



ROB and STEAL

To rob	with violence
	the object is the person
	→ a robbery
To steal	whatever is stolen is without the owners realizing the fact: with no violence
	to steal something from somebody
	→ a theft

They stole a valuable ring from my wife last night – They robbed my wife of a valuable ring last night.

Some thieves stole Mrs. Jones’ handbag in full day – Some thieves robbed Mrs. Jones of her handbag in full day.

They stole all the ready cash from my house – They robbed my house of all the ready cash.

The burglar stole £25 from the grocer’s – The burglar robbed the grocer’s of £25.

£5,000 were stolen from the bank last night – The bank was robbed of £5,000 last night.

From which house in the street did they steal those papers? – Which house in the street did they rob of those papers?

Who had his wallet stolen at the racers? – Who was robbed of his wallet at the races?

She had her last penny stolen – She was robbed of her last penny.

AVOID & PREVENT

Avoid Sobre uno mismo	Construction	+ gerundial → I avoid speaking about this subject
		+ a noun → I avoid darkness; I avoid accidents (los míos)
(Su construcción es como la de <i>can't help</i> : I can't help eating a lot)		
Prevent Sobre otros	Construction	subject 1 + to prevent + subject 2 + (from) + gerund. → I prevent the children from watching TV
		Subject + to prevent + a noun of action → I prevent accidents (los míos)
(Se construyen como <i>to prevent</i> , principalmente: <i>to discourage</i> (desanimar) y <i>to deter</i> (disuadir)		

Children should avoid walking in the mud.

The mother prevents her children from walking inn the mud.

It is difficult to avoid making mistakes.

It is the teacher’s duty to prevent his students making mistakes.

You ought to avoid drinking that water; it’s unsafe.

Nobody shall me prevent drinking what I like.

Avoid Mr. Robinson. He has a bad reputation.

She couldn’t be prevented from seeing Mr. Robinson.

Accidents cannot be avoided.

The authorities are doing their best to prevent accidents.

How did you manage to avoid getting wet in the rain?

You can prevent yourself getting wet by carrying un umbrella / You can avoid getting wet by ...



Part of a doctor's work is to prevent people falling sick.
 But you can avoid falling sick if you are careful.
 You can avoid the heat in the sun, by staying indoors.
 But you can't prevent the sun shining.
 She avoided his eyes, but she couldn't prevent him looking at her.
 You can avoid walking under a ladder, but you can prevent people using them.
 But can generally avoid getting dirty ourselves, but is not easy to prevent children doing so.

STILL & YET

Still involves the idea of continuity (seguir).

Yet: Perfective aspect (acción realizada / no realizada).

Do you still have what I gave you? It's still raining? I still don't understand you.
 I don't still know the answer to that question.
 Surely they don't still use that out of date method.
 Do you still have the teapot she gave you?
 Be careful! The paint is still wet. Hasn't Roger come home yet?
 Do you still insist that this restaurant is better than that other one?
 Elisabeth, haven't you made the beds yet? It's lunchtime and they are still unmade! Aren't you ashamed of yourself?
 Are you still taken French lessons? Still? Good Heavens!
 I haven't started yet! I'm still far too busy with English.

... and yet ... = however (sin embargo, no obstante lo cual...)

Tom is clever and yet he still makes elementary mistakes.
 He failed the examination hopelessly and yet I'm perfectly certain that he studied as hard as everybody else.

ELSE

It is an adverb. 3 uses:

a After compound indefinite pronouns (somebody else, nothing else ...)

I took somebody else's umbrella by mistake.

b After interrogative words, mainly *who, what, where, how...*

Who else is coming? What else can you tell me? Where else can I look for him?
 How else can we do this?

(*Whom else...* can NEVER be used. Instead of it, *who else...*)

c Or else = otherwise (with the idea of threat)

Give me the money or else I'll kill you!



WOULD RATHER / TO PREFER

Would rather

No permite complementos de nombre, sólo de verbo.

- a. Subject + WOULD RATHER + bare infinitive

I would rather stay, I'd rather not to go.

2ª término de la comparación: + than + bare infinitive: I'd rather stay than go.

- b. Subject 1 + WOULD RATHER + (THAT) + subject 2 + simple past

I'd rather (that) you didn't talk.

- c. Subject 1 + WOULD RATHER +(THAT) subject 2 + HAD (not) + past participle

I'd rather that you hadn't come.

To prefer

I prefer meat to fish.

I prefer walking to driving. (gerundio: se habla en general).

