



PAU
Mayores de 25 años

Contenidos

Inglés

People, culture and traditions: All the things we have done

1. Experiences

En esta sección del tema, te familiarizarás con los siguientes aspectos:



Fotografía en Flickr de [jcoterhals](#) bajo CC

- Biografías
- Tiempos del pasado
- Present Perfect

Actividad de lectura



Fotografía en Flickr de [PAPYRRARI](#) bajo CC

Jackie Chan is a true action movie star. He has appeared in dozens of movies and is a screen legend. His life is a real sample of the boy with humble origins that has later become an idol.

He was born on April 7, 1954 and he was a Chinese refugee as a result of China's Communist Revolution. His parents worked for the French ambassador, his father as a cook and his mother as a maid. Right from the beginning, Jackie Chan made a display of his energy, his parents nicknamed him "cannonball" because he was always rolling around. He learnt martial arts from his father and soon enrolled in the China Drama Accademy. He started as a stuntman and he gained the reputation as the best one. However, he

was insatsified because he wanted to be a star. So he began acting in front of the camera.

Chan made two films that were flops and he was about to quit the film industry. Several years later, director Ng Than Chan asked Jackie to appear in the movies 'Sanke in the Eagle's Shadow' and 'Drunken Master'. Both films were smash hits in the box office and Chan became a star in Hong Kong. When the director tried to tie Chan with an old contract and sent the mafia to threaten him, he set off to Hollywood. He wasn't successful there but he learnt very much about making films and used this knowledge to make successful movies in China. Then, he returned to Hollywod where he then became a worldwide star thanks to the film 'Rush Hour' in 1998.

Since then, he has acted in more than 100 films and has directed over ten. He has also won many awards. Unfortunately, his risky performances have made his health be weak.

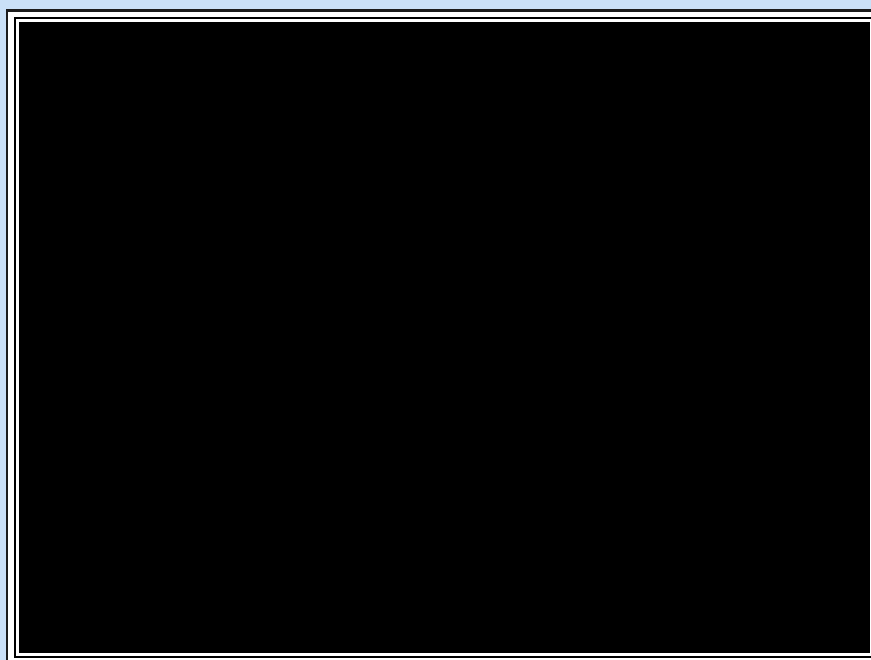
En esta lectura, hay muchas palabras relacionadas con el mundo del cine. Haz click más abajo para conocer el significado de algunas de ellas y otras que te resultarán útiles.

Importante

En el texto anterior has tenido la oportunidad de leer una breve biografía sobre Jackie Chan. Fíjate en que se han usado principalmente dos tiempos para hablar sobre el pasado de la vida de Chan. Hemos tomado como ejemplo de cada uno **appeared** y **has become**, pero en el texto hay numerosas muestras de estos tiempos. ¿Sabrías reconocer cuáles son? Efectivamente, el **Pasado Simple** y el **Presente Perfecto**. En temas anteriores, has profundizado en el uso y forma del primero. El Present Perfect se traduce en español por el **Pretérito Perfecto Compuesto** (he leído, has llegado...). En esta sección, vamos a tratar los principales usos y la forma del *Presente Perfecto* (*Present Perfect*). Aquí tienes una presentación:



Quizás este video te sea útil para tener una idea más clara sobre el uso de este tiempo:



Importante

Como has visto en el texto inicial, para hablar sobre nuestras **experiencias pasadas**, sobre nuestra vida usamos el **Pasado Simple** y el **Presente Perfecto**. El primero lo preferimos para referirnos a acciones que **no tienen conexión con el presente**, que están finalizadas. El **Presente Perfecto** se usa para hablar de **experiencias conectadas con nuestro presente**. Normalmente ambos tiempos suelen aparecer juntos. Si el Pasado Simple se traducía en español por el Pretérito Perfecto Simple o Indefinido (leí, hice..), el Presente Perfecto equivale a nuestro Pretérito Perfecto Compuesto (he leído, has hecho..). Si quieres practicar un poco para familiarizarte y afianzar más tu conocimiento sobre estos tiempos pulsa en los enlaces que te damos. Encontrarás ejercicio útiles.

