

# VERB TENSES

<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b> <i>I study/He studies He doesn't study</i>	<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>He is studying</i>
+ he/she/it = -s, -es - don't/doesn't + V ? do/does + S + V	Am/is/are + ing
Hábitos, costumbres Horarios Verdades universales	Ocurriendo en ese mnto/ Temporales Acciones futuras planeadas
Frequency adv: Always, usually, never.. Stative verbs: like, love, need, believe hate, belong, want, seem, prefer, think...	Now, at the moment, today right now, this year, listen! look!

<b>PAST SIMPLE</b> <i>I studied/I didn't study</i>	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b> <i>I was studying</i>
+ -ed/2ª columna - Didn't + V ? did+S+V	Was/were + ing
Acción terminada	Acción no terminada
Yesterday, ...ago, in 1998 Last... when, suddenly	Last..., while, as, Last...at 3 o'clock

<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b> <i>I have studied</i>	
Have/has + Participio (-ed/3ª columna)	
Acción indefinida-ocurrió/empezó en el pasado, hace referencia al presente/continua ahora	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For: durante-desde hace</li> <li>➤ Since: desde</li> <li>➤ Already: ya/todavía(+)/medio</li> <li>➤ Yet: ya/todavía(-)(?) final</li> <li>➤ Just: acabar de(medio)</li> <li>➤ Ever: alguna vez(?)medio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ So far: hasta ahora</li> <li>➤ Never: nunca</li> <li>➤ Before: antes</li> <li>➤ Lately: últimamente</li> <li>➤ Recently: recientemente</li> <li>➤ How long...? Cuanto tiempo..?</li> </ul>

<b>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>I have been studying</i>
Have/has + been+ ing
Acción q requiere un proceso y un resultado
All morning, for two hours, the whole day, How long..?, since 1998

<b>PAST PERFECT</b> <i>I had studied (había estudiado)</i>
Had + Participio (-ed/3ª columna)
Pasado del pasado (1ª acción q ocurrió)
Already, by the time, after, before, until, never, just <i>By the time the police arrived, the thieves had gone</i>

<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>I had been studying (llevaba estudiando)</i>
Had + been + ing
Acción q requiere un proceso y un resultado en el pasado
All morning, the whole day, for two hours, since last year, until, before

<b>FUTURE SIMPLE</b> <i>I will study</i>	<b>BE GOING TO</b> <i>I am going to study</i>	<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>I am studying</i>
+ will+V - Won't +V ? Will+S+V	Am Is + going to + V are	Am Is + -ing are
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predecir</li> <li>• Decision espontánea</li> <li>• Dar un aviso</li> <li>• Acción futura no planeada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Futuro de intención (voy a + infinitivo)</li> <li>• Acción futura planeada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acción futura planeada, y organizada.</li> <li>• Algo q ocurrirá seguro</li> <li>• (Presente d indicat español "Mañana voy a Alicante-Tomorrow I'm going to Alicante)</li> </ul>

<b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS</b> <i>I will be studying</i>	<b>FUTURE PERFECT</b> <i>I will have studied</i>
Will+be+ing (Estaré estudiando)	Will+have+Participio(ed/3ª columna) (habré estudiado)
Algo q estará en proceso en un tiempo específico en el futuro	Algo q habrá ocurrido en el futuro
By this time, this time next week.. On Thursday, in the next year	By this time next month, by 10 o'clock, By the end of.., in three months



- ✓ By + a time=no later than
- ✓ For+period of time(how long)  
for 20 years
- ✓ During+noun (when)  
during the summer
- ✓ Ando/endo: ing
- ✓ Ado/ido: -ed/3ª columna
- ✓ Have/has/had +: -ed/3ª columna
- ✓ Am/is/are/was/were+ -ing
- ✓ Estaré : will be
- ✓ Habré: will have
- ✓ NO se pone -ed/2ª col en preguntas ni en negativas en el pasado simple
- ✓ Recuerda la -s de 3ª pers en Present simple afirmat

