

ADVERBS

MAIN ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

100%							0%
always	constantly	usually	frequently	repeatedly	sometimes	rarely	never
	habitually	normally	often		occasionally	seldom	
	almost always	regularly				hardly ever	
		generally				almost never	

ADVERBS - GENERAL

a bit	better	far	near	probably	soon
a little	carefully	fast	nearly	quickly	still
a lot (of)	certainly	fluently	not at all	quite	then
about	completely	greatly	not especially	quite well	there
actually	daily	hard	not particularly	rather	together
again	down	hardly	not until	really	too
ago	early	here	not very well	really well	too much
all	easily	hourly	now	right	totally
almost	east	indeed	of course	right away	truly
alone	either	just	OK	right now	very
already	else	late	only	scarcely	very well
also	enough	later	originally	since	well
around	especially	left	over	slightly	worse
as much	even	little	over there	slow	worst
badly	exactly	maybe	particularly	slowly	yet
barely	extremely	mostly	possibly	so	
best	fairly	much	pretty	so much	

SCHOOL

SCHOOL SUBJECTS

algebra	engineering	medicine
art	English	music
biology	fine arts	physical education
business	geography	physics
calculus	geometry	psychology
chemistry	history	social sciences
communications	journallism	sociology
computer science	languages	Spanish
drama	law	
education	mathematics	

SCHOOL AND CLASSROOM

atlas	eraser	pencil
blackboard	exam	professor
book (bag)	exercise	rubber
bookstore	freshman	schedule
calculator	GPA (grade point average)	secretary
campus	grade	semester
cassette/CD player	graduation	snack bar
classmates	gymnasium (gym)	sophomore
classroom	handout	stadium
college	homework	student
community college	junior	study guide
computer lab	laboratory	syllabus
course	language lab	table
degree	library	teacher
desk	major	term
dictionary	map	test
diploma	notebook	textbook
door	paper	trimester
encyclopedia	pen	university
enrollment		

CLASSROOM INSTRUCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

add	grammar	role play
again	group work	say
answer	guess	scan
ask	identify	share
carry	imagine	sit down
change	infer	skim
change roles	interview	speak up
check	introduce	spell
choose	label	stand up
circle	listen	strategy
close your book	listen and practice	take a poll
come in	listening	take out
compare	look (at)	take turns
complete	make a list	talk
complete the chart	mark	talk about
conversation	match	tell
correct	notice	think
cover	number	turn off
describe	open your book	turn on
don't listen	pair work	underline
don't speak	pairs	use
don't talk	pay attention	vocabulary
don't write	pick up your pen	write
draw	practice	
exchange	pronunciation	
explain	put	
fill in	read	
fill in the blanks	reading	
find	repeat	
find out	report to the class	
go around the class	respond	
go out	review	
	rewrite	



ADJECTIVES

OPPOSITES

good - bad	first - last	beautiful - ugly
good - evil	positive - negative	simple - complex
short - tall	dry - wet	pleasant - unpleasant
short - long	full - empty	expensive - cheap
small - big	best - worst	near - far
small - large	lazy - hardworking	rich - poor
thin - fat	sweet - sour, bitter	happy - sad
thin - thick	same, similar - different	fast, speedy, quick - slow
right - wrong	easy - difficult	wide - narrow
right - left	interesting - boring	clean - dirty
light - heavy	internal - external	cold - hot
light - dark	adequate - inadequate	healthy - unhealthy
old - new	logical - illogical	polite - impolite
old - young	visible - invisible	high - low
many - few	strong - weak	black - white
much - little	hard - soft	early - late

MORE ADJECTIVES

adventurous	dynamic	impatient	serious
aggressive	easygoing	important	several
all (right)	effective	inexpensive	sexy
alone	efficient	intelligent	shy
ambitious	elegant	kind	sick
angry	embarrassed	loud	silly
another	energetic	lovely	smart
artistic	enormous	lucky	sociable
athletic	excellent	mature	some
attractive	excited	musical	sore
awful	exhausted	native	sorry
bright	fabulous	nervous	special
busy	famous	next	strange
calm	fantastic	nice	stressed
casual	favorite	noisy	stupid
charming	fine	other	super
chatterbox	fluent	outgoing	sure
clever	free	own	talented
comfortable	friendly	popular	talkative
competitive	fun to be with	practical	terrible
complicated	funny	pretty (good)	terrific
convenient	generous	public	tired
creative	gifted	quiet	upset
critical	glad	ready	useful
crowded	good-looking	real	very good
cute	handsome	reasonable	violent
dangerous	honest	relaxing	warm
delicious	horrible	reserved	whole
disappointed	humorous	retired	winsome
dishonest	hungry	romantic	wonderful
dumb	immature	safe	worried

