

## PHRASAL VERBS

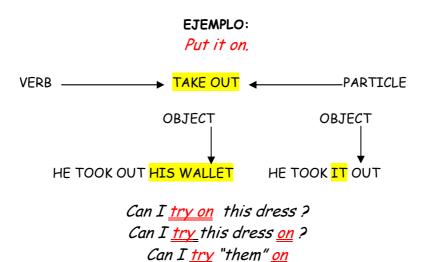
LOS VERBOS FRASALES,SON VERBOS QUE VAN ACOMPAÑADOS DE UNA PARTICULA (PREPOSICION O ADVERBIO (ON,OFF,DOWN,IN...ETC.) QUE ADQUIEREN UN NUEVO SIGNIFICADO,

CON LA MAYORÍA DE LOS VERBOS FRASALES,SI EL <mark>OBJETO ES UN NOMBRE,</mark>EL OBJETO <u>SE PUEDE</u> PONER ENTRE EL VERBO Y LA PARTICULA. EJEMPLO:

Put on your coat / put your coat on
He took out his wallet / he took his wallet out

CUANDO EL <mark>OBJETO ES UN PRONOMBRE,</mark>ESTE <u>SIEMPRE</u>

VA ENTRE EL VERBO Y LA PARTICULA.



## SEPARABLES O INSEPARABLES?

Normalmente, si la particula es up, se puede separar ,y si es after, no se puede



## HAY CUATRO TIPOS DE VERBOS FRASALES

TIPO	EJEMPLOS	NOTAS/PROBLEMAS
1-VERBO FRASAL SIN UN	The meeting went on for	EL VERBO Y LA PARTICULA NO SE
OBJETO	<i>hours</i>	PUEDEN SEPARAR
2-EL VERBO FRASAL PUEDE	Take off your shoes	SI EL OBJETO ES UN NOMBRE ,ESTE
ESTAR SEPARADO OR UN	Take your shoes off	PUEDE IR O DESPUES DE AMBAS
ОВЈЕТО	•	PARTICULAS DEL VERBO FRASAL O
	Take them off	ENTRE ELLAS.SI EL OBJETO ES UN
		PRONOMBRE ESTE DEBE DE IR
		ENTRE LAS DOS PARTES <del>NO TAKE</del>
		OFF THEN
3-VERBOS FRASALES QUE NO	I looked through the	NO I LOOKED THE MAGAZINE
PUEDEN ESTAR SEPARADOS	magazine when i was at the	<del>SUOAHT</del>
POR UN OBJETO	hairdresser	
4 1/50000 50 45 4 50 4011 005		1 4 5 70 5 5 11 400 4 5 110 01150 511
4-VERBOS FRASALES CON DOS	We've run out of petrol	LAS TRES PALABRAS NO PUEDEN
PREPOSICIONES / ADVERBIOS		SER SEPARADAS.
		NO WE'VE RUN OUT OF PETROL

ALGUNAS VECES EL SIGNIFICADO DE LA PARTICULA DE LA PARTICULA (PREPOSICION O ADVERBIO) NOS AYUDA A ENTENDER EL VERBO FRASAL.EJ.BACK CASI SIEMPRE SIGNIFICA: VOLVER.

## ALGUNAS PREPOSICIONES PUEDEN TENER DIFERENTES SIGNIFICADOS:

UP	A) AUMENTO B) COMPLETAMENTE
DOWN	A) PONER EN PAPEL B) DISMINUCION B) C) PARAR COMPLETAMENTE
ON	A) CONTINUACION B) VESTIR C) CONECTAR
OFF	A) DESCONECTAR B) SALIR
OUT	A) HACER DESAPARECER B) PARA GENTE DIFERENTE



## PARA HABLAR DE NACIONALIDADES

1- ADJECTIVE + PEOPLE French people

2-THE + ADJECTIVE The French

3- SI EL ADJETIVO TERMINA EN AN ,SE LE AÑADE -S The Hungarians

4-HAY PALABRAS ESPECIALES QUE DEFINEN NACIONALIDADES

The Poles Los Polacos

The Spaniards Los Españoles

## **QUESTION FORMATION**

Use	Examples	Notes / Problems
Para formar <b>preguntas</b>	Has your Father phoned?	Con el Present Simple y el
normales usamos un verbo	Where do they normally	Past Simple usamos
auxilar (do,have)	work?	Do/Does/Did
	Did you enjoy the show?	
Usamos <b>preguntas negativas</b>	Don't you like chips?	El orden de las palabras es
para comprobar si algo es	Hasn't Mary phoned	el mismo que en las
verdad o mentira		preguntas normales
Cuando la question word es el	Who wrote Proud and	<del>No who did write</del>
sujeto no se usa Do/ Did	Prejudice?	
	Which actor won the Oscar	
Usamos indirect question para	Could you tell me where the	El orden de las palabras
preguntar de una forma mas	bank is?	es: <b>subject + verb</b>
educada		
Preguntas <b>terminando en</b>	What are they talking	La preposicion va al final
preposiciones	about	de la pregunta
	Where does he come from?	
Short questions	I'm going on holiday	
	tomorrow	



Where to?

## QUESTION TAGS

Las QUESTION TAGS, son pequeñas preguntas al final de una frase que corresponden a expresiones en español como: No? / Verdad?

Si la frase es <u>afirmativa</u>, la question tag es <u>negativa</u> Si la frase es <u>negativa</u>, la question tag es <u>afirmativa</u>

#### Frase afirmativa Q.T. Negativa

It's a beautiful day ins't it?

She lives in London doesn't she?

You Closed the window didn't you?

Those shoes are nice aren't they?

Tom will be at home tomorrow won't he?

#### Frase Negativa — Q.T. Afirmativa

That ins't your car is it?
You don't smoke do you?
You haven't met my mother have you?
You won't be late will you?

Usamos DO/DOES para el presente y DID para el pasado

## SHORT ANSWERS

Usamos las Short Answers despues de preguntas con respuestas SI /NO

Para hacer una Short Answer, repetimos el verbo auxiliar.

Si no lo hay usamos do/does/did

Are you coming with us? Yes I am / No I'm not Mary likes reading Yes she does / No she doesn't Do you go out yesterday Yes,we did / No we didn't Have you been here before? Yes,I have / no I haven't



Can you cook?

