# **Inglés Intermedio** 13. False Friends



### **Vocabulary:**

"False Friends". We call False Friends, or Falsos Amigos, to those English words which look similar to other words in Spanish, but they differ significantly in meaning. For instance, to be "constipated" has nothing to do with "estar constipado", which means "to have a cold". Being "constipated" means "estar estreñido". Another example is the word "Conductor", which refers to the person who directs an orchestra, and not to the person who drives a vehicle.

Below is a list with some common "false friends" with the correct translations.

Your job for the next week will be to find the right word to express the concepts.  $\downarrow$ 



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| Traducción correcta  | ← Inglés →   | Traducción errónea       | Palabra correcta en inglés: |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| de hecho             | actually     | <del>actualmente</del> → | now, currently              |
| consejo              | advice       | <del>aviso</del>         |                             |
| ayudar               | assist       | <del>asistir a</del>     |                             |
| director de orquesta | conductor    | conductor                |                             |
| engaño               | deception    | <del>decepción</del>     |                             |
| pedir                | to demand    | <del>demandar</del>      |                             |
| asco                 | disgust      | <del>disgusto</del>      |                             |
| finalmente           | eventually   | <u>eventualmente</u>     |                             |
| salida               | exit         | <del>éxito</del>         |                             |
| tejido               | fabric       | <del>fábrica</del>       |                             |
| herida               | injury       | <del>injuria</del>       |                             |
| alegría              | jubilation   | <del>jubilación</del>    |                             |
| viaje                | journey      | <del>jornada</del>       |                             |
| conferencia          | lecture      | <del>lectura</del>       |                             |
| biblioteca           | library      | <del>librería</del>      |                             |
| mermelada de naranja | marmalade    | <del>mermelada</del>     |                             |
| automovilista        | motorist     | <del>motorista</del>     |                             |
| conservante          | preservative | <del>preservativo</del>  |                             |
| fingir               | to pretend   | <del>pretender</del>     |                             |
| descansar            | to rest      | <del>restar</del>        |                             |
| repasar              | to revise    | <del>revisar</del>       |                             |
| sensato              | sensible     | <del>sensible</del>      |                             |
| comprensivo          | sympathetic  | <del>simpático</del>     |                             |
| malhumorado          | truculent    | <del>truculento</del>    |                             |

## **Reading comprehension:**

Read the text. Then complete the sentences below with the correct relative pronouns. There may be more than one correct answer. Then tick the sentences T (true) or F (false).

#### THE MOUNT ST HELENS DISASTER

Mount St Helens is a volcano in the northwest of the USA. Until 1980, the countryside around the mountain had magnificent forests and lakes, which were home to many animals and fish. Thousands of visitors came to Mount St Helens to enjoy its natural beauty. All that changed on 18th May, 1980. When the side of the mountain collapsed, Mount St Helens erupted with the energy of a nuclear explosion.

The eruption did not come as a surprise to the experts. In 1980, there were many events which indicated something terrible was going to happen. On 15th March, there was an earthquake under the mountain. A week later, an eruption occurred, and a gigantic crater opened on the top of the mountain. From then until May, there were more earthquakes and more eruptions. The situation was so dangerous that the authorities warned people to stay away from the region near the volcano.

Fifty-seven people died on 18th May and hundreds of people became homeless. Tragically, many of them were in areas that were considered safe!

Forests burned to the ground within minutes, and more than 7,000 bears, deer and other animals were killed. Millions of fish also died, but many frogs survived! The beautiful mountain region now resembled the moon – it was all grey stone.

More than 30 years have passed since that terrible day, and nature is slowly returning to Mount St Helens. Visitors can see some trees and other plants and deer. And what will happen in the future? By the year 2200, the region will again have beautiful forests filled with all kinds of animals, unless there is another terrible eruption.

| 1. Complete the sentences and tick True or False                  |
|---|
| 1. 1980 was the year there was a nuclear explosion                |
| on Mount St HelensTF  |
| 2. There were hundreds of people were left without                |
| a homeTF  |
| 3. All the people died were in dangerous areasTF                  |
| 4. Today, Mount St Helens is a place there aren't any             |
| animalsTF   |
| 2 Describe an event that happened for each date below.            |
| 1. 15th March 1980  |
| 2. March-May 1980   |
| 3. 18th May 1980  |
| 3 Complete the sentences.   |
| 1. The region of Mount St Helens used to have                     |
| 2. From March to early May, people couldn't                       |
| 3. Almost all the animals and fish in the region were killed, but |

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# Soluciones a las actividades de la semana anterior (October. 12)

#### Validation (short film)

1. What famous people appear in the film?

(George Bush, Saddam Hussein)

2. What is Hugh's secret?

(he just likes to see people smile)

3. Who is Victoria?

(a photographer at the DMV - Department for Motor Vehicles)

4. What does Hugh do to make her smile?

(buys her flowers, toys, give compliments etc.)

5. When did Victoria last smile?

(when she was a little girl)

6. What happens to Hugh when he can't make Victoria smile?

(he gets depressed, stops giving compliments and is fired)

7. What job does Hugh get next?

(he becomes a photographer)

8. What does the woman in the wheelchair love most in the whole world?

(her daughter)

9. How does Hugh find out that Victoria has changed?

(while filling in a form at the dentist, he sees a man with a driver's license photo in which he's smiling)

10. Where does Victoria do now?

(she works as a photographer taking passport photos)

11. Why did Victoria mother forget how to smile?

(because she got very sick)

12. What is the relationship with the woman in the wheelchair and Victoria?

(mother and daughter)

13. What do Hugh and Victoria do next?

(they kiss and travel)

14. Which city do they visit?

(Paris - you can see the Eiffel Tower)

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