# CONDITIONALS

<b>1ST TYPE</b> ( si estudias...) <i>probable</i>	<b>If + present simple , will + infin</b> Unless(if not) modal imperative present simple	If I <b>see</b> Ann, I´ll <b>invite</b> her If you <b>don´t finish</b> your homework, you <b>can´t go out</b> If they <b>see</b> you, <b>run</b> If I <b>am</b> late, my parents <b>worry</b>
<b>2ND TYPE</b> (si estudiases...) <i>Improbable</i>	<b>If + Past simple , would + infinitive</b> could might	If I <b>worked</b> harder, I´d <b>get</b> better marks If I <b>had</b> a lot of money, I <b>could have</b> my own airplane If she <b>worked</b> harder, she <b>might have</b> a better job
<b>3RD TYPE</b> (Si hubieses estudiado...) <i>Imposible ( past)</i>	<b>If + past perfect, would have + Participio</b> could have might have	If I <b>had caught</b> the bus, I <b>would have been</b> in time

## WISH / IF ONLY



- Wish = Desearía- Gustaría
- I wish = Ojalá
- If Only=Ojalá – Si al menos..

Wish / If only + <b>Past Simple</b>	Situaciones presentes que quisiéramos cambiar/mejorar	He wishes her house were bigger If only I lived near the school
Wish / If only + <b>Past Perfect</b>	Hechos pasados lamentando lo ocurrido	I wish I had studied hard at school (Ojalá q hubiera estudiado mas ..
Wish / If only + <b>Could</b> <b>Would + Infin</b>	Deseos sobre situaciones futuras, indicando q es poco probable q ocurran	If only she would call me more often

## ORACIONES TEMPORALES

Se forman como las de 1<sup>st</sup> conditional : **Present simple** , **future simple** . Lo que cambian son las conjunciones : *as soon as* , *by the time* , *when* , *the moment (that)* , *as long as* , *etc.*

*I will phone you as soon as I arrive home*

# P A S I V E V O I C E

They gave Diana a camera last week

SUJETO + VERBO + OI + OD + CC

SUJETO (OI) + BE+PARTICPIO + OD + CC + (BY+SUJETO)

Diana was given a camera last week

SUJETO (OD) + BE+PARTIC. + OI + CC + (BY+SUJ)

A camera was given to Diana last week

## TRANSFORMACIÓN ACTIVA-PASIVA

1. Identificar el objeto de la activa (OD/OI)
2. Lo ponemos de sujeto de la pasiva
3. Identificamos el tiempo del verbo.
4. Ponemos "to be" en el mismo tiempo + Past Participle (3ª column /-ed) del verbo
5. Ponemos el sujeto de la activa como agente de la pasiva precedido por "by"



**It is said that.. / He is said to..** Con verbos como

believed, thought, expected, said, estimate, known, considered, reported...

la pasiva se hace de dos formas:

"Experts expect that the Chinese economy will grow"

1. "The Chinese economy **is expected to grow**"
2. "**It is expected that** the Chinese economy will grow"



TEN EN CUENTA QUE...

- ✂ Al poner en pasiva una frase afirmativa cuenta el número de palabras que tiene el verbo en activa. En pasiva tiene que haber una más.
- ✂ Al poner en pasiva una frase interrogativa debes empezar por el auxiliar.  
Are they preparing the meal? *Is the meal being prepared?*
- ✂ Si la pasiva es negativa, "not" va con el primer auxiliar  
They are not making the meal.  
*The meal is not being prepared*

Normalmente verás:

- ✂ Have/has/had + been + participio
- ✂ Can, must, could, may, will... + be + participio
- ✂ Is/are/am/was/were + been + participio
- ✂ Presente: is/am/are + participio



## HAVE / GET SOMETHING DONE

Cuando alguien hace las cosas x nosotros, ej "cortar el pelo, pintar un piso, etc.

**Have/get + object** (my room, my hair, ..) + **Participio (-ed/3ª c)**

En cualquier tiempo = *I'm having, I've had, I'll have*

- *I'm having my house painted* (Me están pintando la casa)
- *When are you going to have your hair cut?* (¿Cuándo te vas a cortar el pelo?)

