

*New
enlarged
edition*

Great English Mistakes

made by Spanish-speakers

(with a few Catalan specials)

Peter Harvey

Illustrations by Alison Litherland

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Introduction

We learn from our mistakes and that is a good thing. But if language mistakes are not corrected they become a habitual way of speaking; we learn them and make them part of our normal way of speaking instead of learning from them and correcting them. Correcting mistakes is a very important part of language teaching, but it is one that is very often not given the importance that it is due to it.

In over 30 years of teaching in Spain I have heard many mistakes made by people speaking English, and I have noticed that it is a long time now since I heard an original one. All Spanish-speakers make the same mistakes in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, and this is not really very surprising. I say this to reassure you; there is nothing peculiar about you and your mistakes in English. Everyone's problems are the same when it comes to learning English!

Not all mistakes are the same, however. Some are very important while others are comparatively trivial, though teachers marking students' work do not always recognise this difference. In this book I have collected the most important (and sometimes amusing) mistakes that I have heard and read during the years that I have been teaching and examining. I have also included some articles that are not strictly mistakes but are advice for Spanish-speakers.

I have not used line-end hyphens in this book in order to show English hyphenation style in the text.

This second edition includes new articles and illustrations, and a table of false friends.

Article titles are in lower-case (small) letters except for words that must have capital letters.

SMALL CAPITALS mark cross-references.

The alphabetical order used in this book follows strict letter order ignoring spaces. For example, the article *in the mountain* appears between *internet* and *intoxicated*. The symbol + (for example in *for + infinitive*), is alphabetised as *and*.

Full reviews of the first edition can be viewed and downloaded on www.lavengrobooks.com.

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I cannot possibly thank individually all the hundreds of students and examination candidates who have contributed the material for this book. But my thanks to them are sincere, as is my respect for the large amount of hard work that they do to learn the English language. I studied modern languages at university and have continued studying languages since then. I know from my own experience how difficult it is to learn a foreign language, and how much work is involved.

I must thank *Alison Litherland* for the illustrations and for her useful comments on the text; her artistic work can be seen on her website www.alisonlitherland.com. I am also grateful to *Joan Quintana* for providing the cover free of charge; sadly, he died shortly after the first edition was published but I have adapted his design to the requirements of this new edition. My wife *Jane Harvey* read the book and made a number of useful comments and suggestions, as did *Mariano Castellblanque Ramiro* and *Monica Masotti*. The example for *puntos suspensivos* (three dots) is taken from the *Diccionario panhispánico de dudas*, RAE.

Part of this book was written during weekends that I spent in Queens' College Cambridge, and I thank the College for its hospitality to an old member.

About Peter Harvey



I have spent many happy years teaching English. I have worked in Germany, Zambia and Saudi Arabia, but I have spent most of my life teaching adults in Spain.

I enjoy explaining the English language to people who want to learn it and am pleased to reach a wider audience through my books.

Errare humanum est.
(To make mistakes is human.)
Seneca

A man who never made a mistake never made anything.
David Gemmell

Nobody made a greater mistake than he who did nothing because he
could do only a little.
Edmund Burke

A well-adjusted person is one who makes the same mistake twice
without getting nervous.
Alexander Hamilton

The only real mistake is the one from which we learn nothing.
John Powell

A smart man makes a mistake, learns from it, and never makes that
mistake again. But a wise man finds a smart man and learns from him
how to avoid the mistake altogether.
Roy H. Williams



When the cowboy drew his gun, did he use charcoal or crayons?

A

A

The name of this letter is pronounced /eɪ/, the sound that you hear in *came* and *rain*.

See E; I.

a and an

Remember, this is a phonetic rule to make the pronunciation easier. We say *a* before a consonant and *an* before a vowel but it depends on the pronunciation, not on the spelling. So we say *a European country* and *a university* because they begin with /j/, but *an hour* and *an honest man* because these words have a silent *H*. Something similar is found in Spanish when we say *e hijos* and *alemán u holandés*.

abandon

In English *abandon* means to leave a thing or a place for ever. Remote villages in the mountains have been abandoned and we see abandoned cars in the streets. When you finish work for the day you *leave* your office.

academy

The place that you go to for your English language classes might call itself the *Academy* but these places are generally known in English as *language schools*. Also, all children go to a *school* in English but it might be a *colegio*, *escuela* or *instituto* in Spanish.

