



## **SALÓN DE IDIOMAS**

# **ELEMENTOS DECORATIVOS**

**Conectores, expresiones idiomáticas, phrasal  
verbs, etc.**

Listados de los elementos decorativos y estructuras de Use of English necesarios para la preparación de Speakings y Writings.

### **Salón de Idiomas**



## Índice

<b>DECORATIVE ELEMENTS</b> .....	
<b>CONNECTORS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>DECORATIVE ELEMENTS FOR THE SPEAKING AND WRITING PART</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>BINOMIALS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>IDIOMS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>INVERSIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>PASSIVE VOICE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>PHRASAL VERBS</b> .....	<b>10</b>

Salón de Idiomas

# Decorative Elements



## 1.- CONNECTORS

### Linking words and expressions

#### 1. PARTS OF THE SPEECH

##### a) FIRST PARAGRAPH

At first sight	A primera vista
First of all	Antes que nada
To start with	Para empezar

##### b) SECOND/THIRD PARAGRAPH

In the second place	En segundo lugar
Secondly	En segundo lugar
Thirdly	En tercer lugar

##### c) CONCLUSION

Finally	Por último
In conclusion	Para concluir
Lastly	Por último

#### 2. ADDING INFORMATION **AND**

By the same token	de igual manera
Besides	además, "encima".
In addition (to + noun)	además (de + sustantivo)
Moreover	además
Furthermore	asimismo
Plus	también
On top of that	además
What's more,	lo que es más

#### 3. EXPRESSING SIMILARITY **AND**

Similarly	Igualmente, de forma similar
Likewise	Asimismo, del mismo modo
Additionally	Del mismo modo

#### 4. EXPRESSING CONTRAST **BUT**

However	sin embargo
Nevertheless	no obstante
On the contrary	por el contrario
Whereas / while	mientras
Although/ though	aunque
On the one hand/ On the other hand	A la inversa, por el contrario
Conversely	A la inversa, por el contrario

#### 5. GIVING EXAMPLES **FOR EXAMPLE**

And so on	etcétera
And so on and so forth	etcétera, y así sucesivamente
For instance	por ejemplo
Such as	tal(es) como

#### 6. SUM UP **IN CONCLUSION**

All in all / On the whole	En conjunto, resumiendo
To wind up/ to conclude	Para concluir
In short	En resumen

#### 7. SUPPOSITION **MAYBE**

It's (un) likely, there is a high likelihood, perhaps, might

#### 8. EXPLAINING CAUSES **BECAUSE**

Seeing that	Viendo eso
Given that	Dado eso
For this / that reason	Por esta / esa razón
On account of + noun	A causa de + sustantivo
Since	Ya que

#### 9. EXPRESSING RESULTS **SO/THEN**

As a result	Como resultado
Consequently	En consecuencia
Therefore	Por lo tanto

#### 10. EXPRESSING SOMETHING DIFFERENTLY

In other words	en otras palabras
If you will	por así decirlo
That is (to say)	es decir

#### 11. EXPRESSING FACTS

Actually	En realidad
As a matter of fact	De hecho
In fact	De hecho
As it happens	En realidad

#### 12. EXPRESSING OPINION **IN MY OPINION**

As far as I'm concerned	por lo que a mí respecta
From my point of view	desde mi punto de vista
To my mind	en mi opinión
To my way of thinking	en mi opinión
For what is worth	en mi opinión
I reckon (that)	creo que
From my standpoint	tal y como lo veo
Personally	personalmente
To be honest	para ser honesto
To tell the truth	a decir verdad

#### 13. ADVERBS and PREPS (TRY TO USE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE)

Above all	sobre todo
At least	al menos
Basically	básicamente
Virtually	prácticamente
Essentially	esencialmente, básicamente
Suddenly	de repente
By and large / all in all	por lo general
Generally speaking	en general
Roughly speaking	más o menos
To a certain extent	hasta cierto punto
Time and again	muy frecuentemente
And eventually	y en un final

## SALON DE IDIOMAS

### 2.- DECORATIVE ELEMENTS FOR THE SPEAKING AND WRITING

#### USE SYNONYMS OF THE KEY WORDS: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/top-palabras-mas-comunes-en-ingles-en-examenes-oficiales/>)

- Do not repeat the same words all over in your speech. Try to come up with synonyms or other ways of conveying the message.
  - One way to figure out what the students' needs are is. .
  - Another useful strategy is... . Asking direct questions is as well effective.
  - People -> individuals, most of us, the vast majority of
  - Improve -> enhance, upgrade, boost
- Try to use higher level versions (or more English versions) of the same meaning:
  - When you find a problem -> when you encounter/come across a problem
  - Do -> perform, carry out
  - Learn -> grasp knowledge/values

