

OXFORD



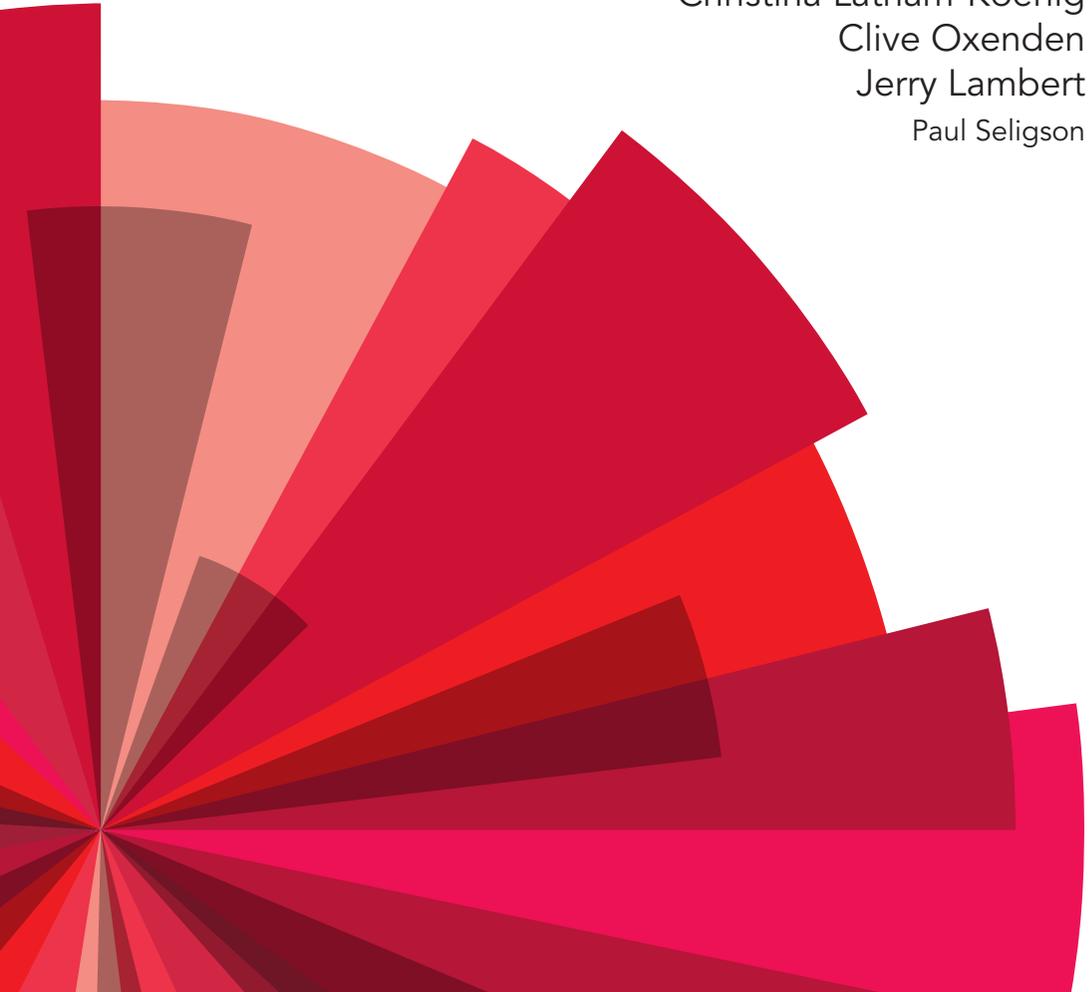
fourth edition

English File

A1/A2

POCKET BOOK
for speakers of Spanish

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Grammar

1A present tense verb **be** $\boxed{+}$, subject pronouns

to be = ser and estar.

Soy María. = **I'm** María.

Estoy en Zaragoza. = **I'm** in Zaragoza.

you are is singular and plural.



Estás en el aula 7. = You're in room 7.



Estáis en el aula 8. = You're in room 8.

Remember to always use a subject pronoun with the verb.

Soy tu profesora. = **I'm** your teacher. NOT ~~Am~~ your teacher.

Somos de Galicia. = **We're** from Galicia. NOT ~~Are~~ from Galicia.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the subject pronouns and the contracted forms.

I'm /aɪm/

you're /jɔː/

she's /ʃiːz/

he's /hiːz/

it's /ɪts/

we're /wɪə/

they're /ðeə/

Be careful with the pronunciation of *he* and *she*.

1B present tense verb **be** $\boxed{-}$ and $\boxed{+}$

Use the correct word order in questions.

¿De dónde eres? = Where are you from? NOT ~~Where you are from?~~

¿Eres inglés/inglesa? = Are you English? NOT ~~You are English?~~

Use not for negatives.

No soy inglés/inglesa. = I'm **(not)** English. NOT ~~I'm no English.~~

No es rusa. = She's **not** Russian. NOT ~~She's no Russian.~~

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *be* in short answers.

Yes, I **am**. /æm/

No, he / she / it **isn't**. /ɪznt/

Yes, we **are**. /ɑː/

No, they **aren't**. /ɑːnt/

1C possessive adjectives

Be careful with *his, her, its, and their*.

his / her / its / their = su / sus

Use *his, her, and their* for people.

su libro (de él / de ella / de ellos / ellas) = his / her / their book
su madre (de él / de ella / de ellos / ellas) = his / her / their mother
sus libros (de él / de ella / de ellos / ellas) = his / her / their books
sus padres (de él / de ella / de ellos / ellas) = his / her / their parents



His mother



Her mother



Their mother

Use *its* and *their* for things.

Salamanca is famous for its cathedral.

Seville, Salamanca, and Segovia are famous for their cathedrals.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *its*.

its /its/ NOT /iz/

Be careful with the pronunciation of *our*.

our /'auə/

2A singular and plural nouns a / an, plurals

Remember to use *a / an* with things in the singular.

Tengo carnet de identidad. = I have an identity card. NOT ~~H~~ave identity card.

No tengo reloj. = I don't have a watch. NOT ~~I~~don't have watch.

a / an are used for male and female.

Mi hermana tiene novio. = My sister has a boyfriend.

Tengo novia. = I have a girlfriend.

When the number isn't important, use *a*.

Tienen una casa en España. = They have a house in Spain. NOT ~~T~~hey have one house in Spain.

Use *one* only when the number is important.

Sólo tienen un hermano. = They only have one brother.

a and *an* is only singular.

Son llaves. = They're keys. NOT ~~T~~hey're a keys.

Son paraguas. = They're umbrellas. NOT ~~T~~hey're an umbrellas.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *a* / *an*. Put the stress on the noun.

a /ə/ book	a /ə/ box
a /ə/ watch	a /ə/ diary
an /ən/ umbrella	an /ən/ iPad
an /ən/ identity card	

regular plurals

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of -es plurals after *ch*, *ce*, *ge*, *sh*, *s*, *x*.

watch /wɒtʃ/	> watch es /'wɒtʃɪz/
box /bɒks/	> box es /'bɒksɪz/

Be careful with the pronunciation of *houses*.

house /haus/	> house s /'haʊzɪz/
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irregular plurals

In English the words *children* and *people* are plural.

