

# Prepositions.

## Prepositions of places.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Preposition | use |
| At | Locations in terms of place or time  *We arrived at the aiport; wake me up at 6 a.m*  When we think about a place in terms of its function or as a meeting place  *He will have talks at the White House*  to indicate a place where something is located  *I keep my tennis racket at the sports club*.  To events  *The wedding is in June; the graduation is in May*. |
| Across | To indicate movement from one side of something to the other, without touching the sides |
| In | Someone or something inside a limited area.  *The prime Minister is in Washington* For someone or something inside a building, room o container  *They heard southing in the manager’s office* |
| On | For a point on a fixed lined (fixed is important)  *I am on the train*  For a point on a surface  *The book is on the table.* With floor and ceiling (techo en español)  *There’s a spider on the ceiling.* Public transportation (bus, trains, or planes)  *I’m on the bus going to my home* |
| Over | To indicate movement from one side of something to the other, while touching or passing over the sides |
| To | Always suggest movement or direction |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Word formation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Verb | Adverb | Adjective | Noun |
|  | Add | Additionally, |  | In addition (ademas)  Additional |
|  | Able enable |  | unable | ability |
|  | succes (tener éxito) | successfully (exitosamente)  unsuccessfully (sin éxito) | successful (exitoso/a)  unsuccessful (fallido/a) | success (éxito) |
|  | - | scientifically (científicamente) | scientific (científico/a) | scientist (científico/a) science |
|  |  | Unfortunately(des-afortunadamente) | Fortunate (afortunado) unfortunate (desafortunado) | Misfortune (mala suerte) |
|  | Surround |  | Surrounding (que esta alrededor) | Surroundings (entorno) |
| 2 | Appear /disappear |  |  | Appearance (Apariencia) Disappearance (desaparicion) |
|  | Impress |  | Impressive | Impresion (Impresión) |
|  | Choice |  |  | Choose (eleccion) |
|  | Crowd crowed |  |  |  |
|  | Increase | Increasingly | increasing |  |
| 1 |  |  | crowded (estar abarrotado) | Crowd (multitud) |
|  | suit |  |  | Suitable / unsuitable |
| 1 |  |  | Natural | nature |
| 1 | arrive |  |  | arrival |
| 1 |  |  |  | history |
| 1 | High |  |  | height |
|  |  |  | Historic historical | history |
|  |  |  |  | Advantage disadvantage |
|  | Giant /gigantic |  |  |  |
|  | amaze | amazingly | amazing | Amazement (asombrados) |
|  | locate | Locantigly (localizable) | locatable | location |
|  | Patient /patience |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Advantage Disadvantage |

Value/valuable 1

Religion /religious  
jewellery/jewel  
trade/trader  
long/length

Stable/stabilized  
danger/endangered

Aware/awareness

Skill/skilled

Live/alive/living

Planet /planetary

Discover/discovery

Examine / examining

New / newly  
rock/ rocky

Close / closeness

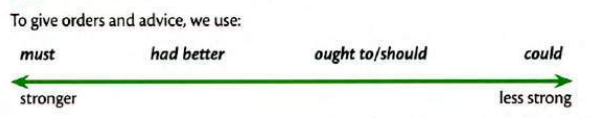
Apply/applicant/  
effect/ineffective  
Act/activities  
child/childsh

