

Bloque 9. Unit 6.

How much is too much?

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0. Introduction

It's hard to say how much is too much. It varies from person to person.

Es difícil decir cuánto es demasiado. En este tema vas a aprender a utilizar los cuantificadores en inglés. También aprenderás vocabulario relacionado con hacer la compra y el uso de las TICs, que cada vez más se utilizan para hacer la compra diaria. Como es importante la entonación que empleamos a la hora de comunicarnos, también tendrás unos consejos a seguir en cuanto a acento, ritmo y entonación, así como estrategias para continuar el discurso. Finalmente te enseñaremos a redactar en inglés tu curriculum vitae.

1. Grammar: quantifiers

Quantifiers are words which show how many things or how much of something we are talking about. They are:

much	many	(a) little	(a) few	a lot (of)
	some	any	no	
	none	both	all	
	either	neither		
	each	every		
	(the) other(s)	another		

Basic uses of “some” and “any”

Some

1. Affirmatives: **There are some people waiting outside.**
2. Questions + “yes”: **Would you like some orange juice?**
3. Requests: **May I have some tea?**
4. (=certain): **Some people believe everything**
5. Some=several: **I haven’t phoned my uncle for some years.**

Any

1. Negatives: **I don’t want any sugar.**
2. Uncertain questions: **Do you have any money on you?**
3. With “hardly”, etc.: **There’s hardly any rain.**
4. With “at all”: **I haven’t any idea at all.**
5. After “if”: **Buy some apples if you see any.**
6. Any=it doesn’t matter who or which (cualquiera): **Any fool knows the right answer.**

General statements: We always use zero in general statements. **Beans are good for you.**

Not...any, no, none

1. We can use **no** when we mean not any. We use an affirmative verb with no.
There aren’t any buses after midnight. = There are no buses after midnight.
There aren’t any plates left. = There are no plates.

2. We can also use **no** in place of not a/an: **I'm not an expert. = I'm no expert.**
3. None stands on its own as a pronoun: **We have no bananas. We have none. I've seen none of them = I've seen no one.**
4. We do not use no of. Instead we use **none of** or **none** on its own. **None of the films that are shown in town look very interesting.**

Much, many, (a) few, (a) little, a lot (of)

Basic uses of “much” and “many”

We use **much** with singular uncountable nouns: **much money.**

We use **many** with plural countable nouns: **many trees.**

1. in negative statements: **There isn't much space in this flat. There aren't many pandas in China.**
2. in questions: **Is there much demand for silk stoking? Will there be many guests at the party?**
3. in formal statements: **Much money is spent for shopping. Many teachers retire early.**
4. in time references: **I've lived here for many years.**
5. with “as...as” **Take as much as you like.**
6. not much/not many to begin a sentence: **Not many know about this. Not much happens around here in winter.**

Basic uses of “a lot of” (lots of)

We use **a lot of** with plural countable or singular uncountable nouns: **a lot of books.**

1. in the affirmative sentences: **She spends a lot of money on clothes. There were such a lot of people in the shops.**
 2. in negative statements for emphasis: **I haven't got a lot of time for people like him.**
- If we use a quantifier on its own (not in front of a noun or pronoun) we do not use of: **Did you buy any fruit? – Yes, I bought a lot/lots. (Not a lot of)**

Basic uses of “little/a little” and “few/a few”

We use **few** and **a few** with plural countable nouns: **a few friends, few friends.**

We use **little** and **a little** with uncountable nouns: **a little time, little time.**

1. A little means “some but not much”, “a small quantity”: **He knows a little French.**
2. A few – “a small number” **We are going away for a few days.**

Compare: **I've got a little money** (=some, but not much)

I've got little money (= nearly no)

I've got a few friends (=some, but not many)

I've got few friends (=nearly no)

We sometimes use "only" with **a few** and **a little**: **I've got only a little time.**

Both, all, each, every

Basic uses of “both” and “all”

1. We use **both** and **both the** in exactly the same way to refer to two particular people or things (plural countable nouns):

Both children /both the children are in bed.

2. We use **all+noun** to refer to things in general (=the whole number or amount): **All children like to play** (plural countables). **All advice is useless** (uncountable nouns).

3. **All the** refers to particular people or things: **All the children in our street like to play** (=all the+ plural countable nouns) **All the advice you gave me was useless** (=all the+ uncountable noun)

Three basic positions of “both” and “all” in affirmative sentences

1. After be when it is the only verb in a sentence: **The girls are both ready** (=Both girls/Both the girls are ready) **The girls are all ready** (=All the girls are ready)
2. After auxiliaries or the first auxiliary when there is more than one: **The boys can both speak French** (=Both boys/Both the boys can speak French) **The committee should all have resigned** (=All the committee should have resigned)
3. Before the main verb when there is only one verb: **The girls both left early** (=Both girls/Both the girls left early) **The girls all left early** (=All the girls left early)

We/you/they both = both of us/you/them

We/you/they both ready = both of us/you/them are ready

We/they all = All of us/them

We/they all left early = All of us/them left early

Us both/all = to both/all of us

He gave us both/all some money = He gave some money to both/all of us

In negative sentences:

Both → neither **Both the girls left early = Neither of the girls left early**

All → none **All the girls left early = None of the girls left early**

Each, every

Basic uses of “each” and “every”

1. We often use **each** and **every** to refer to two people or things. Each suggests ‘one by one’, ‘separately’; every suggests ‘all together’:

My wife and I each ordered avocado to start with.

