

OXFORD

fourth edition

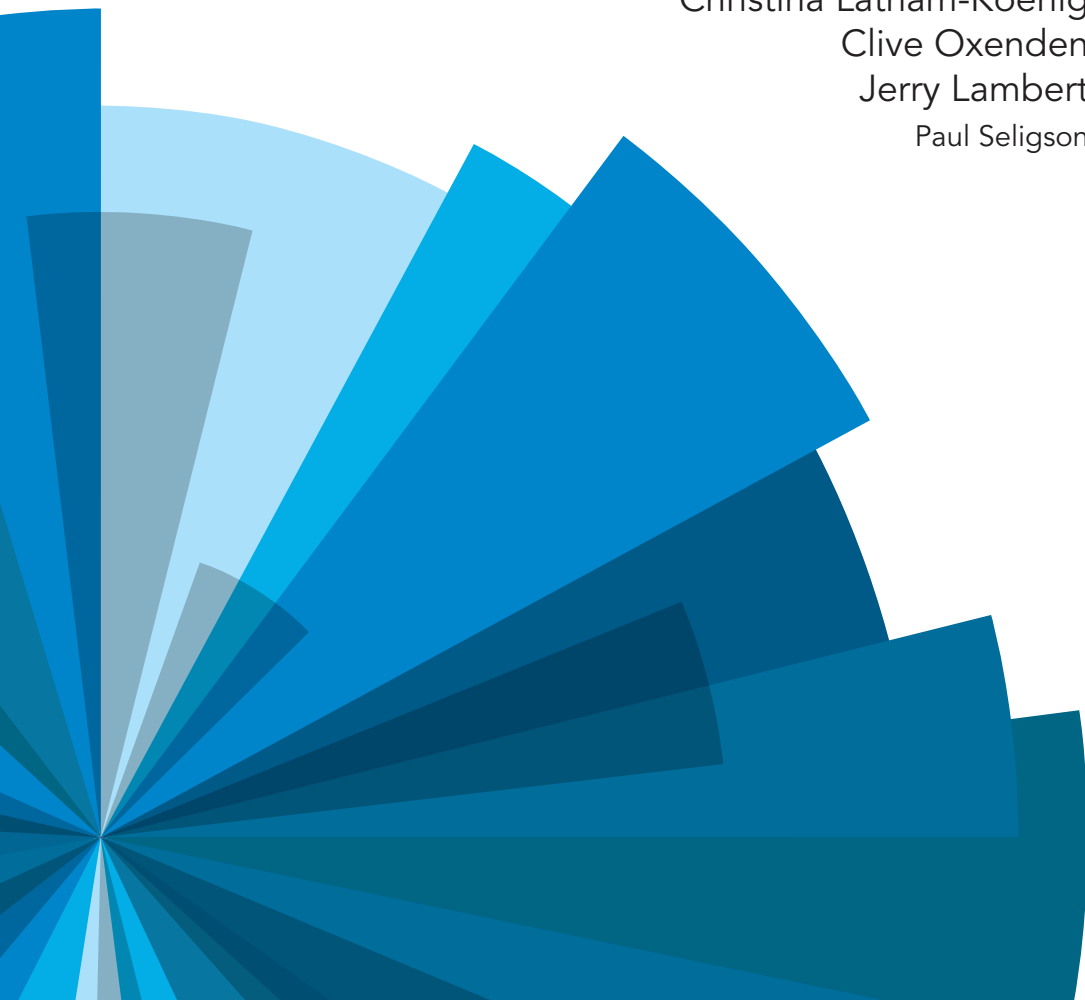


English File

A2/B1

POCKET BOOK
for speakers of Spanish

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Grammar

1A word order in questions

Remember to use an auxiliary verb to make questions.

- ¿Vives en Bilbao? = **Do** you live in Bilbao? NOT You live in Bilbao?
¿Dónde trabaja? = Where **does** she/he work? NOT Where she/he works?
¿Llegaste a tiempo? = **Did** you arrive on time? NOT You arrived on time?

Don't forget to put the auxiliary verb before the subject.

- ¿Hablan español? = **Do they** speak Spanish? NOT They do speak Spanish?
¿Fuiste a Londres? = **Did you** go to London? NOT You did go to London?

With *be*, there is no auxiliary and the verb *be* comes before the subject.

- ¿Dónde está ahora? = Where **is she/he** now? NOT Where she/he is now?
¿Dónde estuviste ayer? = Where **were you** yesterday? NOT Where you were yesterday?



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with rhythm in questions.

- Do you like it? Do you live in Bilbao?
Do they want it? Did she go to London?
but
Where do you work? Who works with you?
Where were you born? Who saw them?
What's she like?

1B present simple

Remember to use the auxiliary *do* in questions.

- ¿Trabajan aquí? = **Do** they work here? NOT They work here?
¿Hablaís inglés? = **Do** you speak English? NOT You speak English?

Remember the -s on the third-person singular, and *does/doesn't* in questions and negatives.

- Vive en el campo. = He **lives** in the country. NOT He live in the country.
Trabaja en el ayuntamiento. = She **works** in the Town Hall. NOT She work in the Town Hall.
¿Dónde vive? = Where **does** she live? NOT Where do she lives?
No le gusta la música clásica. = He **doesn't** like classical music. NOT He don't like classical music.

In English we often answer a question with *yes/no* and an auxiliary verb.

- A Are you French? B Yes, **I am**.
A Do you live in Spain? B Yes, **I do**.
A Do you speak Russian? B No, **I don't**.

Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb, and after the verb *be*.

Siempre llegan tarde. = They always arrive late. NOT Always they arrive late.

Siempre está muy feliz. = She is always very happy. NOT She always is very happy.

Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of the sentence.

Tenemos exámenes tres veces al año. = We have exams three times a year. NOT We have three times a year exams.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 's' of the third-person singular.

Use /ɪz/ for verbs ending in 'sh, s, ch, x'.

finishes /'fɪnɪʃɪz/

watches /'wɒtʃɪz/

misses /'mɪsɪz/

uses /'juːzɪz/

mixes /'mɪksɪz/

1C present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing*

Remember to include the auxiliary verb when you use the present continuous.

Voy al colegio ahora. = I am going to school now. NOT I going to school now.

Estamos jugando a videojuegos. = We re playing video games. NOT We playing video games.

Remember to use the present continuous, not the present simple, for things happening now.



¿A dónde vas, David? = Where are you going, David? NOT Where do you go, David?



¿Qué haces? = What are you doing? NOT What do you do?

The verb *do* has different meanings in the present simple and present continuous.

A ¿En qué trabajas?

B Soy arquitecto.

A What do you do?

B I'm an architect.

A ¿Qué haces?

B Estoy dibujando un plano de una casa.

A What are you doing?

B I'm drawing a plan of a house.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the contracted forms of 'be'.

I'm /aɪm/

She's /ʃiːz/

We're /wiə/

You're /jʊə/

It's /ɪts/

They're /ðeə/

He's /hiːz/

2A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Remember to use the auxiliary verb *did* in [-] and [?].

No les gustó la película. = They **didn't** like the film. NOT They no liked the film.
¿Dónde comiste? = Where **did** you eat? NOT Where you ate?

In [-] and [?] the auxiliary verb is in the past tense, but not the main verb.

No fuimos al cine. = We **didn't** go to the cinema. NOT We didn't went to the cinema.

¿Viste el partido anoche? = **Did** you watch the match last night? NOT Did you watched the match last night?

¿Lo pasasteis bien? = **Did** you have a good time? NOT Did you had a good time?



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of '-ed' in regular past simple. When the last sound of the verb is /t/ or /d/ the pronunciation of '-ed' is /ɪd/.

hat**ed** /heɪtɪd/

start**ed** /stɑ:tɪd/

want**ed** /wɒntɪd/

land**ed** /lændɪd/

wait**ed** /weɪtɪd/

2B past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

Spanish has two tenses for actions and situations in progress in the past. Sometimes they correspond to the past continuous in English.

