

OXFORD



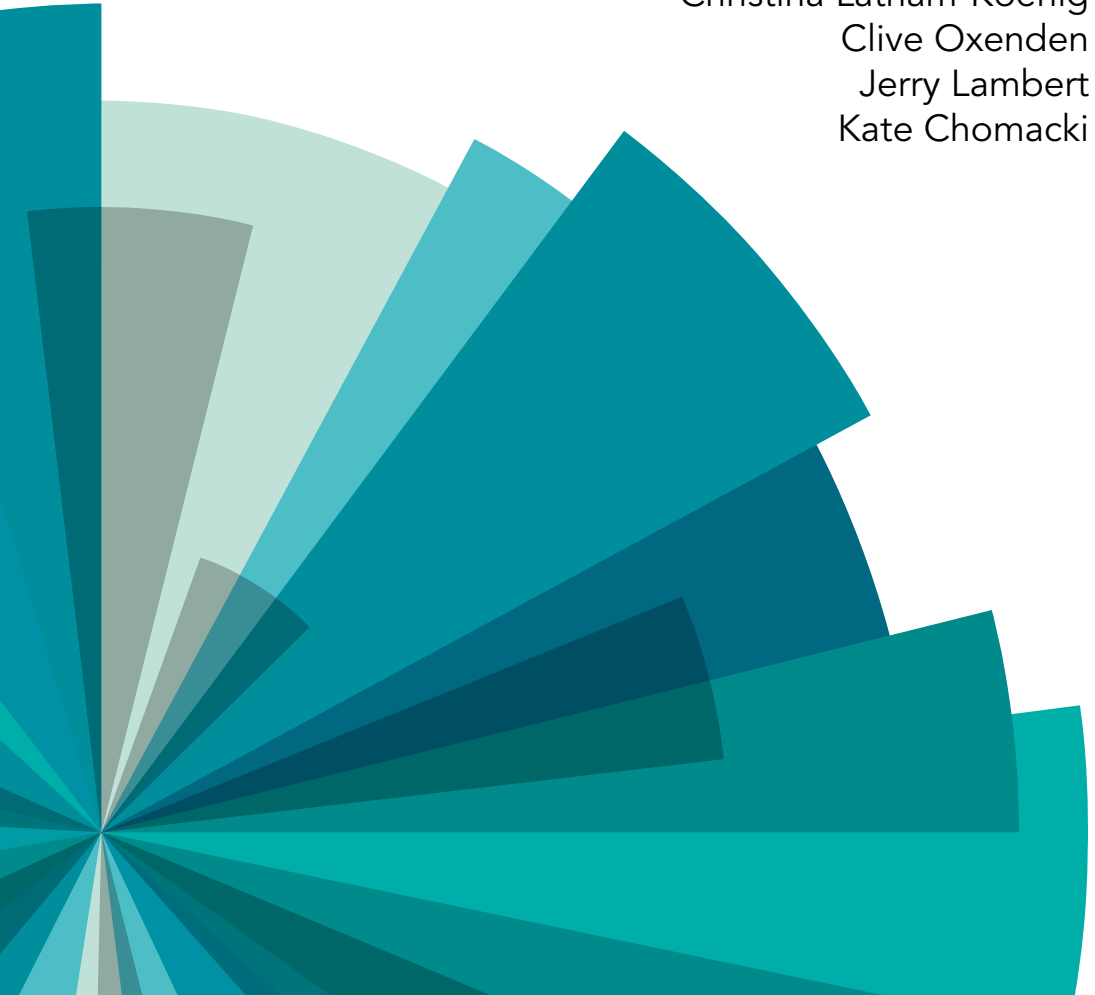
fourth edition

English File

C1.1

POCKET BOOK
for speakers of Spanish

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Grammar

1A *have*: lexical and grammatical uses

Spanish and English use *have* as a main verb in similar ways.

- Tenemos una pequeña cabaña en la montaña. = We have a small cabin in the mountains.
- Tengo tres hermanas y muchos sobrinos. = I have three sisters and lots of nephews and nieces.
- Estoy teniendo problemas con el nuevo sistema operativo. = I'm having problems with the new operating system.
- ¿Tienes que hacer alguna formación especial para este puesto? = Do you have to do any special training for this job?
- No tienen que hacerlo si no quieren. = They don't have to do it if they don't want to.

In English we use *have* as a dynamic verb where Spanish often uses other verbs.

- I'm going to have a shower. = Voy a ducharme.
- Do you want to have supper with us? = ¿Quieres cenar con nosotros?

Be careful with *have something done*.

- We're having the outside of the house painted. = Nos están pintando la casa por fuera.
- Do you have your apple trees pruned or do you do it yourself? = ¿Te podan los manzanos o lo haces tú mismo?

When we talk about possession, English *have got* is the same as Spanish *tener*.

- Tenemos un ordenador de sobremesa y un portátil. = We've got a desktop computer and a laptop.
- No tengo mucho tiempo ahora. ¿Lo hablamos mañana? = I haven't got a lot of time right now. Can we talk about it tomorrow?
- ¿Todavía no tienes una tablet? = Haven't you got a tablet yet?
- Tienen que dormir en el aeropuerto. = They've got to sleep at the airport.

As an auxiliary verb, *have* is similar to Spanish *haber*.

- Si no hubiera / hubiese conocido a mi mujer, todavía estaría viviendo en el Reino Unido. = If I hadn't met my wife, I'd still be living in the UK.
- Debe haber pensado que me había vuelto loco. = She must have thought that I'd gone crazy.
- Deberíamos haberles dejado una nota. = We should have left them a note. They won't know where we've gone.
- No van a saber a dónde hemos ido. = Will you have finished the first draft by next week?
- ¿Habrás terminado el primer borrador para la semana que viene? = Will you have finished the first draft by next week?
- Todo había terminado cuando llegamos allí. = Everything had finished by the time we got there.
- ¿Has estado en la India alguna vez? = Have you ever been to India?

Be careful with the use of the present perfect for unfinished time.

- They've been married for over 15 years. = Llevan más de 15 años casados.
He's been living in Spain since 1997. = Lleva viviendo en España desde 1997.
I haven't been feeling all that well recently. = No me encuentro muy bien últimamente.

Be careful with *have* and *have got* in idioms. Spanish doesn't use *tener* or *haber* in equivalent expressions.

- You're having us on! = Nos estás tomando el pelo.
My boss really has it in for me. = El jefe me tiene manía.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of *have* as a main verb.

- I have a sister. When do you have to leave?
We haven't time for a drink. I need to have a break.
Can I have some water? I'm going to have my hair cut.
We have to go.

Be careful with the rhythm of *have* as an auxiliary verb. Where *have* is unstressed, it is pronounced /əv/.

- I've got two cats. If we'd known, we'd have /əv/ told you.
Have you got a dog? They could have /əv/ gone out.
Have you ever been to Valencia? They must have /əv/ gone out.
They've lived here for years. You shouldn't have /əv/ come.
I've been waiting for ages.

1B discourse markers (1): linkers

There are many similarities between discourse markers in English and Spanish.

result

- Decidimos ir a la ópera, así que me compré una chaqueta elegante. = We decided to go to the opera, so I bought myself a smart jacket.
Hubo mucho viento ayer. Como consecuencia cerraron el aeropuerto ayer. = It was very windy yesterday. They closed the airport as a result.
En toda la semana no paró de llover. = It didn't stop raining all week.
Como consecuencia, los ríos se desbordaron en muchos sitios. = As a result, the rivers burst their banks in many places.
Las pruebas no revelaron una mejora significativa y por tanto / por consiguiente no podemos recomendar el uso de esta sustancia. = The trials revealed no significant improvement and therefore / consequently we cannot recommend the use of this substance.

reason

- Fui de compras porque necesitaba un abrigo nuevo. = I went shopping because / as I needed a new coat.



- Ya que estás aquí, puedes ayudarme con esto.
= Since you're here, you can help me with this.

- ¿Puedo ir a casa ya que no ha nada más que hacer? = Can I go home seeing that there is nothing else to do?

A ¿Por qué no fueron al partido?

B (Porque) las entradas eran demasiado caras. (Como) no habías dicho nada, supuse que no te interesaba.

No pudimos aterrizar en Nueva York (debido a) la tormenta de nieve.

(Debido a) descontento generalizado en el país, el Gobierno suavizó los recortes.

Muchos pacientes tuvieron que esperar durante horas para ser atendidos (debido a) la falta de personal.

purpose

Está estudiando inglés (para) conseguir un puesto mejor.

Aparcamos en la entrada del camping (para no) molestar a los otros campistas.

Condujo rápido (para no) llegar tarde.

Voy a echar gasolina (para que) no tengas que ponerla mañana al salir.

Traigo tres colores diferentes (para que) escojas el que más te guste.

Hemos decidido vivir en Oviedo (por si) mis padres necesitan nuestra ayuda.

contrast

Pasamos un fin de semana genial, (pero) el tráfico a la vuelta fue espantoso.

Nos vamos a volver a reunir el jueves para intentar encontrar una solución. (Sin embargo).

La crisis había tenido un gran impacto. Había, (sin embargo / no obstante), indicios de que las cosas empezaban a mejorar poco a poco.

Las encuestas indicaban una clara mayoría. (Sin embargo), insistieron en que era pronto para cantar victoria.

Muchas multinacionales obtienen beneficios millonarios, (pero) algunas pagan muy pocos impuestos.

A Why didn't they go to the game?

B (Because) the tickets were too expensive.

= (As / Since) you hadn't said anything, I assumed that you weren't interested.

NOT How you hadn't said anything, ...

= We couldn't land in New York (because of) the snowstorm.

= (Because of) the general feeling of unhappiness in the country, the government eased up on the cutbacks.

= Many patients had to wait for hours before receiving attention (due to) the staff shortages.

= He's studying English (to / in order to) (so as to) get a better job. NOT He's studying English for get a better job. NOT He's studying English for to get a better job.

= We parked at the entrance to the campsite (in order not to / so as not to) disturb the other campers.

NOT We parked at the entrance to the campsite to not to / to not / for not disturb the other campers.

= He drove quickly (so as not to) be late. NOT He drove quickly to not to be / so as not to be / in order not to be late.

= I'm going to get petrol (so (that)) you don't have to get it when you leave tomorrow.

= I've brought three different colours (so (that)) you (can) choose the one you like best. NOT ...so that you could choose the one you like best.

= We've decided to live in Oviedo (in case) my parents need our help.

= We had a great weekend, (but) the traffic on the way back was appalling.

= We're meeting again on Thursday to try to find a solution. (However), I don't hold out much hope.

= The crisis had had quite an impact. There were, (nevertheless / however), signs that things were slowly starting to improve.

= The polls showed a clear majority. (Nevertheless), they insisted that it was too soon to cry victory.

= Many multinational companies make millions in profits (yet) some pay very little tax.

Aunque vivo en Bruselas desde hace mucho tiempo, sigo teniendo amigos en España.

A pesar del tiempo frío y lluvioso, salieron a entrenar.

A pesar de que lo habían visto con sus propios ojos...

Fueron al partido a pesar de la lluvia.

= Although / Even though / Though I've lived in Brussels for a long time, I've still got friends in Spain.

= In spite of the cold, wet weather, they went out training.

= Despite the fact that they had seen it with their own eyes... NOT Despite the fact of that they had seen it with their own eyes...

