

busy
(bɪˈzi)

to talk
(tɒk)

Hard
(hɑːd)

Hardly
(hɑːdli)

Doubt
(daʊbt)

Desert
(dɪˈzɜːt)

Dessert
(dɪˈzɜːt)

To desert
(tə ˈdɜːt)

Deincheräus
(dɛɪˈnʃəˈrɔːs)

South
(saʊθ)

mouth(s)
(maʊθ)

month(s)
(mʌnθ)

Thin
(θɪn)

Narrowest
(ˈnærəʊəst)

Fart (pedo)
(fɑːt)

("Yo no acuerdo")		
1	I am agree	
2	I am not don't agree I disagree	
3	are Do you agree	?

Misunderstand

Don't get me wrong (don't misunderstand me)

I'm not very much of an expert.
I'm not very much of a backpacker.
I'm not much of a persistent person.
I'm not very persistent.
of an idiot.
of a risk-taker.
a bit of a perfectionist.
idiotic.
leary.
He is idiotic.
→→→ an idiotic person.
a bit of
crazy.
→→→ a crazy person.
a bit of

Caveat
(kəˈveɪt)

Wonder
(wʌndə)

Theatre(s)
(ˈθiːətrə)

kilometre(s)
(kɪˈlɒmɪtrə)

mètre(s)
(ˈmɛtrə)

centre(s)
(ˈsɛntə)

calibre(s)
(ˈkælɪbrə)

(haber) There + to be		
1	Hay	(s) There is Present
2	Había	(pl) There are
3	Habría	(s) There was Past
4	Va a haber	(pl) There were
5	Ha habido	(s) There will be Future
6	Puede haber	(pl) There is going to be
7	Podría haber	(s) There are going to be
8	Habría	(pl) There has been Present perfect
9	Debería haber	(s) There have been
10	Debe de haber	(pl) There can be
11	Puede que haya	(s) There could be
12	Tiene que haber	(pl) There would be
13	Habría sido	(s) There should be
14	Podría haber sido	(pl) There must be
15	Habría sido	(s) There may/ might be
16	Debería haber sido	(pl) There has to be
17	Debería haber sido	(s) There have to be
18	Debería haber sido	(pl) There had been past perfect
19	Puede que haya sido	(s) There could have been
20	Habría sido	(pl) There would have been

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	Gradable (moderate)		Ungradable (extremes)		
Gradable Adverb	deeply Extremely remarkably Immensely/fairly Rather /somewhat painfully /bitterly	very vitaly really	Absolutely =Utterly =completely totally =entirely		Ungradable adverbs
	fairly" ←	Really /Pretty quite			
			Alive	dead	

Bottle

Noisy

1	noisy (you want to know people's business)
2	(you talk about people's business)
	He is a gossip person.
	Mind your own business, don't be nosy!
	ghost ship

Lo mas importante cosa es...

most adjective think.

only think I know is...

The worst think.

first think was to visit...




Narrow

weint (charming) (encantador)

Blant (contundente, franco, brusco, desafilado)

Excited

I'm happy to hear from you.

<p>The Underground</p> <p>The Tube</p> <p>(LONDON ONLY!)</p>	
<p>Mind the gap</p>	
<p>SUBWAY</p> <p>(NEW YORK ONLY!)</p>	
<p>METRO (system) →</p>	<p>(general term)</p> <p>any other country.</p>
<p>Métro</p>	<p>100cm</p>
<p><i>Metro</i> is the most common term for underground rapid transit systems used by non-native English speakers.^[11] Rapid transit systems may be named after the medium by which passengers travel in busy central business districts; the use of tunnels inspires names such as <i>subway</i>,^[12] <i>underground</i>,^[13] <i>Untergrundbahn</i> (<i>U-Bahn</i>) in German,^[14] or the <i>Tunnelbana</i> (<i>T-bana</i>) in Swedish;^[15] the use of viaducts inspires names such as <i>elevated</i> (<i>L</i> or <i>el</i>), <i>skytrain</i>,^[16] <i>overhead</i>, <i>overground</i> or <i>Hochbahn</i> in German. One of these terms may apply to an entire system, even if a large part of the network (for example, in outer suburbs) runs at ground level.</p> <p>In most of Britain, a <i>subway</i> is a pedestrian underpass; the terms <i>Underground</i> and <i>Tube</i> are used for the London Underground, and the North East England Tyne and Wear Metro, mostly overground, is known as the <i>Metro</i>. In Scotland, however, the Glasgow Subway underground rapid transit system is known as the <i>Subway</i>. In most of North America, underground mass transit systems are primarily known as <i>subways</i>, whereas the term <i>metro</i> is a shortened reference to a metropolitan area. Chicago's commuter rail system that serves the entire metropolitan area is called <i>Metra</i>, while its rapid transit system that serves the city is called the "L". Rapid transit systems such as the Washington Metro, Los Angeles Metro Rail, the Miami Metrorail, and the Montreal Metro are generally called the <i>Metro</i>.</p> <p>In most parts of the world these systems are known as a "metro" which is short for "metropolitan". The term "subway" is used in many American systems as well as in Glasgow and Toronto. The system in London uses the terms "underground" and "tube". Systems in Germany are called "U-Bahn", which stands for "Untergrundbahn" (underground track). Many systems in East and Southeast Asia such as Taipei and Singapore are called MRT which stands for Mass Rapid Transit. Systems which are predominantly elevated may be referred to as "L" as in Chicago or "Skytrain", as in Bangkok and Vancouver. Other less common names include "T-bane" (in Scandinavia) and "MTR".</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_metro_systems</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_transit</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_transit#cite_note-11</p>	