Estaba cenando cuando vi las noticias en la tele. = I **was having** supper when I saw the news on TV.

Estaban trabajando en el jardín cuando llegamos. = They **were working** in the garden when we arrived.

Vivía en Escocia cuando celebraron el referendun. = She **was living** in Scotland when they held the referendum.

Viajaban hacia Zamora cuando sufrieron una avería. = They **were travelling** towards Zamora when the car broke down.

But sometimes the *pretérito imperfecto* corresponds to the past simple in English.

Cuando era pequeño, jugaba al fútbol todos los días. = When I was small, I **played** football every day. NOT When I was small, I was playing football every day.

Antes nevaba mucho más. = In the past it **snowed** much more. NOT In the past it was snowing much more.

Cuando era pequeña, tenía el pelo largo. = When I was little, I **had** long hair. NOT When I was little, I was having long hair.

No sabían nada. = They **didn't know** anything. NOT They weren't knowing anything.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of was and were in short answers.

Yes, I **was**. /wɒz/

No, she **wasn't**. /wɒznt/

Yes, they **were**. /wɜ:z/

No, we **weren't**. /wɜ:nt/

2C time sequencers

You can use *then* or *after that* to link expressions.

Primero abre una cuenta. = First open an account. **Then** choose a password.
Luego escoge una contraseña. *or* First open an account. **After that**, choose a password. **NOT** First open an account. **After**, choose a password.

why = *por qué*

A ¿Por qué no vino?

B Porque no quería.

because = *porque*

A **Why** didn't she come?

B **Because** she didn't want to.

so = *así que*

Estaba cansado, así que se acostó temprano. = He was tired **so** he went to bed early.

although = *aunque*

Aunque llovía, salieron a caminar. = **Although** it was raining, they went out for a walk.

Tengo que hacer esto, aunque no me apetece. = I've got to do this, **although** I don't feel like it.



PRONUNCIATION

The vowel sounds in *so* and *although* are the same.

so /səʊ/

although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/

Be careful with the word stress in *although* and *because*.

although

because

3A *be going to* (plans and predictions)

ir a + infinitivo = *going to* + infinitive

Voy a ver el partido.

Este año no vamos a ir de vacaciones.

¿Qué vas a hacer?

Mira el cielo. Va a nevar.

No va a ser fácil.

= **I'm going to watch** the match.

= **We're not going to have** a holiday this year.

= **What are you going to do?**

= **Look at the sky. It's going to snow.**

= **It isn't going to be** easy.

Remember to use *be* in short answers.

A ¿Vas a recogerles?

B Si.

A ¿Van a ayudarnos?

B No.

= **A** Are you going to pick them up?

= **B** Yes, I am. **NOT** Yes, I'm going.

= **A** Are they going to help us?

= **B** No, they aren't. **NOT** No, they not going.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of phrases with *going to*.

What are we going to do?

It's going to be cold.

It's not going to be easy.

He's not going to work with us.

3B present continuous (future arrangements)

Spanish often uses the present simple for future arrangements when English uses the present continuous.

Veo a Mary el viernes.

= I'm seeing Mary on Friday. NOT
I see Mary on Friday.

Me voy a Madrid el viernes.

= I'm going to Madrid on Friday. NOT
I go to Madrid on Friday.

No vienen a la fiesta.

= They aren't coming to the party. NOT
They don't come to the party.

¿Qué haces esta tarde?

= What are you doing this evening? NOT
What do you do this evening?

We can use *be going to* or present continuous with no difference in meaning.

Voy la universidad el año que viene. = I'm going to go to university next year.
or I'm going to university next year.

3C defining relative clauses with *who*, *which*, *where*

Remember that *who* is for people and *which* is for things (and animals).

Mario es la persona que más entiende de fotografía.

= Mario is the person who understands most about photography. NOT Mario is the person ~~which~~ understands most about photography.

Un cortacésped es una máquina que corta la hierba.

= A lawnmower is a machine which cuts grass. NOT A lawnmower is a machine ~~who~~ cuts grass.

Es un animal que vive en el mar.

= It's an animal which lives in the sea. NOT It's an animal ~~who~~ lives in the sea.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation 'wh' in *who*. It's not the same as in *which* and *where*.

who /hu:/

which /wɪtʃ/

where /weə/

4A present perfect

One of the main uses of the present perfect simple in English is similar to the use of the *pretérito perfecto compuesto* in Spanish.



¡Vaya! Nos han visto.
= Oops! They've seen us.



No ha terminado los deberes.
= He hasn't finished his homework.



¿Has visto las llaves del coche?
= Have you seen the car keys?

In some parts of Spain the *pretérito indefinido* can have the same meaning as the present perfect in English.

¡Vaya! Me vieron. = Oops! They've seen me. NOT Oops! They saw me.

In Spanish the *preterito perfecto compuesto* is sometimes used with a recent time expression. In English we use the past simple.

Lo he visto hace cinco minutos. = I saw him five minutes ago.

yet, just, already

In Spanish it is common to use the *pretérito indefinido* + *ya* where English uses the present perfect + *already*/*yet*.

Ya llegaron los otros. = The others have already arrived. NOT The others already arrived.

¿Ya encontraste las llaves? = Have you found the keys yet? NOT Did you find the keys yet?

A Mira. Lee este artículo en el periódico. A Look. Read this newspaper article.
B Ya lo he leído. B I've already read it.

ya = *already* in [+] and goes before the main verb.

A ¿Cuándo le vas a llamar? A When are you going to call him?

B Ya le he llamado. / Ya le llamé. B I've already called him.

ya = *yet* in [?] and goes after the main verb.

¿Ya han terminado? / ¿Ya terminaron? = Have they finished yet?

todavía or *aún* = *yet* in [-] and goes after the main verb.

No han terminado todavía/aún. = They haven't finished yet.

/ No terminaron todavía/aún.

Spanish *acabar de* + *infinitivo* = English *just* + *present perfect*. We put *just* before the main verb.

Acaban de llegar. = They've just arrived.

Toma. Acabo de terminarlo.
= Here. I've just finished it.



A ¿Quieres un café?

A Would you like a cup of coffee?

B No, gracias. Acabo de tomar uno.

B No thanks. I've just had one.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 'y' in *yet* and the 'j' in *'just'*.

yet /jet/

just /dʒʌst/

4B present perfect or past simple? (1)

present perfect: experiences and unfinished time

We use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or the recent past when we don't specify the time. *alguna vez = ever* in [?]. It goes before the main verb.

¿Has estado/Estuviste alguna vez en Berlín? = Have you ever been to Berlin?

¿Has probado/Probaste alguna vez los caracoles? = Have you ever tried snails?

Excepto en algunas regiones de España, se utiliza normalmente el pretérito perfecto compuesto (e.j. Has estado).

nunca = never in [-]. It goes before the main verb.

Nunca he estado en Berlín. = I've never been to Berlin.

Nunca he ido a la opera. = I've never been to the opera.

Don't use never and not together.

No he probado nunca el sushi. = I've never tried sushi. NOT ~~Have~~'t ~~never~~ tried sushi.

No he estado nunca en París. = I've never been to Paris. NOT ~~Have~~'t ~~never~~ been in Paris.

present perfect or past simple

Conversations often begin in the present perfect then change to the past simple to talk about details.

A ¿Has probado alguna vez los calamares con salsa de chocolate? A Have you ever tried squid in chocolate sauce?

B Pues sí. Los probé una vez en Cataluña. B I have actually. I tried it once in Catalonia.

A ¿Y qué tal? A What was it like?

B Me gustaron bastante. B I quite liked it.

A ¿Fueron caros? A Was it expensive?

B No fueron baratos. B It wasn't cheap.

The verbs *be* and *go* have different meanings in the present perfect.

He estado/Estuve dos veces en Madrid. = I've been to Madrid twice.

en Madrid. NOT I've ~~gone~~ to Madrid twice.



A Llegas tarde.

A You're late.

B Ya lo sé. He ido/Fui al dentista.

B I know. I've been to the dentist's.

¿Marcela está en su despacho?