Each child at the party had a piece of cake (Every is possible)

Every child in the world loves ice-cream

2. We must use **every** after nearly and after not: **Nearly every shop is shut today.**

3. We cannot use of after every and we cannot use every at the end of a sentence: **Each of the child received a present. They received a present each.**

Another, (the) other(s), either, neither, all, (a/the) whole

Basic uses

1. **Another** doesn't refer to anything in particular. It can mean:

- 'different': **Come another day.** (= any other day, no particular day)

- 'additional': **We need another day to finish this.** (= one more day, no particular day)

2. We can contrast **some** and **other(s)** when we talk about things in general:

Some holidays are cheap and other holidays are expensive.

Some holidays are cheap and others are expensive. (= holidays in general)

3. We can contrast **one** with **the other** or **the others** when referring to particular things:

This one is mine and the other one is yours. (Or:... the other is yours)

This one is mine and the other ones are yours. (Or:... the others are yours)

4. We can use **the other(s)** to refer to people as well:

John went cycling and the other boy/the other boys went with him. John went cycling and the others went with him.

5. **The other day** can mean 'a few days ago'; **the next day** refers to the following day:

I met your father in the street the other day. (= a few days ago)

We spent our first night in Cairo and the next day we went to Alexandria.

'Either' and 'neither' + singular nouns

Either and **neither** refer to two people, things, etc. only. Either means 'one or the other':

Which pot will I use? - Either (of them). It doesn't matter which.

Neither means 'not one and not the other':

Which pot will I use? - Neither (of them). Use this frying pan.

All (the), (a/the) whole

1. We use **the whole** and **a whole** with singular countable nouns:

He ate the whole loaf. He swallowed a whole banana. The whole film was boring.

We do not use the whole with plurals or uncountable nouns. (Not 'the whole books/bread')

2. Some nouns combine only with **all**:

He spent all the money. She's 90 and she's still got all her teeth.

Some nouns combine only with **whole**:

You must tell me the whole truth. I'd like to know the whole history of the whole

Some nouns combine with **all** or **whole**:

I've waited all my life/ty whole life for such a moment as this.

3. We also use **all** and **a/the whole** with time references: all day, a/the whole night

Whole is stronger than all and also combines with words like hour and century

a/the whole hour, a/the whole century.

All compared with **everyone/everybody** and **everything**

1. We rarely use **all** on its own to mean 'everyone/everybody':

Everyone/Everybody wanted Marilyn's autograph. (Not *All wanted*).

2. **All** means 'everyone/everybody' when we use other words with it:

All of us/We all agreed to sign the contract. All those who were present were in favor. (= Everyone/Everybody agreed to sign. Everyone/Everybody present was in favor.

3. We often use **all** and **everything** with other words to refer to things:

All/Everything I have belongs to you. He taught me all/everything I know.

But note: **He gave me everything.**

Quantifiers + countable/uncountable nouns

Some quantifiers combine with countable nouns; some with uncountable and some with both kinds:

Only with uncountable nouns How much...?	With uncountable and countable nouns How much...? and How many?	Only with countable nouns How many...?
	no/none	
a little	not any	a few
a bit (of)	some (any)	several
a great deal of	a lot of	a number (of)
a large amount of	plenty of	a large number of
	lots of	a great number of

Actividad nº 1

Fill in with **a, an, some, any**.

- I need _____ oil for the salad.
- I want _____ fish and _____ glass of wine for lunch.
- There isn't _____ milk for the breakfast. But there is A cup of coffee.
- She wants _____ cheese and ham for the sandwich.
- He always has _____ bread and _____ butter for the breakfast.
- There isn't _____ cereal in the supermarket.
- My friend likes to eat _____ apple in the morning.

Actividad nº 2

Fill in: **much, many, lots of, a lot of, little, most, a little, little, a few, few**. There may be different options.

- It seems we have had _____ , _____ , _____ assignments in English this year.
- How _____ do we have to read this week?
- _____ , _____ , _____ Americans don't like George Bush
- There aren't _____ books in the library.
- I think he drank _____ , _____ , _____ wine last night.
- I have had _____ headaches already because of the stress.

7. I didn't use _____, _____, _____ fertilizer last spring, that's why we had so many weeds.
8. It has rained very _____ this summer, that's why the grass is so brown.
9. _____ people know as _____ about computers as Jack does.
10. I'm having _____, _____, _____, _____ trouble passing my driving test.
11. I do have _____ friends but not _____.
12. How _____ juice is left in the bottle?
13. John had _____ money with him so he couldn't even buy a bus ticket.
14. _____ time and money is spent on education in Great Britain.
15. I know _____ Spanish so I am going to have a problem when I get there.
16. _____ of the children in our block have got roller skates.
17. Football is the only subject I know very _____ of. It doesn't interest me that _____.
18. _____ people can live without money. We simply need it.
19. There are _____ leftovers for you in the refrigerator.
20. Is she already gone? – I'm only _____ minutes late.
21. There is _____ doubt that Anne will win the contest.
22. There is not very _____ dancing going on at the party.
23. _____ people in the city ride a bike to work because you are simply faster.
24. London has _____ beautiful buildings.