WEATHER

CLIMATE

NOUN	ADJECTIVE
snow	it's snowing
rain	it's raining/rainy
sun	it's sunny
sunshine	it's shining
sunshine	it's sunshiny
cloud	it's cloudy
wind	it's windy
freeze	it's freezing
humidity	it's humid
cold	it's cold (chilly)
cool	it's cool
heat	it's hot
wet	it's wet
dry	it's dry
hail	it's hailing

OTHERS

below freezing
breeze/breezy
fog/foggy
forecast
frost/frosty
haze/hazy
ice/icy
mist/misty
moon
overcast
rainbow
sky
smog/smoggy
storm/stormy
sultry
warm

TEMPERATURE

FAHRENHEIT (°F)
CELSIUS (°C)

Ex.: 0 °C = 32 °F

CONVERSION FORMULAS

$$\frac{TF - 32}{1.8} = TC$$

$$TC \times 1.8 + 32 = TF$$



RELATIONSHIPS

FAMILY AND RELATIONSHIPS

acquaintance	grandfather
aunt	grandmother
best friend	grandparents
boyfriend	grandson
brother (-in-law)	husband
children/kids	mother/mom
colleague	mother-in-law
cousin	neighbor
daughter (-in-law)	nephew
father/dad	niece
father-in-law	parents
fiancé	partner
fiancée	relatives
friend	sister (-in-law)
girlfriend	son (-in-law)
grandchild(ren)	uncle
granddaughter	

MARITAL STATUS

divorced	separated
engaged	single
married	unmarried
re-married	widowed

OFFICE

address book	lamp
air-conditioner	laptop computer
answering machine	mechanical pencil
book	notepad
bookcase	paper
briefcase	pen
calculator	pencil
calendar	PC
cell phone	personal computer
clip	picture
clock	printer
copy machine	rubber band
desk	ruler
desk-chair	scanner
dictionary	scissors
diskette	shelf
drawer	stamp
envelope	staple
eraser	stapler
fax machine	tape
filing cabinet	telephone
folder	wastebasket
jug	yellow pages
keys	
keyboard	

CLOTHES

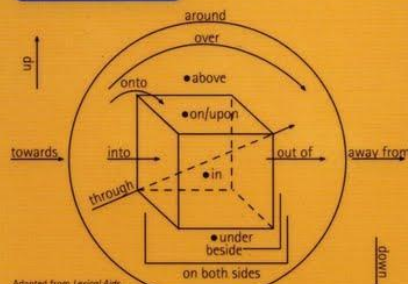
MEN'S WEAR

belt	shirt
boots	shoes
cap	shorts
casuals	slacks
coat	slippers
gloves	socks
hat	suit
jacket	sweater
jeans	sweatshirt
overcoat	swimming suit
pajamas	tennis shoes
pants	tie
raincoat	trousers
running shoes	T-shirt
sandal	underwear

MATERIAL/FABRIC

cotton	linen	silk
leather	nylon	wool

PREPOSITIONS

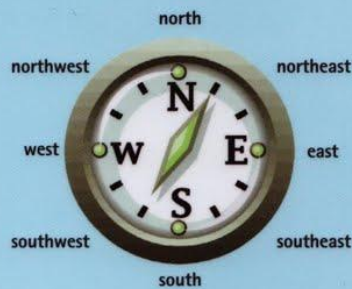


Adapted from Lexical Aids...
Bruce Metzger.

about	below	inside	past
across	between	near	since
after	by	next to	to
among	during	of	until
as	except	off	with
at	for	outside	within
before	from	over	without
behind	in front of	against	

DIRECTIONS

above	here	straight ahead
across from	in front of	take the first
behind	inside	take the second
below	keep going until	there
between	near	to the left
far	next to	to the right
go down	on	turn left
go left/right	on the corner	turn right
go past	on the left	turn right at the...
go straight	on the right	under
go straight across	opposite to	walk down
go straight ahead	outside	walk up
go up		



JOB AND PROFESSIONS

accountant	comedian	information clerk	repair person
actor	computer analyst	judge	reporter
actress	cook	lawyer	salesperson
air traffic controller	corporate executive	librarian	seaman
architect	dancer	manager	secretary
artist	dentist	medical doctor (MD)	security guard
astronaut	disc jockey (DJ)	model	singer
athlete	doctor	musician	steward
bank teller	engineer	nurse	stewardess
barber	executive	painter	student
bus driver	fashion designer	photographer	surgeon
businessperson	fire fighter	pilot	taxi driver
carpenter	flight attendant	player	teacher
cashier	florist	police officer	tour guide
CEO (chief executive officer)	gardener	politician	travel agent
chef	hairstylist	professor	waiter
clerk	homemaker	race-car driver	waitress
	housewife	receptionist	writer