= They went to the game despite the rain. NOT They went to the game despite of the rain.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the word stress of these linkers.

consequently

nevertheless

therefore

BUT

although

despite

however

Be careful with the rhythm of these linkers.

because of the weather in order to win

due to the weather so as to win

in spite of the weather in order not to lose

despite the weather so as not to lose

2A the past: habitual events and specific incidents

Narrative tenses for describing specific incidents in the past are similar in English and Spanish.

Rafa Nadal nació en 1986 en Manacor, Mallorca. Un deportista nato, jugaba al fútbol en las ligas juveniles, y a los 11 años ya había ganado el Campeonato Junior de tenis de España. La entrega y el tesón de Nadal son leyenda. En abril de 2004, cuando una lesión en el pie lo apartó de la competición, entrenaba sentado en una silla de ruedas para no perder la forma física. También se le conoce por su sencillez. En 2012 estaba lanzando bolas con su autógrafo al público, cuando uno de los aficionados tropezó con una valla al tratar de coger una. Nadal se acercó inmediatamente y le dió un abrazo.

Rafa Nadal was born in 1986 in Manacor, Mallorca. A born sportsman, he played football in the junior leagues, and by the age of 11 he had already won the Spanish junior tennis championship. Nadal's dedication and tenacity are legendary. In April 2004, when a foot injury kept him away from competitive tennis, he trained in a wheelchair so as not to lose form. He is also known for his naturalness. In 2012 he was hitting autographed balls into the crowd when one of the fans tripped over a barrier trying to catch one. Nadal immediately went up to him and gave him a hug.

Remember to use the past perfect when talking about the past and you want to mention an earlier period of time.

El tren llegó tarde, así que el partido ya **había empezado** cuando llegamos al estadio.

= The train was late, so the match **had** already **started** by the time we got to the ground.

Cuando vine a España por primera vez, **acababan de aprobar** la Constitución.

= When I came to Spain for the first time, **they had just passed** the Constitution.

Notice the different forms for expressing habitual events in the past.

De niño **jugaba / solía** jugar al fútbol todos los días, a todas horas.

= As a boy **I played / I used to play / I would play** football all day, every day.

Cada verano mi familia **solía alquilar / alquilaba** una casa en Denia.

= Every summer, my family **used to rent / rented / would rent** a house in Denia.

Cada mañana **bajábamos / solíamos bajar** al pueblo para comprar pan recién hecho.

= Every morning we **went down / we used to go down / we would go down** to the village to buy freshly-baked bread.

Mis amigos siempre **me tomaban / me solían tomar** el pelo por mis rizos.

= My friends always **teased me / always used to tease me / would always tease me / were always teasing me** about my curly hair.

Remember not to use would with non-action verbs.

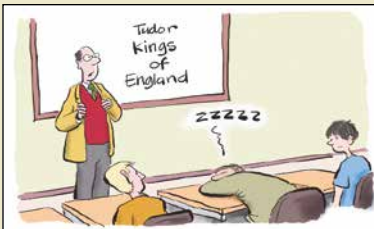
Cuando empezamos a salir juntos **tenía** un Fiat 500 rojo.

= When we started going out with each other I **had** a red Fiat 500. NOT ~~...I would have a red Fiat 500.~~

A principios de los 80 apenas **se celebraba** el carnaval fuera de Cádiz y las Canarias.

= At the beginning of the 80s **they** hardly **celebrated** carnival outside Cádiz and the Canaries. NOT ~~...they would hardly celebrate carnival ...~~

Remember that used to always refers to a repeated action in the past.



Me solía quedar dormido en las clases de historia. ¡Peor aún, **solía roncar!**

= **I used to fall asleep** in double history. Worse still, **I used to snore!**

BUT

Solemos hacer la compra semanal los sábados.

= **We usually do** the weekly shop on Saturdays.

NOT ~~We use to do the weekly shop on Saturdays.~~

Be careful with used to and get used to.

Antes **vivíamos** en una gran ciudad. Ahora vivimos en un pueblo y **no me acostumbro** al silencio por la noche.

= **We used to live** in the city. Now we live Now we live in a village and **I can't get used to** the silence at night.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with word stress in irregular past verbs.

rode /rəʊd/

risen /'rɪzn/

took /tuːk/

woken /'wəʊkən/

ridden /'rɪdn/

shook /ʃʊk/

taken /'teɪkən/

wrote /rəʊt/

rose /rəʊz/

shaken /'ʃeɪkən/

woke /wəʊk/

written /'rɪtn/

2B pronouns

There are many similarities between English and Spanish for referring to people in general. The main difference is that in English a suitable generic pronoun must be used. Where English uses generic *you* or *one*, Spanish would normally use a reflexive form.

Se puede estudiar un idioma en línea, pero la mayoría de la gente todavía prefiere ir a clase. = **You can** study a language online, but most people still prefer to go to class.

Cuando **se habla** de inteligibilidad, **no se habla** solo de acento. = When **we talk** about intelligibility, **we aren't** just **(talking)** about accent.

En un mundo en cambio constante, **uno se puede** confundir respecto a qué importa y qué no. = In a constantly changing world, **(one can)** become confused as to what matters and what doesn't.

Siempre **se dice** que no hay dos sin tres. = **(They)** always **(say)** that misfortune comes in threes.

Se debería prohibir la venta de alcohol en cualquier sitio a menos de dos kilómetros de una autopista. = **(They should prohibit)** the sale of alcohol anywhere less than two kilometres from a motorway.

Be careful with *they*, *them* and *their* to refer to a person who may be male or female.

Si alguien decide emigrar al norte de Europa, **tendrá** que acostumbrarse a los inviernos oscuros. = If anyone decides to emigrate to northern Europe, **(they)**ll have to get used to the dark winters. **NOT ...he'll have to get used to the dark winters.**

Si quieres conocer mejor a alguien, deberías ir a hablar con **él**. = If you want to get to know someone better, you should just go and speak to **(them)**.



Alguien se ha olvidado / se ha dejado **él** abrigo.

= Someone has left **(their)** coat. Shall I take it to the admin office? **NOT** Someone has left his / her coat. Shall I...?

Be careful with the use of reflexive pronouns. They are different in English and Spanish.

Se afeitó con mucho cuidado.

= **(He shaved)** with great care.

NOT He shaved himself with great care.

Me visto deprisa y nos vamos.

= **(I'll get dressed)** quickly, and we can go.

NOT I'll dress me quickly, and we can go.

Al hacerse mayor necesitas cuidar**te** más.

= As you get older you need to look after

(yourself) more. **NOT** ...you need to look after you more.

No para de hablar de **sí mismo**.

= He never stops talking about **(himself)**.

Pintamos la casa **nosotros mismos**.

= We painted the house **(ourselves)**.

No me gusta ir al cine **solo/a**.

= I don't like going to the cinema by **(myself)**.

Be careful with reflexive pronouns after prepositions.



Terminé en menos de dos horas. Me sentí muy satisfecha conmigo misma.
= I finished in under two hours. I was really pleased with myself.

Se está volviendo loco. No hace más que hablar consigo mismo solo y contestar sus propias preguntas.

= He's going mad. He keeps talking (to himself) and answering his own questions.

Puse el informe al lado suyo en su mesa.

= I put the report (next to her) on her desk.

Be careful with *each other* and *one another* for reciprocal actions.

Mis hermanas y yo ya no nos hacemos regalos de Navidad.

= My sisters and I don't give (each other) Christmas presents anymore.

Podemos ver unos mañana.

= We can see (each other) tomorrow.

NOT We can see us tomorrow.

Deberíamos intercambiar experiencias para poder aprender el uno del otro.

= We should exchange experiences so that we can learn from (one another).

Mi mejor amiga y yo no nos hemos visto en años.

= My best friend and I haven't seen (one another) in years. **NOT** ...haven't seen one to another in years.

Be careful with *it + be*. There is no simple equivalent structure in Spanish.

Son las doce.

= (It's) twelve o'clock.

Hace mucho frío.

= (It's) really cold.

Son doscientos metros a la parada del autobús.

= (It's) 200 metres to the bus stop.

Fue genial volver a verte.

= (It was) really great to see you again.

Antes era casi imposible comprar nata líquida en España.

= (It used to be) almost impossible to buy fresh cream in Spain.

English *there + be* is similar to Spanish *haber*.

Ha habido muchas inundaciones últimamente.

= (There have been) a lot of floods recently.

Habrán problemas cuando la gente se dé cuenta de que el Gobierno ha estado mintiendo.

= (There'll be) trouble when people realize that the government's been lying.

Antes había un tren nocturno a Barcelona.

= (There used to be) an overnight train to Barcelona.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with word stress in these reflexive pronouns.

myself

herself

yourselves

yourself

itself

themselves

himself

ourselves

3A get

Be careful with *get* + adj / comparative when it means *become*.

It's getting dark

= Se está haciendo de noche



We're getting cold standing here. Let's wait inside.
= Nos estamos enfriando aquí de pie. Vamos a esperar dentro. / Esperemos dentro.

As soon as you get better, give me a ring and we'll go out for a drink.

= En cuanto te mejores, llámame y salimos a tomar algo.

Despite the government's optimism, the situation's getting worse.

= A pesar del optimismo del Gobierno, la situación está empeorando.

English *get* + past participle is similar to Spanish impersonal structures.

My brother-in-law got fined last week for speeding.

= A mi cuñado le multaron la semana pasada por exceso de velocidad.

I need to get my resident's permit renewed.

= Necesito renovarme el permiso de residencia.

I'm going to get my hair cut.

= Me voy a cortar el pelo.

English *get* + object + infinitive is similar to Spanish structures with *verbo + que + subjuntivo*.

We should get them to look at the TV antenna.

= Deberíamos llamar para que nos miren la antena de televisión.



We need to get somebody to mend that drainpipe.
= Necesitamos llamar a alguien que nos arregle el canalón.

I'm going to have to do the report on my own. I couldn't get anyone to help me.

= Voy a tener que hacer el informe por mi cuenta. No logré que nadie me ayudara.

Be careful with *get* as a main verb. It has many different equivalents in Spanish.

I got a new coat in the sales.

= Me compré un abrigo nuevo en las rebajas.

He gets about 30 emails a day.

= Recibe unos 30 correos electrónicos cada día.

When you get to the station, give me a ring.

= Al llegar / Cuando llegues a la estación, llámame.

If you're going to the shops, can you get me the paper?

= Si vas de compras, ¿me puedes traer el periódico?

3B discourse markers (2): adverbs and adverbial expressions

Many neutral / informal adverbs and adverbial expressions have close equivalents in Spanish.

English expression	Spanish equivalent
A I really like your shirt. Hasn't Harry got one just like it?	A Me encanta tu camisa. ¿No tiene Harry una igual?
B Yes, he has. Talking of Harry, did he get the job he applied for?	B Sí, sí. Es cierto. Hablando de Harry, ¿consiguió el trabajo que solicitó?