Para saber mas

If you want extra practice press the following links and do the exercises.

- <https://agendaweb.org/grammar/quantifiers-worksheets-resources.html>
- <https://www.grammarbank.com/quantifiers-exercises.html>

2. Vocabulary: shopping

Listen to the next words and learn their pronunciation:

Audio: ACING_3_Bloque_09_Tema_6_Audio_1_shopping.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

C cash n.	O on sale phr.	S sales tax n.
cashier n.	open adj., v.	shopping cart n.
customers n.		store hours n.
F fitting room n.	P pay v.	T try on v.
	price n	
M medium adj., n.	R receipt n.	W window shop v.

Actividad nº 3

Questions: When was the last time you went shopping? What did you buy?

Complete the 15 sentences with the words on the left.

1. How much does this sweater cost? What's the _____?
2. Should I buy a size small, _____, or large jacket. I don't know what size he wears.
3. Would you like to pay by _____ or by credit card?
4. Is the store _____ or closed?
5. (A) Where can I _____ this shirt? (B) You can try it on in the _____.
6. If you want to bring back that jacket and exchange it for a new one, you must have a _____.
7. I'm going to buy a lot of things, so I don't want a shopping basket. I need a _____.
8. That television is very expensive, so I'm going to wait for it to go _____.
9. There are too many people standing in line at that _____. Let's go to another one.
10. The table costs \$59, but don't forget that you also have to pay _____. That's an extra 10%.
11. That store is very popular. There are always very many _____ buying things.
12. Oh no! I almost walked out of the store and almost forgot to _____ for my things!
13. The _____ are from 9 am to 9 pm.
14. I don't have much money, but I still like to go to shopping malls and _____.

Actividad nº 4

Answer these fourteen questions to score your vocabulary knowledge.

1. Which of the following things can an 'advertisement' do?

- a) put things in a bag for you
- b) tell you how much something costs
- c) spend a lot of money
- d) all of the above

2. If something you bought was a 'bargain', it wasn't ...

- a) expensive
- b) on sale
- c) big
- d) bought with cash

3. Which of the following things does a 'cashier' usually do?

- a) give away things for free
- b) browse
- c) go shopping
- d) take your money

4. A book costs \$5.99 and you pay \$6. What should you get?

- a) special offers
- b) change
- c) a clerk
- d) a cash register

5. Which of the following things can you do with a 'debit card'?

- a) find a clerk to help you
- b) find out someone's name
- c) buy a bag of apples
- d) find out the price of a sweater

6. What do you do when you 'exchange' a product?

- a) you replace it with another product
- b) you look at it very carefully
- c) you sell it to a customer
- d) you put it inside a box

7. Which of the following things do people usually do in a 'fitting room'?

- a) they look at bar codes
- b) they talk to other customers
- c) they try on clothes
- d) they buy things

8. Which of the following things do you do when you 'purchase' something?

- a) you return it
- b) you advertise it
- c) you sell it
- d) you buy it

9. When do people usually get a 'receipt'?

- a) before they buy a used car
- b) before they check out
- c) when they get a shopping basket
- d) after they buy something

10. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'shoplift'?

- a) steal
- b) break
- c) buy
- d) use

11. Which of the following things can you do with a 'shopping cart'?

- a) you can give it your credit card
- b) you can put things in it
- c) you can ask it to help you
- d) you can drive it

12. Which of the following things does 'store hours' mean?

- a) the time when the store is open
- b) the time when there is a sale
- c) the time when the store is closed
- d) the time when the store is very busy

13. Which of the following things is an example 'weight'?

- a) 55 grams
- b) 14 kilograms
- c) 12 ounces
- d) all of the above

14. When they go 'window shopping', people usually

- a) buy windows
- b) spend a lot of money
- c) buy nothing
- d) none of the above

3. Reading: TICs

Actividad nº 6

Complete the text with the words from the box:

iPhone standard develop digital plastic posted
innovation year Registration technology traditional

Your smartphone could replace hotel Keys

(CNN) -- Got a smartphone? Never lose your hotel key, or even have to stop at the _____ desk, again. That's the vision of a hotel chain that plans to send **d**_____ keys to guests' phones via an app instead of making them check in and get the _____ (and famously lose-able) **p**_____ swipe cards. Arriving guests could bypass the front desk and go straight to their rooms.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts, which owns more than 1,150 hotels in nearly 100 countries, plans to debut the system in the next three months at two of its Aloft hotels -- in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City and Cupertino, California.

Cupertino is likely no accident -- being, of course, the home of Apple's headquarters. If all goes well, the company says it could have the feature in all of its hotels by next _____.