PLACES

PLACES AND WORKPLACES

airport	drugstore	music store	sidewalk
amusement park	electronics store	neighborhood	slum
avenue	factory	newsstand	stadium
bank	farm	night club	stationery store
barber shop	fast-food restaurant	office	statue
beach	freeway	outdoors	stoplight
bookstore	gas station	park	store
bridge	grocery store	parking lot	street
building	gymnasium (gym)	pay phone	suburb
bus station	hair salon	pharmacy	subway station
car park	health club	police station	supermarket
car rental	highway	post office	surgery
cash machine	hospital	pub	taxi stand
church	hotel	restaurant	theater
City Hall	house	restroom	travel agency
coffee shop	Laundromat	road	tunnel
crossroads	library	roundabout	university
department store	motel	school	village
disco	movie theater	sea	youth hostel
downtown	museum	shoe repair store	zoo

SCENIC PLACES

canyon	garden	plateau	swamp
cave	island	reef	valley
cliff	lake	river	volcano
desert	mountain	ruin	waterfall
forest	plain	sea	

TRANSPORTATION

airplane	canoe	public transportation	taxi stand
ambulance	car	race car; racing car	train
balloon	ferry	sailing boat	train station
bicycle (bike)	ferry terminal	school bus	truck
boat	fire engine	ship	tube
bus	glider	submarine	underground
bus station	helicopter	subway	van
bus terminal	jet	subway station	wagon
cab	motorbike	taxi	yacht

PRONOUNS

SUBJECT	OBJECT	ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE	DEMONSTRATIVE
Singular	I You He She It	My Your His Her Its	Mine Yours His Hers Its	Singular This That
Plural	We You They	Our Your Their	Ours Yours Theirs	Plural These Those
He loves her. She loves him. We love them. They love us.		This is my book. This book is mine. This is our book. This book is ours.		

COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES AND LANGUAGES

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
Argentina	Argentine, Argentinian	Spanish
Australia	Australian	English
Belgium	Belgian	Flemish, Dutch, French
Bolivia	Bolivian	Spanish
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Cambodia	Cambodian	Khmer
Canada	Canadian	English, French
Chile	Chilean	Spanish
China	Chinese	Chinese (Mandarin, Putonghua), Cantonese (Yue)
Colombia	Colombian	Spanish
Cuba	Cuban	Spanish
Denmark	Dane	Danish
Ecuador	Ecuadorian	Spanish
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
El Salvador	Salvadoran	Spanish
England	English, British	English
Finland	Finnish	Finnish, Swedish
France	French	French
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Guatemala	Guatemalan	Spanish
Honduras	Honduran	Spanish
Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian (Magyar)
India	Indian	Hindi, English
Indonesia	Indonesian	Indonesian
Ireland	Irish	English, Gaelic
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew, Arabic
Italy	Italian	Italian
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
South/North Korea	South/North Korean	Korean
Lebanon	Lebanese	Arabic
Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
Nepal	Nepalese	Nepali
The Netherlands (Holland)	Dutch	Dutch
New Zealand	New Zealander	English, Maori
Nigeria	Nigerian	English
Pakistan	Pakistani	Urdu, English
Panama	Panamanian	Spanish
Paraguay	Paraguayan	Spanish
Peru	Peruvian	Spanish, Quechua
The Philippines	Filipino	Filipino (Tagalog), English
Poland	Polish	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Romania	Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Russian	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Saudi, Saudi Arabian	Arabic
Singapore	Singaporean	English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil
South Africa	South African	English, Afrikaans
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	German, French, Italian, Romansch
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
The United States	American	English
Uruguay	Uruguayan	Spanish
Venezuela	Venezuelan	Spanish

HEALTH

GENERAL

ambulance	emergency	medicine	surgery
appointment	emergency room (ER)	operation	temperature
breath	first-aid (kit)	patient	thermometer
clinic	heal	pharmacy	treatment
cure	healthy	prescription	virus
doctor	hospital	recovery	vomit
doctor's office	ill	sick	wheelchair
drugstore	medical doctor (MD)	surgeon	x-ray