Honest/dishonest polite/

Relevant/irrelevant

# Modals

## Rules, obligations and suggestions.



|  |  | Positive form | Negative | Interrogative |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Be able to | Use | In present tense:   * Talk about an ability in a general way. * Is less common than can.   In past tense:   * to talk about someone's ability in the past * to talk about a situation which made someone able to do something   Other tenses:   * We'll be able to sell the photo to a newspaper (will future) * They haven't been able to contact Mary because of the storms. (Present perfect) * If you saved enough money, you would be able to visit me in New Zealand. (conditional) * They hope to be able to visit me next year. (infinitive) |  |  |
| Formation |  |  |  |
| Can | Use | * We use it to talk about an ability in a general way. It’s more common to express ability than be able to. * To talk about a situation which makes someone able to do something. * This may refer to the future as well as the present. | * Can + (I / we) + verb: asking for permission or making an offer. * Can + (You) making requests * Less formal. * Surer to receive an affirmative answer. * We can use it when we are sure something is no true: | * To make a simple request which expects the answer yes |
| Formation |  |  |  |
| Could | Use | * to talk about **someone's ability** in the past * to talk about a situation which made someone able to do something. * We don’t use “could” to talk about on situation in the past   **Possibility in the past.**   * If we want to express a possibility in the pass we can use could + have + past participle   *They could have passed the text, but I’m not sure.* | * Make a request in a more formal way than “can”. * Less sure to receive an affirmative answer. | * We can use to express something in the pass. * We can’t use to express that something is possible not true: |
| Formation | Could + verb | Couldn’t + verb |  |
| Need |  | * To indicate necessity of do something * We must use “need + to + verb” * Need + have + past participle has a different meaning. It creates a structure that conveys a past necessity or obligation. |  |  |
| May | Use | * To talk about possibility. Sounds a Little less certain than “may” or “could”. * Formal request to a strange. * Written notices to say what is allowed and what not.   **Possibility in the past.**   * If we want to express a possibility in the pass we can use may + have + past participle   *They may have passed the text, but I’m not sure.* |  | * to express that something is possible not true   *I may not be the best person for the job, but I'm willing to give it a try.*   * to express that something is possible not true in the pass we can use may not + have + past participle   *They may not have passed the text, but I’m not sure.*   * Never use May + you? To make a request |
| Formation |  |  |  |
| Might | Use | * To talk about possibility. * Sounds a Little less certain than may or could.   **Possibility in the past.**   * If we want to express a possibility in the past we can use might + have + past participle   *They might have passed the text, but I’m not sure.* |  | * to express that something is possible not true   *you might not go to the cinema*   * to express that something is possible not true in the pass we can use might not + have + past participle * *They might not have passed the text, but I’m not sure.* |
| Formation | The might have some money |  |  |
| Must | Use | * Give orders. * Written notices. * Strong advice * Only to present or future.   **Certainly, in the present**   * When we’re sure something is true * When we use must + be we’ll have strong emphasis on certainty.   **Certainly, in the past**   * If we want use in a past tense, we should add have + past participle:   *He must have arrived last night* | To express We can’t do it! It’s an obligation or a rule |  |
| Formation | Subject + must + verb infinitive | Subject + mustn’t or must not | Must + subject + verb? |
| Have to | Use | * To talk about habits. * When the obligation doesnt come from the speaker. * To use different tenses such as past, future, conditional. | * It’s not necessary to do it, but you can do it. |  |
| Formation | Subject + have + to + verb infinitive | Subject + doesn’t / don’t + have + to + verb | Don’t | Does + subject + have + to + verb? |
| Had better | Use | * You can translate as “Más te vale”. It’s advice – otherwise you may regret it | * You hadn’t better is more formal |  |
| Formation | Subject + had + better + verb  You had better wear a coat, it's cold outside |  |  |
| Should |  | * It’s the right thing to do (just a suggestion, not an obligation or order)   **Expectations**   * When we expect something will happen   *Steven should email us soon*   * When we discover that a situation is not as we expected   *He told me that he is Sidney, but he should be in Michigan.*  **In the past**   * To talk about the past, we use should have + past participle   *I should have told the truth*   * To expectations in the past, we can do   *I shouldn’t have had any problem* | * You shouldn’t is minus formal   **Expectations**   * When we expect something won’t happen   *Steven shouldn’t arrive too late.* |  |
| Ought + to |  | * It’s also possible to use ought to or ought to have as a synonym of should, but it isn’t common. * it carries a stronger sense of moral or ethical duty * “Ought” imply a higher level of responsibility or a more compelling reason to act. | * Less common to use it! |  |

"should" is commonly used to express recommendations or expectations, while “ought” to emphasize a stronger sense of moral or ethical obligation. However, it's important to note that the distinction between the two can be subjective, and in many cases, they can be used interchangeably without significant differences in meaning.

## Necessity.

## Asking for and giving permission, making requests, offers o suggestions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Positive | Interrogative | Negative |
| Could | * More polite. | * More formal. * Do + you + think + you could. |  |
| Would |  | * More formal * Would you mind + verb-ing is very polite |  |
| May |  | * It is more common to use only with “I” subject. To ask for permission. * . |  |
| Shall | * form the future tense in some situations, particularly in formal or legal contexts. More usual with “I” or “we”. * With other subjects such as (she, he, we, etc). In legal or formal contexts, "shall" can be used to express requirements, obligations, or directives | * Shall (I / we) + verb: Making suggestions or offers. More polite. |  |
| Will |  | * Will + you: making request in an informal way. |  |

## Making request.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Positive | Interrogative | Negative |
| Will | * Simple request which expects the answer yes * To make a request (less formal) | Asking for permission |  |
| Could | * More polite. |  |

## Ability.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Positive | Interrogative | Negative |
| Can | Use | * We use it to talk about an ability in a general way. It’s more common to express ability than be able to. * To talk about a situation which makes someone able to do something. This may refer to the future as well as the present. | * Can + ( I / we) + verb: asking for permission or making an offer. * Can + (You) making requests * Less formal. * More sure to receive an affirmative answer. | * To make a simple request which expects the answer yes |
| Formation |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Was/were able to | Use |  |  |  |
| Formation | Was/were able to + verb  I was able to read very quickly last year | Wasn’t / weren’t able to + verb | Was/were + subject + able to + verb?  Wasn’t/wern’t + subject + able to + verb? |

# Tenses

## Past simple

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Form | Contruction | Example |
| Positive | Verb + (regular verb-ed\* | irregular verb) | I wanted it |
| Negative | (Did not | didn’t ) + verb in present | I didn’t want it |
| Interrogation | Did + subject + verb | What did you want? |

* For completed actions and events in the past:
* For a sequence of actions or events:
* For permanent or long-term situations in the past:
* We use the past simple to describe repeated events in the past that no longer occur in the present.
* Acciones que ocurren simultaneamente o una detrás de otra inmediatamente en el pasado.