Where **are** the children? NOT ~~Where is the children?~~

People in London **aren't** very friendly. NOT ~~People in London isn't very friendly.~~

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the vowel sounds in these singular and plural nouns.

child /tʃaɪld/	children /'tʃɪldrən/
man /mæn/	men /men/
woman /'wʊmən/	women /'wɪmɪn/

2B adjectives

Adjectives normally go before the noun in English.

Tengo un coche francés.	= I have a French car.
Tiene una tablet cara.	= She has an expensive tablet.
Tiene un móvil nuevo.	= He has a new phone.

Remember to use *an* if an adjective begins with a vowel.

He has an old laptop. NOT ~~He has a old laptop.~~
She has an expensive phone. NOT ~~She has a expensive phone.~~

Adjectives don't change for singular and plural.

They're very tall. NOT ~~They're very tall's.~~
We're American students. NOT ~~We're Americans students.~~
The flowers are beautiful. NOT ~~The flowers are beautiful's.~~

Be careful with the word order with adjectives in questions with the verb *be*.

¿Es nuevo tu coche?	= Is your car new? NOT Is new your car?.
¿Sus gafas son caras?	= Are his glasses expensive? NOT His glasses are expensive?

2C imperatives, let's

Imperatives don't change for singular and plural.



Have a good holiday!



Have a good holiday!

Don't use you in imperatives.

Siéntate, por favor.

= Sit down, please. NOT ~~You sit down, please.~~

Que... structures are imperatives in English.

¡Que tengas un buen fin de semana! = **Have** a good weekend!

¡Que aproveche! = **Enjoy** your meal!

¡Que disfrutes! = **Have** a good time!

Remember to use don't in negative imperatives.

¡No corras! = **Don't** run! NOT ~~Not run!~~ or ~~No run!~~

Remember to use let's or let's not to make suggestions.

¿Nos vamos a casa? = **Let's** go home.

No nos vayamos a casa. = **Let's not** go home.

3A present simple $\boxed{+}$ and $\boxed{-}$

Remember to use s/-es for the third-person singular.

Trabaja aquí. = He **works** here. NOT ~~He work here.~~

Habla inglés. = She **speaks** English. NOT ~~She speak English.~~

Negatives in English use doesn't or don't.

No toca la guitarra. = She **doesn't** play the guitar. NOT ~~She not play the guitar.~~
or ~~She no play the guitar.~~

No viven aquí. = They **don't** live here. NOT ~~They not live here.~~
or ~~They no live here.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with verbs ending with '-es' in the third person singular.

watch /wɒtʃ/ watch**es** /'wɒtʃɪz/ finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ finish**es** /'fɪnɪʃɪz/

The vowel sound is different in *do*, *don't*, *doesn't*.

do /du:/ *don't* /dəʊnt/ /*doesn't* /dɒznt/

3B present simple [?]

Remember to use the auxiliary *do* in questions.

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

Remember to use *does* for questions with *he, she* or *it*.

- ¿Vive ella en Zaragoza? = **Does** she live in Zaragoza? NOT ~~She live in Zaragoza?~~ or ~~Do she live in Zaragoza?~~
¿Trabaja de día? = **Does** he work during the day? NOT ~~Do he work during the day?~~
¿Funciona? = **Does** it work? NOT ~~Do it work?~~

Don't put *s* on the third-person verb after *Does ...?*

- Does he work at night? NOT ~~Does he works at night?~~
Does she live in New York? NOT ~~Does she lives in New York?~~

Remember that *do* can be a normal verb and an auxiliary verb.

- ¿En qué trabaja? = What does he / she do?
Hago ejercicio todos los días. = I do exercise every day.
¿Haces ejercicio? = Do you do exercise?

3C word order in questions

Be careful with word order in questions.

- Are you French? NOT ~~You are French?~~
Is he from Turkey? NOT ~~He is from Turkey?~~
Does she like dogs? NOT ~~She does like dogs?~~
Do they live near here? NOT ~~They do live near here?~~

Remember to put the *be* or *do/does* before the subject in 'wh' questions.

- ¿Dónde estamos? = Where are we? NOT ~~Where we are?~~
¿De dónde es? = Where is she from? NOT ~~Where she is from?~~
¿Dónde vives? = Where do you live? NOT ~~Where you do live?~~

4A possessive 's, Whose...?

We use the possessive 's with the family and possessions of people.

Doug es el hermano de Brad.

= Doug is Brad's brother.

Avelina es la madre de Ana.

= Avelina is Ana's mother.

Estas gafas son de Miguel.

= These are Miguel's glasses.

Es la casa de mis padres.

= It's my parents' house.

Es la habitación de los niños.

= It's the children's room.

With things we normally use of.

El inicio del partido.

= The start of the game. NOT ~~The game's start.~~

El final de la semana.

= The end of the week. NOT ~~The week's top end.~~

Don't put *the* before a possession phrase.

Son los amigos del Doctor Vigil.

= They are Doctor Vigil's friends. NOT ~~They are the Doctor Vigil's friends.~~

whose = de quién

¿De quién es este libro?

= Whose book is this? or Whose is this book?
NOT ~~Of who is this book?~~

Don't confuse *Who's (Who is) this?* and *Whose is this?*



¿Quién es éste? Es mi hermano.
= 'Who's this?' 'It's my brother.'



¿De quién es esto? Es de mi hermano.
= 'Whose is this?' 'It's my brother's.'



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the possessive 's.

Brad's = /brædz/

Meryl's = /'merəlz/

Carey's = /'keərɪz/

George's = /dʒɔːdʒɪz/

Trish's = /trɪʃɪz/

James's = /dʒeɪmzɪz/

4B prepositions of time and place

time

Use *in* for parts of the day, seasons, months, and years.

Trabajo por la mañana / la tarde. = I work **in** the morning / **in** the afternoon.
a las ocho de la mañana = at eight o'clock **in** the morning
en la primavera / el verano = **in** the spring / the summer

We use *at* (without *the*) with *night* and with festivals.

Trabajo por la noche. = I work **at** night. NOT ~~I work at the night.~~
a las once de la noche = at eleven o'clock **at** night NOT ~~At eleven o'clock of the night~~
en Navidad / Semana Santa = **at** Christmas / Easter NOT ~~in Christmas / Easter~~

Use *on* (without *the*) with the days of the week.

Hasta el martes. = See you **on** Tuesday. NOT ~~See you on the Tuesday.~~

place and movement

Don't confuse *to* and *at*.

Ella va a la oficina temprano. = She goes **to** the office early. NOT ~~She goes at the office early.~~
No vamos a la escuela los sábados. = We don't go to school on Saturdays. NOT ~~We don't go at the school on Saturdays.~~

Use *at* with *work, home, school, university*.

Están en la escuela. = They're **at** school. NOT ~~They're in school.~~
Él está en el trabajo. = He's **at** work. NOT ~~He's in work.~~
Estoy en casa. = I'm **at** home. NOT ~~I'm in home.~~

Don't confuse *in* and *on*.

Está en la página 10. = It's **on** page 10 NOT ~~It's in page 10.~~
Espérame en la cafetería. = Wait for me **in** the café NOT ~~Wait for me on the café.~~
The cat sleeps on the fridge.
NOT ~~The cats sleeps in the fridge.~~



Sometimes *in* and *at* are possible.