Is Marcela in her office?

A No, no está. Ha ido/Fue a Madrid.

A No, she isn't. She's gone to Madrid.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of phrases with *ever* and *never*.

Have you ever been to Berlin?

I've never been to Berlin.

Have you ever tried snails?

We've never tried snails.

Has he ever thought of leaving?

He's never thought of leaving.

4C something, anything, nothing, etc.

We usually use *somebody/someone, something and somewhere* in [+].

Alguien te ha dejado este paquete. = Somebody has left this packet for you. NOT Anybody has left this packet for you.

Estoy comprando algo para ponerme en Nochevieja. = I'm buying something to wear for New Year's Eve. NOT I'm buying anything to wear for New Year's Eve.

¡Vamos a algún sitio más tranquilo! = Let's go somewhere quieter! NOT Let's go anywhere quieter!

We use *anybody/anyone, anything and anywhere* in [?] and [-].

¿Me ha llamado alguien? = Has anybody phoned me? NOT Has somebody phoned me?

¿Sabes algo de mecánica de automóviles? = Do you know anything about car mechanics? NOT Do you know something about car mechanics?

Fuimos de compras, pero no compramos nada. = We went shopping but we didn't buy anything. NOT We went shopping but we didn't buy something.

No vi a nadie conocido en la fiesta. = I didn't see anybody I know at the party. NOT I didn't see somebody I know at the party.

We use *somebody/someone, something or somewhere* in requests or offers.

¿Me puede ayudar alguien? = Can somebody / someone help me?

¿Te apetece algo de beber? = Do you want something to drink?

¿Podemos ir a algún sitio en la costa para el fin de semana? = Can we go somewhere on the coast for the weekend?

We can also use *nobody, nothing and nowhere* in [-].

Nadie me ayudó. = Nobody helped me.

No hay nada de comer. = There's nothing to eat.



No hay dónde aparcar.

= There's nowhere to park.

Don't use two negatives together.

No lo sabe nadie. = Nobody knows. NOT Nobody doesn't know.

No vino nadie. = Nobody came. NOT Nobody didn't come.

Yo no sé nada. = I don't know anything. NOT I don't know nothing.

No lo encuentro por ninguna parte. = I can't find it anywhere. NOT I can't find it nowhere.

PRONUNCIATION

In *somebody* and *somewhere* the 'o' is pronounced like 'up'.

somebody /'sʌmbədi/ somewhere /'sʌmweə/

In *nobody* and *nowhere* the 'o' is pronounced like 'phone'.

nobody /'nəʊbədi/ nowhere /'nəʊweə/

Be careful with the word stress in *something*, etc.

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| something | somebody | somewhere |
| anything | anybody | anywhere |
| nothing | nobody | nowhere |

5A comparatives

In Spanish all comparatives are *más + adjective*. In English comparatives are formed in two ways.

adjective + -er

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| más corto/a | = shorter (short = one-syllable adjective) |
| más largo/a | = longer (long = one-syllable adjective) |
| más feliz/contento | = happier (happy = two syllables but ending in 'y') |

more + adjective

| | |
|----------------|--|
| más relajado/a | = more relaxed (relaxed = more than two syllables) |
| más caro/a | = more expensive (expensive = more than two syllables) |

Remember to use *than* in comparisons. Don't use *that*.

Mi hermana es mayor que yo. = My sister is older than me. NOT ~~My sister is older that me.~~

menos + adjetivo + que = less + adjective + than

Es menos interesante que su primer libro = It's less interesting than her first book.

(no) tan + adjetivo + como = (not) as + adjective + as

| | |
|---|---|
| Es tan alto como su padre. | = He's as tall <u>as</u> his father. NOT He's so tall as his father. |
| La nueva película de Almodóvar no es tan graciosa como las otras. | = The new Almodovar film isn't <u>as</u> funny as the others. NOT The new Almodovar film isn't so funny as the others. |

Remember to use an object pronoun after a comparative.

Mi hijo es más alto que yo. = My son is taller than me. NOT ~~My son is taller than I.~~

We use an adverb to compare actions.

No es tan silencioso como mi viejo ordenador. = It doesn't work as quietly as my old computer. NOT ~~It doesn't work as quiet as my old computer.~~

Be careful with irregular comparative adverbs.

Mi cuñado corre más rápido que yo. = My brother-in-law runs faster than me. NOT ~~My brother-in-law runs more fast than me.~~

Canto peor que mis hermanas. = I sing worse than my sisters. NOT ~~I sing more bad than my sisters.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of comparatives. Don't stress *than* or *as*.

He's taller than her.

It isn't as good as it was.

My brother's older than me.

I'm less relaxed than I was.

We work harder than before.

He's not as clever as his sister.

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 'gg' in 'bigger' /'bɪgə/.

5B superlatives

In Spanish all superlatives are *el/la/los/las/lo más + adjective*. In English superlatives are formed in two ways.

the + adjective + -est

el más corto/a

= the shortest (short = one-syllable adjective)

el más largo/a

= the longest (long = one-syllable adjective)

el más feliz/contento

= the happiest (happy = two syllables but ending in 'y')

el más sucio/a

= the dirtiest (dirty = two syllables but ending in 'y')

the + most + adjective

el más relajado/a

= the most relaxed (relaxed = more than two syllables)

el más caro/a

= the most expensive (expensive = more than two syllables)

Use *in* after superlatives which come before places and groups of people.

Es la ciudad más sucia del mundo. = It's the dirtiest city **in** the world. NOT It's the dirtiest city of the world.

Es el más alto de la clase. = He's the tallest **in** the class. NOT He's the tallest of the class.

Remember to put superlatives before the noun they describe.

Es el sitio más bello que jamás he visto. = It's **the most beautiful** place I've ever seen. NOT It's the place most beautiful I've ever seen.

el + menos + adjective = the + least + adjective.

el menos caro/a

= the least expensive OR the cheapest

el menos difícil

= the least difficult OR the easiest

La forma menos cara de viajar entre ciudades en España es el autocar.

= **The least expensive** way of travelling between cities in Spain is the coach.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *-iest*.

busiest /'bɪzi:st/

funniest /'fʌni:st/

prettiest /'prɪti:st/

dirtiest /'dɜ:ti:st/

happiest /'hæpi:st/

noisiest /'nɔ:zi:st/

easiest /'i:zi:st/

laziest /'leɪzi:st/

5C quantifiers

Be careful with too much, too many and too.

Daniel me cansa. Habla demasiado.

= Daniel tires me out. He talks **too much**.

Hay demasiada gente para esta sala.

= There are **too many** people for this room.

NOT There are too much people for this room.

Eres demasiado joven para viajar sólo. = You're **too young** to travel on your own.



Don't confuse too much with a lot.

Esto me gusta mucho.

= I like this **a lot**. NOT Hike this too much.

Be careful with the position of enough. It goes after an adjective (not before).

El aceite no está lo suficientemente caliente. = The oil isn't hot enough. NOT The oil isn't enough hot.

6A will / won't (predictions)

The use of a future form for making predictions is similar in Spanish and English.

A ¿Viene Isabel?

A Is Isabel coming?

B Sí, pero llegará tarde, como siempre.

B Yes, but she'll be late as always.

A ¿Viene Paco con ella?

A Is she bringing Paco?

B Sí, pero él no se quedará mucho.

B Yes, but he won't stay long.

In English we often use I think / I don't think + will to make predictions.

No creo que llueva mañana. = **I don't think it'll** rain tomorrow. NOT I think it won't rain tomorrow. or I don't think it rain/rains tomorrow.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the contracted forms of will.

I'll be late.

He'll / She'll be late.

We'll be late.

You'll be late.

It'll be late.

They'll be late.

6B will / won't / shall (other uses)

In English we cannot use a present tense for promises, decisions, and offers.

Lo hago yo. Te lo prometo. = **I'll do** it. I promise. NOT I do it. I promise.

Luego pasamos por tu casa y te ayudo. = **We'll** come round to your house later and **I'll** help you. NOT We come round to your house later and I help you.