## Past continuos.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Form** | **Contruction** | **Example** |
| Positive | Was/were + Verb in present participle (-ing) | The were waiting |
| Negative | (was not | wasn’t | were not | weren’t ) + verb in present participle (-ing) | I wasn’t waiting |
| Interrogation | (Was/were) + subject + verb | What did you want? |

* Acciones que ocurrierón en el pasado pero no hay certeza de si acabarón o no:

Por ejemplo, "She was meeting her friend for lunch when she got the call" significa que la acción de reunirse con su amiga para almorzar estaba en progreso cuando recibió una llamada, pero no indica si terminó o no.

* Things which happen at the same time

## Past perfect simple.

Enfatizar el resultado de la acción.

## Past perfect continuous.

Enfatizar la accion

## Present simple.

## Present continuos.

## Present perfect simple.

* We must use “Present perfect simple” when we want to emphasize an action has happened.

## Present perfect continuous.

* We must use present perfect continuous when we want to emphasize how long an actions’s been happening.
* For events repeated over a period of time until the present (they may continue).

## Use to + verb.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | Used to + verb |  |
| Negative | Did not + use + verb |  |
| Interrogation | Did + subject + use to + verb? |  |

* In its form “positive” and “interrogative” the verb use hasn’t “-ed”, just “-e”.
* The adverbs must go before the verb “used to”, no between “used to” and the verb.

## Be used to + -ing or noun.

Te estas acostumbrado a nuestro clima puede ponerse como:

Are you getting used to our climate

## Would + verb

## Get used to + -ing or noun.

Para expresar que te estas acostumbrando a algo gradualmente,

## To be + Going to.

* For future actions which we have already decided about.
* To predict something when we already see evidence for our prediction.

## To be past (was/were) + going to: Future in the past

* To talk about something which was planned but didn’t or will not happen.
* To show that we don’t mind changing our plans.

## Future with will.

* The speaker decides at that moment what they’ll do in the future.

## Future perfect simple.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | Will have + past participle |  |
| Negative | Will not (won’t) + past participle |  |
| Interrogation | Will + subject + have + past participle? |  |

We use the future perfect simple to say that an action will be complete before a point of time in the future. It’s usual to mention the point in time:

## Future perfect continuos.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | Used to + verb |  |
| Negative | Did not + use + verb |  |
| Interrogation | Did + subject + use to + verb? |  |

We use the future perfect continuous to emphasise how loan an action will have lasted at a point in the future.

## To be about.

We use **“to be about to”** to talk about something which is going to **happen almost immediately** and for which we are already prepared. In informal language, the negative often means “don’t intend to” do something

**"Is about to":** Se utiliza para indicar que algo está a punto de suceder en un futuro muy cercano. Enfatiza la inmediatez o proximidad de la acción. Por ejemplo:

* "He is about to leave." (Está a punto de salir.)
* "The concert is about to start." (El concierto está a punto de comenzar.)

# Vocabulary

## Irregulars Verbs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Present** | **Past** | **Past Participle** | **Traducción** |
| Arise | Arise | Arose | Arisen | Surgir / levantarse |
| Be | am/is/are | was/were | been | Ser / estar |
| Cut off | Cut off | Cut off | Cut off | Separar o aislar |
| Do | do/does | did | done | Hacer |
| Eat | eat/eats | ate | eaten | Comer |
| Fall | Fall | Fell | Fallen | Caer |
| Get | get/gets | got | gotten | Obtener / conseguir |
| Go | go/goes | went | gone | Ir |
| Have | have/has | had | had | Tener |
| Hold | Hold | Held | Held | Sostener/Mantener / agarrar |
| Know | know/knows | knew | known | Saber / conocer |
| Lead | Lead | Led | Led | Liderar / guiar |
| Leave | Leave | Left | left | Dejar |
| Make | make/makes | made | made | Hacer |
| Rise | rise | rose | risen | Levantarse / elevarse |
| Say | say/says | said | said | Decir |
| See | see/sees | saw | seen | Ver |
| Stand | stand | stood | stood | Pararse / estar de pie |
| Take | take | took | taken | Tomar, coger |
| Wear | Wear | Wore | Worn | Usar, llevar (ropa o accesorios) |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Regular verbs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Term | IPA | Meaning |
| Bolt | bɒlt | Correr repentinamente, huir, cerrar puerta con pestillo |
| Cope | koʊp | Enfrentar, hacer frente |
| Faint | feɪnt | Desmayarse |
| Flick | flɪk | Movimiento brusco y ligero (interruptor) |
| Forecast | ˈfɔːrkæst | Pronosticar |
| Gather | ˈɡæðər | Estar reunidos, juntos, recopilar información |
| Hope | hoʊp | Esperar |
| Lavish | ˈlævɪʃ | Derrochar, prodigar |
| Pour | pɔr | Verter, servir |
| Qualify | ˈkwɑlɪfaɪ | Calificar, estar cualificado |
| Scrambled | ˈskræmbəld | Trepar |
| Sink | sɪŋk | Hundir, hundirse |
| Spot | spɑt | Detectar, identificar o localizar algo o alguien |
| Stroll | stroʊl | Caminar de manera relajada, pasear |
| Tackle | ˈtækəl | Enfrentar un gran desafío |
| Tease | tiz | Burlarse de alguien |
| Use | juz | Usar |
| Vacuum | ˈvækjuːm | Aspirar, limpiar con aspiradora |

