

UNIT 10 *The Go-between*



En esta unidad vas a:

- leer la historia del vídeo en que las compañeras de piso tienen una discusión
- repasar el estilo indirecto y aprender a utilizar los verbos modales en estilo indirecto
- aprender vocabulario sobre productos de higiene y belleza, y aprender a utilizar sufijos para formar nuevas palabras
- aprender expresiones para discutir y expresar rabia, y para disculparse.

The Go-between



Introduction Three people in a flat ... Sarah. Claire. Tom. *Flatmates!*

Sarah is in the bathroom. There's make-up everywhere. She puts the make-up in the bin.

Sarah What a mess!

Later. Sarah is in the kitchen. Claire comes in. She's carrying the bin.

Claire Sarah, someone's thrown all my make-up in the bin!

Sarah Well, it was all over the bathroom, and it looked old and filthy.

Claire This was my Dior lipstick! How dare you!

Sarah You told me you got them free from work.

Claire Not all of them. Do you know how much this lipstick cost? No, I suppose you don't. You don't know anything about make-up. Look at you!

Sarah Some people don't need it.

Claire Well, you do. That's why you haven't had a boyfriend for ages.

Sarah I'll never speak to you again!

Sarah goes out of the kitchen. Tom comes in.

Tom Claire, is this yours?

He's holding a false eyelash which he found on his toothbrush.

Claire Yes!

Introducción Tres personas en un piso... Sarah. Claire. Tom. *¡Compañeros de piso!*

Sarah está en el cuarto de baño. Hay cosméticos por todas partes. Los recoge y los tira a la papelera.

Sarah ¡Qué desastre!

Más tarde. Sarah está en la cocina. Llega Claire con la papelera del baño.

Claire ¡Sarah, alguien ha tirado a la papelera todo mi maquillaje!

Sarah Pues, es que andaba todo tirado por el cuarto de baño, y estaba viejo y asqueroso.

Claire ¡Esto era mi barra de labios de Dior! ¿Cómo te atreves?

Sarah Me dijiste que te las daban gratis en el trabajo.

Claire No todas. ¿Sabes lo que cuesta esta barra de labios? No, imagino que no. Tú no sabes nada de maquillaje. ¡Solo hay que mirarte!

Sarah Hay gente que no lo necesita.

Claire Pues tú sí. Por eso no has tenido novio desde hace siglos.

Sarah ¡No volveré a hablarte nunca!

Sarah sale de la cocina. Llega Tom.

Tom Claire, ¿esto es tuyo?

Tom le enseña una pestaña postiza que se ha encontrado en el cepillo de dientes.

Claire ¡Sí!

She takes the false eyelash. Then she goes out of the kitchen.

Tom What did I say?

Later. Sarah talks to the camera.

Sarah I can't live with Claire any longer. She has to go. OK, so I threw away her rotten lipstick but she had told me she got all her make-up free with her job. Then she said I didn't know anything about make-up. Well, I said some people didn't need it, that's true! But then ... then she said that I did ... and that was why I hadn't had a boyfriend for ages. I hate Claire.

Claire coge la pestaña postiza y sale de la cocina.

Tom Pero, ¿qué he dicho?

Más tarde. Sarah habla a la cámara.

Sarah *No puedo seguir viviendo con Claire. Tiene que irse. Vale que he tirado a la basura su maldita barra de labios pero me había dicho que el maquillaje se lo daban gratis en el trabajo. Después me ha dicho que yo no sé nada de maquillaje. Yo le he dicho que hay gente que no lo necesita, ¡y es verdad! Y entonces... entonces me ha dicho que yo sí... y que por eso no he tenido novio desde hace siglos. ¡La odio!*



Claire talks to the camera.

Claire I'm so angry with Sarah. She's thrown away all my make-up. It was worth hundreds of pounds! Of course she doesn't know that because she never buys any. She said my make-up was all over the bathroom. What's wrong with that? And it wasn't old and filthy. We had a row and she said she would never speak to me again. Well, I don't care.