[Past Simple](#)[Present Perfect](#)[Past Simple vs Present Perfect](#)

Ejercicio resuelto

Traduce las siguientes frases. Fíjate en los tiempos empleados:

1. *Mr Harrison has been here.*
2. *They arrived in 1990 and they have worked in the film industry.*
3. *Michael hasn't found a job.*
4. *He has acted in many successful films.*
5. *What has happened?*
6. *Have you done the exercises?*
7. *They have played quite well.*
8. *I haven't read Hamlet, and you?*
9. *My parents have taken the car.*
10. *She has started her English lessons.*

Ejercicio resuelto

¿Te atreves a traducir el texto inicial sobre la vida y carrera de Jackie Chan? Comprueba más abajo tus aciertos.

1.1. Professional experiences



En este apartado del tema, profundizaremos algo más en la expresión de las experiencias y en el uso y forma del Presente Perfecto y algunos adverbios que lo acompañan y matizan su significado. Trataremos los siguientes aspectos.



Fotografía en Flickr de [herzogbr](#) bajo CC

- Present Perfect
- For
- Since
- How Long?

Actividad de lectura

En el siguiente diálogo, dos amigos, Paul y Pablo se encuentran en una calle de Londres, ciudad a la que Pablo ha viajado para buscar trabajo. Esto es lo que sucedió:



Fotografía en Flickr de [art crimes](#) bajo CC

Paul: Hello Pablo! I didn't know you were here.

Pablo: Oh, I've been here for nearly two months, I arrived here in January.

Paul: The last time I saw you you said nothing about coming to England. What made you change your mind?

Pablo: Well, as you know I've studied ingeneering at university in Spain. When I finished my studies I tried to look for a job but unfortunately I couldn't find anything suitable for me. Then, I decided I needed a gap year and that I needed to improve my English. My sister is working here, so it seemed a good option.

Paul: What have you done so far?

Pablo: I arrived two months ago and I stayed with my sister till I found a flat on my own. I've found a job as a barman at a local pub, I've worked since February. I've met a lot of people at the pub so I've got many friends. Some of them work there, and I have travel a lot with them. I have met English people too, so I have learnt good English. I also attend formal lessons. I've been at a languages school for one month and I've improved a lot. Don't you think so?

* to change one's mind: cambiar de opinión

Reflexiona

Fíjate en las siguientes expresiones y palabras extraídas del diálogo anterior. ¿Cómo las traducirías y para qué se usan? Piénsalo.

- *You said nothing about coming*
- *As you know*
- *So*
- *So far*
- *Don't you think so?*

Importante

En el anterior diálogo, Pablo le cuenta a Peter su experiencia en Inglaterra. Además, hablan de cuanto tiempo lleva aprendiendo inglés y de estancia en ese país. Fíjate que el tiempo verbal que se ha utilizado para hablar de experiencias que comenzaron en el pasado pero alcanzan el momento presente, es el *Presente Perfect*. También se hace referencia a la duración de estas experiencias. En inglés para preguntar cuanto tiempo se ha estado desarrollando una acción se usa **How long have you...?** Para expresar la duración usamos dos partículas, las preposiciones **for** y **since**.

FOR se utiliza con periodos de tiempo y **SINCE** para momentos específicos y puntos en el tiempo. *For* se traduce como *durante* y *since* como *desde*. Fíjate en estos ejemplos:

How long have you lived in England? / ¿Cuánto tiempo llevas viviendo en Inglaterra?

I have lived in England for two years / He vivido en Inglaterra durante dos años.

I have lived in England since 2010 / He vivido en Inglaterra desde 2010.

Expresiones temporales que se consideran periodos y por tanto se usan con *for* serían por ejemplo:

<i>two weeks</i>	<i>dos semanas</i>
<i>three days</i>	<i>tres días</i>
<i>four months</i>	<i>cuatro meses</i>
<i>five years</i>	<i>cinco años</i>

Expresiones usuales con *since* serían:

<i>since 1990</i>	<i>desde 1990</i>
<i>since August</i>	<i>desde agosto</i>
<i>since Monday</i>	<i>desde el lunes</i>
<i>since Christmas</i>	<i>desde navidad</i>

Comprueba lo aprendido

Susan has worked in the company 2000.

- ☐ For.
- ☐ Since.

They have studied French at school three years.

- ☐ For.
- ☐ Since.

They have been married August.

- ☐ For.
- ☐ Since.

Jack has stayed at Sally's for two weeks.

- ☐ For.
- ☐ Since.

Ejercicio resuelto

Traduce las frases anteriores.

Ejercicio resuelto

Traduce el texto de lectura inicial.

1.2. Personal experiences



En esta sección trataremos sobre algunas partículas que suelen acompañar habitualmente al *Present Perfect* y matizan un poco más su significado.



Fotografía en Flickr de [robwatsky](#) bajo CC

- *Present Perfect*
- *Already*
- *Just*
- *Yet*

Actividad de lectura

En el siguiente diálogo, conoceremos la aventura de Johnny Osborne, que ha recorrido el mundo en su moto:



Fotografía en Flickr de [Paco CT](#) bajo CC

Presenter: Welcome to Amazing People. Today's programme is about a man who has travelled around the world by motorcycle. Johnny Osborne is our special guest, a journalist who has been with Peter Hennes for two months sharing his adventure. Johnny, what can you tell us about Peter?

Johnny: Well, Peter has already been round the world ten times by motorcycle.

Presenter: Wow! That's incredible! When did he start the journey?

Johnny: He started the journey in 1990. He left Australia, his country with twenty-years old.

Presenter: How many countries has he visited **already**?