Yes I can / no I can't

## ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS

# USO: USAMOS ADVERBIOS Y EXPRESIONES ADVERBIALES PARA DESCRIBIR UN VERBO, ADJETIVO, O UNA FRASE ENTERA

UNA FRASE ENTERA				
TIPO	EJEMPLOS	NOTAS		
COMO ALGUIEN	He drives very badly.	Normalmente van		
HACE ALGO:		DESPUES DEL VERBO		
DE MODO				
CUANTAS VECES	I never drink alcohol	Ponemos ANTES DEL		
SUCEDE ALGO:	We usually go to bed at	VERBO PRINCIPAL,		
DE FRECUENCIA	midnight.	pero DESPUES DEL		
	He's always late.	VEBO TO BE		
CUANDO SUCEDE	I think he'll be here	Pueden ir al PRINCIPIO		
ALGO:	soon.	DE LA FRASE PARA DAR		
DE TIEMPO	Last night I had dinner	ÉNFASIS		
	with a friend.			
CUANTAS VECES ES	He drinks a lot.	A bit,little,much, y a lot		
ALGO HECHO:	I've almost finished.	van DESPUES DEL		
DE GRADO		VERBO O EXPRESION.		
		Todos LOS DEMAS van		
		ANTES DEL VERBO		
		PRINCIPAL		
PARA HACER	Ideally we ought to leave	AL PRINCIPIO es mas		
COMENTARIOS	at 10:00.	enfático		
ACERCA DE UNA	The car broke down,			
SITUACION:	unfortunately.			
FRASES				
<u>ADVERBIALES</u>				
OTROS ADVERBIOS	I only have one sister.	LA MAYORIA de los		
	They've just arrived.	adverbios van ANTES		
	She can probably come.	DEL VERBO PRINCIPAL		



What does he like doing?.....que le gusta hacer?

What does he look like?..... Como es? (de aspecto de apariencia)

Who does he look like?...... A quien se parece?

What's it like?.....Como es algo? / alguien? (de personalidad)

How is she?.....Como esta? (de salud)

Nota: Like es un verbo solo en la frase nº1

## PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENDING -ED

1- WHEN THE BASE FORM OF THE VERBS ENDS WITH THE SOUNDS

/D/ OR /T/ THE PRONUNCIATION IS /ID/

E.G. WAIT WAITED = /WEITID/

2- WHEN THE BASE FORM OF THE VERB ENDS WITH THE SOUNDS

/F/ /K/ /P/ /S/ / $\Sigma$ / / $\pm\Sigma$ / THE PRONUNCIATION IS T

E.G. FINISH FINISHED =  $/FINI\Sigma T/$ 

3- WITH ALL THE OTHER VERBS

**/D/** 



## TENSES IN CONDITIONALS (FIRST AND ZERO) AND FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

if + present, future

If she takes a taxi, she'll be here in ten minutes

si toma un taxi, estará aquí en diez minutos

En este caso es posible que se cumpla la condición expresada.

#### ZERO CONDITIONAL

if + two present tenses

If you boil water, It evaporates

cuando hierves agua, se evapora

Expresa una condición que siempre es verdad.

If significa when o whenever (cuando)

Use	Examples	Notes / Problems
Usamos el <b>Primer condicional</b>	If I see her, I'll tell her	Despues de If se usan
(If + Present Tense+	If you've finished ,Let's go	tiempos
will/won't /going	He won't come If he isn't	presentes,simple,perfect o
to/Imperative,	feeling better.	continuo,pero no una forma
para hablar acerca de una	If the film is very violent,Im	futura
posibilidad futura y sus	going to leave	<del>If I'll see her</del>
consecuencias		
Usamos el <b>Zero conditional</b>	If I've got a headhache.	
tiempos presentes en cada	I always take an aspirin.	
una de las partes .	If you heat water to 100°C	
para hablar acerca de algo que	It boils (It's the consecuence)	
siempre sucede		
Usamos <b>un tiempo presente</b>	I'll get up when the doctor	If= para posiblidad
(simple ,perfect, continuous)	comes.	When= cuando estos
despues de :	She'll go back to work as soon	seguro que sucedera.
When,as soon as, before,	as she feels better.	As soon as =
after, until,unless, and in	Don't stop taking the pills until	inmediatamente cuando.
case	you've finished the packet.	Until=encima del tiempo



para hablar acerca del futuro (no will+infinitivo). En la otra parte,usamos will o

going to o imperativo

She'll probably come unless she's studying.

Take a coat in case it's get cold later

cuando
Unless= excepto si.in case
= por si hay una posibilidad
de que suceda:Por si.

## FIRST OR SECOND CONDITIONALS?

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

*if* + present, future

If she takes a taxi, she'll be here in ten minutes

si toma un taxi, estará aquí en diez minutos

En este caso es posible que se cumpla la condición expresada.

## SECOND CONDITIONAL

if + past, conditional

if she took a taxi, she would be here in ten minutes

si tomara un taxi, estaría aquí en diez minutos

En este caso es menos probable que se cumpla la condición expresada. Este tipo también puede expresar algo contrario a la realidad actual:

if I had any money, I would lend it to you si tuviera dinero, te lo prestaría (pero no tengo dinero)

FIRST-If you rest for a couple of days, you'll feel better Likely (=probable) or possible situations

SECOND- If you rested for a couple of days, you'd feel better
Unlikely (=unproblable) or impossible situations



FIRST- If I'm not working tomorrow, I'll come with you Likely (=probable) or possible situations

SECOND- If We Aren't working tomorrow, We'd come with you Unlikely (=unproblable) or impossible situations

#### **FUTURE FORMS**

#### SHALL

#### SE USA PARA:

OFRECIMIENTOS... Shall I clean the car? SUGERENCIAS....Shall we go to the cinema PROMESAS... You shall have ....

EXPRESA UNA INTENCION O DECISION NO PLANEADA. TOMADA EN EL MOMENTO DE DECIRLO, We'll ask a policeman Solo usamos shall con I and we

#### GOING TO ...

EXPRESA INTENCION Y/O PREDICCION DECISION TOMADA ANTES DEL MOMENTO DE DECIRLO

TAMBIEN CUANDO PARECE EVIDENTE QUE ALGO VA A SUCEDER Look at the sky! It's going to rain.