Espérame en la cafetería. = Wait for me **in / at** the café.

4C position of adverbs, expressions of frequency

Remember to put adverbs of frequency before the main verb.

Yo siempre como en casa. = I always have lunch at home. NOT ~~Always I have lunch at home.~~ / ~~I have lunch at home always.~~

No siempre como en casa. = I don't always have lunch at home. NOT ~~Always I don't have lunch at home~~

¿Sueles como en casa? = Do you usually have lunch at home?

Don't use a negative verb with *hardly ever* or *never*.

Casi nunca llega tarde. = She's hardly ever late. NOT ~~She isn't hardly ever late~~

Aquí nunca llueve. = It never rains here. NOT ~~It doesn't rain never here.~~ / ~~It not rains never here.~~

5A can / can't

We use *can* for ability.

No sé pintar. = I can't paint. NOT ~~I don't know to paint.~~

¿Sabes bailar? = Can you dance? NOT ~~Do you know to dance?~~

We use *can* for possibility.

¿Puedes acabarlo para mañana? = Can you finish it for tomorrow?

¿Lo ves? = Can you see it? NOT ~~Do you see it?~~

We use *can* for permission.

Puedes practicar aquí. = You can practise here.

No puedes fumar en los espacios públicos. = You can't smoke in public spaces.

¿Puedo traer a un amigo? = Can I bring a friend?

Don't use *to* after *can*.

Sé contar en inglés. = I can count in English. NOT ~~I can to count in English.~~

¿Sabes escribir a máquina? = Can you type? NOT ~~Can you to type?~~

¿Nos puede sacar una foto? = Can you take a photo of us? NOT ~~Can you to take a photo of us?~~

Remember that with *can* we don't use the third-person *-s* or *do / does / don't*.

¿Puedes hacerlo? = Can you do it? NOT ~~Do you can do it?~~

Ella puede venir. = She can come. NOT ~~She cans come.~~

In some common expressions we use *can* in English but not *poder* in Spanish.

¿Me oyes? = Can you hear me?

No veo. = I can't see.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful which word you stress when you use *can* or *can't*.

Can you *sing*?

I can *sing*.

I *can't* sing.

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'a' in *can* and *can't*.

Can /kæn/ you swim?

I can /kən/ swim.

I can't /kɑ:nt/ swim.

5B present continuous

Remember to use *be* in the present continuous.

Estamos comiendo.

= We are eating. NOT ~~We eating.~~

No están escuchando.

= They're not listening. NOT ~~They not listening.~~

Remember the word order in questions in the present continuous.

¿Qué están haciendo esos chicos? = What are those boys doing? NOT ~~What are doing those boys?~~

Remember to use the present continuous for actions that are happening now / at the moment

¿Viene el autobús?

= Is the bus coming? NOT ~~Is coming the bus?~~

¿Qué haces?

= What are you doing?

5C present simple or present continuous?

When Spanish might use the present simple instead of the present continuous, English often uses the present continuous, e.g. for things happening *now*.



¿Llueve? / ¿Está lloviendo? =
Is it raining? NOT ~~It rains?~~
or Does it rain?

A Hola. ¿A dónde vas?

B Voy al cine.

A Con quién vas?

B Ah! Es un secreto.

Hi. Where are you going?

I'm going to the cinema.

Who are you going with?

Ah! That's a secret.



Ese hombre lleva un pendiente.
= That man's wearing an earring. NOT
~~That man wears an earring.~~

The same verb can have different meanings in the present simple and present continuous.

¿Qué haces?

= What do you do? (=What's your job?)

Soy médico/a.

= I'm a doctor.

¿Qué haces?

= What are you doing?

Estoy limpiando la cocina.

= I'm cleaning the kitchen.

6A object pronouns

Be careful with the word order of object pronouns (*me, you, him, her, us, them*).

No la conozco. = I don't know her. NOT I don't her know.
Los veo todos los días. = I see them every day. NOT I see every day them.

Use object pronouns after prepositions.

Nunca nos llaman. = They never call us.
Estoy de acuerdo contigo. = I agree with you.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with stressed words in sentences. We normally stress the verb not the object pronoun.

¿Me puedes ayudar? = Can you help me? NOT Can you help me?
No me gusta. = I don't like it. NOT I don't like it.
Te necesito. = I need you. NOT I need you.

6B like + (verb + -ing)

***Gustar* and *like* mean the same but work in different ways.**

Me gusta. = I like it. NOT ~~Hike~~. or ~~It likes me~~.
Me gustan. = I like them. NOT ~~Hike~~. or ~~They like me~~.
No me gusta. = I don't like it. NOT ~~I don't like~~. or ~~It doesn't like me~~.
No me gustan. = I don't like them. NOT ~~I don't like~~. or ~~They don't like me~~.

Use the gerund after *like, love, don't mind, hate*.

Me gusta nadar. = I like swimming. NOT ~~Hike swim~~.
A ella le encanta bailar. = She loves dancing. NOT ~~She loves dance~~.
A él no le gusta conducir de noche. = He doesn't like driving at night. NOT ~~He doesn't like drive at night~~.
Odio levantarme temprano. = I hate getting up early. NOT ~~Hate get up early~~.

Remember to use *it* in questions and short answers.

¿Te gusta? = Do you like it? NOT ~~Do you like?~~
Sí, me encanta. = Yes, I love it. NOT ~~Yes, I love~~.
¿Les gusta? = Do they like it? NOT ~~Do they like~~.
Sí, les gusta mucho. = Yes, they like it very much. NOT ~~Yes, they like~~. or ~~Yes, they like very much~~.

6C be or do?

Be and do can be main verbs or auxiliary verbs.

- ¿De dónde son? = Where **are** they from? (main verb)
¿Qué están comiendo? = What **are** they eating? (auxiliary verb)
Hago mucho trabajo voluntario. = I **do** a lot of voluntary work. (main verb)
¿Vienes mucho por aquí? = **Do** you come here often? (auxiliary verb)
¿Siempre hace las tareas domésticas? = **Does** he always **do** the housework? (auxiliary and main verb)

Remember to use the auxiliary verb *do* in present simple questions and negatives.

- ¿Hablan español? = **Do** they speak Spanish? NOT ~~They speak Spanish?~~
¿Qué quieres? = What **do** you want? NOT ~~What you want?~~

7A past simple of be: was / were

Remember that both *ser* and *estar* = *to be*.

- Somos españoles. = We **are** Spanish.
Estamos en casa. = We **are** at home.

This is also true in the past simple.

- Fui feliz en Nueva York. = I **was** happy in New York.
Su casa estaba enfrente de la nuestra. = Their house **was** opposite ours.
Las películas de Fernando Rey eran muy populares. = Fernando Rey's films **were** very popular.
¿Dónde estuviste anoche? = Where **were** you last night?

Remember to use the verb *be* with *born*.

- Nací en Zamora. = I **was** born in Zamora. NOT ~~I born in Zamora.~~



PRONUNCIATION

The auxiliary verbs *was* and *were* are not normally stressed and have a 'weak' pronunciation.

was /wəz/ *were* /wə(r)/

Be careful with the stressed words in sentences with the past of *be*.

He **was** /wəz/ a great actor.

We **were** /wə/ too late.

