

GRAMMAR

PRESENT OF VERB TO BE

FORMA AFIRMATIVA FORMA NEGATIVA FORMA INTERROGATIVA

I AM yo soy	I AM NOT yo no soy	AM I ? soy yo?
YOU ARE tu eres	YOU ARE NOT tu no eres	ARE YOU ? eres tu?
HE/SHE/ IT ... IS el es	HE/SHE/IT ... IS el no es	IS/SHE/IT ... IT es el?
WE ARE nosotros somos	WE ARE NOT nosotros no somos	ARE WE ? somos nosotros ?
YOU ARE vosotros sois	YOU ARE NOT vosotros no sois	ARE YOU ? sois vosotros ?
THEY ARE ellos son	THEY ARE NOT ellos no son	ARE THEY ? son ellos ?

FORMA AFIRMATIVA CONTRAIDA

I'M	yo soy
YOU'RE	tu eres
HE'S/SHE'S/IT'S	el es
WE'RE	nosotros somos
YOU'RE	vosotros sois
THEY'RE	ellos son

FORMA NEGATIVA CONTRAIDA

I'M NOT	yo no soy
YOU AREN'T	tu no eres
HE/ SHE/ IT ... ISN'T	el no es
WE AREN'T	nosotros no somos
YOU AREN'T	vosotros no sois
THEY AREN'T	ellos no son

APOSTROPHE

POSESIVOS PLURALES

MY PARENT'S HOUSE

NOMBRES PROPIOS QUE TERMINAN EN S

CHARLE'S
ST.JAME'S PARK
ALICE'S DOG

A LAS PROFESIONES SE LES PONE A /AN DEPENDIENDO SI EMPIEZAN POR VOCAL

HE'S AN ENGINEER
HES A HAIRDRESSER

PLURALES DE LOS NOMBRES

A LA MAYORIA DE LOS NOMBRES SE LES AÑADE S

BOOK.....BOOKS
STUDENT.....STUDENTS

SI LOS NOMBRES TERMINAN EN S SH CH, SE LES AÑADE ES (IZ)

BUS.....BUSES
CHURHCHURCHES
BUSH.....BUSHES

**SI EL NOMBRE TERMINA EN CONSONANTE + Y SE
CAMBIA LA Y GRIEGA POR IES**

COUNTRY.....COUNTRIES
PARTY..... PARTIES

SI EL NOMBRE TERMINA EN VOCAL + Y NO CAMBIA

BOY.....BOYS
KEY.....KEYS

ALGUNOS NOMBRES SON IRREGULARES:

CHILD.....CHILDREN
PERSONPEOPLE
WOMANWOMEN

**TAMBIEN HAY ALGUNOS NOMBRES QUE AUNQUE SE
ESCRIBAN EN SINGULAR, TIENEN
SIGNIFICADO PLURAL.**

POLICE.....POLICIA
ARMY.....EJERCITO

LA R SILENCIOSA

R + VOCAL = /R/..... CHILDREN
R + CONSONANTE = /R/.... SURNAME
R + NADA = /R/ MOTHER

GO (IR A)

DEPORTES O ACTIVIDADES

DANCING
SKIING (TERMINACION EN ING)
DRIVING

PLAY(JUGAR)

DEPORTES CON PERSONAS Y/O PELOTA

FOOTBALL
BASKET
TENNIS

TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR

HAVE.....HAS
TEACH.....TEACHES
GO.....GOES

ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

MY MI MIS
YOUR..... TU,SU (DE USTED O DE USTEDES) VUESTRO A OS AS
HIS..... SU,SUS,(DE EL)
HER..... SU, SUS (DE ELLA)
ITS..... SU SUS (DE ELLO)
OUR (NUESTRO,A,OS,AS
THEIR..... THEIR SU,SUS (DE ELLOS O DE ELLAS)

ADJETIVOS DEMOSTRATIVOS

THIS..... ESTE,A,O
THAT..... ESE,A,O, AQUEL,LLA,LLLO
THESE..... ESTOS,AS
THOSE..... ESOS,AS, AQUELLOS,AS

ADJETIVOS INTERROGATIVOS

WHAT.?..... QUE?
WHICH.?..... QUE (CUAL)?
WHOSE ?..... DE QUIEN?
HOW MUCH.?.....CUANTO?
HOW MANY?.....CUANTOS?

EL AUXILIAR "DOES"

ESTE AUXILIAR SOLO SE USA EN PREGUNTAS, NEGACIONES O RESPUESTAS CORTAS

DOES * HE ?
* SHE ?
* IT ?

YES SHE DOES = SI
WHAT SHE DOES ? = QUE HACE ?
NO SHE DOESN'T = NO

ESTRUCTURA:

AUXILIAR + SUJETO + INFINITIVO VERBO PPAL.

DOES + SHE + PLAY ?

ANTES DEL AUXILIAR O DESPUES DEL VERBO PRINCIPAL SE PUEDE PONER PARA FORMAR LA ORACION LO QUE SE QUIERA ,PERO EL NUCLEO, **NUNCA** DEBE DE CAMBIAR

WHERE **DOES MARK LIVE** ? =WHERE **DOES HE LIVE** =DONDE VIVE MARK?
WHAT **DOES HE DO** ? = QUE HACE (EN QUE TRABAJA?)

SIN EMBARGO LA RESPUESTA SERA NORMAL ,PUES SERA AFIRMATIVA(SIEMPRE QUE NO SEA RESPUESTA CORTA QUE PODRIA LLEVAR EL AUXILIAR DOES.

MARK LIVES IN BROADWAY.
HE'S A JOURNALIST

QUE HACE EL EN SU TIEMPO LIBRE ? = WHAT **DOES HE DO** IN HIS FREE TIME ?