#### PRESENT CONTINUOUS (TO BE + ING)

PARA PLANES FIJOS QUE HAREMOS EN UN FUTURO CERCANO WE'RE TAKING TO THE CINEMA

ESTOS DOS ÚLTIMOS:GOING TO Y P.CONTINUOUS, SON MUY MUY PARECIDOS



#### **EJEMPLO:**

-I'm going to the shops soon, do you want anything? -We haven't got any sugar -It's on my list, Im going to buy some. -we haven't got any bread -ok. I'll go to the baker's and I'll buy a loaf

GOING TO.. TENIA PREVISTO DE ANTEMANO IR DE COMPRAS Y COMPRAR AZUCAR. WILL: NO LO TENIA PREVISTO PERO CUANDO SE LO DICEN, EN ESE MOMENTO, TOMA LA DECISION

#### CONCERTANDO UNA CITA

USO DEL WILL Y DEL PRESENT CONTINUOUS

RECORDEMOS QUE EL PRESENT CONTINUOUS ES MUY PARECIDO AL GOING TO Y QUE PUEDE SER USADO PARA EXPRESAR PLANES DE FUTURO ENTRE PERSONAS

LOGICAMENTE AL IGUAL QUE EL GOING TO , SON PLANES YA DECIDIDOS O SABIDOS DE ANTEMANO

#### Y WILL SON DECISIONES TOMADAS EN EL MOMENTO

-COULD I SPEAK TO MR. HUELIN? -I'M AFRAID HE'S OUT AT THE MOMENT -WHAT TIME WILL HE BE BACK? -MMM. AT ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK, HE'S DOING EXERCISE AT THE GYM. -IS HE FREE AT LUNCH TIME? -I'LL CHECK. NO, HE'S HAVING A LUNCH WITH HIS WIFE -WHEN'S A GOOD TIME TO TRY AGAIN -HE'LL BE IN HIS OFFICE AT HALF PAST SIX -I'LL PHONE BACK THEN -THAT'S FINE

#### DECISION EN EL MOMENTO

I'll give you my phone number, ring me tonight

I'll check her diary for you I'll phone back later

#### PREDICCION DE FUTURO

Tomorrow will be warm and sunny



I'm sure you 'll pass your exam

GOING TO

#### DECISION ANTES DEL MOMENTO

We're going to have a holiday My daughter's going to study spanish in madrid

#### CERTEZA DE QUE ALGO VA A SUCEDER

Look at those clouds. It's going to rain

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### PLANES FUTUROS CERCANOS

Pat and peter are coming for a meal tonight We're having salmon for supper

## **FUTURE PERFECT**

(WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE)

USAMOS EL FUTURE PERFECT PARA DECIR QUE ALGO "ESTARÁ ACABADO" EN UN MOMENTO PARTICULAR FUTURO

> In two weeks term will have finished They won't have come out of the cinema yet I'll have done the home work by monday

Este tiempo es usado frecuentemente con expresiones de tiempo



## **FUTURE CONTINUOUS**

(WILL BE + VERB + ING)

USAMOS EL FUTURE CONTINUOUS PARA DECIR QUE UNA ACCION "ESTARA EN PROGRESO" EN UN CIERTO MOMENTO FUTURO

> I hope I'll be living in my own flat soon. What will you be doing tomorrow at 11:00?

Ese tiempo es muy comun usarlo con un tiempo exacto en el futuro (11:00)

#### I USED TO / I DIDN'T USE TO

(SOLÍA / NO SOLÍA)

Para hábitos que han cambiado / Situaciones pasadas o estados que han cambiado

I used to drive to work ( but I don't now)

#### BE USED TO (+VERB +ING) O UN NOMBRE

(ESTOY ACOSTUMBRADO)

Una nueva situacion que ahora ya es familiar y estas acostumbrado

I'm used to not eating chocolate I'm used to my new way of life



#### GET USED TO (+VERB+ ING) O UN NOMBRE

(ME ESTOY ACOSTUMBRANDO)

Algo que todavia no es familiar para ti o te estas adaptando a ello

I'm still getting used to my job
I have got used to living without caffeine

#### **USUALLY+ PRESENT SIMPLE**

(NORMALMENTE)

Para hábitos y/o situaciones del presente usamos

I used to eat a lot of meat but now I usually eat fish



## 1. DESPUES DE PREPOSICIONES

She left <u>without</u> saying goodbye I'm thinking <u>of</u> buying a flat

# 2. <u>DESPUES DE CIERTOS VERBOS ( "EMOCION" )</u> LIKE, LOVE, HATE, ENJOY, MIND, FINISH, STOP...

I <u>love</u> cooking but I hate cleaning I don't <u>mind</u> driving you to the airport

## 3. COMO EL SUJETO DE LA FRASE

Eating in restaurants is expensive Swimming is good exercise



## TO + INFINITIVE

## 1. DESPUES DE ADJETIVOS

It's difficult to learn a language

## 2. PARA RESPONDER A WHY? (RAZON / PROPOSITO)

Why did you go to Mexico?

To see my aunt and uncle

3. DESPUES DE CIERTOS VERBOS: ("INTENCION")
WOULD LIKE, WANT, NEED, DECIDE, HOPE,
EXPECT, PLAN, FORGET, SEEM, TRY, PROMISE,
OFFER, REFUSE, LEARN, MANAGE

Would you like to come?
I'm hoping to get a better job soon

## NARRATIVE TENSES

- PAST SIMPLE
- PAST CONTINUOUS
  - PAST PERFECT
- PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Usamos el <u>PAST SIMPLE</u> para hablar acerca de <u>acciones consecutivas en el</u> pasado

She bought a newspaper and then she had a coffee in a small café

(ella se tomo un café despues de comprar el periodico)



Usamos el <u>PAST CONTINUOUS</u> (was/were + verb + ing) <u>para describir</u> una accion mas larga en continuo.

The sun was shining when she left the café

(La accion de continuo mas larga, es que el sol<u>estaba brillando</u>. Ella <u>dejó</u> el café es una accion mas corta que sucede en mitad de la accion mas larga de continuo)

Usamos el <u>PAST PERFECT (had + past participle)</u> para hablar acerca de algo que sucedió antes del tiempo del cual estamos hablando

When she went to pay, she saw that they had made a mistake in the bill

(Ellos cometieron el error antes de que ella pagara)

Usamos el <u>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</u> (had + past participle + verb + ing) para hablar acerca de una accion en continuo mas larga <u>que estaba</u> sucediendo antes del tiempo especifico en el pasado cuando los acontecimientos principales de la historia sucedieron

She went to the doctor because she hadn't been feeling well

Ella fue al doctor porque no se habia estado sintiendo bien

## THIRD CONDITIONAL

EXPRESA UNA CONDICIÓN QUE YA NO SE PUEDE CUMPLIR:

EN ESTE CASO ES IMPOSIBLE QUE SE CUMPLA LA CONDICIÓN EXPRESADA.



(PARA <u>ESPECULAR</u> SOBRE ALGO QUE SUCEDIÓ EL EL PASADO Y PODRÍA HABER SIDO DIFERENTE)

IF + PAST PERFECT...WOULD+ HAVE + PAST
PARTICIPLE (conditional perfect)

If she had taken a taxi, she would have been here in ten minutes She would have been here in ten minutes, If she had taken a taxi

Si hubiera tomado un taxi, habría estado aquí en diez minutos Ella habria estado aquí si hubiera tomado un taxi

#### PODEMOS USAR COULD Ó MIGHT EN VEZ DE WOULD

If I'd worked harder, I could have passed the exam
I could have passed the exam If I'd worked harder

Si yo hubiera trabajado mas duro, podria haber aprobado el examen Podria haber aprobado el examen si hubiera trabajado más duro

ZERO CONDITIONAL
PRESENT PRESENT

#### SIEMPRE SE CUMPLE LA EXPRESION

If you boil water .... it evaporates



## FIRST CONDITIONAL

IF....WILL

#### PUEDE QUE SE CUMPLA LA CONDICION

If she takes a taxi....she will be here in ten minutes

## SECOND CONDITIONAL

IF + PAST...WOULD + INF.

