

OXFORD



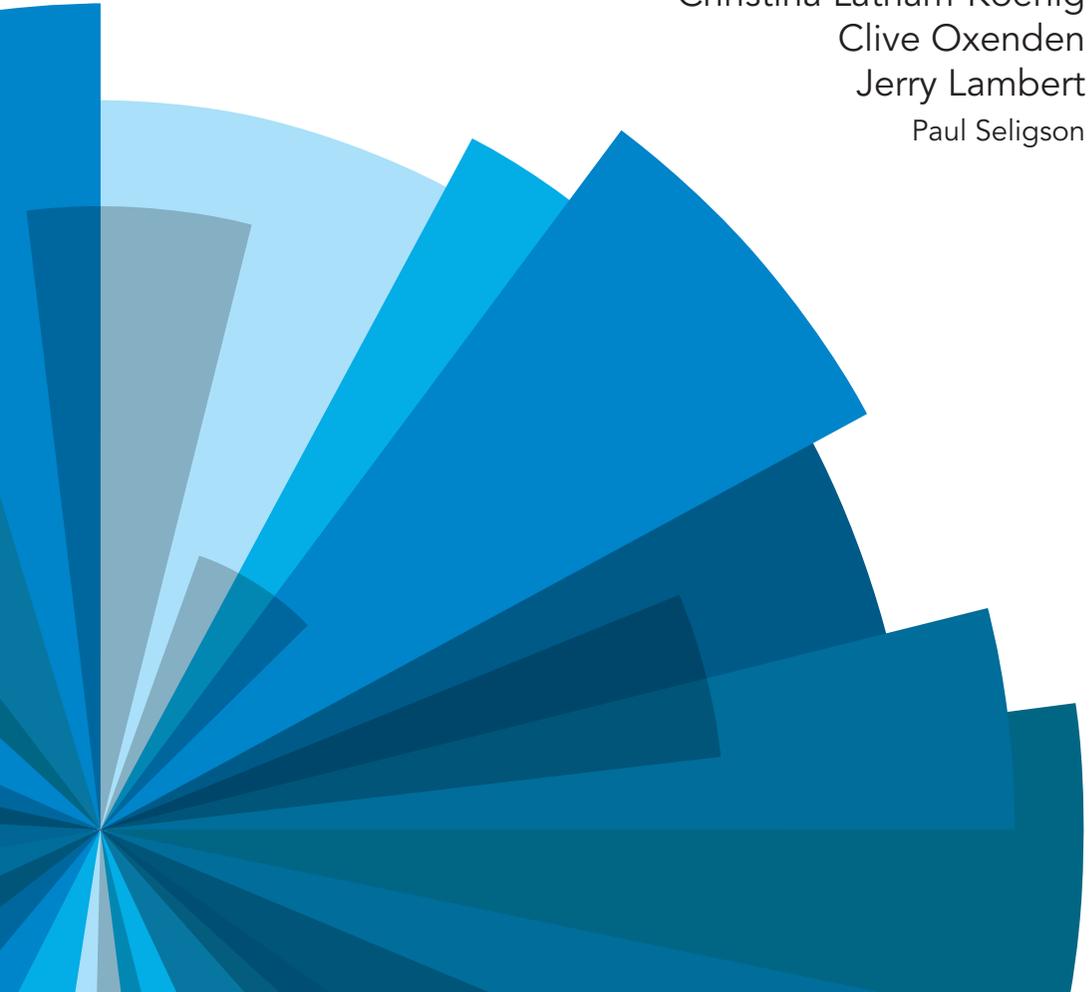
fourth edition

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

Glossary terms

Parts of speech Partes de la oración

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

Nouns Sustantivos

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

Verbs and tenses Verbos y tiempos verbales

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

Pronunciation Pronunciación

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

Instructions Instrucciones

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

Other Otros

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