UNIDAD 4

Tema 4: Repaso unidad 3 y 4.

1. Leading a healthy life

a) Condicionales:

TIPO I	If clause	Main clause
	If + present	will/can/may/must + verb
	If it rains today	I'll stay at home
TIPO II	**If clause**	**Main clause**
	If + past simple	would/might/could + verb
	If I won the lottery	I would travel around the world
TIPO III	**If clause**	**Main clause**
	If + past perfect tense	would/might/could +have + verb
	If I had won the lottery	I would travel around the world

b) La expresión del deseo:

Wish + past simple	- Se usa para expresar un deseo sobre una situación irreal
	- *I wish I were rich (Ojalá que fuera rico)*
Wish + past perfect	- Se usa para expresar un deseo frustrado en el pasado
	- *I wish I had stayed at the party (Ojalá me hubiera quedado en la fiesta)*
Wish + would infinitive	- Se usa para expresar desagrado o iritación sobre algo que pasa y seguramente no se pueda remediar.
	- *I wish you woud stop making that noise (Desearía que pararas de hacer ese ruido)*

c) Palabras que expresan condiciones:

Unless (a menos que)	*Unless we book now, we won't find a place to stay (A menos que no reservemos ya, no vamos a encontrar lugar donde alojarnos)*
Provided/providind (Siempre y cuando)	*Provided/ing he doesn't misbehave, Paul won't be expelled from our school (Siempre y cuando no se porte mal, Paul no sera expulsado del colegio).*
As long as (siempre y cuando)	*Dan will come **as long as** he finishes early at the office (Dan vendrá siempre y cuando termine pronto de la oficina).*
However (sin embargo/ por más)	*Grandpa will never hear you, **however** loud you talk (El abuelo no te va a escuchar por más fuerte que hables).*
No matter how (No importa cuán)	*No matter how fast I run, I can never beat Joan (No importa cuán rápido corra, yo nunca podré ganar a Joan)*
Whoever (Quienquiera)	*Whoever comes to see me, tell them I'm not home (Quienquiera verme, decirles que no estoy en casa).*
Whichever (Sea cual sea)	*Whichever way you take, I'll go with you (Sea cual sea el camino que elijas, yo iré contigo)*

2. Money and consummerism:

a) Passive voice:

	STRUCTURE OF PASSIVE VOICE:
	Subject + auxiliary verb (BE) + main verb (PAST PARTICIPLE) + object + complement. To form a tense: Verb BE conjugated. Examples: Simple present: *Water is drunk by everyone.* Simple past: *Monalisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci.*
NOTE: Look at the main verb in active voice and according to this verb, you make the passive voice sentence. ACTIVE: Tom wrote that letter. PASSIVE: That letter *was written* by Tom.	

b) Impersonal Passives (Pasos a considerer para su formación):

1) Firstly we have to find the person or thing that it is said, it is thought…
2) *They say that **he** knows the secret word-* If you pay attention you will note that the person who is said is **he,** so we will write **he** in the beginning of the sentence.   - **HE**
3) Have a look at the tense of the first verb, it is present *they **say** that he knows the secret word.* Then, we will write this verb in the same tense but in the passive voice. *HE **IS SAID***
4) After that, we will look the second verb *They say that he **knows** the secret word.* *We will write using an infinitive with **to*** *HE IS SAID **TO KNOW***
5) We continue writing the rest of the sentence without making any change. *They say that he knows **the secret word*** *HE IS SAID TO KNOW **THE SECRET WORD.***

c) To have/ get something done:

- Usamos *to have/ get something done* cuando queremos significar que alguien hace algo por alguien, alguien hace hacer algo o se le hace algo a alguien.
- Estructura: *have+ noun + past participle*
- *Ejemplo: We had our house burgled last weekend (El fin de semana pasado entraron en nuestra casa a robar).*
- El uso del get es más informal.

d) Enlaces para repasar el vocabulario de:

Money	https://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/money.html
Expressions related to money	https://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/money.html#speaking
How to talk about shopping	http://www.englishteachermelanie.com/lesson-015-shopping-for-a-new-dress-listening-lesson-podcast/

3. Work, training and education:

a) Reported Speech (Estilo indirecto):

When do we use it?:

- Reported Speech is used to tell what someone said. Yet, we do not repeat all the words exactly.
- Ejemplo:
  Tom said: 'We are going to the cinema this afternoon (Real world/ direct speech)
  Tom said that they were going to the cinema that afternoon (Reported Speech)

Changes
- Types of changes:
  - Verb Tenses
  - Time and place adverbial expressions
  - Logical change of pronouns
- EXAMPLE
  - DIRECT: Mary said: "They are seeing me tomorrow"
  - REPORTED: Mary said that they were seeing her the following day

Verb Tenses

DIRECT SPEECH →REPORTED SPEECH

- PRESENT →   · PAST
  · We *study*   · She said that they *studied*
  · We *are studying*   · She said that they *were studying*

- PAST →   · PAST PERFECT
  · We *studied*   · She said that they *had studied*
            · She said that they *had been studying*

          · CONDITIONAL
            · She said that they *would study*

- FUTURE →
  · We *will study*

List of Verb Changes

TENSE	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE	I play tennis with my friends	She said that she played tennis with her friends
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	I am playing tennis with my friends	She said that she was playing tennis with her friends
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	I have played tennis with my friends	She said that she had played tennis with her friends
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I have been playing tennis with my friends	She said that she had been playing tennis with her friends
PAST SIMPLE	I played tennis with my friends	She said that she had played tennis with her friends
PAST CONTINUOUS	I were playing tennis with my friends	She said that she had been playing tennis with her friends
PAST PERFECT SIMPLE	I had played tennis with my friends	She said that she had played tennis with her friends
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I had been playing tennis with my friends	She said that she had been playing tennis with her friends
FUTURE SIMPLE	I will play tennis with my friends	She said that they would play tennis with her friends

Changes in Modals

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
CAN	COULD
MAY	MIGHT
MUST / HAVE TO	MUST / HAD TO
WILL	WOULD

Time and Place Adverb Change

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Last week	The previous week / the week before
A _____ ago	The previous _____ / the _____ before
Tomorrow	The following day / the day after / the next day
Next _____	The following _____ / the _____ after
Here	There
This	That
These	Those

Reported statements

- Pay attention to the changes mentioned before.
- 'That' can be omited with "TELL & SAY":
  - She told him **that** he was a fool.
  - She told him he was a fool.
  - She said **that** I was right
  - She said I was right
- Remember not to use inverted commas.
- Observe that when you use TELL, you must mention "**the person you're speaking to**"
  - John said: "Ann, I'm very happy."
  - John told **Ann** that he was very happy.

Reported questions

- Same changes as for statements.
- In "REPORTED QUESTIONS" we do not have a question structure, now we have a "statement"
  - Suject + verb + complements
  - Paul asked: "Are you coming to the party tonight, Jane?"
  - Paul asked Jane if she was coming to the party that night.
- Types of questions:
  - YES/NO QUESTIONS: IF / WHETHER + SUJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS
    Paul asked : "**Do you play** volleyball?"
    Paul asked me **whether (or if) I played** volleyball.
  - WH- QUESTION : WH- + SUJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS
    John asked: "**When do you play** badminton?"
    John asked me **when I played** badminton.

Reported commands

- Same basic changes as statements
- Basic introductory verb: TELL
- The IMPERATIVE verbal form turns into
  - TO + "INFINITIVE" (Affirmative)
  - NOT + TO + "INFINITIVE" (Negative)
- **Examples.-**
  - "**Come here**" He told me → He told me to go there
  - Father: "Do your homework!" → Father told me to do my homework.
  - Teacher. "Don't talk to your mate!" → The teacher told me not to talk to my mate.