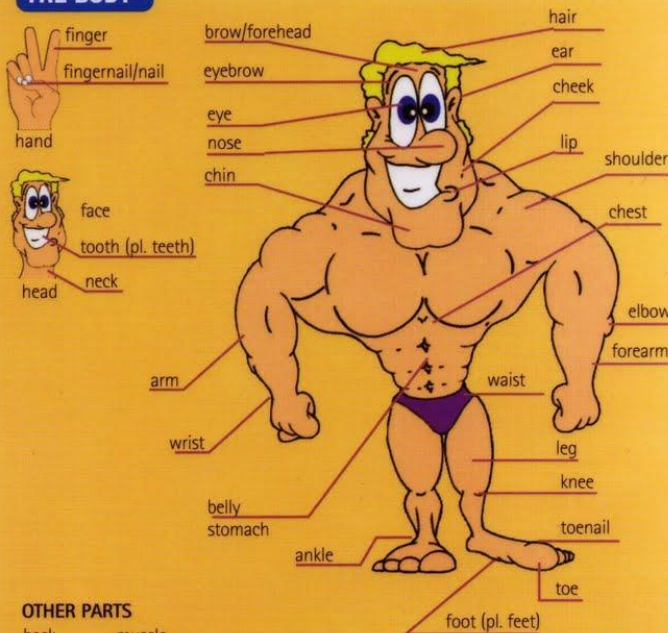
HEALTH PROBLEMS

asthma	disease	indigestion	sore eyes
backache	dizziness	infection	sore throat
black eye	earache	inflammation	stomachache
bloody nose	feeling sad or "blue"	insomnia	stress
burn	feeling sick	nausea	stroke
cancer	fever	pain	sunburn
cold	headache	pneumonia	the flu
cough	heart attack	sickness	toothache
cut	hiccups	sore	ulcer
diarrhea	illness	sore arm	weakness

MEDICATIONS/REMEDY

antacid	cold pills	lotion	shot
antibiotic	cough drops	medicine (drugs)	sleeping pills
antiseptic	cough syrup	muscle cream	sling
aspirin	drugs	ointment	soup
dand-aid	eye drops	penicillin	syrup
bandage	ice pack	pill	tablet
cast	injection	plaster	tea with honey

THE BODY



OTHER PARTS

back	muscle
blood	skin
brain	throat
breast	tongue
heart	

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fill in	read	
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find	repeat	
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go around the class	respond	
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	rewrite	



DESCRIBING PEOPLE

HEIGHT

average height	pretty tall
big	rather short
fairly short	short
medium height	tall (very tall)

AGE

elderly	old
middle aged	young

HAIR TYPE/STYLE

bald	perm	wavy
curly	ponytail	wig
long	short	* beard
medium length	straight	* mustache

WEIGHT

chubby	heavy	slim
fat	medium build	thin

HAIR COLOR

auburn
black
blond
brown
brunette
gray
red
white

ADJECTIVES

OPPOSITES

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attractive	excited	musical	sore
awful	exhausted	native	sorry
bright	fabulous	nervous	special
busy	famous	next	strange
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OTHERS

below freezing
breeze/breezy
fog/foggy
forecast
frost/frosty
haze/hazy
ice/icy
mist/misty
moon
overcast
rainbow
sky
smog/smoggy
storm/stormy
sultry
warm

TEMPERATURE

FAHRENHEIT (°F)
CELSIUS (°C)

Ex: 0 °C = 32 °F

CONVERSION FORMULAS

$$\frac{TF - 32}{1.8} = TC$$

$$TC \times 1.8 + 32 = TF$$



VERBS

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
agree	agreed	agreed
answer	answered	answered
arrive	arrived	arrived
ask	asked	asked
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
call	called	called
carry	carried	carried
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
climb	climbed	climbed
close	closed	closed
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cry	cried	cried
cut	cut	cut
die	died	died
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
erase	erased	erased
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fill	filled	filled
find	found	found
fix	fixed	fixed
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got, gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hate	hated	hated
have	had	had
have to	had to	had to
hear	heard	heard
help	helped	helped
hold	held	held
hope	hoped	hoped
hurt	hurt	hurt
invite	invited	invited
jump	jumped	jumped
keep	kept	kept
kiss	kissed	kissed
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learned, learnt	learned, learnt
leave	left	left
like	liked	liked
listen	listened	listened
live	lived	lived
look	looked	looked
lose	lost	lost
love	loved	loved

MORE VERBS

be able to	be thirsty	communicate	give up	look for	there are
be afraid	be wrong	cram	go back	look up	there is
be bored	call back	dislike	go down	make a mistake	turn around
be born	camp	dive	go on	pick up	turn off
be cold	can	eat out	go out	sleep in	turn on
be good at	come back	fall asleep	go up	stay up	used to
be hungry	come in	get dressed	grow up	take care	would like to
be right	come out	get married	know how to	take off	
be sleepy	come over	get up	look at	take out	