Claire habla a la cámara.

Claire *Estoy enfadadísima con Sarah. Ha tirado a la basura todo mi maquillaje ¡y costaba una millonada! Claro, que ella eso no lo sabe porque nunca compra maquillaje. Ha dicho que andaba todo tirado por el cuarto de baño. ¿Y eso, qué tiene de malo? Y no estaba viejo ni asqueroso. Hemos tenido una pelea y ha dicho que no volvería a hablarme nunca. Bueno, me da igual.*

Two days later. Tom is in his bedroom. Claire knocks on the door.

Claire Tom?

Dos días después. Tom está en su habitación. Claire llama a la puerta.

Claire ¿Tom?

He opens the door.

Tom Yeah?

Claire Can you tell Sarah that I'll be in the kitchen from seven to seven-thirty?

Tom Claire, can't you tell her yourself?

Claire No. We're not speaking to each other. She hasn't spoken to me since the argument. I might speak to her but only if she apologizes for throwing my make-up away.

Tom abre la puerta.

Tom ¿Sí?

Claire ¿Puedes decirle a Sarah que voy a estar en la cocina de siete a siete y media?

Tom ¿No puedes decírselo tú, Claire?

Claire No. No nos hablamos. No me ha dirigido la palabra desde la discusión. Puede que vuelva a hablarle pero solo si me pide perdón por haber tirado mi maquillaje a la basura.



Sarah is in her bedroom. Tom knocks on the door.

Sarah Go away!

Tom It's me ... Tom.

She opens the door.

Sarah Sorry, Tom. I thought it was Claire.

Tom Um, Claire said she'd be in the kitchen from seven to seven-thirty.

Sarah Fine, tell her I'll be there from seven forty-five. And tell her to leave it clean.

Sarah está en su habitación. Tom llama a la puerta.

Sarah ¡Vete!

Tom Soy yo... Tom.

Sarah abre la puerta.

Sarah Perdona, Tom. Pensaba que era Claire.

Tom Claire ha dicho que va a estar en la cocina de siete a siete y media.

Sarah Muy bien, dile que yo estaré en la cocina a partir de las ocho menos cuarto. Y dile que la deje limpia.

Tom talks to the camera.

Tom It's been two days now. I can't stand it! Claire and Sarah won't speak to each other, and I'm the go-between. It's 'Tell Claire this ...', 'Tell Sarah that ...'. It's stupid! I've spoken to both of them. Claire said she might speak to Sarah but only if she apologized for throwing her make-up away. Claire told me it was worth hundreds of pounds. Then Sarah said she couldn't forgive Claire, but I don't think she meant it. Well, I've got a plan! I just hope they don't argue again.

Tom habla a la cámara.

Tom Ya han pasado dos días. ¡No lo soporto! Claire y Sarah no se hablan, y yo tengo que hacer de mediador. Todo el rato: "Dile a Claire esto...", "Dile a Sarah lo otro...". ¡Es ridículo! He hablado con las dos. Claire me dijo que puede que vuelva a hablar a Sarah pero solo si le pide perdón por haber tirado su maquillaje a la basura. Me dijo que costaba una millonada. Luego Sarah me dijo que no podía perdonar a Claire, pero no creo que lo diga en serio. ¡Pues yo tengo un plan! Solo espero que no vuelvan a discutir.

Later. Sarah and Claire are in their bedrooms.
Tom knocks on Sarah's door.

Tom Sarah! I've made dinner ...

Then he knocks on Claire's door.

Tom Claire! I've made dinner ...

Tom and Claire are in the dining room. The table is set for dinner. Tom puts another plate on the table.

Claire You said Sarah wouldn't be here!

Sarah comes into the dining room.

Sarah And you said Claire wouldn't be here!

Tom Well, you're both here now. And I've made a special dinner.