A spokeswoman said the app will initially be compatible with recent _____ models (4S and newer) and newer Android phones. The app will use Bluetooth _____ to unlock the room with a tap.

"We believe this will become the new _____ for how people will want to enter a hotel," Frits van Paasschen, Starwood's CEO, told The Wall Street Journal. "It may be a novelty at first, but we think it will become table stakes for managing a hotel."

Starwood, a chain that's heavy on boutique hotels, has a history of tech _____ and employs its own digital team.

Just last year, the company launched a plan to _____ solar power at its hotels, offered discounts during a "Cyber Monday" sale and premiered an iPad-specific mobile app. Starwood also announced Instagram integration on its websites, which lets visitors see images that guests have _____.

THE FUTURE OF READING

ELECTRONIC BOOKS

Electronic books, or e-books, provide a new, cool, environmentally-friendly, and inexpensive way to read. Differing from their paper cousins only in the binding, e-books are stored and used as computer files rather than as ink on paper.

One arena that might soon see the leap to e-book use is the classroom. Students would take their handheld e-book readers to the electronic bookstore, load their texts, carry the lot in their bookbag, and not notice the extra weight of a dozen full-length texts.

E-books can be purchased directly on the Internet from hundreds of publishers or retail e-bookstores. In either case, pay with your credit or debit card, then download it directly as with a free book, or wait for it to arrive as an e-mail attachment, a disk or a CD.

E-books can be viewed on a computer screen or using a book reader. About the size of a large trade paperback, these handheld e-book readers have high-resolution, easy-to-read screens, and a computer or telephone connector to obtain files. Better yet, they have enough memory to store many book files at once.

Few conventional bookstores carry e-books yet, but it's a simple matter for a savvy person to find them. The best bet is an Internet search engine, directory, or specialty information centre. There, locate e-books by author, subject, genre, ISBN, or title. The online versions of some giant bookstore chains also have searchable e-book sections.

E-publishers and many of their authors have web pages. These have further information, plot summaries, reviews, pictures, and other good stuff. They usually provide several chapters to read free so you can try-before-you-buy, just as in a paper bookstore. If you read a book and like it, you could always write a review and send it to the author. Maybe it'll get published on the net with your name and web site attached.

A few big-name authors such as Stephen King, Anne Rice, Frederic Forsyth, Diana Gableton, and Colleen McCullough, as well as some large paper houses like Simon and Schuster have already put a toe in the e-book waters, and the field gets more crowded all the time.

If you love paper books to death and just can't imagine reading any other way, don't panic. So far, e-books are an alternative to the traditional ones. They haven't replaced them ... yet. However, you don't have to be much of a prophet to note that since distributing books electronically is easier, faster, cheaper, and offers greater variety, we should soon see a lot more of them.

Some promise to make the experience better than paper with multimedia readers. Others produce audio versions where the author reads it to you. Ah, indulgence.

Keep in mind, you take the same chances buying an electronic book as a paper one. Maybe you won't like it after all. But the majority of electronic publishers screen their books carefully, insist on professional editing, and publish only the best. If you read an excerpt first and buy only from reputable publishers, you won't often be disappointed.

THE FUTURE OF READING

Electronic Books

by Rick Sutcliffe

Actividad nº 7

Answer the questions about the text.

1. What's the difference between traditional books and e-books?
2. Where can we buy e-books?
3. What are the advantages of e-books comparatively to printed books?
4. Explain the meaning of the expression "put a toe in the e-book waters".
5. Is it possible to read some chapters of an e-book before you buy it? Quote from the text.

4. Listening: stress, rhythm and intonation.

Watch the next video about stress, rhythm and intonation. You can use subtitles if you want to.



Video Nº 1. Stress and intonation in English. Fuente: youtube. Autor: desconocido. Licencia: desconocida https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=klapQVNq3D4

Actividad nº 8

Now answer the following questions:

1. What is a stress-timed language?
2. What are the main features of stressed sounds?
3. Which words do we stress on a sentence?
4. Which words are normally unstressed?
5. What is intonation?