## Phrasal verbs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TERMINO | IPA | ESPAÑOL |
| Come down | kʌm daʊn | Bajar, descender |
| Cut down | kʌt daʊn | Reducir |
| Cut off | kʌt ɒf | Aislarse, separarse, interrumpir |
| Get through | ɡɛt θru | Conseguir comunicarse |
| Give up | ɡɪv ʌp | Rendirse, abandonar |
| Hurry on | ˈhɜːri ɒn | Apurarse, seguir adelante |
| Keep to | kiːp tuː | Mantenerse |
| Run out | rʌn aʊt | Agotarse algo |
| Take up | teɪk ʌp | Empezar, comenzar |
| Put on | pʊt ɒn | Ponerse (ropa), organizar |
| Pull over |  |  |
| Live on | lɪv ɒn | Vivir de, subsistir de |
| Look round |  | Mirar alrededor |
| Go for | ɡoʊ fɔr | Optar por, elegir |
| Get round to | ɡɛt raʊnd tu | Encontrar tiempo para |
| Made up | meɪd ʌp | Inventar, componer, reconciliarse, contrarrestar algo negativo con algo positivo |
| Scare off | skɛr ɒf | Ahuyentar, espantar |
| Step off | /stɛp ɒf/ | Dejar su puesto, dejar, abandonar |
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## Sustantives

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Palabra | IPA | Traducción | |
| Compulsory | kəmˈpʌlsəri | Obligatorio | |
| Cracks | kræks | Grietas | |
| Driveway | ˈdraɪvweɪ | Entrada de vehículos | |
| Essay | ˈɛseɪ | Ensayo | |
| Forecast | ˈfɔːrkæst | Pronostico | |
| Granny | ˈɡræni | Abuela | |
| Ground floor | ɡraʊnd flɔr | Planta baja | |
| Helmet | ˈhɛlmɪt | Casco | |
| Leak | lik | Fuga | |
| Likeness | ˈlaɪknəs | Semejanza | |
| Peaks | piks | Cumbres | |
| Plenty | ˈplɛnti | Abundancia, se suele acompañar de “of” | |
| Square | skwɛər | Plaza; Cuadrado | |
| Ward | wɔːrd | Sección de hospital; Protegido/a por el estado | |
| Widely | ˈwaɪdli | Ampliamente | |
| Strain | streɪn | Esfuerzo, tensión, cepa | |
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|  |  |  | |
|  |  |  | |
| Earth, sea and sky (lesson 25) | | | |
| Bank |  | Banco, orilla (de una masa de agua) | |
| Orchards |  | Huertos | |
| Lawns | /lɔːnz/ | Césped es o jardines | |
| Peaks |  | Cumbres | |
| Pine |  | Pinos | |
| Slopes |  | Laderas | |
| Springs |  | Manantiales | |
| Streams |  | Ríos, arroyos | |
| Tracks |  | Vías, caminos | |
| Valleys |  | Valles | |
| Vegetation |  | Vegetación | |
| Breathtaking |  | Impresionante, asombroso | |
| Landscape |  | Paisaje | |
| Hillside |  | Pendiente o ladera de una montaña | |
| Wooded |  | Zona cubierta de arboles o bosques | |
| Left bank |  | Lado izquierdo de un rio | |
| Trunks |  | Troncos | |
| Soil |  | Suelo, área (el suelo es fértil) | |
| Dawn |  | Amanecer, comienzo de algo nuevo. | |
| Rainforest |  | Bosque tropical con clima cálido (amazonas) | |
| Floods |  | Inundaciones | |
| Freeze |  | Congelar o Helar | |
| Globe |  | Globo terraqueo. | |
| Mist |  | Niebla | |
| Tropic |  | Trópico | |
| Warm |  | Cálido | |
| Stormy |  | Tormentoso | |
| Forecast |  | Pronóstico | |
| Trek |  | Caminata o expedición a pie | |
| Cubs |  | Cachorros | |
| sightings |  | Avistamientos (normalmente poco comunes, ovnis y cosas así) | |
| Starling tale |  | historia de misterio o intriga que tiene giros inesperados o sorprendentes | |
|  | | | Lección 26 |
| Dairy products |  | Productos derivados de la leche | |
| Junk Food |  | Comida de baja calidad | |
| Traffic jam |  | Atasco de trafico | |
|  |  |  | |