¿Abro la ventana? = **Shall I** open the window? NOT I open the window?

No tengo tiempo ahora, así que = I don't have time now so **I'll do** it later.

lo hago más tarde. NOT Haven't got time now so I do it later.



A ¡El teléfono!

A Telephone!

B ¡Voy yo!

B **I'll get** it!

7A uses of the infinitive with to

Remember that infinitives in English often have to in front of them.

Necesito comprar unos zapatos de invierno. = I need **to** buy some winter shoes. NOT I need buy some winter shoes.

Es importante decir la verdad. = It's important **to** tell the truth. NOT It's important tell the truth.

No sé adónde ir. = I don't know where **to** go. NOT I don't know where go.

For [-] we use not to + verb.

Procura no hablar de política. = Try **not to** talk about politics. NOT Try to don't talk about politics.

Decidimos no salir. = We decided **not to** go out. NOT We decided to don't go out.

We use the infinitive with to to say why we do something.

Fui a Inglaterra para aprender inglés. = I went to England **to learn** English. NOT I went to England for learn / for learning English.

Remember not to use to after auxiliary verbs and most modal verbs.

Al final no vinieron. = They **didn't come** in the end. NOT They didn't to come in the end.

Puede que ella vaya sola. = She **might go** on her own. NOT She might to go on her own.



PRONUNCIATION

We don't put the stress on to when it is with an infinitive.

He needs to buy some shoes.

The **only** way is to **study** hard.

It's important to tell the truth.

Try not to talk about sport.

We don't know where to go.

She went to learn **English**.

7B uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

English uses the verb + -ing structure in situations where Spanish uses an infinitive.

Fumar es perjudicial para la salud. = **Smoking** is bad for your health. NOT Smoke / To smoke is bad for your health.

Mi deporte favorito es correr. = My favourite sport is **running**. NOT My favourite sport is run.

We use -ing after some verbs (like, love, hate, enjoy etc.) and after prepositions.

Odio hacer las cosas mal. = I **hate doing** things badly. NOT I hate do things badly.

Nos gusta sacar a pasear al perro. = We **enjoy taking** our dog for a walk. NOT We enjoy a to take our dog for a walk.

Se le da bien hacer pasteles/tartas. = She's good **at making** cakes. NOT She's good at make cakes.

Estoy pensando en comprar una cámara. = I'm thinking **of buying** a camera. NOT I'm thinking to buy a camera.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *-ing*.

buying /'baɪŋ/

saying /'seɪŋ/

doing /'duːɪŋ/

smoking /'sməʊkɪŋ/

reading /'riːdɪŋ/

swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/

running /'rʌnɪŋ/

7C *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't*

Remember that we don't use *to* with *must*.

Debo ir/Tengo que ir. = I must go. NOT I ~~must to~~ go.

In English *have to* and *must* are very similar, but *don't have to* and *mustn't* are very different.

Tengo que ir. = I must go. or I have to go.

but

No tienen que ir. = They don't have to go. NOT They ~~mustn't~~ go.

No deben ir. = They mustn't go. NOT They ~~don't have to~~ go.

No tenemos que hacer nada. = We don't have to do anything. NOT We ~~mustn't do anything~~.

No debemos hacer nada. = We mustn't do anything. NOT We ~~don't have to do anything~~.

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* to talk about people in general.

Hay que llegar antes de las nueve. = You have to get there before nine o'clock.

No se permite fumar en las zonas públicas. = You ~~mustn't~~ smoke in public areas.

Be careful with the spelling.

mustn't NOT musn't

PRONUNCIATION

We don't stress the *to* in *have to* / *don't have to* / *has to* / *doesn't have to*.

You have to go.

She has to go.

They don't have to go.

She doesn't have to go.

The first 't' of *mustn't* is silent.

mustn't /mʌsnt/

When *must* or *mustn't* is followed by another consonant sound, we often don't pronounce the final 't'.

must play /mʌs 'pleɪ/

must go. /mʌs 'gəʊ/

mustn't bring it /mʌsn 'brɪŋ ɪt/

mustn't come. /mʌsn 'kʌm/

8A should / shouldn't

We don't use to with should or shouldn't.

Deberían llevar uniforme. = They should wear a uniform. NOT They should to wear a uniform.

No deberías trabajar tanto. = You shouldn't work so much. NOT You shouldn't to work so much.

(no) debería = should/shouldn't. We use should/shouldn't to give advice.

Deberías decirselo. = You should tell them.

No deberías decirles nada. = You shouldn't tell them anything.

Be careful with the spelling: shouldn't NOT shoudn't, shoedn't or shoulde'n't.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation and stress of *should* /ʃʊd/ and *shouldn't* /ʃʊdnt/.

You should know. /ju: ʃəd 'nəʊ/

You shouldn't know. /ju: 'ʃʊdnt 'nəʊ/

He should go. /hi: ʃəd 'gəʊ/

He shouldn't go. /hi: 'ʃʊdnt 'gəʊ/

They should listen. /ðei ʃəd 'lɪsn/

They shouldn't listen. /ðei 'ʃʊdnt 'lɪsn/

8B first conditional: if + present, will / won't + infinitive

The first conditional has a similar structure in Spanish and English, but remember to put if with a present tense.

Si tengo tiempo, vendré a verte. = If I have time, I'll come and see you. NOT If I will have time, I'll come and see you.

Si no te das prisa, perderás el tren. = If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train. NOT If you won't hurry, you'll miss the train.

You can use the imperative or can instead of will + infinitive.

Si pierdes el autobús, toma un taxi. = If you miss the bus, get a taxi. NOT If you'll miss the bus, get a taxi.

Si pierdes el autobús, puedes tomar un taxi. = If you miss the bus, you can get a taxi. NOT If you miss the bus, you will can get a taxi.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of first conditionals.

If you miss the bus, get a taxi.

If I have time, I'll come and see you.

If you miss the bus, you can get a taxi.

If you don't hurry, you'll miss the train.

8C possessive pronouns

Remember that possessive pronouns are not singular or plural, and do not go with *the*.

mío / mía / míos / mías

tuyo / tuya / tuyos / tuyas

nuestro / nuestra / nuestros / nuestras

vuestro / vuestra / vuestros / vuestras

A ¿De quién es este reloj?

B Es mío.

C ¿Es tuyo?

B Sí, es mío.

A ¿De quién son estas fotos?

B Son nuestras.

C ¿Estás seguro de que son vuestras?

B ¡Ay, perdón! Son vuestras.

= mine NOT *the mine or mines or the mines*

= yours NOT *your or the your or the yours*

= ours NOT *our or the our or the ours*

= yours NOT *your or the your or the yours*

A Whose is this watch?

B It's mine.

C Is it yours?

B Yes, it's mine.

A Whose are these photos?

B They're ours.

C Are you sure they're yours?

B Oops, sorry! They're yours.

Be careful with *his*, *hers*, *theirs*. These pronouns agree with who possesses the object(s).

El coche es suyo. (de él)

El coche es suyo. (de ella)

El coche es suyo. (de ellos)

Las llaves son suyas. (de él)

Las llaves son suyas. (de ella)

Las llaves son suyas. (de ellos)

= The car's his.

= The car's hers.

= The car's theirs.

= The keys are his.

= The keys are hers.

= The keys are theirs.



A ¿Quién es la mujer que está con David?

B Es una amiga suya.

A ¿Y el hombre que está con Paula?

B Es un familiar suyo.

A Who is that woman with David?

B It's a friend of his.

A And the man with Paula?

B It's a relative of hers.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the long vowels and diphthongs of the *possessive pronouns*.

mine /maɪn/

hers /hɜːz/

theirs /ðeəz/

yours /jɔːz/

ours /'aʊəz/

9A second conditional: *if + past, would / wouldn't + infinitive*

The second conditional has a similar structure in Spanish and English, but remember to put *if* with a past tense, as there is no subjunctive in English.

Si me atacara un toro, = If a bull attacked me, I'd run away. NOT If a bull attacks me, I'd run away.
echaría a correr.