Other verbs used for the IMPERATIVE:

- ORDER (ordenar)
  - "Get out of the car!" said the policeman.
  - The policeman **ordered him to get out of the car**.
- ASK (Pedir)
  - "Could you please be quiet," she said.
  - She **asked me to be quiet**.
- WARN (advertir)
  - The man with the gun said to us, "Don't move!"
  - The man with the gun **warned us not to move**.
- We can also use:
  - INVITE (Invitar),
  - BEG (Suplicar),
  - FORBID (Prohibir)

Suggestions:

- **We use a** that-clause introduced by "suggest".
- 'That' y 'should' are optional in these cases:
  She said: "Why don't you get a mechanic to look at the car?"
  She **suggested** that I should get a mechanic to look at the car.
  She **suggested** I get a mechanic to look at the car.
- Other verbs we can use:
  - **Insist**
    - "It would be a good idea to see the dentist", said my mother.
    - My mother **insisted** that I **see** the dentist
  - **Recommend**
    - The dentist said, "I think you should use a different toothbrush".
    - The dentist **recommended** that I **should use** a different toothbrush.
- **Notes:**
  Suggest can be followed by V-ing:
  I suggested postponing the visit to the dentist.

HOPES INTENTIONS PROMISES

- In these cases we would use a "reporting verb" related to the meaning, followed by *that-clause* o *to-infinitive*:
  - "I'll pay you the money tomorrow."
    - He *promised to pay* me the money the next day.
    - He *promised that he would pay* me the money the next day.
- Other verbs that follow this structure:
  - *Hope (Tener esperanza)*
    - "We should arrive in London before nightfall."
    - They *hoped to arrive* in London before nightfall.
    - They *hoped they would arrive* in London before nightfall.
  - *Threaten (Amenazar)*
    - "Give me the keys to the safe or I'll shoot you!"
    - He *threatened to shoot* me if I didn't give him the keys to the safe.
    - He *threatened that he would shoot* me if I didn't give him the keys to the safe.
  - *Swear (Jurar)*
    - "I swear it! I'll be back by lunchtime."
    - He *sweared to be back* by lunchtime.
    - He *sweared that he would be back* by lunchtime.

Some reporting verbs.

IF / WHETHER + sentence	THAT + sentence	THAT + sentence or infinitive	THAT+ sentence or should	Object + infinitive
ASK REMEMBER SAY	ANSWER BOAST COMPLAIN DENY REPLY SAY SUGGEST TELL WARN	CLAIM PROMISE THREATEN	ADVISE BEG DEMAND RECOMMEND SUGGEST	ADVISE ASK BEG INVITE ORDER SHOUT WARN

4. The Show must go on:

a) Vocabulario sobre películas:

The movie (La película), Stars (está protagonizada por), To be set in (Está ambientada en), was directed by (fue dirigida por), subtitles (subtítulos), box office hit (estreno en taquilla).

b) Adjetivos –ed/-ing:

-ed: adjetivos que afectan al sujeto	- ing: adjetivos que afectan a objetos
Yo estoy cansado/a: I'm tired	El camino fue cansado: The path was tiring.
Yo estaba alucinado: I was amazed	El viaje es alucinante: The trip was amazing

c) Como formar el desiderativo:

Expresar deseo de uno mismo.	To + infinitivo: - *I want to do it (quiero hacerlo).* - *I would like to do it (me gustaría hacerlo)* NO CONFUNDIR CON VERBO DE PREFERENCIA LIKE (+ ing)
Expresar el deseo para otro.	To + infinitivo: - *I would like him to do it (me gustaría que él lo hiciera).* - *They don't want me to help (no quieren que les ayude).*
Usando condicional (2º tipo)	- *I would prefer if you came later (Lo preferiría si vinieses más tarde)*

d) Phrasal verbs:

Su estructura es VERBO PRINCIPAL + PREPOSICIÓN. Como en todo se trata de averiguar su significado a través del contexto o uso, sería muy complicado intentar memorizar todos los phrasal verbs que existen. No obstante, en este link podemos encontrar significado de los más comunes:

http://idiomas.astalaweb.com/ingl%C3%A9s/g/Phrasals.asp#.WKX8-PnhAdV

PARTÍCULA	SIGNIFICADO	EJEMPLO
Up	Completar una acción.	1. Drink up (terminar la bebida) 2. Cut up (cortar en trozos) 3. Use up (gastar todo)
off	Separación de algo	Cut off (cortar, amputar dedo)
on	1. Continuar. 2. Encender / abrir grifo	1. Go on / carry on (continuar) 2. Turn/switch/put on (encender).
Up/down	1. Movimiento hacia arriba / abajo. 2. Mejorar	1. Go up (aumentar) 1. Go down (disminuir) 2. Live up (dar más vida)
Out	Separación / terminación	Puto ut a cigarrette (apagar un cigarro)

e) Los adjetivos preposicionales:

Su estructura es ADJETIVO + PREPOSICIÓN, sirven para expresar una variedad de sentimientos.