Johnny: Two hundred countries. He has **just** arrived to his native land after this incredible adventure.

Presenter: Where has he slept?

Johnny: He has slept in a tent.

Presenter: Has he finish his journey?

Johnny: No, he hasn't finish his adventure **yet**. He wants to travel round the world by bike.

Presenter: Oh, my God!

Importante

En el diálogo anterior, hemos leído sobre una experiencia sorprendente y el tiempo que se ha usado es el *Present Perfect*. Si te fijas, han aparecido una serie de partículas que lo acompañan **already, just, yet** y que matizan su significado asociándose típicamente a este tiempo. Veamos el significado de cada una y su uso con el tiempo:

- **Already:** expresa que la acción se ha desarrollado ya o antes de lo esperado. Se traduce por **ya**. Se coloca entre el auxiliar *have/has* y el participio.

I'll sent the letter / Voy a mandar la carta

I've already sent it / Ya la he mandado

- **Just:** se usa para dar énfasis y para expresar que la acción se acaba de realizar. Se traduce por **acabar de hacer algo**. Su posición es como la de *already*, se sitúa entre el auxiliar y el participio.

I've just come from Barcelona / Acabo de llegar de Barcelona

- **Yet:** es una partícula que suele usarse en oraciones negativas e interrogativas. Siempre se coloca al final de la oración y se traduce por **¿ya?** y **todavía no**.

Has he arrived yet? / ¿Ya ha llegado?

No, he hasn't finished his journey yet / No, todavía no ha terminado su viaje

Ejercicio resuelto

Lee el siguiente diálogo y tradúcelo aplicando todo lo que ya sabes del *Present Perfect*.



Fotografía en Flickr de [Vanessa L](#) bajo [CC](#)

Walt: Hi, Cathy. How are you getting on?

Cathy: Hi Walt, come on in and have a sit. Let's have a bit of a chat. How has been your day so far?

Walt: Well, I've already finished everything I had to do at work. How about you?

Cathy: Well, I've had an extremely busy day because I've invited some friends to dinner.

Walt: Really? What have you done?

Cathy: Uff, I've already done the shopping but I haven't bought the wine yet. I've picked up the children from school. Then, I have taken the car to the garage and I've collected it up later on. I've just cleaned the house and I've thrown a pile of old newspapers into the recycling container. I've already cooked the meal and I've also layed the table. By the way, do you want to join us?

Walt: Sure, it sounds great!

1.3. Relationships



En esta sección del tema tendrás la oportunidad de leer textos y revisar vocabulario relacionado con las relaciones personales.



Fotografía en Flickr de [@Doug88888](#) bajo [CC](#)

- *Present Perfect*
- *Amor y matrimonio (love and marriage)*
- *Amistad (friendship)*
- *Idioms*

Actividad de lectura

Aquí tienes la historia de amor entre la reina Victoria y el príncipe Albert de Inglaterra. Lee el texto para familiarizarte con el vocabulario asociado a las relaciones personales y amorosas.



Imagen en Wikimedia Commons de [Miguelmeja](#) bajo [Dominio Público](#)

Famous Love Stories: Queen Victoria and Prince Albert

She mourned her husband's death for 40 years. Victoria was a lively, cheerful girl, fond of drawing and painting. She ascended the throne of England in 1837 after the death of her uncle, King William IV. In 1840, she married her first cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. While at first Prince Albert was unpopular in some circles because he was German, he came to be admired for his honesty, diligence, and his devotion to his family. The couple had nine children. Victoria loved her husband deeply. She relied on his advice in matters of state, especially in diplomacy.

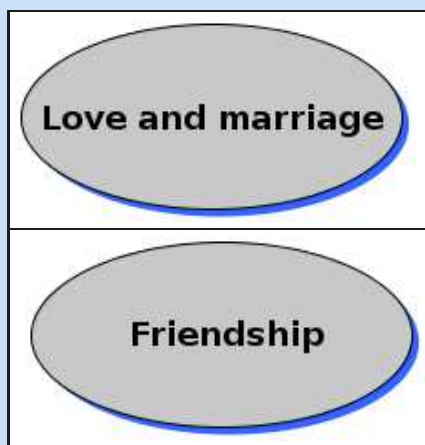
When Albert died in 1861, Victoria was devastated. She did not appear in public for three years. Her extended seclusion generated considerable public criticism. However, under the influence of Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, Victoria resumed public life, opening Parliament in 1866.

But Victoria never stopped mourning her beloved prince, wearing black until her death in 1901. During her reign, the longest in English history, Britain became a world power on which "the sun never set."

Texto de David Johnson extraído de [Factmonster](#)

Importante

Aquí tienes vocabulario básico relacionado con las relaciones personales, el amor, el matrimonio y la amistad. Pulsa sobre los iconos para abrir los documentos.



Actividad de lectura

Lee el siguiente diálogo.



Imagen en Wikimedia Commons de
[The Celestial City](#) bajo [Dominio Público](#)

Background: Alex and Karen run into each other while attending a party after not having seen each other for six months.

Karen: Hey, Alex .

Karen: Ah, Alex. Let me in. Come on.

Alex: What do you want?

Karen: Are you interested in going on a blind date this weekend?

Karen: Hey, no need to be sure and sensitive about that stuff. Gee.

Alex: Sensitive?

Karen: Uh-huh. Well, if you really want to get something off your chest, then say it. Go ahead. I hate it when you just beat around the bush.

Alex: Okay. Do you want the truth? Do you remember that girl you said had a crush on me? Well, after hearing that, I was on cloud nine after the first date, thinking that this was the one, but then, she stood me up on the second date. I mean she led me on and then dumped me after that for some guy with a Harley motorcycle named Dirk.