I prefer to walk. (infinitivo: *ahora* me apetece más andar, como ocurre en *to like*, por ejemplo)

I prefer walking rather than driving: Es un pleonismo, poco ortodoxo gramaticalmente, pero se puede usar.

USED TO

- a. + Infinitive: to denote contrast. Something was true, but it is not any longer.

There used to be a fountain in front of my house = Antes había una fuente... (ino traducir por: Solía haber...!)

(Solía > WOULD. Solía ir > I would to go)

- b. + Gerund: To be / To get used to + ... ing: Estar acostumbrado / Acostumbrarse.

TO DARE

- a. Atreverse.

Afirmativo: I dare to go.

Negativo e interrogativo: I dare not to go (no me atrevo a ir). Construction like a defective verb.

- b. Desafiar:

+ accusative + infinitive. I dare you to say this to him.

Tiene, indistintamente, dos formas: Do you dare to do that? Dare you do that?

TO WAIT, TO HOPE, TO EXPECT, TO REMIND

To wait: 2 casos.

- a For + accusative + infinitive: I wait for him to come.

- b For + noun or pronoun: I wait for him.

To hope

+ verbo en tiempo real. I hope you've had a good time. I hope (that) he is London now. I hope it will rain tomorrow.

To expect

+ Accusative + infinitive. Cubans are expecting the King to land on the island.

To remind: 2 casos:

- a. Traer a la mente: To remind somebody of somebody / something.



He reminds me of his brother. This song reminds me of France.

- b. To inform somebody of a fact or tell somebody to do something he may have forgotten.

Do I have to remind you yet again? Travellers are reminded that malaria tablets are advisable. I reminded her how much the fare was. Remind me to answer that letter.

LLEVAR TIEMPO

a. It + TO TAKE + person + expression of time + infinitive. It takes me five minutes to explain this lesson.

b. Person + TO TAKE + expression + infinitive. I take five minutes to explain this lesson.

c. It is + expression of time + BEFORE + person + infinitive. It was a long time before I could reach the shore.

LLEGAR

To arrive +	-in: large town.
	-in: country.
	-at: village, small place (at the station, e.g.)
	-on: a island.
	-under: a bridge (i.e.)

But it is better off, "more English", using: **To get to, to come to, to reach.**

To pull in: llegar a destino. / **To put in:** atracar (un barco...)

SUBSTITUTE / REPLACE

Substitute for / replace by.

He *substituted* a new car *for* his old Ford. (¡Atención a la construcción!)

He *replaced* his old ford *by* a new car.

SHALL / WILL

Shall: La acción no depende de la voluntad de la persona que la realiza.

Will: *Puede* expresar que sí depende.

WISH

- I wish for a new car = I long for a new car. (Deseo, anhelo)
- I wish to buy a new car: FULL INFINITIVE. (Quiero comprar...)
- Cuando el sujeto es otro: I wish you to buy a new car.
- ¡Ojalá!, deseo soñador: WISH + SIMPLE PAST TENSE (es subjuntivo):
I wish he CAME. I wish you didn't say that (...que no dijeras...).
- Me gustaría que.... – Deseo realizable: SUBJECT + WOULD + INFINITIVE: I wish you would come.
- (Lo que pudo ser y no fue) I WISH + PAST PERFECT:
I wish I had met you before. I wish you hadn't said that.
- I wish you a merry Christmas / a speedy recovery.
- I wish you wouldn't say that. Implica un hábito particularmente desagradable.



TO RISE, TO RAISE, TO ARISE, TO AROUSE

To rise	rose	risen (1)	(<i>intransitivo</i>)
To raise	raised	raised (2)	(<i>transitivo</i>)
To arise	arose	arisen (3)	(<i>intransitivo</i>)
To arouse	aroused	aroused (4)	(<i>transitivo</i>)

(1)(2). Generalmente, el intransitivo es más antiguo e irregular que el transitivo (cuando aparece una pareja de verbos de este tipo, aunque no siempre).

There is a rise in the price, the prices rise. Somebody raises the prices.

He was sitting and rose (an early-raiser = madrugador).

I raise my glass (to toast, to drink a toast). The sun rises.

To raise the eyebrows: to show disdain or surprise.

To raise money (to get money).

To raise a laugh / smile: to amuse people enough to make them laugh / smile.

To raise animals (to breed animals)

(3). Surgir, presentarse, originar, aparecer, hacerse evidente. Subject: problem, question, difficulty...

A new difficulty has arisen.

Use this money when the need arises.

A storm arose during the night.

(4). Somebody (from something). Sacar a alguien de un pensamiento, de un ensimismamiento.

The noise aroused me.

