan esperando?*

**Sra. Harris** *Hemos pedido a las siete. Llevamos esperando desde esa hora.*

**Kylie se dirige al hombre.**

**Kylie** *¿Y usted?*

**Sr. Porter** *Llevo esperando veinticinco minutos.*

**Kylie** *Y ahora son las siete y treinta y cinco. Así que este señor lleva esperando desde las siete y diez.*

**Dirigiéndose otra vez a la pareja.**

**Kylie** *Entonces primero iré a ver si está lo suyo.*

**Sr. Porter** *¡Espere! ¡Estaba pidiendo y me ha dejado a medias!*

**Sra. Harris** *Pero nosotros estábamos aquí antes que usted.*

**Sr. Porter** *¡Se acabó! ¡Me voy!*

**Sra. Harris** *¡Qué hombre tan maleducado!*

**Kylie** *Bueno, es que usted le ha interrumpido.*

**Sra. Harris** *¡A mí no me discuta! El cliente siempre tiene razón. Y ya estamos hartos de esperar. Adiós.*



Mrs Harris and Mr Porter leave.

Mr Harris We're not hungry anymore! We're off!

Mr Harris leaves.

In the kitchen.

Brian These are table four's starters. They're nearly ready.

Kylie It's OK, Brian. Relax, it doesn't matter.

Brian I can't relax, there's too much to do!

Kylie It's alright. They've all gone.

Brian Gone? Gone where?

Kylie I don't know. They were fed up with waiting, I suppose. They all walked out.

Brian Are you hungry, Kylie?

Kylie Yeah.

Brian gives Kylie the plate of food and a glass of wine.

Brian Cheers!



*La Sra. Harris y el Sr. Porter se van.*

*Sr. Harris ¡Ya no tenemos hambre! ¡Nos vamos!*

*El Sr. Harris se va.*

*En la cocina.*

*Brian Estos son los primeros de la mesa cuatro. Ya están casi listos.*

*Kylie No te preocupes, Brian. Relájate, da igual.*

*Brian No puedo relajarme, ¡hay demasiado que hacer!*

*Kylie Déjalo. Se han ido todos.*

*Brian ¿Que se han ido? ¿A dónde?*

*Kylie No sé. Supongo que estaban hartos de esperar. Se han marchado todos.*

*Brian ¿Tienes hambre, Kylie?*

*Kylie Sí.*

*Brian le tiende a Kylie un plato de comida y una copa de vino.*

*Brian ¡Salud!*



## Present perfect continuous

El *present perfect continuous* se puede utilizar para hacer referencia a una acción que comenzó en el pasado y que sigue transcurriendo en el presente o acaba de terminar.

### Frases afirmativas y negativas en *present perfect continuous*

Las frases afirmativas y negativas en *present perfect continuous* siguen esta estructura: sujeto + verbo auxiliar (*has / hasn't* o *have / haven't*) + participio del verbo *to be (been)* + verbo principal terminado en *-ing*.

#### He's been learning to drive for six weeks.

Lleva seis semanas aprendiendo a conducir.

#### It's been snowing for hours.

Ha estado nevando durante horas.

#### She hasn't been studying much recently.

No ha estado estudiando mucho últimamente.

#### We've been playing chess since two o'clock.

Llevamos jugando al ajedrez desde las dos.

#### They haven't been waiting long.

No llevan mucho tiempo esperando.

### Preguntas en *present perfect continuous*

Las preguntas en *present perfect continuous* siguen la misma estructura que las frases afirmativas y negativas, solo que invirtiendo el orden del sujeto y el verbo auxiliar: *has / hasn't* o *have / haven't* + sujeto + *been* + verbo principal terminado en *-ing*. A veces se añade un interrogativo al principio de la pregunta.

#### How long has he been looking for a job?

¿Cuánto tiempo lleva buscando trabajo?

#### Has she been working much recently?

¿Ha estado trabajando mucho últimamente?

#### What have you been doing?

¿Qué has estado haciendo?

#### Has it been raining long?

¿Lleva mucho lloviendo?