English expression	Spanish equivalent
So let's meet at five o'clock then. By the way / Incidentally , could you possibly lend me some money until the weekend?	Pues ¿por qué no nos vemos a las cinco? Por cierto / A propósito , ¿me podrías prestar dinero hasta el fin de semana?
A Did you see the match last night? B No, I didn't. Actually / In fact / As a matter of fact , I don't really like football.	A ¿Viste el partido anoche? B No, no lo vi. En realidad / De hecho / A decir verdad , no me gusta el fútbol.
We didn't go away at the weekend because I had too much work. In any case / Anyway , the weather was awful, so we didn't miss anything.	No nos marchamos el fin de semana porque tenía demasiado trabajo. En cualquier caso / De todas maneras hizo un tiempo espantoso, así que no nos perdimos nada.
Yes, it was a bad accident. At least nobody was killed, though. Tom's coming to the meeting, or at least he said he was.	Sí, fue un accidente grave. Aunque por lo menos no se mató nadie. Tom viene a la reunión, o al menos eso es lo que dijo.
As I was saying , if Mark gets the job we'll have to reorganize the department.	Como iba diciendo , si a Mark le dan el puesto, tendremos que reorganizar el departamento.
He's still a great director but, on the whole , I prefer his earlier films.	Sigue siendo un gran director, pero en general prefiero sus primeras películas.
I like both flats, but all in all , I think I prefer the one next to the cathedral.	Me gustan los dos pisos, pero considerándolo todo , creo que prefiero el que está al lado de la catedral.
I think we should buy them. After all , we'll never find them anywhere cheaper than this.	Creo que deberíamos comprarlos. Al fin y al cabo , no vamos a encontrarlos más baratos que esto en ninguna parte.
I don't think I'll come to Nick's party. It will finish very late. Besides , I won't know many people there.	No creo que vaya a la fiesta de Nick. Va a terminar muy tarde. Además , no voy a conocer a mucha gente.
Basically , my job involves computer skills and people skills.	Básicamente , mi trabajo supone saber de informática y tratar con la gente.
Obviously you can't get a real idea of life in Japan unless you can speak the language.	Obviamente no puedes hacerte una idea clara de la vida en Japón a menos que hables el idioma.
She's very selfish. I mean , she never thinks about other people at all.	Es muy egoísta. Quiero decir / O sea , no piensa nunca en los demás.
A lot of people booed and some people even left early. In other words , it was a complete disaster.	Mucha gente abucheó y otros incluso se fueron antes del final. O sea / En otras palabras / Dicho de otra manera , fue un desastre total.
Please try not to make a mess when you make the cake. Otherwise I'm going to have to clean the kitchen again.	Por favor, procura no ensuciarlo todo cuando hagas el pastel. De lo contrario , voy a tener que volver a limpiar la cocina.

Many formal adverbs and adverbial expressions have close equivalents in Spanish.

English expression	Spanish equivalent
...and that's all you need to know about the travel arrangements. As far as accommodation is concerned, ... As regards / Regarding the accommodation, the options are living with a family or living in a hall of residence.	...y eso es todo lo que necesitan saber de los preparativos del viaje. Por lo que respecta al alojamiento / En lo que al alojamiento se refiere , ... Con relación al alojamiento , / En relación con el alojamiento, las opciones son vivir con una familia o en una residencia.
There are plans to help first-time buyers. That is to say , mortgages will be more easily available.	Hay planes para ayudar a los compradores de vivienda primerizos. Es decir , las hipotecas serán más fáciles de conseguir.
On the one hand , more young people today carry knives. On the other hand , the total number of violent crimes has dropped.	Por un lado / Por una parte , hoy en día más jóvenes llevan navajas. Por otro lado / Por otra parte , el número total de delitos violentos ha disminuido.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with word stress in these discourse markers.

anyway /'eniweɪ/ obviously /'ɒbvɪəslɪ/

basically /'beɪsɪkli/ otherwise /'ʌðəwaɪz/

BUT

incidentally /ɪn'sɪdɪntli/

Be careful with the rhythm in these discourse markers.

after all	as I was saying	in other words
all in all	as far as I'm concerned	on the one hand
as a matter of fact	in any case	on the other hand

4A adding emphasis (1): inversion

Be careful with inversion after negative adverbial expressions for adding emphasis.



No sólo dice la hora, sino que también se conecta a Internet.

= Not only does it tell the time, (but) it also connects to the internet. NOT ~~Not only it tells~~ the time, ...

Nunca he oído una excusa tan poco convincente por llegar tarde. = Never have I heard such a feeble excuse for being late. NOT ~~Never I have heard~~...

Nada más empezar a nevar se desató el caos en la autopista. = No sooner did it start to snow than chaos reigned on the motorway. NOT ~~No sooner it started to snow than~~...

No hasta tener un perro tú mismo, comprendes lo que significa realmente la lealtad.

Vi que faltaban 200 metros. Sólo entonces me di cuenta de que lo había logrado.

Sólo cuando vives durante mucho tiempo en otra cultura, te das cuenta de lo poco que la comprendías al principio.

Apenas me había puesto a trabajar cuando el director asomó la cabeza por la puerta.

Rara vez he visto una película tan violenta.

= (Not until) you have a dog yourself (do you understand) what loyalty is really about.
NOT ...a dog yourself, you understand what loyalty is really about:

= I saw that there were 200 metres left. Only then did I realize that I'd done it. NOT ~~Only then I realized that I'd done it.~~

= Only when you live in another culture for a long time, (do you see how) little you understood of it at the beginning. NOT ...; you see how little you understood of it at the beginning.

= Hardly had I started to work when the manager put his head around the door. NOT ~~Hardly had started to work...~~

= Rarely have I seen such a violent film.
NOT ~~Rarely I have seen such a violent film.~~

4B speculation and deduction

Modal verbs for speculation and deduction work in very similar ways in English and Spanish.

They've had a very long journey. They must be tired.

I haven't seen anything of the neighbours recently. They must have gone on holiday.

You can't be very fit. We've only been running for ten minutes and you're out of breath.



= Han tenido un viaje muy largo. Deben de estar muy cansados.

= No he visto apenas a los vecinos estos días. Deben de haberse ido de vacaciones.

= No puedes estar muy en forma. Sólo llevamos corriendo diez minutos y ya estás sin aliento.

You can't have done it right because you've not put all the parts back.

= No puedes haberlo hecho bien porque no has colocado todas las piezas en su sitio.

The police realized I was innocent because I couldn't have been at the crime scene and with my friends at the same time.



= La policía se dio cuenta de que era inocente porque no podría haber estado en la escena del crimen y con mis amigos a la vez.

A Have you seen Dave today?

B No, and I didn't see him yesterday, either.

A (He could / may / might be) off sick. He wasn't feeling too good last Friday.

A ¿Has visto a Dave hoy?

B No, y tampoco lo vi ayer.

A (Puede que esté / Podría estar) enfermo. No se encontraba muy bien el viernes pasado.



A I can't find my bus pass.
 B You could / may / might have left it in that old jacket of yours.
 A No encuentro el bonobús.
 B Puede que lo hayas / Podrías haberlo dejado en esa chaqueta vieja que tienes.

If you bought your tickets yesterday, = Si compraste los billetes ayer, deberían
they should / ought to reach you tomorrow. llegarte mañana.

That's odd. I ordered a book online = ¡Qué raro! Pedí un libro por Internet que
 that should / ought to have arrived yesterday and still isn't here. tenía que / debería haber llegado ayer y todavía no está aquí.

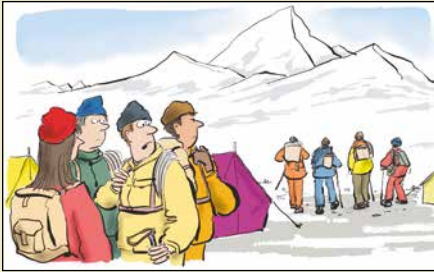
Different expressions in Spanish correspond to English adjectives and adverbs for speculation.

With so many cuts there are = Con tantos recortes habrá forzosamente
bound to be social problems. problemas sociales. OR Con tantos recortes habrá
sin duda problemas sociales. OR Con tantos recortes tiene que haber problemas sociales.

It's a great song and = Es una gran canción y sin duda será un éxito seguro.
it's sure to be a hit. OR Es una gran canción y seguro que va a ser un éxito. OR Es una gran canción y seguramente será un éxito.

It's very unlikely that mortgage interest rates will fall = Es muy improbable / Es muy poco probable
 any lower in the future. que los tipos de interés de las hipotecas caigan más en el futuro.

The new party won't get many = El partido nuevo no ganará muchos escaños, pero
 seats, but it will definitely sin duda influirá influence the elections. en las elecciones.



They probably won't get to the top, but at least they are going to try.
 = Probablemente no llegarán a la cumbre, pero por lo menos lo van a intentar.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of these expressions of speculation and deduction, and the weak pronunciation of *be* and *have*.

They must be /'mas bi/ on holiday.

They must have /'mast əv/ gone on holiday.

They may be /'mei bi/ on holiday.

They may have /'mei əv/ gone on holiday.

They might be /'maɪ bi/ on holiday.

They might have /'maɪ əv/ gone on holiday.

They can't be /'kɑ:nt bi/ on holiday.

They can't have /'kɑ:nt əv/ gone on holiday.

5A distancing

We use English *seem / appear* in much the same way as Spanish *parecer*.

It seems / appears that if you read from a screen you remember less than from a physical book. = Parece que si lees en una pantalla, recuerdas menos que si lees un libro físico.

The Wi-fi seems / appears to be working perfectly now. = El Wi-fi parece estar funcionando perfectamente ahora.

There seem to be quite a few spelling mistakes. = Parece haber unas cuantas faltas de ortografía.

It would seem / appear that nobody was controlling the spending with these credit cards. = Parece ser que / Según parece, nadie controlaba el gasto con estas tarjetas de crédito.

English uses a passive form with verbs of saying and reporting for distancing, whereas Spanish uses an impersonal form.

It is said that sea levels will rise up to 200 cm in the 21st century. = Se dice que el nivel del mar subirá hasta 200 cm en el siglo XXI.

It has been suggested that the elections will be brought forward to October. = Se ha sugerido / Se ha indicado que las elecciones se adelantarán a octubre.

The President is not expected to participate in the TV debate. = No se espera que el presidente participe en el debate televisivo.

The climbers are believed to have got back to base camp yesterday. = Se cree que los alpinistas volvieron al campamento base ayer.

There is said to be over 1,000 recipes for cod in Portugal. = Se dice que hay más de 1000 recetas para el bacalao en Portugal.

Other distancing expressions are similar in English and Spanish.

Apparently, the best way to get students to remember something is to say it's not important. = Según parece / Al parecer / Por lo visto, la mejor forma de que los alumnos recuerden algo es decirles que no tiene importancia.

According to the analysts, the new party is going to bring the two-party political system to an end. = Según los analistas, el partido nuevo va a poner fin al sistema político bipartidista.



Even within our own galaxy there may / might be planets that could support life.

= Incluso en nuestra propia galaxia, puede que haya planetas capaces de sustentar la vida.

The government claims to have reduced youth unemployment. = El gobierno afirma / dice haber reducido el paro entre los jóvenes.

5B unreal uses of past tenses

The unreal use of past tenses is similar to the use of the Spanish *pretérito imperfecto* or *pluscuamperfecto de subjuntivo*, often with *Ojalá* or *Si por lo menos*.

I wish I could walk in space and look down on the earth. = Ojalá pudiera caminar por el espacio y contemplar la Tierra desde arriba.

I wish they hadn't decided to sell the house in Xàbia! = Ojalá no hubiesen decidido vender la casa de Xàbia!

If only she didn't have to travel so much to do her job. = Ojalá / Si por lo menos no tuviera que viajar tanto en su trabajo.



If only we hadn't decided to take the train!
= ¡Ojalá no hubiéramos decidido ir en tren!

I wish he was / were a bit more friendly.

= Ojalá fuese un poco más agradable.

If only it was / were possible to thank them in some way.

= Si por lo menos fuera posible darles las gracias de alguna manera.

If only it wasn't so cold at night.

= Si por lo menos no hiciera tanto frío por la noche.

I'd rather you came in March. February is looking pretty busy for me.

