

TO BE [=ser, estar]

Como todos los verbos auxiliares, para hacer la negativa se le añade NOT y para la interrogativa basta con cambiar el orden (en lugar de Sujeto + Verbo, ponemos Verbo + Sujeto?).

Simple Present

I am (I'm)	I'm not	Am I?
You are (You're)	You aren't	Are you?
He/She/It is (He's/ she's/ It's)	He/she/it isn't	Is he/she/it?
We are (We're)	We aren't	Are we?
You are (You're)	You aren't	Are you?
They are (They're)	They aren't	Are they?

Simple Past

I was	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
He/She/It was	He/She/It wasn't	Was he/she/it?
We were	We weren't	Were we?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
They were	They weren't	Were they?

THERE BE [=haber impersonal: "hay", "había"]

Simple Present

There is	There isn't	Is there?
There are	There aren't	Are there?

Simple Past

There was	There wasn't	Was there?
There were	There weren't	Were there?

Nota: funciona igual que el verbo TO BE, pero colocando el pronombre impersonal «there» como sujeto, tanto en tiempos compuestos:

"There has been enough money"

como con verbos modales:

"There must be a reason".

TO HAVE (GOT) [=tener]

Simple Present

I have (I've) got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You have (You've) got	You haven't got	Have you got?
He/She/It has (He's) got	He/She/It hasn't got	Has he/she/it got?
We have (We've) got	We haven't got	Have we got?
You have (You've) got	You haven't got	Have you got?
They have (They've) got	They haven't got	Have they got?

TO HAVE [verbo principal = tomar, comer...]

Simple Present

I have	I don't have	Do I have?
You have	You don't have	Do you have?
He/She/It has	He/She/It doesn't have	Does he/she/it have?
We have	We don't have	Do we have?
You have	You don't have	Do you have?
They have	They don't have	Do they have?

Simple Past

I had	I didn't have	Did I have?
You had	You didn't have	Did you have?
He/She/It had	He/She/It didn't have	Did he/she/it have?
We had	We didn't have	Did we have?
You had	You didn't have	Did you have?
They had	They didn't have	Did they have?

EXPRESIONES CON «BE» y «HAVE»

En inglés, las expresiones «tener X años, hambre, sed, frío, calor, cuidado, miedo» se forman con BE + adjetivo:

«be X years old, hungry, thirsty, cold, hot, careful, afraid»

También **la hora** se expresa con BE:

What's the time? / What time is it?

It is [hour] o'clock

It is (a) quarter past [hour]

It is half past [hour]

It is (a) quarter to [hour]

It is [minutes past [hour]

It is [minutes] to [hour]

Igualmente se expresa con BE el **tiempo atmosférico**:

What's the weather like?

It's hot / warm / nice / cool / cold / sunny / cloudy / windy / raining / snowing

En inglés, los verbos de las **comidas** se forman con HAVE + el nombre de la comida:

«have breakfast, lunch, dinner, tea, supper»

Otras expresiones con HAVE: «have a shower, a bath, a walk, a rest, a look, a cigarette, a drink»

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES y POSESIVOS

Los pronombres personales pueden ser de SUJETO (siempre son sujeto de un verbo y es la única función que pueden cumplir) y de OBJETO (directo, indirecto, preposicional).

Los posesivos pueden ser ADJETIVOS (van siempre delante de un nombre, como cualquier adjetivo) y PRONOMBRES (sustituyen a un nombre con adjetivo posesivo; nunca llevan artículo. Ej: "my books" ----> "mine"; no *the mine, ni *mines).

personal pronouns

possessive

subject	object	adjectives	pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs

REGLAS DEL PLURAL

Regla **general**: añadir una **-S** al singular: book --> bookS, tree --> treeS

Si el nombre acaba en: **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, añadimos **-ES**:

bus busES, class classES, dish dishES, match matchES,
box boxES, tomato tomatoES

Si el nombre acaba en **-y** precedida de consonante, la **-Y** se cambia **por -I** y añadimos **-ES**:
candy candies

(si la **-y** va precedida de **vocal**, se sigue la regla general: boy boyS)

Si el nombre termina en **-f o -fe**, se cambia **por -V** y se añade **-ES**:

thief thieVES, wife wiVES

(pero si acaba en **-ff**, sigue la regla general: cliff cliffS)

Plurales especiales:

man men
woman women
child children
person people
ox oxen
foot feet
tooth teeth
goose geese
mouse mice
louse lice
fish fish
sheep sheep

police, clothes, scissors, trousers son **siempre plural**

news, advice, information, furnitureson **incontables** y por tanto singular.

WH- QUESTIONS

What?

Which?

Who (Whom, Whose)?

When?

Where?

Why?

[How (much/many?, long?, far?, often?,)?]

CAN / COULD

Como todos los verbos modales, CAN va siempre seguido de **INFINITIVO sin TO** y no varía en las terceras personas. Su pasado es COULD. No tiene más tiempos.

Funciones:

1. ABILITY: (=know how to; be able to)

He can speak Russian very well.

I can't touch the ceiling.

2. PERMISSION: (=be allowed to)

Can I go out tonight?

3. POSSIBILITY: (=be possible)

In Scotland, it can rain any time.

4. REQUESTS: Can you tell me the time, please?

Nota: Con algunos verbos de sensación o entendimiento (stative verbs) se emplea en lugar del presente continuo: I can hear a noise (*I'm hearing a noise)

Yes, I can understand you now (*I'm understanding)

GRADOS DEL ADJETIVO

Positivo: se usa el adjetivo en sí; expresa la cualidad pura y simple. (Ex: intelligent, shy, clever, useful)

Comparativo de:

a) Igualdad: as as (Ex: as intelligent as, etc)

b) Inferioridad: less than (Ex: less intelligent than, etc)

c) Superioridad: (dependiendo del número de sílabas que tiene el adjetivo)

>2: more than (Ex: more intelligent than)

<2: -er than (Ex: shier than)

=2: Si acaba en -y, -er: -er than (Ex: cleverer than)

Si acaba en -re, -ful: more than (Ex: more useful than)

Superlativo: (también depende del número de sílabas del adjetivo)

>2: the most (Ex: the most intelligent)

<2: the-est (Ex: the shiest)

=2: Si acaba en -y, -er: the-est (Ex: the cleverest)

Si acaba en -re, -ful: the most (Ex: the most useful)

«-ING FORM»

Se forma añadiendo al infinitivo la terminación "-ing".

a) Si el infinitivo termina en -e, se suprime la -e:

make > making.

b) Si el infinitivo termina en -y, sigue la regla general:

try > trying.

c) Si el infinitivo acaba en consonante precedida de una sola sílaba tónica, se duplica la consonante:

run > running.

d) Si el infinitivo acaba en -ie, se cambia por -y:

die > dying

Funciones de la '-ing form':

- a) Gerundio: Se utiliza en los tiempos continuos (I'm reading) y cuando el verbo va precedido de preposición (It's for sawing wood).
- b) Present participle: equivale a una oración de relativo (The boy talking to the teacher...).
- b) Verbal noun: Se utiliza para formar un nombre a partir de un verbo: meeting, jogging...
- c) Verbal adjective: Para formar un adjetivo a partir de un verbo: loving thing, stinking rat...