I **was** /wəz/ born in Glasgow.

7B past simple: regular verbs

The past simple is for finished actions in the past. We usually say *when the action happened*.

Le llamé hace una hora.

= I called him an hour ago.

Anoche me quedé en casa.

= I stayed at home last night.

Jugamos al tenis el fin de semana pasado.

= We played tennis last weekend.

No marcharon hasta la medianoche.

= They didn't leave until midnight.

Remember to use *did* and *didn't* in the past simple of questions and negatives.

¿Trabajaste ayer?

= Did you work yesterday?

No llegaron hasta las once.

= They didn't arrive until eleven.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the '-ed' of regular verbs in the past simple. It is *never* pronounced /ed/.

For infinitives ending in the sounds /s/, /ʃ/, /f/, /k/, /p/ and /tʃ/, the '-ed' is pronounced /t/.

dance	danc <u>ed</u>	finish	finish <u>ed</u>
laugh	laugh <u>ed</u>	park	park <u>ed</u>
stop	stopp <u>ed</u>	watch	watch <u>ed</u>

For infinitives ending in the sounds /l/, /m/, /v/, /n/ or any vowel sound, the '-ed' is pronounced /d/.

arrive	arriv <u>ed</u>	climb	climb <u>ed</u>
call	call <u>ed</u>	open	open <u>ed</u>
stay	stay <u>ed</u>	study	studi <u>ed</u>

For infinitives ending in the sounds /t/ or /d/, the '-ed' is pronounced /ɪd/.

decide	decid <u>ed</u>	land	land <u>ed</u>
need	need <u>ed</u>	start	start <u>ed</u>
wait	wait <u>ed</u>	want	want <u>ed</u>

7C past simple: irregular verbs

Remember to use *did* / *didn't* in past simple questions and negatives.

¿A dónde fuiste anoche? = Where **did** you go last night? NOT Where you went last night?

No tuvimos tiempo. = We **didn't** have time. NOT We not had time.

Use the infinitive (not past simple) after *did* / *didn't*.

¿A dónde fuiste ayer? = Where **did** you **go** yesterday? NOT Where did you went yesterday?

¿Con quién hablaste? = Who did you **speak** to? NOT Who did you spoke to?

No hablé con nadie. = I **didn't speak** to anybody. NOT I didn't spoke to anybody.

English has the past simple. Spanish has the *pretérito indefinido* and the *pretérito imperfecto*.

¿A qué colegio fuiste el año pasado? = What school **did you go** to last year?

¿A dónde fuiste ayer? = Where **did you go** yesterday?

Cuando llegó a casa, yo estaba en la cocina. = When he **arrived** home, I **was** in the kitchen.

Estaba en París cuando me llamaste. = I **was** in Paris when you **called** me.

Don't confuse *be* and *go* in the past simple.

Fui feliz de niño. = I **was** happy as a child.

Ayer fui a Madrid. = I **went** to Madrid yesterday. NOT I was to Madrid yesterday.

Siempre fueron amables. = They **were** always kind.

¿A dónde fueron de vacaciones? = Where **did** they go for their holidays? NOT Where were they for their holidays?



PRONUNCIATION

The vowel sound in these irregular past simples is the same, /ɔ:/.
bought /bɔ:t/ brought /brɔ:t/ caught /kɔ:t/

taught /tɔ:t/ thought /θɔ:t/

The '-gh' is always silent.

The 'o' is pronounced in the same way in these irregular past simples, /əʊ/.
broke /brəʊk/ chose /tʃəʊz/ drove /drəʊv/

spoke /spəʊk/ wrote /raʊt/

The final '-e' is always silent.

8A past simple: regular and irregular

Remember to use the auxiliary verb *did* in questions and negatives.

What time **did** you go to school? NOT What time you went to school?

We **didn't** have breakfast this morning. NOT We not had breakfast this morning.

We don't use *did* / *didn't* for past simple questions and negatives with *be*.

¿Estuviste ayer en el parque? = Were you at the park yesterday? NOT Did you be at the park yesterday?

No fui muy feliz en el colegio. = I wasn't very happy at school. NOT I didn't be very happy at school.

8B *there is / there are*

Remember that *there is* = singular and *there are* = plural.



Hay un espejo.
= **There's** a mirror.
Hay tres o cuatro plantas.
= **There are** three or four plants.

Remember the word order in questions.

¿Hay una ducha? = Is there a shower? NOT ~~There's a shower?~~

You can't have two negatives in English.

No hay un sillón. = There isn't an armchair. NOT ~~There isn't no armchair.~~

No hay cuadros. = There aren't any pictures. NOT ~~There aren't no pictures.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the '-r' in 'there'.

there's /ðeəz/

Is there a mirror? /'ɪz ðeə ə 'mɪrə/

there are /'ðeə ɑ:/

Are there any plants? /ɑ: ðeə 'eni 'plɑ:nts/

some / any + plural nouns

some = unos/unas

Hay unos cuadros preciosos. = There are **some** lovely pictures.

Tienes unas fotos muy originales. = You have **some** very original photos.

some / any is often not translated in Spanish.

Hay bares en la zona. = There are **some** bars in the area. NOT ~~There are bars in the area.~~

¿Hay aseos en este piso? = Are there **any** toilets on this floor? NOT ~~Are there toilets on this floor.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *any*.

any /'eni /

8C *there was / there were*

Remember that *there was* = singular and *there were* = plural.

There **was** a big bed in the room and there **were** two chairs and a table.

English has the past simple. Spanish has the *pretérito indefinido* and the *pretérito imperfecto*.

Había mucho dinero en la bolsa. = There was a lot of money in the bag.
 Hubo una gran tormenta ayer. = There was a big storm yesterday.
 Había muchas plantas en la habitación. = There were a lot of plants in the room.
 Hubo muchos problemas. = There were a lot of problems.

9A countable / uncountable nouns , a / an, some / any

Some nouns can be countable and uncountable in English, but with different meanings.



No me gusta la pimienta.
 = I don't like pepper. (uncountable)



¿Me da un pimiento rojo?
 = Can I have a red pepper? (countable)



¿Quieres un poco de chocolate?
 = Do you want some chocolate?
 (uncountable)



¿Pásame los bombones?
 = Pass me the chocolates. (countable)

Some and any are used in English but are not translated in Spanish.

¿Quieres aceite de oliva? = Do you want some olive oil?
 No tenemos azúcar. = We don't have any sugar.

9B quantifiers

Remember that *Cuánto/a* = How much and *Cuántos/as* = How many.

¿Cuánto cuesta? = How much does it cost?
 ¿Cuánta leche hay? = How much milk is there?
 ¿Cuántos tomates necesitas? = How many tomatoes do you need?
 ¿Cuántos niños tienen? = How many children do they have?

***Mucho/a* = a lot (of) in [+] sentences, and *much* in [-] sentences**

Tengo mucho trabajo ahora. = I have a lot of work at the moment.
 No tengo mucho trabajo ahora. = I don't have much work at the moment.

***Muchos/as* = a lot (of) in [+] sentences, and *many* in [-] sentences**

Él tiene muchos amigos. = He has a lot of friends.
 Él no tiene muchos amigos. = He doesn't have many friends.