#### ES MENOS PROBABLE QUE SE CUMPLA LA CONDICION

If she took a taxi...she would be here in ten minutes

## THIRD CONDITIONAL

IF + HAD + P.P....WOULD + HAVE + P.P.

## ES IMPOSIBLE QUE SE CUMPLA LA CONDICION

If she had taken a taxi...she would have been here in ten minutes

## SHOULD / SHOULDN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE:

Lo usamos para criticar una accion pasada



cuando tu o alguien no hizo la cosa correcta

Have se pronuncia /həv/

I should have waited

Debería haber esperado

You shouldn't have accepted

No deberías haber aceptado

PODEMOS USAR TAMBIEN CON EL MISMO SIGNIFICADO

## OUGHT TO HAVE / OUGHTN'T TO HAVE

Su uso equivale al de debería, deberías, etc:

La forma negativa de *ought to* es *ought not to*. También existe la contracción *oughtn't to*, pero es menos frecuente.

You ought to write to her

Deberías escribirle

They ought to arrive before three

Deberían llegar antes de las tres

You ought not to go out alone

No deberías salir solo

## OUGHT TO TAMBIÉN SE USA SEGUIDO DE HAVE + PARTICIPIO:

I ought to have bought it

Debería haberlo comprado

She ought not to have agreed

No debería haberlo consentido



## **SHOULD**

LA FORMA NEGATIVA DE **SHOULD** ES **SHOULDN'T**, PERO EN CONTEXTOS FORMALES O ENFÁTICOS SE SUELE USAR **SHOULD NOT**.

SE USA SHOULD PARA INDICAR QUÉ ES LO QUE DEBE HACERSE:

All essays should be typed

Todos los trabajos deben ser escritos a máquina

Why should I listen to her?

¿Por qué le voy a hacer caso?

## A MENUDO SHOULD INDICA UN DEBER MORAL Y EQUIVALE A DEBERÍA, DEBERÍAS, ETC.:

¿Por qué he de hacerle caso?

You shouldn't speak to her like that

No deberías hablarle así

Should I offer to help?

¿Crees que debería ofrecerme para ayudar?

TAMBIÉN SE USA SEGUIDO DE HAVE+ PARTICIPIO:

I should have waited

Debería haber esperado

You shouldn't have accepted

No deberías haber aceptado



#### A VECES SHOULD INDICA PROBABILIDAD:

The taxi should be here soon

El taxi debe (de) estar al llegar

It shouldn't cause any problems

No debería (de) causar ningún problema

#### THE...THE + COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE / ADVERB

LO USAMOS PARA ENSEÑAR QUE CUANTO MAS ES UNA COSA ,MAS ES LA OTRA

"CUANTO MAS CHOCOLATE SE COME.....MAS SE ENGORDA"

#### **EXAMPLES**

If we leave soon we'll get there earlier
The sooner we leave the earlier we'll get there

If I speak fast I make more mistakes
The faster I speak the more mistakes I make

If the weather is cold you use more electricity

The colder the weather is the more electricity you use

If the restaurant is full the service is worse

The fuller the restaurant is the worse the service is

If the colour is bright she'll like it more
The brighter the colour is the more she'll like it

If you have a lot of money you can dress better The more money you have the better you can dress

\* CUIDADO CON LA POSICION DEL IS / IT !!!



## I WISH = IF ONLY

## OJALÁ...

#### I WISH + PAST TENSE

#### REFIRIENDOSE AL PRESENTE O AL FUTURO

(Quiero cambiar algo del presente)

OJALA YO FUESE RICO (AHORA O DENTRO DE UN MES)

I whish I were rich

#### I WISH + PAST PERFECT

#### REFIRIENDOSE AL PASADO

(Algo que ocurrió y que ojalá no hubiera ocurrido)

OJALA YO HUBIESE TERMINADO MI TRABAJO (AYER)

I wish I had finished my homework (yesterday)

I didn't learn german , I wish I had learned german (or if only)

#### I WISH + WOULD

#### REFIRIENDOSE A QUEJAS O CRITICAS HACIA ALGO O ALGUIEN

(Para hábitos que nos molestan)

(Pensamos en futuro y por eso ponemos el would que es condicional de futuro)

OJALÁ DEJARA DE LLOVER

I wish it would stop raining



NOMBRES INCONTABLES

SIN S FINAL SIN ARTICULO MASA Y LIQUIDOS

HOW MUCH? CON NOMBRES INCONTABLES (CUANTO/CUANTA)

NOMBRES CONTABLES

CON S AL FINAL CON ARTICULO PUEDEN LLEVAR NÚMERO

HOW MANY? CON NOMBRES CONTABLES (CUANTOS CUANTAS)

## NOMBRES INCONTABLES:

#### LOS SIGUIENTES NOMBRES COMUNES SON SIEMPRE INCONTABLES:

Traffic Weather Accommodation Health Scenery Rubbish Work

Politics (y otras palabras terminadas en -ics)

- SIEMPRE NECESITAN UN VERBO EN SINGULAR
  - NO LLEVAN S FINAL
  - NO USAN ARTICULO A / AN

There was terrible traffic this morning



#### LOS SIGUIENTES NOMBRES COMUNES SON TAMBIEN INCONTABLES:

Furniture, Information, Advice News, Luck, Bread Toast, Luggage, Equipment

- NECESITAN TAMBIEN UN VERBO EN SINGULAR
- CUANDO HABLAMOS DE UN SOLO ELEMENTO DE ESTOS USAMOS :A PIECE OF

That's a beautiful piece of furniture

## ALGUNOS NOMBRES PUEDEN SER CONTABLES O INCONTABLES, PERO CAMBIAN LOS SIGNIFICADOS

IRON....UNCONTABLE : EL METAL
IRON......CONTABLE : LA PLANCHA

I'd like a glass of water / The table is made of glass

#### NOMBRES PLURALES

ESTOS NOMBRES SOLO EXISTEN EN PLURAL

Clothes, People. Trousers Jeans, Arms (guns..), Police

- NECESITAN UN VERBO EN PLURAL
  - NO USAN ARTICULO A / AN

People here <u>are</u> very friendly
The police <u>have</u> arrived



## HAVE SOMETHING DONE

CUANDO TU ORGANIZAS ALGO PARA QUE OTRA PERSONA LO HAGA

HAVE + SOMETHING + PAST PARTICIPLE

I'm having the house painted (he pagado a los pintores para que lo hagan por mi)

He's having a new garage built El ha construido un nuevo garage (los albañiles)

We've just had the house painted
Hemos acabado de pintar la casa(la han pintado los pintores)

I usually have my hair cut one a month

Normalmente me corto el pelo una vez al mes (el peluquero)

Aquí Have es el verbo principal,asi pues la negativa y la interrogativa son formadas con Do/Did en el Present simple y el Past simple

I didn't have the kitchen painted because I did it myself

How often do you have your car serviced?



## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

SIGNIFICA "ANTES DE AHORA". NO EXPRESA "CUANDO" HA SUCEDIDO UNA ACCION, SI QUEREMOS DECIR EXACTAMENTE CUANDO, TENDREMOS QUE USAR EL PAST SIMPLE

#### EL PRESENT PERFECT TIENE ESTOS USOS PRINCIPALES:

1- EXPRESA UNA ACCION QUE OCURRIO EN EL PASADO Y TODAVIA NO HA ACABADO.

We've lived in the same house for ten years

2-CON HOW LONG / FOR / SINCE PARA VERBOS QUE NORMALMENTE NO SON USADOS EN CONTINUO

I've known her since I was a child

- 4. CON EVER / ALREADY / YET / JUST
- 3- EXPRESA UNA ACCION PASADA QUE TIENE RESULTADO EN EL **PRESENTE** (EN UN PASADO RECIENTE)

I've lost my wallet (I haven't got it now)

4 -CUANDO DECIMOS CUANTO O CUANTAS VECES I've read two books this morning

5 -SE HACE LA PREGUNTA EN INGLÉS CON PRESENT PERFECT, PERO SE TRADUCE AL ESPAÑOL EN PRESENTE.

> A- How long has he been in Spain? B- Cuanto tiempo hace que esta en España?

6- LIVE AND WORK (+FOR / SINCE) PUEDEN SER USADOS CON AMBOS TIEMPOS CON EL MISMO SIGNIFICADO.



## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

ACCIONES QUE EMPEZARON EN EL PASADO Y HAN SEGUIDO REALIZANDOSE DE FORMA CONTINUADA HASTA EL PRESENTE .

How long have you been studying english?

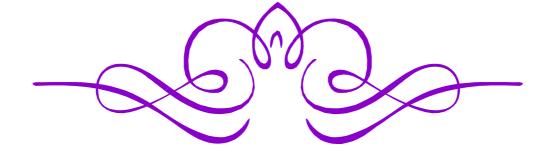
CUANDO PREGUNTAMOS HOW LONG......Y RESPONDEMOS... SINCE AND FOR

I've been studying english for two years

#### ACCIONES QUE ACABAN DE TERMINAR RECIENTEMENTE

A- You're very dirty. What have you been doing?
B- I've been playing football

CON LOS VERBOS LIVE AND WORK PODEMOS USAR AMBOS TIEMPOS





## WORDS THAT JOIN IDEAS

BECAUSE OF	A CAUSA DE
IN SPITE OF DESPITE	A PESAR DE
CURRENTLY	ACTUALMENTE
ACTUALLY	ACTUALMENTE / DE HECHO
SO	ASI QUE
ALTHOUGH	AUNQUE
ENOUGH PRETTY	BASTANTE BONITO
NEARLY	CERCA
I BELIEVE	CREO
DUE TO	DEBIDO A
AFTER ALL	DESPUES DE TODO
AT THE MOMENT	EN ESTE MOMENTO
IN MY OPINION	EN OPINION MIA
SPECIALLY	ESPECIALMENTE
IT IS CLEAR TO ME THAT	ESTA CLARO PARA MI QUE
I'M IN FAVOUR OF	ESTOY A FAVOR DE
I AGREE WITH	ESTOY DE ACUERDO CON
I'M AGAINST	ESTOY EN CONTRA
OBVIOUSLY	EVIDENTEMENTE
EVENTUALLY	FINALMENTE
EVEN	INCLUSO
MOREOVER	LO QUE ES MAS
MEANWHILE	MIENTRAS TANTO
I DISAGREE WITH	NO ESTOY DE ACUERDO CON
BUT	PERO
THEREFORE	POR CONSIGUIENTE
CONSEQUENTLY	POR CONSIGUIENTE
FOR EXAMPLE /FOR INSTANCE	POR EJEMPLO
AT LEAST	POR LO MENOS
ON THE OTHER HAND	POR OTRO LADO
OF COURSE	POR SUPUESTO
FINALLY	POR ULTIMO
BECAUSE	PORQUE
AS I SEE IT	SEGÚN YO LO VEO
HOWEVER	SIN EMBARGO
ONLY	SOLO
ALSO AS WELL	TAMBIEN
EITHER	TAMPOCO



- A. IN MY OPINION.... (Opinion) THE FACT THAT.... ( Se expone el tópico IT'S CLEAR TO ME
  - В. I BELIEVE THAT....(Se respalda la opinion) AS I SEE IT....(Ejemplos, hechos, datos) I STRONGLY FEEL.... (Se aporta una nueva idea)
  - C. IN ADDITION.... (Campañas, tv,prensa,informacion...)
- D. IN CONCLUSSION....(Se ofrece una solucion)

#### QUANTIFIERS

QUANTIF	LLNO
USO	EJEMPLOS
Usamos ALL para la cantidad total:	
1 - ALL + plural o nombre incontable	All men like cars
cuando se habla en general.	
2 - ALL (OF) para especificar gente o	All cheese is made from milk
cosas	All of the people at work smoke
3 - ALL + RELATIVE CLAUSE para decir	I've got all that I need
Everything / the only thing	
EVERYBODY / EVERYTHING para	
hablar de todo el mundo / todas las cosas	Has everybody finished?
	Everything was incredibly
	expensive
EVERY para decir cada cuanto tiempo	
suceden las cosas	I go to class every Tuesday
EACH para hablar sobre dos cosas	
	There are two hotels . Each (one)
	has its own style
NO + noun	
	There are no oranges
NONE + without noun or + of	
	Are there any oranges? No none
ANY(body,etc) +positive verb or ALONE	
para decir no importa	Buy any kind of bread
	Anybody can come to my party



#### **BOTH / EITHER / NEITHER**

BOTH....and... (A and B)...: Ambos / Los dos Both Auxi and I are studying english

EITHER .... or... (A or B)....:Uno u otro / cualquiera

Either Auxi or Álvaro have blue eyes

NEITHER ...nor... (A nor B)....: Ni lo uno ni lo otro / Ninguno de los dos Neither Auxi nor Álvaro have curly hair