= Preferiría que vinieras en marzo. Tengo febrero bastante ocupado.

Are you sure you don't mind me staying with you? Would you rather I went to a hotel?

= ¿Seguro que no te importa que me quede con vosotros? ¿No preferirías que fuera a un hotel?

Don't you think it's time they got married. They've been together for thirty years.

= No crees que es hora de que se casaran / casasen. Llevan treinta años saliendo juntos.

Remember to use a past tense with *wish* or *if only*.

¡Ojalá fuera el final de semana y no el principio!

= (I wish it was) the end of the week and not the beginning! NOT I wish it is the end of the week...!

¡Ojalá hubieras reservado una mesa!, habríamos comido ya.

= (If only you had booked) a table, we would have eaten by now!

6A verb + object + infinitive or gerund

In many cases the English verb + object + *to* + infinitive is a similar structure in Spanish.

His parents allow him to use the car.

= Sus padres le dejan usar el coche.

My friends helped me to tidy up after the party.

= Mis amigos me ayudaron a recoger después de la fiesta.

They told me to help you with the preparations for the race.

= Me pidieron que os ayudara con los preparativos para la carrera.

Be careful with *help* / *let* + object + infinitive without *to*.

¿Te ayudo a hacer la compra?

= Can I help you do the shopping?

Déjeme que le ayude.

= Let me help you. NOT Let me that I help you.

In some cases the English verb + object + *to* + infinitive is expressed by the Spanish *que* + subjunctive verb.

The traffic police warned drivers not to travel unless it was necessary.

= Tráfico avisó a los conductores de que no viajaran salvo en caso de necesidad.

We advised her to take the loan.

= Le aconsejamos que aceptara el préstamo.

All my friends encouraged me to do more sport.

= Todos mis amigos me animaron a que hiciera más deporte.

If I forget, remind me to book the hotel for our conference.

= Si se me olvida, recuérdame que reserve el hotel para el congreso.

Be careful with *make* + infinitive without *to*.

He made me feel really happy.

= Hizo que me sintiera realmente feliz.

Be careful with verbs that put *for* before the object.

Esperemos a que terminen todos. = Let's wait for everyone to finish. NOT Let's wait that everyone finishes.

Pidieron que se celebrara la boda en mayo. = They asked for the wedding to be in May. NOT They asked that the wedding be in May.

Be careful with verbs of wanting, liking, and preferring.

Quiero que lo pases genial. = I want you to have a really good time. NOT I want that you have a great time.

Preferiríamos que vinieses la semana que viene. = We'd prefer you to come next week. NOT We'd prefer that you come next week.

English verb + object + gerund may be either Spanish object + infinitive or *que* + subjunctive.



Try not to keep guests waiting, especially in the morning.

= Procura no hacer esperar a los huéspedes, especialmente por la mañana.

I don't mind you smoking in the car.

= No me molesta que fumes en el coche.

I hate teachers telling me how to study.

= Odio que los profesores me digan cómo tengo que estudiar.

6B conditional sentences

Conditional sentences are used in very similar ways in English and Spanish.

First conditional sentences usually use the same tenses in English and Spanish.

Si no para de llover, habrá inundaciones por todas partes. = If it doesn't stop, raining, there'll be floods everywhere.

Si no puedes venir a la entrega de premios, por favor, avísame. = If you can't come to the awards ceremony, please let me know.

No conseguirás entradas para la opera si todavía no las has reservado. = You won't get seats for the opera if you haven't booked them already.

Second conditional sentences in English use a past tense after *if* where Spanish uses the *pretérito imperfecto de subjuntivo*.

No sé qué haría si me diesen a escoger entre vivir aquí o en Londres. = I don't know what I'd do if I was / were asked to choose between living here or in London.

El calentamiento global podría reducirse si los principales países industriales legasen a un acuerdo. = Global warming could be reduced if the major industrial countries were to reach an agreement.

Si tuviera más tiempo, podría aprender otro idioma. = If I had more time, I could learn another language.

Third conditional sentences in English use the past perfect where Spanish uses the *pretérito pluscuamperfecto de subjuntivo*.

No habría perdido la conexión si el primer vuelo hubiera llegado a la hora. = I wouldn't have missed my connection if the first flight had arrived on time.

Si no hubiera estado viviendo en Glasgow ese año, no habría conocido a Roddie. = If I hadn't been living in Glasgow that year, I wouldn't have met Roddie.

Habríamos podido venir si no hubiera sido por el mal tiempo. = We could have come if it hadn't been for the bad weather.

Mixed conditionals follow the same rules in Spanish and English.

Si hubiese seguido nuestros consejos el año pasado, no estaría sin trabajo ahora. = If she'd followed our advice last year, she wouldn't be out of work now.

Si no quisiera tu ayuda, no te la habría pedido. = If I didn't want your help, I wouldn't have asked you for it.

Look at how the alternatives to *if* are expressed in Spanish.

I'll lend you the money as long as you promise to give it back to me before the summer. = Te dejo el dinero siempre que me prometas devolvérmelo antes del verano.

We'd love to stay with you provided (that) you let us help in the kitchen. = Nos encantaría quedarnos con vosotros con tal de que nos dejéis ayudar en la cocina.

They allowed me to reproduce part of the article on condition that I cited the original publication. = Me permitieron reproducir parte del artículo a / con la condición de que citara la publicación original.



I'm going to the demonstration whether you like it or not.

= Me voy a la manifestación tanto si te gusta como si no.

Even if my parents try to stop me, I'm going to the demonstration. = Incluso si mis padres intentan impedírmelo, me voy a la manifestación.



Supposing they promote someone else instead of you, what are you going to do?

= En el caso de que / Suponiendo que asciendan a otra persona en vez de a ti, ¿qué vas a hacer?

Had we known we'd have bought a flat as soon as we got to Madrid. = De haberlo sabido, nos habríamos comprado un piso nada más llegar a Madrid.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of conditionals. Remember to use the weak form of *have* /əv/ after *would* and *could*.

If we finish today, we'll /wi:l/ take Friday off.

If we finished today, we'd /wid/ take Friday off.

If we'd finished today, we'd've /wid əv/ taken Friday off.

Had we finished today, we'd've /wid əv/ taken Friday off.

If we finish today, we can /wi kən/ take Friday off.

If we finished today, we could /wi kəd/ take Friday off.

If we'd finished today, we could've /wi kəd əv/ taken Friday off.

Had we finished today, we could've /wi kəd əv/ taken Friday off.

As long as we finish today, we can /wi kən/ take Friday off.

Provided we finish today, we can /wi kən/ take Friday off.

On condition that we finish today, we can /wi kən/ take Friday off.

7A permission, obligation, and necessity

English and Spanish have similar structures for talking about permission and obligation.

¿Sabes si todavía **podemos / se puede** aparcar todavía detrás de la iglesia?

= Do you know if **we can** still park behind the church?

No pudimos entrar en la discoteca, así que fuimos al cine.

= **We couldn't** get into the club, so we went to the cinema.

Tengo que hacer algo con este ordenador. Es tan lento.

= **I must** do something about this computer. It's so slow.

Tenemos que llamar a alguien para que nos repare el tejado.

= **We must** get somebody to repair the roof.

Deberían hacer algo para la gente que no puede estar allí el día del examen.

= **They ought to** do something for the people who can't be there on the day of the exam.

No deberían permitir que la gente suba al tren con bicicletas.

= **They shouldn't** let people get on the train with bicycles.

Deberías ir al médico. Llevas más de una semana con tos.

= **You should** go to the doctor. You've been coughing for over a week.



¡Menudo atasco! **Debería haber** ido en tren como todos los demás.

= What terrible traffic! **I should have** gone by train like everyone else.

Deberíamos haber pedido su opinión a los vecinos.

= **We ought to have** asked the neighbours for their opinion.

Más vale que nos demos prisa o llegaremos tarde a la reunión.

= **We'd better** get a move on or we'll be late for the meeting.

Mejor que vayas ahora o la farmacia cerrará.

= **You'd better** go now or the chemist's will be closed.

Don't confuse *mustn't* and *don't have to*.

No debes seguirme.

= **You mustn't** follow me.

No hace falta que me sigas.

= **You don't have to** follow me.

No hace falta que los viajeros llegados de países de la UE enseñen su pasaporte para entrar en Suiza.

= Visitors arriving from EU countries **don't have to** show their passports to get into Switzerland.

NOT Visitors arriving from EU countries **mustn't** show their passports to get into Switzerland.

Don't confuse *should have* and *must have* for deduction.

We should have taken the country roads. The motorway is at a standstill.

= **Deberíamos haber** ido por las carreteras comarcales. La autopista tiene el tráfico paralizado.

We must have taken a wrong turning somewhere. I don't recognize any of this.

= **Debemos haber** cogido una desviación incorrecta en algún lugar. No me suena nada esto.

English need is similar to Spanish necesitar or hacer falta.

¿Hace falta entrenar mucho para correr un maratón? = Do you need to train a lot to run a marathon?

No hace falta que me esperes. Volveré con los demás. = You don't need to wait for me. I'll go back with the others.

Necesito cerrar este acuerdo lo antes posible. = I need to close this deal as soon as possible.

Don't need to for habitual and general necessity and needn't for specific necessity are both expressed using Spanish hacer falta.

No hace falta cerrar la puerta con llave. Sólo vamos a estar fuera un par de minutos. = You needn't lock the door. We're only going to be out a couple of minutes.

No hace falta cerrar la puerta con llave. Los perros asustan a los desconocidos. = You don't need to lock the door. The dogs frighten off any strangers.

Needn't have + participle and didn't need to + verb can both be used when something was not necessary but you did it anyway.



No hacía falta que trajeseis flores, pero son preciosas. = You needn't have brought flowers, but they are really lovely.

No hacía falta que trajeseis flores, pero son preciosas. = You didn't need to bring flowers, but they are really lovely.

Be careful when expressing something that was not necessary so you did not do it. Only didn't need to + verb can be used in English.

No les hizo falta usar Internet; ya se habían descargado todo en sus ordenadores. = They didn't need to use the internet; they'd already downloaded everything onto their computers.

No nos hacía falta apresurarnos para llegar allí pronto. Todavía quedan muchos asientos. = We needn't have rushed to get here early. There are still plenty of seats.

Unlike Spanish poder, can is not used in the future. English uses be able to or be allowed to.

In the future we won't be able to fly without providing detailed passenger data. = En el futuro no podremos volar sin proporcionar datos del pasajero detallados.

In the future we won't be allowed to fly without providing detailed passenger data. = En el futuro no se nos permitirá volar sin proporcionar datos del pasajero detallados.

Starting next week, members will be allowed to bring a friend on club excursions. = A partir de la semana que viene, los socios podrán traer a un amigo/a a las excursiones del club.

Look at how be supposed to / meant to are expressed in Spanish.

In rural areas young people are supposed to help on the farm. = En las zonas rurales se espera que la gente joven ayude en la granja.



You were meant to be helping us! = ¡Se suponía que nos ibais a ayudar!

Notice that *be permitted to* is used with *it* in English.

It is not permitted to receive or offer gifts when negotiating a contract. = No está permitido ni entregar ni recibir regalos durante la negociación de un contrato.

7B perception and sensation

Notice the use of *can* in English with *hear, see, smell, feel, taste*.

I can hear the traffic in the streets. = Oigo el tráfico en las calles.

NOT I'm hearing the traffic in the streets.

I can't see the moon from here. = No veo la luna desde aquí.

Can you smell the sea? The beach is over that hill. = ¿Hueles el mar? La playa está detrás de esa colina.