Doctor	¿Come muchos dulces?	Do you eat many sweets?
Patient	Sí, muchos.	Yes, a lot.
Doctor	¿Y come mucha fruta?	And do you eat much fruit?
Patient	Sí, mucha. Me encanta.	Yes, a lot. I love it.
Doctor	¿Y cuántos huevos comes a la semana?	And how many eggs a week?
Patient	Bastantes.	Quite a lot.
Doctor	¿Cuánta leche toma?	How much milk do you have?
Patient	No mucha.	Not much.
Doctor	¿Y verduras?	And vegetables?
Patient	No muchas.	Not many.
Doctor	Bueno, come más verduras y no coma dulces.	Well, eat more fruit and don't eat sweets.



Don't use *of* after *a little*.

Pongo un poco de azúcar en el té. = I take a little sugar in my tea. NOT ~~I take a little of sugar in my tea.~~

Don't use *of* after *a lot* in short answers and after a verb when there is no noun.

Come mucho. = He eats a lot. NOT ~~He eats a lot of.~~
 Do you eat a lot of cheese? Yes, a lot. NOT ~~Yes, a lot of.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *few*, *little* and *none*.

few /fju:/ little /'lɪtl/ none /nʌn/

9C comparative adjectives

Remember to use *adjective + -er* for adjectives of one syllable.

Soy más joven que mi hermana. = I'm younger than my sister. NOT ~~I'm more young than my sister.~~

Madrid es más grande que Valencia. = Madrid is bigger than Valencia. NOT ~~Madrid is more big than Valencia.~~

Remember to use *adjective + -ier* for adjectives of two syllables ending in consonant + y.

Extremadura es más seca que Galicia. = Extremadura is drier than Galicia. NOT ~~Extremadura is more dry / dryer than Galicia.~~

La dieta mediterránea es más saludable que la estadounidense. = The Mediterranean diet is healthier than the American one. NOT ~~The Mediterranean diet is more healthy / healthier than the American one.~~

Don't confuse *than* and *that*.

Soy más alto que tú. = I'm taller than you. NOT ~~I'm taller that you.~~

En Andalucía hace más calor que en Asturias. = Andalusia is hotter than Asturias. NOT ~~Andalusia is hotter that Asturias.~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the *-er* ending.

older /'əʊldə/ bigger /'bɪgə/
 drier /'draɪə/ better /'betə/

10A superlative adjectives

Remember to use *adjective + -est* for adjectives of one syllable.

Soy el/la más joven de nuestra familia. = I'm the youngest in our family. NOT I'm the most young in our family.
¿Cuál es el río más largo de España? = Which is the longest river in Spain? NOT Which is the most long river in Spain?

Remember to use *adjective + -iest* for adjectives of two syllables ending in consonant + y.

Almería es la zona más seca de España. = Almería is the driest region in Spain. NOT Almería is the most dry region in Spain.

Remember to use *most + adjective* for adjectives of more than two syllables.

¿Cuál es el deporte más peligroso del mundo? = Which is the most dangerous sport in the world? NOT Which is the dangerousest sport in the world?

After a superlative, use *in (not of)* with places or groups of people.

Madrid es la ciudad más grande de España. = Madrid is the biggest city in Spain. NOT Madrid is the biggest city of Spain.

Don't confuse *better* and *best*.

Juan es el mejor alumno de la clase. = Juan is the best student in the class. NOT Juan is the better student in the class.

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the *-est* ending.

biggest = /'bɪgɪst/ NOT /'bɪgest/
longest = /'lɒŋgɪst/ NOT /'lɒŋgest/

oldest = /'əʊldɪst/ NOT /'əʊldest/
cheapest = /'tʃi:pɪst/ NOT /'tʃi:pest/

10B *be going to* (plans)

Use *going to* for future plans.

¡Vamos a casarnos! = We're going to get married. NOT We go to get married.



¿Cuándo van a venir? = When are they going to come? NOT When do they go to come?

Don't forget the *to* before the infinitive.

Voy a ducharme. = I'm going to have a shower. NOT I'm going have a shower.
¿Vas a ir en coche? = Are you going to drive there? NOT Are you going drive there?

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful to stress the right words in sentences and questions with *going to*.

Where are you going to stay?

I'm going to stay with a friend.

10C be going to (predictions)

In negative predictions we put *not* with *think*.

No creo que vaya a llover mañana. = I **don't think** it's going to rain tomorrow. NOT I think it isn't going to rain tomorrow.

No creo que vayan a venir. = I **don't think** they're going to come. NOT I think they aren't going to come.

11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

If a verb has an object, put the adverb after the object.

Juego muy mal al tenis. = I play tennis very badly. NOT I play very badly tennis.

Hablan bien inglés. = They speak English well. NOT They speak well English.

Don't forget that the adverbs of *good*, *hard* and *fast* are irregular.

Hablo inglés muy bien. = I speak English very **well**. NOT I speak English very good.

Ella trabaja mucho. = She works **hard**. NOT She works hardly.

Él conduce muy rápido. = He drives **really** fast. NOT He drives really fastly.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful not to stress the *-ly* ending of regular adverbs.

slowly /'sləʊli/

quickly /'kwɪkli/

carefully /'keəfəli/

healthily /'helθli/

easily /'i:zəli/

fashionably /'fæʃnəbli/

dangerously /'deɪndʒərəsli/

11B verb + to + infinitive

Don't forget the *to* after verbs like *want*, *need* or *learn*.

Queremos ver el partido. = We want **to** see the match. NOT We want see the match.

Necesitan comprar un coche. = They need **to** buy a car. NOT They need buy a car.

Me gustaría vivir en un pueblo en la montaña. = I'd like **to** live in a village in the mountains.

NOT I'd like live in a village in the mountains.

Remember that some verbs are often followed by the *-ing* form.

Me encanta escuchar música en directo. = I love **listening** to live music.

Deja de hacer eso. = Stop **(doing)** that. NOT Stop of do that.

Terminaron de limpiar la casa por la tarde. = They finished **cleaning** the house in the afternoon. NOT They finished to clean the house in the afternoon.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the 'd with *like*.

I 'd like to

she 'd like to

he 'd like to

we 'd like to

they 'd like to

11C definite article

Don't use *the* when you are talking about things in general.

Me encantan los perros.

= I love dogs. NOT ~~Have the dogs.~~

Los futbolistas ganan demasiado dinero.

= Footballers earn too much money. NOT
The footballers earn too much money.

La vida es bella.

= Life is beautiful. NOT ~~The life is beautiful.~~

El amor es ciego. = Love is blind.

NOT ~~The love is blind.~~



Don't use *the* in these common expressions.

en la cama

= in bed NOT ~~in the bed~~

por la noche

= at night NOT ~~at the night~~

en el colegio

= at school NOT ~~at the school~~

en el trabajo

= at work NOT ~~at/in the work~~

ir a la cama

= go to bed NOT ~~go to the bed~~

ir al trabajo

= go to work NOT ~~go to the work~~

ir al colegio

= go to school NOT ~~go to the school~~

todos los días

= every day NOT ~~all the days~~

levantarse a las siete

= get up at seven NOT ~~get up at the seven (o'clock)~~

ver la tele

= watch TV NOT ~~watch the TV~~

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of 'the'.

the /ðə/ magazine

the /ðə/ house

the /ðə/ garden

the /ðə/ time

the /ðə/ post office

but

the /ði:/ autumn

the /ði:/ evening

the /ði:/ umbrella

the /ði:/ art gallery

the /ði:/ airport

12A present perfect

We use *has / have* as an auxiliary verb in the present perfect.