Para saber más

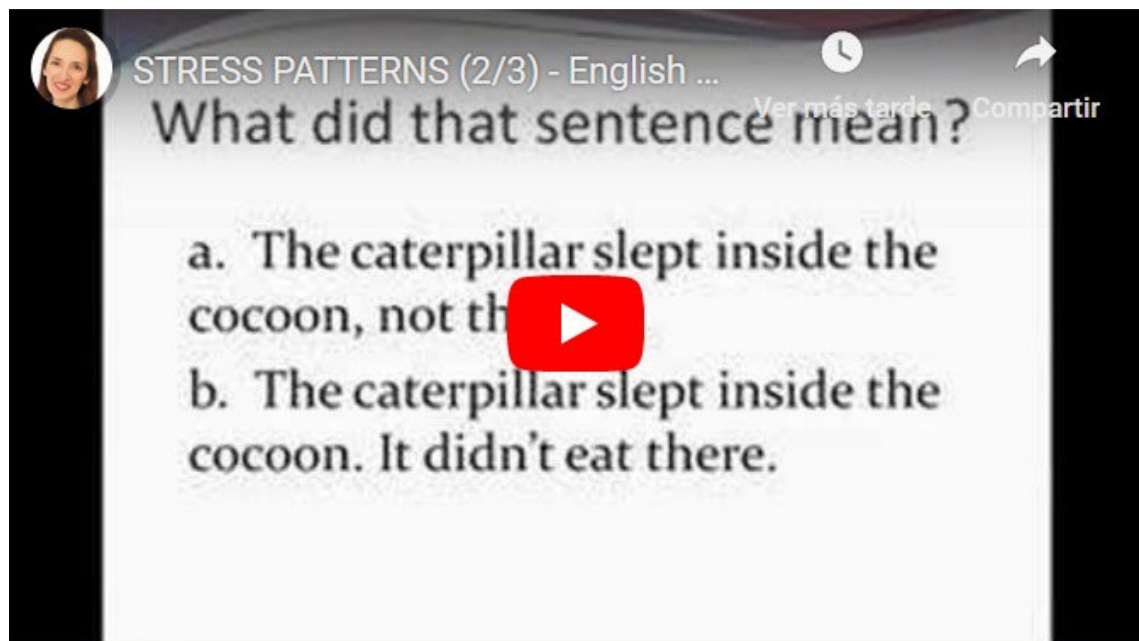
If you want to learn more about stress, rhythm and intonation, watch the next videos.



Video Nº 2. STRESS PATTERNS (1/3) - English Pronunciation.

Fuente: [youtube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wbs5aoqFtVQ). Autor: desconocido. Licencia: desconocida

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wbs5aoqFtVQ>



Video Nº 3. STRESS PATTERNS (2/3) - English Pronunciation.

Fuente: [youtube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-toSnwSqqz0). Autor: desconocido. Licencia: desconocida

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-toSnwSqqz0>

5. Speaking: showing interest.

It is very important to show that you are interested in what your partner is saying. Use these expressions to show you are interested. **Remember!** when we are very interested or surprised our voice is higher and louder.

Normal response

Uh-huh.

That's interesting.

Oh, I see.

Right.

Stronger response

Really?

Wow! That's amazing!

That's incredible!

No way!

You're joking!

Another way to show interest:

Sentence

I'm going to see the new James Bond film next week.

I try to go to the gym at least twice a week to keep fit.

Last week I was in Thailand for a work conference.

I went to see my grandmother in the country last weekend.

My boss told me today she was giving me a big pay rise.

Did you know that she's getting married next week?

I'm going to start working on that new project in India next month.

Showing interest

Are you?

Do you?

Were you?

Did you?

Wow!

Really?

That's interesting.

Do you understand?

When you are speaking to someone it is important that you understand each other. If you don't understand something, ask your partner to explain what they mean. If they don't understand you, explain what you mean. Use these expressions to help you.

When you don't understand

I don't understand.

Could you repeat that?

Could you say that again?

What do you mean, exactly?

I'm not sure what you mean.

Can you explain that?

Explain what you mean

What I mean is ...

In other words ...

Actividad Nº 9

Look at the sentences below. Answer showing interest. Choose the best option.

1: I'm going to the theatre next week to see a play my brother recommended.

Did you?

Are you?

2: I really enjoy going to my dance class every week.

Are you?

Do you?

3: The party was great but I think I ate something that made me ill. I was in bed until yesterday.

Were you?

Do you?

4: I found out today that I'm going to win a prize for a short story I submitted to a competition in a national newspaper.

Wow!

Do you?

5: Did you hear that she got engaged, changed her job and moved house all in one week?

Did you?

Really?

6: Did you know that if you sign up for a subscription for at least 12 months then you get a 25 percent discount?

That's interesting.

Are you?

Pair Work . Student A reads the first conversation below, and Student B shows interest or surprise. Change roles for the second conversation.

Conversation 1

A: I went to Fiji on vacation last year. It really changed my perspective on life.
B: (Show interest.)
A: Yeah, most of the native Fijians live together in small villages.
B: (Show interest.)
A: Yeah, and most of them don't work. Instead, they just sit around and talk most of the day.
B: (Show interest or surprise.)
A: It's true. They get fruit and vegetables from the village garden, and they get fish from the sea. They say they don't really need anything else.
B: (Show interest.)
A: So I decided to quit my job and move to Fiji.
B: (Show interest or surprise.)
A: But then I changed my mind.
B: (Show interest.)
A: Yeah, I decided I would miss my favorite TV shows too much.
B: (Show surprise.)

Conversation 2

B: There was a very strong earthquake a few years ago when I was living abroad.
A: (Show interest.)
B: Yeah, it happened in the middle of the night. I thought I was going to die.
A: (Show surprise.)
B: Yeah! The whole building shook and everything fell off the walls.
A: (Show interest or surprise.)
B: Yeah, it was pretty scary. All my furniture got knocked over, and everything fell out of the kitchen cabinets.
A: (Show interest or surprise.)
B: And I had an aquarium on the floor, and the water and fish hit the ceiling and came down on the other side of the room.
A: (Show surprise.)
B: I thought the building would break apart. You could actually hear the concrete and steel screaming as the building shook.
A: (Show surprise.)
B: Yeah. But then it was over. I'll never take mother nature for granted again.

