

[Ejercicios resueltos > Complete the sentences](#)**Not without my dog! - Complete**

Mary Marcus of New York City takes her dog, Pluto, everywhere: to the sushi restaurant down the street, to work, in and out of the neighborhood shops, even on the subway, which has a no-dog policy. "I wrap him up and take him in the last carriage," confesses Marcus, a photographer. "We take him everywhere, and we don't even think it's inappropriate." Pluto is a vivacious 8-year-old, 11 Kg., French bulldog. Marcus says that Pluto often has easy access to places that are not particularly dog-friendly: "Everyone loves him because he's so funny. He's hilarious."

Not everyone is laughing. The world used to be divided into two groups: dog people and cat people. There was no common ground. Like smokers and non-smokers. But now it seems the canine world is dividing even further: dog lovers who want their pet to be part of every party, and those who don't want them around at all.

With this take-your-dog-everywhere trend growing as quickly as it seems to be, Marcus can't understand why the hotel industry doesn't offer pet and non-pet rooms like smoking and non-smoking rooms. At Loews Hotels, which has accepted dogs for four years, the reaction has been positive, with the pet business doubling every year, although it still remains a small market. "It's worked out well for us," says Emily Goldfischer, the manager of Loews, which began accepting four-legged friends after realizing pets were becoming more important to American families. "People are treating their pets differently than, say, even 10 years ago," she says. "They don't want to leave them at home."

Complete the following sentences. Use the appropriate form of the words in brackets when given.

a) Pets have become so important for their owners that the hotel industry has to find a place to accommodate them with the rest of the family

Ayuda: en el primer espacio, *so* es un adverbio comparativo (degree adverb) que modifica al adjetivo *important*. Debemos utilizar *so* en lugar de otros adverbios que puedan modificar al adjetivo como *very* o *quite* debido a la conjunción *that* que introduce la oración subordinada. *So... that* es una estructura común que significa *tan... que*. En el segundo espacio, el pronombre personal objeto (object pronoun), *them*, sustituye al sustantivo *pets*, y como realiza la función de complemento, va detrás del verbo. Al traducir la oración al español:
Las mascotas se han convertido tan importantes para sus propietarios que la industria hotelera tiene que encontrar un lugar para acomodarlas con el resto de la familia

b) But Marcus has admitted (admit) that every now and then she meets people who don't like (not like) dogs.

Ayuda: debemos utilizar el presente perfecto (have / has + past participle) en el primer espacio ya que la oración narra, en estilo indirecto, lo que Marcus ha dicho, pero no especifica el momento de tal afirmación. En el segundo espacio utilizamos el presente simple (don't /doesn't + infinitive) ya que es el tiempo verbal que narra un hecho intemporal. Al traducir la oración al español:
Pero Marcus ha admitido que de vez en cuando conoce a personas a las que no les gustan los perros.

c) Several years ago, sociologists began (begin) to study the differences between the behaviours of cat and dog owners.

Ayuda: en el primer espacio debemos utilizar al pasado simple ya que se narra una acción que ocurrió en un momento concreto del pasado (*several years ago*). El verbo *begin* es irregular y su pasado es *began*. En el segundo espacio utilizaremos la preposición *between* cuyo significado es "entre". Al traducir la oración al español:
Hace algunos años, los sociólogos empezaron a estudiar las diferencias entre el comportamiento de los dueños de gatos y de perros.

d) Before leaving (leave) for holidays, Mary said: "I cannot imagine little Pluto sleeping on the floor."

Ayuda: en el primer espacio debemos escribir la forma del verbo en gerundio (-ing) ya que después de preposiciones el verbo siempre debe estar en gerundio. En el segundo espacio la preposición que utilizaremos será *on*, cuyo significado es "sobre". Cuando traducimos la oración al español:
Antes de salir de vacaciones, Mary dijo: "No puedo imaginarme al pequeño Pluto durmiendo en el suelo."