## Adjetives

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Termino | IPA | Opuestos | Significado |
| Charity | ˈtʃærɪti | Selfishness | Caridad |
| Clad | ˈkʌvərd | Uncovered | Estar cubierto |
| Cut off | kʌt ɒf | Connect, join | Aislado, desconectado |
| Damp | dæmp | Dryness | Húmedo, humedad |
| Delighted | dɪˈlaɪtɪd | Displeased | Encantado, complacido |
| Detached | dɪˈtætʃt | Attached, connected | Desapegado |
| Fleeting | ˈfliːtɪŋ | Enduring, lasting | Efímero |
| Frosty | ˈfrɔsti | Mild, warm | Helado |
| Gentle | ˈdʒɛntl̩ | Harsh, rough | Suave |
| Leisurely | ˈliːʒərli | Hasty, rushed | Tranquilo, relajado |
| Mad | mæd | Sane, rational | Loco, enojado |
| Mild | maɪld | Spicy, strong | Suave, templado |
| Muddy | ˈmʌdi | Clean, clear | Fangoso |
| Narrow | ˈnæroʊ | Wide, broad | Estrecho |
| Reasonable | ˈriːzənəbəl | Unreasonable | Razonable |
| Sensible | ˈsɛnsəbəl | Insensible | Sensitive |
| Shallow | ˈʃæloʊ | Deep | Superficial |
| Shining | ˈʃaɪnɪŋ | Dull | Brillante |
| Slimmer | ˈslɪmər | Wider | Más delgado |
| Snow-capped | snoʊ-kæpt | Snow-free | Cubierto de nieve |
| Stunning | ˈstʌnɪŋ | Unimpressive | Impresionante |
| Sticky | ˈstɪki | Non-sticky | Pegajoso |
| Thrilling | ˈθrɪlɪŋ | Boring | Emocionante |
| Towering | ˈtaʊərɪŋ | Short, small | Imponente |
| Tough | tʌf | Gentle, soft | Duro, resistente |
| TV advert | ˈtiːˈvi ˈædvɜrt | N/A | Anuncio de televisión |
|  |  |  |  |
| Winding | ˈwaɪndɪŋ | Straight | Sinuoso |
| Windy | ˈwɪndi | Calm | Ventoso, viento |
| Wide | waɪd | Narrow, limited | Ancho, amplio |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| POSESIVOS: Que pertenecen a algo | | | |
| Southern | /ˈsʌðərn/ | Southern | Del sur |

## Adverbios

Adverbios de modo (modifica el modo en el que se llevó una acción)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DE MODO ¿Cómo estabas haciendo la acción? | |
| Loudly | Ruidosamente |
| Slowly | Lentamente |
| Quickly | Rápidamente |
| Carefully | Cuidadosamente |
| Happily | Felizmente |
| Sadly | Tristemente |
|  |  |
| suddenly | repentinamente |
| Quietly | Silenciosamente |
| Hopeless | Sin esperanza, desesperada |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Adverbios de tiempo: Se utilizan para indicar en que momento ocurre la acción

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Afterwards | Después, posteriormente |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Adverbios de conclusión o consecuencia.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Therefore | Por lo tanto |  |
| Consequently | En consecuencia |  |
| Hence | Por lo tanto |  |
| Thus | Así que |  |
| As a result | Como resultado |  |
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## Expresions

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| --- | --- |
| It pours with rain | Llueve intensamente |

# Relatives Clauses.

## Relatives pronoums.

* Comma + that is never followed by a comma.
* Never use Where + verb
* A preposition is always followed by “which or whom”.

# Linking Word

Linking words, also known as transition words or connectors, are terms used to connect ideas and sentences in a text, enabling a logical and coherent relationship between them. These words or phrases are crucial for structuring and organizing discourse, facilitating reader or listener comprehension.