TO LIE, TO LIE, TO LAY

To lie	lied	lied(1) - (lying)	<i>mentir</i> (a liar → un embustero)
To lie	lay	ain (2)	<i>intransitivo</i>
To lay	laid	laid (3)	<i>transitivo</i>

(2) (3). *To lie* es intransitivo e irregular. De su forma de pasado se forma otro verbo, *to lay*, transitivo y meos irregular.

The town lies near the river.

Here lies somebody.

The maid laid the table yesterday. I lay it everyday.

A bricklayer is the worker who lays bricks.

A hen lays eggs. (Fresh-laid eggs, newly-laid eggs)

TO FALL, TO FELL

To fall	fell	fallen (1)	intransitivo
To fell	felled	felled (2)	transitivo

(1). Caer. De su forma de pasado se forma otro verbo, transitivo y regular: *to fell*.

(2). Talar, echar abajo un árbol; derribar a alguien de un soplido: He felled his enemy with a single blow.

Son los llamados *Verbos Pretérito Presentes*: Formados del pasado de otro verbo anterior. Por ejemplo, *wrought* (wrought iron, hierro forjado), es la forma antigua del verbo *trabajar*.



MAY / MIGHT

May:

- permission: May I come in? Yes, you may.
- likelihood: probability: It may rain all day.

Might:

likelihood in a lesser degree than *may*: It might stop raining the evening.

MUST / TO HAVE TO

a. Presente.

-En primera persona:

MUST: feeling of obligation: I must help the poor.

HAVE TO: express external obligation one admits.

-En segunda persona:

YOU MUST GO = I want you to go. Soy yo el que quiere que te vayas.

YOU HAVE TO GO: Te has de ir pero no porque yo lo quiera: you have to take off your shoes when you enter a mosque.

-Negativo:

MUSTN'T: express prohibition. Negative imperative: Don't...

YOU DON'T HAVE TO = YOU NEEDN'T

b. Pasado.

No se puede usar *must*. I had to: tuve que. I should have phone: no llamé aunque debía. I shouldn't have come: no debería haber venido.

c. Deducciones:

-Presente: He must be here because his coat is on the chair.

-Pasado: -It must have been raining. -It must have rained.

-Pasado negativo: It can't have rained.

should = ought to (iiino en condicional!!!)

SHOULD / NEEDN'T

Should:

-Obligation: You should finish before ten.

-Advice: You should sleep more if you don't feel tired.

Needn't:

-Lack of obligation or necessity. Needn't = don't have. You needn't get up early. There is no need (for me) to get up early. It's not necessary (for me) to get up early.

En la forma de pasado:

Didn't need to: (No lo hice porque no tenía necesidad). I didn't need to ask any question as I understood everything. I didn't need arrive at ten because Emma was not at home.

Needn't have... -ed: (Lo hice al no darme cuenta de que no lo necesitaba). I needn't have asked any question because all the explanations were at the bottom of the page. I needn't have arrived at ten because Emma was not at home.

CAN / CAN'T DO SOMETHING / CAN'T HAVE

Can't / can't do something: - ability.

Can't have. Algo imposible tras una deducción lógica. No conlleva la idea de *ability*.



He can't have broken it because he was at home all day.

Must – can't have: He must have done it – He can't have done it.

ACABARSE

- Idea de "agotarse" algo: OUT.

Animals that died out many years ago: desaparecieron.

"Sold out": agotado (entradas, por ejemplo).

- We can use a construction in which we mention the thing that is out: (intransitive): SOMETHING + TO GIVE OUT.

Petrol gave out – Se agotó la gasolina.

My patience gave out.

- Construcción personal (transitivo): subject + TO RUN OUT + thing.

I ran out of petrol.

- THERE + TO BE + NO + thing + LEFT.

There was no petrol left. (There was little petrol left).

- Subject + TO HAVE + NO + thing + LEFT.

I had no petrol left.

- Subject + TO BE + OUT OF + thing.

I was out of petrol.

MAKE & DO

Many languages have only one verb for *do* and *make*. These two verbs are found in a number of more or less fixed expressions:

To make

a difference

haste

a mistake

war

love

peace

enquiries

way

a discovery

a journey

a trip

fun of

certain

a choice

an escape

one's way

room for

one's apologies

friends

a face

a complaint

use of

excuses

money

a confession

welcome

an offer

fast

a speech

a date

something clear

To do

wonders

a service

business

trade

justice of

right

a good job

a favour

a sum

one's best

one's worst

duty

work

homework

a kindness

damage

harm

wrong

an injury

To do / to make

good

repairs

the bed