JUEGA AL TENIS =MARK PLAYS TENNIS

CUANTOS COCHES TIENE TU PADRE ? = HOW MANY CARS **DOES YOUR FATHER HAVE**
MY FATHER HAVE (S ?) TWO CARS

LE GUSTA A ELLA TRABAJAR ? = **DOES SHE LIKE** WORKING ?
NO =NO SHE DOESN'T (DASSENT)
TE GUSTA COMER SPAGHETTIS = DOES YOU EATING SPAGHETTIS LIKE

SIEMPRE: AUX + SUJETO + VERBO PPAL.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

Questions with questions words

WHAT IS HER SURNAME?
WHAT IS HIS JOB?
WHAT IS HER ADDRESS?

WHERE IS SHE FROM?
WHERE ARE YOU FROM?
WHERE ARE THEY FROM?

WHO IS JENNIFER?
WHO IS SHE?
HOW OLD IS SHE?
HOW OLD ARE YOU?
HOW MUCH IS A COKE?

answers

JANE
SHE'S A POLICEMAN
34,CHURCH STREET

PORTUGAL
FRANCE
SPAIN

SHE'S JOHN'S DAUGHTER
SHE'S JOHN'S DAUGHTER
TWENTY-TWO
TWENTY-TWO
SIXTY PENCE

Yes /No questions

IS HE HOT?
IS SHE HOT?
IS IT HOT?
ARE YOU MARRIED?
ARE THEY MARRIED?

Short Answers

YES,HE IS
NO,SHE ISN'T
YES IT IS
NO I'M NOT /NO,WE AREN'T
YES,THEY ARE

Negative

I AM NOT FROM PARIS
HE IS NOT FROM PARIS
SHE IS NOT FROM PARIS
IT IS NOT FROM PARIS
WE ARE NOT FROM PARIS
YOU ARE NOT FROM PARIS
THEY ARE NOT FROM PARIS

I'M NOT FROM PARIS
HE ISN'T FROM PARIS
SHE ISN'T FROM PARIS
IT ISN'T FROM PARIS
WE AREN'T FROM PARIS
YOU AREN'T FROM PARIS
THEY AREN'T FROM PARIS

Possessive 'S

MY HUSBAND'S NAME IS MARTIN
THAT'S ANDREA'S, DICTIONARY

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

PRESENT SIMPLE (1)

Present simple he, she, it

HE LIVES IN THE MOUNTAINS
SHE LIVES IN THE MOUNTAINS
IT LIVES IN THE MOUNTAINS

HAVE IS IRREGULAR

SHE HAS A DOG ~~NOT SHE HAVES~~

Negative

HE DOES NOT LIVE IN FRANCE = HE DOESN'T LIVE IN FRANCE
SHE DOES NOT LIVE IN FRANCE = SHE DOESN'T LIVE IN FRANCE
IT DOES NOT LIVE IN FRANCE = IT DOESN'T LIVE IN FRANCE

Questions

WHERE DOES HE LIVE ?
WHERE DOES SHE LIVE ?
WHERE DOES IT LIVE ?

Yes /no questions

DOES HE LIVE IN FRANCE ?
DOES SHE LIVE IN FRANCE ?
DOES IT LIVE IN THE MOUNTAINS?

Shorts answers

YES. HE DOES
NO, SHE DOESN'T.
YES, IT DOES

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

Present simple

POSITIVE

I START AT 6.30
YOU START AT 6.30
WE START AT 6.30
THEY START AT 6.30
HE STARTS AT 6.30
SHE STARTS AT 6.30
IT STARTS AT 6.30

ATENCION: EN EL PRESENTE SIMPLE POSITIVO
AÑADIMOS **S** AL VERBO CON HE,SHE, IT;
PERO NO CON I, YOU, WE Y THEY.

Negative

I DON'T START AT 6.30
YOU DON'T START AT 6.30
WE DON'T START AT 6.30
THEY DON'T START AT 6.30

HE DOESN'T START AT 6.30
SHE DOESN'T START AT 6.30
IT DOESN'T START AT 6.30

ATENCION: CON I, YOU, WE, Y THEY EL NEGATIVO
ES **DON'T + INFINITIVO**.
CON HE, SHE, IT EL NEGATIVO
ES **DOESN'T + INFINITIVO**

Questions

WHEN DO I START ?
WHEN DO YOU START ?
WHEN DO WE START ?
WHEN DO THEY START ?

WHEN DOES HE START ?
WHEN DOES SHE START ?
WHEN DOES IT START ?

ATENCION: EL VERBO AUXILIAR EN PREGUNTAS
CON I, YOU, WE, Y THEY ES **DO**;
CON HE, SHE, IT ES **DOESN'T**

Yes /no questions

DO YOU HAVE A CAMERA ?
DO THEY HAVE A CAMERA ?
DOES HE LIKE CHINESE FOOD ?
DOES SHE LIKE CHINESE FOOD ?
DOES IT LIKE CHINESE FOOD ?

Short answers

NO, I DON'T / NO, WE DON'T
YES, THEY DO
YES, HE DOES
NO, SHE DOESN'T
YES, IT DOES

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

ARTICLES

INDETERMINADO

A/AN=UN/ UNA(SINGULAR)

SE USA PARA MENCIONAR UNA COSA POR PRIMERA VEZ

SHE HAS **A** FLAT IN LONDON
CAN I HAVE **A** HAM SANDWICH ?
SHE'S **A** NURSE (TRABAJOS)

DETERMINADO

THE= EL,LA,LOS,LAS, (PLURAL,SING.MAS.FEM.)

SE USA CUANDO NOS REFERIMOS A UNA COSA YA MENCIONADA ANTERIORMENTE

THE FLAT (=HER FLAT) IS VERY NICE
THE HAM SANDWICH IS HORRIBLE
THE TIMES (PERIODICOS)
THE THAMES,THE SENA (RIOS)

NO ARTICLES

COSAS EN GENERAL

I HAVE... TEA AND TOAST FOR BREAKFAST
... BOOKS ARE EXPENSIVE
I LIKE TALKING ... PHOTOGRAPHS
DO YOU LIKE ... CHINESE FOOD ?

