

## MONEY MATTERS.- Session 1.- How to sell yourself.

### Caso práctico

Script



-Sarah Hughes: Excuse me, I'd like to open a current account in your bank.

-Clerk: Yes, please take a sit. Do we have any previous records from you in this bank?

-Sarah Hughes: I don't think so.

-Clerk: Ok, in that case, I must ask you some personal data. What's your name, please?

-Sarah Hughes: It's Hughes, Sarah Hughes. That's H-U-G-H-E-S.

-Clerk: Is Sarah spelt with a final h?

-Sarah Hughes: Yes, it is.

-Clerk: Now I also need to know your ID number and address

-Sarah Hughes: It's X-23879532 and I live at 5, Mirador Street, Granada

-Clerk: What kind of account would you like to open?

-Sarah Hughes: Actually, I'd like to open a joint account with my husband.

-Clerk: No problem. We have excellent conditions for our current accounts. May I ask if you have a mortgage on your house?

-Sarah Hughes: No, we haven't, thanks God. Luckily we haven't been affected by the credit crunch.

-Clerk: In that case, we can offer you a very suitable financial product. The classic current account where you can pay your bills and save money at the same time. If you go into the red and spend more money than there is in the account, we have an overdraft facility. That means that the bank agrees to be in this situation as long as the overdraft stays in a certain amount, which is € 3000. There are also charges that are taken from the account if you go overdrawn, and of course, you have to pay interests on the overdraft.

-Sarah Hughes: What's the interest rate?

-Clerk: It's 5.4

-Sarah Hughes: Well, that's quite high. And what about the credit cards?

-Clerk: We will provide you with two credit cards with no extra expenses. We know how important it is nowadays for our clients to pay with plastic.

Apart from this, we also have some other financial products available, for example, a life insurance for you and your husband, some unit trusts and a private pension.

-Sarah Hughes: I already have a life insurance and a private pension thanks, but could you tell me a little bit more about the unit trusts?

-Clerk: Sure. Unit trusts are shares in investment companies that put money from small investors like you into a range of companies. It only takes €1500 to turn you into a shareholder.

-Sarah Hughes: Well I can't make a decision right now, I'd like to think about it and talk to my husband.

-Clerk: You have plenty of time, no problem, Mrs Hughes. Here you have a leaflet with all the information you may need about our unit trusts. And back to the account, how much would you like to deposit with this account?

-Sarah Hughes: I've thought of €6500 to start with. Is that OK?

-Clerk: More than enough, we usually ask for €500 minimum (pause). Also, let me remind you Mrs Hughes that you can check your account balances and transactions through internet banking, and you can even apply for a personal loan online with immediate approval. And if there's a problem you can always phone the bank's call centre.

-Sarah Hughes: Yes, I'm familiar with internet banking, thank you

-Clerk: Well, you said you wanted a joint account so I'm going to need your husband's personal data as well and a copy of his ID.

-Sarah Hughes: I'm afraid I don't have it at the moment. Had I known this before I would have brought a copy of my husband's ID with me.

-Clerk: There's nothing to worry, Mrs Hughes, you can hand in that copy another day if you like.

### Think about it

Listen and imagine you're the bank clerk who is talking to Mrs. Hughes. Complete the bank's application form. There are some extra spaces you don't need to fill in.

**CURRENT ACCOUNT APPLICATION FORM:**

Previous records: yes/ no

PERSONAL DATA:

Customer's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Id number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Job/ regular incomes: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of account: \_\_\_\_\_

Overdraft facility: € \_\_\_\_\_

Initial deposit: € \_\_\_\_\_ (€ \_\_\_\_\_ minimum)

Interest rate: \_\_\_\_\_

Credit cards: Number of credit cards \_\_\_\_\_

Interested in: \_\_\_\_\_

Mortgages: Yes/ no

Unit trusts: Yes/ no

Personal loans: Yes / no

Private pension: Yes / no

Life insurance: Yes / no

Knows our branches: Yes / no

Knows Internet banking: Yes / no

Previous records: Yes/ **no**

PERSONAL DATA:

Customer's name: **Sarah**

Surname: **Hughes**

Id number: **X-23879532**

Address: **5, Mirador Street, Granada**

Job/ regular incomes: \_\_\_\_\_ (**doesn't say**)

Type of account: **joint account**

Overdraft facility: **€ 3,000**

Initial deposit: **€ 6,500 (€ 500 minimum)**

Interest rate: **5.4**

Credit cards: Number of credit cards: **2**

Interested in:

Mortgages: Yes/ **no**

Unit trusts: **Yes/ no**

Personal loans: Yes / no (**doesn't say**)

Private pension: Yes / **no**

Life insurance: Yes / **no**

Knows our branches: Yes / no (**doesn't say**)

Knows Internet banking: **Yes / no**

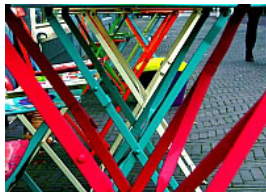


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## 1.- What to say. Comparing and contrasting.

Comparing things is very usual when speaking. Everyone can adapt the comparison to their lives and that includes their working environment. In the world of business, comparison and contrast are quite frequent in fact. Pay attention to the following table. Let's see how to use some simple comparison expressions.



### Expressions to compare and contrast:

1. There's no difference between ...
2. They're much the same, but ...
3. To tell the difference between ...
4. To make a comparison between ...
5. In contrast to ...
6. In spite of ... (+ing)
7. On the one hand ... on the other (hand) ...
8. On the contrary,
9. However,
10. Although ...

Look at the following examples where expressions to compare and contrast have been used:

- ✓ *They are much the same, but Las Vegas Hotel offers better facilities.*
- ✓ *In spite of having big rooms, they are not as luxurious as the other ones.*
- ✓ *It offers breathtaking views, however it's not comfortable.*
- ✓ *I don't like this hostel because on the one hand its rooms are small, and on the other they are dirty.*

## You should know

Click on the following link for more expressions to compare and contrast.  
Answer the questions it provides using these expressions:

[Expressions to compare and contrast.](#)

## Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

### Expresiones para comparar y contrastar.

1. No hay diferencia entre ...
2. Son bastante parecidos pero ...
3. Por hablar de la diferencia entre ...
4. To make a comparison between ...
5. A diferencia de ...
6. A pesar de ...
7. Por una parte... por otra ...
8. Por el contrario
9. Sin embargo,
10. Aunque ...

## 2.- How to say it. Comparative and superlative adjectives.

In order to establish comparisons between the characteristics of different business plans or reports, you need to be familiar with the way of making comparison in English.

When comparing things we usually use adjectives expressing qualities which exist in different degrees. Look at the following sentence:

✓ *Mr. Jameson's report is more impressive than Mr. Lewis'*

This sentence has five elements:

1. A **subject**, which is the first element of the comparison: *Mr. Jameson's report*
2. The **verb to be**: *is*
3. The **comparative form of the adjective**: *more impressive*
4. The **conjunction** which introduces the second element of the comparison: *than*
5. The **second element** of the comparison: *Mr. Lewis'*



### Think about it

Does the following sentence have the same structure? Are we establishing a comparison between two elements?

✓ *Mr. Jameson's report is the most impressive report I've ever seen in my life.*

You're right! This sentence has a different structure, we are not establishing a comparison between two elements, but we are saying which report, among a group of three or more documents, has a quality in the highest degree.

To compare three or more things we use **superlatives**. Let's consider the structure of the sentence with the superlative adjective:

✓ *Mr. Jameson's report is the most impressive report I've ever seen in my life.*

The four important elements of this sentence are:

1. The **subject**, that is the thing of which we state a quality: *Mr. Lewison's report*
2. The **verb to be**: *is*
3. The **definite article**: *the*
4. The **superlative form** of the adjective: *most impressive report*
5. With superlatives we don't need the conjunction **than** nor the second element of the comparison.