WANT + TO INF

Este verbo siempre va seguido de infinitivo [no de gerundio como parece indicar el 'to', ya que en este caso no es una preposición sino un indicador de infinitivo]:

Ex: I want to finish this work today.

Cuando aparece el objeto en la oración, sigue la siguiente **estructura**:

Sujeto + Want + Objeto + To + Infinitivo

She wants him to come with us.

LIKE + TO INF / GERUND

Sujeto + Like + To + Infinitivo (Indica apetecer o querer hacer alguna cosa):

I like to see him now.

Sujeto + Like + Gerundio (Significa gustar hacer algo –habitualmente–):

I like watching TV.

Nota: La primera estructura suele ir en condicional (aunque generalmente se traduce en presente):
What would you like to have?

SAXON GENITIVE

Fundamentalmente se utiliza para indicar posesión.

Esquema general:

Poseedor + 'S + cosa poseída

That is Francho's room.

Excepción:

Si el poseedor está en **plural y acaba en -s**, pondremos simplemente el apóstrofe ('):

The teachers' room is over there.

Ojo: Si el nombre está en singular, pero terminado en -s, se continua poniendo 'S y se pronuncia /iz/:

James's car /'dzeimziz ca:/

VERBOS COMUNES

TIEMPOS SIMPLES

1. Simple Present

También se llama «presente habitual» porque expresa una acción que sucede habitualmente o con una determinada frecuencia.

(+) Sujeto + Infinitivo (para la 3º persona, se añade al infinitivo -[e]s, siguiendo las mismas reglas del plural).

(?) Sujeto + Don't/Doesn't + Infinitivo

(?) Do/Does + Sujeto + Infinitivo?

Adverbios de frecuencia con el Present Simple:

Always

Normally

Usually [---> construcciones que equivalen a nuestro verbo "soler" en presente]

Often

Sometimes

Occasionally

Seldom

Hardly ever

Never

Notas:

a. Estos adverbios se colocan siempre delante del verbo principal.

b. Si el verbo principal es To Be, el adverbio irá detrás de él.

c. En otros tiempos verbales en los que puede aparecer más de un verbo auxiliar, los adverbios irán detrás del primer auxiliar.

2. Simple Past

Se utiliza para expresar acciones terminadas en el pasado.

(+) Sujeto + Infinitivo + ED (o 2^a forma de los verbos irregulares)

(-) Sujeto + Didn't + Infinitivo

(?) Did + Sujeto + Infinitivo?

Nota:

AGO siempre va asociado al Simple Past para indicar el tiempo que "hace" que ocurrió una acción:

They were here three years ago.

3. Simple Future

Se utiliza para expresar predicciones o acciones que ocurrirán en el futuro y que obedecen a un plan o programa establecido de antemano.

(+) Sujeto + Shall/Will/'ll + Infinitivo.

(-) Sujeto + Shan't/Won't + Infinitivo.

(?) Shall/Will + Sujeto + Infinitivo?

Nota:

El auxiliar WILL se puede utilizar en todos los casos, pero SHALL se sigue utilizando para la primera persona (singular y plural).

4. Simple Conditional

Su utilización prácticamente coincide con la del castellano.

(+) Sujeto + Should/Would/d + Infinitivo.

(?) Sujeto + Shouldn't/Wouldn't + Infinitivo.

(?) Should/Would + Sujeto + Infinitivo?

Nota: El auxiliar WOULD se puede utilizar en todos los casos, pero SHOULD se sigue utilizando para la primera persona (singular y plural).

TIEMPOS CONTINUOS

1. Present Continuous

Se utiliza para expresar:

- una acción que está ocurriendo ahora;
 - futuro inmediato;
 - intención por parte del sujeto.
- (+) Sujeto + Am/Are/Is + Gerundio.
(?) Sujeto + Am not/Aren't/Isn't + Gerundio.
(?) Am/Are/Is + Sujeto + Gerundio?

2. Past Continuous

Se utiliza para expresar una acción que estuvo ocurriendo durante un determinado periodo de tiempo en el pasado; muchas veces equivale al pretérito imperfecto del castellano.

- (+) Sujeto + Was/Were + Gerundio.
(?) Sujeto + Wasn't/Weren't + Gerundio.
(?) Was/Were + Sujeto + Gerundio?

3. Future Continuous

Se utiliza para expresar una acción que ocurrirá durante un cierto periodo de tiempo en el futuro.

- (+) Sujeto + Shall/Will/I'll + Be + Gerundio.
(?) Sujeto + Shan't/Won't + Be + Gerundio.
(?) Shall/Will + Sujeto + Be + Gerundio?

4. Conditional Continuous

Se utiliza para expresar una acción condicional que se prolonga durante un cierto periodo de tiempo.

- (+) Sujeto + Should/Would/d + Be + Gerundio.
(?) Sujeto + Shouldn't/Wouldn't + Be + Gerundio.
(?) Should/Would + Sujeto + Be + Gerundio?

TIEMPOS PERFECTOS

1. Present Perfect

No coincide con el pretérito perfecto del castellano. Se refiere a acciones relacionadas con el presente, bien porque empezaron en el pasado y llegan hasta el presente ("up to now") o bien aunque terminaron en el pasado, cobran importancia en el presente (experiencias, cambios o diferencias entre el pasado y presente)

- (+) Sujeto + Have/Has + Participio pasado.
(?) Sujeto + Haven't/Hasn't + Participio pasado.
(?) Have/Has + Sujeto + Participio pasado?

Notas:

1. **FOR** se utiliza para expresar el tiempo que lleva ocurriendo algo («durante» tanto tiempo o «desde hace» tanto tiempo).

Sujeto + Have/Has + Participio pasado + For + Periodo de tiempo.

I haven't smoked a cigarette for three months.

2. **SINCE** se utiliza para expresar un momento determinado en el pasado en el que comienza la acción.

Sujeto + Have/Has + Participio pasado + Since + Punto en el pasado.

I've played tennis since 1991.

3. **JUST** se utiliza para expresar una acción que acaba de ocurrir en este momento.