COMIDAS , SITIOS , TRANSPORTES

I HAVE... BREAKFAST /LUNCH/DINNER
I GO/COME ... HOME
I GO/COME TO ... SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY /WORK/BED
I'M AT ... WORK/ ON...HOLIDAY

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

0%		50%		100%
NEVER	SOMETIMES	OFTEN	USUALLY	ALWAYS

SOMETIMES & USUALLY

SE PUEDEN COLOCAR EN CUALQUIER SITIO DE LA FRASE ,AL PRINCIPIO,AL FINAL , O COMO LOS DEMAS,DELANTE DEL VERBO PRINCIPAL (NO DEL AUXILIAR) .

OFTEN, NEVER & ALWAYS

SIEMPRE SE COLOCAN DELANTE DEL VERBO PRINCIPAL (NO DEL AUXILIAR)

I NEVER GO TO CINEMA

THEY DON'T (OFTEN/ALWAYS) EAT IN RESTAURANT'S

CON NEVER, NUNCA SE PONE DON'T, PUESTO QUE NO SE PUEDEN PONER DOS NEGACIONES JUNTAS

THEY NEVER EAT IN RESTAURANT'S

EVERY MORNING/EVENING.....	TODOS LOS DIAS /TODAS LAS NOCHES
EVERY DAY.....	CADA DIA
EVERY FRIDAY.....	CADA VIERNES
(ONCE) A WEEK.....	UNA VEZ A LA SEMANA
(TWICE) A MONTH.....	DOS VECES AL MES
(THREE,FOUR,FIVE...) <u>TIMES</u> A YEAR...	TRES, CUATRO, CINCO VECES AL AÑO
ABOUT ONCE A WEEK.....	ALREDEDOR DE UNA VEZ A LA SEMANA

PREPOSITIONS

IN, ON, AT, TO, BY, NEAR, WITH

AT = PARA SITIOS PEQUEÑOS (ARRIVE AT PLACE/A HOTEL/A CINEMA/A STATION

IN = PARA SITIOS GRANDES (ARRIVE IN A TOWN/IN A COUNTRY)

THE = SEGUIDO DE PALABRA QUE COMIENZA CON VOCAL SE PRONUNCIA **DI**

THE = SEGUIDO DE PALABRA QUE COMIENZA CON CONSONANTE SE PRONUNCIA **DE**

REWRITING A TEXT

Keiko Wilson is Japanese. But **Keiko** lives in New York because **Keiko** is married to an American. **Keiko** is an interpreter. **Keiko** likes New York because **New York** is interesting, but **Keiko** husband, Walter, doesn't like **New York**. **Walter** wants to leave and live in the country.

Keiko and Walter have two children. **Walter** the two children and **the two children's** dog out of the city in **Walter's** free time. **Walter and the children** go walking in summer and skiing in winter, but **Keiko** doesn't go with **Walter and the children** because **Keiko** doesn't have any free time.

Keiko Wilson is Japanese. But **she** lives in New York because **she** is married to an American. **She** is an interpreter. **She** likes New York because **it** is interesting, but **her** husband, Walter doesn't like **it**. **he** wants to leave and live in the country.

They have two children. **He** takes **them** and **their** dog out of the city in **his** free time. **They** go walking in summer and skiing in winter. But **she** doesn't go with **them** because **she** doesn't have any free time.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

PETER

DRIVES

A CAR

EL SUJETO VA DELANTE DEL VERBO

EL VERBO

EL OBJETO DE DETRÁS DEL VERBO

PRONOMBRES SUJETO

I	YO
YOU	TU
HE	EL
SHE	ELLA
IT	ESTO
WE	NOSOTROS
THEY	ELLOS

PRONOMBRES OBJETOS

ME	MI
YOU	TU
HIM	SU DE EL
HER	SU DE ELLA
IT	ESTO
US	NOSOTROS
THEM	ELLOS

ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

MY	MIO
YOUR	TUYO
HIS	SUYO
HER	SUYA
ITS	ESTOS
OUR	NUESTROS
THEIR	SUYOS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY
UNITS 1 TO 4 , RESUME(I)

TO BE

AFIRMATIVO

I AM
YOU ARE
HE/SHE/IT/...IS
WE ARE
YOU ARE
THEY ARE

CONTRAIDO

I'M
YOU'RE
HE'S/SHE'S/ITS
WE'RE
YOU'RE
THEY'RE

INTERROGATIVO

AM I?
ARE YOU?
IS...HE/SHE/IT?
ARE WE?
ARE YOU?
ARE THEY?

NEGATIVO

I AM NOT
YOU ARE NOT
HE/SHE/ IT
WERE ARE NOT
YOU ARE NOT
THEY ARE NOT

NEG.CONTRAIDO

I'M NOT
YOU'REN'T
HE/SHE/IT...ISN'T
WE AREN'T
YOU AREN'T
THEY AREN'T

IS HE HOT?
IS SHE HOT?
IS IT HOT?

YES HE IS
NO SHE ISN'T
NO IT ISN'T

EL AUXILIAR DOES

SOLO SE USA EN PREGUNTAS,NEGACIONES O RESPUESTAS CORTAS

AUXILIAR + SUJETO + VERBO PRINCIPAL

WHERE DOES MARK LIVE? MARK LIVES IN BROADWAY
WHAT DOES HE DO? HE'S A JOURNALIST

PREGUNTAS

DOES HE?
DOES SHE?
DOES IT?

NEGACIONES

NO HE DOESN'T
NO SHE DOESN'T
NO IT DOESN'T

RESPUESTAS CORTAS

YES HE DO
YES SHE DO
YES IT DO

ADJETIVOS

ADJ.POSESIVOS

MY MIO
YOUR TUYO VUESTRO
HIS SU (MASC.)
HER SU (FEM.)
IT'S SU (NEUTRO)
OUR NUESTRO
THEIR SUYOS (MASC. Y FEM)

ADJ.DEMOSTRATIVOS

THIS ESTE
THAT ESO
THESE ESTOS
THOSE ESOS

ADJ.INTERROGATIVOS

WHAT? QUE?
WICH? CUAL?
WHOSE? DE QUIEN?
HOW MUCH? CUANTO?
HOW MANY? CUANTOS?