6. Writing: CV

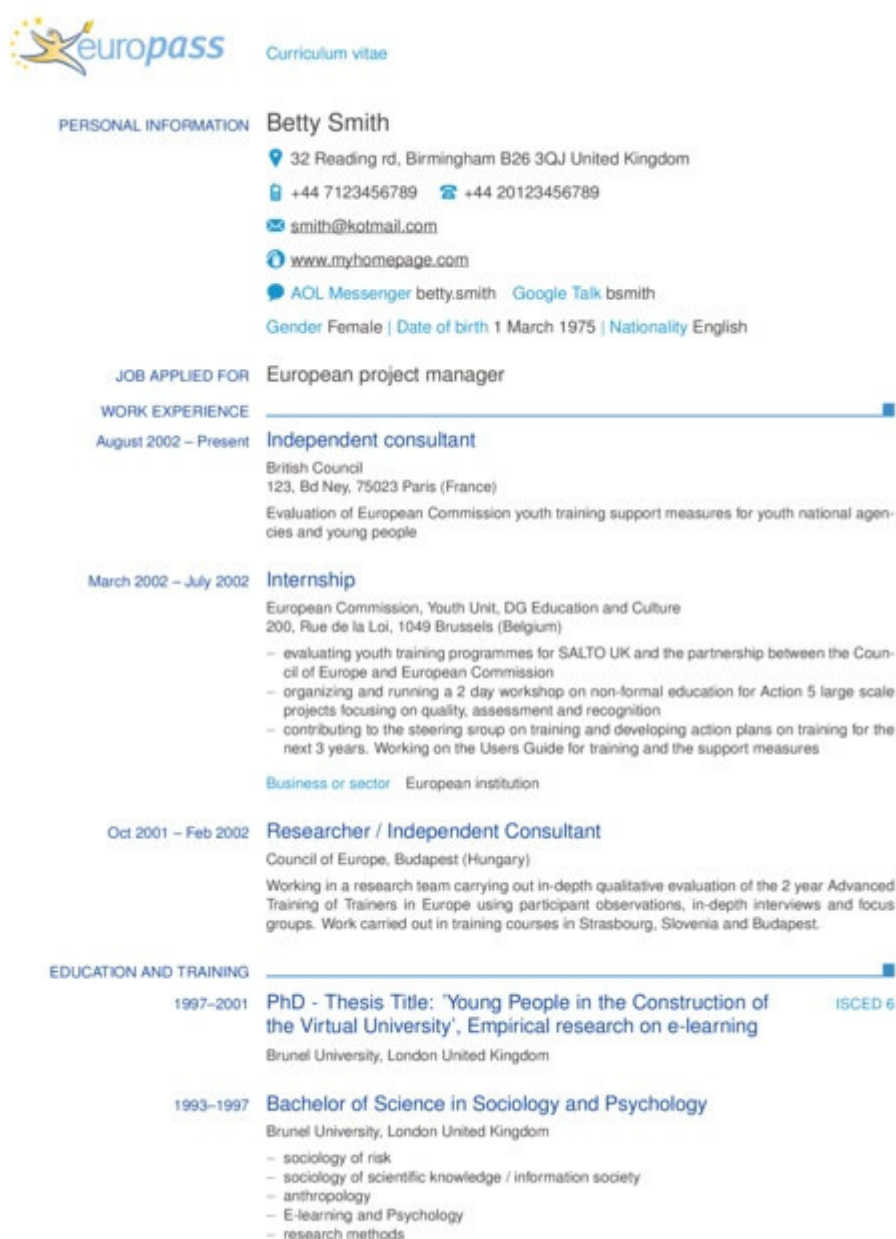
¿Has visto alguna vez un modelo de curriculum vitae? ¿Sabrías rellenar el tuyo en Inglés? ¿Sabes lo que es un resume? Pues manos a la obra que son muchas cosas nuevas y muy útiles (no sólo en sentido del aprendizaje lingüístico).

Vamos a empezar por las definiciones:

- un **currículum vitae (CV)** es un documento en el que cada persona refleja el conjunto de experiencias (laborales, educacionales) que ha tenido en su vida. Se aplica comúnmente en la búsqueda de empleo.
- un **résumé** (que curiosamente es una palabra francesa) consiste en un resumen de una o dos páginas en el que se destacan las experiencias y cualidades más relevantes de una persona destaca en relación con el trabajo concreto que pretende conseguir. Existe solamente en los países de habla inglesa y suele acompañar al CV.

A résumé is a summary typically limited to one or two pages highlighting only those experiences and credentials that the author considers most relevant to the desired position.

¿La diferencia entre ambos? El CV es un documento más rígido y suele consistir en un listado de datos, mientras que el resume es más flexible y el texto suele estar escrito en frases, más parecido a una carta de presentación.



