

UNIT 4 *Dodgy Workmen*



En esta unidad vas a:

- leer la historia del vídeo de Mandy y un electricista poco honrado
- repasar la voz pasiva en *present* y *past simple*, y aprender otras estructuras de pasiva y el uso de *have something done*
- aprender nombres de profesionales que ofrecen servicios, y algunos *phrasal verbs* referidos al comportamiento
- aprender expresiones para hablar de servicios y para quejarse y reclamar.

Dodgy Workmen



The show begins. Mandy is walking down the street.

Mandy Have you had anything done to your house recently? Have you had problems with dodgy workmen? Well, a lot of complaints have been made recently about a local electrician. So we're going undercover to find out just how bad he really is. I'm going to pose as a house owner who needs to get some lights repaired.

Alison Cut! That was fine, Mandy. Let's go inside and get you changed and made up.

Later. Inside the house.

Mandy What do you think? I've had my hair done. Do I need the glasses?

She puts on some glasses.

Alison Mm. Yes. That's better. OK, Mandy. A dead light bulb has been placed in that light fitting. So it won't work, when the light's switched on!

Mandy I see!

Alison opens the cupboard under the stairs. The circuit breaker is inside.

Alison This circuit breaker has been turned off so there's no power to the living room light circuit. All an electrician has to do is turn this on and replace the dead bulb. It's a two-minute job. Hidden cameras have been installed here and in the living room.



Empieza el programa. Mandy va andando por la calle.

Mandy *¿Ha tenido que arreglar algo en su casa últimamente? ¿Ha tenido problemas con profesionales poco fiables? Mucha gente se viene quejando últimamente de un electricista de la zona. Así que vamos a actuar de incógnito para descubrir si es tan malo como parece. Voy a fingir que soy la dueña de una casa y que tengo que arreglar unas luces.*

Alison *¡Corta! Muy bien, Mandy. Vamos adentro para que te cambien y te maquillen.*

Más tarde. Dentro de la casa.

Mandy *¿Qué te parece? He pedido que me peinaran. ¿Me pongo las gafas?*

Mandy se pone las gafas.

Alison *Mmm. Sí. Así mejor. Bueno, Mandy; en esa lámpara se ha colocado una bombilla fundida. ¡Así que, cuando se encienda la luz, no funcionará!*

Mandy *¡Claro!*

Alison *abre un armario que está debajo de las escaleras. Dentro está el automático.*

Alison *Se ha desconectado este automático para que no haya luz en el circuito eléctrico del salón. Lo único que un electricista tiene que hacer es conectarlo y cambiar la bombilla fundida. Se tarda dos minutos. Se han instalado cámaras ocultas aquí y en el salón.*

Mandy OK.

They go to another room.

Alison I'll be here, watching what happens on this monitor.

Mandy looks out of the window.

Mandy Here he comes now!

Alison You'd better go and let him in. Go on!

Mandy Vale.

Entran en otra habitación.

Alison Yo estaré aquí, observando lo que ocurre por esta pantalla.

Mandy mira por la ventana.

Mandy ¡Ya viene!

Alison Vamos, ve a abrirle. ¡Venga!



Mandy opens the front door.

Phil Hello. I'm Phil, the electrician.

Mandy Come in.

Phil So, what's the problem?

Mandy The lights. None of them are working.

Phil Oh.

He turns on the lights. Nothing happens.

Phil I see what you mean. Where are the circuit breakers?

Mandy Um, I don't know. Oh, are they in that box under the stairs?

Phil Let's have a look.

He opens the cupboard under the stairs.

Phil Oh, yes. A Type Thirty-Four ZX.

Mandy Right. Well, if you don't mind, I'll leave you to it. I'll be upstairs in my study. I've got work to do.

Phil I'll be fine.

Mandy abre la puerta.

Phil Hola. Soy Phil, el electricista.

Mandy Pase.

Phil Bueno, ¿cuál es el problema?

Mandy Las luces. No funciona ninguna.

Phil Ah.

Phil da las luces, pero no se enciende ninguna.

Phil Ya veo. ¿Dónde está el cuadro eléctrico?

Mandy Pues, no sé. Ah, ¿a lo mejor en esa caja de debajo de la escalera?

Phil Vamos a ver.

Phil abre el armario donde está el automático.

Phil Ah, sí. Un ZX 34.

Mandy Sí. Bueno, si no le importa, le dejo que siga con ello. Estaré arriba, en el estudio. Tengo trabajo que hacer.

Phil No se preocupe.

UNIT 4 Video

Mandy and Alison are in the other room. They watch Phil on the monitor.

