

OXFORD

fourth edition

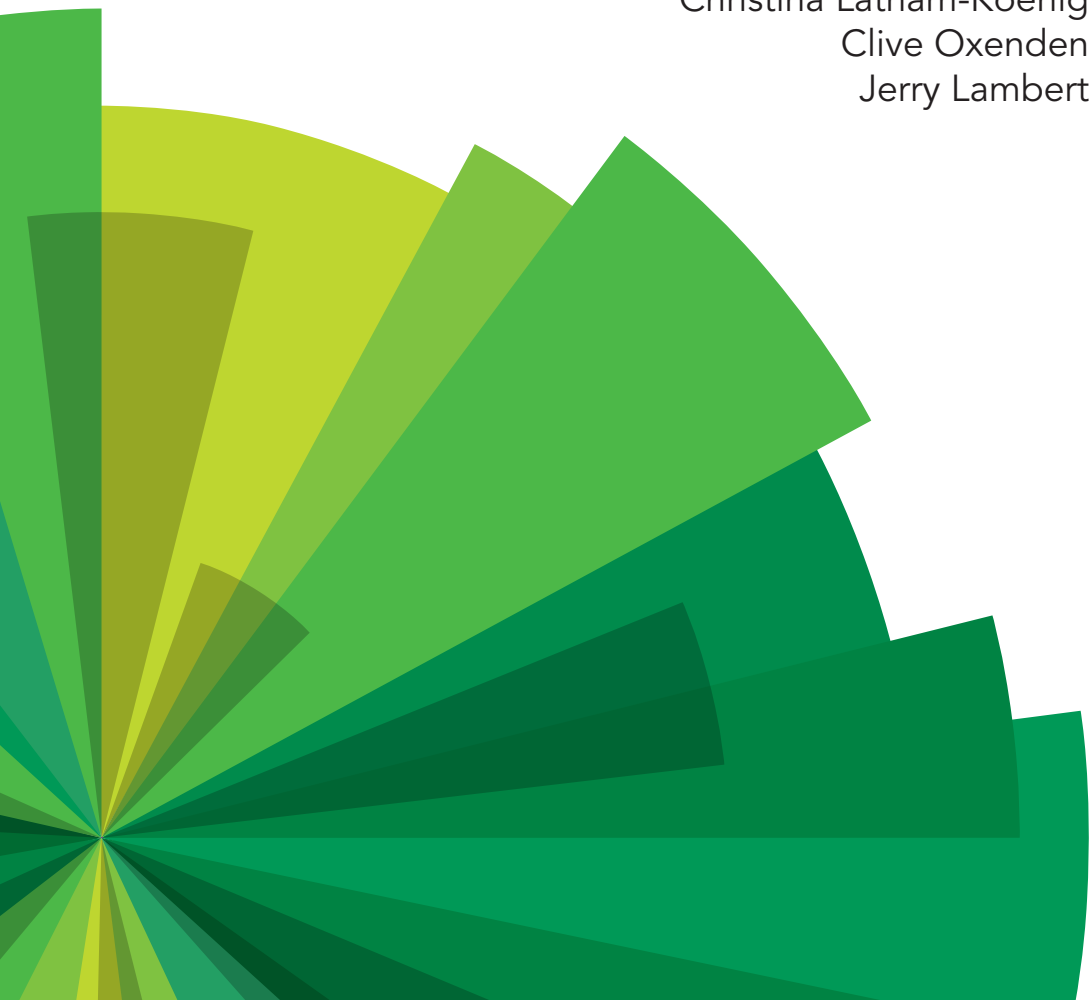


English File

B1

POCKET BOOK
for speakers of Spanish

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7A First conditional and future time clauses + *when, until, etc.*

The first conditional has a similar structure in Spanish and English, but remember to use a present tense in the *if* clause.

- Si preparas la comida, haré las bebidas. = If you prepare the food, I'll do the drinks. NOT If you prepared the food, I'll do the drinks.
- Si no nos damos prisa, perderemos el avión. = If we don't hurry, we'll miss the flight. NOT If we won't hurry, we'll miss the flight.
- Si no te puedo recoger, coge un taxi. = If I can't pick you up, take a taxi. NOT If I won't can pick you up, take a taxi.

Unless means *if ... not*. It is similar to Spanish *a no ser que* / *salvo que* / *a menos que* / *como no*. Remember that we use *unless* with a present simple verb.

- Como no estudie mucho más, va a suspender el examen. = Unless he studies a lot more, he'll fail the exam.
- Va a suspender el examen, a no ser que estudie mucho más. = He'll fail the exam unless he studies a lot more.
- Salvo que comas menos dulces, no vas a adelgazar. = Unless you eat fewer sweet things, you're not going to lose weight.

Future time clauses in Spanish often use a subjunctive. In English we use a present tense.