¿Aceptarías el trabajo si te = Would you take the job if they offered it to you? NOT
lo ofreciesen? Would you take the job if they will offer it to you?

Si no trabajase tanto, = If she didn't work so hard, she'd feel less stressed. NOT
estaría menos estresada. If she wouldn't work so hard, she felt less stressed.

We can use *could + infinitive* instead of *would + infinitive*.

Si tuviera las llaves del coche, = If I had the car keys, we could go. NOT If I had the car
nos podríamos ir. keys, we would can go.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the contracted form of *would*.

I'd know.

He'd leave.

We'd love to.

You'd learn faster.

She'd get one.

They'd take it.

9B present perfect + *for* and *since*

Spanish often uses the present simple where English has to use the present perfect.

Vivo en Granada desde 1997. = I've lived in Granada since 1997. NOT I live in
Granada since 1997.

No trabaja aquí desde hace = She hasn't worked here for some time. NOT
algún tiempo. She doesn't work here here for some time.

¿Desde cuándo le conoces? = How long have you known him? NOT How
long do you know him?



Hace más de 5 minutos que estoy en el mismo sitio.

= I've been in the same place for over 5 minutes. NOT I'm in the same place for over 5 minutes.

Don't confuse *for* and *since*.

Trabajan aquí desde hace años.

= They've worked here for years. NOT They've worked here since years.

Trabajan aquí desde mayo.

= They've worked here since May.

Don't confuse *for* and *during*.

Lo he hecho así durante años.

= I've done it like that for years. NOT I've done it like that during years.

Ha jugado en Primera División durante 18 temporadas.

= He's played in the First Division for 18 seasons. NOT He's played in the First Division during 18 seasons.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the contracted form of *have*.

I've finished.

They've seen it.

We've arrived.

You've forgotten it.

I've done it.

They've left.

We've found one.

You've won.

9C present perfect or past simple (2)

Use the present perfect to talk about a period of time from the past until now, and the past simple to talk about a finished period of time in the past.

David Storton nació en Mánchester, donde corrió en el equipo de atletismo de su colegio. Ganó su primer campeonato de atletismo en el 2001, y desde entonces ha sido campeón del mundo de los 10.000 metros en seis ocasiones. Lleva seis años corriendo maratones, y ha ganado casi veinte.

David Storton **was born** in Manchester where he **ran** for his school athletics team. He **won** his first athletics championship in 2001, and since then he **has been** the world 10,000m champion six times. He **'s been** a marathon runner for six years, and **has won** nearly twenty marathons.

Es una mujer que ha hecho historia.

= She's a woman that **has made** history.

Es un hombre que hizo historia en el siglo XX.

= He's a man that **made** history in the 20th century.

A ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vive en Barcelona?

A How long **has she lived** in Barcelona?

B Dos años.

B Two years.

A ¿Y dónde vivía antes?

A And where **did she live** before that?

B En Nueva Zelanda.

B In New Zealand.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of irregular past participles.

bought /bɔ:t/

become /br'kʌm/

rung /rʌŋ/

brought /brɔ:t/

begun /br'gʌn/

sung /sʌŋ/

caught /kɔ:t/

come /kʌm/

shut /ʃʌt/

taught /tɔ:t/

cut /kʌt/

swum /swʌm/

thought /θɔ:t/

done /dʌn/

won /wʌn/

10A expressing movement: go, etc. + preposition

To express movement Spanish often uses a verb indicating direction and movement. In contrast, English uses a verb of movement and a preposition of direction.

Subieron las escaleras.

= They **went up** the steps.

Bajaron las escaleras.

= They **came down** the steps.

Entraron en la iglesia para la boda.

= They **went into** the church for the wedding.

Después de la boda salieron de la iglesia.

= They **came out of** the church after the wedding.

Cruzó la plaza.

= She **went across** the square.

Sometimes Spanish uses a verb indicating direction and another one to indicate action. English uses a verb of movement and a preposition of direction.



Bajé las escaleras corriendo. = I ran down the steps.



Subí las escaleras corriendo. = I ran up the steps.



Cruzamos la carretera corriendo. = We ran across the road.



Se fueron corriendo por la calle. = They ran along the street.



Saltaron el muro. = He climbed over the wall.



Atravesaron el túnel. = They went through the tunnel.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the word stress of prepositions of movement.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>across</u> | out of | <u>along</u> the street |
| <u>along</u> | towards | <u>into</u> the shop |
| <u>into</u> | <u>across</u> the park | <u>towards</u> the <u>station</u> |

10B word order of phrasal verbs

Remember to include the particle with all phrasal verbs.

Sigo buscando las llaves. = I'm still looking for my keys. NOT ~~I'm still looking my keys.~~

Rellene esto, por favor. = Fill this in, please. NOT ~~Fill this, please.~~

Lo voy a buscar en el diccionario. = I'm going to look it up in the dictionary. NOT ~~I'm going to look it in the dictionary.~~

Don't forget to put the object between the verb and the particle when the object is a pronoun.

Apágalo. = Turn it off. NOT ~~Turn off it.~~

Póntelo. = Put it on. NOT ~~Put on it.~~

Tíralos. = Throw them away. NOT ~~Throw away them.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of phrasal verbs that are separable.

She put it on. She put on her coat.

She took it off. She took off her coat.

Can you turn it on / off? Can you turn the TV on / off?

Can you fill it in? Can you fill the form in?

Did he look it up? Did he look the answer up?

Did he throw it away? Did he throw the keys away?

10C the passive: be + past participle

Remember to use by to show who did the action.

El lavavajillas fue inventado por Josephine Cochrane. = The dishwasher was invented **by** Josephine Cochrane. NOT The dishwasher was invented for Josephine Cochrane.

Spanish uses a reflexive verb where English uses the passive.

El Kevlar se usa para fabricar chalecos antibalas. = Kevlar **is used** to make bullet-proof vests. NOT It is used Kevlar to make bullet-proof vests.

¿Se usan los pañales desechables en todo el mundo? = **Are** disposable nappies **used** all over the world? NOT Disposable nappies are they used all over the world?

Toda la comida se prepara con ingredientes de la región. = All the food **is prepared** with local ingredients. NOT All the food prepares with local ingredients.

11A used to / didn't use to

We use used to / didn't use to for past habits which are no longer true.

De niño solía salir a navegar con mi padre. = As a child I **used to** go sailing with my father.

Cuando era estudiante no terminaba nada a tiempo. = When he was a student, he **didn't use to** finish anything on time.

Use an auxiliary + infinitive use to in [-] or [?]



No solía **hacer** mucho ejercicio.

= I **didn't use to** do much exercise. NOT I didn't used to do much exercise.

¿Qué solías **hacer** en las vacaciones? = What did you **use to** do in the holidays? NOT What did you used to do in the holidays?

¿Antes fumabas? = Did you use to smoke? NOT Did you used to smoke?

There is no present form of used to. For present habits we use the present simple (often with usually).

Entre semana suele acostarse temprano. = On weekdays he usually goes to bed early. NOT On weekdays he used to go to bed early. or On weekdays he use to go to bed early.

¿Sueles salir a comer fuera? = Do you usually go out to eat? NOT Do you use to go out to eat?



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of used to. The /d/ is silent. We don't stress the to.

She **used** to go. /'i ju:s tə ɡəʊ/

We **used** to live in London. /wi ju:s tə lɪv/

They **used** to smoke. /ðeɪ ju:s tə sməʊk/

He **used** to play football. /hi ju:s tə pleɪ 'fʊtbɔ:l/

11B might / might not (possibility)

might (not) is similar to Spanish *ser posible que (no) / poder que (n)*

Ten cuidado en la carretera. Es posible/
Puede que nieve fuerte esta noche. = Take care on the road. It might snow hard tonight.
Es posible/Puede que no terminen el trabajo a tiempo. = They might not finish the job on time.

Don't use *to after might*.

Es posible/Puede que venga. = She might come. ~~NOT She might to come.~~
Es posible/Puede que no les guste la comida hindú. = They might not like Indian food. ~~NOT They might not to like Indian food.~~

May means the same as *might*, e.g.