¿Has visto esta película?

= Have you seen this film?

No han visto las fotos.

= They haven't seen the photos.

He comprado un iPad.

= I've bought an iPad.

¿Qué has hecho?

= What have you done?



Remember the word order for questions.

¿Han terminado el ejercicio?

= Have they finished the exercise? NOT ~~They have finished the exercise?~~

¿A dónde ha ido?

= Where has he gone? NOT ~~Where he has gone?~~

¿Has cenado?

= Have you had dinner? NOT ~~You have had dinner?~~

¿Qué has comprado?

= What have you bought? NOT ~~What you have bought?~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the contracted form of have.

I've /aɪv/

they've /ðeɪv/

you've /jʊv/

I haven't /'hævənt/

we've /wi:v/

12B present perfect or past simple?

Use the past simple (*not* present perfect) with *when* and past time expressions.

Ayer estuve en Salamanca.

= I was in Salamanca yesterday. NOT I've been to Salamanca yesterday.

Anoche viniste tarde a casa.

= You came home late last night. NOT You've come home late last night.

¿Cuándo aterrizaron los primeros hombres en la luna?

= When did the first men land on the moon? NOT When have the first men landed on the moon?

Llegó hace cinco minutos.

= He arrived five minutes ago. NOT He's arrived five minutes ago.

Use present perfect (*not* past simple) when we don't ask / say when an action happened.

A ¿He empezado un blog? ¿Lo has visto?

A I've started a blog! Have you seen it? (present perfect)

B No. ¿Cuándo lo empezaste?

B No. When did you start it? (past simple)

A ¿Ayer!

A Yesterday!

B ¿Ah! Por eso no lo he visto.

B Ah! That's why I haven't seen it.

Be careful with *been* and *gone*.

¿Has estado en Londres?

= Have you **been** to London?

Jack se ha ido a Londres.

= Jack has **gone** to London.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the *-ed* ending of regular past participles. It is never pronounced /ed/. (See 7B on p.12)

The vowel sound in these irregular past participles is the same, /ɔ/.

bought /bɔ:t/

brought /brɔ:t/

caught /kɔ:t/

drawn /drɔ:n/

fought /fɔ:t/

fallen /'fɔ:lən/

taught /tɔ:t/

thought /θɔ:t/

worn /wɔ:n/

The 'o' is pronounced in the same way in these irregular past participles, /ɔ/.

blown /blɔ:n/

broken /'brɔ:kən/

chosen /'tʃəʊzn/

flown /flɔ:n/

grown /grɔ:n/

known /nɔ:n/

shown /ʃɔ:n/

sold /sɔ:ld/

spoken /'spɔ:kən/

stolen /'stəʊlən/

thrown /θrɔ:n/

told /tɔ:ld/

woken /'wəʊkən/

Be careful with:

gone /gɒn/ and done /dʌn/

and

read /ri:d/ as present tense ('I read the newspaper every day') and read /red/ as past participle ('I've read the newspaper').

Vocabulary

1A Days of the week

Te veo el sábado. = See you **on** Saturday. NOT See you ~~the~~ Saturday.
Trabajo los domingos. = I work **on** Sundays. NOT I ~~work~~ the Sundays.
Monday / Tuesday / Wednesday NOT ~~monday~~ / ~~tuesday~~ / ~~wednesday~~

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the days of the week.

Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ Saturday /'sætədeɪ/
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/

1A Numbers 0–20

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with these numbers.

5 five /faɪv/ 15 fifteen /,fɪf'ti:n/ NOT /,faɪv'ti:n/

Stress -teen in 13–19.

13 thirteen = /θɜ:'ti:n/

14 fourteen = /fɔ:'ti:n/

etc.

1B Numbers 21–100

treinta y dos = thirty **two** NOT ~~thirty~~ and two
cien páginas = **a** hundred pages / **one** hundred pages. NOT ~~hundred~~ pages

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with these numbers.

13 and 30 are different, especially the stress.

thirteen = /θɜ:'ti:n/

thirty = /'θɜ:ti/

5 five /faɪv/ 50 fifty /'fɪfti/ NOT /'faɪvti/

9C High numbers

200	doscientos	= two <u>hundred</u> NOT two-hundreds
3,000	tres mil	= three <u>thousand</u> NOT three-thousands
4,000,000	cuatro millones	= four <u>million</u> NOT four-millions
150	ciento cincuenta	= one hundred <u>and</u> fifty NOT one hundred fifty
380	trescientos ochenta	= three hundred <u>and</u> eighty NOT three-hundred-eighty



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the 'd' and the 'th' in these words.

hundred /'hʌndrəd/ thousand /'θaʊznd/

1B Countries



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the names of countries. Many countries are similar in English and Spanish, but the stress is often different.

I <u>r</u> landa	<u>I</u> reland	P <u>o</u> lonia	<u>P</u> oland	Hun <u>g</u> ría	<u>H</u> ungary
<u>I</u> talia	<u>I</u> taly	Tur <u>q</u> úa	<u>T</u> urkey	E <u>g</u> ipto	<u>E</u> gypt
Eu <u>r</u> opa	<u>E</u> urope				

Country and nationalities words sometimes have different stress.

<u>C</u> hina	<u>C</u> hinese	<u>E</u> gypt	<u>E</u> gyptian	<u>H</u> ungary	<u>H</u> ungarian
<u>I</u> taly	<u>I</u> talian	<u>J</u> apan	<u>J</u> apanese		

Be careful with the pronunciation of Spain = /speɪn/ NOT /e'speɪn/ and Spanish = /'spæɪnʃ/ NOT /e'spæɪnʃ/.

Be careful with the pronunciation of continents.

Asia = /'eɪʒə/ Europe = /'jʊərəp/

1C Classroom language

¿Puedes repetir eso?	= Can you repeat that? NOT Can you repeat? or Can you repeat it?
Llego tarde.	= I'm late. NOT I come late.
No entiendo.	= I don't understand. NOT I not understand.

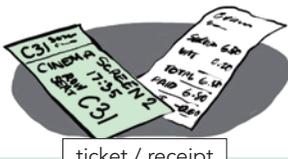


PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

an <u>s</u> wer = /'ɑ:nsə/	bo <u>a</u> rd = /bɔ:d/	ch <u>a</u> ir = /tʃeə/
ex <u>e</u> rercise = /'eksəsaɪz/	l <u>i</u> sten = /'lɪsn/	p <u>a</u> ge = /peɪʒ/
pl <u>e</u> ase = /plɪ:z/	qu <u>e</u> stion = /'kwɛstʃən/	t <u>u</u> rn (off) = /tɜ:n ɒf/

2A Things



ticket / receipt

Billette/Recibo

notebook = cuaderno

lamp = lámpara de mesa

light = lámpara de techo



clock / watch

Reloj/Reloj de pulsera

laptop = portátil / notebook

standing lamp = lámpara de pie



piece of paper / diary / newspaper

Papel/Agenda/Diario



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress on these words.

credit card, headphones, identity card, newspaper, notebook, sunglasses, laptop

Be careful with -es plurals.

watch /wɒtʃ/ watches /'wɒtʃɪz/

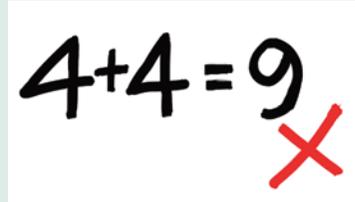
2B Adjectives

Bad / Wrong



Es malo. = It's bad.