accents and ñ

English keyboards don't have accents or ñ, and typewriters never had them, so these characters are not easy to use. If your name is Rodríguez, writing Rodriguez is not too bad, but if your name is Muñoz or you come from Logroño, there will be a problem. There's no easy solution. I once had to write an email in Spanish on a computer with an English keyboard, so I wrote *manyana*. Even though I live in Catalonia and see words like *Espanya* and *senyor* quite often, it looked horrible. The keyboard symbols for ñ and Ñ are Alt+164 and Alt+165 respectively in Windows and alt+n followed by n or N for Apple computers.

accept

You can *accept an invitation to do something* or you can *AGREE to do something* but you do not *accept to do something*. *Accept* is transitive and must have a noun object.

action

Companies have *shares* that are owned by *shareholders*; this is because the ownership of the company is shared (*repartida*) proportionally among the people who have contributed the capital. An *action* is something that you do: *acción* or *actuación*.

actual

This is a classic false friend. It means *real*. You can say that José is the *current* chairman of the chess club because he has the job this year. And you can say that Teresa, who is the secretary of the club, *actually* runs things.

The adjective *actual* and the adverb *actually* have no connection with time. *Actually*, actually means *really*.

See APPENDIX 3: FALSE FRIENDS AND SPANGLISH.

addresses

The Spanish system for giving addresses doesn't work in English because in Britain each flat in a building has a single number, like hotel rooms. My flat is 1° 6^a. English language keyboards do not have the symbols ° and ^a and people don't know them. Once, when a delivery didn't arrive for me, I found that the sender in Britain had recorded my address as 10 6A, but my address doesn't have a tenth floor! Now, for use outside Spain I write my address as 1-6.

adjectives

When adjectives are before a noun, we use commas and do not use *and*: *a new, blue sweater*, not *a new and blue sweater*. When the adjectives follow the noun, we do use *and*: *the sweater was new and blue*, because all of the sweater is new and all of it is blue. Sometimes the adjectives describe different attributes that are seen separately. This is especially true of colours: *a black and white photo*; *a red and yellow flag* because parts are one colour and parts are another. We talk of *physical and intellectual resources* because two separate concepts, *physical resources* and *intellectual resources*, share an adjective.

adverbs (form)

Gabriel García Márquez didn't use adverbs that end with *-mente*. It is common to say in Spanish that somebody did something *de forma voluntaria*. In English we say that they did it *voluntarily*. It is correct grammatically to say *in a voluntary way* but it is simply not natural in English, just as *voluntariamente* is possible but not common in Spanish. Unless there is a very good reason to use the longer form, use the adverb with *-ly* in English.

In Spanish you can say that they did something *de forma voluntaria e inesperada* or, with adverbs, *voluntaria e inesperadamente*. In English, because the adverb ending *-ly* is just one short syllable instead of two full ones, we put the ending on both of the words: *voluntarily and unexpectedly*.

adverbs (position)

In Spanish it is natural to say *Arregló cuidadosamente los libros* or *arregló de forma cuidadosa los libros*. In English it must be *He arranged the books carefully*. In Spanish the verb and adverb make one logical unit, but in English the verb and object do so; when we hear or read the verb, we expect the object to follow immediately. Sometimes, complex sentences are found where this rule does not apply for reasons of style, but the basic principle for good English usage is: **never put an adverb between the verb and the object**.

age

My daughter has six months. I have thirty years old. These are typical mistakes. Ages are said with *be + number*. We do **not** use *have*. You can say *I am thirty* or *I am thirty years old* (but not *I am thirty years*). The *years old* isn't necessary, because it's obvious really! However, with other units we always say, for example, *My daughter is six weeks* or *months old*. Also, with things other than people we always say the *years old*: *This house is 150 years old. My car is six years old.*

See HOT.

agony

This is not necessarily associated with death as it is in Spanish. It is commonly used to describe severe pain: *I've got toothache. I've been in agony all week.*

An *agonising decision* is one that is extremely difficult and painful to take.

agree

I agree with you, not *I am agree with you*. The negative form is *I don't agree with you* or *I disagree with you*.

See ACCEPT.

Algeria

The *l* and the *r* are the opposite way round in English from Spanish. This is done to make life more interesting. The English name of the country's capital is *Algiers*.