GRAMMAR SUMMARY
UNITS 1 TO 4 , RESUME (II)

PLURALES DE LOS NOMBRES

A LA **MAYORIA** SE LES AÑADE **S**
SI LOS NOMBRES **TERMINAN EN S,SH,CH**.SE LES AÑADE **ES**
SI EL NOMBRE TERMINA EN **CONSONANTE + Y**;SE CAMBIA Y POR **IES**
SI EL NOMBRE TERMINA EN **VOCAL + Y**;NO CAMBIA Y SE LE AÑADE **S**

LA R SILENCIOSA

R + VOCAL = SE PRONUNCIA
R + CONSONANTE = NO SE PRONUNCIA
R + NADA (FINAL) = NO SE PRONUNCIA

ARTICULOS

INDETERMINADO: A/AN UN/UNA SINGULAR
SE USA PARA MENCIONAR UNA COSA POR PRIMERA VEZ

DETERMINADO:THE EL,LA,LOS,LAS (PLURAL,SINGULAR,MASC. Y FEMENINO)
SE USA CUANDO NOS REFERIMOS A UNA COSA YA MENCIONADA.TAMBIEN LLEVAN
THE, LOS PERIODICOS Y LOS RIOS.

NO ARTICULOS

NO LLEVAN ARTICULO
LAS COSAS "EN GENERAL"LAS COMIDAS ,LOS LUGARES Y LOS TRANSPORTES

I HAVE...TEA
...BOOKS ARE EXPENSIVE
I LIKE TAKING ...PHOTOGRAPHS
DO YOU LIKE...CHINESE FOOD?

I HAVE ...BREAKFAST/DINNER/LUNCH
I GO/COME...HOME
I GO/COME...SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY/WORK/BED
I GO/COME BY...TRAIN/CAR/BUS/TAXI

THERE IS

HAY UN/UNA

THERE ES EL SUJETO

THERE ARE

HAY VARIOS

FORMA POSITIVA

THERE'S A SOFA (**THERE IS**)

SINGULAR

THERE ARE TWO BOOKS

PLURAL

FORMA NEGATIVA

THERE ISN'T AN ARMCHAIR

SINGULAR

THERE AREN'T ANY FLOWERS

PLURAL

FORMA INTERROGATIVA

IS THERE A TABLE ?

SINGULAR

ARE THERE ANY PHOTOS?

PLURAL

(ANY SE PONE CON PLURAL)

SHORT ANSWERS

POSITIVO SINGULAR.....**YES, THERE IS**

POSITIVO PLURAL **YES, THERE ARE**

NEGATIVO SINGULAR..... **NO, THERE ISN'T**

NEGATIVO PLURAL..... **NO THERE AREN'T**

SOME / ANY

NUMEROS INDEFINIDOS

}	SOME	ORACIONES AFIRMAT. PLURALES
		ORACIONES NEGATIV. PLURALES
	ANY	PREGUNTAS PLURALES

ARE THERE **ANY** ?
ARE **ANY** ?

DIRECTIONS

EXCUSE ME ,IS THERE A BOOKSHOP NEAR HERE ,PLEASE ?
WHERE IS THE BOOKSHOP ?

RESPUESTAS

WITH PREPOSITIONS

- **GO STRAIGHT ON**.....SIGA RECTO
- **ON THE LEFT**..... A LA IZQUIERDA
- **ON THE RIGHT**..... A LA DERECHA
- **TAKE THE FIRS/SECOND**... STREET ON.....TOME LA 1ª,2ª.....CALLE A
- **TURN LEFT**.....TUERCE A LA IZQUIERDA
- **TURN RIGHT**..... TUERCE A LA DERERCHA
- **GO PAST**..... PASAR DE LARGO
- **TO CROSS**..... CRUZAR
- **CROSSROADS**..... CRUCE DE CAMINOS
- **ICE RINK**..... PABELLON DE PATINAJE
- **ROUND ABOUT**..... ROTONDA

**PRONOMBRES Y ADJETIVOS DEMOSTRATIVOS
(MASCULINO, FEMENINO Y NEUTRO)**

THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE /

THIS (ESTO/A) **SINGULAR**.....CERCA DE NOSOTROS
THAT (ESE/A, ESO/A, AQUEL, AQUELLO/A) **SINGULAR**...LEJOS DE NOSOTROS

THESE (ESTOS/ESTAS) **PLURAL** ...CERCA DE NOSOTROS
THOSE (ESOS/AS, AQUELOS /AS) **PLURAL**...LEJOS DE NOSOTROS

CAN/COULD WAS /WERE

VB PODER Y SABER

VB SER Y ESTAR (PRESENTE SIMPLE)

{ **CAN**...PRESENTE
COULD... PASADO

{ **WAS**.....PASADO
WEREPASADO

CAN ES UN VERBO MODAL, NO LLEVA INFINITIVO (TO)

CAN { ABILITY= SABER HACER ALGO
PERMISSION=PERMISO PARA HACER ALGO

CAN

FORMA AFIRMATIVA:

SUJETO + CAN + VERBO PRINCIPAL

I CAN DANCE

FORMA NEGATIVA:

I, YOU, WE... + CAN + CAN NOT { CANNOT (+FORMAL)
+ VERBO EN INFINITIVO
CAN'T (+INFORMAL)

SUJETO + CAN'T + VERBO PRINCIPAL

I CAN'T DANCE

FORMA INTERROGATIVA:

CAN + SUJETO + VERBO PRINCIPAL ?

CAN YOU PLAY THE PIANO?