Tiene frío / calor.



Está mal. = It's wrong.

= He's cold / hot. NOT He has cold / hot.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'o'.

box, hot, long, strong, wrong = /ɒ/

old, cold, low, phone, note, slow = /əʊ/

Be careful with the pronunciation of these adjectives.

dark = /dɑ:k/

difficult = /'dɪfɪkəlt/

different = /'dɪfrənt/

dirty = /'dɜ:ti/

bad = /bæd/

cold = /kəʊld/

good = /gʊd/

old = /əʊld/

3A Verb phrases

Don't use *the* in these phrases.

Siempre hago los deberes.

= I always do my homework. NOT I always do the homework.

¿Cuándo haces la cena?

= When do you cook dinner? NOT When do you cook the dinner?

Ven la tele después de cenar.

= They watch TV after supper. NOT They watch the TV after supper.

Be careful with prepositions.

Jugamos al tenis los sábados.

= We play tennis on Saturdays. NOT We play at the tennis on Saturdays.

Ella escucha música en su iPod.

= She listens to music on her iPod. NOT She listens music on her iPod.

Be careful with these verbs.

Me gustan los animales.

= I like animals. NOT Animals like me.

¿Tomamos un café?

= Let's have a coffee. NOT Let's take a coffee.

Lleva gafas.

= He wears glasses. NOT He carries glasses.

¿Me llevas esto?

= Can you carry this for me? NOT Can you wear this for me?



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letters 'ea'.

eat, speak, read = /i:/

wear = /eə/

3B Jobs

Remember to use *a / an* before jobs.

Él es abogado.

= He's a lawyer. NOT He's lawyer.

Ella es periodista.

= She's a journalist. NOT She's journalist.

Soy enfermero/a

= I'm a nurse. NOT I'm nurse.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with jobs. Many are similar in English and Spanish, but the stress is often different.

actor = actor

arquitecto = architect

dentista = dentist

doctor = doctor

modelo = model

piloto = pilot

recepcionista = receptionist

4A The family

Son mis hermanas. = They're my **sisters**.
 Tengo tres hermanos. = I have three **brothers**. 

I have a **brother and two sisters**. 
 I have two brothers and a **sister**. 

Son mis tías. = They're my **aunts**. 

Son mis tíos. = They're my **uncles**. 

They're my **uncle and aunt**. 

Tengo ocho sobrinos – tres sobrinas y cinco sobrinos.
 = I have **eight** nephews and **nieces** – three **nieces** and five **nephews**.

Ésta es mi prima Paula. = This is my **cousin** Paula.

Éste es mi primo David. = This is my **cousin** David.

PRONUNCIATION

Look at the way we make the 'th' in *mother, father, brother*.

The vowel sound is the same in *brother, cousin, mother, son* and *uncle* = /ʌ/.

Be careful with the 'a' in *parents* = /'pærənts/ NOT /'pa:ərənts/. It rhymes with the vowel sound in 'where'.

4B Daily routine

bañarse = **have** a bath
 ducharse = **have** a shower
 afeitarse = **have** a shave

but

levantarse = **get** up NOT **get yourself up**
 vestirse = **get** dressed NOT **get yourself undressed**



acostarse = **go** to bed NOT **get yourself to bed**
 tomar un café = **have** a coffee NOT **take a coffee**
 tomar el pincho = **have** a snack NOT **take a snack**
 ir a la escuela = **go** to school NOT **go to the school**
 ir a la cama = **go** to bed NOT **go to the bed**
 ir al trabajo = **go** to work NOT **go to the work**



ir al trabajo en autobús / coche = go to work by bus/car
 ir al trabajo a pie = walk to work
 ir al trabajo en bicicleta = cycle to work
 desayunar = have breakfast NOT **have the breakfast**
 comer / cenar = have lunch/dinner NOT **have the lunch / dinner**
 ir al colegio = go to school NOT **go to the school**
 ir al trabajo = go to work NOT **go to the work**
 irse a la cama = go to bed NOT **go to the bed**



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

bath /bɑ:θ/

bed /bed/

dress **ed** /drest/

pizza /'pi:tʃə/

break**fast** /'brekfəst/

exercise /'eksəsaɪz/

relax /rɪ'læks/

Practical English 2 Telling the time

Son las seis.

= It's six o'clock. NOT ~~They are six o'clock.~~

Son las seis y media.

= It's half past six. NOT ~~It's half past six o'clock.~~

Son las ocho menos cuarto.

= It's quarter to eight. NOT ~~It's quarter to eight o'clock.~~

Son las 4.10 / 4.15 / 4.20

= It's four ten / four fifteen / four twenty.

Son las 3.35 / 3.45 / 3.50

= It's three thirty five / three forty five / three fifty.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the silent letters in *quarter* /'kwɔ:tə/ and *half* /ha:f/.

Be careful with the stressed words.

¿Qué hora es?

= What time is it? NOT ~~What time is it?~~

4C Expressions / Adverbs of frequency

todos los días

= every day NOT ~~all the days~~

todos los días

= every day NOT ~~every days~~

los lunes / martes / etc.

= on Mondays / Tuesdays / etc. NOT ~~the Mondays / Tuesdays~~

tres veces a la / por semana = three times a week NOT ~~three times for week~~



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'o' in *month* = /mʌnθ/ NOT /mɒnθ/.

Be careful with the stress of the expressions and adverbs of frequency.

always

often

usually / normally

sometimes

hardly ever

never

every day

every wEEK

5A More verb phrases

Be careful with prepositions with these verbs.

buscar las llaves

= look for your keys NOT ~~look your keys~~

esperar el autobús

= wait for the bus NOT ~~wait the bus~~

llamar a tu hermana

= call your sister NOT ~~call to your sister~~

darle flores a tu madre

= give your mother flowers NOT ~~give to your mother flowers~~

ayudar a alguien

= help somebody NOT ~~help to somebody~~

contar un secreto a un amigo

= tell a friend a secret NOT ~~tell to a friend a secret~~

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the sentence stress of these phrases.

call your sister

paint a picture

wait for the bus

leave her bag on the train

hear a noise

buy a newspaper

give her mother flowers

meet a friend

look for my keys

tell a friend a secret

5C The weather and seasons

Está nublado / fresco / agradable. = It's cloudy / cool / warm.

but also

Hace sol / calor / frío / viento. = It's sunny / hot / cold / windy.

Hay niebla. = It's foggy.

Está lloviendo / Lluve. = It's raining, it's wet.

Hoy hace calor. = It's hot today. NOT ~~Today it makes hot.~~

Be careful – tiempo can be time or weather.

¡El tiempo vuela! = Time flies!

¿Qué tiempo hace? = What's the weather like?