### A piece of advice

Pay attention to the following tips when using superlatives:

- ✓ *This is the best business plan in England* (After superlatives use **in** with places and groups of people like *in the class, in the team, in the company*)
- ✓ *It was the happiest day of my life* (After superlatives use **of** for a period of time)
- ✓ *It's the best report I've ever seen* (We frequently use **present perfect** and the adverb **ever** after a superlative)

The examples above express superiority, but we can also express **equality** or **inferiority**. Look at these sentences:

✓ *Toyota negotiation techniques are AS good AS mine. (equality)*

To express comparison of equality we use:

AS + adjective + AS+ the second term of the comparison

✔ My memo is **LESS realistic than yours.** (inferiority)

To express comparison of inferiority we use:

LESS + adjective + THAN + the second term of the comparison

## 2.1.- One syllable comparatives and superlatives.

To form comparatives of superiority and superlative adjectives we have to follow certain rules. See the section below:



✔ **One-syllable adjectives:**

If adjectives have only one syllable, we add **-er** to form the comparative and **-est** to form the superlative:

### Comparatives and superlatives of one-syllable adjectives

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Cheap	Cheaper <b>than</b>	<b>The Cheapest</b>
Old	Older <b>than</b>	<b>The oldest</b>
Safe	Safer <b>than</b>	<b>The safest</b>
Big	Bigger <b>than</b>	<b>The biggest</b>
Thin	Thinner <b>than</b>	<b>The thinnest</b>

### Think about it

Look at the adjective **safe** in the table, do we add **-er** / **-est** to form the comparative and superlative form?

The answer is 'no! **When the adjective ends in -e** we only add **-r** for the comparative and **-st** for the superlative.

## Think about it

Look at the spelling of 'bigger'/'thinner' and 'biggest'/'thinnest', why do we double the consonant?

When the adjective ends in **consonant + vowel + consonant**, we double the final consonant.

### ✔ One-syllable adjectives and two-syllable adjectives ending in -y:

If adjectives have one or two syllables and they end in -y, the spelling changes, we change -y to -i and add -er or -est.

### Comparatives and superlatives of one-syllable and two-syllable adjectives ending in -y

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Dry	Drier than	The driest
Noisy	Noisier than	The noisiest
Happy	Happier than	The happiest

3. My grandma is **older** (old) than my grandpa.
4. Your hair is **curlier** (curly) than my hair.
5. My hair is **shorter** (short) than yours.

## Autoevaluación

Read the following sentences and complete them with the correct comparative adjective.

1. These trousers are  (comfortable) than those jeans.
2. She is  (happy) now than she was last year.
3. My grandma is  (old) than my grandpa.
4. Your hair is  (curly) than my hair.
5. My hair is  (short) than yours.

Answer

1. These trousers are **more comfortable** (comfortable) than those jeans.
2. She is **happier** (happy) now than she was last year.

## 2.2.- Multisyllabic comparatives and superlatives.

### Other two-syllable adjectives and long adjectives:



The rest of adjectives form the comparative and superlative by placing **more** and **the most** in front of the adjective:

#### Comparatives and superlatives of other two-syllable adjectives and long adjectives

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Spacious	<b>More spacious than</b>	<b>The most spacious</b>
Amazing	<b>More amazing than</b>	<b>The most amazing</b>
Pleasant	<b>More pleasant than</b>	<b>The most pleasant</b>
Peaceful	<b>More peaceful than</b>	<b>The most peaceful</b>
Careful	<b>More careful than</b>	<b>The most careful</b>

### Irregular adjectives:

There is a group of adjectives which form the comparative and superlative irregularly.

#### Irregular comparatives and superlatives

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Good	Better than	The best
Bad	Worse than	The worst
Far	Farther / Further than	The farthest / the furthest
Little	Less than	The least
Much	More than	The most
Many	More than	The most

## Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

Para establecer comparaciones entre los diferentes tipos de alojamientos, necesitas familiarizarte con la formación de adjetivos comparativos y superlativos en inglés.

Cuando establecemos comparaciones usamos adjetivos que expresan cualidades en diferentes grados.