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
make	made	made
meet	met	met
need	needed	needed
obey	obeyed	obeyed
open	opened	opened
pay	paid	paid
plan	planned	planned
play	played	played
practice	practiced	practiced
pull	pulled	pulled
push	pushed	pushed
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
relax	relaxed	relaxed
remember	remembered	remembered
rent	rent	rent
rest	rested	rested
return	returned	returned
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
save	saved	saved
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
seem	seemed	seemed
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
serve	served	served
set	set	set
share	shared	shared
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelled	smelled
snow	snowed	snowed
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelled	spelled, spelt
spend	spent	spent
start	started	started
stay	stayed	stayed
steal	stole	stolen
stop	stopped	stopped
study	studied	studied
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
talk	talked	talked
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
try	tried	tried
understand	understood	understood
use	used	used
wake (up)	woke (up)	waken, woken (up)
walk	walked	walked
want	wanted	wanted
watch	watched	watched
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
work	worked	worked
worry	worried	worried
write	wrote	written

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

dance	go shopping	read the paper
do exercises	go sightseeing	ride a bike
go biking	go skiing	run
go camping	go snorkeling	see an exhibition
go dancing	go surfing	sing
go fishing	go swimming	sleep
go hiking	go to a concert	swim
go jogging	go to the beach	take a hike
go on vacation	go to the movies	take a walk
go painting	listen to music	watch television
go sailing	play tennis	
go scuba diving	read	

SPORTS

aerobics	handball	sailing
american football	hiking	scuba diving
baseball	hockey	skating
basketball	ice-skating	soccer
biking	jet skiing	squash
bowling	jogging	surfing
boxing	judo	swimming
cricket	karate	table tennis
football	ping pong	tennis
golf	racquetball	volleyball
gymnastics	rugby	water skiing

EXPRESSIONS OF FREQUENCY

once (= one time)	four times
twice (= two times)	five times
three times	six times...

TRAVEL

airplane	health insurance	security
airport	hiking boots	sightseeing
backpack	hotel	sleeping bag
baggage	immigration	suitcase
bus	immigration officer	take off
bus terminal	land	tent
check in	luggage	tour
concourse	money belt	tour guide
credit card	money exchange	tourism
currency	motel	tourist
customs	passenger	travel agency
destination	passport	traveler's checks
exchange	plane ticket	trip
excursion	postcard	vacation
fare	reservation	vaccination
flight	round trip	visa
fly	round trip ticket	youth hostel

MUSIC TYPES

blues
classical music
country/western
gospel
heavy metal
jazz
latin music
new age
opera
pop
pop rock
rap/urban
reggae
rock
salsa

MOVIE TYPES

action
adventure
cartoon
classic
comedy
documentary
drama
horror
musical
nature film
romance
science fiction
thriller
war film
western

SHOWS AND TV PROGRAMS

art show	dog show	news
car show	fashion show	soap opera
craft fair	game show	talk show

British and American English



 apartment
 flat



 cab
 taxi



 can
 tin



 candy
 sweet



 chips
 crisps



 closet
 wardrobe



 cookie
 biscuit



 corn
 maize



 diaper
 nappy



 drapes
 curtains



 overalls
 dungarees



 elevator
 lift



 eraser
 rubber



 fall
 autumn



 faucet
 tap



 flashlight
 torch



 fries
 chips



 garbage
 rubbish



 gasoline
 petrol



 highway
 motorway



 hood
 bonnet



 jello
 jelly



 license plate
 number plate



 line
 queue



 mail
 post



 movie
 film



 pajamas
 pyjamas



 pants
 trousers



 Scotch tape
 Sellotape



 sidewalk
 pavement



 sneakers
 trainers



 soccer
 football



 stove
 cooker



 subway
 underground



 tire
 tyre



 truck
 lorry



 trunk
 boot



 vacation
 holiday



 vest
 waistcoat



 windshield wiper
 windscreen wiper



 yard
 garden



 zipper
 zip

COMMONLY CONFUSED ADJECTIVES

WITH EXPLANATIONS

Many

Use **many** with **plural nouns**

Chelsea doesn't have **many** friends.

Much



Use **much** with **collective nouns** and **singular nouns**

Gerald doesn't have **much** money.

Few

negative quantities

The word **few** represents a **negative quantity** or **shortage**

Julian has **few** friends.

A Few

positive quantities

A few represents a **positive quantity**, but it can only be used with **countable nouns**

Julian has **a few** friends.

Little

negative quantities

The word **little** expresses a **diminutive size** or a **negative quantity**

A little

positive quantities

A little represents a **positive quantity**.
Always use it with **non-countable nouns**

Each



Use **each** with **individual** or **separate** items

The pineapples are \$2 **each**.

Every



Use the word **every** when referring to **things in a group** or **describing the frequency of actions**

Emily goes to the beach **every** weekend.

Injured Wounded Hurt

the global importance

health care



Victims are **injured** financially, emotionally or physically

The **injured** player was carried off the field.



Wounded implies a physical injury or laceration

The child screamed louder than a **wounded** animal.



Hurt describes an experience of physical or emotional pain

Buster's owner was relieved that the small dog wasn't **hurt**.