Claire looks at Sarah.

Claire I'm sorry, Sarah. I didn't mean it.

Sarah I'm sorry about your make-up. I'll buy you a new lipstick.

Claire Don't worry. I got some more free this morning.

Más tarde. Sarah y Claire están cada una en su cuarto. Tom llama a la puerta de Sarah.

Tom ¡Sarah! He hecho la cena...

Luego llama a la puerta de Claire.

Tom ¡Claire! He hecho la cena...

Tom y Claire están en el salón. La mesa está puesta para cenar. Tom pone otro plato en la mesa.

Claire ¡Me dijiste que Sarah no estaría!

Sarah llega al salón.

Sarah ¡Y tú a mí me dijiste que Claire no estaría!

Tom Bueno, pues resulta que ahora estáis las dos aquí. Y he preparado una cena especial.

Claire mira a Sarah.

Claire Lo siento, Sarah. Lo que dije no iba en serio.

Sarah Siento lo de tu maquillaje. Te compraré una barra de labios nueva.

Claire No te preocupes. Me han regalado maquillaje esta mañana.



Consolidation of reported speech

Cuando contamos lo que alguien ha dicho, normalmente nos referimos al pasado, por tanto en el estilo indirecto el tiempo del verbo suele cambiarse al pasado. Los pronombres y adjetivos posesivos suelen cambiar también: en el ejemplo *my* cambia a *his*.

Joe said, 'My dog is very ill.'

Joe dijo: 'Mi perro está muy enfermo'.

Joe said that his dog was very ill.

Joe dijo que su perro estaba muy enfermo.

Present simple > Past simple

Susan said, 'I don't eat meat.'

Susan dijo: 'Yo no como carne'.

Susan said that she didn't eat meat.

Susan dijo que ella no comía carne.

Present continuous > Past continuous

Tom said, 'I'm going running.'

Tom dijo: 'Me voy a correr'.

Tom said that he was going running.

Tom dijo que se iba a correr.

Present perfect > Past perfect

Jack said, 'I've caught a fish.'

Jack dijo: 'He pescado un pez'.

Jack said that he had caught a fish.

Jack dijo que había pescado un pez.

Past simple > Past perfect

Kim said, 'I didn't have lunch.'

Kim dijo: 'No he comido'.

Kim said that she hadn't had lunch.

Kim dijo que no había comido.

Los verbos *say* y *tell* (decir) son muy comunes en estilo indirecto. *Tell* solo se emplea cuando se especifica la persona que recibe la información.

Jill said that her parents were out.

Jill dijo que sus padres no estaban.

Jill told me that her parents were out.

Jill me dijo que sus padres no estaban.

¡OJO! *That* suele aparecer en frases en estilo indirecto, pero puede omitirse.

She told me that she'd passed.

Me dijo que había aprobado.

She told me she'd passed.

Me dijo que había aprobado.

En estilo indirecto, las expresiones de tiempo también cambian.

Estilo directo > Estilo indirecto

- today** > **that day**
- yesterday** > **the day before / the previous day**
- tomorrow** > **the next day / the following day**
- last year** > **the previous year / the year before**
- next week** > **the following week**
- a month ago** > **a month before**

Kate said, 'I called him yesterday.'

Kate dijo: 'Le llamé ayer'.

Kate said that she had called him the day before.

Kate dijo que le había llamado el día anterior.

1 Ruth acaba de volver de un mes en París. Vuelve a escribir las frases en estilo indirecto.

- Ruth 'I had a great time last month.'
She said **she'd had a great time the month before.**
- 1 'I arrived home yesterday.'
She told us _____.
 - 2 'I speak perfect French.'
She said _____.
 - 3 'I'm going out with a French artist.'
She told us _____.
 - 4 'We've bought a flat together.'
She said _____.
 - 5 'We're getting married next year.'
She told us _____.
 - 6 'I haven't told my parents yet.'
She said _____.