Sujeto + Have/Has + Just + Participio pasado.

Mary Flower has just arrived.

4. **STILL NOT** se utiliza para expresar una acción que aún no se ha completado, pero que se esperaba que ya lo hubiese hecho; es enfático.

Sujeto + Still + Haven't/Hasn't + Participio pasado.

They still haven't brought my book back.

5. **ALREADY** se utiliza, en oraciones afirmativas, para expresar una acción ya acabada, o acabada antes de lo previsto.

Sujeto + Have/Has + Already + Participio pasado.

He has already finished his work!

6. **YET** se utiliza para sustituir a "already" en las oraciones interrogativas.

Sujeto + Haven't/Hasn't + Participio pasado + Yet

YET en las oraciones negativas tiene un significado similar a "still", pero no es enfático.

Have/Has + Sujeto + Participio pasado + Yet?

Ejemplos: Have they phoned yet? ?No, I'm afraid that they haven't phoned yet.

2. Past Perfect

Indica una acción pasada que terminó antes que otra, también pasada. Equivale al Pretérito Pluscuamperfecto o al Pretérito Anterior del castellano.

(+) Sujeto + Had + Participio pasado.

(?) Sujeto + Hadn't + Participio pasado.

(?) Had + Sujeto + Participio pasado?

3. Future Perfect

Se refiere a una acción que habrá finalizado en un determinado momento en el futuro.

(+) Sujeto + Shall/Will/I'll + Have + Participio pasado.

(?) Sujeto + Shan't/Won't + Have + Participio pasado.

(?) Shall/Will + Sujeto + Have + Participio pasado?

4. Conditional Perfect

Se refiere a una acción que podría haber ocurrido en el pasado, pero que no ocurrió.

(+) Sujeto + Should/Would/'d + Have + Participio pasado.

(?) Sujeto + Shouldn't/Wouldn't + Have + Participio pasado.

(?) Should/Would + Sujeto + Have + Participio pasado?

CONJUGACIÓN DE UN VERBO REGULAR

TO WORK

Present Simple

I work – I don't work – Do I work?

You work – You don't work – Do you work?

He works – He doesn't work – Does he work?
(las personas del plural tienen la misma forma que la segunda del singular)

Simple Past

I worked – I didn't work – Did I work?
You worked – You didn't work – Did you work?
He worked – He didn't work – Did he work?

Simple Future

I shall work (I'll work) – I shan't work – Shall I work?
You will work (You 'll work) – You won't work – Will you work?
He will work (He'll work) – He won't work – Will he work?

Conditional Simple

I should work (I'd work) – I shouldn't work – Should I work?
You would work (You'd work) – You wouldn't work – Would you work?
He would work (He'd work) – He wouldn't work – Would he work?

Present Continuous

I am working – I'm not working – Am I working?
You are working – You aren't working – Are you working?
He is working – He isn't working – Is he working?

Past Continuous

I was working – I wasn't working – Was I working?
You were working – You weren't working – Were you working?
He was working – He wasn't working – Was he working?

Future Continuous

I'll be working – I shan't be working – Shall I be working?
You'll be working – You won't be working – Will you be working?
He'll be working – He won't be working – Will he be working?

Conditional Continuous

I'd be working – I shouldn't be working – Should I be working?
You'd be working – You wouldn't be working – Would you be working?
He'd be working – He wouldn't be working – Would he be working?

Present Perfect

I've worked – I haven't worked – Have I worked?
You've worked – You haven't worked – Have you worked?
He's worked – He hasn't worked – Has he worked?

Past Perfect

I had worked – I hadn't worked – Had I worked?
You had worked – You hadn't worked – Had you worked?
He had worked – He hadn't worked – Had he worked?

Future Perfect

I'll have worked – I shan't have worked – Shall I have worked?
You'll have worked – You won't have worked – Will you have worked?

He'll have worked – He won't have worked – Will he have worked?

Conditional Perfect

I'd have worked – I shouldn't have worked – Should I have worked?

You'd have worked – You wouldn't have worked – Would you have worked?

He'd have worked – He wouldn't have worked – Would he have worked?

AUXILIARES "SOLOS"

1. Short answers:

Son respuestas cortas a una pregunta y equivalen al castellano «Sí» o «No».

YES, S + Aux / NO, S + AuxN'T (El sujeto es siempre un pronombre)

Do you like swimming? ?Yes, I do.

Can you speak french? ?No, I can't

A un imperativo se responde con «I WILL» o «I WON'T»

Give my regards to John. ?I will.

Don't tell anyone! ?I won't.

2. Reply questions:

Se utilizan para mostrar interés o sorpresa por lo que se ha dicho.

Aux + S? / AuxN'T + S? (El sujeto es siempre un pronombre)

?Joe: Look, it's snowing!

?Peter: Is it?

?Pat: I don't like football at all!

?Mary: Oh, don't you?

3. Tag questions:

Son coletillas interrogativas al final de una frase

y equivalen al castellano «,¿no?» «,¿verdad?»

----- V ----- , Aux + S? (El sujeto es siempre un pronombre).

+ ? (El auxiliar negativo siempre va contraído).

? +

You can drive, can't you?

Joe will come with us, won't he?

Mary doesn't like fish, does she?

Michael hasn't got a car, has he?

4. Agreeing («Yo también», «Yo tampoco»)

(+) SO + Aux + S

(?) NEITHER / NOR + Aux + S (En estos casos, el sujeto puede ser un nombre).

We go shopping twice a week. ?So do I.

They phoned yesterday. ?So did my girlfriend.

I can't sing very well. ?Neither can we.

5. Disagreeing ("Pues yo sí", "Pues yo no")

(+) S + Aux!

(-) S + AuxN'T!

I won't go. ?I will!

I like football. ?I don't!

PASIVAS

Las oraciones pasivas, como en castellano, se utilizan para recalcar el objeto del verbo, bien por no ser importante el sujeto o por ser desconocido.

¿Cómo transformar una oración activa en pasiva? Hay dos formas:

la "pasiva directa":

Activa: Sujeto + Verbo activo + O.D. + TO + O.I.

---->>

Pasiva: Sujeto + Verbo pasivo + TO + O.I. [+ by + Complemento agente]

El sujeto de la oración activa pasa a ser el complemento agente de la pasiva, el cual se suprime cuando se trate de un pronombre y siempre que se sobreentienda.

El objeto directo de la activa pasa a ser el sujeto de la pasiva.

El verbo activo pasa a forma pasiva, colocando el verbo BE en el tiempo en que estaba el verbo de la oración activa seguido por su participio.

El objeto indirecto (precedido por TO), no varía.

The postman brought your letter to me yesterday.