The image shows a sample Europass Curriculum Vitae form. It is divided into several sections: Personal Information, Job Applied For, Work Experience, and Education and Training. The form is for a person named Betty Smith, who is applying for a European project manager position. Her work experience includes roles at the British Council and the European Commission. Her education includes a PhD and a Bachelor of Science in Sociology and Psychology from Brunel University.

europass Curriculum vitae

PERSONAL INFORMATION Betty Smith

32 Reading rd, Birmingham B26 3QJ United Kingdom

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smith@kotmail.com

www.myhomepage.com

AOL Messenger betty.smith Google Talk bsmith

Gender Female | Date of birth 1 March 1975 | Nationality English

JOB APPLIED FOR European project manager

WORK EXPERIENCE

August 2002 – Present **Independent consultant**

British Council
123, Bd Ney, 75023 Paris (France)

Evaluation of European Commission youth training support measures for youth national agencies and young people

March 2002 – July 2002 **Internship**

European Commission, Youth Unit, DG Education and Culture
200, Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels (Belgium)

- evaluating youth training programmes for SALTO UK and the partnership between the Council of Europe and European Commission
- organizing and running a 2 day workshop on non-formal education for Action 5 large scale projects focusing on quality, assessment and recognition
- contributing to the steering group on training and developing action plans on training for the next 3 years. Working on the Users Guide for training and the support measures

Business or sector European institution

Oct 2001 – Feb 2002 **Researcher / Independent Consultant**

Council of Europe, Budapest (Hungary)

Working in a research team carrying out in-depth qualitative evaluation of the 2 year Advanced Training of Trainers in Europe using participant observations, in-depth interviews and focus groups. Work carried out in training courses in Strasbourg, Slovenia and Budapest.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1997–2001 **PhD - Thesis Title: 'Young People in the Construction of the Virtual University', Empirical research on e-learning** **ISCED 6**

Brunel University, London United Kingdom

1993–1997 **Bachelor of Science in Sociology and Psychology**

Brunel University, London United Kingdom

- sociology of risk
- sociology of scientific knowledge / information society
- anthropology
- E-learning and Psychology
- research methods

El que vemos en el dibujo es un modelo del Curriculum Vitae Europeo, que es con el que vamos a trabajar como modelo.

He aquí un ejemplo real de las recomendaciones básicas para confeccionar un CV (o un resume) por bloques, así como la explicación de cómo organizar la información que vamos a poner y cada uno de estos elementos en inglés:

personal details: nationality, age etc.

profile: a few lines summarising who you are, what you're good at, why you are special

education: schools, university, other training and qualifications

professional experience: previous jobs and what your position was

additional skills: other things you can do, such as languages, computer skills, etc.

interests: do you like reading, dancing, football, etc?

referees: former employers other people who confirm that you are a good candidate

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

1. I need SOME oil for the salad.
2. I want SOME fish and A glass of wine for lunch.
3. There isn't ANY milk for the breakfast. But there is A cup of coffee.
4. She wants SOME cheese and ham for the sandwich.
5. He always has SOME bread and SOME butter for the breakfast.
6. There isn't ANY cereal in the supermarket.
7. My friend likes to eat AN apple in the morning.

Actividad nº 2

1. It seems we have had a lot of , many , lots of assignments in English this year.
2. How much do we have to read this week?
3. Most , Many , A lot of Americans don't like George Bush
4. There aren't many books in the library.
5. I think he drank a lot of , lots of , much wine last night.
6. I have had a few headaches already because of the stress.
7. I didn't use much , a lot of , lots of fertilizer last spring, that's why we had so many weeds.
8. It has rained very little this summer, that's why the grass is so brown.
9. Few people know as much about computers as Jack does.
10. I'm having a lot of , much , lots of , little trouble passing my driving test.
11. I do have a few friends but not many .
12. How much juice is left in the bottle?
13. John had little money with him so he couldn't even buy a bus ticket.
14. Much time and money is spent on education in Great Britain.
15. I know little Spanish so I am going to have a problem when I get there.
16. Most of the children in our block have got roller skates.
17. Football is the only subject I know very little of. It doesn't interest me that much .
18. Few people can live without money. We simply need it.
19. There are a few leftovers for you in the refrigerator.
20. Is she already gone? – I'm only a few minutes late.
21. There is little doubt that Anne will win the contest.
22. There is not very much dancing going on at the party.
23. Most people in the city ride a bike to work because you are simply faster.
24. London has many beautiful buildings.

Actividad nº 3

1. How much does this sweater cost? What's the price ?
2. Should I buy a size small, medium , or large jacket. I don't know what size he wears.
3. Would you like to pay by cash or by credit card?
4. Is the store open or closed?
5. (A) Where can I try on this shirt? (B) You can try it on in the fitting room .
6. If you want to bring back that jacket and exchange it for a new one, you must have a receipt .
7. I'm going to buy a lot of things, so I don't want a shopping basket. I need a shopping cart .
8. That television is very expensive, so I'm going to wait for it to go on sale .
9. There are too many people standing in line at that cashier . Let's go to another one.
10. The table costs \$59, but don't forget that you also have to pay sales tax . That's an extra 10%.
11. That store is very popular. There are always very many customers buying things.
12. Oh no! I almost walked out of the store and almost forgot to pay for my things!
13. The store hours are from 9 am to 9 pm.
14. I don't have much money, but I still like to go to shopping malls and window shop .

