

OXFORD



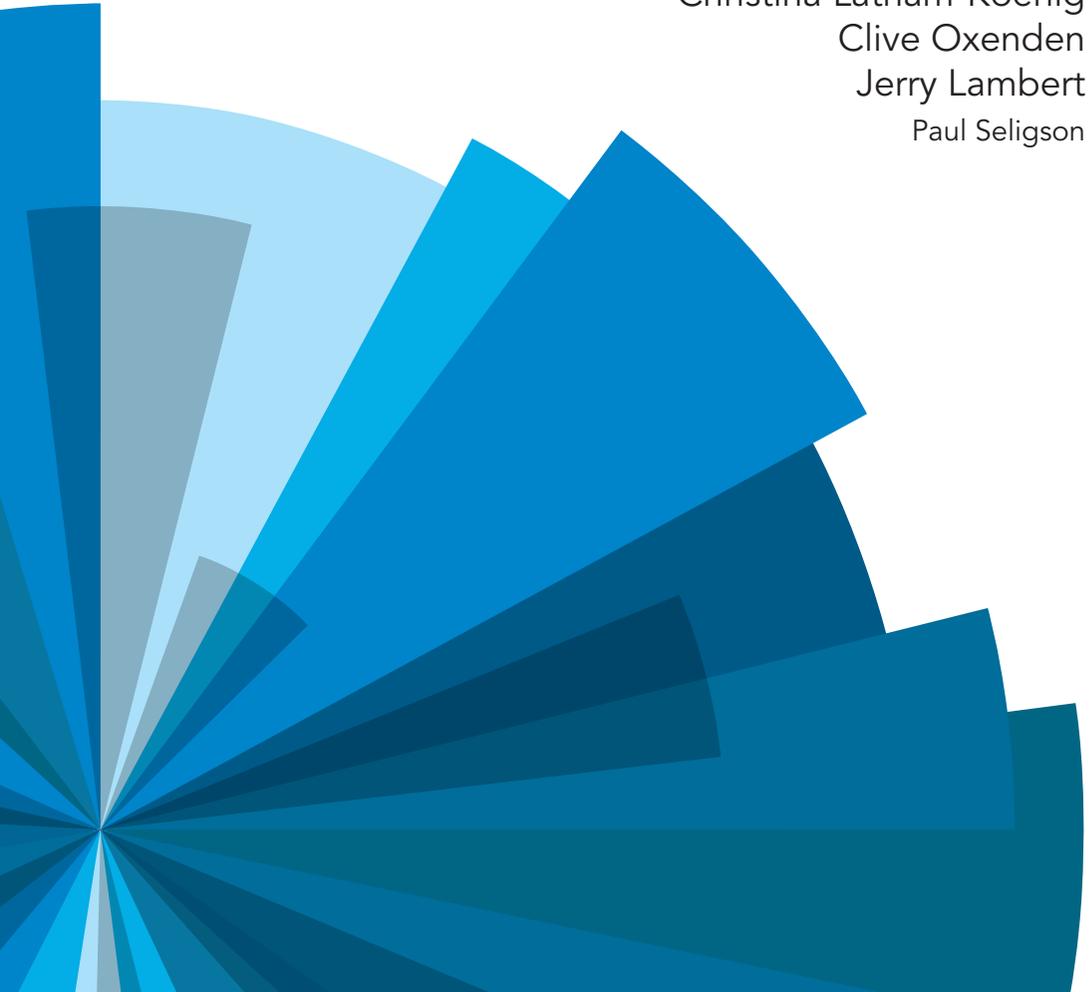
fourth edition

# English File

**A2/B1**

**POCKET BOOK**  
for speakers of Spanish

Robin Walker  
Christina Latham-Koenig  
Clive Oxenden  
Jerry Lambert  
Paul Seligson



## 7A uses of the infinitive with to

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

- Necesito comprar unos zapatos de invierno. = I need **to** buy some winter shoes. NOT I need buy some winter shoes.  
Es importante decir la verdad. = It's important **to** tell the truth. NOT It's important tell the truth.  
No sé adónde ir. = I don't know where **to** go. NOT I don't know where go.

**For [-] we use not to + verb.**

- Procura no hablar de política. = Try **not to** talk about politics. NOT Try to don't talk about politics.  
Decidimos no salir. = We decided **not to** go out. NOT We decided to don't go out.

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

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

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

- Al final no vinieron. = They **didn't come** in the end. NOT They didn't to come in the end.  
Puede que ella vaya sola. = She **might go** on her own. NOT She might to go on her own.



### PRONUNCIATION

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

- He needs to buy some shoes.      The **only** way is to **study** hard.  
It's **important** to tell the truth.      Try **not** to talk about sport.  
We don't know where to go.      She went to learn **English**.

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

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

- Fumar es perjudicial para la salud. = **Smoking** is bad for your health. NOT Smoke / To smoke is bad for your health.  
Mi deporte favorito es correr. = My favourite sport is **running**.  
NOT My favourite sport is run.

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

- Odio hacer las cosas mal. = I **hate doing** things badly. NOT I hate do things badly.  
Nos gusta sacar a pasear al perro. = We **enjoy taking** our dog for a walk. NOT We enjoy a to take our dog for a walk.  
Se le da bien hacer pasteles/tartas. = She's good **at making** cakes. NOT She's good at make cakes.  
Estoy pensando en comprar una cámara. = I'm thinking **of buying** a camera. NOT I'm thinking to buy a camera.



## PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of *-ing*.

buying /'baɪŋ/

saying /'seɪŋ/

doing /'duːɪŋ/

smoking /'sməʊkɪŋ/

reading /'riːdɪŋ/

swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/

running /'rʌnɪŋ/

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

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

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

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

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

**but**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Be careful with the spelling.**

mustn't NOT musn't



## PRONUNCIATION

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

You have to go.

She has to go.

They don't have to go.

She doesn't have to go.

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

mustn't /mʌsnt/

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

must play /mʌs 'pleɪ/

must go. /mʌs 'gəʊ/

mustn't bring it /mʌsn 'brɪŋ ɪt/

mustn't come. /mʌsn 'kʌm/

## 7B Verbs + gerund (verb + -ing)

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

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



### PRONUNCIATION

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

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

## 8A get

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

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



### PRONUNCIATION

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

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

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

# Glossary terms

## Parts of speech *Partes de la oración*

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

## Nouns *Sustantivos*

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

## Verbs and tenses *Verbos y tiempos verbales*

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

## Pronunciation *Pronunciación*

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

## Instructions *Instrucciones*

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

## Other *Otros*

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