Karen: Oh, Dirk Angel. Come on. It wasn't that bad.

Alex: Not that bad!? Women always say that men don't show their true colors until they get serious, but women do the same thing.

Karen: Hey, men can be real jerks, too, buddy boy. [Ahh.] I mean, they promise you the moon, they make you think they're Mr. Right [Now . . .], and just when you think you've found the one [Well . . .], they drop you like a rock when something new comes along. [Ahh.] Women shouldn't hafta put up with that kind of stuff.

Alex: Yeah, Yeah, but I think it goes BOTH ways in dating and marriage. You hafta be completely honest in a relationship, right? [Yeah.] And communicate openly before you decide to tie the knot, AND you can't give someone the cold shoulder and expect things to be all rosy. If you hurt someone's feelings, then you hafta work hard to make up.

Karen: And there hasta be a certain amount of give-and-take.

Alex: Of course. Anyway, uh, yeah. Anyway, uh, what's the girl's name?

Karen: Ah, so you are interested...

Alex: Well, not really, but since you mentioned it...

Diálogo extraído de [EZlang](#)

Fíjate en todas las expresiones coloquiales sobre relaciones que tiene el diálogo. Pulsa el siguiente icono para ver su significado.

Importante

En el diálogo anterior hay varios **idioms** o **expresiones idiomáticas**, es decir, **palabras o frases que tienen un sentido figurado**, su significado real no corresponde con su significado literal, el de la suma de las palabras que lo componen. Aquí tienes un enlace en el que podrás consultar y practicar con los **idioms** más comunes en inglés.

Idioms

Actividad de lectura

Lee los siguientes textos sobre la amistad.



Fotografía en Flickr de [Brett Sayer](#) bajo CC

Texto 1

Friendship is essential in life. When in trouble, we need friends' help, support and encouragement. When successful, we also need friends' approval, celebration and sharing. People who are different can still be friends. Lore is my best friend. She is talkative, intelligent and ambitious. Oppositely, I am quiet, honest and generous. We have known each other since we were in high school and we have experienced many repeated difficulties, but we are still good friends.

In our school period, we had a common goal, how to keep high grades. We did research, and discussed issues together. Because of our different opinions, sometimes we argued. We sometimes had mutual competition. But our friendship was rock-solid throughout.

After graduation, we entered the identical department of a company. At the beginning, in the strange environment, we encouraged each other, made joint efforts, adapting to the working conditions very quickly. One day, the relationship was broken. As the enterprise was a "Pyramid", everyone wanted to be promoted. In this competition, injuring others was inevitable. After that, we talked less, wouldn't study together. It seemed everybody was avoiding each other as much as possible. Finally, she was promoted. Although I knew that she hurt me, I had congratulated her. We did not seem to want honestly discuss it. So I understood that power and money are stronger than friendship.

Before leaving the company, I decided to immigrate the US. I talked to her that I understood every person wants to be promoted. For power and money, people might hurt others. But it had passed, I hoped that we could treasure the friendship. Afterward she also immigrated to New Zealand. We restored our good friendship.

Texto adaptado de [CCSF ESL Student Wiki](#)



Fotografía en Flickr de [Vlad](#) bajo [CC](#)

Texto 2

I first met Francis when I entered the university. We were in the same class and were looking for a flatmate. I put an advertisement in the local student newspaper and he answered it. When we met, we hit it off straightaway and we started sharing a house. Living together was fun, we soon found out we had a lot in common and quickly became close friends. We always had really good discussions about politics and environment. We also liked the same music. We fell out a couple of times about the housework because Francis is very tidy and I don't worry about all that stuff. When we graduated, we went our separate ways and since then our lives have been very different. Francis moved to a different city and got a job in a bank. He began earning a lot of money whereas I found a job as a production assistant for art exhibitions. I don't earn a lot of money but I get a lot of personal satisfaction from my job. Francis is very busy because of his job and he hasn't got much time to meet friends. He met Sharon, his wife and they married last year. They have a pretty baby girl. I still live alone and I don't have any children. I enjoy meeting friends and going out. Our lifestyles have changed so much, but still we talk on the phone and we visit each other from time to time.

2. Anecdotes



En esta sección leerás textos y te familiarizarás con los siguientes temas:



Fotografía en Flickr de [jin.thai](#) bajo CC

- Past Perfect
- Anécdotas
- Conectores

Actividad de lectura

Los periódicos ingleses son una fuente inagotable de noticias insólitas. Aquí tienes una de ellas. Léela.



Fotografía en Flickr de [Ian Hampton](#) bajo CC

A suspected hit and run driver told police she hadn't stopped because she feared her ice cream would melt. Flora Burkhart was driving home around 6pm on Sunday night when she crashed into the back of a pick-up truck. But instead of stopping at the scene, on state highway 59 in Van Buren, a city in the Ozark Mountain foothills in Arkansas, the 58-year-old continued driving.

Quick thinking victim, Derek Parker, dialled 911. Before that, he had followed the suspect home. Officers from Van Buren Police Department later confronted Burkhart and asked why she had fled the scene of the accident. According to a police report, she told them: "I left because I did not want my ice cream to melt."

The accused also claimed that she "didn't think there was enough damage to the vehicles to call police. "In fact, cops estimated that each car sustained \$500 worth of damage in the crash. Burkhart was issued a citation for leaving the scene of an accident and driving too closely to Parker's vehicle.