Las frases de relativo, son usadas para ampliarnos la informacion y decirnos sobre QUIEN o QUE cosas estamos hablando

WHO/THAT	WHAT	WHICH /THAT	WHERE	WHOSE
QUIEN	LO QUE	QUE. EL QUE . LO QUE.	DONDE	CUYO.CUYA
QUE	LA COSA QUE	EL CUAL. LO CUAL		DE QUIEN

The actor <u>WHO/THAT</u> won The Oscar ir from New Zealand
The film <u>WHICH/THAT</u> won The Oscar was about gladiators
The film <u>WHERE/IN WHICH</u> the ceremony took place was in L.A.
The film **WHOSE** direction won The Oscar was Gladiator

WHO / WHICH SON OMITIDOS A MENUDO CUANDO EL VERBO DESPUES DEL PRONOMBRE RELATIVO (WHO / WHICH ) TIENE UN SUJETO DIFERENTE

This is the person <u>WHO</u> works for me Esta es la persona que trabaja para mi (<u>La persona</u>: sujeto)

This is the person <u>WHO</u> I work for Esta es la persona para la que trabajo (Yo: sujeto)



That is the car <u>WHICH</u> cost 1 million Pounds Este es el coche que cuesta 1 millón de Libras (El coche : sujeto)

> That is the car <u>WHICH</u> I like Este es el coche que me gusta (A mí: sujeto)

Si WHO o THAT <u>es el sujeto</u> de la oracion <u>deben de usarse</u>:

I like people who are kind and considerate

Si WHO o THAT es el objeto de la oracion deben quitarse:

The person you need to talk to is on holiday

(Sujeto: you)

Usamos WHOM en vez de WHICH despues de preposiciones o en Inglés muy formal

Usamos WICH (Not THAT) despues de preposiciones o para referirnos a todo Dave hasn't arrived yet, which is very worrying

## LA VOZ PASIVA(II)

1º REGLA DE LA PASIVA:

LA PASIVA, SIEMPRE TIENE QUE TENER UNA REGLA VERBAL MÁS QUE LA FRASE EN ACTIVA.

e.g.

Activa ..: Everybody <u>remembers</u> Casablanca Pasiva..: Casablanca <u>is remembered</u> by everybody



## 2º REGLA DE LA PASIVA:

## EN LA FRASE PASADA A PASIVA, LA PRIMERA REGLA VERBAL, SIEMPRE CONSERVA EL MISMO TIEMPO VERBAL.

e.q.

Activa..: Everybody <u>remembers (Present Simple)</u> Casablanca Pasiva..: Casablanca <u>is (Present Simple)</u> remembered by everybody

## 3º REGLA DE LA PASIVA: EN LA FRASE EN PASIVA,LA REGLA VERBAL,SIEMPRE ACABARÁ EN PAST PARTICIPLE

e.g.

Casablanca is remembered by everybody

## OTRAS:

 Cuando poner Being o Been ? (cuando la regla verbal consta de 3 elementos)

> Cuando el verbo es TO BE es Being Cuando el verbo es TO HAVE es Been

Nunca ing detrás de have has being

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present simple	Make	Is made
Past simple	Made	Was made
Present continuous	Is making	Is being made
Past continuous	Was making	Was being made
Present perfect	Has made	Has been made
Past perfect	Had made	Had been made
Future (will)	Will make	Will be made
Future (going to)	Is going to make	Is going to be made
Infinitive (with to)	To make	To be made



## **SO and SUCH**

#### Hacen que el significado de el adjetivo o adverbio sea mas fuerte, mas enfático

#### 1- USAMOS SO + ADJECTIVE / ADVERB

You are so stupid! The water's so warm The weather's so nice

#### 2- USAMOS SUCH + A /AN + NOUN / ADJECTIVE

Such a story Such people Such a stupid story Such nice people

#### 3- SUCH +ADJECTIVE+ PLURAL OR INCONTABLE NOUN

They're such boring books

4- USAMOS SO / SUCH...THAT (opcional) para expresar una consecuencia The book was so exciting (that) I couldn't put it down

## **EACH and EVERY**

#### USAMOS EACH CUANDO PENSAMOS EN COSAS SEPARADAMENTE, UNA A **UNA**

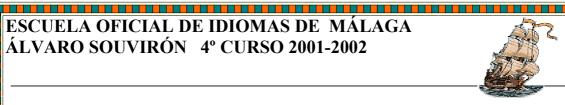
El uso de Each es mas usual para pequeños numeros

At the begining of the game, each player has three cards

#### USAMOS EVERY CUANDO PENSAMOS EN COSAS COMO UN GRUPO El significado es similar a All (todo)

El uso de Every es mas usual para grandes numeros

I would like to visit every country in the world



## **EVERYONE and EVERY ONE**

#### USAMOS EVERYONE SOLO PARA REFERIRNOS A PERSONAS(=EVERYBODY)

Everyone enjoyed the party

#### USAMOS EVERY ONE PARA REFERIRNOS A COSAS (=EACH ONE)

He is invited to a lot of parties and he goes to every one

	Verbs + -ing	(We loved driving	through the countrys	side)
Like	Gustar	(We toven arriving	linough the countrys	incy
Love	Amar	Apologized for	Disculparse por	
Adore	Adorar	Accuse (sb) of	Acusar de	
Enjoy	Disfrutar	Admit	Admitir	Doing
Prefer	Preferir	Deny	Negar	Cooking
Hate	Odiar	Insist (on)	Insistir en	Sightseen
Can't stand	No soportar	Recommend	Recomendar	Signescen
Don't mind	No importar	Regret	Arrepentirse de	
Finish	Acabar	Suggest	Sugerir	
Look forward to	Tener ganas de	Suggest	Sugern	
Don for ward to		+ Infinitive: (I h	nope to see you soon)	
Agreee		r de acuerdo	1	
Choose		Escoger		
Dare		Desafiar		
Decide		Decidir		
Expect		Esperar		
Forget		Olvidar		
Help		Ayudar	7	Γo do
Hope	•			
Learn	Aprender		To	come
Manage		Poder		
Need	]	Necesitar	Te	o cook
Offer		Ofrecer		
Promisse	]	Prometer		
Refuse		Negar		
Seem		Parecer		
Want		Querer		
Would like		Gustaría		
Would love		Querría		
_	Would prefer Preferiría			
	Would hate Odiaría			
Verb +Somebody + To + Infinitive (Th		ey invited us to have	a Meal)	
Advise		consejar		
Allow		Permitir		
Ask		reguntar		
Beg		lir limosna		
Encourage)		Animar		
Expect		Esperar		
Help		Ayudar		



