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TEMA2 **VOCABULARY** adopt an approach to- adoptar

enfoque/perspectiva//analyse//conduct//demonstrate the possibility that//field of study-campo de estudio//major breakthrough-gran avance//observe//procedure//process data//provide evidence//test a theory//variety of sources//guinea pig//light years ahead-años luz de lo actual//quantum leap-gran salto//rocket science--algo difícil// side effects//trial and error-ensayo y error//come about-ocurrir,sucedir//come to light-salga a la luz algo//discomfort//distinguish//make out-dar a entender,distinguir//mutation//personal hygiene//pick up- recoger//treatment//widespread-generalizado,extendido//bring up-sacar un tema,mencionar//go over-revisar//hook up-conectar//look at//plug in-conectar//rely on-confiar, contar con algo//show off-presumir//take after-salir igual q padre/madre//take away-quitar//take in-adoptar TEMA 3 **VOCABULARY** influence//make advances in//make improvements to//make the world of difference//overcome difficulties//remarkable achievement//seek ways to improve//transform//turning point//considerable change//dramatic change//far-reaching change//refreshing change//subtle change- pequeño cambio//unexpected change//city-dwelling-familias urbanas//complex//doorstep//expand//go through//move into//surroundings//take over-asumir, hacerse cargo//thrive-prosperar//turn out-resultó ser//under the radar-detectar//come up against-tropeza, encontrarse con//get on with//look back on- recordar//miss out on//keep up with-mantener, seguir/stand up for//breakthrough//changeover//downfall//drop off //setback

//upbringing//astonishing//hideous//majestic//passionate//scorching **CONDITIONALS ZERO**

if+present simple+present simple(generally true or happens often)//**FIRST** if+present simple+will or modal infinitive or imperative(o talk about what will or won't probably happen, **SECOND** if+ past simple+ would/could (describe something that is reasonably possible, totally impossible, give advice) **THIRD** if+ past perfect+ have+ past participle (something which could have happened in the past, but which did not actually happen) **MIXED CONDITIONALS** past perfect would/n't + infinitive (We use this to talk about the present result of a past situation or event) // past simple would/n't + have + past participle(We use this to talk about the past result of a present situation or event) **WISHES/REGRETS/COMPLAINS** We use I wish / If only + subject + past simple / continuous to talk about desires in present situations that we would like to be different// We use I wish / If only + subject + would + infinitive without to to criticize or complain about something in the present or to talk about someone's present behaviour that we would like to be different// We use I wish / If only + subject + past perfect to express regret about past actions that we would like to have been different TRANSLATION UNIT 3 **1. Todo** el mundo estuvo de acuerdo en que completar el triatlón solo un año después de salir del hospital fue un logro notable. Everyone agreed that completing the triathlon only a year after coming out of hospital was a remarkable achievement. **2. Recibir** ayuda extra de uno de los profesores después de clase supuso un punto de inflexión en mi educación. Getting extra help from one of the teachers after school was a turning point in my education. **3. Si** te pones con tu trabajo de historia ahora, tendrás más tiempo después para pasarlo con tus amigos. If you get on with your history project now, you will have more time to hang out with your friends later. **4. A** medida que se expanden las ciudades, los hábitats naturales de los animales se despejan para abrir paso a nuevas viviendas o quedan a cargo de la agricultura para mantener a los habitantes de las ciudades. As cities expand, animals' natural habitats are cleared to make way for new housing or are taken over by agriculture to sustain cities' inhabitants. **5. Si** fuera tú lucharía / haría algo por mis derechos. No es justo que tome el control de la compañía sin consultártelo. If I were you I would stand up for my rights. It's not fair that he has taken over the company without consulting it with you. **6. Están** haciendo grandes progresos en medicina. Estoy segura de que David se recuperará pronto. They are making great advances in medicine. I'm sure David's going to get better soon. **7. Si** lo hubiera sabido, nunca habría dejado la escuela. Had I known it better, I would never have dropped out of school. **8. Pasó** por mucho para poder terminar su investigación y ahora

ha resultado ser un gran descubrimiento en el campo de la biología. She got through a lot in order to finish her investigation and now it has turned out to be major breakthrough in the biology field. **9. He** tenido cuatro novias formales y las cuatro me siguen en Instagram, estoy acostumbrado a superar rupturas. I have had four formal girlfriends and all of them follow me on Instagram, I'm used to overcome breakups. **10. Tengo** que seguir el ritmo con mis estudios si quiero trabajar como psicóloga en el hospital. Si doy lo mejor de mí estudiando, puede ser que trabaje como psicóloga en el hospital. I have to keep up with my studies if I want to work as a psychologist at the hospital. If I give the best of me studying, I may work as a psychologist at the hospital. **11. La** empresa más importante de la ciudad prosperó durante muchos años hasta que sufrió un cambio inesperado y la caída de las ventas causó su ruina. The most important company of the city thrived for many years until it experienced an unexpected change and its drop-off in sales brought about its downfall. **12. Cuando** Laura recordó su infancia con su abuela, se emocionó. When Laura looked back on her childhood with her grandmother, she got emotional. **13. Para** hacer la escultura se inspiró en sus maestros. To make the sculpture she was inspired by her teachers. **MODAL VERBS**

Modal Verbs Expressing Ability

1. Can + infinitive: It expresses ability in the present or future. **2. Could** + infinitive: It expresses ability in the past. **3. Be able to**: It can express ability in different tenses.

Modal Verbs Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty

1. May and Might: □ To express certainty about the present and the future (might suggests a smaller possibility than may), conditional sentences. **2. Can and Could**: A theoretical kind of possibility or characteristic behaviour of people/things, Factual possibility. **3. Must**: for logical deductions. **4. Can't**: for negative logical deductions

Modal Verbs Expressing Permission

1. Asking for permission: a) Can I...? b) Could I...? It is more formal and hesitant. c) May I...? Even more formal. d) Might I...? More formal and hesitant. e) Can't I...?/Couldn't I? When the speaker is expecting an affirmative answer. **2. Giving permission**: a) Can. b) May (formal) c) Could/might (in reported speech. **3. Refusing permission** a) Can't

Modal Verbs Expressing Obligation

1. Strong Obligation a) Must: It expresses the authority of the speaker.. b) Have to: It refers to an external obligation c) Had to: Past obligation. **2. Prohibition**: a) Mustn't. **3. Absence of Obligation** a) Don't have to/Needn't **4. Mild Obligation** a) Ought to and shoul. Advice, Criticism (negative form) **Perfect Modals** The form of a Perfect Modal is: Subject + modal + have + past participle Perfect Modals are used to refer to something in the past. **1. Must Have**: It is used to make a logical conclusion about something in the past. **2. Could Have**: Used to express possibility, an option, or a choice in the past. **3. May/Might Have**: They express probability in the past. They might have called, but I wasn't at home. **4. Can't have**: It's a speculation about an impossible past event. **5. Should Have**: It implies criticism or regret for a past action It can also be used to give advice about the past.