Linking words can be classified into different categories based on their function. Below are some of the most common categories along with examples of words and phrases representing them:

* Addition.
* Contrast.
* Cause and Effect (reason).
* Exemplification.
* Conditional
* Reason

## Addition.

These words are used to add information or ideas to those already mentioned.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Linking Word | Spanish Translation | Example |
| and | y | I like to read books, and I also enjoy watching movies. |
| besides | además de | Besides studying, he also works part-time. |
| As well as | Así como, además de, tanto como | She is skilled in painting as well as drawing |
| In addition to | Además de | In addition to studying, he also works part-time. (Además de estudiar, también trabaja a tiempo parcial.)  We're working with them, and in addition, we're making great progress. |
| Also | También | We’re working with them, also we’re making great progress |

## Contrast.

These words and phrases are used to establish a difference or contrast between two ideas or situations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Linking Word | Spanish Translation | Tips | Example |
| Although | Aunque | * Is very common that “Although” is **followed by a subject and a verb**. It’s more formal | Although it was raining, we went for a walk. (Aunque estaba lloviendo, fuimos a dar un paseo.) |
| Though | Aunque | * Spoken English * middle or beginning of a sentence. * Never use though and although in the same sentence | It's a cheap restaurant. The food is good, though. (Es un restaurante barato. Sin embargo, la comida es buena.) |
| Even though | Aunque | * Stronger contrast * **Always followed by subject + verb** * It emphasises the speaker's surprise that two facts are both true. middle or beginning of a sentence. | Even though it was hot, she wore a jacket. (Aunque hacía calor, llevaba una chaqueta.) |
| Even if | Aunque / incluso si | * We’re not certains about our facts. * We don’t know if something will occur. | I'll go to the game even if it's raining (Iré al partido aunque llueva) |
| Even so | Aun así / Sin embargo | * **Follow by a comma** | He was tired; even so, he continued working. (Estaba cansado; aun así, siguió trabajando.) |
| Whereas | Mientras que / En cambio |  | She is outgoing, whereas her sister is shy. (Ella es extrovertida, mientras que su hermana es tímida.) |
| But | Pero | * It's very common for but to be positioned after a comma. | She studied hard, but she didn't pass the exam. (Estudió mucho, pero no pasó el examen.) |
| In spite of (the fact that) | A pesar de | At the beginning or middle of a sentence. In this case there is usually to have a comma in the middle of the sentence  **Followed by -ing or a noun.**  If these tenses are followed by “the fact that” are often followed by “subject” + “verb” | In spite of the rain, they continued playing soccer. (A pesar de la lluvia, siguieron jugando al fútbol.) |
| Despite (the fact that) | A pesar de que | Despite the fact that he was late, he took time to eat breakfast. (A pesar de que llegaba tarde, se tomó el tiempo para desayunar.) |
| On the other hand | Por otro lado |  | She likes cats. On the other hand, her brother prefers dogs. (A ella le gustan los gatos. Por otro lado, su hermano prefiere los perros.) |
| And yet | Y sin embargo |  | He's very rich, and yet he's not happy. (Es muy rico, y sin embargo no es feliz.) |
| While | Mientras / Mientras que |  | I prefer tea, while my sister likes coffee. (Yo prefiero el té, mientras que a mi hermana le gusta el café.) |
| However | Sin embargo |  | She didn't study for the exam. However, she managed to get a good grade. (No estudió para el examen. Sin embargo, logró sacar una buena nota.) |
| Rather than | En lugar de |  | I would rather stay home than go to the party. (Preferiría quedarme en casa en lugar de ir a la fiesta.) |
| Instead of | En lugar de |  | I would eat pizza instead of tacos. (Comería pizza en lugar de tacos.) |

## Condition.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Linking Word | Spanish Translation | Example |
| As long as | Siempre que / si | You can go to the party as long as you finish your homework. |
| Unless (if not) | A no ser que | I won't go to the park unless it stops raining |
| Provided that | Siempre y cuando, a condición de que | You can use my car provided that you fill up the gas tank. |
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## Cause and Effect (reason and result).

These words and expressions indicate a cause and its consequence.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Linking Word | Spanish Translation | Tips | Example |
| So … (that) | Tan … que | “So” is followed by:   * Use "so … that" with adjectives and adverbs. * The words many, much and few, with or without a noun:   We can use so and such for emphasis, **often after because**, in this case it doesn’t require the word “that”. | I was so tired that I could barely keep my eyes open. (Estaba tan cansada que apenas podía mantener los ojos abiertos.) |
| Such … (that) | Tal … que | “Such” is followed by:   * a/an + adjective + noun. * a/an + noun. * A lot of + (with or without noun).   Use "such that" with nouns. Use "that" to introduce the clause that explains the result. | She was such a good student that she got into her dream college. (Era tan buena estudiante que consiguió entrar en su universidad de ensueño). |
|  |  |  |  |

**IF YOU HAVE DOUBTS about use “so” or “very” remember that “very” never will follow the structure so …. that**

EXAMPLES

Her teachers sent her home because she had behaved so badly.

I love those shoes. They're so cook

Her teachers sent her home because she was such a naughty child.