#### USE ADJECTIVES: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/100-expresiones-en-ingles-para-el-dia-a-dia/>)

- Make sure you decorate your speech by using plenty of adjectives whenever you are describing something.
  - Good: awesome, great, beneficial, effective, positive.
  - Bad: negative, detrimental
  - Difficult: challenging, troublesome
  - Important: relevant, paramount, imperative, crucial

#### USE ADVERBS - LY: (<https://youtu.be/lmbmWGJ7ce0>) to give fluency.

- The key is to.....and not merely to ...
- They can reflect silently (~~in silence~~)
- Provide an analysis promptly (~~fast~~)
- What's ultimately important is applying the knowledge in the real world.
- Take the time to critically reflect on...
- Students ability to think deeply and critically
- Let me fully think though the answer

#### PHRASAL VERBS C1-C2: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/phrasal-verbs-c2/>)

- Come up with: Come up with an imaginary scenario and have kids work through the steps to solve a problem as a class
- Carry out: I finally ask my pupils to create an action plan to carry out the solution.
- Boil down to (resumir a): Eventually (a la larga) everything boils down to creating an easy-going atmosphere in the classroom.

#### USE OF ENGLISH C1-C2: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/use-of-english-c1-c2/>)

- Inversions: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/inversiones-en-ingles-nivel-avanzado/>)
  - NOT ONLY **DOES** collaborative learning boost the development of higher-level thinking and oral communication, BUT **INGALSO** it increases student retention, self-esteem and responsibility.
  - **LITTLE ARE** most of the people aware of the importance of critical thinking later in the student's professional life.
- Passives: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/pasivas-en-ingles-nivel-avanzado/>)
  - Children should be posed open questions like "why do you think so..?" and asked to explain their thinking.
  - Educators are considered to set an example for their pupils and I couldn't agree more.
- Idioms: (<https://salondeidiomas.es/expresiones-en-ingles-idioms/>)
- Nominalisations
  - use more nominal sentences (passives help you do so): When we go to these places we can feel exciting feelings -> Unforgettable and exciting feelings can be experienced when visiting those locations/spots/places/destinations.
  - **Do not start all your sentences the same way. Turn around the way you convey several statements:** E.g. I believe an effective method to practice creative thinking is.... Another great way to focus on the positive in not-so-positive situations is the ..... thinking strategy. Asking a variety of questions is another technique for grasping critical-thinking skills.

### 3.- BINOMIALS

<https://salondeidiomas.es/binomios-en-ingles/>

- All in all: en pocas palabras. “All in all, the method you’ve used really worked.”
- Short and sweet: poco y bueno. “This morning’s meeting was short and sweet.”
- Neat and tidy: como los chorros del oro. “Her room is always neat and tidy.”
- Sick and tired: hasta las narices. “I am sick and tired of you treating me this way.”
- Ups and downs: subidas y bajones. “Life is like a roller coaster, it has ups and downs.”
- Over and over/Time and again: una y otra vez. “He used the same verbs in his essay over and over again.”
- By and large: en general, en resumidas cuentas. “By and large, the consequences have been positive for us.”
- Now and then: de vez en cuando. “It is good for you to be criticized every now and then.”
- On and off: con frecuencia. “On and off I go to the cinema.”
- On and on: sin pausa. “She just went on and on about her relationship problems.”
- Up and about: en marcha. “We were up and about very early in the morning.”
- Back and forth: de acá para allá. “The bus takes passengers back and forth from the terminal to the train station.”
- Safe and sound: sano y salvo. “The missing boy was found safe and sound.”
- Tooth and nail: con uñas y dientes. “They were fighting tooth and nail over something stupid.”
- Side by side: uno al lado del otro. “It is better for the team if we work side by side.”
- Short but sweet: breve pero intenso. “She had to leave, yet our date was short but sweet.”
- Win or lose: ganar o perder. “Win or lose, the important thing is to participate.”
- More or less: más o menos. “He was very rich, he earned 1000€ a day, more or less.”
- Step by step: paso a paso. “You should follow the instructions step by step.”
- Word for word: palabra por palabra. “She repeated what you said word for word.”
- Sooner or later: más tarde o más temprano. “Sooner or later, he would be imprisoned.”
- Good as gold: como un ángel. “His son is good as gold, he always behaves very well.”
- Heads or tails: cara o cruz. “Which one do you prefer, heads or tails?”

it's a piece of  
cake!