# REPORTED SPEECH

Tense DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Present simple <i>works</i>	Past simple <i>worked</i>
Present continuous <i>Am/are/is working</i>	Past continuous <i>Was/were working</i>
Past simple <i>worked</i>	Past perfect <i>had worked</i>
Past continuous <i>Was/were working</i>	Past perfect continuous <i>had been working</i>
Present perfect <i>have/ has worked</i>	Past perfect <i>had worked</i>
Present perfect continuous <i>have/has been working</i>	Present perfect continuous <i>had been working</i>
Past perfect simple <i>had worked</i>	Past perfect simple <i>had worked</i>
Past perfect continuous <i>had been working</i>	Past perfect continuous <i>had been working</i>
Future simple <i>will work</i>	Would + infin <i>would work</i>

DIRECT	INDIRECT
can	Could
May	Might
Have to	Had to
Must	Had to

Los verbos más usados en el estilo indirecto son:

- + , - : said, told, added, explained, begged, promised, offered, replied, declared, stated
- ? : asked, wondered, wanted to know, inquired
- Commands: told, ordered, asked

Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Last week	The previous week / the week before
A month ago	The previous month / the month before
Tomorrow	The following day / the next day / the day after
Next week	The following week / the week after
Here	There
This	That
These	Those



- ✌️ ¿ Yes/no questions *Did you speak to Mary yesterday? She asked ask + if/whether + S+V She asked if/whether I had spoken to Mary*
- ✌️ ¿ Wh-questions *Who are you writing to? She asked ask + wh- + S+V She asked who I was writing to*

**Orders ...** "Stop driving so fast" "Don't tell anybody"  
Reported verb: order, warn, advise...+ Compl. Indirect+ (not)to infinitive  
"My mother ordered me to stop driving so fast"  
"He begged me not to tell anybody"



**Suggestions** Sujeto + suggest + ...lo sugerido

- ...that+ suj+ verbo en infinitivo *Let's watch the news, Tom suggested = Tom suggested that we watch the news*
- ...Gerundio -ing sin especificar el sujeto *Let's phone the police immediately = He suggested phoning the police immediately*

# RELATIVES

## DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- ✓ Información esencial para la comprensión de la frase
- ✓ Los pronombres who, which y that pueden omitirse si no hacen de sujeto (El sujeto de la frase y el sujeto de la frase de relativo sean diferentes)

*The man (who) we met at the bus stop told me the truth*

*Suj de la oración d relativo*

Whose = no se puede sustituir

- ✓ Si el relativo lleva preposición, lo mas común es omitirlo y poner la prepos. detrás del verbo. *The boy (who/that) I talked to was nervous*

Pron. Relat + Verbo = NO se puede omitir  
Pron. Relat + Suj + Verbo = SI



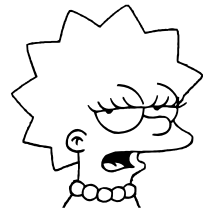
*( The man who visited us yesterday is a professor = NO se puede omitir)*

*Suj de la oración d relativo*

## NON DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- ✓ Siempre va entre comas
- ✓ La información es extra, no es esencial para entender la frase.
- ✓ El relativo NO se puede omitir
- ✓ No se usa that

Too easy for me,  
Teacher



### PRONOMBRES RELATIVOS

Which & that cosas/animales

Who & that personas

Whose (cuyo) posesión Nunca es sujeto- no se puede omitir

### ADVERBIOS RELATIVOS

When & that un momento en el tiempo

Where lugares (no suele omitirse/ no se sustituye x that)

# MODAL VERBS



USE	MODAL	EXAMPLE
<b>OBLIGATION</b> tengo la obligación de, debo, tengo que	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Must</b></li> <li>• <b>#</b></li> <li>• <b>Have to</b> (no modal: has to)</li> </ul>	<p><i>They have to wear a uniform</i></p> <p><i>I must finish this exercise</i></p>
<b>NECESSITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Need to</b> (no modal)(+)</li> </ul>	<i>She needs to speak to you</i>
<b>NO OBLIGATION</b> No hace falta que	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Needn't</b></li> <li>• <b>=</b></li> <li>• <b>Don't have to</b> (no modal)</li> </ul>	<p><i>You needn't come if you don't want to</i></p> <p><i>You don't have to come if you don't want to</i></p>
<b>PROHIBITION</b> no puedes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mustn't</b></li> </ul>	<i>You mustn't smoke at school</i>
<b>ABILITY</b> Se, puedo, soy capaz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Can</b> (presente)</li> <li>• <b>Could</b> (pasado)</li> <li>• <b>Be able to</b> - todos los tiempos</li> </ul>	<p><i>I can play the piano</i></p> <p><i>I could climb mountains</i></p> <p><i>I will be able to drive a bus</i></p>
<b>POSSIBILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>May</b> (puede que)</li> <li>• <b>Might</b> (podría ser que) (posib + remota)</li> <li>• <b>Could</b> (puede que)</li> </ul>	<p><i>They may begin acting like criminals</i></p> <p><i>He might come</i></p> <p><i>They could be on the train now</i></p>
<b>DEDUCTION/ CERTAINTY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Must</b> (I'm sure)</li> <li>• <b>Can't</b> (It's imposible)</li> </ul>	<p><i>That must be your mother</i> (esa debe ser tu madre)</p> <p><i>That can't be true</i> (eso no puede ser verdad)</p>