**¡OJO!** Hay algunos verbos, como *have* (tener, poseer), *know* (saber, conocer), *like* (gustar), *understand* (entender) y *want* (querer, desear), que no suelen utilizarse en *present perfect continuous*.

#### How long has Mary had her car?

How long has Mary been having her car?

¿Desde cuándo tiene Mary el coche?

#### I've known him for years.

I've been knowing him for years.

Le conozco desde hace años.

### 1 Completa los diálogos con el *present perfect continuous*.

Tom How long has she been painting the fence?  
Joanna **She's been painting** the fence all day.

- Kevin How long has he been waiting?  
Anne \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
- Matt How long has it been raining?  
Carol \_\_\_\_\_ all day.
- Simon How long have they been going out together?  
Nick \_\_\_\_\_ out together for five years.
- Liam How long has she been feeling unwell?  
Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ unwell since last night.
- Chris How long has he been studying Chinese?  
Laura \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese for about six months.
- Jill How long have they been playing golf?  
Kate \_\_\_\_\_ golf since lunchtime.

### 2 Completa las frases con el *present perfect continuous*.



**It's been snowing** since this morning. (it / snow)

- How long \_\_\_\_\_ the grass? (you / cut)
- \_\_\_\_\_ in Lisbon for two months. (I / work)
- \_\_\_\_\_ TV all day. (we / not watch)
- \_\_\_\_\_ on business this week? (he / travel)
- \_\_\_\_\_ at your holiday photos this evening. (I / look)
- \_\_\_\_\_ very hard recently. (they / not train)
- What \_\_\_\_\_ today? (you / do)
- \_\_\_\_\_ to swim for long. (she / not learn)

## Present perfect simple or continuous?

El *present perfect continuous* se emplea para hablar del tiempo que lleva transcurriendo una acción que comenzó en el pasado y que continúa en el presente o acaba de terminar.

**They've been watching this film since eight o'clock.**

Llevan viendo esta película desde las ocho.

**He's been learning French for two years.**

Lleva dos años estudiando francés.

**She's been eating cake all day.**

Lleva todo el día comiendo tarta.

El *present perfect simple* se puede utilizar para indicar las veces que se ha realizado una acción, cuántas acciones se han realizado o en qué medida se han realizado.

**They've watched this DVD three times.**

Han visto este DVD tres veces.

**He's learnt ten new verbs this week.**

Ha aprendido diez verbos nuevos esta semana.

**How much cake has she eaten?**

¿Cuánta tarta ha comido?

El *present perfect continuous* también se puede emplear para enfatizar el transcurso de una acción, sobre todo si lleva produciéndose mucho tiempo.

**I've been reading 'War and Peace' for ages. It's very long!**

Llevo siglos leyendo 'Guerra y paz'. ¡Es larguísima!

**He's been cleaning the kitchen this morning. He's exhausted.**

Ha estado limpiando la cocina esta mañana. Está agotado.

**She's been writing the report all day. She's really busy.**

Lleva todo el día redactando el informe. Está muy ocupada.

En cambio, cuando no hacemos hincapié en el transcurso de la acción sino en si esta ha acabado o no, o si se ha producido, usamos el *present perfect simple*. En estos casos, el verbo en *present perfect simple* suele ir acompañado de un adverbio de tiempo, como *already* (ya), *just* (acabar de), *still* (aún, todavía) o *yet* (aún, todavía).

**I've already phoned the office.**

Ya he llamado a la oficina.

**I've just finished the last page!**

¡Acabo de terminar la última página!

**He still hasn't cleaned the bathroom.**

Aún no ha limpiado el cuarto de baño.

**She hasn't written the email yet.**

Todavía no ha escrito el e-mail.

### 3 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del *present perfect simple* o del *present perfect continuous*.