#### 4.- IDIOMS

##### Listado de expresiones idiomáticas en inglés

<https://salondeidiomas.es/expresiones-en-ingles-idioms>

1. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.* Más vale pájaro en mano que cien volando.
5. *A chip on your shoulder.* Tiene una espina clavada. (Guarda rencor)
6. *Actions speak louder than words.* Las palabras se las lleva el viento. / Una acción vale más que mil palabras.
7. *Add fuel to the fire.* Echar leña al fuego.
8. *A dime a dozen.* Los hay a patadas (es muy común, muy barato).
9. *A drop in the bucket/ocean.* Una gota de agua en el océano.
11. *Against the clock.* ¡A contrarreloj!
12. *A leopard can't change its spots.* Genio y figura, hasta la sepultura. Aunque la mona se vista de seda, mona se queda
15. *All in the same boat.* Estamos todos en el mismo barco.
18. *All that glitters is not gold.* No es oro todo lo que brilla/reluce.
19. *An apple a day keeps the doctor away.* A diario una manzana es una cosa sana.
21. *A penny saved is a penny earned.* Dinero ahorrado, dos veces ganado.
22. *A picture is worth a thousand words.* / *A picture paints a thousand words.* Vale más una imagen que mil palabras.
23. *A piece of cake.* Es pan comido.
24. *A pig with lipstick, is still a pig.* Aunque la mona se vista de seda, mona se queda.
26. *Appearances can be deceptive* Las apariencias engañan.
29. *A slap on the wrist.* Dar un tirón de orejas.
31. *At the drop of a hat.* En menos que canta un gallo.
32. *(To be) as easy as pie.* Ser pan comido.
33. *(To be) as fit as a fiddle.* Estar rebosante de salud.
34. *(To be) sick as a dog.* Echar las tripas. *Estar muy enfermo.*
35. *(To be) as mad as a hatter.* Más loco que una cabra
36. *(To be) as red as a beetroot.* Rojo como un tomate.
35. *(To be) food for thought.* Que da que pensar (normalmente al contestar a una pregunta difícil)
35. *(To be) as cool as a cucumber.* Estar impasible. Tomárselo con calma.
35. *(To) run the extra mile.* Hacer un esfuerzo extra
39. *(To) beat around the Bush.* Andarse por las ramas, andarse con rodeos
40. *Birds of a feather flock together.* Dios los cría y ellos se juntan.

## 5.- INVERSIONS

### ¿En qué consisten las inversiones en inglés C1-C2?

<https://salondeidiomas.es/inversiones-en-ingles-nivel-avanzado/>

Consisten en invertir el auxiliar o el verbo "to be" al inicio de la frase y suele ser común en construcciones adverbiales.

- Not only... but also:** Esta inversión se utiliza para añadir información y se puede usar en cualquier contexto, es también *extremely convenient* cuando queremos hablar de sentimientos, la cual es una pregunta recurrente en el *speaking*, Task 4 de Aptis General o Task 2 del Aptis Advanced.
  - **Not only** *did* I feel thrilled with my job, **but I also** felt overwhelmed with all my new responsibilities.
  - **Not only** *are* young citizens concerned about the economic crisis, **but they also** are quite uneasy regarding climate change.
- Rarely/Seldom:** Se utiliza para cuando queremos expresar que algo ocurre con muy poca frecuencia o para enfatizar que tiene pocas probabilidades de ocurrir.
  - **Rarely** *will* students prefer challenging subjects such as maths.
  - **Seldom** have I watched such a wonderful film.
- Little:** Su principal función es la de denotar carencia de conocimiento sobre algún tópico o hecho.
  - **Little** *did* I know about inversions before my English classes.
  - **Little** *will* they understand how the stock market works.
- On no account/Under no circumstances:** Se emplea para hacer énfasis en que algo no va o no debería ocurrir. Recomendamos utilizarla al momento de escribir la *Formal letter* del *Writing*.
  - **On no account** *should* the neighbours pay such high fees.
  - **Under no circumstances** *will* I consider changing my current schedule.
- At no point/At no time:** Es utilizada para reflejar que algo nunca ha ocurrido.
  - **At no point** *have* I.T. skills been more beneficial than nowadays.
  - **At no time** *did* I say that I would accept these conditions.

1: When we use a negative adverb or adverb phrase at the beginning of the sentence.