Una oración comparativa cuenta con cinco elementos: sujeto, verbo **to be**, forma comparativa del adjetivo, conjunción **than** y el segundo término de la comparación.

Para establecer una comparación entre tres o más elementos utilizamos una estructura con adjetivo en grado superlativo la cual está formada por: sujeto, verbo **to be**, artículo definido **the**, grado superlativo del adjetivo.

Podemos establecer comparaciones no sólo de superioridad sino también de igualdad (tan como) e inferioridad (menos que).

Los comparativos de superioridad y los superlativos siguen ciertas reglas:

#### Adjetivos de una sílaba:

Cuando los adjetivos tienen una sola sílaba añadimos el sufijo **-er** para formar el comparativo y **-est** para formar el superlativo. Si el adjetivo acaba en **-e**, solo añadimos **-r** para el comparativo y **-st** para el superlativo. Si el adjetivo monosílaba termina en consonante + vocal + consonante, tenemos que doblar la consonante final al formar el comparativo o superlativo.

#### Adjetivos de una y dos sílabas que terminan en -y:

Para formar el comparativo y superlativo de adjetivos que terminan en **-y**, cambiamos la **-y** por **-i** y añadimos el sufijo **-er** / **-est** para formar el comparativo o superlativo respectivamente.

#### Otros adjetivos de dos sílabas y más de dos sílabas:

El resto de adjetivos forman su comparativo añadiendo **more** delante del adjetivo y **the most** para el superlativo.

#### Adjetivos irregulares:

Hay un grupo de adjetivos que forman su comparativo y superlativo de forma irregular.

## Autoevaluación

Complete the sentences using a similar sentence to the one provided which includes a superlative adjective.

1. This building is very old. It's ( ) in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was ( ) of my life.
3. It's a very good film. It's ( ) I've seen.
4. It was a very bad mistake. It was ( ) in my life.
5. It was a very cold day. It was ( ) of the year.
6. She's a popular singer. She's ( ) in the country.
7. He's a very boring person. He's ( ) I know.
8. This house is very big. It is ( ) I've lived in.
9. My cousin is very tall. He is ( ) I have.
10. Laura is a very pretty girl. She is ( ) I know.

Enviar

1. This building is very old. It's **the oldest building** in the town.
2. It was a very happy day. It was **the happiest day** of my life.
3. It's a very good film. It's **the best film** I've seen.
4. It was a very bad mistake. It was **the worst mistake** in my life.
5. It was a very cold day. It was **the coldest day** of the year.
6. She's a popular singer. She's **the most popular singer** in the country.
7. He's a very boring person. He's **the most boring person** I know.
8. This house is very big. It is **the biggest house** I've lived in.
9. My cousin is very tall. He is **the tallest cousin** I have.
10. Laura is a very pretty girl. She is **the prettiest girl** I know.

## 2.3.- Now you put it into practice (I).

Now, it's time to show what you've learnt about comparatives and superlatives.



### Autoevaluación

How do you form the comparative of the following adjectives? Complete the table by matching the adjectives to the corresponding comparative form:

#### Matching exercise

Adjectives	Answer	Comparative form
Smart	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. -er than
Outstanding	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lively	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. -ier than
Precise	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brief	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. -r than
Audacious	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. more ... than

Enviar

Now that you know how to form comparative adjectives, use them when describing places.

### Autoevaluación



Complete the sentences using the comparative or the superlative form of one of the words in the list. Use than or as when necessary.

Expensive, far, quiet, high, thin, good, busy, bad (x2), interesting

1. This meeting room is very noisy. Can we go to another one which is \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. She looked \_\_\_\_\_ before her holidays. She must have put on some weight.
3. Food in Greece is \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain.
4. Nowadays, market prices are going \_\_\_\_\_ in the past decades.
5. The National Gallery is \_\_\_\_\_ museum I've ever visited.
6. I hate that restaurant. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighbourhood.
7. My car wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ as the one my father has.
8. The Coca-cola company has \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen in the world.
9. I don't like the campsite because it's \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ from the city centre than the guest house.
10. For people working at banks, mornings are \_\_\_\_\_ time of the day.