- En cuanto tengas los resultados, llámame. = As soon as you get the results, ring me. NOT As soon as you got the results, ring me.
- Comeremos cuando lleguen los demás. = We'll eat when the others arrive. NOT We'll eat when the others will arrive.
- Me quedo con ellos hasta que terminen. = I'll stay with them until they finish. NOT I'll stay with them until that they finish.

¿Me puedes mirar esto antes de que se lo enseñe al jefe?

- = Can you have a look at this before I show it to the boss? NOT Can you have a look at this before I will show it to the boss?



- Después de que me den sus informes, tomaré mi decision final. = After they give me their reports, I'll make my final decision. NOT After that they give me their reports ...

7B Second conditional, choosing between conditionals

The second conditional is similar in Spanish and English, but remember to put *if* with a past tense.

Si hablara mejor inglés, sería más fácil encontrar trabajo.

= If I spoke better English, it would be easier to find a job. NOT ~~If I speak~~ better English ...

Si hiciera buen tiempo, podríamos ir a hacer senderismo.

= If the weather was good, we could go hiking. NOT ~~If the weather is~~ good ...

The difference between first and second conditional is the same in Spanish and English.

Si ganamos, lo celebraremos por todo lo alto. = If we win, we'll celebrate in style.

Si ganáramos, lo celebraríamos por todo lo alto. = If we won, we'd celebrate in style.



A ¿Te vendría mejor si nos reuniéramos la semana que viene?

A Would it be better for you if we met next week?

B Mucho mejor.

B A lot better.

We can use *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive without an *if* clause when we talk about imaginary situations.

Lo ideal sería seguir trabajando pero cobrando el doble. = The ideal thing would be to keep working but to earn twice as much.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of the auxiliary verbs in first and second conditionals

I'll /aɪl/

I'd /aɪd/

I'll /aɪl/ go next week

you'll /ju:l/

you'd /ju:d/

I'd /aɪd/ go next week

he'll /hi:l/

he'd /hi:d/

she'll /ʃi:l/ come tomorrow

she'll /ʃi:l/

she'd /ʃi:d/

she'd /ʃi:d/ come tomorrow

it'll /ɪtəl/

it'd /ɪtəd/

it'll /ɪtəl/ rain

we'll /wi:l/

we'd /wi:d/

it'd /ɪtəd/ be easier

they'll /ðeɪl/

they'd /ðeɪd/

we'll /wi:l/ get there sooner

we'd /wi:d/ get there sooner

7A Education

Be careful with the way we describe education in different cultures.

| | |
|--|---|
| una escuela / un colegio | = a school |
| una escuela pública / un colegio público | = a state school (British English) / a public school (American English) |
| un colegio privado | = a private school |
| un instituto | = a secondary school (BrE) / a high school (AmE) |
| un colegio privado / un colegio de pago | = a private school or a fee-paying school |
| un colegio concertado | = a private school (<i>receiving state subsidies</i>) |
| un colegio de monjas | = a convent school |
| un colegio mayor | = a hall of residence (<i>for university students</i>) |
| un internado | = a boarding school |
| ir a la universidad | = go to university (BrE) / go to college (AmE) |

The school system in the UK and the US



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these compound nouns.

primary school /'praɪməri sku:l/ NOT primary school

secondary school /'sekəndri sku:l/ NOT secondary school

state school /stert sku:l/ NOT state school

public school /'pʌblɪk sku:l/ NOT public school

private school /'praɪvət sku:l/ NOT private school

nursery school /'nɜːsəri sku:l/ NOT nursery school

Verbs

Be careful:

pass ≠ approve

Aprobé el examen.

= I passed the exam. NOT I approved the exam.

No aprueban mi conducta.

= They don't approve of my behaviour.

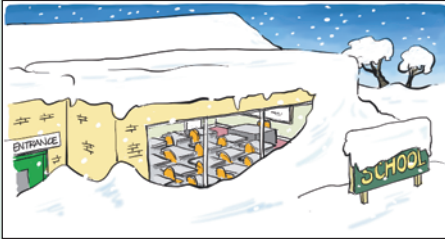
fail ≠ suspend

Suspendí el examen.

= I failed the exam. NOT I suspended the exam.

Quisiera saber por qué me suspendieron.

= I'd like to know why I failed. NOT I'd like to know why they suspended me.



Las clases se suspenden hasta que deje de nevar tanto.

= Classes are suspended until it stops snowing so hard.

Be careful with revise.

Vamos a repasar los puntos clave.

= We're going to revise the key points. NOT We're going to re-pass the key points.

The difference between educar or criar is similar to the difference between educate or bring up.

Mis padres me criaron / educaron de forma muy sensata.

= I was brought up by very sensible parents.

La educaron en un colegio bilingüe.

= She was educated at a bilingual school.

The difference between aprender or estudiar is similar to the difference between learn or study.

Hay cosas que me cuesta aprender por mucho que las estudie.

= There are things I find hard to learn however much I study them.

Be careful with the verbs make, let, and allow.