2 Lee la conversación entre Ruth y su madre. Vuelve a escribir las frases en estilo indirecto.

- Ruth 'I'm getting married next year.'
Ruth told her mum **she was getting married the following year.**
- 1 Mum 'You're too young to get married.'
Her mum said _____.
 - 2 Ruth 'I fell in love with him.'
Ruth told her _____.
 - 3 Mum 'You only met him a month ago.'
Her mum said _____.
 - 4 Ruth 'We saw each other every day.'
Ruth told her _____.
 - 5 Mum 'You haven't known him long enough.'
Her mum told her _____.
 - 6 Ruth 'Jacques is coming to visit next week.'
Ruth said _____.

Reported speech (modal verbs)

Hay algunos verbos modales que cambian de forma al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto. Los más comunes son: *will, can, may, have to* y *must*.

will ('ll) > would ('d)

Mark said, 'I will call you.'

Mark dijo: 'Te llamaré'.

Mark said he would call me.

Mark dijo que me llamaría.

can > could

Daisy said, 'I can make a cake.'

Daisy dijo: 'Puedo hacer una tarta'.

Daisy said she could make a cake.

Daisy dijo que podía hacer una tarta.

may > might

Dan told Gina, 'I may stay at home.'

Dan le dijo a Gina: 'Quizá me quede en casa'.

Dan told Gina he might stay at home.

Dan le dijo a Gina que quizá se quedaría en casa.

have to > had to

They said, 'We have to leave.'

Dijeron: 'Tenemos que marcharnos'.

They said they had to leave.

Dijeron que tenían que marcharse.

El verbo modal *must* suele transformarse en *had to* en estilo indirecto. En algunas ocasiones se puede mantener *must*, pero *had to* siempre es correcto.

He said, 'I must be there by nine.'

Dijo: 'Tengo que estar allí antes de las nueve'.

He said he had to be there by nine.

Dijo que tenía que estar allí antes de las nueve.

Hay verbos modales que no cambian de forma cuando pasan de estilo directo a indirecto. Los más comunes son: *would, could, might, should* y *ought to*.

Kerry said, 'I would like a rest.'

Kerry dijo: 'Me gustaría descansar'.

Kerry said she would like a rest.

Kerry dijo que le gustaría descansar.

My brother said, 'I couldn't breathe.'

Mi hermano dijo: 'No podía respirar'.

My brother said he couldn't breathe.

Mi hermano dijo que no podía respirar.

John said, 'I might go abroad.'

John dijo: 'Quizá me vaya al extranjero'.

John said he might go abroad.

John dijo que quizá se iría al extranjero.

They said, 'You should study more.'

Dijeron: 'Deberías estudiar más'.

They said I should study more.

Dijeron que debería estudiar más.

She said, 'You ought to apologize.'

Dijo: 'Deberías disculparte'.

She said I ought to apologize.

Dijo que debería disculparme.

3 La madre de Ruth habla con su marido. Vuelve a escribir las frases en estilo directo.

Ruth's mum told her husband that Ruth would like to get married the following year.

Ruth's mum: 'Ruth would like to get married next year.'

- Her husband said that she couldn't get married.
- Ruth's mum said that she wouldn't go to the wedding.
- He said that they should try and talk to her.
- Ruth's mum told him that she couldn't make Ruth listen to her.
- He said they had to persuade her to wait.
- Ruth's mum said that Ruth might go to live in France.

- Ruth's dad: _____
- Ruth's mum: _____
- Ruth's dad: _____
- Ruth's mum: _____
- Ruth's dad: _____
- Ruth's mum: _____

4 Ruth habla con su madre sobre una llamada telefónica con Jacques. Vuelve a escribir las frases en estilo indirecto.

Ruth 'Jacques can't marry me.'

Ruth told her mum that Jacques couldn't marry her.