Texto de Natalie Evans para Mirror

Importante

En el texto anterior, has leído sobre una noticia peculiar. Fíjate en los tiempos verbales que se utilizan. Reconocerás el pasado simple en verbos como *hit* o *feared*. Hay otro tiempo verbal que es nuevo para nosotros, es el **Past Perfect** como en **hadn't stopped**. Para ver cómo se

Past P



Ejercicio resuelto

Lee la siguiente noticia sorprendente y tradúcela poniendo en práctica todo lo que has visto en esta sección. Más abajo podrás comprobar el resultado.



Fotografía en Flickr de [Hani Amir](#) bajo CC

A British professional surfer flying to Biarritz in the South of France ended up in the slightly less popular surfing destination of Malmo in Sweden because Ryanair had let him board the wrong plane.

Toby Donachie, 19, got on the flight by accident due to a last-minute gate change at Stansted. Cabin crew checked his ticket twice, but failed to spot it was for Biarritz. Toby only realised he was flying to the wrong country when the Ryanair pilot announced they were cruising over Denmark.

Toby said: "Halfway there, there was a call saying 'we're flying over Denmark'. The cabin crew just felt really bad for me when I told them. They were superhelpful." The crew said they had not realised an extra passenger was on board because a child had been hiding when they did the head count. Toby, from St Merryn, Cornwall, was flying to Biarritz for a training camp. Ryanair flew him back to the UK and paid for a hotel before flying him on to France the next day.

A Ryanair spokesman said: "While the primary responsibility for boarding the correct aircraft lies with each passenger, we have asked our handling agent in Stansted to investigate."

Texto de Richard Smith para Mirror

Aquí tienes ejercicios para practicar con el *Past Perfect* y su contraste con otros tiempos:

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)

Importante

Cuando queremos expresar algo que sucedió o sucederá, o algo que se debe hacer en pasos o en un determinado orden, usamos los adverbios de secuencia para ordenar los hechos o el proceso. Estas palabras ayudan a entender las relaciones de tiempo entre frases o ideas. Hay dos grupos, expresiones de tiempo de más de una palabra que introducen una frase y están seguidas por una coma:

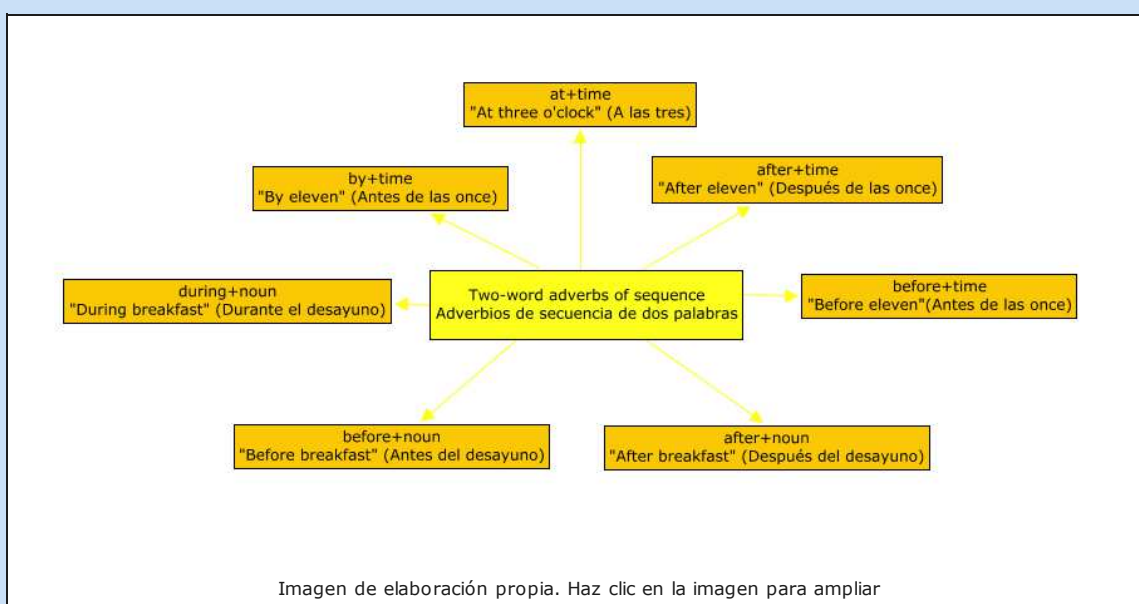


Imagen de elaboración propia. Haz clic en la imagen para ampliar

También podemos usar adverbios de una sola palabra separados del resto de la frase por una coma. Aquí tienes los más importantes:

One-word adverbs of sequence
Adverbios de secuencia de una palabra

First Primero	Second Segundo	Third Tercero
First of all En primer lugar	Next Después, luego	Then Después, luego
After Después	After that Después de eso	
Finally Finalmente	Eventually Finalmente	

Imagen de elaboración propia

Ejercicio resuelto

Traduce las siguientes frases. Fíjate en los adverbios de secuencia.

1. *By ten o'clock the cinema was full of people. The film was a great success.*
2. *Please, come home soon. Don't arrive after midnight.*
3. *Jack took a shower after breakfast.*
4. *First, put some ice in the bowl.*
5. *Take the second on the left, after that, take the third on the right.*
6. *Finally, they got the money they needed.*

3. Biographies



En esta sección del tema, revisarás los siguientes puntos:



Imagen en Flickr de [*ierb](#) bajo CC

- Biografías
- Revisión de tiempos del pasado
- Present Perfect Continuous

Actividad de lectura

Lee la siguiente biografía sobre el boxeador norteamericano Muhammad Ali, toda una leyenda.