Es posible/Puede que no venga. = She may not come.

Sometimes *might* and *could* are similar.

Puede que llueva. = It might/could rain.
Podrían ganar mucho dinero. = They could/might win a lot of money.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *might*. The 'gh' is silent.
might /maɪt/

11C so, neither + auxiliaries

In short answers remember to use the correct tense of the auxiliary verb.

A Hablo francés. A I speak French.
B Yo también. B So **do** I.
A Me encantó la comida. A I loved the food.
B A mí también. B So **did** I.
A Yo no andaría en bicicleta por Londres. A I wouldn't ride a bicycle in London.
B Yo tampoco. B Neither **would** I.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the rhythm of *so, neither + auxiliaries*.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| so do I | neither do I | so/neither did I |
| so do you | neither do you | so/neither can I |
| so does she/he | neither does she/he | so/neither have I |
| so do we | neither do we | so/neither would I |
| so do they | neither do they | |

12A past perfect

The Spanish *pretérito pluscuamperfecto* is very similar in structure and meaning to the English past perfect.

Al despertarme vi que había nevado durante la noche.

= When I woke up I saw that it **had snowed** during the night.

De repente me di cuenta de que me había dejado el móvil en el taxi.

= I suddenly realised that I **had left** my mobile in the taxi.

Llegamos justo a tiempo – el partido todavía no había empezado.

= We **got there** just in time – the match still **hadn't started**.

A Estuve en Moscú en noviembre.

A I was in Moscow in November.

A ¿Habías estado antes o fue la primera vez?

A Had you been there before or was it the first time?

A Había estado antes. Ésta fue la cuarta vez.

A Yes, I'd been there before. This was the fourth time.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the contracted form of *had*.

He'd stolen the car.

I'd arrived early.

She'd been there before.

You'd already done it.

They'd given him a drink.

We'd always wanted to go.

12B reported (or indirect) speech

Reported speech is similar in Spanish and English.

Le dijo que la quería.

= He said that he loved her.

Ella dijo que había visto a Miguel.

= She said that she had seen Miguel.

Me dijo que me ayudaría.

= He said that he would help me.

The word *que* is obligatory in Spanish, but the word *that* is optional in English.

Me dijo que me llamaría.

= She said (that) she would phone me.

Nos dijo que había conocido a una chica.

= He told us (that) he had met a girl.

Don't confuse *said* and *told*. You must use *told* with an object.

Me dijo que la llamaría.

= He **told me** that he would phone her. NOT He said me that he would phone her.

Me dijo que se iba a casar.

= He **told me** he was going to get married. NOT He said me he was going to get married.

Le dije que iría mañana.

= I **told him** I would go tomorrow. or I **said** I would go tomorrow. NOT I told I would go tomorrow.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the difference between the pronunciation of the past simple and the past perfect in reported speech.

She said **she often** played tennis.

I told him **I bought** them in town.

She said **she'd often** played tennis.

I told him **I'd bought** them in town.

They said **they lived** in Spain.

We told them **we made** them ourselves.

They said **they'd lived** in Spain.

We told them **we'd made** them ourselves.

He said **he learned** English at school.

You said **you spent** a lot on clothes.

He said **he'd learned** English at school.

You said **you'd spent** a lot on clothes.

12C questions without auxiliaries

Most questions in the present and past tense are formed with the auxiliary *do* or *does*. The word order is:

Question auxiliary subject verb

Where do you work? NOT ~~Where work you?~~ = ¿Dónde trabajas?

But in some questions we don't use an auxiliary (when the question word, e.g. *Who?*, is the subject of the sentence). The word order is: question word (subject) + verb.

¿Quién sabe la respuesta a esta pregunta? = Who knows the answer to this question?

¿Qué pasó? = What happened?

¿Cuánta gente vino a la clase ayer? = How many people came to class yesterday?

Vocabulary

1B Describing people: appearance

What's he like? / What does he look like?

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| ¿Cómo es? | = What does she/he look like? NOT How is she? or How does she look? |
| Tiene el pelo rizado y castaño. | = She has curly brown hair. NOT She has the brown hair curly or She has the brown, curly hair. |
| Tengo el pelo liso y castaño. | = I have straight, brown hair. NOT Have straight and brown hair. |
| Ahora tiene el pelo largo. | = He has long hair now. NOT He has large hair now. |
| Es muy alta. | = She's very tall. NOT She's very high. |
| delgado/a = slim flaco/a = thin | |
| Es alto y delgado. | = He's tall and slim. NOT He's tall and thin. |
| Tienes un pelo precioso. | = You have beautiful hair. NOT You have a beautiful hair. |
| ¿Tiene barba/bigote? | = Does he have a beard/moustache? NOT Does he have beard/moustache? |



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *-eight* and *-aight*.
weight /weɪt/ height /haɪt/ straight /streɪt/

1B Describing people: personality

What's she like? / What does she like?

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ¿Cómo es? ¿Es amable? | = What's she like? Is she nice? NOT How is she? Is she nice? |
| ¿Qué le gusta? | = What does she/he like? NOT What is she/he like? |

Be careful with *fun* and *funny*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Son divertidos. Me gusta salir con ellos. | = They're fun. I like going out with them. NOT They're funny. I like going out with them. |
| Sus chistes son graciosos. Me hacen reír. | = His jokes are funny. They make me laugh. NOT His jokes are fun. They make me laugh. |

Be careful with *quiet*.

Es una persona muy tranquila. = He/She's a very quiet person. NOT He/She's a very tranquil person.



PRONUNCIATION

Look at these words with the sound /aɪ/.
shy /ʃaɪ/ nice /naɪs/ kind /kaɪnd/ quiet /'kwaɪət/

1C Things you wear



grey trousers



shorts



blue jeans

ropa cara

= expensive **clothes**

un pantalón gris

= (a pair of) **grey trousers** NOT a grey trouser

un pantalón corto

= **shorts** or a pair of **shorts** NOT a short trouser

Lleva un vaquero azul.

= He's wearing blue jeans. NOT he's wearing a blue jean or a blue jean(s).

Be careful with *get dressed* and *dress*.

¡Vamos! Vístete.

= Come on! Get **dressed**.

Se viste con mucho estilo.

= She **dresses** with a lot of style.

Be careful with *wear* and *carry*.

Lleva gafas.

= He **wears** glasses. NOT He carries glasses.

¡Mira! Hoy lleva pantalón corto.

= Look! He's **wearing** shorts today. NOT Look! He's carrying shorts today.

¿Me llevas estos libros?.

= Can you **carry** these books for me? NOT Can you wear these books for me?



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

socks /sɒks/

gloves ɡlʌvz/

suit /su:t/

jeans /dʒi:mz/

shirt /ʃɜ:t/

earrings /'ɛərɪŋz/

shorts /ʃɔ:ts/

leggings /'legɪŋz/

shoes /ʃu:z/

sandals /'sændlz/

clothes /kləʊðz/

trainers /'treɪnəz/

2A Holidays

Phrases with go

ir de vacaciones

= to go on holiday NOT to go for holiday / on holidays

ir de camping

= to go camping NOT to go for camping

andar en bicicleta

= to go cycling NOT go out on bicycle

ir a navegar

= to go sailing NOT go out to sailing

ir a hacer surf

= to go surfing NOT make/do surf

hacer turismo

= to go sightseeing NOT make/do tourism

ir a pasear/ir a dar un paseo

= to go for a walk

ir a andar/practicar

= to go walking

senderismo

salir por la noche

= to go out at night



They're going for a walk.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the 'ng' in these words.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| camping /'kæmpɪŋ/ | walking /'wɔːkɪŋ/ | sailing /'seɪlɪŋ/ |
| sightseeing /'saɪtsiːɪŋ/ | cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/ | surfing /'sɜːfɪŋ/ |
| skiing /'skiːɪŋ/ | swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ | |

2A Other holiday phrases

Be careful: stay = alojarse/quedarse NOT estar.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| alojarse en un camping | = stay at a <u>campsite</u> NOT stay at a camping |
| quedarse en casa de un amigo | = <u>stay</u> at a friend's house NOT be at a friend's house |
| sacar fotos | = <u>take</u> photos NOT make photos |
| tomar el sol | = sunbathe NOT take the sun |
| pasarlo bien | = <u>have</u> a good time NOT pass a good time |
| Lo pasamos bien. | = We <u>had a good time</u> . or <u>It was fun</u> . NOT It was funny. |
| pasar el tiempo | = <u>spend</u> your time NOT pass your time |
| alquilar una casa | = <u>rent</u> a house NOT hire a house |
| alquilar una tabla de surf | = <u>hire</u> a surfboard NOT rent a surfboard |

PRONUNCIATION

The pronunciation of the letter 'a' is not the same in these words.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| apartment /ə'pɑːtmənt/ | have /hæv/ | sunbathe /'sʌnbetð/ |
| campsite /'kæmpsaɪt/ | stay /steɪ/ | take /teɪk/ |

2A Adjectives

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| ¿Qué tiempo hizo? | = What was the weather like? NOT What weather did it make? |
| Tuvimos buen tiempo. | = We had good <u>weather</u> . NOT We had a good time. |
| Hizo calor. | = It was hot. NOT It made hot. |
| ¿Qué tal el hotel/la comida/etc? | = <u>What</u> was the hotel/the food/etc. <u>like</u> ? |

Be careful: disgusting = asqueroso/a NOT disgustado/a



La comida estaba asquerosa. = The food was disgusting.
Estaba disgustado. = I was upset. NOT I was disgusted.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| com <u>fortable</u> | hor <u>rible</u> | del <u>icious</u> | |
| un <u>com</u> fortable | | | |
| be <u>aut</u> iful | ter <u>ri</u> ble | lux <u>ur</u> ious | un <u>help</u> ful |
| help <u>ful</u> | spe <u>cial</u> | disg <u>ust</u> ing | |

2B Prepositions: at / in / on

Be careful: it's not a good idea to 'translate' prepositions from Spanish to English.

- Están en Roma. = They're **in** Rome.
Están en el tren. = They're **on** the train.
Están en casa. = They're **at** home. NOT They're in home.
Vienen en marzo. = They're coming **in** March.
Vienen el martes. = They're coming **on** Tuesday. NOT They're coming the Tuesday.
Vienen a las seis. = They're coming **at** 6 o'clock.
Están en el aula 4. = They're **in** classroom 4. NOT They're into classroom 4.

3B Verbs + prepositions

Be careful: sometimes a verb in Spanish is a 'verb + preposition' in English.

- Pedí una cerveza. = I **asked for** a beer. NOT I asked a beer.
Déjame pagar las entradas. = Let me **pay for** the tickets. NOT Let me pay the tickets.
¿Cuándo les vas a escribir? = When are you going to **write to** them? NOT When are you going to write them?
¿Me estas escuchando? = Are you **listening to** me? NOT Are you listening me?

Be careful: the English preposition is often different to the Spanish one.

- Tengo que hablar con mi jefe. = I need to **speak to** my boss. NOT I need to speak with my boss.
No te preocupes por el dinero. = Don't **worry about** the money. NOT Don't worry for the money.
¿En qué piensas? = What are you **thinking about**? NOT What are you thinking in? or In what are you thinking?
A ¿Vas a ir a andar este fin de semana? A Are you going walking **this** weekend?
B No lo sé. Depende del tiempo. B I don't know. It **depends on** the weather. NOT It depends of the weather.

4A Housework

Be careful with these housework verb phrases.

- guardar la ropa = **put away** your clothes NOT guard your clothes
poner la mesa = **lay** the table NOT put the table
ordenar la habitación = **tidy** your room NOT tidy the room
recoger la ropa sucia = **pick up** dirty clothes NOT catch dirty clothes

Be careful: many different Spanish verbs correspond to English do.

- planchar (la ropa) = **do** the ironing NOT iron the clothes
hacer la compra = **do** the shopping NOT make the shopping
fregar (los platos) = **do** the washing up NOT wash the plates
hacer los deberes = **do** your homework NOT make the homework
¿Practicar algún deporte? = Do you **do** any sports? NOT Do you practise any sports?

4A Make or do?

English *make* is often Spanish *hacer*.

| | |
|---|---|
| hacer ruido | = make a noise NOT do a noise |
| hacer la comida/cena | = make lunch/dinner NOT do lunch/dinner |
| hacer las camas | = make the beds NOT do the beds |
| hacer planes | = make plans NOT do plans |
| and equivocarse/cometer un error | = make a mistake NOT commit a mistake |
| but | |
| hacer un curso | = do a course |
| hacer un examen | = do an exam |

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'o' in these words.

clothes /k'ləʊðz/

room /ru:m/

sport /spɔ:t/

floor /flo:/

shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/

work /wɜ:k/

4B Shopping

In a shop or store

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| el dependiente / la dependienta | = the shop assistant NOT the dependent |
| los clientes | = the customers NOT the clients |
| el tique | = the receipt NOT the ticket |
| los probadores | = the changing rooms NOT the trying rooms |
| probarse una chaqueta | = try a jacket on NOT try a jacket |

Be careful with try on.

¿Por qué no te pruebas esta camisa? = Why don't you try this shirt **on**?

¿Quiere probárselo? = Do you want to try it **on**?



Ese color no te queda bien.

= That colour doesn't **suit** you.

Te queda un poco grande.

= **It's** a bit big for you.

Online

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| una cuenta | = an account NOT a count |
| una cuenta online | = an online account NOT an in-line account |

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'i' in these words.

Like 'it'

fit /fɪt/

click /kɪk/

delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/

Like 'i'

site /saɪt/

online /ɒn'laɪn/

item /'aɪtəm/

expiry /ɪk'spaɪəri/

right /raɪt/

tight /taɪt/

5B Describing a town or city

Where is it? How big is it?

Gijón está en el norte en la costa. = Gijón is **in** the north **on** the coast. NOT It's in the north in the coast.

Oviedo se encuentra a unos 30 km de la costa. = Oviedo is about 30 km from the coast. NOT Oviedo finds itself about 30 km from the coast

Zamora se encuentra a unos 70 km al norte de Salamanca. = Zamora is about 70 km north of Salamanca.

ciudad = city *or* town

pueblo = town *or* village

una ciudad de tamaño medio = a medium-sized city NOT a middle-sized city

una ciudad grande = a large city NOT a great city

un pueblo pequeño = a village NOT a small town

What's it like?

¿Cómo es Salamanca? = What's Salamanca like? NOT How is Salamanca?

abarrota = crowded

desierta = empty

tranquila = quiet

What is there to see?

grandes almacenes = department store

centro comercial = shopping centre

las murallas de la ciudad = the city walls

el ayuntamiento = the town hall

Spelling

polluted NOT ~~poluted~~ = aburrido/a

boring NOT ~~boreing~~ = contaminado/a



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letters 't' and 'd'.

temple

market

medium-sized

town

dangerous

crowded

statue

department

polluted

modern

6A Opposite verbs

Pass/fail

¿Aprobaste el examen? = Did you **pass** the exam? NOT Did you approve the exam?
Suspendieron el examen. = They **failed** the exam. NOT They suspended the exam.

Miss/lose

Perdí el tren ayer. = I **missed** my train yesterday.
NOT I **lost** my train yesterday.
Perdí el móvil ayer. = I **lost** my phone yesterday.
NOT I **missed** my phone yesterday.



Borrow/lend

A ¿Es tuya esta cámara, Joan? A Is this camera yours, Joan?
B No, se la pedí prestada a Michael. B No I borrowed it from Michael.
A ¿Dónde está tu cámara, Michael? A Where's your camera, Michael?
B Se la presté a Joan. B I lent it to Joan.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'r'. Normally we pronounce an 'r'.

| | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| arrive | break | remember |
| borrow | receive | repair |

Sometimes it is silent.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| forget | start |
| learn | turn |

7A Verb forms: verbs + infinitive

Remember to use *to* + verb.