Usually, we put the expression at the beginning of the sentence to emphasise what we're saying. It makes our sentences sound surprising or striking or unusual. It also sounds quite formal. If you don't want to give this impression, you can put the negative expression later in the sentence in the normal way:

- Seldom have I seen such beautiful work.  
(‘Seldom’ is at the beginning, so we use inversion. This sentence emphasizes what beautiful work it is.)
- I have seldom seen such beautiful work.  
(‘Seldom’ is in the normal place, so we don't use inversion. This is a normal sentence with no special emphasis.)

## SALON DE IDIOMAS

Here are some negative adverbs and adverb phrases that we often use with inversion:

Hardly	Hardly had I got into bed when the telephone rang.
Never	Never had she seen such a beautiful sight before.
Seldom	Seldom do we see such an amazing display of dance.
Rarely	Rarely will you hear such beautiful music.
Only then	Only then did I understand why the tragedy had happened.
Not only ... but	Not only does he love chocolate and sweets but he also smokes.
No sooner	No sooner had we arrived home than the police rang the doorbell.
Scarcely	Scarcely had I got off the bus when it crashed into the back of a car.
Only later	Only later did she really think about the situation.
Nowhere	Nowhere have I ever had such bad service.
Little	Little did he know!
Only in this way	Only in this way could John earn enough money to survive.
In no way	In no way do I agree with what you're saying.
On no account	On no account should you do anything without asking me first.

In the following expressions, the inversion comes in the second part of the sentence:

<b>Not until</b>	Not until I saw John with my own eyes did I really believe he was safe.
<b>Not since</b>	Not since Lucy left college had she had such a wonderful time.
<b>Only after</b>	Only after I'd seen her flat did I understand why she wanted to live there.
<b>Only when</b>	Only when we'd all arrived home did I feel calm.
<b>Only by</b>	Only by working extremely hard could we afford to eat.

**We only use inversion when the adverb modifies the whole phrase and not when it modifies the noun: Hardly anyone passed the exam. (No inversion.)**

2: We can use inversion instead of 'if' in conditionals with 'had' 'were' and 'should'. This is quite formal:

- Normal conditional: If I had been there, this problem wouldn't have happened.
- Conditional with inversion: Had I been there, this problem wouldn't have happened.
- Normal conditional: If we had arrived sooner, we could have prevented this tragedy!
- Conditional with inversion: Had we arrived sooner, we could have prevented this tragedy!

3: We can use inversion if we put an adverbial expression of place at the beginning of the sentence. This is also quite formal or literary:

- On the table was all the money we had lost. (Normal sentence: All the money we had lost was on the table.)
- Round the corner came the knights. (Normal sentence: The knights came round the corner.)

4: We can use inversion after 'so + adjective...that':

- So beautiful was the girl that nobody could talk of anything else. (Normal sentence: the girl was so beautiful that nobody could talk of anything else.)
- So delicious was the food that we ate every last bite. (Normal sentence: the food was so delicious that we ate every last bite.)

## 6.- PASSIVE VOICE

<https://salondeidiomas.es/pasivas-en-ingles-nivel-avanzado/>

### «Pasiva en inglés de nivel avanzado»

En Salón de Idiomas llamamos pasiva de inglés de nivel avanzado al segundo tipo, la estructura en la que el complemento indirecto de la voz activa se convierte en el sujeto de la voz pasiva:

(EN) She is given a present. (ES) Ella es dada un regalo.

### Uso de la voz pasiva en inglés en exámenes oficiales:

Al igual que mencionamos en otros artículo de nuestra web, el Use of English de nivel avanzado en inglés es fundamental si estamos preparándonos exámenes oficiales de nivel C1 C2 como Aptis Advanced, LanguageCert, Trinity ISE, EOI, Habilitación Lingüística por la Comunidad de Madrid o Cambridge, entre otros.

Os dejamos aquí un listado de diferentes expresiones en pasiva de nivel C1 C2 que podráis incluir en vuestros speakings y writings:

### Listado de expresiones en pasiva nivel C1/C2

Aquí os dejamos los verbos más comunes que pueden adaptarse a las pasivas en inglés con el complemento indirecto como sujeto y frases de ejemplo para ver la pasiva en un contexto. ¿Qué os parecen?