Alison Did you see that? He found the problem straightaway. The switch has been turned back on. The lights are all back on except for one. Only one thing needs to be done. The broken light bulb has to be replaced.

Mandy Yes! He's going to replace it.

Thirty minutes later.

Mandy It's now thirty minutes later and Phil has been reading the paper and having a snack.



Mandy y Alison están en la habitación del monitor observando a Phil.

Alison ¿Te has fijado? Ha identificado el problema enseguida. Ha vuelto a conectar el automático. Ya vuelven a funcionar todas las luces menos una. Solo hay que hacer una cosa. Hay que cambiar la bombilla fundida.

Mandy ¡Sí! Va a cambiarla.

Media hora después.

Mandy Ya ha pasado media hora y Phil ha estado leyendo el periódico y tomándose un tentempié.



Mandy comes into the living room. Phil hides the newspaper under a cushion.

Mandy Have you finished?

Phil Uh, yeah. Everything's working.

He turns on the lights.

Mandy Oh, great!

Phil But you've got problems with your circuit breakers. You ought to have them replaced.

Mandy Oh. But I thought they were replaced two years ago.

Phil Yeah, but they're too small for the house.

Mandy Oh.

Phil The thing is, the electricity regulations have just been changed. It could be dangerous. You don't want a fire in the middle of the night.

Mandy No, I don't!

Mandy entra en el salón. Phil esconde el periódico debajo de un cojín.

Mandy ¿Ha terminado ya?

Phil Eeh, sí. Ya funciona todo.

Phil enciende las luces.

Mandy ¡Ah, qué bien!

Phil Pero los interruptores automáticos no funcionan bien. Tendría que hacer que se los cambiaran.

Mandy Ah. Pensaba que ya se habían cambiado hace dos años.

Phil Sí, pero son demasiado pequeños para la casa.

Mandy Ah.

Phil Verá, es que acaban de modificar la normativa sobre electricidad. Puede ser peligroso. No querrá que se le incendie la casa en plena noche.

Mandy ¡No!

Phil You need a complete new unit fitted.

Mandy How can I get that done?

Phil I can do it for you, but it's a pretty big job.

Mandy Ooh. How much will it cost?

Phil It's usually about three thousand pounds. But I'll do it for two.

Mandy Two thousand pounds? Still, I suppose I'll have to get it done if it's dangerous.

Phil The sooner the better. If I start tomorrow, it'll be finished by Friday.

Mandy OK, if it must be done. And how much is today's job?

Phil Let's just say a hundred pounds. Cash, of course.

Mandy pays **Phil**. They go out of the house. **Alison** is outside with a camera.

Mandy I'm from South Central TV.

Mandy takes off her glasses.

Phil Wow! **Mandy**! I love your programme.

Mandy Thank you! Um, did you just charge one hundred pounds for changing a light bulb?

Phil That's really funny. You tricked me there!

Mandy You've been ripping people off!

Phil Hello! Sharon, kids! I'm on TV!

He waves to the camera.

Phil It's great to be on your show, **Mandy**.

Mandy No! We'd like our hundred pounds back.

Phil Oh! OK. Can I have your autograph?

Alison Cut!

Phil *Tendrá que instalar una unidad nueva entera.*

Mandy *¿Y quién puede hacerlo?*

Phil *Yo puedo hacérselo, pero lleva mucho trabajo.*

Mandy *Ah. ¿Y cuánto me costaría?*

Phil *Normalmente, cuesta unas tres mil libras. Pero yo se lo haría por dos mil.*

Mandy *¿Dos mil libras? Bueno, me imagino que si es peligroso tendré que hacerlo.*

Phil *Cuanto antes, mejor. Si empiezo mañana, estará lista para el viernes.*

Mandy *Bueno, si hay que hacerlo. ¿Y cuánto es lo de hoy?*

Phil *Pongamos... cien libras. En efectivo, claro.*

Mandy paga a **Phil** y salen de la casa. **Fuera**, **Alison** espera con una cámara.

Mandy Soy de South Central TV.

Mandy se quita las gafas.

Phil ¡Anda! ¡**Mandy**! Me encanta tu programa.

Mandy ¡Gracias! Eh, ¿acaba de cobrar cien libras por cambiar una bombilla?

Phil ¡Qué gracia! ¡Ahí me habéis pillado!

Mandy ¡Usted ha estado timando a la gente!

Phil ¡Hola, Sharon! ¡Hola, niños! ¡Estoy en la tele!

Phil saluda la cámara.

Phil Es genial salir en tu programa, **Mandy**.