Need	Necesitar	Me		
Invite	Invitar		To do	
Order	Ordenar	Him		
Remind	Recordar		To go	
Tell	Decir	Them		
Want	Querer		To come	
Warn (+not)	Avisar/no	Someone		
Would like	Gustaría			
Would love	Querría			
Would prefer	Preferiría			
Would hate	Odiaría			
Verb+ son	nebody+ infinitive (no To)	Let us know if you're	in the area	
Let Make Help	Let Make Help Her		Do	
<b>Verb</b>	Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (sin cambiar el significado)			
Begin Sta	Begin Start Continue		ing To rain	
Verbs	s + -ing or to + infinitive	(con cambio de signif	icado)	
Remember Stop Try		Doi	ng To do	

## LIKE VERSUS AS

## LIKE

## COMO PREPOSICION SIEMPRE VA SEGUIDO DE UN NOMBRE

Trabaja como un camarero(de bien y de rápido, pero no es camarero)

#### **SIGNIFICA:**

**SIMILAR A ..:** 

Their house is like a zoo

**IGUAL QUE...:** 

I'm gemini, like you

**COMO EJEMPLO...:** 

Why do you say things like that?



#### TAMBIEN COMO PREPOSICION SIEMPRE VA **SEGUIDO DE UN NOMBRE**

Trabaja de camarero (es camarero de profesión)

#### **PERO EXPRESA:**

TRABAJO...:

I worked as a waiter

#### FUNCION O USO DE COSA PERSONA ...:

We use our garage as kitchen Use this plate as an ashtray

## Con verbos de speaking and knowing, y + usual y always

COMO CONJUNCION LIKE y AS SON SEGUIDOS DE UN SUJETO Y UN VERBO(CLAUSE)

As you know, we're leaving tomorrow

#### LA USAMOS TAMBIEN EN COMPARACIONES

My daughter is as tall as me





#### VERBOS QUE PUEDEN SER SEGUIDOS POR UN **GERUNDIO O UN INFINITIVO**

#### **FORGET**

Forget + Infinitivo

Te olvidaste. No hicistes algo

Matt forgot to take his camera out of the car

#### Forget + Gerund

Hicistes algo. Y no lo olvidarás (o si) I'll never forget talking my son to school for the first time

Forget + gerund es normalmente usado en el negativo

#### REMEMBER

Remember + Infinitive

Recuerdas algo, luego tu lo hicistes

Remember to close the windows before you leave!

#### Remember + Gerund

Hicistes algo. Mas tarde te acuerdas de lo que hicistes

I definitely remember closing the window

Try + Infinitive

Haces un esfuerzo para hacer algo dificil I tried to change the wheel ,but I couldn't

#### Try + Gerund

Intentas hacer algo que es facil de hacer

I don't know why my radio ins't work. I tried changing the batteries, but they're OK.

#### NEED

Need + Infinitive

Tienes que o deberias de hacer algo

I need to clean my shoes. They're filthy

Need + Gerund

Algo tiene o deberia de ser hecho

My shoes <u>need claning</u>. They're flithy



	INFINITIVO	GERUNDIO
FORGET	Te olvidastes de hacer algo.	Hicistes algo y no lo olvidaras.
	No lo hicistes	
REMEMBE	Recuerdas algo ,	Te acuerdas de haber estado
R	luego lo hicistes	haciendo algo
TRY	Intentas hacer algo dificil	Intentas hacer algo facil.
NEED	Tienes que hacer algo. Deberias de hacer algo	Algo tiene que ser hecho Algo deberia de ser hecho

# ALTHOUGH, EVEN THOUGH, THOUGH, IN SPITE OF, DESPITE (AUNQUE /A PESAR DE QUE)

Usamos estos terminos para expresar un contraste de ideas

Despues de ALTHOUGH, EVEN THOUGH, THOUGH, usamos

un sujeto + verbo

<u>Although it rained</u> a lot , they enjoyed themselves
I didn't get the job <u>although I had</u> all the necessary qualifications

EVEN THOUGH, es mas duro que ALTHOUGH, THOUGH (+ informal)

<u>Even though</u> I was really tired, I coulden't sleep

Despues de IN SPITE OF Y DESPITE usamos

1- un nombre 2- un verbo en - ing form 3- The fact that + sujeto + verbo = more formal

<u>In spite of</u> the traffic I arrived on time
I couldn't sleep <u>despite</u> being tired
I didn't get the job <u>in spite of the fact</u> (that) I had all the necessary
qualifications



## EXPRESING PURPOSE AND REASON

## **PURPOSE**

#### 1. TO, IN ORDER TO, SO AS TO + INFINITIVE

I went to the cinema <u>to</u> see a film

Please drive slowly <u>in order to</u> avoid accidents (more formal)

He took an umbrella <u>so as not to</u> get wet (more formal)

For negative purpose use: <u>SO AS NOT TO</u> and <u>IN ORDER NOT</u>
<u>TO</u>

2. FOR + NOUN

They went to Thailand for a holiday

3. SO THAT + CLAUSE (subject and verb)

I'll do the cooking so that you can have a rest She gave him so that he can know where he go

Despues de That normalmente va un verbo modal(can,could,would)

## REASON

1. BECAUSE + CLAUSE ( subject + verb)

We arrived late because we missed the bus

2. BECAUSE OF + NOUN

We took an umbrella because of the rain



Adore	Adorar	
Accuse (sb) of	Acusar de	
Admit	Admitir	
Apologized for	Disculparse de	
Can't stand	No soportar	
Deny	Negar	Doing
Don't mind	No importar	
Enjoy	Disfrutar	
Finish	Acabar	Cooking
Hate	Odioar	
Insist (on)	Insistir en	
Like	Gustar	<b>Sightseing</b>
Look forward to	Tener ganas de	
Love	Amar	
Prefer	Preferir	
Recommend	Recomendar	
Regret	Arrepentirse de	
Suggest	Sugerir	
Verbs + To + Infin	nitive: (I hope to se	ee you soon)

Agreee	Estar de acuerdo	
Choose	Escoger	
Dare	Desafiar	
Decide	Decidir	
Expect	Esperar	
Forget	Olvidar	
Help	Ayudar	
Hope	Esperar	To do
Learn	Aprender	
Manage	Poder	
Need	Necesitar	To come
Offer	Ofrecer	
Promisse	Prometer	
Refuse	Negar	To cook
Seem	Parecer	
Want	Ouerer	
Would like	Gustaría	
Would love	Querría	
Would prefer	Preferiría	
Would hate	Odiaría	
TI I CI I TO I	T 00 141 (/E)1 1 14	7 , 7

## **VERBS OF SENSATION**

Para describir sentidos o sensaciones usamos:

## TASTE, SMELL, FEEL, LOOK, and SOUND

1- LOOK, SMELL, (etc.) + **ADJECTIVE** 

> It looks wonderful It tastes delicious

2- LOOK, SMELL (etc.) + LIKE +NOUN (like=similar to) She looks like an actress

This soup tastes like gazpacho

3-LOOK (etc.) +AS+IF+**CLAUSE** (subject + verb)

That cake smells as if it's burning It sounds as if the baby's woken up

Would Hate	Oulaila		
Verb + Sb.+ To +	Infinitive (They inv	ited us to have a	Meal)
Advise	Aconsejar		
Allow	Permitir		
Ask	Preguntar		
Beg	Pedir limosna	Him	
Encourage	Animar		To do
Expect	Esperar		
Help	Ayudar	Me	
Need	Necesitar		
Invite	Invitar		To go
Order	Ordenar		
Remind	Recordar	Them	
Tell	Decir		
Want	Querer		To
Warn (+not)	Avisar/no		come
Would like	Gustaría	Someone	
Would love	Querríaa		



#### **ESTAR ABURRIDO**

**BORING: ESTAR / SER ABURRIDO PERMANENTEMENTE BORED: ESTAR / SER ABURRIDO TEMPORALMENTE** 

## **VERBS OF SENSATION**

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TASTE, SMELL, FEEL, LOOK, and SOUND

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2- LOOK, SMELL (etc.) + LIKE +NOUN (like=similar to) She looks like an actress This soup tastes like gazpacho

3- LOOK (etc.) + AS + IF + CLAUSE (subject + verb) That cake smells as if it's burning It sounds as if the baby's woken up





## THE PASSIVE

## **OTHER USES**

## 1- IT + PASSIVE + CLAUSE

Esta estructura es comunmente usada en noticieros de prensa y TV con los verbos KNOW, TELL, UNDERSTAND, REPORT, EXPECT, SAY AND THINK.

> Esto hace que la informacion suene mas impersonal SE DICE....SE SABE....SE ESPERA....SE PIENSA.....

It said that street crime has dobled this year It's thought that the police are inteviewing suspects It is said that 32 million Big Macs are eaten worldwide every day It's was known that the minister had accepted bribes It's being said that the couple have secretly divorced

## VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS

Algunos verbos: GIVE, ASK, SHOW, TELL, TEACH, OFFER, PROMISE, SEND... A menudo tienen dos objetos

Le ofrecieron el trabajo a Angela

Angela was offered the job or The job was ofered to Angela

I was told that the film was good She was tought to cook by her mother I was promised that they would finish the work today We were given free tickets for a concert He was asked to make a speech at the weeding

#### ATENCION!!!

CUANDO LA FRASE COMIENZA POR

THEY, SOMEONE, SOMEBODY and PEOPLE...

NO LLEVA "BY"

A PARTIR DEL RELATIVO (THAT) LA FRASE QUEDA COMO ESTABA ANTES DE VOLVERLA A PASIVA



## WORDS AND PHRASES THAT JOIN IDEAS (INCREASED)

LINCKLA	<u> Jeb</u>
ACTUALLY	ACTUALMENTE / DE HECHO
AFTER ALL	DESPUES DE TODO
AFTERWARDS	DESPUES
ALSO / AS WELL	TAMBIEN
ALTHOUGH	AUNQUE
ANOTHER ADVANTAGE IS	OTRA VENTAJA ES
ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE ISSUE IS	OTRO ASPECTO DE ESTE TEMA ES
AS I SEE IT	SEGÚN YO LO VEO
AS OPPOSED TO	MAS QUE / OPUESTO
AT FIRST	LO PRIMERO
AT LAST	POR ULTIMO
AT LEAST	POR LO MENOS
AT THE MOMENT	EN ESTE MOMENTO
BECAUSE	PORQUE
BECAUSE OF	A CAUSA DE
BUT	PERO
CONSEQUENTLY	POR CONSIGUIENTE
CURRENTLY	ACTUALMENTE
DESPITE	A PESAR DE
DUE TO	DEBIDO A
EITHER	TAMPOCO
ENOUGH PRETTY	BASTANTE BONITO
EVEN	INCLUSO
EVENTUALLY	FINALMENTE
FINALLY	POR ULTIMO
FOR EXAMPLE /FOR INSTANCE	POR EJEMPLO
FURTHERMORE	ADEMAS
HOWEVER	SIN EMBARGO
I (STRONGLY) BELIEVE	CREO
I (STRONGLY) FEEL	TENGO LA SENSACION
I AGREE WITH	ESTOY DE ACUERDO CON
I BELIEVE	CREO
I DISAGREE WITH	NO ESTOY DE ACUERDO CON
I DON'T FEEL THAT	YO NO SIENTO QUE
I'M AGAINST	ESTOY EN CONTRA



I'M IN FAVOUR OF		ESTOY A FAVOR DE	
IN ADDITION		EN SUMA	
IN CONTRAST TO		EN CONTRASTE CON	
IN MY OPINION		EN OPINION MIA	
IN SPITE OF /DESPITE		A PESAR DE	
IN THE END		EN EL FINAL/ AL FINAL	
IN THE PAST		EN EL PASADO	
IT IS CLEAR TO ME THAT		ESTA CLARO PARA MI QUE	
LATER		MAS TARDE	
MEANWHILE		MIENTRAS TANTO	
MOREOVER		LO QUE ES MAS	
NEARLY		CERCA	
OBVIOUSLY		EVIDENTEMENTE	
OF COURSE		POR SUPUESTO	
ON THE OTHER HAND		POR OTRO LADO	
ONCE		UNA VEZ	
ONE ADVANTAGE IS		UNA VENTAJA ES	
ONE ASPECT OF THE ISSUE IS	ı	UN ASPECTO DE ESTE TEMA ES	
ONLY		SOLO	
OTHER PEOPLE BELIEVE		OTRA GENTE CRE	
PERHAPS		QUIZAS	
PERSONALLY		PERSONALMENTE	
POSSIBLY		POSIBLEMENTE	
PROBABLY		PROBABLEMENTE	
SINCE		DESDE HACE	
SO		ASI QUE	
SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE		ALGUNA GENTE CREE	
SPECIALLY		ESPECIALMENTE	
SUDDENLY		DE REPENTE	
THEN		ENTONCES	
THEREFORE		POR CONSIGUIENTE	
THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOUR AQUELLO		OS QUE ESTAN A FAVOR	
THOSE WHO ARE AGAINST AQUELLO		OS QUE ESTAN EN CONTRA	
THOUG		AUNQUE	
TO BEGIN WITH		PARA EMPEZAR CON	
WHEREAS		MIENTRAS QUE	
WHILE		MIENTRAS /CUANDO	
	_		