She's **made** two cakes for the party. They look delicious! (make)

Mike's **been making** his own bread for about two years. (make)

- Paul \_\_\_\_\_ *Don Quixote* for six months and he still hasn't finished it! (read)
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ all the Spanish classics including *Don Quixote*. (read)
- Sam \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen and tidied the living room. The flat looks much better now. (clean)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the house all weekend. Her parents are arriving tomorrow. (clean)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ salad since Monday. We're on a diet. (eat)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ all the fruit. There's none left for us! (eat)

### 4 Escribe frases con el *present perfect simple* o el *present perfect continuous*.

I / study / history / for three years

**I've been studying history for three years.**

- she / already / buy / his birthday present

- I / not finish / the book / yet

- they / listen / to music / all evening

- he / just / phone / the office

- we / wait / for / 20 minutes

- they / still / not tell / me why

- it / rain / since / this morning



## Adjectives with prefixes

### un-

*Un-* es el prefijo que más se utiliza para formar el antónimo de un adjetivo.

**unemployed**      **unfriendly**  
desempleado      antipático

**unhappy**  
triste

**She was unhappy about the news.**

La noticia la puso triste.

### in-

El prefijo *in-* también es muy habitual para formar adjetivos antónimos.

**incorrect**   **inefficient**   **insensitive**  
incorrecto   ineficaz   insensible

**Two of his answers are incorrect.**

Dos de sus respuestas son incorrectas.

### dis-

El prefijo *dis-* también se emplea para formar adjetivos antónimos.

**dishonest**      **disloyal**  
deshonesto      desleal

**dissatisfied**  
descontento

**He was very dissatisfied with it.**

Se quedó muy descontento con ello.

### il-

Los adjetivos que empiezan por 'l' suelen formar su antónimo añadiendo el prefijo *il-*.

**illegal**   **illegible**   **illogical**  
ilegal   ilegible   ilógico

**Her handwriting is illegible.**

Su letra es ilegible.

### im-

Los adjetivos que empiezan por 'm' o 'p' suelen formar su antónimo añadiendo el prefijo *im-*.

**immature**   **impatient**   **impolite**  
inmaduro   impaciente   maleducado

**Some people are very impatient.**

Hay gente que es muy impaciente.

### ir-

Los adjetivos que empiezan por 'r' suelen formar su antónimo con *ir-*.

**irrational**   **irrelevant**   **irresponsible**

irracional   irrelevante   irresponsable

**Speeding is irresponsible.**

El exceso de velocidad es un acto irresponsable.

### 1 Elige la opción correcta.



- Please don't interrupt me when I'm speaking. It's **impolite** / **inpolite**!
- His handwriting is terrible! It's almost **illegible** / **unlegible**.
- She told her neighbours about her ex-husband's financial problems. I thought that was very **illoyal** / **disloyal**.
- Their daughter is 15 but she's very **immature** / **dismature** for her age.
- It's **unresponsible** / **irresponsible** to drive when you're very tired.
- It was **unsensitive** / **insensitive** of him to tell Sarah about his pay rise. She's unemployed at the moment.
- We wouldn't recommend him for the job. He's unreliable, disorganized and **inefficient** / **imefficient**.
- I've got an **irrational** / **disrational** fear of spiders. I know they can't hurt me but I'm frightened of them.

### 2 Completa las frases con un prefijo o un adjetivo.



They've been very **unhappy** since their son left home.

- She hates queuing in shops. She's very \_\_\_\_\_patient.
- My manager is never happy with my work. He's always dis\_\_\_\_\_.
- Our neighbours never smile or say hello to us. They're really un\_\_\_\_\_.
- He's always telling lies. He's very \_\_\_\_\_honest.
- She lost her job last month so she's un\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
- His final answer was \_\_\_\_\_correct so he didn't win the quiz.
- Her comments were ir\_\_\_\_\_. They had nothing to do with the interview.
- You aren't allowed to park there. It's \_\_\_\_\_legal.



Expressions with the verb *to be*

**be apart**

estar separado/a

**I hate it when we're apart.**

No soporto que estemos separados.

**be around**

estar por aquí / por ahí

**He'll be around all morning.**

Estará por aquí toda la mañana.

**be away**

estar fuera, haberse ido

**She's away on a business trip.**

Se ha ido de viaje de negocios.

**be back**

volver

**He'll be back in the office later.**

Volverá a la oficina más tarde.

**be behind**

ir retrasado/a

**I'm behind so I'm working late.**

Voy retrasada; trabajaré hasta tarde.