--> Your letter was brought to me [by the postman] yesterday.

Suprimimos el complemento agente por sobreentenderse o por no tener importancia.

Y la "pasiva indirecta":

Activa: Sujeto + Verbo activo + O.I. + O.D.

---->>

Pasiva: Sujeto + Verbo pasivo + O.D. (+ by + Complemento agente).

Esta es la forma más común en inglés, aunque nos resulte extraña, porque en castellano no existen las oraciones pasivas con objeto directo.

El sujeto y el verbo sufren los mismos cambios que en el caso anterior.

El objeto indirecto de la activa pasa a ser el sujeto de la pasiva.

El objeto directo no varía.

The postman brought me your letter yesterday.

--> I was brought your letter [by the postman] yesterday.

CONDICIONALES

Tipo 1: **Probable**

Indica que la condición es muy probable que se cumpla.

IF + Simple Present , Simple Future.

If you don't shup up, I'll kill you.

Tipo 2: **Hypothetical**

Establece una hipótesis; es la puramente condicional.

IF + Simple Past , Simple Conditional.

If you were here, I would give you a kiss.

Tipo 3: **Impossible**

Indica que la condición no se cumplió en el pasado, por lo tanto propone una acción imposible.

IF + Past Perfect , Perfect Conditional.

If I had known that, I would have told you.

Tipo 4: Otros casos

Hay muchas variantes, pero estas son las más comunes:

IF + Simple Present , Simple Present.

If you heat ice, it turns into water.

IF + Simple Present , Imperative.

If you go out, fetch me the paper.

IF + Past Perfect , Simple Conditional.

If I had found it, I would give it to you.

Notas:

1. IF y **WHETHER** no se pueden utilizar indistintamente; WHETHER introduce condiciones contrapuestas o que se excluyen mutuamente.

I'll tell you, whether you want or not.

2. Una oración negativa con IF se puede transformar en una afirmativa, poniendo **UNLESS**. (IF+ not=UNLESS).

If you don't study harder, you won't pass ??> Unless you study harder, you won't pass.

3. Las construcciones **I WISH** y **IF ONLY** (+ S + Simple Past / Past Perfect) tienen su mejor equivalente en el castellano "ojalá" (o en el aragonés "sisquiera").

I wish you were here!

If only they came in time!

I wish she hadn't seen you.

OBLIGATION AND ADVICE

1. Obligation

Para indicar una obligación podemos utilizar dos verbos.

Must (Mustn't) + Infinitivo [= Deber]

(Es una obligación "moral" que se asume por el propio sujeto)

I must stop at the traffic lights.

Have to (Don't have to/Haven't got to) + Infinitivo [= Tener que]

(Implica una imposición externa)

You have to make these exercises before leaving.

2. Advice

Para dar consejos se pueden utilizar varias estructuras gramaticales:

Sujeto + Should (Shouldn't) + Infinitivo

Sujeto + Ought to (Oughtn't)+ Infinitivo

Sujeto + Had better (not) + Infinitivo (Se utiliza sólamente para referirse a momentos concretos y generalmente en el presente).

Everybody should / ought to be more careful with the environment.

There are few of them: you'd better buy it now.

3. Absence of obligation

Para indicar que no hace falta hacer algo ("no cal", en aragonés) se utiliza la siguiente estructura:

Sujeto + Needn't + Infinitivo

You needn't make your reservations: I'll do it for you.

PREFIJOS

Prefijos que se añaden a adjetivos para formar otros adjetivos.

1. IN–: independent, incredible...
 - a) im– (delante de p y m): impossible, immoral
 - b) ir– (delante de r): irregular, irrational...
 - c) il– (delante de l): illegal, illogical...
2. DIS–: dishonest, disagreeable...
3. UN–: unhappy, unlikely...

Prefijos que se añaden a verbos para formar otros verbos.

1. UN–: undo, uncover...
2. DIS–: disapprove, dislike...
3. DE–: decode, defrost...
4. MIS–: mislead, misunderstand...
5. MAL–: maltreat, malfunction...
6. OVER–: overdo, overcook...
7. UNDER–: underpay, undercharge...
8. FORE–: forego, foretell...
9. EN–: enrich, encourage
 - a) em– (delante de p y b): empower, embitter

SUFIJOS

Sufijos que se añaden a verbos y nombres para indicar quién realiza la acción.

1. –ER: writer, runner...
 - a) –or: actor, director...
 - b) –ar: beggar, liar...
2. –ANT: informant, applicant...
3. –IST: artist, typist...
4. –EE (el que recibe la acción): employee, refugee
5. –EER: mountaineer, engineer...

Sufijos que se añaden a un verbo o adjetivos para formar un nombre.

1. –TION: attention, description...
2. –ATION: justification, information
3. –ING: saving, mailing...
4. –AL: arrival, disposal...
5. –ITY: similarity, curiosity
6. –ACY: accuracy, privacy

Sufijos que se añaden a un nombre para formar un adjetivo.

1. –FUL: beautiful, useful...
2. –LESS: careless, breathless...
3. –Y: hairy, crunchy...
4. –LY: friendly, brotherly...
5. –ISH: reddish, girlish...
6. –LIKE: childlike, lifelike

Sufijos que se añaden a adjetivos para hacer nombres abstractos.

1. -NESS: friendliness, usefulness...
2. -HOOD: neighbourhood, childhood...
3. -SHIP: friendship, township...
4. -DOM: kingdom, freedom...

Sufijos que se añaden a nombres o verbos para formar adjetivos.

1. -OUS: dangerous, famous...
- a) -ious: ambitious, furious

ADJETIVOS VERBALES

1. -ED (participio de pasado como adjetivo verbal; sufre la acción del verbo): bored, tired...
2. -ING (participio de presente como adjetivo verbal; causa la acción del verbo): boring, tiring, loving

ORACIONES DE RELATIVO

Como en castellano, hay dos tipos básicos: especificativas (defining) y explicativas (non-defining)

1. Non-defining

Son oraciones que nos dan más datos sobre un nombre, pero que se pueden eliminar sin que la oración pierda sentido. En castellano van entre comas; en inglés, no siempre.

-	Sujeto	Objeto	Compl. del Nombre
Persona	who	who(m)	whose
Cosa	which	which	of which [whose]

This is Mr. Jones, whose son writes comic poetry.

2. Defining

Son oraciones que **no** se pueden eliminar sin que la oración principal pierda su sentido, por no poder determinar claramente el nombre al que complementan.

-	Sujeto	Objeto	Compl. del Nombre
Persona	[who] THAT	[who/ whom] THAT Ø	whose
Cosa	[which] THAT	[which] THAT Ø	of which [whose]

Where's the girl that sells the tickets?