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of these words.

autumn /'ɔ:təm/

cold /kəʊld/

cool /ku:l/

windy /'wɪndi/

foggy /'fɒgi/

sunny /'sʌni/

6B Ordinal numbers and the date

el doce de marzo

= the twelfth of March NOT ~~the twelve of March~~

el veintidós de julio

= the twenty-second of July NOT ~~the twenty-two of July~~

La reunión es el viernes 5

= The meeting is on Friday the fifth of September. NOT

de septiembre.

~~The meeting is the Friday five of September.~~

en diciembre

= in December NOT ~~on December~~

el 2013

= two thousand and thirteen NOT ~~the two-thousand thirteen~~

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the final consonants in these ordinal numbers.

first = /fɜ:st/ NOT /fɜ:s/

second = /'sekənd/ NOT /'sekən/

third = /θɜ:d/ NOT /θɜ:t/

fourth = /fɔ:θ/ NOT /fɔ:t/

fifth = /fɪfθ/ NOT /fɪft/

sixth = /sɪksθ/ NOT /sɪks/

eighth = /eɪtθ/ NOT /eɪt/

! twelfth = /twelfθ/ but in normal speech most people say /twelθ/

7C Go, have, get

go usually = ir

go to bed / to school / to church / to work	= ir(se) a la cama / al colegio / a misa / al trabajo
go to the cinema	= ir al cine
go to the beach	= ir a la playa
go to page 84	= ir a la página 84
go shopping	= ir de compras
go on holiday	= ir de vacaciones

but

go away	= marchar(se)
go back	= volver
go out	= salir
go up	= subir
go down	= bajar



go to the cinema



go on holiday

have has different meanings, usually tener or tomar

have a car / an iPhone / two brothers	= tener coche / iPhone / dos hermanos
have a drink / a sandwich / a snack	= tomar algo / un bocadillo / refrigerio

but

have breakfast / lunch / dinner	= desayunar / comer / cenar
have a shower / a bath / a swim	= ducharse / bañarse / nadar

get has many different meanings

get a job	= encontrar trabajo
get an email / a letter / a WhatsApp	= recibir un correo electrónico / una carta / un WhatsApp
get to the airport / to work / to Zaragoza	= llegar al aeropuerto / al trabajo / a Zaragoza
get a taxi / bus / train	= coger un taxi / el autobús / el tren
get home	= llegar a casa
get up	= levantarse
get dressed	= vestirse

8B The house

a shelf = un estante / una balda

a set of shelves / a bookcase = una estantería

carpet = moqueta

a rug = una alfombra

We sat around the fire to get warm. **NOT** We sat around the chimney to get warm.

Baja por la escalera. = Go down the **stairs**. **NOT** Go down the stair.

Be careful with these words.



We have a new **kitchen**...

= Tenemos cocina nueva...



... and a new **cooker**...

= ... y una cocina nueva...



... but the **cook** is very old.

= ... pero el cocinero es muy mayor.



PRONUNCIATION

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

be**d**room = /'bedrʊm/

ba**th**room = /'bɑ:θrʊm/

car**p**et = /'kɑ:pɪt/

ce**i**ling = /'si:lɪŋ/

cu**p**board = /'kʌbɔ:d/

d**i**ning (room) = /dɑ:nɪŋ ru:m/

fr**i**dge = /'frɪdʒ/

g**a**rage = /'gærɪdʒ/

g**a**rden = /'gɑ:dn/

h**a**ll = /hɔ:l/

l**i**ving (room) = /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/

m**a**chine = /mə'ʃi:n/

shel**v**es = /ʃelvz/

8C Prepositions: place and movement

Place

en el salón/la sala de estar	= <u>in</u> the living room
en la cocina	= <u>in</u> the kitchen
en el comedor	= <u>in</u> the dining room
en el garaje	= <u>in</u> the garage
en el coche	= <u>in</u> the car

but

en la mesa	= <u>on</u> the table	en el suelo	= <u>on</u> the floor
en la pared	= <u>on</u> the wall	en el techo	= <u>on</u> the ceiling



La farmacia está enfrente del supermercado.

= The chemist is opposite the supermarket. **NOT** The chemist's is in front of the supermarket.

Aparqué el coche delante del supermercado.

= I parked the car in front of the supermarket.

El supermercado está cerca de la iglesia.

= The supermarket is near the church. **NOT** The supermarket is near to the church.

La iglesia está al lado del río.

= The church is next to the river. **NOT** The church is next the river.

A veces el gato se esconde debajo de la mesa.

= Sometimes the cat hides under the table.

Viven en un piso encima de la panadería.

= They live in a flat above / over the baker's.

La panadería está entre la carnicería y la ferretería.

= The baker's is between the butcher's and the hardware store.

Movement

Verb + preposition

He ran into the office.

He ran out of the office.

She walked up the hill.

She walked down the hill.

Verb with **no** preposition

= Él entró corriendo en la oficina.

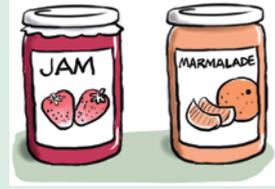
= Él salió corriendo de la oficina.

= Ella subió la cuesta a pie.

= Ella bajó la cuesta a pie.

9A Food and drink

¿Quiere una tostada?	= Would you like <u>a piece of</u> toast? NOT Would you like a toast?
mermelada	= jam NOT marmalade
mermelada de naranja	= marmalade NOT orange jam
un bocadillo de jamón	= a <u>ham</u> sandwich NOT a jam sandwich.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of two vowel letters together.

biscuits = /'bɪskɪts/

bread = /bred/

tea = /ti:/

cereal = /'sɪəriəl/

cheese = /tʃi:z/

cream = /kri:m/

toast = /təʊst/

fruit = /fru:t/

juice = /dʒu:s/

sausages = /'sɒsɪdʒɪz/

meat = /mi:t/

peas = /pi:z/

seafood = /'si:fu:d/

sweets = /swi:ts/

Be careful with the consonant groups at the end of these words.

chips = /tʃɪps/ NOT /tʃɪs/

crisps = /kri:ps/ NOT /kri:s/

toast = /təʊst/ NOT /təʊs/

carrots = /'kærəts/ NOT /'kærəs/

biscuits = /'bɪskɪts/ NOT /'bɪskɪs/

sweets = /swi:ts/ NOT /swi:s/

10A Places and buildings

un centro comercial	= a shopping centre NOT a commercial centre
un parking	= a car park NOT a parking
grandes almacenes	= department stores
una estación de trenes	= a railway station
una estación de autobuses	= a bus station
but	
la comisaría	= the police station

PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 'c'.

castle /'kɑ:sl/

car /kɑ:/

pharmacy /'fɑ:məsi/

centre /'sentə/

city /'sɪti/

police /pə'li:s/

chemist's /'kemɪsts/

office /'ɒfɪs/

Be careful with the pronunciation of the letter 't'.

art /ɑ:t/

castle /'kɑ:sl/

centre /'sentə/

chemist's /'kemɪsts/

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/

station /'steɪʃn/

theatre /'θi:tə/

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 *presente*
past tense *pasado*
third person *tercera persona*
present simple *presente simple*
present continuous *presente continuo*
past simple *pasado simple*
present perfect *presente 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 comunes*
ending *terminación*
word order *orden de las palabras*

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