Early life

Muhammad Ali has been the only professional boxer to win the heavy-weight championship three times. He has provided leadership and is an example for African American men and women around the world with his political and religious views.

Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr. on January 17, 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky. His father was a sign painter who also loved to act, sing, and dance; his mother worked as a cleaning lady when money was tight. Ali began boxing at the age of twelve. His bicycle had been stolen, and he reported the theft to a policeman named Joe Martin, who gave boxing lessons in a local youth center. Martin invited Ali to try boxing and soon saw that he had talent. An African American trainer named Fred Stoner taught Ali the science of boxing.

"Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee"

As a teenager Ali won both the national Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) and Golden Gloves championships. At the age of eighteen he competed in the 1960 Olympic games held in Rome, Italy, winning the gold medal in the lightweight division. Ali worked his way through a series of professional victories, using a style that combined speed with great punching power. He was described by one of his handlers as having the ability to "float like a butterfly, and sting like a bee. In February 1964, when he was only twenty-two years old, he fought and defeated Sonny Liston for the heavyweight championship of the world.

Religious change

Inspired by Muslim spokesman Malcolm X (1925–1965), Ali began to follow the Black Muslim faith (a group that supports a separate black nation) and announced that he had changed his name to Cassius X. This was at a time when the struggle for civil rights was at a peak and the Muslims had emerged as a controversial (causing disputes) but important force in the African American community. Later the Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad (1897–1975) gave him the name Muhammad Ali. In his first title defense in May 1965 Ali defeated Sonny Liston with a

claimed that as a minister of the Black Muslim religion he was not obligated to serve. The press criticized him as unpatriotic, and the New York State Athletic Commission and World Boxing Association suspended his boxing license and stripped him of his heavyweight title. Ali was finally sentenced to five years in prison but was released on appeal, and his conviction was thrown out three years later by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Back in the ring

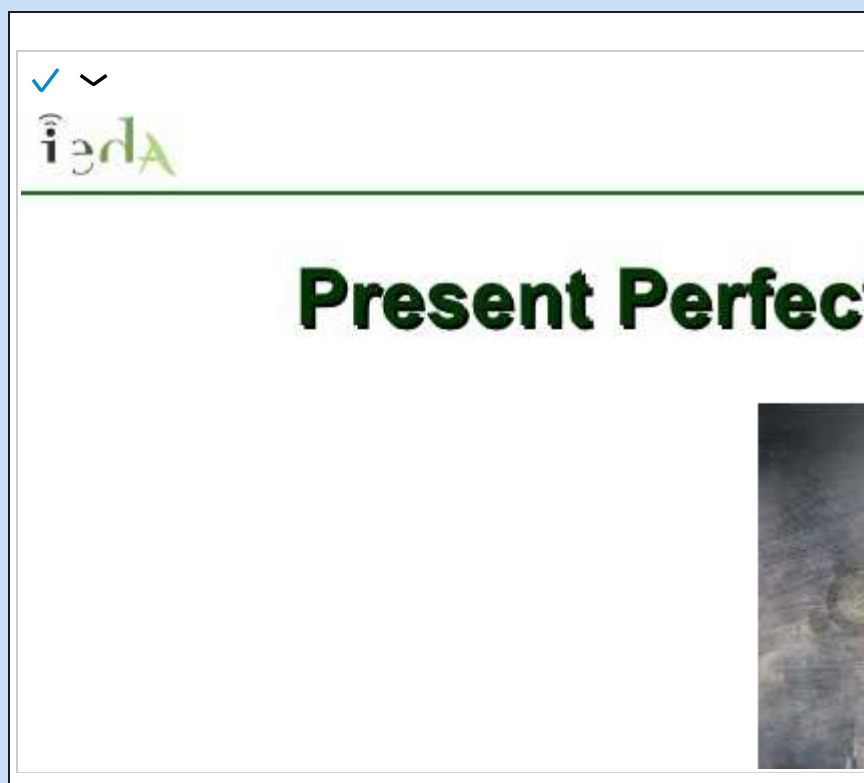
Ali returned to the ring and beat Jerry Quarry in 1970 and he regained his title as the world heavyweight champion in the 1970s. In 1975 *Sports Illustrated* magazine named Ali its "Sportsman of the Year. Ali successfully defended his title ten more times. At the end of his boxing career he was slowed by a condition related to Parkinson's disease. He retired in 1981. Since Ali's boxing career ended, he has become involved in social causes and politics. He has campaigned for Jimmy Carter (1924-) and other Democratic political candidates and has been taking part in the promotion of a variety of political causes addressing poverty and the needs of children. He even tried to win the release of four kidnapped Americans in Lebanon in 1985. As a result, his image changed and he became respected as a statesman. At the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia, the world and his country honored Ali by choosing him to light the Olympic torch during the opening ceremonies.

Ali remains in the public eye even as he has been suffering from the effects of Parkinson's disease lately.

Texto adaptado de Encyclopedia of World Biography

Importante

En el texto anterior, encontramos un nuevo tiempo verbal en **he has been suffering** (ha estado sufriendo, lleva sufriendo). Es el **Present Perfect Continuous** y se usa para enfatizar la duración de una acción. En español se traduce por la perífrasis verbal **"haber estado +gerundio"** o por **"llevar+gerundio"**. Para conocer cómo se construye y cuándo se usa, mira la siguiente presentación:



Ejercicio resuelto

La biografía de Muhammad Ali, es un buen pretexto para seguir practicando la traducción de textos en pasado. ¿Te atreves a traducirlo? Como siempre, más abajo tienes la solución.