Proud of	Orgulloso de
Happy with	Contento con
Sad about	Triste por
Married to	Casado con
Angry with (someone) about (something)	Enfadado con alguien por algo
Sure of	Seguro de
Interested in	Interesado en
Fond of	Le gusta/tiene una debilidad por
Keen on	Le entusiasma

f) Las oraciones subordinadas de propósito, tiempo, causa y efecto.

Propósito	- To/in order to (para). *John studied hard (in order) to pass his exams.* - So that (para que). *I oponed the door so that he could come.*
Causa	- Because (porque). *I didn't do it because I didn't have enough time* - As/since (ya que/puesto que). *As John hasn't come, we can't do any work.*
Efecto	- So (por lo que). *I had lost my key so I couldn't get in.*
Tiempo	- When (cuando). *When Joe arrived, Mike was cooking.* - Until/till (hasta que). *I waited till night fell.* - Before/after (antes de/después). *Before/After he got up, John read a book.* - As soon as (tan pronto como). *As soon as he goes, we'll start.* - Once (una vez que). *Once you've finished, call me.* - The day/week/month/year that (el día/semana/mes/año que). *The day that he called, I was tired.*

5. Champions:

a) El gerundio:

Las funciones básicas del gerundio son las siguientes:

1.	Como **sujeto de la oración** cuando hablamos de acciones o hechos en general. *Taking up a new sport is not easy.*
2.	Como **complemento directo** de algunos verbos como: Admit, avoid, consider, continue, discuss (debatir), dislike, deny (negar), detest, enjoy (disfrutar), finish, give up, go + activities, hate, keep on, love, mind, miss, postpone, practice, prefer, put off, quit, stop, recommend, resist, suggest, think about... *I admitted being responsible for the misunderstanding*
3.	**Detrás de preposición** *He is afraid of not playing well in front of the audience.*
4.	**Detrás de algunas formas verbales o expresiones** como: Be used to/get used to, can't help, can't stand, don'tmind/wouldn't mind, feel like, it's no use (es inútil), look foward to (tener ganas de)... *She said that she wouldn't mind helping me solve all my doubts*

b) El infinitivo:

Es la forma verbal precedida de *to* y se emplea en estos casos:

1.	Como **Sujeto**, hablando de un hecho concreto. *To inform her about her husband's accident was very difficult for the doctor.*
2.	**Detrás de verbos** como: Agree, appear, choose, decide, hope, learn, plan, promise, refuse, seem, want, wish... *We agreed to go running together.*
3.	**Detrás** de unos **adjetivos y adverbios.** *I think that what he said is hard to believe.*
4.	**Detrás del complemento indirecto** de verbos como: Advise, allow, command, convince, encourage, force, hire, invite, order, permit, persuade, remind, require, teach, tell, urge, warn... (ese complemento indirecto funciona como sujeto del verbo en infinitivo)

El infinitivo sin *to* se utiliza con algunos **verbos de percepción** (hear, feel, see...) con make y let.

Con **help** el infinitivo puede aparecer con o sin *to.*

- Infinitivo y gerundio *sin cambiar el significado* del verbo:

> - Begin, forbid, intend, propose o start. E.g. *They intended to attend/attending the lecture.*
> - Love, like, prefer y hate. E.g. *She hates getting up early* (significado en general). *I hate to share our flat with Anne* (significado en algun tiempo en particular).

- Infinitivo y gerundio *que no cambian el significado* del verbo:

Forget	- He will never forget winning the gold medal (se ha olvidado o no algo ocurrido en el pasado) Nunca olvidará haber ganado la medalla de oro. - He easily forgets to lock his car (olvidarse de hacer algo). Olvida fácilmente cerrar el coche con llave.
Remember	- I remember paying my order by credit card (recordar algo que se hizo). Recuerdo haber pagado mi pedido con tarjeta. - Remember to give him my regards. (Acordarse de hacer algo). Recuerda darle a él recuerdos de mi parte.
Regret	- He regrets leaving school at 16. (lamentar haber hecho algo en el pasado). Se arrepiente de haber dejado el colegio a los 16. - I regret to inform you that you have to resit your driving test. (Lamentar lo que se va a decir a continuación). Lamento informarte de que tienes que volver a hacer tu eámen de conducir.
Stop	- I stopped smoking four years ago. (Dejar un hábito). Dejé de fumar hace cuatro años. - Can we stop (working) to smoke? (Dejar de hacer algo para hacer otra cosa). ¿Podemos parar para fumar?
Try	- We tried to explain her situation. (Esforzarse por hacer algo, intentarlo). Intentamos explicarle su situación. - His mobile was off so we tried phoning his wife to talk to him. (probar hacer algo a modo de experimento). Su móvil estaba apagado así que probamos llamar a su mujer para hablar con él.

d) Multi-word verbs o verbos frasales (phrasal verbs):

- Tenemos el problema de que en español no existe nada parecido.
- Estamos refiriéndonos a verbos formados por dos o más palabras, siendo la primera un verbo y las siguientes preposición o adverbio, el significado como conjunto no es la suma del significado de sus partes. Ejemplo **look after, look** significa *parecer o mirar* y **after** significa *después o detrás*, sin embargo el grupo *look after* significa *cuidar*.
- No debemos confundirlos con verbos preposicionales.

- No olvidar:

En el diccionario, primero debemos buscar el verbo, y después nos iremos al final de su entrada. Nos encontraremos todos los verbos frasales que tenga el verbo ordenados alfabéticamente según su partícula o partículas.

De lo anterior se deduce que existen dos tipos al menos de combinaciones: Verbo + Partícula (**Look up** that word, que es *Busca esa palabra en el diccionario*) y Verbo + Partícula + Partícula (*I have always **looked up to** my older brother,que es Siempre he admirado a mi hermano mayor*).

Puedan aparecer complementos entre ellos. Ejemplo: *The teacher **told** his students **off** for being late* (*El profesor riñó a los estudiantes por llegar tarde)*. El orden *The teacher **told off** his studentsfor being late* también es posible.

<u>Un listado de algunos de los más comunes:</u>

- **back up**: *Hacer una copia de seguridad*.
- **blow up**: *Explotar*.
- **bring back**: *Devolver algo*.
- **bring up**: *Criar*.
- **burn down**: *Consumirse por el fuego*.
- **fill in**: *Rellenar*.
- **give up**: *Dejar un hábito*.
- **hand out**: *Distribuir, repartir*.
- **keep out:** *Mantenerse alejado de algo*.
- **knock out**: *Dejar inconsciente*.
- **let down**: *Decepcionar*.
- **look up**: *Buscar información*.
- **make up**: *Inventar algo*.
- **pick up**: *Recoger*.
- **put off**: *Posponer, retrasar*.
- **put on**: *Ponerse una prenda..*
- **set up**: *Establecer(se)*.
- **throw away**: *Tirar a la basura..*
- **turn down**: *Rechazar*.
- **turn down**: *Bajar el volumen*.
- **turn off**: *Apagar*.
- **turn on**: *Encender*.
- **write down**: *Poner por escrito*.

6. Breaking News:

a) La oración compuesta o compleja (complex clause).

Está formada por varias oraciones simples que mantienen cierta relación. Sus tipos son:

Coordinadas	- Son oraciones independientes entre sí, ninguna de ellas es más importante que la otra. - Conjunciones coordinantes: *and, but…*
Yuxtapuestas	- Estás separadas por un signo de puntuación como una coma, punto y coma.
Subordinadas	- Son aquellas que dependen de otra oración. - También están unidas por nexos, conjunciones.

En este tema nos ocuparemos en concreto de las oraciones subordinadas adverbiales.

b) La prensa escrita:

	Vocabulario de las distintas secciones:
- Es el medio más antiguo para mantenernos informados de la actualidad. - Los países anglosajones suelen ser bastantes más independientes siendo capaces de publicar cualquier escándalo.	

El lenguaje periodístico

Características básicas:

- Es objetivo, prima la información.
- La información es entorno a las 6 W (When, what, how, who, why and where).
- Lenguaje formal en periódicos serios y más coloquial en prensa sensacionalista.
- Abundancia de oraciones pasivas.