<b>EXPECT</b>	The consumer class is expected to reach 5 billion people
<b>SHOW</b>	Daily rituals have been shown to produce all sorts of benefits
<b>SUPPOSE</b>	Life is supposed to be easier than we think
<b>TELL</b>	Office workers who were told to work from home as lockdowns began had no reason to long for the frantic hustle to work
<b>TAKE FOR GRANTED</b>	Parents have always been taken for granted when it comes to taking care of us
<b>ASSUME</b>	Some problems are assumed to be overcome easily
<b>TRUST</b>	The manager is trusted with plenty of duties
<b>INSIST ON</b>	Offspring are usually insisted on taking up plenty of responsibilities
<b>BELIEVE</b>	Some side effects are believed to rise after a long exposure to a screen
<b>ASK</b>	The local authority has been endlessly asked to upgrade the streetlight network
<b>CREDIT</b>	The success of the mission was credited to years of hard work
<b>MISTAKE I</b>	My workmate is usually mistaken for the company's CEO. He bears a striking resemblance to our boss
<b>MISTAKE II</b>	As your parent, I can assure you I'm never mistaken
<b>THINK</b>	New measures are thought to be taken with the new government

## SALON DE IDIOMAS

### 7.- PHRASAL VERBS

1. Add up to (sumar un total)

**Ex:** Your purchases add up to 150,50 €

2. Boil down to (reducirse a)

**Ex:** The issue boils down to a lack of money.

3. Brush up on (mejorar, repasar algo del estudio)

**Ex:** Sue must brush up on her Japanese before going to Tokio.

4. Catch up on (ponerse al día)

**Ex:** I must call my sister to catch up on the latest family events."

5. Catch up with (alcanzar)

**Ex:** You go ahead. I'll have to work hard to catch up with the others."

6. Come up with (inventarse, conseguir)

**Ex:** I'll come up with a brilliant idea.

7. Come up against (tropezar con, topar con)

**Ex:** The plan to demolish the old bridge came up against a lot of criticism.

8. Cut down on (reducir el consumo de)

**Ex:** The local authorities have decided to cut down on illegal chinese stores.

9. Drop / Pop in on (hacer una visita corta)

**Ex:** I'll drop in on you on my way home and we can have a nice cup of tea.

10. Fall back on (contar con el apoyo de alguien/algo)

**Ex:** We were lucky to have some tinned food to fall back on.

11. Get along with (llevarse bien con alguien)

**Ex:** It's important to get along with your boss.

12. Get on with something (continuar, hacer progreso)

**Ex:** Get on with the hard job.

13. Get on well with somebody (llevarse bien con)

**Ex:** Mr. Johnsons does not get on very well with his colleagues.

14. Get rid of (deshacerse de, librarse de)

**Ex:** It's difficult to get rid of old habits.

15. Get round to (encontrar tiempo para hacer algo)

**Ex:** I never seem to be able to get around to keeping up with the work pace!

16. Keep up with (estar al tanto de)

**Ex:** Are you keeping up with the latest news?

17. Look back on (recordar)

**Ex:** I look back on my years of highschool and smile

18. Look up to (admirar a alguien)

**Ex:** She looks up to her sister.

19. Look down on (menospreciar)

**Ex:** She always looks down on anyone who is poor.

20. Look forward to (ansiar, anhelar)

**Ex:** I am looking forward to my birthday.

21. Live up to (cumplir con las expectativas)

**Ex:** I studied a lot to live up to my parents expectations.

22. Make fun of (burlarse de, tomar el pelo)

**Ex:** The comedian tried to make fun of the man wearing glasses.

23. Make do with (conformarse con, arreglárselas)

**Ex:** There were no chairs to sit on so we had to make do with a pile of boxes.

24. Make up for (recuperar, compensar)

**Ex:** If I work longer the next few days I can make up for the time I was off.

25. Opt out (of) (excluirse a uno mismo de)

**Ex:** I enjoy volleyball but I'm so busy I had to opt out of the tournament.

26. Put (yourself) out (molestarse por/tomarse la molestia de)

**Ex:** Please don't put yourself out for us!

27. Put (someone) up (hospedar a alguien)

**Ex:** I have a free couch so I can put you up if you'd like To come for a couple of days.

28. Put up with (tolerar)

**Ex:** She puts up with a lot from her husband.

29. Run out of (quedarse sin)

**Ex:** What a nuisance! We've run out of salt.

30. Run up against (enfrentarse a los problemas)

**Ex:** Joan D'Arc ran up against strong religious morals back in that century.

31. Sign up for (apuntarse a)

**Ex:** Riley signed up for a promotion on Instagram.

32. Sign up with (firmar un acuerdo de trabajar para alguien)

**Ex:** Paul has signed up with a new football club.

33. Single somebody out (darle un trato especial a alguien)

**Ex:** Two of the boys were singled out for extra coaching.

34. Stand up for (defender algo o a alguien)

**Ex:** You need to stand up for your rights!

35. Stay away from (alejarse de)

**Ex:** Stay away from me, I've got measles.





# **SALÓN DE IDIOMAS**

*It's a piece of cake*