4. Apéndice

En esta sección trataremos temas de tipo cultural y curiosidades. Será también una sección para ampliar conocimientos que seguro te serán de utilidad.



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Curiosidad

En las revistas y periódicos americanos e ingleses, una sección de éxito son las columnas de consejos sobre la vida sentimental de los lectores. Estas secciones son popularmente conocidas como *Agony Aunt* o *Agony Uncle*. Lee el siguiente texto para conocer un poco más.



Fotografía en Flickr de [cosmic-spanner](#) bajo CC

An advice column is a column in a magazine or newspaper written by an advice columnist (colloquially known in British English as an *agony aunt*, or *agony uncle* if the columnist is a male). The image presented was originally of an older woman providing comforting advice and maternal wisdom, hence the name "aunt". An advice columnist can also be someone who gives advice to people who send in problems to the newspaper.

An advice columnist answers readers' queries on personal problems. Sometimes the author is in fact a composite or a team. The nominal writer may be a pseudonym, or in effect a brand name; the accompanying picture may bear little resemblance

to the actual author.

The term is beginning to fall into disuse, as the scope of personal advice has broadened, to include sexual matters as well as general lifestyle issues.

Texto adaptado de [Wikipedia](#)

Traducción:

Un consultorio es una columna de una revista o un periódico escrita por un columnista que da consejos (coloquialmente conocido en inglés británico como "agony aunt" o "agony uncle" si el columnista es un hombre). La imagen presentada era originalmente la de una mujer mayor ofreciendo consejos reconfortantes y sabiduría maternal.

Un columnista consejero responde las preguntas de los lectores o sus problemas personales. A veces el autor es, de hecho, un grupo o equipo de varias personas. El escritor nominal puede ser un seudónimo, o en efecto un nombre comercial; la fotografía que lo acompaña puede tener poca semejanza con el autor real.

El término está empezando a caer en desuso a medida que el ámbito del consejo personal se ha ampliado para incluir asuntos sexuales y temas de la vida cotidiana en general.

Curiosidad



A lo largo de este tema hemos tratado las relaciones personales, de amistad, amorosas y... ¿las bodas?, ¿se celebran de forma similar en los países anglosajones?, ¿hay costumbres peculiares? Lee el siguiente texto para comprobarlo:

Wedding traditions

Marriage is usually initiated by a proposal of marriage. It involves the presentation of a ring (engagement ring) and the asking of a question such as "Will you marry me?". The engagement ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand. A man who is engaged to be married is called fiancé; a woman is the fiancée. In addition to the bride and groom, traditional weddings involve a lot more people. Typically, these positions are filled by close friends of the bride and groom.

In the past Wednesday was considered the most auspicious day to get married. Nowadays, most weddings take place on a Saturday. Traditionally, the side on which people sit depends on whether they are friends or family of the bride or of the groom. The front rows are generally reserved for close family or friends, with the very first seats reserved for the bridal party. However, in many ceremonies the bridal party will remain standing at the altar during the ceremony along with the bride and groom.

The groom and his best man wait inside the church for the arrival of the bride and her "entourage". This entourage generally arrives in elegant cars or in horse-drawn coaches. The bride's entourage normally consists of the bride, the bride's father and all the various bridesmaids, flower girls and page boys.

During the ceremony the bride and groom make their marriage vows. Marriage vows are promises a couple makes to each other during a wedding ceremony. In Western culture, these promises have traditionally included the notions of affection, faithfulness, unconditionality, and permanence. After the vows, the couple exchange rings. Afterward, guests file out to throw flower petals, confetti, birdseed, or rice over the newly-married couple for good luck.

The bride stands with her back to all the guests and throws her bouquet over her head to them. Whoever catches the bouquet is the next person to get married. Finally, a photo session ensues of the couple leaving the church, and everyone has to stand around to form formal groups for the photo album. A lot of people video the whole thing, which can be good for a laugh on YouTube.

Texto adaptado de [learnenglish](#)

Traducción:

El matrimonio se inicia normalmente con una propuesta de matrimonio. Consiste en la presentación de un anillo (anillo de pedida) y la formulación de una pregunta como "¿Te casarás conmigo?". El anillo de compromiso se lleva en el tercer dedo de la mano izquierda. Un hombre que está prometido para casarse se le llama "fiancé"; una mujer es la "fiancée". Además de la novia y el novio, las bodas tradicionales consisten de mucha más gente.

en día, la mayoría de las bodas se producen el sábado. Tradicionalmente, el lugar donde la gente se sienta depende de si son amigos de la novia o del novio. Las filas del principio se reservan para el grupo nupcial. Sin embargo, en muchas ceremonias el grupo nupcial permanece de pie en el altar durante la ceremonia junto al novio y la novia.

El novio y el padrino esperan dentro de la iglesia la llegada de la novia y su séquito. Este séquito generalmente llega en coches elegantes o en coches de caballos especialmente alquilados para la ocasión. El séquito de la novia normalmente consiste en el padre de la novia y todas las damas de honor, a veces niñas con flores y pajes.

Durante la ceremonia la novia y el novio se intercambian los votos matrimoniales. Estos son promesas que una pareja se hace mutuamente durante la boda. En la cultura occidental, estas promesas han incluido tradicionalmente las ideas de afecto, fidelidad, incondicionalidad y permanencia. Después de los votos, la pareja se intercambia los anillos. Después, los invitados se alinean para tirar pétalos de flores, confetti, alpiste o arroz a la recién casada pareja para traerles buena suerte.