Did you hear what he said? He's such an idiot

## Purpose.

These words and phrases are used to provide examples or illustrate a point or idea.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Linking Word** | **Spanish Translation** | **Tips** | **Example** |
| In order to | Para / Con el fin de |  | In order to pass the exam, you need to study. (Para aprobar el examen, necesitas estudiar.) |
| So | Así que / Por lo tanto |  | He was hungry, so he ate an apple. (Tenía hambre, así que comió una manzana.) |
| In order that + sentence | Para que |  | I am saving money in order that I can buy a new car. (Estoy ahorrando dinero para que pueda comprar un coche nuevo.) |
| So as to | Para / Con el fin de |  | She woke up early so as to arrive on time. (Se levantó temprano para llegar a tiempo.) |
| In order to + infinite verb (beginning o middle) | Para |  | In order to pass the exam, you need to study. (Para aprobar el examen, necesitas estudiar.) |
| So that +subject + verb | Para que | It always goes in the middle of the sentence. It usually that it’s followed by “can, could, will, would, won’t or wouldn’t” | He brought his umbrella so that he wouldn't get wet. (Él trajo su paraguas para que no se mojara.) |
|  |  |  |  |
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## Reason.

Linking words and phrases of the "purpose" type are used to indicate the intention or aim of an action. They serve to answer the question "why?" or "with what aim?" They help explain the reason behind certain facts or actions, showing the purpose of an action. Some common examples of "purpose" linking words include "in order to", "so", "in order that", and "so as to".

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Linking Word** | **Spanish Translation** | **Example** |
| Because of | Debido a | She couldn't go on the trip because of a family emergency. (Ella no pudo ir de viaje debido a una emergencia familiar.) |
| As (not very common) | Porque | They had to choose him as he's the coach's nephew (Tuvieron que elegirlo porque es el sobrino del entrenador) |
| On account of | A causa de | They couldn't attend the event on account of a transportation issue. (No pudieron asistir al evento a causa de un problema de transporte.) |
| Due to the fact that | Debido al hecho de que | He couldn't finish the project due to the fact that he ran out of time. (No pudo terminar el proyecto debido al hecho de que se quedó sin tiempo.) |
| Owing to | Debido a | We couldn't reach the destination owing to heavy traffic. (No pudimos llegar al destino debido a un tráfico intenso.) |
| Since | Dado que | They couldn't participate in the competition since they were injured. (No pudieron participar en la competencia dado que estaban lesionados.) |
| In case | En caso de | Bring an umbrella in case of rain. (Lleva un paraguas en caso de lluvia.) |
| Therefore (beginning) | Por lo tanto | The store is closed; therefore, we will have to go elsewhere. (La tienda está cerrada; por lo tanto, tendremos que ir a otro lugar). |
| So (between two setences) | Entonces | He forgot his umbrella, so he got wet in the rain. (Olvidó su paraguas, entonces se mojó en la lluvia.) |

## Degree or quantity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Linking Word** | **Spanish Translation** | **Tips** | **Example** |
| Enough | suficiente | * Often followed by:   + To + infinitive.   + For + (something or someone) * Before a noun. * After and adverb or adjective. | I didn't have enough money to buy a new car. (No tenía suficiente dinero para comprar un coche nuevo.)  I'm not strong enough to lift this. (No soy lo suficientemente fuerte para levantar esto.) This is enough food for everyone. (Esta es suficiente comida para todos.) I'm tired enough to go to bed. (Estoy lo suficientemente cansado para ir a la cama.) |
| Too | Demasiado | * Often followed by:   + (adverb or adjective) To + infinitive.   + For + (something or someone) * Before many/much + a noun. * Before and adverb or an adjective. | I'm too tired to go out tonight. (Estoy demasiado cansado para salir esta noche.)  There's too much traffic today. (Hay demasiado tráfico hoy.)  I ate too much cake. (Comí demasiado pastel.)  It's too hot to go swimming. (Hace demasiado calor para ir a nadar.) |

# Writing notes.

## Emails and Letters

# Special Words

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| --- | --- |
| prevent | from : This is the most common preposition that follows "prevent." It is used to indicate that something is being prevented **from happening**. For example:  We must prevent the war from happening.  The government is trying to prevent people from smoking.  The doctor prescribed medication to prevent the spread of the infection.  against : This preposition is used to indicate that something is being prevented **from happening to someone or something**. For example:  We must prevent the children from being hurt.  The government is trying to prevent terrorism against the United States.  The doctor prescribed medication to prevent the infection from spreading.  of : This preposition is used to indicate that something is being prevented from **happening because of something else**. For example:  The war was prevented by the intervention of the United Nations.  The spread of the infection was prevented by the early use of antibiotics.  The robbery was prevented by the quick action of the police.  in : This preposition is used to indicate that something is being prevented from happening **in a particular place**. For example:  The war was prevented in Europe.  The spread of the infection was prevented in the city.  The robbery was prevented in the bank. |
| Interested | in : This is the most common preposition that follows "interested." It is used to express interest in a subject or topic. For example, you could say "I'm interested in learning to play the guitar" or "I'm interested in the history of the Civil War."  about : This preposition is also used to express interest in a subject or topic. However, it is often used in a more informal way than "in." For example, you could say "I'm interested about what you're reading" or "I'm interested about what you think about the new movie."  on : This preposition is used to express interest in a specific thing or event. For example, you could say "I'm interested on the new book by Stephen King" or "I'm interested on the upcoming concert."  by : This preposition is used to express interest in a person or thing that is causing you to be interested. For example, you could say "I'm interested by the way you solve problems" or "I'm interested by the new technology."  for : This preposition is used to express interest in something that you want to do or achieve. For example, you could say "I'm interested for a job in marketing" or "I'm interested for a new challenge." |
| change |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# Exam tips.