See CROCODILE.

all

All is like an adjective: *all the time, all the students*. When you need a pronoun, use *everyone/body* or *everything*: *Everyone was happy; I told everybody; You have everything you need*.

In *todo tipo de ...* the *tipo* is singular but in English it is *all kinds of ...* with a plural *kinds*.

all the world

Shakespeare said *All the world's a stage* and in Spanish that is *Todo el mundo es un escenario* (As You Like It, Como gustéis 2,7). So, if you say *all the world*, you are saying *el mundo entero* or *todo el planeta*. What you probably want to say is *everyone* or *everybody* (there is no difference between these two words) as in *Everyone knows that* or *Everybody got a present*.

although and despite

Although is a conjunction: *I went out although it was raining*. It is Spanish *aunque*.

Despite and its synonym in spite of are prepositions: *I went out despite the rain/in spite of the rain*. It is Spanish *a pesar de*.

But Spanish-speakers say *Despite it was raining*. Why? Because you think of *a pesar de que llovía*. But there, the *que* makes all the difference because it turns it into a conjunction. *A pesar de que* is like *aunque*. In Spanish it is either *a pesar de que llovía* or *a pesar de la lluvia*.

America

America is that continent on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, or the *pond (charco)* as it is sometimes called. Britain got the big bit in the north and Spain got most of the thin bit in the middle and of the big bit in the south. That historical fact has greatly affected how the two countries see the continent. In English we really do say *American* to refer to the USA, *the American economy* and so on, but officially it is *the US Navy, the US consulate*.

But there is another problem, because in English *North America* includes Canada, and it's not a good idea to tell a Canadian that he is responsible for *la política norteamericana* when you mean *estadounidense*. Even Mexico is in the North American Free Trade Area.

And if you talk about the *southern cone* in English, no-one will understand what you mean; if you want to talk about Argentina and Chile you should say so.

angina

This is something that can lead to real confusion. If you tell an English-speaker that you are suffering from *anginas*, don't be surprised if they rush to the phone to call an ambulance. In English *angina* **only** means *angina de pecho* and if you use it to say that you have a bad sore throat people will get a very wrong impression and think that you are about to have a heart attack. But there's another mistake waiting to trap you here: you can say that you have *a sore throat* or *a pain in your throat*, but *a pain in the neck* is *un rollo!*

angry

I'm angry. I haven't eaten all day. I wonder who or what has prevented you from eating. No! You are *hungry*, *tienes hambre*. You might be *angry*, *enfadada*, too but that is different. The words are pronounced differently, /'æŋgrɪ/ and /'hʌŋgrɪ/, and *hungry* and *hambre* both have *h*.

another

There is terrible confusion here. So many people say things like *In Spain and in another countries*. *Another* is simply the two words *an other* written together, so in the plural we just have *other countries*. Another problem in the singular is that for some strange reason the Spanish article *un/a* disappears before *otro*: *¿Quieres un café? ¿Quieres otro café?* But in English *other* is just another adjective: *Do you want a coffee? Do you want another (an other) coffee?*

answer

The *w* is not pronounced. It is one of those SILENT LETTERS that make the English language so interesting for people who are learning it.

any

The *any* words are used in negative sentences but they are **not** negative themselves. *No vi nada* can be *I saw nothing* (positive verb and negated object) or *I didn't see anything* (negated verb and positive object). It can't be *I didn't see nothing* because in English the two negatives cancel each other as they do in mathematics; they do not reinforce each other as they do in Spanish and other languages.

When *any* is used outside negative sentences, it means *cualquiera*. So, *Anybody will help you* is *Cualquiera te ayudará* but *Nobody will help you* is *Nadie te ayudará*. They are exactly opposite in meaning.

aperitivo

That *aperitivo* with cava and olives and little pastries and biscuits and cakes must surely be an *aperitif* in English. Well no, it isn't really. An *aperitif* is just the drink that you might have before dinner, though this

custom is not so usual in Spain. The food that comes with the cava is called *canapés* if they are savoury (*salado*) and *petits fours* if they are sweet. These are French names and pronounced /'kænəpeɪ/ and /,pəti 'fuːr/ respectively. Less formally they are called *nibbles* because *nibble* means *mordisquear*, which is what you do with a *pica-pica*.