Decidieron ir a Lisboa. = They decided **to go** to Lisbon. NOT They decided go to Lisbon.
Esperamos volver el mes que viene. = We hope **to go** back next month. NOT We hope go back next month.
Te olvidaste de apagar el horno. = You forgot **to turn off** the oven. NOT You forgot of turn off the oven.

Be careful: pretender ≠ to pretend

No finjas estar enfermo. = Don't pretend to be ill.
Voy a hacer como si no hubiera visto nada. = I'm going to pretend that I didn't see anything.
¿Qué pretenden? ¿Qué lo pague todo yo! = Are they trying to get me to pay for everything!
¿Qué pretendes decir con eso? = What do you mean by that?

7B Verbs + gerund (verb + -ing)

English uses the 'verb + gerund' where Spanish uses several different structures.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Me encanta leer en la cama. | = I love reading in bed. |
| Me gusta leer en la cama. | = I like/enjoy reading in bed. |
| No me gusta llegar tarde. | = I don't like arriving late. |
| Odio llegar tarde. | = I hate arriving late. |
| No me importa cocinar. | = I don't mind cooking. |
| No me apetece cocinar hoy. | = I don't feel like cooking today. |



PRONUNCIATION

With the 'verb + infinitive' structure remember to stress the verbs. Don't stress 'to'.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| We decided to go. | She's trying to work. | They want to get married. |
| I'm learning to drive. | Do you want to go? | They promised to come. |
| He offered to help. | | |

8A get

English very often uses *get* where Spanish uses completely different verbs.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| get angry | = enfadarse |
| get divorced | = divorciarse |
| get married | = casarse |
| get lost | = perderse |
| get worse | = empeorar |
| get better | = mejorar |
| get nervous | = ponerse nervioso/a |
| get fit | = ponerse en forma |
| get a job | = encontrar trabajo |
| get a ticket / newspaper | = comprar un billete / periódico |
| get on well with | = llevarse bien con |
| get up | = levantarse |
| get to work / school / home | = llegar al trabajo / al colegio / a casa |
| get a message / a present / an email | = recibir un mensaje / un regalo / un correo |



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 't' in *get/got* when the next word begins with a vowel.

When the next word begins with a vowel, link the 't' to the next word.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| We get <u>t</u> on well. | She got <u>t</u> a good job. | Try to get <u>t</u> a newspaper. |
| I get <u>t</u> up early. | You've got <u>t</u> an email. | Don't get <u>t</u> angry. |

8B Confusing verbs

wear/carry

Siempre lleva ropa cara.
= She always **wears** expensive clothes.
Siempre lleva un bolso de mano.
= She always **carries** a handbag.



win/earn

Ganaron el partido. = They **won** the match.
Gana mucho dinero. = He **earns** a lot of money.

know/meet

Sabemos dónde viven. = We **know** where they live.
Les conocemos muy bien. = We **know** them very well.
Les conocimos ayer. = We **met** them yesterday (for the first time).

miss/lose

Perdí el autobús. = I **missed** the bus.
He perdido las llaves del coche. = I've **lost** the car keys.

expect/hope/wait

Espera terminar mañana. = She **expects** to finish tomorrow.
Espero que les guste la idea. = I **hope** they like the idea.
Te espero en el coche. = I'll **wait** for you in the car.

say/tell

Quiero decir algo importante. = I want to **say** something important.
Quiero decirles algo importante. = I want to **tell** them something important.
Dígame su nombre. (usted)/ = **Tell** me your name. NOT ~~Say~~ me
Dime tu nombre. (tú) your name.
Me dijo su nombre. = She **told** me her name. NOT ~~She said~~ me her name.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 'o'.

borrow /'bɒrəʊ/

clothes /klaʊðz/

job /dʒɒb/

hope /həʊp/

joke /dʒəʊk/

model /'mɒdl/

know /nəʊ/

photo /'fəʊtəʊ/

sorry /'sɒri/

9A Animals

Be careful:

un ratón = a mouse
una rata = a rat

Spelling

elefante = elephant NOT *elefant*



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these animal names.

butterfly dolphin monkey

camel elephant rabbit

crocodile jellyfish spider

bt

giraffe kangaroo

10A Expressing movement

In Spanish, movement is normally shown with the verb. English expresses movement with a verb + preposition or adverb.

Baja/Sigue por la calle. = Go along the street.
Rodea el lago. = Go around the lake.
Atraviesa/Pasa por el túnel. = Go through the tunnel.
Entra en la tienda. = Go into the shop.
Sal de la tienda. = Go out of the shop.
Cruza la calle. = Go across the street/road.
Cruza el puente. = Go over/across the bridge.
Sube las escaleras. = Go up the steps.
Baja las escaleras. = Go down the steps.
Se fue corriendo. = He ran away.
Se marcharon. = They went away.
Volvimos al hotel. = We went back to the hotel.
Bajamos del autobús. = We got off the bus.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these prepositions.

into over across

ot of under towards

10B Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are verbs with a particle (on, off, for, up, etc.), e.g. turn on, turn off, look after

They are usually just normal verbs in Spanish, e.g. turn off = apagar, look for = buscar

Quiero dejar de fumar. = I want to **give up** smoking. NOT I want to leave of smoking.

Baja la música. = **Turn down** the music. NOT Go down the music.

Quítate las botas antes de entrar. = **Take off** your boots before you come in. NOT Quit your boots before you come in.

Relléneme (usted)/Relléneme (tú) este formulario, por favor. = **Fill in** this form for me, please. NOT Fill this form for me, please.

Back often means return an action.

¿Me dejas tu cámara? = Can I borrow your camera? I'll give it **back** to you tomorrow.
Te la devuelvo mañana.



Tengo que devolver estos libros a la biblioteca.
= I have to take these books **back** to the library.

Déjame tu número y te devuelvo la llamada. = Leave me your number and I'll call you **back**.

¿Cuándo me puedes devolver ese dinero? = When can you pay me **back** that money?

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress with phrasal verbs.

Can you turn the **light** on?

They took their coats **off**.

Look the word **up**.

We've paid the money **back**.

I've filled the form **in**.

He wrote our names **down**.

Put your pyjamas **on**.

She put the toys **away**.

Glossary terms

Parts of speech *Partes de la oración*

verb *verbo*
noun *sustantivo*
adjective *adjetivo*
adverb *adverbio*
preposition *preposición*
subject *sujeto*
object *objeto*
pronoun *pronombre*
possessive *posesivo*

Nouns *Sustantivos*

countable noun *sustantivo contable*
uncountable noun *sustantivo incontable*
quantifiers *cuantificadores*

Verbs and tenses *Verbos y tiempos verbales*

present tense *tiempo presente*
past tense *tiempo pasado*
third person *tercera persona*
present simple *presente simple*
present continuous *presente continuo*
past simple *pasado simple*
present perfect *préterito perfecto*
future *futuro*
imperative *imperativo*
finished actions *acciones acabadas*
predictions *predicciones*
ability *capacidad*
possibility *posibilidad*
infinitive *infinitivo*
-ing form *terminación -ing*
gerund *gerundio*
main verb *verbo principal*
auxiliary verb *verbo auxiliar*
past participle *participio pasado*

Pronunciation *Pronunciación*

consonant *consonante*
vowel *vocal*
short vowel sound *sonido vocálico corto*
long vowel sound *sonido vocálico largo*
contracted form *forma contraída*
syllable *sílaba*
stress *acento|énfasis*
weak sounds *sonidos débiles*

Instructions *Instrucciones*

Remember to use... *Acuérdate de usar...*
Don't forget... *No olvides...*
Look at... *Mira (a)...*
Be careful with... *Ten cuidado con...*
Check... *Comprueba...*
Don't confuse... and... *No confundas... y...*

Other *Otros*

expressions of frequency *expresiones de frecuencia*
time expressions *expresiones de tiempo*
common expressions *expresiones habituales*
ending *terminación*
word order *orden de las palabras*

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