He is a man [Ø] people like at first sight.

Notas

1. El relativo se puede **omitar** sólo en las oraciones 'defining' y siempre que cumpla la función de objeto de su oración (el sujeto no puede omitirse nunca).
2. 'Whom' debe utilizarse siempre que vaya detrás de una preposición; en los demás casos (excepto en inglés formal) suele utilizarse 'who'.

BE LIKELY TO + INF

Esta expresión, siempre seguida de infinitivo, indica que lo más probable es que la acción se lleve acabo.

The library is likely to be closed now.

La mejor forma de traducirlo es como impersonal:

"Es probable que" y colocar el sujeto de BE LIKELY como sujeto del verbo en infinitivo: "la biblioteca esté cerrada ahora."

ANTICIPATORY IT

Cuando el sujeto (u objeto) de una oración es una subordinada, colocamos un 'it' como sujeto (u objeto) y dejamos la subordinada al final de la oración.

It worried me a bit [that she didn't phone]. (subject)

We find **it** very difficult [to understand this lesson]. (object)

HABITUAL ACTIONS

Para indicar una acción que se repite reiteradamente a lo largo de un espacio de tiempo, podemos utilizar varias estructuras.

Sujeto + **USUALLY** + Present simple (Si la acción se "suele" hacer en el presente).

I usually have breakfast at 8 o'clock.

Sujeto + **USED TO** + Infinitivo (indica que la acción "solía" hacerse en el pasado y ya no se hace).

When I was a child I used to go to church with my parents.

Sujeto + **WOULD** + Infinitivo (también referido al pasado; equivalente a 'used to').

As a student, I would study seven hours every day.

EQUIVALENCIAS DEL «SE» CASTELLANO

1. Pronombre **reflexivo**: cuando la acción recae sobre el mismo sujeto (de tercera persona =himself, herself, itself, themselves)

He's shaving himself.

2. Uso léxico: parte de un **verbo pronominal** en castellano, que no se traduce en inglés.

She went away without a word.

Finally, they repented.

3. Pronombre **recíproco**: la acción repercute sobre los dos sujetos (=each other) o más de dos (=one another):

They love each other.

They were hitting one another in a mess.

4. Objeto **indirecto de 3^a persona** (=to him, to her, to it, to them), en combinación con un objeto directo también de 3^a persona [es el "se lo, se los" del castellano o el "le'n, les ne" del aragonés]:

We gave it to him.

Mary introduced her to them.

5. **Pasiva refleja**: no existe en inglés; se traducirá por una pasiva normal.

A lot of books have been sold. (=Se han vendido un montón de libros)

6. **Impersonal**: expresiones del tipo «Se dice que» «Se puede hacer fácilmente» «Allí se vive muy bien»; habrá que sustituirlas por otras expresiones impersonales inglesas equivalentes: «It is said that» «You/anyone can do it easily» «People there live very well/Life is very nice there»

7. Traducción por un posesivo: en castellano se emplea un «SE de interés» cuando en inglés se utiliza un adjetivo posesivo con partes del cuerpo, prendas de vestir, etc

He broke his leg.

She ripped her skirt

REPORTED SPEECH (Estilo Indirecto)

Hay dos formas de repetir lo dicho por otra persona: el estilo directo, que repite literalmente las palabras (generalmente, poniendo dos puntos : o una coma , y lo que dijo la persona "entre comillas"), y el estilo indirecto, mediante una oración subordinada con "que" y efectuando luego algunos cambios.

Básicamente los cambios (**shift back**) se producen cuando el 'reporting verb' está en pasado.

1. Cambios en las oraciones enunciativas (**Statements**):

Cambios en los **tiempos** verbales:

Simple present	Simple past
Simple past	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Future	Conditional simple
Conditional simple	Conditional perfect
Will	Would
Shall	Should
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Had to

Cambios en los **pronombres**:

I	He/She
My	His/Her
We	They
You	He/She/We/Us/I/They
Your	His/Her/Their

Cambios en otras palabras y **expresiones referenciales** (lugar o tiempo):

today	that day
yesterday	the day before / the last day / the previous day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day / the day after
last week	the week before / the previous week / the last week
next week	the following week / the next week
a month ago	a month before
here	there / that place (or a specified place)
now	then / in that moment
this	that
these	those

2. Cambios en las órdenes (**Commands**)

En lugar del verbo 'said', colocamos 'ordered' o 'told', seguido de:

(object) to + infinitivo.

He said to me, "Buy bread" He ordered me to buy bread.

He ordered us: "Don't disturb me!" He ordered us not to disturb him.

3. Cambios en las preguntas (**Questions**)

a) Yes/No questions (interrogativas totales)

Sustituimos el verbo 'said' por 'asked' + IF

Ojo: la subordinada tiene el orden normal de las enunciativas:

S + V (y no el de las interrogativas, V + S?)

She said, "Can you do it?" She asked me if I could do it.

b) Wh-questions (interrogativas parciales)

Sustituimos el verbo 'said' por el 'asked' y cambiamos el orden de pregunta por el de enunciado:

He said, "Where will we go tonight?" He asked where we would go tonight.

CONNECTORS AND MODIFIERS

1. Indicar o estar de acuerdo con hechos:

in fact (= actually, really)

in effect

of course (= naturally)

2. Exponer causas y resultados:

therefore

in this way

for this reason

on this basis

as a result

3. Construir un argumento:

in the first place

first of all

secondly

what's more

4. Expresar una opinión o punto de vista:

in my opinion

in my view

personally

5. Dar ejemplos:

for example

for instance

6. Incisos:

you know

you see

let me see

I mean

7. Modificar lo anteriormente dicho:

however (= still)

nevertheless (= all the same, even so)

yet
it's true

8. Modificar lo que estás diciendo:

up to a point
more or less
at least
especially
above all
even worse
in general
on the whole

9. Expresar duda o certeza:

surely.....?
really?
no doubt

10. Sugerir que eres sincero:

frankly
honestly
to be honest
to tell the truth

11. Sacar conclusiones:

anyway
in any case
as it is
after all

12. Algunas expresiones temporales usuales:

at first
in the end
finally
in the meantime (= meanwhile)
now and then

13. Miscelánea:
and so on
really
by the way
that reminds me

VERBOS IRREGULARES

Infinitive	Past	Participle	Meaning
ARISE	AROSE	ARisen	ELEVARSE
AWAKE	AWOKE	AWAKED	DESPERTARSE
BE	WAS/WERE	BEEN	SER, ESTAR
BEAR	BORE	BORN(E)	LLEVAR
BEAT	BEAT	BEATEN	GOLPEAR
BECOME	BECAME	BECOME	LLEGAR A SER

BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	EMPEZAR
BEHOLD	BEHELD	BEHELD	CONTEMPLAR
BEND	BENT	BENT	DOBLAR
BESET	BESET	BESET	ACOSAR
BET	BET	BET	APOSTAR
BID	BADE	BIDDEN	ORDENAR
BIND	BOUND	BOUND	ATAR
BITE	BIT	BITTEN	MORDER
BLEED	BLED	BLED	SANGRAR
BLOW	BLEW	BLOWN	SOPLAR
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	ROMPER
BREED	BRED	BRED	CRIAR
BRING	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	TRAER
BUILD	BUILT	BUILT	CONSTRUIR
BURN	BURNT	BURNT	QUEMAR
BURST	BURST	BURST	REVENTAR
BUY	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	COMPRAR
CAST	CAST	CAST	LANZAR
CATCH	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	COGER
CHOOSE	CHOSE	CHOSEN	ELEGIR
CLING	CLUNG	CLUNG	AGARRARSE
COME	CAME	COME	VENIR
COST	COST	COST	COSTAR
CREEP	CREPT	CREPT	ARRASTRARSE
CUT	CUT	CUT	CORTAR
DEAL	DEALT	DEALT	TRATAR
DIG	DUG	DUG	CAVAR
DO	DID	DONE	HACER
DRAW	DREW	DRAWN	ESTIRAR
DREAM	DREAMT	DREAMT	SOÑAR
DRINK	DRANK	DRUNK	BEBER
DRIVE	DROVE	DRIVEN	CONDUCIR
DWELL	DWELT	DWELT	MORAR
EAT	ATE	EATEN	COMER
FALL	FELL	FALLEN	CAER
FEED	FED	FED	ALIMENTAR
FEEL	FELT	FELT	SENTIR
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	LUCHAR
FIND	FOUND	FOUND	ENCONTRAR
FLEE	FLED	FLED	HUIR
FLING	FLUNG	FLUNG	ARROJAR
FLY	FLEW	FLOWN	VOLAR
FORBID	FORBADE	FORBIDDEN	PROHIBIR
FORECAST	FORECAST	FORECAST	PRONOSTICAR
FOREGO	FOREWENT	FOREGONE	RENUNCIAR
FORESEE	FORESAW	FORESEEN	PREVER
FORETELL	FORETOLD	FORETOLD	PREDECIR
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	OLVIDAR
FORGIVE	FORGAVE	FORGIVEN	PERDONAR
FORSAKE	FORSOOK	FORSAKEN	ABANDONAR
FREEZE	FROZE	FROZEN	HELAR
GET	GOT	GOT(TEN)	OBTENER

GIVE	GAVE	GIVEN	DAR
GO	WENT	GONE	IR
GRIND	GROUND	GROUND	MOLER
GROW	GREW	GROWN	CRECER
HANG	HUNG	HUNG	COLGAR
HAVE	HAD	HAD	HABER, TENER
HEAR	HEARD	HEARD	OIR
HIDE	HID	HIDDEN	ESCONDER
HIT	HIT	HIT	PEGAR
HOLD	HELD	HELD	SOSTENER
HURT	HURT	HURT	HERIR
KEEP	KEPT	KEPT	MANTENER
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN	SABER
LAY	LAID	LAID	PONER HORIZONTAL
LEAD	LED	LED	DIRIGIR
LEAN	LEANT	LEANT	APOYAR(SE)
LEAP	LEAPT	LEAPT	SALTAR
LEARN	LEARNT	LEARNT	APRENDER
LEAVE	LEFT	LEFT	DEJAR, IRSE
LEND	LENT	LENT	PRESTAR
LET	LET	LET	PERMITIR
LIE	LAY	LAIN	ESTAR HORIZONTAL
LIGHT	LIT	LIT	ENCENDER
LOSE	LOST	LOST	PERDER
MAKE	MADE	MADE	HACER
MEAN	MEANT	MEANT	SIGNIFICAR
MEET	MET	MET	REUNIRSE
PAY	PAID	PAID	PAGAR
PUT	PUT	PUT	PONER
QUIT	QUIT	QUIT	ABANDONAR
READ	READ	READ	LEER
RID	RID	RID	LIBRARSE DE
RIDE	RODE	RIDDEN	MONTAR
RING	RANG	RUNG	LLAMAR
RISE	ROSE	RISEN	LEVANTARSE
RUN	RAN	RUN	CORRER
SAW	SAWED	SAWN	SERRAR
SAY	SAID	SAID	DECIR
SEE	SAW	SEEN	VER
SEEK	SOUGHT	SOUGHT	BUSCAR
SELL	SOLD	SOLD	VENDER
SEND	SENT	SENT	ENVIAR
SET	SET	SET	COLOCAR
SHAKE	SHOOK	SHAKEN	SACUDIR
SHEAR	SHEARED	SHORN	ESQUILAR
SHED	SHED	SHED	DEJAR CAER
SHINE	SHONE	SHONE	BRILLAR
SHOOT	SHOT	SHOT	DISPARAR
SHOW	SHOWED	SHOWN	MOSTRAR
SHRINK	SHRANK	SHRUNK	ENCOGER
SHUT	SHUT	SHUT	CERRAR
SING	SANG	SUNG	CANTAR