Yesterday you could feel the spring in the air. = Ayer se oía la primavera en el aire.

Can you taste the touch of cinnamon in this cake? = ¿Notas el toque de canela en este bizcocho?

English and Spanish use the same pair of structures for *see / hear + infinitive or gerund*.

I heard Paul speak about teaching. He was excellent. = Oí a Paul hablar de la enseñanza. Fue excelente.

I heard Paul speaking about teaching, but I didn't catch everything he said. = Oí a Paul hablando sobre la enseñanza, pero no pillé todo lo que dijo.

I saw the man hit the dog. = Vi al hombre pegarle al perro.

I saw the man hitting the dog. = Vi al hombre pegando al perro.

Notice the verbs *look, feel, smell, sound, taste + adjective / noun*. Be careful with *feel*, which uses a different structure in Spanish.

This bamboo clothing feels really soft. = Esta ropa de bambú tiene un tacto muy suave.

You look tired. = Pareces cansado.

What are you cooking? = ¿Qué estás cocinando? Huele fatal.

It smells awful.

Have you got a cold? Your voice sounds different. = ¿Tienes catarro? Tu voz suena diferente.

This fish tastes delicious. = Este pescado sabe a gloria.

He looked as if / as though he'd been running. = Parecía como si hubiera estado corriendo.

It sounded as if / as though a plane was landing. = Sonaba como si aterrizara un avión.

This tastes of sherry. = Esto sabe a jerez.

This tastes like sherry. = Esto tiene sabor a jerez.

Spanish uses *parecer* for *look*, *look like*, and *seem*. Use *seem* if you are talking about a general impression, not just visual.



You seem happy. Have they given you a rise?
= Pareces contento. ¿Te han dado un aumento?

The game seems to be over. At least I can't hear them shouting. = El partido parece haber terminado. Por lo menos no los oigo gritar.

She seems to have made lots of friends in Almería. = Parece haber hecho muchos amigos en Almería.

After what seemed like an eternity we were allowed off the plane. = Después de lo que parecía una eternidad, nos dejaron bajar del avión.

It seemed as if we would never arrive. = Parecía como si no llegáramos nunca.

8A advanced gerunds and infinitives

There are different structures in Spanish that are similar in meaning to advanced gerunds and infinitives in English.

Sometimes an advanced gerund / infinitive is similar to *que + subjuntivo*.

I hate being told to improve my accent. = Odio que me digan que mejore mi acento.

He's tired of being treated like an idiot. = Está cansado de que le traten como un idiota.

It's easy to get pushed aside in such a competitive environment. = Es fácil que te dejen de lado en un ambiente tan competitivo.

My laptop needs to be checked for viruses. = Necesito que me revisen el portátil en busca de virus.

Sometimes an advanced gerund / infinitive is similar to *haber + participio*.

We thanked them for having donated so much money. = Les dimos las gracias por haber donado tanto dinero.

Having learned Spanish makes it easier for me to understand other Romance languages. = Haber aprendido español me facilita entender otras lenguas romances.

How fantastic to have taken part in the London marathon! = ¡Es genial haber participado en el maratón de Londres!

I hope to have finished my basic training by next month. = Espero haber terminado mi formación inicial el mes que viene.

I would like to have seen his face when he realized that he hadn't been chosen. = Me gustaría haber visto su cara al darse cuenta de que no había sido seleccionado.

They would rather have flown than taken the train, but all the cheap flights were full. = Habrían preferido volar a ir en tren, pero todos los vuelos baratos estaban completos.

A continuous infinitive is the same in English and Spanish.

He'd like to be playing with his friends, but he's not finished his homework yet. = Le gustaría estar jugando con sus amigos, pero todavía no ha terminado sus deberes.

You seem to be sleeping a lot better. Is that because the exams are over? = Pareces estar durmiendo mucho mejor. ¿Es porque los exámenes ya han terminado?

Be careful with other uses of gerunds and infinitives. Often a gerund in English corresponds to an infinitive in Spanish.

- It's no use coming. By the time you get here we'll have already left. = No tiene sentido venir. Para cuando llegues ya nos habremos marchado.
- Was there any point (in) telling them? There was nothing they could have done to help us. = ¿Tenía algún sentido decirselo? No había nada que pudieran haber hecho para ayudarnos.
- It's no good talking to my sister. She'll have already decided what she's going to do. = Es inútil / No sirve de nada hablar con mi hermana. Ya habrá decidido qué va a hacer.

In English, an infinitive after a noun, a question word, a superlative, quantifiers or after *anything* / *nothing* usually corresponds to an infinitive in Spanish.

- They had an arrangement to share the driving to work. Their plan was to change driver every two days. = Tenían un acuerdo para compartir el viaje al trabajo en coche. El plan era cambiar de conductor cada dos días.
- She doesn't know who to talk to or what to ask. = No sabe con quién hablar ni qué preguntar.
- He's the oldest runner ever to finish the New York marathon. = Es el corredor de más edad en terminar el maratón de Nueva York.
- You can't visit the Alhambra in a day – there's too much to see. = No se puede visitar la Alhambra en un día – hay demasiado que ver.
- There wasn't enough wind for us to go sailing. = No había viento suficiente para ir a navegar.
- Have you got anything to drink? = ¿Tienes algo de beber?
- There's nothing to do here at night. = No hay nada que hacer aquí por la noche.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *have* / *having* in advanced gerund and infinitive structures.

It was fantastic to have /həv/ finished.

I hope to have /həv/ finished.

I would like to have /həv/ finished.

Having /hævɪŋ/ worked all night, they were relieved to have finished.

8B expressing future plans and arrangements

Be careful with present and future forms for expressing future plans and arrangements.

Different English forms correspond to the *ir + a + infinitivo* form of Spanish.

- I'm meeting David this evening. = Voy a ver a David esta tarde. Vamos a tomar algo después del trabajo.
- We're having a drink after work. = Vamos a comprar un coche nuevo. Llevamos un tiempo pensándolo.
- We're going to buy a new car. We've been thinking about it for a while. = Va a coger el primer vuelo de la mañana a Barcelona.
- He's going to get the first flight in the morning to Barcelona. = Voy a pasar por delante del banco mañana. ¿Quieres que te ingrese ese cheque?
- I'll be going past the bank tomorrow. Do you want me to pay in that cheque for you? = Va a empezar / Empezará el partido a la hora de siempre?
- Will the match be starting at the usual time?

English and Spanish both use the present simple to talk about future events that are part of a timetable or regular schedule.

The first flight leaves at 7.30 a.m. = El primer vuelo sale a las 7.30 a. m.

The course starts next Monday. = El curso empieza el próximo lunes.

Be careful with other ways of expressing future arrangements. They are different in English and Spanish.

Professor Baker is due to arrive on the 12.20 London flight. Can you go and meet him? = El profesor Baker llegará / Se espera que el Profesor Baker llegue en el vuelo de Londres de las 12.20. ¿Podrías ir a esperarle?

The board is due to meet soon to discuss the situation of the euro. = Está previsto que la junta se reúna pronto para hablar de la situación del euro.

We're about to get another dog. = Estamos a punto de coger otro perro.

My mother is about to become a great-grandmother for the fourth time. = Mi madre está a punto de ser bisabuela por cuarta vez.

It has been announced that the paper is to close its Rome office. = Se ha anunciado que el periódico va a cerrar su oficina en Roma.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs is to visit Cuba to take part in the talks on the embargo. = El ministro de Asuntos Exteriores visitará Cuba para participar en las conversaciones sobre el embargo.

It has been confirmed that the president is to visit the areas worst affected by the disaster. = Se ha confirmado que el presidente visitará las zonas más afectadas por el desastre.

9A ellipsis

In Spanish subject pronouns can almost always be omitted. In English they can be omitted after *and*, *but*, and *or*.

Llegó a casa e hizo la cena. = He got home and (he) made the supper.
NOT Got home and (he) made supper.

Fui a la reunión, pero no me quedé hasta el final. = I went to the meeting, but (I) didn't stay till the end.
NOT Went to the meeting, but (I) didn't stay till the end.

Deberíamos aprender español o volver al Reino Unido. = We should learn Spanish or (we should) go back to the UK. NOT Should learn Spanish or (we should) go back to the UK.

However they cannot be omitted after *before*, *after*, *because*, *when*, and *while*.

Cerraron las cortinas y bajaron la calefacción antes de marcharse. = They closed the curtains and lowered the central heating before they left. NOT ...the central heating before leave.

Os explicaré el nuevo plan después de reunirme con el jefe. = I'll tell you about the new plan after meeting the boss. NOT ...the new plan after meet the boss.

Están agotados porque trabajan hasta en fin de semana. = They're exhausted because they even work at the weekend. NOT They're exhausted because even work at the weekend.

Estaba muy decepcionado cuando me dijeron que no podía jugar. = I was really disappointed when they told me I couldn't play. NOT I was really disappointed when told me I couldn't play.

Where English uses ellipsis after auxiliaries or with infinitives, Spanish often uses *sí* or *no*, or repeats the verb.

- Nunca hemos estado en Marruecos, pero nuestros amigos **sí** = We've never been to Morocco but our friends **have** NOT ...but our friends yes.
- He estado en Perú, pero mi marido **no** = I've been to Peru but my husband **hasn't** NOT I've been to Peru but my husband no.
- El Gobierno cree que tiene razón, pero **no la tiene** = The government thinks it's right, but **it isn't**
- Le dijeron que La Habana le encantaría a ella, pero creían que a **él no** = They told her she would love Havana, but they didn't think **he would**.
- No querían ir a esquiar, pero yo **sí** = They didn't want to go skiing, but **I did**
- Creía que **iba a poder jugar**, pero de hecho **no puede** = He thought **he would be able to** play, but in fact **he can't**
- Sabe que nunca **he intentado** perfeccionar mi español, pero cree que **debería haberlo hecho** = She knows **I've never tried** to perfect my Spanish, but she thinks **I should have**
- A ¡**Has de** leer el último premio Booker! A **You must** read the latest Booker Prize winner!
- B Ya **lo he leído**. B **I** already **have**
- Nunca he hecho parapente, pero **me encantaría** = I've never done paragliding, but **I'd love to**
- Los niños salieron a jugar a pesar de que **les dijimos que no** = The boys went out to play, even though we **told them not to**

English uses ellipsis with *so* and *not* where Spanish uses different structures.

- Los albañiles empezarán el lunes, o por lo menos **eso esperamos** = The builders will start on Monday, or at least **we hope so**. NOT ...or at least so we hope it. OR ...or at least we hope.
- A ¿Vendrás a la inauguración? A Will you be coming to the inauguration?
- B **Supongo que sí**, salvo que se les olvide invitarme. B **I suppose so**, unless they forget to invite me. NOT I suppose that yes, unless they...
- A Sabes que no fue culpa mía, ¿no / verdad? A You do know it wasn't my fault, don't you?
- B **Si tú lo dices** B **If you say so**. NOT If you say it.
- A ¿Crees que mañana nevará? A Do you think it'll snow tomorrow?
- B **Espero que no** B **I hope not**. NOT **I hope that no / not**.
- A ¿Crees que vendrán a la boda? A Do you think they'll come to the wedding?
- B **No creo** B **I don't think so**. NOT **I think not / I don't think**.
- A No es muy probable que vengan, ¿no / verdad? A They're not very likely to come, are they?
- B No, **me temo que no** B **No, I'm afraid not**. NOT Yes, it's not very likely. OR No, they're not very likely.
- Puede que ya hayan llegado, pero **no lo creo** = They might have already arrived, but **I don't think so**. NOT ..., but I think not. OR ..., but it doesn't seem me.
- Sé que ella gustaba, aunque **no lo decía** = I know he liked her, even though **he didn't say so**. NOT ..., even though he didn't say it.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the sentence stress of phrases with *so* and *not*.