Sus titulares:

- Son a veces difícil de entender porque prescinden de toda palabra que sea superflua o se pueda sobreentender.
- En algunos casos es mejor leer de atrás hacia adelante: *Widow pension pay committee (El comité para el subsidio de viudas).*
- Se producen cambios en algunos tiempos verbales: predominan tiempos simples (*Forgotten brother appears*), el infinitivo se refiere al futuro (*Mayor to open Shopping*

Mall), los verbos auxiliares desaparecen en los tiempos de pasiva (*Man killed in an accident*).

c) Tipos de oraciones compuestas:

Contrast clauses (oraciones concesivas o adversativas)	- Cuando queremos contrastar dos afirmaciones. - Conjunciones: *although* (aunque), *though* (aunque), *however* (sin embargo), *but* (pero), *even though* (aun cuando), *while* (mientras que). - Conectores*: in spite of* (a pesar de*), despite* (a pesar de). Después va verbo en *ing.* - Hay que usar **the fact that** (el hecho que) después de *in spite of/despite*.	- *Although Almahau's friend has lived in Kellington all his life, she knows very little Maori.* - *Despite working hard, Paco failed his examination.* - *Despite the fact thar he worked very hard, Paco failed his examination.*
Reason clauses (oraciones causales)	- Son oraciones subordinadas que identifican la razón por la que se produce la acción de la oración principal. - Las conjunciones causales son: **because** (ya que), **as** (como), **due to** (debido a), **since** (), **owing to** (debido a), **because of** (a causa de)…	- *Broadsheets are called like that due to their length.* - *Due to bad weather conditions, you cannot hike around the park.*
Time clauses (oraciones de tiempo).	- Son oraciones subordinadas que informan sobre cuando se ha producido la acción de la acción principal. - Conjunciones de tiempo: after (después de), till (hasta), as long as (mientras), before (antes de que), until (hasta), as soon as (tan pronto como), once (una vez que), when (cuando), by the time (para cuando), the moment that (en el momento en el que), whenever (cuando, siempre que), since (desde que). - Hay tres tipos: a) Past time clauses: Se refieren al	Uso de las conjunciones de tiempo: - When (en el momento que se hace). *When I got home, I cooked dinner.* - When, as, while (acontecimientos simultáneos). *The explosion took place when/as/while we were sleeping.* - As soon as (inmediatamente después). *As soon as we arrived home, it started to rain.* - Before (antes de) y after (después de).

	pasado la oración principal como la subordinada. b) Present time clauses: Se refieren al presente. c) Future time clauses: Hacen referencia al futuro.	*He left the house before/after they could say anything.* - Until/till (hasta un momento dado). *I won't go until/till I have finished my homework.* - Since (desde un momento en el pasado hasta ahora). *I haven't seen Mary since I left school*
Final clauses (Oraciones finales).	- Son oraciones que expresan un propósito. - Tipos: a) Con un **infinitivo + to** (para + infinitivo). b) Con **so as/in order to/so as not to** (para + infinitivo). c) Con **for + verbo en ing** (para + infinitivo). d) Con **so + that** (para que + subjuntivo).	a) *I came this far to see you play (Vine tan lejos para verte tocar).* b) *He spoke quietly so as not to wake up the baby up (habló tan bajito para no despertar al bebe).* c) *A lawn mower is a machine for cutting the grass of your garden (un cortacésped es una máquina para cortar el césped de tu jardín).* d) *Paco will take Aio and Amahau back to Tarifa so that they can take the ferry (Paco llevará a Aio y Amahau a Tarifa para que ellos puedan coger el ferry)*
Consecutive clauses (oraciones consecutivas)	- La oración subordinada presenta la consecuencia de lo que ocurre en la oración principal. - Los conectores principales son: **so** (así que**), with the result that** (con el resultado de que), **so…that/ such…that** (tan…que), **as a result of** (como consecuencia/resultado de), **for this reason** (por este motivo), **Consequently** (en consecuencia)	- **So + adj/adv + that:** *he did it so well that we were impressed (lo hizo tan bien que estábamos impresionados).* - **Such + a/an nombre + that:** *It is such an interesting book that I cannot stop reading it (es un libro tan interesante que no puedo parar de leerlo).*