RESPUESTAS CORTAS

{ AFIRMATIVA: YES, I CAN
NEGATIVA : NO, I CAN'T

PRESENT TO BE IN THE PAST

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

POSITIVO

(ERA)

I WAS	YO FUI	YO ESTUVE
HE WAS	EL FUE	EL ESTUVO
SHE WAS	ELLA FUE	ELLA ESTUVO
IT WAS	ESTO FUE	ESTO ESTUVO
WE WERE	NOSOTROS FUIMOS	NOSOTROS ESTUVIMOS
YOU WERE	TU FUISTE	TU ESTUVISTE
VOSOTROS FUISTEIS	VOSOTROS ESTUVISTEIS	
THEY WERE	ELLOS FUERON	ELLOS ESTUVIERON

NEGATIVO

(ERA)

I WASN'T	YO NO FUI	YO NO ESTUVE
HE WASN'T	EL NO FUE	EL NO ESTUVO
SHE WASN'T	ELLA NO FUE	ELLA NO ESTUVO
IT WASN'T	ESTO NO FUE	ESTO NO ESTUVO
WE WEREN'T	NOSOTROS NO FUIMOS	NOSOTROS NO ESTUVIMOS
YOU WEREN'T	TU NO FUISTE	TU NO ESTUVISTEIS
VOSOTROS NO FUISTEIS	VOSOTROS NO ESTUVISTEIS	
THEY WEREN'T	ELLOS NO FUERON	ELLOS NO ESTUVIERON

INTERROGATIVO

WAS I AT CINEMA? FUI YO AL CINE ?
WAS HE AT CINEMA? FUE EL AL CINE?
WAS SHE AT CINEMA FUE ELLA AL CINE?
WERE WE AT CINEMA? FUIMOS NOSOTROS AL CINE?
WERE YOU AT CINEMA FUISTEIS TU/VOSOTROS AL CINE?
WERE THEY AT CINEMA FUERON ELLOS AL CINE?

SHORT ANSWERS

YES, SHE WAS
NO, SHE WASN'T
YES, THEY WERE
NO, THEY WEREN'T

CAN PAST SIMPLE TENSE = COULD

POSITIVO EN PASADO

I COULD	YO PUDE
YOU COULD	TU/VOSOTROS PUDISTEIS
HE/SHE /IT COULD	EL/ELLA/ESTO/ PUDO
WE COULD	NOSOTROS PUDIMOS
THEY COULD	ELLOS PUDIERON

NEGATIVO EN PASADO

I COULDN'T	YO NO PUDE
YOU COULDN'T	TU/VOSOTROS NO PUDISTEIS
HE/SHE/IT COULDN'T	EL/ELLA/ESTO NO PUDO
WE COULDN'T	NOSOTROS NO PUDIMOS
THEY COULDN'T	ELLOS NO PUDIERON

INTERROGATIVO EN PASADO

COULD I?	YO PUDE?
COULD YOU?	TU/VOSOTROS PUDISTEIS?
COULD HE/SHE/IT?	EL/ELLA/ESTO PUDO?
COULD WE?	NOSOTROS PUDIMOS?
COULD THEY?	ELLOS PUDIERON?

+ INFINITIVO SIN TO

PAST SIMPLE

REGULAR AND IRREGULARS VERBS

DEPENDIENDO DE CÓMO SE FORMA EL PASADO ,SE SABE SI LOS VERBOS SON REGULARES O IRREGULARES;ASI PUES LA NORMA GENERAL ES:

SI EL PASADO ES EL INFINITIVO + ED, SON VERBOS REGULARES

EJ. EARN EARNED
START STARTED

LA TERMINACION ED ES IGUAL PARA TODAS LAS PERSONAS

EXCEPCION:CUANDO EL INFINITIVO TERMINA EN E SOLO SE LE AÑADE LA D EJ. DIE DIED

LA PRONUNCIACION ES CASI IGUAL,SOLO QUE SE HACE UN ESPECIAL ENFASIS SOBRE LA D FINAL.

EN LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES,NO HA Y NORMAS.ESTAN CONSTRUIDOS TAL Y COMO ESTAN Y HAY QUE APRENDERSELOS DE MEMORIA:

EJ.COME =CAME BUY BOUGHT

EL PASADO DE LOS IRREGULARES,TAL Y COMO PASABA CON LOS REGULARES ,ES IGUAL PARA TODAS LAS PERSONAS.

QUESTIONS AND NEGATIVES

DID

ES EL PASADO DE DO Y DOES

DID YOU GO TO CINEMA YESTERDAY?
YES ,I DID
NO,I DIDN'T

CUANDO ESTUDIABAMOS EL AUXILIAR DO/ DOES,VEIAMOS QUE
CUANDO ESTE LLEVABA **S** (DOES**S**), EL VERBO PRINCIPAL NO LA
LLEVABA;

ASI PUES CON EL PASADO DE DO/DOES=DID,PASA IGUAL: AL LLEVAR
DID LA **D**,EL VERBO PRINCIPAL NO LA LLEVA

DID YOU LIVED IN ENGLAND?

SONIDOS DEL PASADO:

/T/

LOOKED
LIKED
FINISHED

/D/

DIED
LOVED
MOVED

/ID/

VISITED
STARTED
NEEDED

EL PRIMERO ES SORDO,EL SEGUNDO ES SONORO ,Y APENAS HAY
DIFERENCIA;

PERO EL TERCERO /ID/ SI QUE HAY QUE HACERLO NOTAR

EJEMPLOS:

DID YOU KNOW THAT VINCENT VAN GOGH SOLD ONLY TWO OF HIS
PAINTINGS WHILE HE WAS ALIVE?
HE DIDN'T SELL...

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE ACTRESS **SHIRLEY** TEMPLE **WAS** A
MILLIONAIRE BEFORE SHE WAS TEN?
SHE WANS'T MILLIONAIRE...

DID YOU KNOW SHAKESPEARE SPELLED **HIS** NAME IN ELEVEN
DIFFERENT WAYS
I DIDN'T KNOW THAT SHAKESPEARE...

DID YOU KNOW IN 1979 **IT** SNOWED IN THE SAHARA DESERT?
IT DIDN'T KNOW THAT SNOWED

DID YOU KNOW THAT KING **LOUIS XIV** OF FRANCE HAD A BATH ONLY
THREE TIMES IN HIS LIFE?
HE DIDN'T HAVE MORE THAN THREE BATHS ...