La novia se coloca de espaldas a los invitados y tira su ramo de flores por encima de su cabeza. Quien coja el ramo será la siguiente persona en casarse. Finalmente, una sesión de fotos sigue la salida de la pareja de la iglesia, y todos tienen que quedarse para formar grupos para el álbum de fotos. Mucha gente graba todo en vídeo, lo que puede servir para echar unas risas en Youtube.

Curiosidad

Otra costumbre anglosajona que seguro conocerás es *St Valentine's Day* (el día de San Valentín). Te ofrecemos un texto con el que conocerás más sobre esta tradición:



Fotografía en Flickr de [George Larcher](#) bajo CC

People celebrate *St Valentine's Day* on 14 February. It's the day when people show their affection for another person or people by sending cards, flowers or chocolates with messages of love. And traditionally on *Valentine's Day* in a leap year - every four years - women can propose marriage to their partner!

The day gets its name from a famous saint, but there are several stories of who he was. The popular belief about *St Valentine* is that he was a priest from Rome in the third century AD.

Valentine's Day is a very old tradition, thought to have originated from a Roman festival. The Romans had a festival called *Lupercalia* in the middle of February, officially the start of their springtime. As part of the celebrations, boys drew names of girls from a box. They'd be boyfriend and girlfriend during the festival and sometimes they'd get married. Later on, the church wanted to turn this festival into a Christian celebration and decided to use it to remember *St Valentine* too.

Gradually, *St Valentine's* name started to be used by people to express their feelings to those they loved.

Texto adaptado de [CBBC](#)

Traducción:

La gente celebra el día de San Valentín el 14 de febrero. Es el día en que la gente muestra su

El día recibe su nombre de un famoso santo, pero hay varias historias sobre su identidad. La creencia popular sobre San Valentín es que era un cura de la Roma del siglo tercero después de Cristo.

El día de San Valentín es una tradición muy antigua, y se piensa que se originó en un festival de Roma. Los romanos tenían un festival llamado Lupercalia a mitad de febrero, oficialmente el inicio de la primavera. Como parte de las celebraciones, los chicos sacaban nombres de chicas de una caja. Serían novios y novias durante el festival y a veces se casaban. Más tarde, la iglesia quiso transformar esta festividad en una celebración religiosa y decidió usarlo para recordar a San Valentín.

Gradualmente, el nombre de San Valentín empezó a usarse por la gente para expresar sus sentimientos a aquellos a los que querían.

4.2. Para saber más



En secciones anteriores has visto la forma y usos principales de los artículos en inglés. Conocer su uso y su presencia en los textos es fundamental para poder hacer una buena traducción. Vamos a repasar y ampliar su uso y significados.

Para saber más

El artículo determinado.

El artículo determinado en inglés es *THE* y es invariable, es decir, no cambia para singular, plural, masculino o femenino. Acompaña a un nombre y se traduce por: *el, la, los, las*. Sabremos si es masculino o femenino, singular o plural por el nombre al que acompaña:

Inglés	Español
the boy	el chico
the girl	la chica
the boys	los chicos
the girls	las chicas

¿Cuándo usamos el artículo determinado en inglés? Veamos sus usos. Es importante que entiendas que estos no siempre se corresponden a los usos del artículo determinado en español.

- a. Delante de sustantivos que son conocidos por haberse mencionado anteriormente. Ej:

John met a girl in town. The girl worked as a doctor at the local hospital
(John conoció a una chica en la ciudad. La chica trabajaba como médico en el hospital local)

- b. Además del uso anterior, *THE* acompaña a :

- Nombres de países en plural: *The Netherlands* (los Países Bajos), *The United States* (los Estados Unidos).
- Nombres de ríos, mares y montañas: *the Everest* (el Everest), *the Thames* (el Támesis).
- Nombres que representan un tipo o clase de algo: *the dog is a docile animal* (el perro es un animal dócil).
- Nombres que se refieren a realidades únicas, de las que sólo existe una unidad: *the sun* (el sol).

Para saber más

sigue comienza por vocal o h muda. Ambos son el mismo, se traducen por **un, una** y no tienen plural, en su lugar se usa el adjetivo indefinido *some* o *any*.

Singular	Plural
a pupil (<i>un alumno</i>)	some pupils (<i>unos alumnos</i>)
an apple (<i>una manzana</i>)	any apples (<i>ninguna manzana</i>)

Usamos el artículo indeterminado en los siguientes casos:

- a. Para referirnos a nombres que se mencionan por primera vez y son desconocidos para el hablante y el oyente. Ej:

A girl got onto the train (Una chica se subió al tren).

- b. En los siguientes casos:

- Delante de sustantivos singulares usados como ejemplos de los de su clase: *A lion is an animal (Un león es un animal)*
- Delante de los nombres de profesiones de forma obligatoria: *She is a nurse (Ella es enfermera)*
- Delante de nombres en singular que indican nacionalidad, partido político, profesión, religión, estado civil o forma de ser; precedidos del verbo *To Be* (ser o estar): *He is a Catholic (Es católico).*

Para saber más

En inglés hay ocasiones en las que no se usa artículo. Veamos cuándo:

- a. No se usa artículo delante de los nombres en plural cuando tienen un sentido general. En este caso, en español usamos el artículo determinado "los, las": *Apples are red (Las manzanas son rojas).*
- b. Con nombres abstractos: *I love friendship (Me encanta la amistad).*
- c. Con nombres de materiales cuando tienen un sentido general: *Wood is a hard material (La madera es un material duro).*
- d. Con nombres que indican estaciones, meses del año, días, festividades, idiomas, plazas, calles...: *In April the weather is rainy (En abril el tiempo es lluvioso).*