- Ruth's mum: 'He ought to give you an explanation.'
Her mum said that _____.
- Ruth: 'He won't answer the phone.'
Ruth told her that _____.
- Ruth's mum: 'You should forget him.'
Her mum said that _____.
- Ruth: 'I may go back to Paris.'
Ruth said that _____.
- Ruth's mum: 'You must do what you think is right.'
Her mum told her that _____.
- Ruth: 'I'd like to apologize to you.'
Ruth said that _____.

Health and beauty products



shampoo
champú



shower gel
gel de ducha



toothpaste
pasta de dientes



deodorant
desodorante



lipstick
barra de labios, pintalabios



eyeliner
lápiz de ojos



mascara
rímel



nail polish
pintaúñas



shaving foam
espuma de afeitar



aftershave
loción para después del afeitado



hair gel
gomina, fijador



razor
maquinilla de afeitar

1 Completa las palabras.

I need to put on more **lipstick**. I haven't put any on since this morning.

- This m_____ is really good. My eyelashes look much thicker.
- I love your a_____, Jack. It smells of fresh herbs.
- I have to buy a new r_____. This one doesn't shave very well.
- He uses s_____ to shave.
- This n_____ isn't very good. It only stays on my nails for a few days.
- He uses too much h_____. His hair's very sticky.
- This d_____ is great. It doesn't leave any white marks on your clothes.
- I need to get a different type of s_____. This one isn't very good for my hair.
- This s_____ makes my skin very soft. I'm going to buy more bottles of it.
- I like the taste of mint t_____. My mouth is very fresh after using it.
- She puts too much e_____ under her eyes.



2 Coloca las doce palabras del ejercicio 1 en la columna adecuada.

hair	body	mouth	eyes	face	hands
		lipstick			

Nouns with suffixes

Como en español, en inglés se pueden crear nuevas palabras añadiendo prefijos y sufijos a otra. Los sufijos *-ment*, *-ation* y *-ion* se utilizan para formar sustantivos a partir de verbos.

Sustantivos acabados en *-ment*
Algunos sustantivos se forman añadiendo al verbo el sufijo *-ment*.

argue > argument
discutir > discusión

develop > development
desarrollar > desarrollo

advertise > advertisement
anunciar > anuncio

excite > excitement
emocionar > emoción

Sustantivos acabados en *-ation*
Algunos sustantivos se forman añadiendo al verbo el sufijo *-ation*. Observa que hay casos en que la 'e' final del verbo desaparece al formar el sustantivo.

inform > information
informar > información

pronounce > pronunciation
pronunciar > pronunciación

imagine > imagination
imaginar > imaginación

organize > organization
organizar > organización

prepare > preparation
preparar > preparación

Sustantivos acabados en *-ion*
Algunos sustantivos se forman añadiendo al verbo el sufijo *-ion*.

discuss > discussion
discutir > discusión

act > action
actuar > acción

connect > connection
conectar > conexión

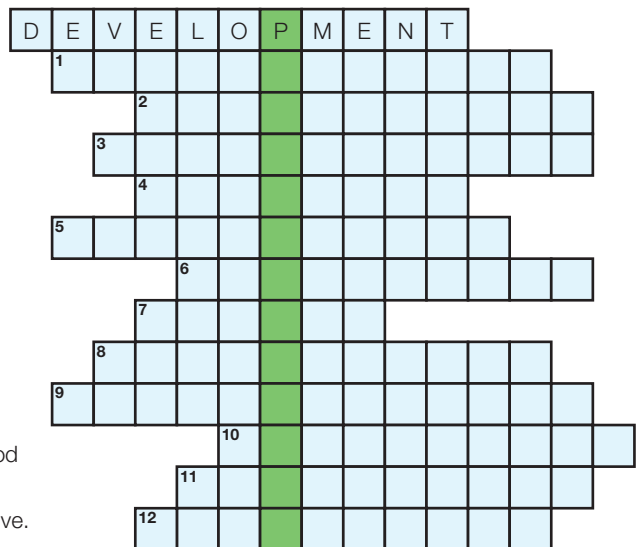
protect > protection
proteger > protección

interrupt > interruption
interrumpir > interrupción

3 Resuelve el crucigrama y encuentra la palabra escondida.

The economic _____ in China has made the country much richer.