Answer

1. This meeting room is very noisy. Can we go to another one which is **quieter**?
2. She looked **thinner** before her holidays. She must have put on some weight.
3. Food in Greece is **worse than** in Spain.
4. Nowadays, market prices are going **higher than** in the past decades.
5. The National Gallery is **the most interesting** museum I've ever visited.
6. I hate that restaurant. It's **the worst** in the neighbourhood.
7. My car wasn't **as expensive** as the one my father has.
8. The Coca-cola company has **the best** businessmen in the world.
9. I don't like the campsite because it's **farther** / **further** from the city centre than the guest house.
10. For people working at banks, mornings are **the busiest** time of the day.

## Autoevaluación

Choose the correct form in the following sentences:

The United States is very large, but Canada is \_\_\_\_\_.

- larger.
- the largest.

Correct. Remember that when we are comparing two elements we use comparatives.

Incorrect. Remember that when we are comparing two elements we use comparatives.

### Solución

1. **Opción correcta** (Retroalimentación)
2. **Incorrecto** (Retroalimentación)

It was one of the most enjoyable holidays we've \_\_\_\_ had.

- ever.
- never.

Correct. We frequently use present perfect and the adverb ever after a superlative.

Incorrect. We frequently use present perfect and the adverb ever after a superlative.

### Solución

1. **Opción correcta** (Retroalimentación)
2. **Incorrecto** (Retroalimentación)

Yesterday was the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the year.

- hottest.
- the hottest.

Incorrect. If the adjective has one syllable and it ends in consonant+vowel+consonant, you must double the consonant.

Correct. If the adjective has one syllable and it ends in consonant+vowel+consonant, you must double the consonant.

### Solución

1. Incorrecto (Retroalimentación)
2. Opción correcta (Retroalimentación)

I think \_\_\_\_\_ city for him is Chicago because of its beautiful parks and beaches.

- the suitablest.
- the most suitable.

Incorrect. For long adjectives the superlative is formed by adding the most in front of the adjective.

Correct. For long adjectives the superlative is formed by adding the most in front of the adjective.

### Solución

1. Incorrecto (Retroalimentación)
2. Opción correcta (Retroalimentación)

## 2.4.- Order of adjectives.

As you already know, adjectives in English are placed in front of the nouns they are qualifying. However, sometimes more than one adjective is used to describe a noun.



There is a specific order to follow when placing the adjectives in front of the noun:

1. Personal Opinion: *Nice, beautiful, interesting, boring, delicious, lovely...*
2. Size: *Big, small, tall, short, long, large...*
3. Age: *New, old, ancient, modern...*
4. Shape: *Round, square, oval, wide, narrow, fat, thin, slim...*
5. Colour: *Black, red, pink, light-blue...*
6. Origin: *Italian, Russian, French, American...*
7. Material: *Wooden, woollen, plastic, metal, leather, gold, silver...*

### Think about it

Do the following sentences follow the order above?

- ✓ *I bought a beautiful black Italian hat.*
- ✓ *The museum had disgusting plastic ornaments.*
- ✓ *At the guest house we tried the delicious big carrot pie.*

You're right! They follow the correct order of adjectives.

- ✓ Opinion + colour + origin.
- ✓ Opinion + material.
- ✓ Opinion + size.

### Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

Como ya sabes, en inglés los adjetivos se colocan delante del sustantivo. Sin embargo, a veces se usa más de un adjetivo para calificar al nombre.

Hay un orden específico que debemos seguir al colocar diversos adjetivos delante del nombre:

Opinión personal + Tamaño + Edad + Forma + Color + Origen + Material + Nombre.

## Autoevaluación

### Put the adjectives in the correct position

- ✓ A modern English nice campsite.  
 ➔ A \_\_\_\_\_ campsite.
- ✓ A lovely new big conference room.  
 ➔ A \_\_\_\_\_ conference room.
- ✓ A young Australian nice chambermaid.  
 ➔ A \_\_\_\_\_ chambermaid.
- ✓ An oval stone ancient cathedral.  
 ➔ An \_\_\_\_\_ cathedral.
- ✓ An amazing Pacific huge island.  
 ➔ An \_\_\_\_\_ island.
- ✓ A local big delicious dish.  
 ➔ A \_\_\_\_\_ dish.