Actividad nº 4

- 1. Which of the following things can an 'advertisement' do?**
 - b) tell you how much something costs
- 2. If something you bought was a 'bargain', it wasn't ...**
 - a) expensive
- 3. Which of the following things does a 'cashier' usually do?**
 - d) take your money
- 4. A book costs \$5.99 and you pay \$6. What should you get?**
 - b) change
- 5. Which of the following things can you do with a 'debit card'?**
 - c) buy a bag of apples
- 6. What do you do when you 'exchange' a product?**
 - a) you replace it with another product
- 7. Which of the following things do people usually do in a 'fitting room'?**
 - c) they try on clothes
- 8. Which of the following things do you do when you 'purchase' something?**
 - d) you buy it
- 9. When do people usually get a 'receipt'?**
 - d) after they buy something

10. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'shoplift'?

a) steal

11. Which of the following things can you do with a 'shopping cart'?

b) you can put things in it

12. Which of the following things does 'store hours' mean?

a) the time when the store is open

13. Which of the following things is an example 'weight'?

d) all of the above

14. When they go 'window shopping', people usually

c) buy nothing

Actividad nº 5

1. Supermarket	10. Sales tax
2. Purchase	11. Barcode
3. Receipt	12. Large
4. Price	13. Bargain
5. Fitting room	14. Shopper
6. Buy	15. Storehours
7. Product	16. Pay
8. Pricetag	17. Toy
9. Cash	18. Kilogram

Actividad nº 6

Your smartphone could replace hotel Keys

(CNN) -- Got a smartphone? Never lose your hotel key, or even have to stop at the registration desk, again. That's the vision of a hotel chain that plans to send digital keys to guests' phones via an app instead of making them check in and get the traditional (and famously lose-able) plastic swipe cards. Arriving guests could bypass the front desk and go straight to their rooms.

Starwood Hotels & Resorts, which owns more than 1,150 hotels in nearly 100 countries, plans to debut the system in the next three months at two of its Aloft hotels -- in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City and Cupertino, California.

Cupertino is likely no accident -- being, of course, the home of Apple's headquarters. If all goes well, the company says it could have the feature in all of its hotels by next year.

A spokeswoman said the app will initially be compatible with recent iphone models (4S and newer) and newer Android phones. The app will use Bluetooth technology to unlock the room with a tap.

"We believe this will become the new **standard** for how people will want to enter a hotel," Frits van Paasschen, Starwood's CEO, told The Wall Street Journal. "It may be a novelty at first, but we think it will become table stakes for managing a hotel."

Starwood, a chain that's heavy on boutique hotels, has a history of tech **innovation** and employs its own digital team.

Just last year, the company launched a plan to **develop** solar power at its hotels, offered discounts during a "Cyber Monday" sale and premiered an iPad-specific mobile app. Starwood also **announced** Instagram integration on its websites, which lets visitors see images that guests have **posted**.

Actividad nº 7

1. What's the difference between traditional books and e-books? E-books provide a new, cool, environmentally-friendly, and inexpensive way to read. Differing from their paper cousins only in the binding, e-books are stored and used as computer files rather than as ink on paper.

2. Where can we buy e-books? E-books can be purchased directly on the Internet from hundreds of publishers or retail e-bookstores.

3. What are the advantages of e-books comparatively to printed books? e-book readers have high-resolution, easy-to-read screens, and a computer or telephone connector to obtain files. Better yet, they have enough memory to store many book files at once. Distributing books electronically is easier, faster, cheaper, and offers greater variety.

4. Explain the meaning of the expression "put a toe in the e-book waters". It means to start very carefully to do or become involved in something that you are not experienced at, in this case in the e-book industry.

5. Is it possible to read some chapters of an e-book before you buy it? Quote from the text. They usually provide several chapters to read free so you can try-before-you-buy, just as in a paper bookstore. If you read an excerpt first and buy only from reputable publishers, you won't often be disappointed.

Actividad nº 8

1. What is a stress-timed language? Stressed sounds take a bit longer to say.

2. What are the main features of stressed sounds? They are louder, longer and at a higher pitch.

3. Which words do we stress on a sentence? Content words (nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives).

4. Which words are normally unstressed? Function words (prepositions, articles...).

5. What is intonation? It's the melody of our speech.

Actividad nº 9

Look at the sentences below. Answer showing interest. Choose the best option.

1: I'm going to the theatre next week to see a play my brother recommended.

Are you?

2: I really enjoy going to my dance class every week.

Do you?

3: The party was great but I think I ate something that made me ill. I was in bed until yesterday.

Were you?

4: I found out today that I'm going to win a prize for a short story I submitted to a competition in a national newspaper.

Wow!

5: Did you hear that she got engaged, changed her job and moved house all in one week?

Really?

6: Did you know that if you sign up for a subscription for at least 12 months then you get a 25 percent discount?

That's interesting.