Farther

root word *far*

Farther is **always** used for **distance**

0 200 ft

How much **farther** is the amusement park?

Further



Further (think *furthermore*) implies a **metaphorical advancement**

Further topics will be covered next week.

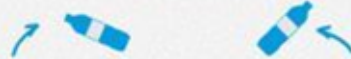
Less



Less is compatible with **non-countable nouns, collective nouns, volumes and bulk amounts**

Less pollution is better for the environment.

Fewer



Fewer is used with **countable nouns and individual items**

If people threw out **fewer** bottles, the world would be cleaner.

Last



Last is the opposite of **first**

Read the first and **last** paragraphs today.

Latter



The **latter** is the **antithesis** of the former

Of the two choices, I prefer the **latter**.

Latest



The **latest** means the **most recent**

The **latest** innovations were astounding.

High



High is used to define an **object's position from the ground**

The Golden Gate Bridge is exceptionally **high**.

Tall



Tall is an adjective that measures **the size or height of vertical items**

The Statue of Liberty is very **tall**.

Sick



Sick is related to a **sickness or physical condition affecting an individual or group**

Ill



Ill can mean **bad, poor, unwell or sick**

Who was that at the door?

100%

It **was** the postman.

It **will have been** the postman.

It **must have been** the postman.

Certainty

It **might have been** the postman.

It **may have been** the postman.

It **could have been** the postman.

It **can't have been** the postman.

It **won't have been** the postman.

0%

It **wasn't** the postman.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat
Subject + Adverb + Main Verb		Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.

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Adverbios de lugar

Los adverbios de lugar nos permiten indicar dónde se realiza una acción: here, there, above, everywhere, away.

here (jíer) - aquí
there (déer) - allá
near (níar) - cerca
nearby (níirbai) - cerca
far (fár) - lejos
away (euéi) - lejos

Stay right **here**
 and don't move.
 I will be back soon.

Quédate aquí mismo y no te muevas. Estaré de vuelta pronto.



Adverbios de duración

Son aquellos que indican cuánto tiempo dura una acción determinada y responden a las preguntas de tipo "for how long?": all day, for a while.

all day (ól déi) - todo el día
all week (ól wíik) - toda la semana
the whole morning (de jóul móorning) - la mañana entera
for a while (for e uáil) - por un rato/tiempo
for five minutes (for fáiv mínits) - por cinco minutos
for two years (for tchú íers) - por dos años

Bob's been studying all day and now has a headache.

Bob ha estado estudiando todo el día y ahora tiene un dolor de cabeza.

Adverbios de orden

Se utilizan para expresar el orden en que se suceden los hechos, nos ayudan a enumerar:

firstly, secondly, lastly, finally.

first (férst) - primero

at first (at férst) - al principio

initially (iníshali) - inicialmente

first of all (férst ov ól) - antes que nada

in the first place (in de férst pléis) - en primer lugar

secondly (sécondli) - en segundo lugar

thirdly (zérdli) - en tercer lugar

fourthly (fóorzli) - en cuarto lugar

First, she screamed, then she ran away.

Primero ella gritó y luego huyó.

Adverbios de frecuencia

Estos adverbios nos indican la periodicidad con la que se realiza una acción. Para saberlo, preguntamos "how often?" (always, never, often, once a day).

always (ólweis) - siempre

usually (iúshuali) - habitualmente

frequently (fríkuentli) - frecuentemente

often (ófen) - a menudo

sometimes (sám táims) - algunas veces

occasionally (okéishonali) - ocasionalmente

rarely (rérlí) - casi nunca

seldom (séldom) - casi nunca

hardly ever (járdli éver) - casi nunca

never (néver) - nunca

I always have corn flakes for breakfast.

Siempre como copos de maíz para el desayuno.

Adverbios de grado

Responden a preguntas tales como "to what degree?", e indican con qué intensidad se realiza una acción:
very, completely, greatly, extremely.

much (mách) - mucho
so much (sóu mach) - tanto
too much (tchú mach) - demasiado
very little (lítl) - muy poco
so little (sóu litl) - tan poco
too little (tchú litl) - demasiado poco

I miss you so much!
Le echo tanto de menos!

Adverbios de certeza

Para saber con qué grado de certeza preguntamos "how sure?" y para responder utilizamos adverbios tales como: certainly, indeed, of course, perhaps.

certainly (sértēnli) - ciertamente, desde luego

of course (of kóors) - por supuesto

definitely (définetli) - sin duda

indeed (indíid) - efectivamente, de veras

obviously (óbviosli) - evidentemente

really (ríili) - realmente

Of course you can go out with your friends, Cindy.

Por supuesto puedes salir con tus amigos, Cindy.