Mandy ¡No! Haga el favor de devolvernos las cien libras.

Phil ¡Ah! Vale. ¿Me firmas un autógrafo?

Alison ¡Corta!



Passive extension

La voz pasiva se utiliza para destacar el objeto o la persona que reciben la acción del verbo, cuando el sujeto que la realiza no es importante o se desconoce. La voz pasiva es mucho más frecuente en inglés que en español, donde normalmente se emplea una estructura con verbo pronominal.

Pasta is eaten all over the world.

En todo el mundo se come pasta.

Kimonos are worn in Japan.

En Japón llevan kimonos.

Para cambiar el tiempo de la pasiva, se cambia la forma del verbo *to be*.

Frases pasivas en present simple

La voz pasiva en *present simple* se forma con el auxiliar *is / are* seguido del participio del verbo principal.

The room is cleaned every day.

La habitación se limpia a diario.

How many books are printed a year?

¿Cuántos libros se imprimen al año?

Frases pasivas en past simple

La voz pasiva en *past simple* se forma con el auxiliar *was / were* seguido del participio del verbo principal.

The criminal was arrested.

El delincuente fue arrestado.

When were the trees planted?

¿Cuándo se plantaron los árboles?

Frases pasivas en present perfect

La voz pasiva en *present perfect* se forma con el auxiliar *has/have been* seguido del participio del verbo principal.

The party has been cancelled.

La fiesta se ha suspendido.

The bed hasn't been made yet.

Todavía no han hecho la cama.

Frases pasivas en future simple

La voz pasiva en *future simple* se forma con el auxiliar *will be* seguido del participio del verbo principal.

The car will be fixed on Saturday.

Arreglarán el coche el sábado.

The players won't be chosen today.

Hoy no se elegirá a los jugadores.

Frases pasivas con verbos modales

La voz pasiva de un verbo modal se construye añadiéndole *be* más el participio del verbo principal.

Details can be found on the website.

Encontrará más información en la página web.

Drugs should be banned.

Deberían prohibir las drogas.

¡OJO! Si se quiere especificar quién realiza la acción (sujeto agente), lo introducimos con *by*, nunca con *for*.

The picture was painted by Picasso.

~~The picture was painted for Picasso.~~

El cuadro lo pintó Picasso.

1 Completa las frases con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

Naan bread **is eaten** with curry. (eat)

- Gazpacho _____ mainly from tomatoes. (make)
- One Hundred Years of Solitude* _____ by Gabriel García Márquez. (write)
- The next tournament _____ in two years' time. (hold)
- Oh no! My wallet _____ . (steal)
- Flights _____ tomorrow because of an airline strike. (delay)
- Two bank robbers _____ last night. (arrest)
- Sometimes kilts _____ by men in Scotland. (wear)
- Look! Those trees _____ down. (cut)

2 Vuelve a escribir las frases en voz pasiva.

They'll give a prize to all the competitors.
All the competitors will be given a prize.

- They'll release their new CD in the autumn.

- They've opened a new theatre in the city centre.

- Beethoven didn't compose *Swan Lake*.

- You can buy concert tickets from the record shop.

- They shouldn't allow traffic in the square.

- Very few people speak Esperanto.

- They won't sell the football team until next year.

have something done

Have something done se emplea cuando alguien acude a otra persona o contrata sus servicios para que le haga algo. La estructura es la siguiente: sujeto + *have/has* + objeto + participio del verbo principal. Para cambiar el tiempo verbal de la frase, se cambia la forma del verbo *to have*.

I have my hair cut every month.

Me corto el pelo todos los meses.

She's having her eyes tested.

Se va a hacer una revisión de la vista.

¡OJO! El participio del verbo nunca puede ir delante del objeto.

They had their house painted last year.

They had painted their house last year.

Les pintaron la casa el año pasado.

Las frases negativas se construyen con la forma negativa de *have*.

I didn't have my hair cut last week.

La semana pasada no me corté el pelo.

She hasn't had her eyes tested.

No se ha hecho revisión de la vista.

Para hacer preguntas, se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo *to have*.

Have you had your hair cut?

¿Te has cortado el pelo?

Where did you have your eyes tested?

¿Dónde te has hecho la revisión de la vista?

¡OJO! Recuerda que en algunas preguntas con *have something done* puede ser necesario el uso de otros verbos auxiliares.

Where do you have your car repaired?

Where have you your car repaired?

¿Dónde llevas a arreglar el coche?

get something done

Get something done significa lo mismo que *have something done* y la estructura es idéntica. La única diferencia es que es más informal y normalmente se emplea en el inglés hablado.