## Ten en cuenta que...

- ❖ **Must** y **have to** tienen un significado similar (obligación, debo, tengo que); aunque
- ❖ **must** solo se usa en presente y \* **have to** en los d+ tiempos pero...
- ❖ **Mustn't** y **don't have to** tienen un significado muy diferente:
- ❖ **Mustn't** indica prohibición (no puedes) y
- ❖ **Don't have to** no obligación (no hace falta que)
- ❖ **Need to** no es modal; se usa en afirmativa igual q **have to** y expresa obligación y necesidad
- ❖ **Needn't** si es modal y expresa no obligación (no hace falta q) igual q **don't have to**  
(Cuando un verbo no es modal quiere decir que se conjuga, es decir lleva -s de 3ª pers., necesita aux do/does para ?, -, etc)
- ❖ **Would** , (?) se usa para pedir a alguien q haga algo

## MODALES PERFECTOS

<b>Must have + PP</b>	Algo casi seguro q pasó/conclusión lógica	<i>Mary didn't come yesterday. She must have been ill</i>
<b>May/might have + PP</b>	Para hacer una suposición sobre algo pasado	<i>She may have forgotten our meeting</i>
<b>Could have+ PP</b>	Se pudo hacer algo pero no se hizo	<i>I could have gone with her, but I decided to stay home</i>
<b>Couldn't have+ PP</b>	Certeza de que algo no ocurrió	<i>She really loved him. She couldn't have broken up with him</i>
<b>Would have+ PP</b>	Se quiso haber hecho algo pero no se pudo debido a causas externas	<i>I would have passed English in June, but I didn't study hard</i>
<b>Should have+ PP</b>	Nos lamentamos de lo ocurrido y de q no haya pasado lo q queríamos	<i>You should(ought to) have told them we aren't going out today</i>
<b>Shouldn't have+ PP</b>	Critica un hecho pasado indicando q no debería haber ocurrido	<i>I shouldn't have drunk so much, I can't go home now</i>
<b>Needn't have+ PP</b>	No había necesidad d hacer lo q se hizo	<i>I was going to make dinner. You needn't have made it</i>

# MODALS

Modal	Uso	Example
<b>Can</b>	Habilidad Permiso Posibilidad Pedir algo	<i>I can drive a bus</i> <i>Can I go to the toilet?</i> <i>She can come to the party</i> <i>Can you lend me some money</i>
<b>Can't</b>	Imposibilidad Deducción	<i>I can't lift this box</i> <i>Those can't be my keys. I've got them</i>
<b>Could</b>	Habilidad en el pasado Preguntar formalmente Especular Sugerir	<i>I could play the guitar when I was five</i> <i>Could you tell me the time, please?</i> <i>Whose could these glasses be?</i> <i>We could go to the theatre</i>
<b>Couldn't</b>	Imposibilidad en el pasado	<i>I couldn't ride a bike when I was five</i>
<b>Be able to</b>	Habilidad	<i>I will be able to pass this subject</i>
<b>May / Might</b>	Posibilidad	<i>It might rain tomorrow</i>
<b>May</b>	Pedir algo educadamente	<i>May I borrow your book, please?</i>
<b>Would</b>	Pedir algo formalmente Ofrecer (con like) Hábitos en pasado(used to)	<i>Would you come with me to the wedding?</i> <i>Would you like some tea?</i> <i>She would tell us stories</i>
<b>Must</b>	Obligación, Deducción	<i>You must be quiet in the library</i> <i>John must be very busy. He didn't come</i>
<b>Have to</b>	Obligación	<i>I have to study hard if I want to pass</i>
<b>Need to</b>	Obligación	<i>I need to buy some meat for dinner</i>
<b>Needn't</b>	No obligación	<i>You needn't do all the exercises</i>
<b>Don't have to</b>	No obligación	<i>We don't have to attend the conference</i>
<b>Mustn't</b>	Prohibición	<i>You mustn't step on the grass</i>
<b>Should /ought to</b>	Consejo , opinión	<i>You should tell the truth</i>