Enviar

- ✓ A modern English nice campsite.  
 ➔ A **nice modern English** campsite.
- ✓ A lovely new big conference room.  
 ➔ A **lovely big new** conference room.
- ✓ A young Australian nice chambermaid.  
 ➔ A **nice young Australian** chambermaid.
- ✓ An oval stone ancient cathedral.  
 ➔ An **ancient oval stone** cathedral.
- ✓ An amazing Pacific huge island.  
 ➔ An **amazing huge Pacific** island.
- ✓ A local big delicious dish.  
 ➔ A **delicious big local** dish.

## 2.5.- Weak and strong forms.

In English, there are words like determiners, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs which can have both a weak and a strong pronunciation unlike any other parts of speech like nouns, adjectives, adverbs and main verbs which have only one possible pronunciation. All words which have weak and strong pronunciation are monosyllables without any stressed syllable and are normally function words.



Look at the difference between their weak and the strong form:

### Weak and strong forms

WORD	WEAK FORM	STRONG FORM
A	/ə/	/eɪ/
And	/ən/	/ænd/
Be	/bi/	/bi:/
Is	/z/ /s/	/ɪz/
Of	/əv/	/ɒv/
Than	/ðən/	/ðæn/
The	/ðə/	/ði:/

As you can see from the table, weak forms are pronounced with the English vowel schwa/ə/or with a short vowel /i/so they are very weak and sometimes very difficult to be heard properly in speech.

Strong forms are used in the following cases:

- ✓ When the word is pronounced isolated.
- ✓ When the word happens at the end of a sentence.
- ✓ When we want to emphasize the word.

## You should know

As the English vowel schwa /ə/ is so common in English, watch the following video which may help you to pronounce it correctly.

[BBC Learning English: pronunciation of English vowel schwa.](#) Text summary

## A step ahead

For a complete list of weak and strong forms you can have a look at the following web page:

[Weak and strong forms.](#)

## Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

En inglés hay palabras como determinantes, pronombres, preposiciones, conjunciones y verbos auxiliares que pueden tener una pronunciación fuerte o una pronunciación débil a diferencia de otras categorías gramaticales como nombres, adjetivos, adverbios y verbos principales que solo tienen una posible pronunciación. Todas las palabras que tienen pronunciación fuerte y débil son monosílabas sin ninguna sílaba acentuada y son normalmente palabras funcionales.

Las palabras en **negrita** en las oraciones que aparecen como ejemplo tienen una pronunciación débil, es decir son palabras inacentuadas en la oración. En la tabla puedes observar la diferencia entre su pronunciación fuerte y débil.

Las formas débiles se pronuncian con la vocal inglesa **schwa** /ə/ o con la vocal breve /ɪ/ de manera que su pronunciación es muy débil y por ello a veces es difícil oír las apropiadamente en el discurso oral.

Las formas fuertes solo se utilizan en los siguientes casos:

- ✔ Cuando la palabra se pronuncia aislada.
- ✔ Cuando la palabra aparece al final de la oración.
- ✔ Cuando queremos enfatizar la palabra.

## 2.6.- Now you put it into practice (II).

### Autoevaluación

Match the following weak form transcriptions to the corresponding function word:



#### Matching exercise

WEAK FORM	ANSWER	FUNCTION WORD
/ðən/	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. That.
/bət/	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Than.
/əv/	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Some.
/ðət/	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. For.
/səm/	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. At.
/fə(r)/	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Of.
/ət/	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. But.

Enviar

It's very important to pronounce weak forms to sound natural when speaking English.

### Autoevaluación

Choose the correct pronunciation for the underlined words in each sentence:

**Where are you going to?**

- /tu:/
- /tə/

Remember that the strong form is used when the function word appears at the end of the sentence.