DID YOU KNOW THAT THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT **GEORGE**
WHASHINGTON GREW MARIJUANA IN HIS GARDEN?
I DIDN'T KNOW THAT....

TIME EXPRESSIONS

IN	{	MONTHS YEAR PART OF THE DAY SEASONS CENTURIES
ON	{	DAYS DATES WEEKENDS
AT	{	TIME WEEKENDS NIGHT

NÚMEROS ORDINALES:

- ◆ THE FIRST
- ◆ THE SECOND
- ◆ THE THIRD
- ◆ THE FOURTH
- ◆ THE FIFTH
- ◆ THE SIXTH
- ◆ THE SEVENTH
- ◆ THE EIGHTH
- ◆ THE NINTH
- ◆
- ◆ THE ELEVENTH
- ◆ THE TWELFT
- ◆ THE THIRTEENTH
- ◆ THE TWENTIETH
- ◆ THE FOURTIEH

WERE WHEN YOU BORN?
EL 03.04.1992
THE THIRD OF APRIL NINETEEN NINETY TWO

LIKE AND WOULD LIKE SOME AND ANY

I WOULD=I'd

I WOULD LIKE (M E GUSTARÍA)

I'd LIKE A DRINK
YOU'd LIKE A DRINK
HE'd LIKE A DRINK
SHE'd LIKE A DRINK
IT'd LIKE A DRINK
WE'd LIKE A DRINK
THEY'd LIKE A DRINK

NOMBRES INCONTABLES

SIN S FINAL
SIN ARTICULO
MASA Y LIQUIDOS

NOMBRES CONTABLES

CON S AL FINAL
CON ARTICULO
PUEDEN LLEVAR NÚMERO

SOME

EN FRASES AFIRMATIVAS
CAN I HAVE? (PETICIONES INTERROGATIVAS)
WOULD YOU LIKE? (OFRECIMIENTOS INTERROG.)

ANY

EN PREGUNTAS Y FRASES NEGATIVAS
EN FRASES NEGATIVAS (EXC. PETICIONES E
INTERROGACIONES QUE VAN CON SOME)
Y NOMBRES EN PLURAL

HOW MUCH? CON NOMBRES INCONTABLES (CUANTO/CUANTA)
HOW MANY? CON NOMBRES CONTABLES (CUANTOS CUANTAS)

CAN I? PUEDO YO?
CAN YOU? PUEDES TU?
COULD I? PODRÍA YO?
COULD YOU? PODRÍAS TU?
I LIKE ME GUSTA
I WOULD(I'D) LIKE ME GUSTARÍA

PREGUNTAR EN PASADO O NEGACIONES:

“DID+SUBJET+INFINITIVO SIN TO”

COMPARATIVES ADJECTIVES

FAST	SLOW
SMALL	BIG
CLEAN	DIRTY
SAFE	DANGEROUS
QUIET	NOISY
OLD	MODERN/YOUNG
HALTHY	UNHEALTHY
FRIENDLY	UNFRIENDLY
INTERESTING	BORING
EXPENSIVE	CHEAP
GOOD	BAD

1. THE CITY IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN THE COUNTRY
2. THE COUNTRY IS CHEAPER THAN THE CITY
3. THE CITY IS NOISIER THAN THE COUNTRY
4. THE COUNTRY IS SAFER THAN THE CITY
5. THE CITY IS MORE INTERESTING THAN THE COUNTRY
6. THE COUNTRY IS HEALTHIER THAN THE CITY
7. THE CITY IS BETTER THAN THE CITY

**SOLO EN CASOS EXCEPCIONALES Y MUY COLOQUIALES,SE
EMPLEA EL MORE + EL SUPERLATIVO “ER” (MORE BETTER) .
NORMALMENTE SE USA UNO U OTRO.**

FORMACION DEL COMPARATIVO Y DEL SUPERLATIVO

EXISTEN DOS MANERAS DE FORMAR EL COMPARATIVO Y EL SUPERLATIVO:

- **AÑADIENDO AL POSITIVO -ER PARA EL COMPARATIVO Y -EST PARA EL SUPERLATIVO**

1. TODOS LOS MONOSILABOS:

TALL	TALLER	THE TALLEST
LONG	LONGER	THE LONGEST
SHORT	SHORTER	THE SHORTEST
OLD	OLDER	THE OLDEST
SAFE	SAFER	THE SAFEST

2. LOS BISILABOS TERMINADOS EN -Y,-ER,-LE,-OW:

HAPPY	HAPPIER	THE HAPPIEST
NOISY	NOISIER	THE NOISIEST
DIRTY	DIRTIER	THE DIRTIEST

MODIFICACIONES:

LOS TERMINADOS EN -E SOLO SE LES AÑADE -R Y -ST PARA EL COMPARATIVO Y EL SUPERLATIVO: NICE NICER THE NICEST

LOS TERMINADOS EN -Y PRECEDIDA DE CONSONANTE TRANSFORMAN LA Y GRIEGA EN I LATINA: DRY DRIER THE DRIEST.

LOS TERMINADOS EN CONSONANTE SIMPLE PRECEDIDA DE UNA SOLA VOCAL DE SONIDO BREVE, DUPLICAN LA CONSONANTE:

BIG	BIGGER	THE BIGGEST
HOT	HOTTER	THE HOTTEST
THIN	THINNER	THE THINNEST

ANTEPONIENDO AL POSITIVO LA PALABRA **MORE** (MÁS) PARA EL COMPARATIVO Y **THE MOST** (EL QUE MÁS) PARA EL SUPERLATIVO.
(PARA ADJETIVOS CON DOS O MAS SILABAS)

BORING	MORE BORING	THE MOST BORING
BEAUTIFUL	MORE BEAUTIFUL	THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
INTELLIGENT	MORE INTELLIGENT	THE MOST INTELLIGENT

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

GOOD	BETTER	THE BEST
BAD	WORSE	THE WORST
FAR	FARTHER	THE FARTHEST

HAVE GOT

(GOT INDICA POSESION)