SINK	SANK	SUNK	HUNDIR
SIT	SAT	SAT	SENTAR
SLAY	SLEW	SLAIN	MASACRAR
SLEEP	SLEPT	SLEPT	DORMIR
SLIDE	SLID	SLID	DESLIZAR
SLING	SLUNG	SLUNG	TIRAR
SLIT	SLIT	SLIT	RAJAR
SMELL	SMELT	SMELT	OLER
SOW	SOWED	SOWN	SEMBRAR
SPEAK	SPOKE	SPOKEN	HABLAR
SPEED	SPED	SPED	ACELERAR
SPELL	SPELT	SPELT	DELETREAR
SPEND	SPENT	SPENT	GASTAR
SPILL	SPILT	SPILT	DERRAMAR
SPIN	SPUN	SPUN	GIRAR
SPIT	SPAT	SPAT	ESCUPIR
SPLIT	SPLIT	SPLIT	DIVIDIR
SPOIL	SPOILT	SPOILT	ESTROPEAR
SPREAD	SPREAD	SPREAD	EXTENDER
SPRING	SPRANG	SPRUNG	BROTAR
STAND	STOOD	STOOD	ESTAR VERTICAL
STEAL	STOLE	STOLEN	ROBAR
STICK	STUCK	STUCK	ADHERIR(SE)
STING	STUNG	STUNG	PICAR
STINK	STANK	STUNK	APESTAR
STRIDE	STRODE	STRIDDEN	DAR ZANCADAS
STRIKE	STRUCK	STRUCK	GOLPEAR
STRIVE	STROVE	STRIVEN	ESFORZARSE
SWEAR	SWORE	SWORN	JURAR
SWEEP	SWEPT	SWEPT	BARRER
SWELL	SWELLED	SWOLLEN	HINCHAR
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	NADAR
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	TOMAR
TEACH	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	ENSEÑAR
TEAR	TORE	TORN	RASGAR
TELL	TOLD	TOLD	DECIR, CONTAR
THINK	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	PENSAR
THROW	THREW	THROWN	LANZAR
THRUST	THRUST	THRUST	EMPUJAR
TREAD	TROD	TRODDEN	PISAR
WAKE	WOKE	WOKEN	DESPERTAR
WAYLAY	WAYLAID	WAYLAID	ACECHAR
WEAR	WORE	WORN	LLEVAR, USAR
WEAVE	WOVE	WOVEN	TEJER
WEEP	WEPT	WEPT	LLORAR
WIN	WON	WON	GANAR
WIND	WOUND	WOUND	ENROLLAR
WITHDRAW	WITHDREW	WITHDRAWN	RETIRAR(SE)
WITHHOLD	WITHHELD	WITHHELD	APLAZAR
WITHSTAND	WITHSTOOD	WITHSTOOD	RESISTIR
WRING	WRUNG	WRUNG	TORCER
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN	ESCRIBIR

FALSE FRIENDS

English	Castellano	Error Castellano	English real
Actually	Incluso	Actualmente	Nowadays
Abuse	Insultos	Abuso	Imposition
Actual	Verdadero	Actual	Present
Airy	Bien ventilado	Aire	Air
Anticipation	Esperanza	Anticipación	Advance
Ally	Aliado	Allí	There
Amply	Bastante	Amplio	Spacious
Apparition	Fantasma	Aparición	Appearance
Arena	Estadio	Arena	Sand
Ability	Capacidad	Habilidad	Cleverness
Adorn	Embellecer	Adornar	To decorate
Balloon	Globo	Balón	Ball
Billet	Alojamiento	Billete	Ticket
Bland	Suave	Blando	Soft
Brace	Refuerzo	Brazo	Arm
Bone	Hueso	Bono	Voucher
Bale	Paca	Bala	Bullet
Bare	Desnudo	Bara	Gibe
Burly	Membrudo	Burla	Uproar
Bully	Matón	Bulla	To armour
Blind	Cegar	Blindar	Pump
Bomber	Bombardero	Bomba	Panties
Brag	Fanfarronada	Braga	File
Carpet	Alfombra	Carpeta	Bald
Calve	Parir	Calvo	Letter
Cart	Carro	Carta	Obligation
Compromise	Arreglo	Compromiso	Lecture
Conference	Congreso	Conferencia	Exorcism
Conjure	Hacer juegos de manos	Conjuro	Elbow
Code	Código	Codo	Tail
Cole	Colza	Cola	Comma
Come	Venir	Coma	Composer
Composer	Cajista	Compositor	Expensive
Care	Custodia	Caro	Annoyance
Disgust	Repugnancia	Disgusto	Dowry
Dote	Adorar	Dote	Disappointment
Deception	Engaño	Decepción	To designate
Design	Diseñar	Designar	Fact
Date	Fecha	Dato	To defend
Defender	Defensor	Defender	To return
Devoluc	Transmitir	Devolver	Doubt
Dude	Petimetre	Duda	Conditionally
Eventually	Con el tiempo	Eventual	To publish
Edit	Dirigir	Editar	To throw
Echo	Repetir	Echar	To educate
Educated	Culto	Educar	Vessel
Embarkation	Embargue	Embarcación	Seizure
Embargo	Embargar	Embargo	Resultant
Emergent	Recién desarrollado	Emergente	To make

Elaborate	Trabajo	Elaborar	Publishing
Editor	Director	Editor	Polite
Educate	Enseñar	Educado	Voter
Elect	Elegir	Elector	Literary imitation of old
Fable	Fábula	Fabla	Bassoon
Fagot	Atar en haces	Fagot	Lighthouse
Faro	Faraón	Faro	Annoyance
Fastidious	Delicado	Fastidio	Fierce
Fiery	Ardiente	Fiera	Flower
Floor	Suelo	Flor	Inn
Fond	Cariñoso	Fonda	Failure
Fracas	Riña	Fracaso	Sentence
Fraise	Frisa	Frase	Smoke
Fume	Humo	Fumar	Cover
Fund	Fondo	Funda	Full dress
Gala	Fiesta	Gala	Scale
Game	Juego	Gama	Cat
Gate	Puerta	Gato	People
Gentle	De buena familia	Gente	Broken stone
Grab	Coger	Grava	Grease
Grass	Hierba	Grasa	Pleasant
Grate	Chimenea	Grato	Cocked dish
Guise	Capa de	Guiso	Staple
Grape	Uva	Grapa	Fume
Hum	Zumbido	Humo	Coal
Hull	Cáscara	Hulla	Oven
Horn	Cuerno	Horno	Hiccups
Hip	Cadera	Hipo	Hermitage
Hermit	Ermitaño	Ermita	To occupy
Habit	Costumbre	Habitar	Opposite
In front of	Delante de	Enfrente de	Language
Idioms	Frase hecha	Idioma	Not to known
Ignore	No hacer caso	Ignorar	Princess
Infant	Niño	Infanta	Bad
Informal	Desenvuelto	Informal	Insult
Injure	Herir	Injuria	Inspector
Inspect	Revisar	Inspector	Insolent
Insole	Plantilla	Insolente	To bring in
Introduce	Presentar	Introducir	Envious
Invidious	Odioso	Envidioso	Travelling
Itinerant	Ambulante	Itinerante	Righteous
Justiciary	Justicial	Justiciero	To swear
Juror	Jurado	Jurar	Joined
Junto	Camarilla	Junto	Juice
Jug	Jarro	Jugo	Fair
Joust	Torneo	Justo	Gardener
Jardiniere	Jarrón	Jardinero	Grimace
Jest	Broma	Gesto	Iota
Jot	Tilde	Jota	Cave
Kale	Col rizada	Cala	Snail
Karakul	Astracán	Caracol	East coast
Levant	Marcharse	Levante	To tie [up]