**be in**

quedarse en casa

**We were in all night watching TV.**

Nos quedamos en casa toda la noche viendo la tele.

**be off**

irse

**It's late. We've got to be off.**

Es tarde. Tenemos que irnos.

**be on**

estar encendido/a

**The TV and the CD player are on.**

La tele y el reproductor de CD están encendidos.

**be out**

estar fuera, haber salido

**I'm sorry. He's out at the moment.**

Lo siento. En este momento está fuera.

**be over**

acabar(se), terminar(se)

**Call me when the meeting is over.**

Llárame cuando acabe la reunión.

**be together**

estar juntos/as

**They were together for ten years.**

Estuvieron juntos diez años.

**be up**

levantarse, estar levantado/a

**She was up at five this morning.**

Esta mañana se levantó a las cinco.

**3 Elige la palabra correcta.**



- I'll have to work this weekend. I'm **behind** / **over** with the project.
- We're usually **on** / **up** by eight o'clock, even on Sundays.
- They were **in** / **together** for three years before they got married.
- He's got a business trip next week. He'll be **away** / **apart** until Thursday.
- She's gone for lunch but she'll be **back** / **out** in half an hour.
- The TV was still **off** / **on** this morning. Switch it off before you go to bed!
- They didn't answer the phone. Perhaps they weren't **behind** / **in**.
- Come to my office whenever you like. I'll be **around** / **back** all day.

**4 Vuelve a escribir las frases utilizando una expresión con el verbo *to be*.**



They're on holiday.  
**They're away.**

- She's at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm leaving.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He isn't at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We aren't together.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They aren't in bed.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It's finished.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Ordering food and drink

### Para decir cuánto se lleva esperando

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para decir cuánto se lleva esperando:

#### Have you been waiting long?

¿Lleva mucho tiempo esperando?

#### I've been waiting for a long time.

Llevo esperando mucho rato.

#### I've been waiting for about twenty minutes.

Llevo esperando unos veinte minutos.

#### What time did you get here?

¿A qué hora ha llegado?

#### I got here at eight fifteen.

He llegado a las ocho y cuarto.

#### I haven't seen the menu yet.

Aún no he visto la carta.

### Para pedir en un restaurante

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan al tomar nota en un restaurante:

#### I'm so sorry. Would you like a drink while you're waiting?

Lo siento mucho. ¿Quiere algo de beber mientras espera?

#### I've already had one.

Ya me he tomado uno.

#### Can I get you some olives?

¿Le traigo unas aceitunas?

#### I'll get you a menu. I won't be long.

Le traeré la carta. No tardo nada.

#### Are you ready to order?

¿Le tomo nota? / ¿Quiere pedir ya?

### Para llamar la atención de alguien

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para llamar la atención de alguien o para responderle:

#### Excuse me!

¡Perdone! / ¡Disculpe! / ¡Oiga!

#### I'm in a bit of a hurry.

Tengo un poco de prisa.

#### Could you take my order, please?

¿Me toma nota, por favor?

#### I'll be with you in just a moment.

Le atenderé en un momento.

#### I won't be long.

No tardo nada.

#### I'm just coming.

Voy enseguida.

### 1 Relaciona las preguntas (1-6) con las respuestas (a-f).



- 1 Would you like a drink while you're waiting?
  - 2 What time did you get here?
  - 3 Could you take my order, please?
  - 4 Can I get you some olives?
  - 5 Have you been waiting long?
  - 6 Are you ready to order?
- a No, thanks. But could I have a beer, please?
  - b I got here at seven thirty.
  - c I've been waiting for about ten minutes.
  - d I'll be with you in just a moment.
  - e I've already had one.
  - f I haven't seen the menu yet.

1 e 2 \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_

### 2 Completa las frases con una palabra en cada espacio.



I've been waiting for a **long** time.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ me!
- 2 I'm in a \_\_\_\_\_ of a hurry.
- 3 I haven't seen the menu \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I'll be with you in just a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I won't be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ coming.
- 7 Are you \_\_\_\_\_ to order?
- 8 I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you a menu.