POSITIVE

I HAVE A CAT
YOU HAVE A CAT
WE HAVE A CAT
THEY HAVE A CAT
HE HAS A GARDEN
SHE HAS A GARDEN
IT HAS A A GARDEN

POSITIVE

I HAVE GOT A CAT (I'VE)
YOU HAVE GOT A CAT (YOU'VE)
WE HAVE GOT A CAT (WE'VE)
THEY HAVE GOT A CAT (THEY'VE)
HE HAS GOT A GARDEN (HE'S)
SHE HAS GOT A GARDEN (SHE'S)
IT HAS GOT A GARDEN(IT'S)

NEGATIVE

I DON'T HAVE A DOG
YOU DON'T HAVE A DOG
WE DON'T HAVE A DOG
THEY DON'T HAVR A DOG
HE DOESN'T HAVE A GARAGE
SHE DOENS'T HAVE A GARAGE
IT DOESN'T HAVE A GARAGE

NEGATIVE

I HAVEN'T GOT A DOG
YOU HAVEN'T GOT A DOG
WE HAVEN'T GOT A DOG
THEY HAVEN'T GOT A DOG
HE HASN'T GOT A GARAGE
SHE HASN'T GOT A GARAGE
IT HASN'T GOT A GARAGE

QUESTIONS

DO I HAVE ANY MONEY?
DO YOU HAVE ANY MONEY?
DO WE HAVE ANY MONEY?
DO THEY HAVE ANY MONEY?
DOES HE HAVE A SISTER?
DOES SHE HAVE A SISTER?
DOES HIT HAVE A SISTER?

QUESTIONS

HAVE I GOT ANY MONEY?
HAVE YOU GOT ANY MONEY?
HAVE WE GOT ANY MONEY?
HAVE THEY GOT ANY MONEY?
HAS HE GOT A SISTER?
HAS SHE GOT A SISTER?
HAS IT GOT A SISTER?

SHORT ANWSER

NO,I HAVENT YES,I HAVE NO,SHE HASN'T YES,SHE HAS

EN PASADO NO HAY GOT!!

HAVE=HAVE GOT / I HAVE = I'VE / I DON'T HAVE = I HAVEN'T GOT

HAY UNA FORMA DE COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD MUY COMUN:

AS...AS
(TAN/TANTO... COMO)

SOME {
ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS
Y
PREGUNTAS

...BODY
...THING
... WHERE

ANY {
ORACIONES NEGATIVAS
OFRECIMIENTOS Y FAVORES (EN INTERROGATIVO)
ORACIONES CON EL VERBO EN NEGATIVO
EJ. THERE **ISN'T ANYBODY**

NO {
CON EL VERBO EN POSITIVO
EJ. THERE **IS NOBODY** HERE

ESTE "NO" INDICA NEGACION, ENTONCES DEBE IR EN VERBO EN FORMA

AFIRMATIVA!!

{
EVERYBODY
EVERY ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS EVERYTHING
EVERYWHERE

CUANDO EL VERBO FUNCIONA COMO SUJETO, ESTE (EL VERBO), VA EN
SINGULAR Y EN TERCERA PERSONA"

EVERYONE	TODO EL MUNDO
EVERYBODY	TODO EL MUNDO
NOBODY	NADIE
NOWHERE	NINGUN SITIO
EVERYWHERE	EN TODAS PARTES
EVERYDAY	TODOS LOS DIAS
EVERYTHING	TODAS LAS COSAS
NOTHING	NADA

DIRECTIONS (2)

ALONG	A LO LARGO
DOWN	HACIA ABAJO
UP	HACIA ARRIBA
INTO	HACIA DENTRO
OUT OF	HACIA FUERA
OVER	POR ENCIMA
PAST	PASAR JUNTO A
THROUGH	ATRAVESAR
UNDER	POR DEBAJO DE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

EL PRESENTE CONTINUO, SE FORMA DE LA SIGUIENTE
MANERA:

VERBO SER(en presente simple)+ VERBO EN INFINITIVO + ING

EJEMPLO : I AM +WORK+ ING = I'M WORKING

El presente continuo, expresa un hecho o una acción en curso: **AHORA!**

FORMACION :

TERMINADOS EL INFINITIVO EN E:

CAMBIA E POR ING

COME COMING / SMOKE SMOKING

VERBOS CORTOS CON UNA SOLA VOCAL
(consonante vocal consonante),

REPITE LA ÚLTIMA CONSONANTE :

RUN RUNNING / SIT SITTING / SWIM SWIMMING

HAY QUE APRENDERSELOS DE MEMORIA:

LIE LYING / DIE DYING

LOS TERMINADOS EN Y : SE LES AÑADE ING

STUDY STUDYING / PLAY PLAYING

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

SHE'S HAVING A SHOWER IN THE BATHROOM

WE ARE EATING A SANDWICH IN THE KITCHEN

SHE'S WRITING TO HER MOTHER IN THE LIVING ROOM

WE ARE MAKING A TEA IN THE KITCHEN

HE'S READING A BOOK IN THE LIVING ROOM

THEY ARE CLEANING THESE TEETH IN THE BATHROOM

I'M LISTENING TO MUSIC IN THE LIVING ROOM

THEY PUTTING ON THE CLOTHES IN THE BEDROOM

WE ARE PLAYING PING PONG IN THE BEDROOM

HE'S WASHING THE PLATES (OR WASHING UP) IN THE KITCHEN

LISTEN! PAT IS PLAYING THE PIANO

THEY ARE BUILDING A NEW HOTEL IN THE MOMENT

LOOK! SOMEBODY IS SWIMMING IN THE RIVER

YOU STANDING ON MY FOOT.OH I'M SORRY

HURRY UP! THE BUS IS COMING

WHERE ARE YOU,GEORGE ? IN THE KITCHEN. I'M COOKING A MEAL

**HELLO.CAN I SPEAK TO ANN ,PLEASE ? SHE'S HAVING A SHOWER AT THE
MOMENT,CAN YOU PHONE AGAIN LATER ?**

QUE ESTA OCURRIENDO AHORA?