Remember that the strong form is used when the function word appears at the end of the sentence.

**Solución**

1. [Opción correcta \(Retroalimentación\)](#)
2. [Incorrecto \(Retroalimentación\)](#)

**This hotel has more facilities than the one in Scotland.**

- /ðən/
- /ðæn/

We use weak forms for the pronunciation of function words.

We use weak forms for the pronunciation of function words.

**Solución**

1. [Opción correcta \(Retroalimentación\)](#)
2. [Incorrecto \(Retroalimentación\)](#)

**Being a business woman is the best job of my life.**

- /əv/
- /ɒv/

As function words are unstressed they are pronounced with a weak form.

As function words are unstressed they are pronounced with a weak form.

**Solución**

1. [Opción correcta \(Retroalimentación\)](#)

2. [Incorrecto \(Retroalimentación\)](#)

**Pronounce the word 'from'**

- /from/
- /frəm/

When a word is pronounced isolated, the strong form is used.

When a word is pronounced isolated, the strong form is used.

**Solución**

1. [Opción correcta \(Retroalimentación\)](#)
2. [Incorrecto \(Retroalimentación\)](#)

**They can stay with us**

- /kæən/
- /kən/

The word **can** is unstressed, so it's pronounced with a weak form.

The word **can** is unstressed, so it's pronounced with a weak form.

**Solución**

1. [Incorrecto \(Retroalimentación\)](#)
2. [Opción correcta \(Retroalimentación\)](#)

### 3.- Words you need. Descriptive adjectives.

In the following list you have some adjectives to describe lodgings which may be useful for you.

#### Descriptives adjectives:

1. Espléndid.
2. Picturesque.
3. Enormous.
4. Comfortable.
5. Cosy.
6. Noisy.
7. Popular.
8. Safe.
9. Suitable.
10. Luxurious.
11. Economical.
12. Tiny.
13. Spacious.
14. Lovely.



### Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

En la siguiente lista tienes una serie de adjetivos descriptivos que pueden ser útiles para ti:

#### Adjetivos descriptivos:

1. Espléndido.
2. Enorme.
3. Cómodo.
4. Acogedor.
5. Ruidoso.
6. Popular.
7. Seguro.
8. Adecuado.
9. Lujoso.
10. Económico.
11. Diminuto.
12. Espacioso.
13. Encantador.

### A step ahead

For a full list of descriptive adjectives have a look at the following web page:

[List of descriptive adjectives.](#)

**Synonyms and antonyms** are an essential part of the English language since it helps you to expand your vocabulary and choose the appropriate word for the appropriate occasion.

The following link offers a full list of words arranged alphabetically with synonyms and antonyms:

[Synonyms and antonyms.](#)

### 3.1.- Now you put it into practice (III).

## Autoevaluación

Match the following list of descriptive adjectives to their antonym:



### Matching exercise

Descriptive Adjective	Answer	Antonym
Enormous	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Dangerous
Noisy	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Modern
Safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Untidy
Economical	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Public
Ancient	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Tiny
Famous	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Expensive
Tidy	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Quiet
Private	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Unknown

Enviar

To improve your vocabulary you should be familiar with synonyms and antonyms of the words you study.

## You should know

Tell whether the pair of words in the following two worksheets are synonyms or antonyms:

[Synonyms and antonyms 1.](#) (0.15 MB)

[Synonyms and antonyms 2.](#) (0.09 MB)

## A step ahead

To go on practising with synonyms and antonyms do the activities that you will find in the following link:

[Synonyms and antonyms worksheets.](#)

### 3.2.- Money.

How many words related to money do you know? Here are a few more.



#### Money vocabulary

NOUNS	SUSTANTIVOS
Five pounds / a five-pound note.	Cinco libras / un billete de cinco libras.
Fifty pence (we usually say 50 p) / a fifty-pence piece.	Cincuenta peniques / una moneda de cincuenta peniques.
Coin.	Moneda.
Tax.	Impuesto.
Salary.	Sueldo.
Mortgage.	Hipoteca.
Loan.	Préstamo.
VERBS	VERBOS
Borrow something from someone.	Tomar prestado.
Charge (for) sth.	Cobrar (por).
Cost.	Costar.
Lend sth. To sb.	Prestar.
Owe.	Deber.
Pay (back).	Devolver.
Pay in cash / by credit card.	Pagar en efectivo / con tarjeta.
Save (up).	Ahorrar.
Spend money on sth.	Gastar dinero en algo.