Liar	Mentiroso	Liar	File
Lime	Escalar	Lima	Wolf
Lob	Lombriz para cebo	Lobo	Wolf AB
Lobate	Lobulado	Lobato	Lobe
Lobule	Lobulillo	Lóbulo	Location
Locality	Recordar lugares	Localidad	Canvas
Lone	Solitario	Lona	Mourning
Lute	Laúd	Luto	Place
Local	De tu zona	Local	Book shop
Library	Biblioteca	Librería	Reading
Lecture	Debate	Lectura	Sea
Mar	Estropear	Mar	To chew
Mask	Enmascarar	Mascar	Mass
Massive	Macizo	Masivo	Material
Mattery	Importante	Materia	Main
Mayor	Alcalde	Mayor	Mallet
Mazo	Confusión	Mazo	Meander
Meandrous	Sinuoso	Meandro	Doctor
Medic	Alfalfa	Medico	Haberdashery
Mercery	Sedería	Mercería	Thousand
Milled	Molinero	Millar	Moments
Momentous	Trascendente	Momentos	To move
Mover	Promovedor	Mover	To move
Movie	Película	Mover	Wood
Madeira	Vino de madera	Madera	Bad
Male	Macho	Malo	Hand
Mane	Crin	Mano	Gentle
Manse	Rectoría	Mango	Tablecloth
Mantle	Manto	Mantel	Mean
Miserable	Triste	Miserable	Stamp
Mark	Nota	Marca	To look at
Mire	Vena	Mirar	Smaller
Minor	Sin importancia	Menor	New
Notice	Aviso	Noticia	Mentionate
Nominate	Proponer	Nominado	List
Nominee	Candidato	Nómica	Noble
Nobly	Con generosidad	Noble	Knot
Nude	Desnudo	Nudo	Notification
Notify	Avisar	Notificación	To snow
Never	Nunca	Nevar	Otter
Nutria	Capa	Nutria	Officer
Official	Agente	Oficial	To leave
Omit	Suprimir	Omitir	Operation
Operative	En vigor	Operativo	Adornment
Ornament	Adorno	Ornamento	Present
Obsequies	Funeral	Obsequio	Eighth
Obtave	Obtava	Octavo	Shoulder
Omber	Tresillo	Hombro	Attack
Offence	Delito	Ofensa	Eleven
Once	Una vez	Once	Witticism
Ocurrence	Suceso	Ocurrencia	To produce
Operate	Manejar	Operar	Usual

Ordinary	Corriente	Ordinario	Relatives
Parent	Padres	Parientes	To prepare
Prevent	Impedir	Prevenir	Battery
Pile	Montón	Pila	Sentence
Phrase	Sintagma	Frase	Spade
Pale	Pálido	Pala	Teacher
Professor	Catedrático	Profesor	To own
Posse	Pelotón	Poserer	To pay
Pager	Localización	Pagar	Bread
Pane	Cristal	Pan	Tights
Panties	Calzoncillos	Panties/medias	Motionless
Parade	Desfile	Parado	Grass
Past	Por delante de	Pasto	Shortage
Penury	Miseria	Penuria	Foot
Pie	Tarta	Pie	Pillage
Pillar	Columna	Pilar	To prick
Pinch	Pellizco	Pinchar	Whistle
Pit	Hoyo	Pito	Feather
Plum	Ciruela	Pluma	Tactful
Politic	Prudente	Político	Stern
Pope	Papa	Papa	Popular
Populace	Pueblo	Popular	Still
Quiet	Reservado	Quieto	To call up
Quit	Dejar	Quitar	Removal
Quite	Totalmente	Quite	Fifteen
Quince	Membrillo	Quince	Quota
Quote	Citar	Cuota	Assessnrent
Qualification	Título	Calificación	Quarter
Quarto	Tamaño	Cuarto	Perhaps
Quiz	Concurso	Quizá	To Want
Quire	Mano	Quise	Dirty
Quarry	Presa	Guarro	Gist
Quid	Libra	Quid	Calm
Qualm	Escrúpulo	Calma	To achieve
Realize	Darse cuenta de	Realizar	Net
Red	Rojo	Red	Branch
Ram	Carnero	Rama	Anglerfish
Rape	Colza	Rape	Container
Recipient	Destinatario	Recipiente	Imprisoned
Recluse	Solitario	Recluso	Collector
Recollect	Recordar	Recolector	Claim
Reclamation	Recuperación	Reclamación	Collection
Recollection	Recuerdo	Recolección	To remember
Record	Registro	Recordar	Present
Regale	Entretener	Regalo	To notice
Remark	Comentario	Remarcar	Curly
Rice	Arroz	Rizo	Sword
Spade	Pala	Espada	Merely
Simply	Sencillamente	Simplemente	Sabre
Sable	Cebellina	Sable	Living
Sale	Venta	Sala	Wild
Salvage	Salvamento	Salvaje	Feeling

Sensibly	Con cordura	Sensible	Willow
Sauce	Salsa	Sauce	Stage
Scenery	Paisaje	Escenario	Schoolgirl
Scholar	Sabio	Escolar	Shotgun
Scope	Libertad	Escopeta	Secret
Secrete	Secretar	Secreto	Feeling
Sensible	Sensato	Sensible	Lid
Tape	Cinta	Tapa	Block
Tablet	Pastilla	Tableta	Cake
Tart	Ácido	Tarta	To have
Tenner	De diez (libras)	Tener	Attempt
Tentative	Indeciso	Tentativa	Token
Testimonial	Recomendación	Testimonial	Ticket
Thicket	Matorral	Ticket	Throw
Tirade	Diatriba	Tirada	To throw
Tire	Causar	Tirar	Local
Topic	Tema	Tópico	Storm
Torment	Tormento	Tormenta	Cough
Toss	Sacudida	Tos	Customary
Usually	Normalmente	Usual	Ultimatum
Ultimate	Último	Ultimatum	Unit
United	Unido	Unidad	Useful
Until	Hasta	Util	To poke
Urge	Impulso	Hurgar	Use
User	Usuario	Usar	Customary
Usual	Acostumbrado	Usual	A
Un	In	Un	Chamberpot
Urinal	Urinario	Orinal	Front
Ulterior	Ulteriores	Anterior	Use
Us	Nos	Uso	Connection
Unlace	Desenlazar	Enlace	Varied
Various	Diversos	Vario	Empty
Vacant	Libre	Vacante	Vaccine
Vacuum	Vacio	Vacuna	Balance
Valance	Cenefa	Balance	Fortune
Venture	Aventura	Ventura	Dress
Vest	Camiseta	Vestido	Curate
Vicarious	Indirecto	Vicario	Victory
Victor	Vencedor	Victoria	Life
Vital	Imprescindible	Vital	Cheer
Viva	Examen	Viva	Can
Vote	Votación	Bote	Common
Vulgar	Ordinario	Vulgar	Basket
Zest	Ánimo	Cesta	
a			