Adverbios de modo

Utilizamos estos adverbios cuando queremos expresar la manera en que se realiza una acción. En general se forman agregando "ly" al final del adjetivo.

slow (slóu) - lento	slowly (slóuli) - lentamente
easy (iisi) - fácil	easily (iisili) - fácilmente
careful (kérful) - cuidadoso	carefully (kérfuli) - cuidadosamente

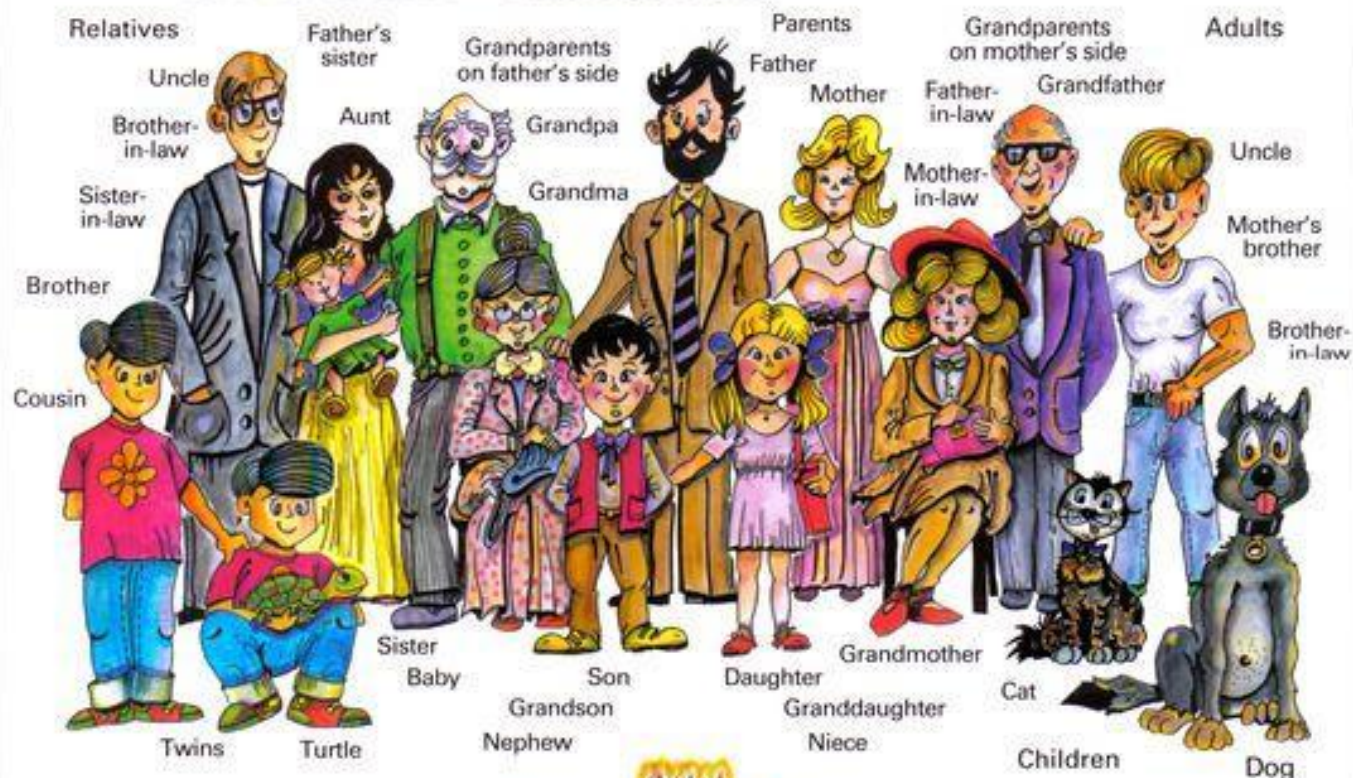
The detective carefully gathered the evidence.

El detective cuidadosamente reunió la evidencia.

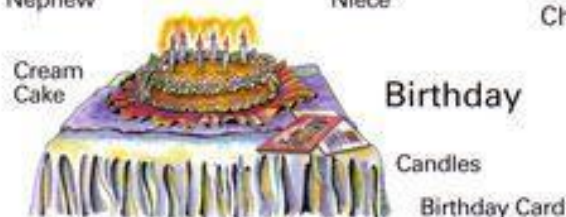
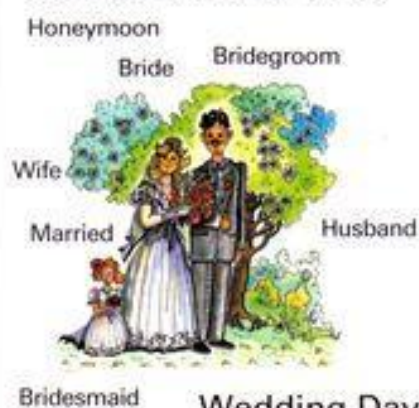
También hay excepciones a esta regla:

Adjetivo	Adverbio
good (guud) - bueno	well (uél) - bien

MY FAMILY - Extended Family



SPECIAL DAYS



20 CONVERSATION STARTERS IN SPANISH

- 1 ¿Cómo te llamas?/
¿Cómo se llama usted? What's your name?
- 2 ¿De dónde eres?/
¿De dónde es usted? Where are you from?
- 3 ¿Tienes hermanos?/
¿Tiene hermanos? Do you have brothers and sisters?
- 4 ¿Qué te gusta hacer?/
¿Qué le gusta hacer? What do you like to do?
- 5 ¿Qué deportes te gusta ver?/
¿Qué deportes le gusta ver? What sports do you like to watch?
- 6 ¿Cuál es tu restaurante favorito?/
¿Cuál es su restaurante favorito? What's your favorite restaurant?
- 7 ¿Qué libro acabas de leer?/
¿Qué libro acaba de leer? What book did you just finish reading?
- 8 ¿Qué película viste recientemente?/
¿Qué película vio recientemente? What's the most recent film you've seen?
- 9 ¿Cuándo empezaste a aprender español?/
¿Cuándo empezó a aprender español? When did you start to learn Spanish?
- 10 ¿Qué otros idiomas hablas?/
¿Qué otros idiomas habla? What other languages do you speak?
- 11 ¿Te gusta bailar?/¿Le gusta bailar? Do you like to dance?
- 12 ¿Adónde has viajado recientemente?/
¿Adónde ha viajado recientemente? Where have you traveled recently?
- 13 ¿En qué trabajas?/
¿En qué trabaja? What is your profession?
- 14 ¿Qué música prefieres?/
¿Qué música prefiere? What is your favorite music?
- 15 ¿Qué pasa en las noticias de hoy? What's in the news today?
- 16 ¿Qué hiciste este fin de semana?/
¿Qué hizo este fin de semana? What did you do this weekend?
- 17 En tu opinión/su opinión,
¿cuál es la solución a los problemas del medio ambiente? What do you think is the solution to environmental problems?
- 18 ¿Trabajas como voluntario -a?/
¿Trabaja como voluntario -a? Do you volunteer?
- 19 ¿Vas/va al gimnasio o participas/participa en otras actividades para hacer ejercicio? Do you go to the gym or do other activities as exercise?
- 20 ¿Tienes mascota/tiene mascota? Do you have a pet?

ESCRIBIR EN INGLÉS

-CONECTORES-

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1-SECUENCIADORES

<i>First/Firstly</i>	Primero/en primer lugar
<i>Second/Secondly</i>	Segundo/en segundo lugar
<i>Third/Thirdly</i>	Tercero/en tercer lugar
<i>Next/then</i>	Seguidamente/luego (además)
<i>After/afterwards</i>	Después de/más tarde
<i>Finally/Eventually</i>	Finalmente/al final
<i>Last but not least</i>	Por último, si bien no menos (importante)

2-CONTRASTE

<i>Although/ though</i>	Aunque
<i>However</i>	Sin embargo
<i>Whereas/while</i>	Mientras que
<i>Nevertheless</i>	Sin embargo
<i>On the other hand</i>	Por otro lado

3-DAR EJEMPLOS

For example
Por ejemplo
(muy manido)

For instance
Por ejemplo

Such as
Tal como

Like
Como

Apart from
Aparte de

4-CAUSALES

Because/because of
Porque

Therefore
Por lo tanto, entonces

Since
Puesto/ya que

*As a result/
as a consequence*
Por eso (como resultado/
como consecuencia)

In order to
Para/con tal de

5-ADICIÓN

Furthermore

Moreover

In addition

Además/es más

*Not only....but
also...*
No solo....sino que
también/incluso..

6-GENERALIZAR

Mostly
Prácticamente/
normalmente/
mayoritariamente

In general
En general

8-ENFATIZAR

<i>As a matter of fact</i>	Por cierto, de hecho
<i>Definitely</i>	En efecto, definitivamente
<i>Obviously</i>	Obviamente
<i>Above all</i>	Sobre todo
<i>Actually</i>	De hecho

7-CLARIFICAR

That is to say
Es decir

In other words
En otras palabras

i.e. (id est)
Es decir

9-CONCLUIR

<i>In conclusion</i>	En conclusión
<i>To sum up</i>	Para resumir
<i>In short</i>	En resumen
<i>All in all</i>	En suma
<i>In brief</i>	En resumen
<i>On the whole</i>	En general



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