I think <u>so</u>but it isn't.
I don't think <u>so</u>but I did.
I'm afraid <u>so</u>but I didn't.
I'm afraid <u>not</u>but our friends have. /hæv/
...he thinks we <u>should</u> have. /ʃəd hæv/	...but our friends <u>haven't</u> . /hævnt/
...he thinks we <u>shouldn't</u> have. /ʃədn't əv/	...we told them to.
...but it is.	...we told them not to.

9B nouns: compound and possessive forms

Look at how we talk about possession in English and Spanish.

Llevaré la cámara <u>de mi hermano</u> .	= I'll take <u>my brother's</u> camera.
La sede <u>de la empresa</u> está en Málaga.	= The <u>company's</u> head office is in Málaga.
Alba es la sobrina <u>de Diego y Pablo</u> .	= Alba is <u>Diego and Pablo's</u> niece.
Son los abrigos <u>de los invitados</u> .	= They're the <u>guests'</u> coats.
Los dos participamos en la manifestación <u>del domingo</u> pasado.	= We both took part in last <u>Sunday's</u> demonstration.
Tiene una experiencia de más <u>de treinta años</u> .	= He's got over <u>(thirty years)</u> experience.

Be careful with apostrophe s when it refers to premises.

Vimos el partido <u>en casa</u> de Stuart.	= We watched the game at <u>Stuart's</u> . NOT We watched the game at the house of Stuart.
Claudia está en <u>la peluquería</u> .	= Claudia is at <u>(the hairdresser's)</u> . NOT Claudia is at the hairdresser.

Be careful about using of (instead of apostrophe s) with things, abstract nouns and long phrases.

¿Te acuerdas <u>del título de su primer libro</u> ?	= Can you remember <u>the name of her first book</u> ? NOT Can you remember her first book's name?
El castillo se encuentra <u>en lo alto de una colina</u> .	= The castle stands <u>on the top of a hill</u> . NOT The castle stands on a hill's top.
Los <u>problemas de la gente joven</u> se han multiplicado.	= The <u>problems of young people</u> have multiplied. NOT The young people's problems have multiplied.
Es <u>el hermano del amigo</u> que te comenté que había estado en la Antártida.	= He's <u>the brother of the friend</u> I told you about who'd been in the Antarctic. NOT He's the friend I told you about who'd been in the Antarctic's brother.
Bill es <u>un amigo de mi hermano</u> .	= Bill is <u>a friend of my brother's</u> .
Es <u>una compañera de mi mujer</u> .	= She's <u>a colleague of my wife's</u> . NOT She's a my wife's colleague.

Spanish and English both use compound nouns.

Pásame el <u>abrelatas</u> .	= Pass me the <u>(tin opener)</u> .
¡Qué <u>abrecartas</u> más original!	= What an unusual <u>(letter opener)</u> !
¿Tenemos un <u>sacacorchos</u> ?	= Have we got a <u>(corkscrew)</u> ?
Es el <u>guardameta</u> .	= He's the <u>(goalkeeper)</u> .

Spanish often uses a single word for an English compound noun.

- ¿Tienes una navaja? = Have you got a penknife?
¿Dónde están los palillos? = Where are the toothpicks?
Me gustan estos tiestos. = I like these flower pots.
Se puede consultar el horario = You can look up the timetable on the internet.
por Internet.

Spanish often uses the equivalent of noun + of + noun where English uses a compound noun.

- Mi cuñado es director de empresa. = My brother-in-law is a company director.
Mi sobrino es profesor de física. = My nephew is a physics teacher.
¿Has visto mis gafas de sol? = Have you seen my sunglasses?



Abróchese el cinturón de seguridad, por favor.
= Fasten your seat belt, please.

- No encuentro las llaves del coche. = I can't find the car keys.
Abrió la puerta de la cabaña. = She opened the cabin door.
¿Qué significa esa señal de tráfico? = What does that road sign mean?

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with word stress in compound nouns. The stress is usually on the first syllable.

<u>car</u> keys	<u>physics</u> teacher	<u>sunglasses</u>
<u>corkscrew</u>	<u>road</u> sign	<u>tin</u> opener
<u>flower</u> pot	<u>seat</u> belt	<u>toothpicks</u>
<u>letter</u> opener	<u>shopping</u> centre	
BUT		
<u>company</u> director		

10A relative clauses

Defining relative clauses are similar in Spanish and English. However, the relative pronoun *que* can be *who* / *which* and *that*.

- Es el guía que habla inglés y español muy bien. = He's the guide who / that speaks really good English and Spanish.
Estas son las cestas que empleaban los portadores para llevar nuestro material. = These are the baskets which / that the porters used for carrying our gear.
Esa es la señora cuyo hijo trabaja en Bristol. = That's the woman whose son works in Bristol.
Y esta es la pareja mayor cuya nieta es médica en Katmandú. = And this is the old couple whose granddaughter is a doctor in Kathmandu.
Este es el hotel donde nos alojamos en Jomsom. = This is the hotel where we stayed in Jomsom.

Remember that in English you can leave out *who* / *which* / *that* when it is the object of the verb in the relative clause.

- Este es el chico alemán que conocimos en el avión a Jomsom. = This is the German guy (who / that) we met on the plane to Jomsom.
Ese es el monasterio que te comenté. = That's the monastery (which / that) I told you about.

Be careful with relative pronouns after a preposition. Use *whom* for people and *which* for things in formal English. Alternatively, use *who* / *that* and then put the preposition at the end.

Mi mejor amigo es la única persona con la que realmente puedo hablar. = My best friend is the only person I can really talk to.
OR ... to whom I can really talk.

Esta es la sala donde todos dormimos. = This is the room in which we all slept. OR This is the room which we all slept in. OR This is the room where we all slept.

Remember to use *what* as the relative pronoun when you mean *lo que*.

Tenía muchas ganas de llegar a casa para contarte lo que habíamos visto. = I couldn't wait to get home and tell you what we had seen.

Lo que más me gusto de la zona Mustang fueron los impresionantes paisajes. = What I liked best about the Mustang area were the stunning landscapes.

Non-defining relative clauses are similar in Spanish and English. Remember to use commas.

Mi sobrina, que no sabe nadar, ¡ha decidido empezar a hacer surf! = My niece, who can't swim, has decided to take up surfing!

El surf, que se vio por primera vez en Hawái, podría convertirse en deporte olímpico. = Surfing, which was first seen in Hawaii, could become an Olympic sport.

Remember not to use *that* in non-defining relative clauses.

El problema de la relatividad, que Galileo investigó por primera vez en el siglo XVII, fue resuelto por Einstein. = The problem of relativity, which was first explored by Galileo in the 17th century, was resolved by Einstein. NOT The problem of relativity, that was first explored...

Einstein, que nació en Alemania, tenía 26 años cuando publicó su teoría. = Einstein, who was born in Germany, was 26 when he published his theory. NOT Einstein, that was born in Germany, was 26 when he published his theory.

Spanish *lo cual* is the same as *which* when it refers to a whole phrase.

El Gobierno ha decidido dejar de aplicar políticas de austeridad, lo cual es una buena noticia para todo el mundo. = The government has decided to stop applying austerity policies, which is good news for everyone.

Be careful with *of which* / *of whom* / *of whose* after *some*, *any*, *none*, *all*, *both*, *either*, *neither*, *several*, *enough*, *many*, *few*, and after expressions of quantity and superlatives.

Mi colores favoritos son el rojo, el naranja y el amarillo, ninguno de los cuales aparece en el cuadro. = My favourite colours are red, orange, and yellow, none of which appear in the painting.

Muchos conductores, muchos de los cuales dependen del coche para su trabajo, protestaron por las nuevas multas de tráfico. = A lot of drivers, many of whom depend on their cars for their work, protested about the new traffic fines.

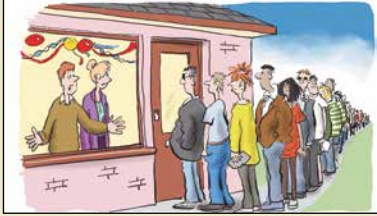
BUT

Tienen tres jugadores nuevos, y todos buenos. = They've got three new players, all of whom are good.

10B adding emphasis (2): cleft sentences

Cleft sentences beginning *What...* or *All...* are very similar in English and Spanish.

- Lo que necesito es una cerveza. = What I need is a beer. NOT ~~That I need is~~ a beer.
Lo que necesitaba en ese momento era un poco de ayuda. = What he needed at that moment was a bit of help. NOT ~~That which he needed...~~
Lo que no les va a gustar es el calor que hace aquí. = What they won't like is the heat here.
Lo único que quiero es llegar a casa esta noche. = All I want is to get home tonight. NOT ~~The only that I want is to...~~



- ¡Lo único que hicimos fue poner la invitación en nuestro Facebook!
 = All we did was put the invitation on our Facebook!

Spanish *lo que sucede / pasa / ocurre es que...* is equivalent to English *What happens is (that)...*

- Lo que ocurre es que empiezas con carreras cortas y luego acabas corriendo maratones. = What happens is (that) you start with shorter races and then you end up doing a marathon.
Lo que pasó fue que no teníamos nada de moneda local. = What happened was (that) we didn't have any of the local currency.

The structures *The person who / that..., The thing which / that..., The place where..., The first / last time..., The reason why..., etc.* are very similar in English and Spanish.

- La persona con quien hablé fue el secretario. = The person (who / that) I spoke to was the secretary. NOT ~~The person with who I spoke was the secretary.~~
Lo que más me gustaba era su energía. = The thing which / that I liked most was his energy. NOT ~~The thing that most I liked was his energy.~~
El sitio donde nos vimos estaba en medio de la nada. = The place where we met was in the middle of nowhere.
La última vez que le vi fue el sábado. = The last time I saw him was on Saturday.
La razón por la cual me fui fue porque nadie me hacía caso. = The reason (why) I left was because / that nobody was taking any notice of me. NOT ~~The reason for that I left was that...~~

Remember to use *it + be* in these cleft sentences.

- Fue un empleado de nuestra empresa quien ganó el concurso. = It was an employee in our firm who (that) won the competition. NOT ~~He was an employee...~~
Fue hace un par de semanas cuando los vimos por última vez. = It was a couple of weeks ago when we last saw them.
Es el desayuno lo que más nos gusta de América. = It is the breakfasts (that) we like most in America. NOT ~~They are the breakfasts (that)...~~

Vocabulary

1A Personality

Some English adjectives of personality are expressed in a different way in Spanish, sometimes by a phrase.

resourceful	= de recursos
steady	= formal, serio
straightforward	= honrado, sincero
thorough	= meticoloso

Some are a very similar word in Spanish.

conscientious	= aplicado / concienzudo
sarcastic	= sarcástico
self-sufficient	= autosuficiente / independiente / seguro de sí mismo
spontaneous	= espontáneo

Be careful with these false friends.

determined	= decidido / resuelto NOT determinado
She's very determined.	= Es una mujer muy decidida / resuelta. ...
gentle	= (de carácter) amable / dulce NOT gentil
He was a very gentle boy.	= Era un niño muy dulce.
sympathetic	= comprensivo / solidario NOT simpático
They were sympathetic to his situation.	= Se mostraron comprensivos / solidarios con su situación.