El profesor les hizo apagar sus teléfonos.

= The teacher made them switch off their phones. NOT The teacher made them to switch off their phones.

La profesora de inglés nos deja usar móviles para buscar vocabulario.

= Our English teacher lets us use mobile phones to look for vocabulary. NOT Our English teacher lets us to use mobile phones to look for vocabulary.

No nos dejan tener relojes inteligentes en los exámenes.

= We aren't allowed to have smart watches in exams. NOT We aren't allowed have smart watches in exams. OR They aren't allow us use smart watches in exams.

7B Houses

Where people live

Be careful with these words

Vivo en al campo.

Vivo en las afueras de Valladolid.

Viven en un pequeño pueblo.

Vivimos en la costa atlántica.

La habitación está en el tercer piso.

¿Dónde viven en Valencia?

¿En el Russafa?

¡Bienvenido a casa!

¿Te gusta la casa?

Como todo está tan caro, este verano vamos a quedarnos en casa.

un chalet

un chalet adosado

= I live **in** the country.

= live **on** the outskirts of Valladolid.

= They live **in** a village.

= We live **on** the Atlantic coast.

= The room is **on** the third floor.

= Where do they live **in** Valencia?

In Russafa?

= Welcome **home!**

= Do you like the **house?**

= Because everything is so expensive we're going to stay at **home** this summer.

= a detached house OR a holiday villa

= a semi-detached house

Be careful when you describe cities, towns and villages in different cultures.

una ciudad grande = a city

una ciudad mediana/pequeña = a town

un pueblo (grande) = a (small) town

un pueblo (pequeño) = a village

una villa = a small town NOT a villa

una aldea = a hamlet

Be careful with *suburbios* and *suburb*.

En muchas ciudades grandes la gente pobre vive en los suburbios. = In many large cities poor people live in **slums**. NOT ... **in suburbs**.

Viven en una zona tranquila en las afueras no lejos de la ciudad. = They live in a quiet **suburb** not far from the city centre.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

outskirts

urburb

village

Parts of a house or block of flats

Spelling

chimney NOT chimeney

Be careful with these parts of a house or block of flats.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| una terraza | = a terrace / a patio |
| una azotea | = a roof terrace |
| la puerta del jardín | = the garden gate |
| el muro del jardín | = the garden wall |
| una pared | = a wall |
| la chimenea (hogar) | = the fireplace |
| la chimenea (conducto) | = the chimney |
| la planta baja | = the ground floor |
| un balcón (francés) | = a (Juliet) balcony |



fireplace



chimney

Be careful with roof and ceiling.

El gato está en el tejado otra vez. = The cat's on the roof again. NOT The cat's on the ceiling again.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

balcony

terrace

top floor

entrance

ground floor

8A Work

Verb phrases

Be careful with these verb phrases.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mi jefe acaba de dimitir. | = My boss has just <u>resigned</u> . NOT ... just dismissed. |
| La empresa me acaba de despedir. | = The firm has just <u>sacked</u> me. |
| En la crisis mucha gente fue despedida. | = A lot of people <u>were made redundant</u> in the crisis. NOT A lot of people were redundant in the crisis. |
| Se jubiló después de trabajar durante más de 35 años. | = She <u>retired</u> after working for more than 35 years. NOT She <u>jubilated</u> ... |



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the stress in these words.

redundant

overtime

software

advert

Saying what you do

Spelling

unemployed NOT ~~unemploy~~ qualified NOT ~~qualified~~ temporary NOT ~~temporey~~

Be careful with these adjectives.

Estoy en paro. = I'm unemployed. NOT I'm an unemployed / ~~unemploy~~.

Soy autónomo. Trabajo con diferentes empresas. = I'm freelance. I work with different companies.

Soy autónomo. Tengo mi propia empresa. = I'm self-employed. I've got my own business. NOT I'm autonomous.

Es un trabajo temporal. = It's a temporary job. NOT It's a temporal job

Soy el responsable del almacén. = I'm in charge of the warehouse. NOT I'm the responsible of the warehouse.

Soy el encargado de tratamiento de datos. = I'm in charge of data storage. NOT I'm the charged of data storage.

Word building

Be careful with these suffixes.

La jubilación anticipada ya es historia.

= Early retirement is a thing of the past.

Hoy en día el pleno empleo es un sueño.

= Full employment is a dream today.

Los científicos de hoy tienen las respuestas de mañana.

= Today's scientists have tomorrow's answers.

Un farmacéutico no puede recetar medicinas.

= A pharmacist can't prescribe medicines.

Los músicos son imprescindibles para el mundo moderno.

= Musicians are essential for the modern world.



PRONUNCIATION

Be careful with the pronunciation of / stress in these words.

a) The stress in the new word is the same as on the old one.

farm farmer retire retirement

law lawyer pharmacy pharmacist

employ employment science scientist

b) The stress in the new word is different.

apply application resign resignation

qualify qualification music musician