I'm going to get my hair cut.

Voy a cortarme el pelo.

She got her shower replaced last week.

Le cambiaron la ducha la semana pasada.

¡OJO! A veces, *have something done* puede tener un significado distinto, ya que también se utiliza cuando a alguien le ha sucedido algo desagradable. En este caso no se emplea *get something done*.

They had their house burgled.

Les entraron a robar en su casa.

He's had his passport stolen.

Le han robado el pasaporte.

She had her car clamped.

She got her car clamped.

Le han puesto un cepo a su coche.

3 Completa las frases con la forma de *have something done* que corresponda.

The beautician did my make-up before the party.
I **had my make-up done** before the party.

- The hairdresser dyed Julia's hair yesterday.
Julia _____ yesterday.
- Some painters have painted my parents' house.
My parents _____.
- The mechanic is repairing my boyfriend's car.
My boyfriend _____.
- He's going to install my central heating next week.
I _____ next week.
- The optician tests my children's eyes once a year.
My children _____ once a year.
- The photographer was taking our photo when it started to rain.
We _____ when it started to rain.

4 Escribe frases completas.

we / have / a boiler / install / at the moment

We're having a boiler installed at the moment.

- Kim / have / her handbag / steal / last week

- how often / your son / get / his hair cut?

- I / not have / my eyes / test / for years

- why / you / get / your windows / replace / next year?

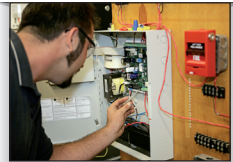
- where / James / get / his bike / repair / the last time?

- we / not have / our flat / clean / any more

- my friends / have / their house / burgle / last year

UNIT 4 Vocabulary

Jobs (services)



electrician
electricista



plumber
fontanero/a



carpenter
carpintero/a



builder
albañil



painter
pintor/ora



mechanic
mecánico/a



beautician
esteticista



hairdresser
peluquero/a



chiropractor
quiropático/a



optician
óptico/a, optometrista



chiropodist
podólogo/a

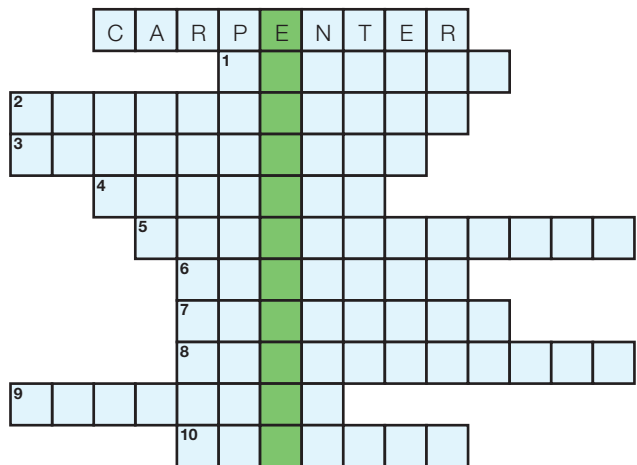


dentist
dentista

1 Resuelve el crucigrama y encuentra la palabra escondida.

I wanted a new wooden cupboard so I called a _____.

- 1 My shower didn't work so I rang a _____.
- 2 My hair was too long so I went to a _____.
- 3 I wanted to change my image so I visited a _____.
- 4 I wanted to change the colour of my living room so I called a _____.
- 5 My back was hurting so I went to a _____.
- 6 We wanted to build a wall so we phoned a _____.
- 7 My car wasn't working so I called a _____.
- 8 My foot was hurting so I went to see a _____.
- 9 I couldn't see my computer screen properly so I went to an _____.
- 10 I had toothache so I called the _____.



Separable phrasal verbs

Los *phrasal verbs* separables son aquellos en que el verbo y la partícula pueden aparecer, o bien juntos, o bien separados por un objeto. Si el objeto es un sustantivo, este puede ir entre el verbo y la partícula o bien detrás del *phrasal verb*.

He dropped off his sister at work.
Dejó a su hermana en el trabajo.

He dropped his sister off at work.
Dejó a su hermana en el trabajo.

¡OJO! Si el objeto es un pronombre, siempre debe situarse entre el verbo y la partícula del *phrasal verb*.

He dropped her off at work.
~~He dropped off her at work.~~
La dejó en el trabajo.