Don't confuse *conscientious* with *conscious*.

Era una editora eficiente y concienzuda.	= She was an efficient, conscientious editor. NOT She was an efficient, conscious editor.
A pesar del fuerte golpe que sufrió en el accidente, el conductor estaba consciente.	= Despite the heavy blow he received in the accident, the driver was conscious. NOT ...the driver was conscientious.

Notice how these phrases are expressed in Spanish.

They <u>tend to</u> avoid conflict.	= <u>Tienden a</u> evitar el conflicto.
<u>On the surface</u> , they seem timid, but <u>deep down</u> they are very self-assured.	= <u>A primera vista</u> parecen tímidos, pero <u>en el fondo</u> son muy seguros de sí mismos.
<u>On the whole</u> he's fairly self-sufficient.	= <u>En general</u> , es bastante independiente.
They <u>came across as</u> a lovely couple.	= <u>Dieron la impresión de ser</u> una pareja encantadora.

Some idioms of personality have an equivalent Spanish idiom, but others don't.

My wife has got a <u>heart of gold</u> .	= Mi mujer tiene <u>un corazón de oro</u> .
My wife's very <u>down to earth</u> .	= Mi mujer tiene <u>los pies sobre la tierra</u> .
Our new neighbour is a bit of <u>a cold fish</u> .	= El nuevo vecino es <u>un tipo frío / seco</u> .

My boss is a <u>pain in the neck</u> .	= Mi jefe es <u>insuportable / un pesado</u> .
He's a <u>soft touch</u> .	= Es <u>fácil de convencer / demasiado blando</u> .
I've got a very <u>quick temper</u> .	= Tengo <u>mucho genio</u> .
The new minister seems pretty <u>full of himself</u> .	= El nuevo ministro parece bastante <u>engreído</u> .
He's huge but he <u>wouldn't hurt a fly</u> .	= Es enorme pero <u>sería incapaz de matar una mosca</u> .
They never <u>lift a finger</u> around the houses.	= Nunca <u>mueven un dedo</u> para ayudar en casa.
She's <u>the life and soul of the party</u> .	= Es <u>el alma de la fiesta</u> .

Tip: it can be very hard to remember idioms, especially when the meaning is not clear from the words that make up the idiom, such as *a cold fish* or *a pain in the neck*. One way to help you to remember them is to create an image in your mind that is a literal version of the idiom.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the consonant sounds in these words.

conscientious /kɒnʃi'entʃəs/

resourceful /rɪ'sɔːsfl/, /rɪ'zɔːsfl/

self-sufficient /self sə'fɪʃənt/

Be careful with the pronunciation of the vowel sounds in these words.

conscientious /kɒnʃi'entʃəs/

spontaneous /spɒn'teɪniəs/

determined /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/

steady /'stedɪ/

resourceful /rɪ'sɔːsfl/, /rɪ'zɔːsfl/

thorough /'θʌrə/

1B Work

Notice how we use these adjectives for describing jobs in English and Spanish.

challenging = es un reto / un desafío; supone un reto / un desafío

monotonous / repetitive = monótono / repetitivo

Standing at the end of the machine putting products in boxes is quite monotonous. = Estar de pie al final de la máquina poniendo productos en cajas es bastante monótono.



We offer generous pay and conditions for this challenging job.

= Ofrecemos buen salario y buenas condiciones en este trabajo que es un reto / un desafío.

rewarding = gratificante

The pay's bad but the work is really rewarding / fulfilling. = El sueldo es malo, pero el trabajo es realmente gratificante / satisfactorio.

motivating = motivador

The project is new and it's demanding, but it's highly motivating. = El proyecto es nuevo y exigente, pero resulta muy motivador.

demanding = exigente

My work as a firefighter is both mentally and physically **demanding**.

= Mi trabajo como bombero es mental y físicamente muy **exigente**.

tedious

= tedioso / aburrido

I like being in the classroom, but the paperwork involved in teaching is **tedious**.

= Me gusta estar en el aula, pero el papeleo / la parte administrativa que conlleva la enseñanza es **aburrido**.

dead-end

= sin futuro

It's a **dead-end** job

= Es un trabajo **sin futuro**.

high-powered

= importante

I wouldn't want a **high-powered** job like CEO of a large company.

= No quería un trabajo **importante** como Director General de una gran empresa.

Be careful with these false friends.

a career

= una carrera profesional NOT una carrera universitaria

She made a **career** for herself in tourism.

= Desarrolló su **carrera profesional** en el campo del turismo.

He's thinking of making a **career move**.

= Está contemplando un **cambio profesional**.

a degree

= título universitario / licenciatura / carrera NOT una carrera universitaria

I've got a degree in French and German.

= **Soy licenciado/a** en francés y alemán. / **Tengo una licenciatura** en francés y alemán.

promoted

= ascendido / promocionado NOT promovido

I'm going to **get promoted** at work.

= Me van a **ascender / promocionar** en el trabajo.

qualifications

= formación / títulos / titulación NOT cualificaciones

What **qualifications** do you need for your job?

= ¿Qué **formación / titulación** se necesita para tu trabajo? NOT ¿Qué **cualificaciones** se necesitan para tu trabajo?

Be careful with these words or phrases about work.

be sacked / fired

= ser despedido

He's **been sacked / fired**. He was caught falsifying the accounts.

= Le **han despedido**. Lo pillaron falseando las cuentas.

colleagues / coworkers

= compañeros / colegas de trabajo / colaboradores

She acknowledged the help of her **colleagues / co-workers** on receiving the prize.

= Reconoció la ayuda de sus **colaboradores / compañeros / colegas de trabajo** al recibir el premio.

quit (a job) / resign

= dejar (un puesto de trabajo) / dimitir

He was forced to **quit / resign** because of the scandal.

= Se vio obligado a **dejar el trabajo / dimitir** por culpa del escándalo.

perks

= beneficios (extra) / incentivos

benefits

= ventajas

One of the **perks / benefits** of the job is that I get to travel a lot.

= Uno de los **beneficios / incentivos** del trabajo / Una de las **ventajas** del trabajo es que me permite viajar mucho.

staff

= personal

The admin **staff** are the key to our efficiency.

= El **personal** administrativo es la clave de nuestra eficiencia.

workforce

= plantilla / personal

The company boasts a highly-skilled **workforce**.

= La empresa cuenta con una **plantilla** altamente cualificada / **un personal** altamente cualificado.

be out of work

= estar en paro / sin trabajo

be off work

= estar de baja

skills	= aptitudes / habilidades / técnicas
I'm going to <u>get promoted</u> .	= Me van a <u>ascender</u> .
I'm going to <u>get a pay rise</u> .	= Me van a <u>subir el sueldo</u> .
hire	= contratar
employ	= emplear

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress of these words.

<u>challenging</u>	<u>manager</u>	<u>tedious</u>
<u>co-workers</u>	<u>motivating</u>	<u>workforce</u>
<u>colleagues</u>		
BUT		
dem <u>an</u> ding	repet <u>i</u> tive	re <u>wa</u> rding
mon <u>o</u> tonous		

3A Phrases with get

Sometimes *get* can be translated with one verb in Spanish.

They said they'd pick me up but I got the wrong end of the stick and took a taxi. = Dijeron que me recogerían pero lo entendí al revés y tomé un taxi.

If you don't want to help, then at least get out of the way and let me do it. = Si no quieres ayudar, al menos apártate y deja que lo haga yo.

I want to get rid of an old sofa. What should I do with it? = Quiero deshacerme de un sofá, viejo. ¿Qué hago con él?

Email is OK, but if you really want to get to know somebody, it's best to meet them face-to-face. = El correo electrónico está bien, pero si de verdad quieres conocer a alguien, lo mejor es verse cara a cara.

The company treated them badly, but they'll get their own back sooner or later. = La empresa los trató muy mal, pero tarde o temprano se vengarán.

Sometimes there is a similar expression in Spanish.

I hope we get the chance to meet next week. = Espero que tengamos la oportunidad de conocernos la semana que viene.

She got the impression that they weren't interested in her ideas. = Tuvo la impresión de que sus ideas no les interesaban.

Did you get the joke? = ¿Entendiste el chiste?

Sometimes you need a completely different phrase.

I can never get hold of my boss when I need her. = Nunca consigo localizar a mi jefa cuando la necesito.

If we're late again, we'll get into trouble. = Si llegamos tarde otra vez, nos vamos a meter en un lío.

Tip: don't try to learn long lists of expressions with *get*. Choose the ones whose meaning you find hardest to guess. Test yourself on these expressions once a week until you've learned them.

Be careful with these idioms with *get*.

Get real!	= ¡Sé realista! / ¡Baja de las nubes!
Get a life!	= ¡Dejate de tonterías! / ¡Espabilate! / ¡Búscate una vida!

They're not getting anywhere = (No avanzan) con el proyecto.
with the project.

]The background music in = La música de fondo en los supermercados
supermarkets gets on my nerves me pone de los nervios.

I've really got to get my act = Tengo que arreglármelas
together.

My brother-in-law and I get = Mi cuñado y yo nos llevamos de maravilla
on like a house on fire.

If we don't get a move on, we'll be late. = Si no nos damos prisa, llegaremos tarde.

My mother's getting on a bit and often = Mi madre se está haciendo mayor y a
forgets things. menudo se le olvidan las cosas.

When are the government going to get the = ¿Cuándo se va a enterar el Gobierno de
message about global warming? lo del calentamiento global?

Do you always get your own way? = ¿Siempre te sales con la tuya?

With some phrasal verbs the particle might give you a clue as to the Spanish equivalent verb. This could help you to remember the meaning of the English.

get behind (with work)

= retrasarse (con el trabajo)

get into (politics / cinema)

= meterse en (la política / el cine)

get over (a problem)

= superar (un problema)

get around / round (a city / region)

= desplazarse por / en (una ciudad / región)

get out of something

= librarse de algo

get somebody down

= desanimar / deprimir

get together

= juntarse

With other phrasal verbs the meaning of the particle does not help you to understand the meaning of the verb.



get away with something

= salirse con la suya

get back to somebody

= contestar a alguien

get by

= arreglárselas / apañárselas

get on with (a job / some work)

= trabajar / seguir trabajando

get through to somebody

= hacerse entender por alguien

3B Conflict and warfare

Notice that some terms of conflict and warfare are very similar in English and Spanish, but be careful with the spelling, especially the double letters.

ally = aliado

civilians = civiles

commander = comandante

execute = ejecutar

refugees = refugiado

surrender = rendirse

Be careful with these false friends.

casualties = bajas NOT casualidades

retreat = retirarse NOT retrete

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the vowel sound /i:/ and its different spellings.

siege /si:dʒ/ defeat /dr'fi:t/
refugees /refju'dʒi:z/ treaty /'tri:ti/

ceasefire /'si:sfaɪə/ release /r'i:li:s/

BUT retreat /r'i'tri:t/

break /breɪk/

Notice the stress on the second syllable of these verbs.

declare defeat release retreat

BUT

capture execute

4B Sounds and the human voice

Sometimes in Spanish there is a one-word equivalent for sounds.

to drip / a drip

= gotear / un goteo

to buzz / a buzz

= zumbiar / un zumbido

to hoot / a hoot

= tocar la bocina / tocar el claxon / un bocinazo

to slurp / a slurp

= sorber / un sorbo

to snore / snore

= roncar / un ronquido

to tick / the tick of a clock

= hacer tictac / el tictac de un reloj

I heard the creak of their

= Sentí el crujir de sus pasos en el suelo de

footsteps on the wooden floor.

madera.