- 1 She completely forgot what she was saying because of the _____ to her presentation.
- 2 We asked the travel agent to send us some _____ about holidays in India.
- 3 A lot of _____ was required for the company conference.
- 4 My boyfriend and I never disagree, but last night we had an _____.
- 5 If you use your _____, it's possible to understand modern art.
- 6 The match was full of _____. We didn't know who was going to win till the last minute!
- 7 The emergency services were praised for their prompt _____ after last year's floods.
- 8 Everybody helped with the _____ of the food for the Christmas party.
- 9 The _____ for that new car is very persuasive. I'd really like to buy one!
- 10 Our _____ went on for ages. She has lots of strong opinions.
- 11 The witness asked for police _____ after giving evidence.
- 12 My laptop isn't working. There must be a faulty _____.



Having an argument

Para quejarse de alguien

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para quejarse de alguien:

She's always using my milk.

Siempre utiliza mi leche.

He spends ages in the bathroom.

Se pasa siglos en el cuarto de baño.

She said I never did the washing up.

Dijo que yo nunca fregaba los platos.

She should do more cleaning.

Debería limpiar más.

You always leave the kitchen in a mess.

Siempre dejas la cocina hecha un desastre.

Para expresar rabia o indignación

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para expresar rabia o indignación:

I can't stand it!

¡No lo soporto!

I don't care!

¡Me da igual! / ¡No me importa!

I'm fed up with her!

¡Estoy harto de ella!

How dare you!

¿Cómo te atreves?

This is ridiculous!

¡Esto es ridículo!

Neither do you!

¡Ni tú tampoco!

Para disculparse

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para pedir perdón o aceptar una disculpa:

I'm really sorry.

Lo siento mucho.

I didn't mean it.

No lo decía en serio.

It's my fault.

Es culpa mía.

I apologize for what I said.

Perdóname por lo que dije.

Don't worry.

No te preocupes.

It doesn't matter.

No pasa nada. / No tiene importancia.

1 Relaciona las frases (1-7) con las respuestas (a-g).

- 1 I'm fed up with Lola. She's always wearing my clothes.
 - 2 Ben spends ages in the bathroom.
 - 3 You should do more cleaning.
 - 4 I can't stand it any more. You never tidy your bedroom.
 - 5 This is ridiculous. Let's stop arguing.
 - 6 I'm really sorry I shouted at you.
 - 7 It's my fault the TV doesn't work.
- a I don't care. I like it like that.
 - b I agree. I apologize for what I said.
 - c Well, you said she could borrow anything she wanted.
 - d It doesn't matter. You were probably right anyway.
 - e So do you. You take longer than him.
 - f Don't worry. We'll get it repaired.
 - g How dare you! You never clean anything yourself!

1 c 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____ 7 ____

2 Completa el diálogo con una palabra en cada espacio.



- Lara Look at the kitchen! You haven't done the washing up for days!
- Andy Why **should** I? You never do it.
- Lara How **1** _____ you! I'm always cleaning up after you.
- Andy Well, you always leave the bathroom in a **2** _____ !
- Lara I can't **3** _____ this any more. You never do anything!
- Andy **4** _____ do you.
- Lara Oh, this is **5** _____ ! We need to stop arguing.
- Andy Yes, you're right.
- Lara I'm really sorry for leaving the bathroom in a mess.
- Andy Don't worry. I **6** _____ for what I said about the washing up.
- Lara So, if I clean the bathroom, will you clean the kitchen?
- Andy Yes, OK. That sounds fair.