See COCKTAIL.

apologise

You apologise when you've done something that has been bad for another person; it is *pedir perdón*, *disculparse*. Do not say, as someone once said to me, *I apologise for your father's death*. That should be *I was sorry to hear of your father's death*.



árbitro

What do you call the man who is in charge of a football match (assuming you don't want to call him something very insulting)? He is the *referee*; in cricket and tennis and some other sports this person is called an *umpire*.



An *arbitrator* decides some legal disputes.

arrive

When you arrive, you are there, you have finished travelling, so we use a preposition of place not movement. You arrive *at the station* or *in Madrid*. You have driven *to the station* and you have flown *to Madrid*, but your arrival is the end of the journey.

At and *in* are the commonest prepositions with *arrive*; some others are possible depending on the context. But *arrive to* is never possible.

assassin

An *assassin* (note the spelling) is a person who deliberately murders a public figure for political or religious reasons. John Kennedy, Indira Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto were all assassinated. An assassination is a *magnicidio*.

The word is not used for private people, who are simply killed or murdered.

at

You're *at* a place if you have some connection with it but are not inside it or on the surface of it. You are still *at school* when you're playing outside in the patio and aren't in the building, or even on a day when you have an excursion to a museum. You wait for a bus *at the bus stop* but you might sit *on the bench*, *in the shelter* (*marquesina*).

See IN AND ON.

attach and enclose

When you send a file with an email, you *attach* it. It is an *attachment*.

When you put a document in an envelope with a letter, you *enclose* it; it is an *enclosure*.

attic

An *ático* is a pleasant place to live in, with fresh air and a wonderful view over the city. An *attic* is not the same thing at all. It is the empty space inside the roof of a British house. It is not designed for living in and it would be very unpleasant. It is used for storage of things that are used occasionally, holiday suitcases and Christmas decorations for example, and no-one wants to live in an *altillo* or a *desván*. If your flat is an *ático*, you can say that you live in a *penthouse*. Yes, that is the name of the magazine that reflects the luxurious lifestyle of people who live in penthouses in New York.

Strangely, *loft* is more or less a synonym of *attic* but it is now a very fashionable name for a large space that has been converted for living in. It is used in Spanish with this meaning.

avoid and prevent

Both of these words can be *evitar* in Spanish

You *avoid* something that is there, potentially or really: *We can avoid this problem by using a different strategy; If you take the ring road you will avoid the city centre.*

If you *prevent* something it does not happen: *This vaccination will prevent you catching flu.*

.....

Other letters

.....

Catalan mistakes

.....

Appendices

Appendix 1: phonetic symbols

The phonetic symbols used in this book are shown below with examples of the commonest correspondences between spelling and sound. There are many exceptions in English spelling so this table can only be a guide. The symbol: after a vowel indicates that it is long.

monophthongs /'mɒnəfθɒŋz/

/i:/ see, sea, piece, seize, these

/ɪ/ sit, hymn

/e/ bed, said

/æ/ cat

/ɑ:/ arm, calm, pass, heart

/ɒ/ hot, what

/ɔ:/ born, board, broad, court, bought, saw, Paul, walk, fall

/ʊ/ put, book

/u:/ moon, do, move, group, cute, rude, lunar, due, fruit, new

/ʌ/ run, love

/ɜ:/ her, fur, sir

/ə/ This vowel (called schwa) is very frequent and can be represented by all five vowel letters. It is always unstressed and weak, and is the minimum sound made while moving from one consonant to another. It is the Catalan vocal neutra, but in English it frequently appears at the start or in the middle of a word as well as at the end.

diphthongs /'dɪfθɒŋz/

A diphthong consists of two vowels pronounced as a single sound.