I'M NOT WASHING MY HAIR

IT IS SNOWING

I'M SITTING ON A CHAIR

I AMN'T EATING A SANDWICH

IT ISN'T RAINING

I'M LEARNING ENGLISH

I'M NOT LISTENING

I'M NOT SMOKING A CIGARETTE

I'M NOT READING A NEWSPAPER

WHAT IS SHE READING ?

WHAT IS HE EATING ?

WHAT IS SHE CRYING ?

WHAT ARE THEY LOOKING ?

WHERE IS HE DOING ?

WHY ARE THEY LAUGHING ?



ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS :

**LOS ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS SON LOS QUE COMO SU PROPIO
NOMBRE INDICA, DENOTAN POSESION:
MY HOUSE!**

ESTOS SON:

MY	MI...
YOUR	TU...
HIS	SU (DE EL)...
HER	SU (DE ELLA)...
ITS	NEUTRO PARA COSAS
OUR	NUESTRO...
YOUR	VUESTRO...
THEIR	ELLOS...

PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS:

**LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS, TAMBIEN DENOTAN POSESION
PERO SUSTITUYEN AL NOMBRE.(EN ESTE CASO A CASA).
IT'S MINE !**

ESTOS SON:

MINE	EL MIO...
YOURS	EL TUYO...
HIS	LOS SUYOS (DE EL)...
HERS	LOS SUYOS (DE ELLA)...
ITS	NEUTRO PARA COSAS
OURS	LO NUESTRO...
YOURS	LO VUESTRO...
THEIRS	LO DE ELLOS...

GOING TO (VOY A...)

SE EMPLEA EN UN FUTURO MAS LEJANO QUE EL PRESENTE
CONTINUO,

SE FORMA ASÍ:

SUBJET+VB TO BE+GOING TO+VERBO EN INFINITIVO

AFIRMATIVO:

YOU ARE GOING TO...

NEGATIVO:

YOU AREN'T GOING TO LEARN...

INTERROGATIVO

WHY IS SHE GOING TO LEARN... ?

EJEMPLOS

I'M GOING TO WATCH T.V.

I'M NOT GOING TO WATCH T.V.

I'M NOT GOING TO CATCH A BUS

I'M NOT GOING TO EAT A RESTAURANT

I'M NOT GOING TO MEET SOME FRIENDS

I'M GOING TO COOK A MEAL

I'M NOT GOING TO GO SHOPPING

I'M GOING TO WASH MY HAIR

I'M GOING TO DO MY HOMEWORK

GOING TO (VOY A...) 2

**TAMBIEN USAMOS GOING TO, CUANDO NOSOTROS PODEMOS VER ALGO
"AHORA" QUE SEGURAMENTE SUCEDERÁ EN EL FUTURO:**

IT'S GOING TO RAIN=VA A LLOVER

I'M GOING TO SNEEZE=VOY A ESTORNUDAR

WE'RE GOING TO MISS THE BUSS=VAMOS A PERDER EL AUTO..

THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE A PARTY=VAN A HACER UNA ...

I'M GOING TO FAIL THE EXAM=VOY A SUSPENDER EL...

HE'S GOING TO PASS THE EXAM=EL VA A APROBAR EL...

YOU'RE ARE GOING TO DROP THE PLATES=VAS A TIRAR LOS...

THEY'RE GOING TO KISS=ELLOS VAN A BESARSE

**CUANDO APARECEN LOS VERBOS TO GO Y TO COME SE USA
"GOING Y COMING"**

**I'M GOING TO GO TO HOLLAND TOMORROW
SHE'S GOING TO COME THIS EVENING**

HE WENT TO STATION TO CATCH THE TRAIN

SHE TURNED ON THE TV TO WATCH THE FILM

ARE YOU GOING TO THE PUB TO HAVE A BEER ?

DID YOU OPEN THE DOOR TO GET SOME FRESH AIR

I PHONED BILL TO TELL THE NEWS

ARE YOU LEARNING ENGLISH TO GET A BETTER JOB ?

THEY'RE STUDYING HARD TO PASS THEIR EXAM

I'M GOING HOME EARLY TO FINISH MY HOMEWORK

ULTIMAS ANOTACIONES DEL CURSO

WHAT WAS THE WEATHER LIKE IN... QUE TIEMPO HACE EN...

IT WAS SUNNY AND WARM.18 DEGREES CELSIUS

I'M AGREE.....ESTOY DE ACUERDO

I DON'T AGREE....NO ESTOY DE ACUERDO

I THINK SO PIENSO QUE SI

I DON'T THINK SO....PIENSO QUE NO

I GONNA= I'M GOING TO

I WANNA= I WANT YOU

TO = HACIA (MOVIMIENTO)

T = HACIA (ESTATICO)

**HOME
WORK
SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY**

ARRIVE

AT – LUGARES PEQUEÑOS

IN – LUGARES GRANDES

**RESTAURANTES
CASA
TRABAJO...
CIUDADES
PAISES**

FUTURO

PRESENTE CONTINUO:

COSAS QUE VAN A SUCCEDER INMEDIATAMENTE, POR EJEMPLO
LAS COSAS QUE SE APUNTAN EN UNA AGENDA:

I'M MEETING HER TOMORROW

GOING TO:

FUTURO ALGO MAS LEJANO Y COSAS QUE VEMOS "AHORA" Y
QUE VAN A SUCCEDER:

IT GOING TO RAIN

WILL=I'WILL=I'LL:

ESPRESA UN FUTURO CON DECISION! I'LL+INFINITIVO SIN TO

I'LL RAIN !

SHALL:

ES UN VERBO AUXILIAR QUE SE USA PARA SUGERENCIAS: SE
USA EN PREGUNTAS+ SUJETO EN 1ª PERSONAL +INFINITIVO
SIN TO.

WHAT SHALL WE DO? QUE PODEMOS HACER?

ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MALAGA
ÁLVARO SOUVIRÓN CURSO 1997/1998

PRIMER CURSO