Para indicar buen comportamiento

Los siguientes *phrasal verbs* hacen referencia a buenas acciones.

back someone up
apoyar a alguien

bring someone up
educar a alguien, criar a alguien

put someone up
dar alojamiento a alguien

pay someone back
devolver el dinero a alguien

pick someone up
recoger a alguien (con el coche)

drop someone off
dejar a alguien (con el coche)

Para indicar mal comportamiento

Los siguientes *phrasal verbs* hacen referencia a malas acciones.

rip someone off
timar a alguien

tell someone off
regañar a alguien

let someone down
defraudar a alguien

beat someone up
dar una paliza a alguien

take someone in
engañar a alguien

knock someone over
atropellar a alguien

2 Completa las frases con los *phrasal verbs* del recuadro.

took us in pick you up backed him up
knocked her over put me up



- His colleagues _____ by supporting the points he made in his presentation.
- Joe was running so fast that he _____. She fell to the ground and injured her knee.
- Their story wasn't true, but they really _____.
- What time do you want me to _____ from the airport?
- I'm going to be in London for one night and I wondered if you could _____?

3 Completa las frases utilizando un *phrasal verb* y un pronombre.

My aunt gave my sister a room when she was at university.
My aunt **put her up** when she was at university.

- My grandparents looked after my mother in the country till she was 17.
My grandparents _____ in the country.
- The electrician charged us too much for replacing the sockets.
The electrician _____ when he replaced the sockets.
- When are your friends going to return your money?
When are your friends going to _____?
- My friend offered to organize the party with me, but in the end she didn't help at all.
My friend offered to organize the party with me, but she _____.
- My boyfriend's going to take me to the station.
My boyfriend's going to _____ at the station.
- My father shouted at my sister for coming home late.
My father _____ for coming home late.
- Some boys hit my brother when he came out of the nightclub.
Some boys _____ when he came out of the nightclub.

Talking about services

Mantenimiento del coche y la casa

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para hablar del mantenimiento de la casa o el coche:

We're having the living room painted.

Nos están pintando el salón.

The windows need cleaning.

Las ventanas necesitan una limpieza.

He had a new kitchen installed.

Le han instalado una cocina nueva.

I had my car repaired last week.

Arreglé el coche la semana pasada.

She's just had it serviced.

Se lo acaban de revisar.

He's having new tyres fitted.

Va a ponerle neumáticos nuevos.

Aspecto y cuidado personal

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para hablar de servicios relacionados con el aspecto y el cuidado personal:

I've just been to the hairdresser's.

Acabo de estar en la peluquería.

She's had her hair dyed.

Se ha teñido el pelo.

He's had his hair cut.

Se ha cortado el pelo.

I had my eyes tested last year.

Me revisé la vista el año pasado.

She's had her legs waxed.

Le han hecho la cera en las piernas.

He's had his beard shaved off.

Se ha afeitado la barba.

Quejas y reclamaciones

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para quejarse por el servicio prestado:

I'm not very happy with this.

No estoy muy contenta con esto.

I'm afraid I'm not satisfied.

Lo siento pero no he quedado contento.

It isn't working properly.

No funciona bien.

It still doesn't work.

Sigue sin funcionar.

I need you to take another look.

Necesito que lo vuelva a mirar.

I've brought this back.

Traigo esto otra vez.

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

- 1 We repaired this television last week, didn't we?
 - 2 What's your boyfriend having done to his car?
 - 3 Where's Samantha?
 - 4 I like your new haircut.
 - 5 Hello again. Is everything OK?
 - 6 Your husband looks different.
 - 7 How well can you see?
- a She's having her legs waxed.
 - b Yes, but I've brought it back because it still doesn't work.
 - c He's having new tyres fitted.
 - d Do you? I'm not very happy with the style.
 - e I had my eyes tested last year, there were no problems with my eyesight.
 - f No, I'm afraid it isn't. I need you to take another look at my car.
 - g Yes, he's had his beard shaved off.

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

2 Completa el diálogo con una palabra en cada espacio.

- Lily So this is the cottage. What do you think?
- Mia It's very nice, but the windows **need** cleaning, don't they?
- Lily Of course they do, but we're **1** _____ the inside done first.
- Mia What about the kitchen?
- Lily We had a new one **2** _____ last week.
- Mia How exciting! Can I see it?
- Lily Yes, it's this way. I'm not very **3** _____ with the oven, actually.
- Mia Oh, dear. What's wrong with it?
- Lily It isn't working **4** _____ .
- Mia Well, why don't you get the electrician to take a **5** _____ ?
- Lily I'm afraid he isn't here today.
- Mia Why not?
- Lily Because he's having **6** _____ van serviced.
- Mia Never mind. I'm sure you'll get it fixed soon.