## SHOULD / HAD BETTER ('d better)

Should se usa para dar un consejo, una opinión  
Had better es otra forma muy coloquial de expresar lo mismo.  
También expresa advertencia: Será mejor que..., Más vale que

+ Suj + 'd better + verbo en forma base = es mejor que+subjuntivo  
*You'd better see the doctor (es mejor que veas al médico)*

- Suj + 'd better not + verbo en forma base  
*You'd better not go out in the rain(es mejor q no salgas con la lluvia)*

## VERBS + ADJECTIVES

- ❖ Verbs + adverbios de modo (describen la acción)  
*He sings badly. They run fast*
- ❖ Verbos + adjectives = los q se refieren a estados o percepciones  
**smell** +good/bad    **taste**+salty    **seem**+tired    **feel**+emotional  
**look** + adjective & **look like** + noun (parecer)  
**Look as if** + sentence (parece como si....)  
**Look** + ing (gustar en gral)  
**Feel like** + ing (apetecer)

# INFINITIVE & GERUND

<b>GERUND</b>	<b>INFINITIVE</b>		<b>INFINITIVE OR GERUND</b>																																																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Como sujeto (hechos en gral) <i>Smoking is harmful</i></li> <li>➤ Después de preposiciones <i>He is interested <u>in</u> doing Pilates</i></li> <li>➤ Después de go+sport <i>He <u>went</u> swimming yesterday</i></li> <li>➤ Después de ciertas expresiones <i>It's worth (merece la pena)</i> <i>There is no point in...</i> <i>It's no use in ...(no vale la pena)</i></li> <li>➤ Después de verbos d preferencia <i>love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy ,</i> <i>prefer, would mind</i></li> <li>➤ Después de verbos como</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>INFINITIVE con to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Como sujeto (hechos concretos) <i>To apply for that job would be a good idea</i></li> <li>❖ Detrás de algunos adjetivos (<i>busy, happy, ready, tired, etc</i>) y adverbios (<i>fast, high, low, slowly, etc</i>) <i>I'm happy to see you</i></li> <li>❖ Con "too &amp; enough" <i>He is too young to drive</i></li> <li>❖ Después de Wh- words <i>I don't know what to do</i></li> <li>❖ Después de verbos como</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>INFINITIVE sin to</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Después de los modales : <i>can, could, might, etc</i></li> <li>❖ Después de los verbos make &amp; let cuando los sigue un pronombre <i>He makes me feel happy</i> <i>His parents let him participate in the race</i></li> <li>❖ Después d los verb de percepción <i>feel, hear, see, taste, etc</i></li> <li>❖ Después de would rather (preferir) y had better (será mejor que) <i>I would rather wait till tomorrow</i> <i>You had better start at once</i></li> </ul>	<p>Verbos q pueden ir con gerundio o infinitivo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>FORGET</b> (olvidar) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ ing- olvidar algo ocurrido en el pasado</li> <li>+ to - olvidarse de hacer algo</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>REGRET</b> (lamentar) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ ing- arrepentirse d haber hecho algo en el pasado</li> <li>+ to -lamentar lo q se va a decir a continuación</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>REMEMBER</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ing :recordar algo q se hizo en el pasado</li> <li>+ to: acordarse d hacer algo</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>STOP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ing: dejar un hábito</li> <li>+ to: dejar d hacer algo para hacer otra cosa</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>TRY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ing: intentar hacer algo</li> <li>+to: experimentar</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>MEAN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ing: implicar, suponer</li> <li>+to: querer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>																																																	
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