## Reading and use of English PART 2.

If we see some verb in “past participle” we must try to fill the spot with:

* First, we must ask to ourselves if the subject executes the action or not, if the answer is:
  + NO: Three cars \_\_\_\_ stolen last year. Who executed the action? Certainly, the cars no, so we must think about “passive” answer, i.e we must use verb “to be” properly conjugated.
  + YES: They \_\_\_\_ solen three cars this year. Who executed the action? The subject, i.e “They”, so, we must use (have/had or has)
* The case as \_\_\_\_ as:
  + Well: In spanish means “ademas de” o “al igual que”, it’s the only one that we can put a verb in “ing”.
  + Long: In spanish means “tan largo como”, “tanto tiempo como”, **“siempre y cuando”(más usada)**, followed by “subject” + “verb”.
  + Soon: In Spanish means “tan pronto como” Followed by “subject” + “verb”
  + Far: it’s followed by concern, know 100% sure we use this.

if we see numbers, we must use:

* + - Much: countables.
    - Many: uncontables
* In \_\_\_ subject + verb:
  + We will usually put “case”.
* In \_\_\_\_ to + infinitive verb:
  + We will usually put “order”.
* Known \_\_\_:
  + As: We assigned a name that peoples give it
  + For: The reason which is known
* At \_\_\_\_:
  + Least: “al menos”
  + All: “En absoluto”: always is precede by a negative phrase.
* If /unless:
  + We will never see a “will” or “won’t” in the next word. Normally, it’s preceding with a sentence with “will” or “won’t”
* No \_\_\_\_:
  + Longer: it always goes before all verbs except verb “to be”.
* Before/after:
* Every /each / all:
  + All + plural.
  + Every + singular
  + Each + singular.
* Regard \_\_\_\_ is always followed by “as”.
* According \_\_\_ is always followed by “to”.
* Find \_\_\_\_ adjective 🡪 it
* \_\_\_\_ of + noun 🡪 because.
* \_\_\_\_ + subject + verb 🡪 because.
* Does/ do / is / are\_\_\_\_ 🡪 not
* Few with countable and little uncountable.
* \_more/less/rather\_\_ than.
* More when:
  + Even \_more\_ adjetive.
  + A lot, far, much \_ more\_ adjective
* the \_ most\_ adjective.
* \_ one\_ of the most
* \_ be/get\_ used + to + verb inf
* On \_ account\_\_ of
* \_ either\_ …. Or ….
* \_\_\_\_\_\_, …. 🡪 however, at the beginning of a phrase.
* ……, \_\_\_\_\_\_, …. 🡪 however, cover by 2 commas.
* \_\_\_\_ sure 🡪 make sure
* Make \_ it\_.
* \_ make\_ use of / sure
* \_take\_ **part in** / care of / seriously / advantage of / time 🡪 take
* (would, should, could, must, might, may) \_have\_\_ past participle always followed by “have” **if is not in passive form**
* (would, should, could, must, might, may) \_be\_\_ past participle always fiils with “be**” if is passive form**.
* \_ each \_ other
* \_ one \_ another
* rise / fall / drop / increase / decrease / reduction \_ in\_
* \_ aware/unware\_ of
* The same …. \_ as\_
* Number / amount with countable or uncountable
* \_ wheter\_ …… or not.
* \_between\_ …… and …
* \_what\_
* On the \_contrary\_
* What’s\_more\_
* Ever \_since\_
* \_since\_ then
* \_as\_ a result
* \_as\_ whole
* \_not only ….., \_\_but\_ sentence
* Look / sound \_\_like\_ noum or pronoum
* Look sound as \_if/though subject + verb
* There is \_\_no\_\_
* A \_great\_ deal of
* Most popular phrasal verbs:
  + Look after.
  + Carry on
  + Keep on
  + Work out
  + Sort our
  + Get rid of
  + Set up
  + Turn out (resulta)
  + Turn into (convertirse)
* \_into\_

## Reading and use of English Part 3.

## Reading and use of English Part 4.