Waste.	Malgastar.
ADJECTIVES	ADJETIVOS
Free.	Gratis.
Cheap.	Barato.
Reasonable.	Razonable, moderado.
(Quite / very / incredibly) expensive.	(Bastante / muy / increíblemente) caro.
EXPRESSIONS	EXPRESIONES
I can't afford it.	No me lo puedo permitir.
It's worth a lot of money.	Vale mucho dinero.
How much is that worth?	¿Cuánto vale?

### A step ahead

If you want to learn more on the subject of money, check out the following website.

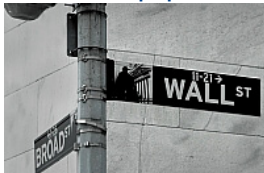
[Money vocabulary.](#)



### 3.3.- Now you put it into practice (IV).

#### Autoevaluación

Complete the following sentences with prepositions.



1. When is he going to pay you  the money we lent him?
2. Frank spent a lot of money  clothes last week.
3. Paula paid over £1000  his computer.
4. I can't believe they charged us \$35  a pizza.
5. I don't like to borrow money  the bank.
6. Would you lend me money  your best friend?

Enviar

When learning new expressions, it's a good idea to always learn the prepositions that collocate with them.

#### Autoevaluación

Fill in the gaps using the past tense of the verbs from the box. Be careful, most of them are irregular.

Buy → spend → lose → pay → sell → win → waste → find → give → lend.

1. I  over £1000 for my TV, but it isn't worth very much now.
2. My parents  me \$50 last month, but I  most of it on a new pair of jeans.
3. I was very upset when I  my wallet in the street. Fortunately, somebody  it the next day and  it to me.
4. My house was too small, so I  it and  a new house.
5. Last week I  £100 on the lottery.
6. I'm afraid I  my money on those shoes, because I'm never going to use them.

Enviar

Easy, wasn't it?

#### You should know









Now you are ready to do a few more exercises on the subject of money:






[Reading comprehension.](#)

[Crossword.](#)

## Appendix.- Licenses of resources.

### Licenses of Resources used in session 01. "How to sell yourself"

Resource (1)	Resource information (1)	Resource (2)	Resource information (2)
	By: Vicky TGAW. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/tgaw/310848733/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/tgaw/310848733/</a>		By: Roel Wijnants. License: CC by-nc. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/roel1943/2087024849/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/roel1943/2087024849/in/photostream</a>
	By: Here's Kate. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/131206032/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/131206032/</a>		By: Here's Kate. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/121132875/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/121132875/in/photostream</a>
	By: Here's Kate. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/121133226/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/121133226/in/photostream</a>		By: Here's Kate. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/96659145/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/96659145/in/photostream</a>
	By: Evelyn Saenz. License: CC by. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/evelynsaenz/4986726093/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/evelynsaenz/4986726093/</a>		By: Here's Kate. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/85613361/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/thedepartment/85613361/in/photostream</a>

	By: A.Currell. License: CC by-nc. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/23748404@N00/2237958953/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/23748404@N00/2237958953/</a>		By: A.Currell. License: CC by-nc. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/23748404@N00/5976020915/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/23748404@N00/5976020915/in/photostream</a>
	By: Roel Wijnants. License: CC by-nc. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/roel1943/1765375383/in/photostream">http://www.flickr.com/photos/roel1943/1765375383/in/photostream</a>		By: Images_of_Money. License: CC by. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/59937401@N07/5857220614/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/59937401@N07/5857220614/</a>
	By: Mathew Knott. License: CC by-nc-sa. From: <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/mknott/3642179597/">http://www.flickr.com/photos/mknott/3642179597/</a>		