/eɪ/ day, lain, made, paid

/əʊ/ no, know*, rode, road

/aɪ/ my, die, high, ride

/aʊ/ how*, house

/ɔɪ/ boy, boil

/ɪə/ near*, beer, tea, here*

/eə/ hair, there*, tear*

/ʊə/ poor, sure, curious

* Note that *-ow*, *-ere* and *-ear* have two pronunciations.

consonants

/b/	but
/d/	dog
/f/	few, photo
/g/	get
/h/	he
/k/	cat, kid, quit, chemist
/l/	leg, bull
/m/	man, bomb
/n/	no, know, pneumatic
/p/	pen
/r/	red, write
/s/	sit, city, psychology
/t/	top, missed
/v/	voice
/w/	we, wheel
/z/	zoo, plays, lives
/θ/	thin
/ð/	this
/ŋ/	ring, ink
/j/	yes
/ʃ/	she, station, mission
/ʒ/	decision, measure
/tʃ/	chip, church
/dʒ/	jar, judge

Appendix 2: irregular verbs

This is a list of common English irregular verbs; a full list can be found in reference books such as my Guide to English Language Usage. Almost all English irregular verbs are of Germanic origin; if you see an English verb that is similar to its Spanish equivalent, you can almost always assume that it is regular. The exceptions are *cost* and *quit*.

The Spanish translations are for guidance. They cannot give a complete list of equivalents or contexts. If in doubt, consult a dictionary.

infinitive	past tense	past participle	Spanish
BE	was/were	been	ser, estar
BEAR	bore	born/borne	llevar, nacer
beat	beat	beaten	golpear, batir, vencer
begin	began	begun	empezar
bend	bent	bent	doblar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
can	could	(been able)	poder
catch	caught	caught	coger
choose	chose	chosen	elegir, seleccionar
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
deal	dealt	dealt	tratar, atender
dig	dug	dug	cavar
do	did	done	hacer
DRAW	drew	drawn	dibujar, mover
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir, empujar
eat	ate	eaten	comer
FALL	fell	fallen	caer
FEEL	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	combatir, luchar, pelear
find	found	found	encontrar, hallar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	got	conseguir, llegar

infinitive	past tense	past participle	Spanish
give	gave	given	dar, obsequiar, regalar
go	went	gone	ir
grow	grew	grown	crecer
hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	haber, tener
hear	heard	heard	oír
hide	hid	hidden	esconder, ocultar
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hold	held	held	contener, sostener
hurt	hurt	hurt	hacer daño, herir
keep	kept	kept	guardar, mantener
know	knew	known	conocer, saber
lay	laid	laid	poner (horizontal)
leave	left	left	abandonar, dejar
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	dejar, permitir
LIE	lay	lain	extenderse, yacer
LOSE	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	encontrar, reunir/se
put	put	put	poner, meter
quit	quit/quitted	quit/quitted	dejar, abandonar
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	ler
ring	rang	rung	sonar (timbre, teléfono)
rise	rose	risen	subir
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
set	set	set	poner, colocar, fijar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar
show	showed	shown	mostrar, enseñar
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie, levantarse

infinitive	past tense	past participle	Spanish
steal	stole	stolen	robar
swear	swore	sworn	jurar, decir tacos
sweep	swept	swept	barrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar
take	took	taken	tomar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tell	told	told	decir, explicar
think	thought	thought	pensar, opinar
throw	threw	thrown	tirar, lanzar
tread	trod	trodden	pisar
wake	woke	woken	despertar/se
wear	wore	worn	tener puesto (ropa), gastar
weep	wept	wept	llorar
win	won	won	ganar
write	wrote	written	escribir

Appendix 3: false friends and Spanglish

There are three lists here. The first is of English words with their equivalents in Spanish and the second one shows Spanish words with their meanings in English. The third list contains some Spanglish words, English words that change meaning when they are used in Spanish.

English-Spanish

actually	en realidad, concretamente
advice.....	consejo
argument.....	discusión
assist	ayudar
attend.....	asistir
brave	valiente
carpet	alfombra, moqueta
claret	vino de Burdeos
collar	cuello (de una camisa); collar (de un animal)
college.....	escuela superior
conference	congreso
constipated	estreñido
control.....	controlar, mandar, dirigir
crime	cualquier delito; crimen
deception.....	engaño
discussion	intercambio de ideas
disgrace	deshonra, vergüenza
dismay	consternar, consternación
dispatch.....	envío, prisa
diversion.....	desvío
editor.....	director de un periódico; corrector de texto
embarrassed.....	desconcertado, avergonzado
entertainment	diversión
envy	envidia
eventually	finalmente (muy tarde)
exit.....	salida
extravagant.....	derrochador
fault	culpa, desperfecto, defecto
genial	simpático, afable
gentle	benévolo, amable, blando, manso, tierno
grace	elegancia
intend.....	proponerse, pretender
investigation	pesquisa, estudio
invite.....	invitar a casa etc.
large	grande