	In the night / At night	
	at in the day / during the day	
Early – 12:00	In the morning	breakfast
10:00		branch (≈almuerzo)
-12:00-	At midday/noon	lunch
12:00 – 17:00	In the afternoon	Afternoon snack (merienda)
		dinner
17:01 – 21:00	In the evening	supper
21:01 - late	At night	

Autumn
(otoño)
Winter
(invierno)

My friend's brother (**hermano de mi amigo**)

My brother's friend (**amigo de mi hermano**)

Student's (singular)

Students' (plural)

James's car

Some people will tell you that there is a rule in English grammar that you cannot use the possessive apostrophe-s with inanimate objects, because objects cannot “own” things. They are mistaken. While it is called “possessive” case, it really applies to all kinds of associations. If that weren't true, you could not use the pronoun *its*. You couldn't say, “I have to fix my kitchen chair. Its leg is broken.”

That said, your example might not be the best use of this construction. More typical would be “the chair leg” or “the leg of the chair.” I think that phrasing it as “the chair's leg” is implicitly saying it is not some other part of the chair that broke.

[It is called] the "descriptive genitive" (e.g. "the sun's rays") when it is a property of, or otherwise associated with, an object rather than something it actually owns as such, and the "possessive genitive" when it is truly a genitive ("Matching Mole's computer"). The forms are the same however, either "inflected" (apostrophe "s", e.g. "the moon's reflection") or "periphrastic" (meaning a circumlocution, e.g. "the reflection of the moon").

The problem is that some purist grammarians do not accept that inanimate objects can use the inflected genitive because they cannot always be said to possess certain attributes ascribed to them ("a day's pay" being a classic example).

<https://forum.wordreference.com/threads/possessive-using-s-with-inanimate-nouns.165875/>

<https://www.quora.com/The-chairs-leg-is-broken-Is-it-a-grammatically-correct-sentence>

The Internet	dot
Maths/radio	Point
Literature	Full stop

Half staff

Goatee

(la perilla; barba de candado; chiva)

lizard (el lagarto/ dragon)

sheep
(singular and plural)
fishes
(pl/si)
(pescar)

The **plural** of **fish** is usually **fish**, but **fishes** has a few uses. In biology, for instance, **fishes** is used to refer to multiple species of **fish**.

To **fly** (ran away)
a **fly** (pulga)
It **flies**
flight(s)
(many **flies**)
mosque (mezquita)

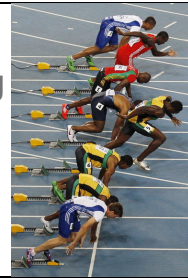
at/on a farm

At a **butcher's**.

Fishmonger's (pescaderia)

To **jump** the **gun/bullet**: (adelantarse)

The idiom **jump the gun** has its roots in an athlete starting a race before the starting pistol is fired. It refers to someone or to an act when it is started earlier than expected, or when something is spoken without required thinking.



SINGULAR	PLURAL
Shelf	Shelves
wolf	wolves
hoof	hooves
Life	Lives
Knife	Knives
Leaf	Leaves
wife	wives
loaf	loaves
Half	Halves
Calf	Calves

Tree **bark** (la corteza)



rind (corteza)



A dog **barks** (LadRAR) or **growls** (gruñir) at someone.

A cat **meows** (maullar) or **purr** (ronronear).

A wolf **howls**. (aullar)

A **door**
mouse **skinks**.

(Ronronear)

To **screech** (chirriar)
chirp (trinar)
quack (graznar)
craak (croar)

To **Bellow** (bramar)

1. (of a person or animal) emit a deep loud roar, typically in pain or anger."he bellowed in agony"
- 2.shout something with a deep loud roar."he **bellowed out** the order"

onomatopoeia

the formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g. *cuckoo*, *sizzle*).

the use of onomatopoeia for literary effect.

Rodent (el roedor)

CloWS (las garras)

Fur / ferry

skin (≈humano/pescado)

leather

fur coat

swede

Fin^{ɪŋ} **(la aleta)**

Divide

Quinea pi^k **(conejito de indias)**

Bear

Beaver **(el castor/ coño)**

Calf calve^s

Bee

Tortoise

Leopard

Squirrel

Valiure

Hibernite

I eat my wort^s **(me callo)**
I stand correct^{ed} **(me rectifico)**

1. A mosquito bite^s
2. A Bee/ wasp sting^s

Place (lugar)	Space (espacio)
There is no space (espacio) "There is no space/room in this room." (uncountable)	
There are no spaces (plazas) "There are many spaces in this house." (countable)	

Proud

Fierce **(feroz)**

Cunning **(astuto)**

agile

effection

tender; effectionate **(tierna)**

unuseful useless

useful

eskimo^s **(los esquimales)**

crocodile

realist

I've never thought about this.

Shepherd **(pastor)**

Nowadays



Common


Strow

Veterinarian clinic.

Cure

To have a crack **(grieta)** at +object
(=to try)

mouse mouses	(Raton)
2 mice mices	
Rat (Rata)	
Mousse 	Moose (el alce /fe@) 
(Mic) microphone	

Pigeon (palomo)	
Dove (paloma)	