The floor creaked as I tried to leave

= El suelo crujió cuando intentaba salir de la

the room unnoticed.

habitación sin que me oyeran.

We could hear the hum of the crowd

= Oíamos el ruído de la muchedumbre

as we approached the stadium.

al acercarnos al estadio.

Can you hum the national anthem?

= ¿Sabes tararear el himno nacional?

Be careful. Some English words for sounds don't have a simple equivalent in Spanish.



He banged his fist on the table.

= Dio un puñetazo en la mesa.



There was a loud bang on the door.

= Aporreaban muy fuerte en la puerta.

5A Expressions with time

Tip: try to organize expressions of time in some meaningful way. This will help you to learn them.

In these phrases English *time* is expressed using Spanish *tiempo*.

Sometimes there is a very similar expression in Spanish.

You can spend a lot of money and waste a lot of time in hypermarkets.

You can go by train but I'm going to fly to save time.

What do you normally do to kill time when you're travelling?

Can you tell me tomorrow? I'm short of time right now.

My cousins and I didn't see each other much as kids, but we're making up for lost time now.

I painted the house myself. I saved a lot of money but it took me a long time.

My nephew spends the whole time watching Japanese films.

Elvis Presley was before my time.

= Se puede gastar mucho dinero y perder mucho tiempo en los hipermercados.

= Se puede ir en tren, pero voy a ir en avión para ahorrar/ganar tiempo.

= ¿Que sueles hacer para matar el tiempo cuando viajas?

= ¿Me lo cuentas mañana? Ando corto de tiempo ahora mismo.

= Mis primos y yo no nos veíamos mucho de pequeños, pero estamos recuperando el tiempo perdido ahora.

= Pinté la casa yo mismo. Ahorré mucho dinero, pero me llevó mucho tiempo.

= Mi sobrino se pasa todo el tiempo viendo películas japonesas.

= Elvis Presley fue antes de mis tiempos.

Sometimes the expression is quite different.

What do you do if you've got time on your hands between classes?

Keep your eye on your watch in an exam so that you don't run out of time.

We'd love to go for a drink with you but we can't really spare the time this week.

We took a taxi and got to the station with time to spare.

He started learning Spanish a long time ago.

I like to be on time, even when I'm meeting friends.

They weren't sure what to do so they opted to play for time.

= ¿Qué haces si tienes algo de tiempo libre entre clases?

= Controla el reloj en los exámenes para que no se te eche el tiempo encima.

= Nos encantaría salir a tomar algo con vosotros, pero esta semana no tenemos tiempo.

= Cogimos un taxi y llegamos a la estación con tiempo de sobra.

= Se puso a aprender español hace mucho tiempo.

= Me gusta llegar a tiempo, incluso cuando me reúno con los amigos.

= No tenían muy claro que hacer así que optaron por ganar tiempo.

But sometimes Spanish expresses time using a different word.

We're going to stay in Spain for the time being.

By the time the police arrived things had calmed down.

This time next week they'll be in New York.

My new boss seems to enjoy giving us a hard time.

My sister went to the Seychelles at Christmas. (She had the time of her life.)

Time's up! Hand in your papers as you leave the room.

It's only a matter of time before the truth gets out.

= Vamos a seguir en España de momento.

= Para cuando llegó la policía, las cosas se habían calmado.

= De hoy en una semana estarán en Nueva York.

= Mi nuevo jefe parece disfrutar haciéndonoslo pasar mal.

= Mi hermana fue a las islas Seychelles en Navidad. (Lo pasó genial.)

= ¡Se ha acabado el tiempo! Entreguen sus exámenes antes de salir de clase.

= Es sólo una cuestión de tiempo para que se sepa la verdad.



A The kids are back.

B (It's about time). They said they'd be back at seven.

A Ya están de vuelta los chicos.

B Ya era hora. Dijeron que volverían para las siete.

5B Money

Be careful with these words and expressions.

consumer society	= sociedad de consumo
standard of living	= nivel de vida
cost of living	= coste de la vida
check your balance	= comprobar tu saldo
go bankrupt	= ir a la bancarrota / quebrar
The government is going to make cuts to the social services (budget).	= El Gobierno va a hacer recortes al presupuesto para servicios sociales.
Airfares should come down now that oil is cheaper.	= Los precios de los billetes de avión deberían bajar ahora que el petróleo se ha abaratado.
The fees for translation services vary a lot.	= Las tarifas para los servicios de traducción varían mucho.
When I picked up the hire car I had to leave a deposit of €200.	= Al recoger el coche de alquiler tuve que dejar un depósito de 200€.
There are hardly any decent grants for university students these days, just life-long loans.	= Hoy en día apenas hay becas decentes para los estudiantes universitarios, sólo préstamos para toda la vida.
My bank balance spends most of the month (in the red).	= El saldo de mi cuenta pasa gran parte del mes en números rojos.
I never buy foreign currency at airports. The exchange rates are always terrible.	= Nunca compro moneda extranjera / divisas en los aeropuertos. Los tipos de cambio son siempre malísimos.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter u in these words.

bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/ currency /'kʌrənsi/

bucks /bʌks/ lump /lʌmp/

budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ sum /sʌm/

BUT

affluent /'æfluənt/

consumer /kən'sju:mə/

7A Prefixes

Prefixes are usually similar in English and Spanish.

disagree	estar en desacuerdo / discrepar
discontinue	discontinuar, interrumpir, suspender
disembark	desembarcar
dishonest	deshonesto
illegitimate	ilegítimo
inappropriate	inadecuado, inoportuno, poco apropiado
incapable	incapaz
incoherent	incoherente
incompetent	incompetente
inhospitable	inhóspito, inhospitalario, poco hospitalario
rebuilt	reconstruido

BUT

illiterate	= analfabeto
oversleep	= dormirse
unattractive	= poco atractivo
undo	= deshacer
uneasy	= incómodo, inquieto, intranquilo

8B Travel and tourism

Notice these adjectives for describing places.

The views from the summit were <u>breathtaking</u> .	= Las vistas desde la cumbre eran <u>impresionantes</u> / <u>imponentes</u> / <u>quitaban el aliento</u> .
I prefer places that are <u>off the beaten track</u> .	= Prefiero los sitios que <u>están alejados de todo</u> / <u>fuera de donde va todo el mundo</u> .
In summer many beaches are <u>overcrowded</u> .	= En verano muchas playas están <u>abarrotadas</u> .
We think the Maldives are <u>overrated</u> .	= Nos parece que las islas Maldivas están <u>sobrevaloradas</u> .
The town was <u>picturesque</u> but a little <u>run-down</u> .	= El pueblo era pintoresco pero un poco <u>destartalado</u> .
They say that Warsaw is <u>soulless</u> but I don't agree at all. I love it.	= Dicen que Varsovia es <u>desalmada</u> , pero no estoy en absoluto de acuerdo. Me encanta.
Tourism has <u>spoilt</u> large parts of the Mediterranean.	= El turismo ha <u>estropeado</u> extensas zonas del Mediterráneo.
The decor of the rooms was quite <u>facky</u> .	= La decoración de las habitaciones era <u>de bastante mal gusto</u> / <u>hortera</u> / <u>vulgar</u> .

Be careful with these adjectives.

The old part of town is really <u>lively</u> at the weekend. NOT animated	= El casco antiguo de la ciudad está muy <u>animado</u> los fines de semana.
The village became popular after it was used in a TV series, but it still isn't too <u>touristy</u> . NOT touristic	= El pueblo se hizo popular tras aparecer en una serie de televisión, pero sigue sin ser demasiado <u>turístico</u> .

Be careful with prepositions in phrases with *go*.

ir de camping	= go <u>camping</u> NOT go on a camp
ir de turismo / hacer turismo	= go <u>sightseeing</u>
hacer turismo de mochila	= go <u>backpacking</u>
ir de crucero / hacer un crucero	= go <u>on a cruise</u>
ir de excursión / hacer una excursión	= go <u>on an outing</u>
ir de safari	= go <u>on a safari</u>
ir de senderismo / hacer senderismo	= go <u>on a trek</u>
ir de viaje / hacer un viaje	= go <u>on a trip</u>
BUT	
ir de paseo / pasear	= go <u>for</u> a stroll NOT go on a stroll

Be careful with these verbs and verb phrases.



chill out	= relajarse
extend a trip	= prolongar un viaje
get away from it all	= escapar / alejarse de todo
hit the shops	= ir de tiendas
sample (local food)	= probar (la comida local / de la región / de la zona)
soak up	= empaparse de
wander round (the city)	= pasearse por (la ciudad)

9A Animal matters

Look at these parts of animals. Sometimes one English word has various equivalents in Spanish.

fur	= pelo / pelaje / piel
hooves	= cascos / pezuñas
horns	= cuernos / astas
paws	= patas / garras (de un gato) / zarpas (de un león)
a shell	= un caparazón (de una tortuga) / una concha (de marisco) / de un caracol)

Be careful with these terms for animal issues.

I've just joined an <u>animal charity</u>	= Me acabo de hacer socio de una <u>organización animalista / asociación protectora de animales</u> .
Even <u>today</u> many pets are <u>treated cruelly</u> .	= Aún <u>hoy</u> muchas mascotas están <u>tratados con crueldad</u> .
In Spain animals like boar, bears, and wolves still <u>live in the wild</u> .	= En España animales como el jabalí, el oso y el lobo aún <u>viven en libertad / estado salvaje</u> .
In many <u>places</u> pheasant are <u>bred in captivity</u> and then released to be <u>hunted for sport</u> .	= En muchos sitios los faisanes <u>se crían en cautividad</u> para luego soltarlos y <u>cazarlos como deporte</u> .



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress of these words.

act <u>i</u> st	an <u>i</u> mal	ch <u>a</u> ri <u>t</u> y
B <u>U</u> T		
can <u>a</u> ry	cap <u>t</u> iv <u>i</u> ty	

9B Preparing food

Most English terms for how food is prepared have equivalents in Spanish.

baked figs	= higos al horno
barbecued pork ribs	= costillas de cerdo a la barbacoa



boiled rice	= arroz hervido / cocido (NB a hard-boiled egg = un huevo duro / cocido; a soft-boiled egg = un huevo pasado por agua)
-------------	--

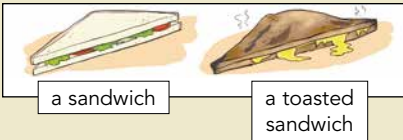
chopped parsley	= perejil picado
deep-fried onion rings	= aros de cebolla fritos (en aceite abundante)
grated cheese	= queso rallado
mashed potatoes	= puré de patata
melted chocolate	= chocolate fundido
minced beef	= carne de ternera picada / picadillo de ternera
roast lamb	= cordero asado
stuffed chicken breast	= pechuga de pollo rellena

Be careful with these terms for how food is prepared.



grilled fillet of fish	= filete de pescado a la parrilla / a la plancha
------------------------	--

stewed plums	= compota de ciruelas
BUT	
stewed meat	= estofado de carne
poached egg	= huevo escalfado
BUT	
poached fish	= pescado hervido



a sandwich	= un bocadillo (de pan de molde) / un sándwich
------------	--

a toasted sandwich	= un sándwich tostado
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PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the endings of the words for how food is prepared.



/t/

baked
chopped
mashed
minced
poached
sliced
stuffed
whipped



/d/

barbecued
boiled
fried
grilled
peeled
scrambled
steamed
stewed

/ɪd/

/ɪd/

grated
melted
toasted

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