lecture	conferencia (universidad)
luxury	lujo
misery	sufrimiento, aflicción, pena (no económica)
motorist	conductor de coche
niece	sobrina
notice	anuncio, aviso público; notar, observar
nurse	enfermera
parcel	paquete envuelto
parents	padres
patron	patrocinador
personage	persona importante de la vida real
petrol	gasolina
preservative	conservante (de alimentos)
pretend	fingir, disimular
propaganda	publicidad política tendenciosa
prove	demostrar, comprobar (definitivamente)
quarrel	discusión
remove	quitar
rent	alquilar
resort	lugar turístico; recurso
resume (verb)	reanudar, reasumir
retire	jubilarse
retreat	retirarse
revise	repasar
romance	amorío; novela sentimental
savage	feroz
scholar	erudito, académico (sustantivo)
sensible	sensato, sabio
shock	conmoción, susto
squalid	miserable, vil, asqueroso
stranger	forastero, desconocido
succeed	tener éxito
support	apoyar
sympathetic	compasivo
talon	garra
terrific	estupendo
tirade	diatriba
topic	tema, asunto
translate	traducir
unique	único en el mundo
vicious	feroz

Spanish-English

actualmente	currently, now, nowadays
argumento	plot (of film, play, story)
asistir.....	be present at
atender a	attend to, pay attention to
aviso.....	warning
bravo.....	fierce, wild
carpeta	file, folder
clarete	light red wine
choque	bump, collision
colegio.....	school
collar.....	necklace, (dog) collar
conferencia	lecture, talk
constipado	a cold
crimen.....	murder or other serious crime
decepción	disappointment
desgracia	misfortune
desmayo.....	faint
discusión	argument, row
diversión.....	fun, entertainment
editor.....	publisher
embarazada	pregnant
entretenimiento.....	amusement, recreation
envío	dispatch, shipment
escolar.....	school (adj.) jornada escolar = school day
escuálido	weak, skinny
eventual.....	possible, fortuitous
éxito.....	success
extranjero	foreigner
extravagante	eccentric, peculiar, odd
falta.....	mistake; lack
gabinete.....	study; lawyer's office
genial	brilliant, very intelligent
gobierno	cabinet (governmental)
gracioso.....	funny, amusing
ilusión	hope, dream
intentar.....	try, attempt
investigación.....	(academic) research
invitar.....	invite; treat; pay for drinks, meal
jornada	day (period, working day, school day etc.)
jubilación	retirement
largo.....	long

lectura	reading matter
lujuria	lechery, lewdness
maestro	teacher
miseria	poverty
motorista	motor-cyclist
nieta	granddaughter
noticia	news item
oficial	official, officer
oficioso	unofficial
parcela	plot of land
parientes	relations
patrón	boss, employer
personaje	character (film, novel, etc)
petróleo	(crude) oil
preservativo	condom
presidente	chairman
presidente del Gobierno ..	Prime Minister (see PRESIDENT)
pretender	intend
probar	check, test, try
propaganda	publicity, advertising in general
querrela	lawsuit
remover	stir
renta	income
resorte	spring, elasticity
resumir	summarise
retrete	toilet
romance	ballad
salvaje	wild = not domesticated (animals and plants)
semáforo	traffic lights
sensible	sensitive
simpático	kind, pleasant
soportar	bear, tolerate, put up with
suceder	happen
talón	cheque, heel (of foot but not shoe)
terrorífico	terrifying
tirada	continuous action, throw, print run
tópico	commonplace, platitude
traducir	translate
trasladar	move
único	only, sole, single
vicioso	depraved, dissolute

Spanglish

camping	camp site
flan.....	crème caramel (<i>tarta</i>)
footing.....	jogging
miss.....	beauty queen (<i>señorita</i>)
nurse	nanny (<i>enfermera</i>)
pantys	tights (<i>panties = bragas</i>)
parking.....	car park
puzle	jigsaw (puzzle) (<i>rompecabezas</i>)
slip	(men's) underpants (<i>papelito; deslizarse; lapsus; combinación</i>)
smoking.....	dinner jacket
spot	TV advert/commercial (<i>sitio preciso</i>)
test	multiple choice paper (<i>control; prueba</i>)

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