



PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE?

1. SE USA **EL PRESENT PERFECT** PARA HABLAR GENERALMENTE SOBRE EXPERIENCIAS PASADAS.

I'VE BEEN ABROAD A LOT – HE IDO AL EXTRANJERO MUCHO
HAVE YOU BEEN TO ROME? – HAS ESTADO EN ROMA?

2. SE USA **EL PASADO SIMPLE** ,PARA HABLAR ACERCA DE “CUANDO”

I SAW YOUR SISTER YESTERDAY – VÍ A TU HERMANA AYER
WHEN **DID** SHE **ARRIVE**? – CUANDO LLEGÓ ELLA?

PREGUNTAS EN PRESENT PERFECT (**HAVE YOU EVER?**...+ VERBO 3ª COLUMNA)
ALGUNA VEZ?

PREGUNTAS

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO PARIS?
HAVE YOU EVER BROKEN A BONE

RESPUESTAS

YES,I WENT THERE 10 YEARS AGO
YES,I BROKE MY LEG LAST YEAR
NO,I'VE NEVER BROKEN A BONE

HAVE TO /DON'T HAVE TO (TENGO QUE/NO TENGO QUE)

SE USA ACERCA DE: OBLIGACIÓN / NO OBLIGACIÓN

I HAVE TO WEAR A UNIFORM.IT'S PART OF MY JOB

I DON'T HAVE TO WORK TOMORROW.IT'S SUNDAY

(NO SE CONTRAE HAVE NI HAS)

I HAVE TO TRAVEL A LOT NO ~~I'VE TRAVEL A LOT~~

EJEMPLOS:

DURING THE WEEK

I HAVE TO GET UP EARLY

I DON'T HAVE TO USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT

I DON'T HAVE TO LOOK AFTER CHILDREN

AT THE WEEKEND

I HAVE TO COOK ON SATURDAY

I HAVE TO DO HOUSEWOK

I DON'T HAVE TO GO SHOPPING



SENTENCES

TENSE

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

HE LIVES NEAR HERE

PRESENT SIMPLE

HE DOESN'T LIVE NEAR HERE

SHE'S(HAS) BEEN TO USA

PRESENT PERFECT

SHE HASN'T BEEN TO USA

WE'RE GOING TO BUY A CAR

FUTURE(GOING TO)

WE AREN'T GOING TO BUY...

HE'S LOOKING FOR A JOB

PRESENT CONTIN.

HE ISN'T LOOKING FOR A JOB

THEY'RE OFTEN LATE FOR CLASS

P.SIMPLE(TO BE)

THEY AREN'T OFTEN LATE...

I WENT TO THE CINEMA

PAST SIMPLE

I DIDN'T GO TO THE CINEMA

SHE WAS TIRED LAST NIGHT

PAST SIMPLE (BE)

SHE WASN'T TIRED LAST NIGHT

ON SUNDAY HE'S FLYING TO...

P.CONTINUOUS (FUTURE)

ON SUNDAY HE ISN'T ..

HE WAS READING A BOOK

PAST CONTINUOUS

HE WASN'T READING A BOOK

**SE USA EL PAST SIMPLE Y NO EL PRESENT PERFECT
EN LAS PREGUNTAS QUE COMIENZAN POR
WHEN? O WHAT TIME?**

GONE Y BEEN

HE'S GONE TO SPAIN

HE'S BEEN TO SPAIN

SE HA IDO (Y ESTA ALLÍ)

HA ESTADO (Y HA VUELTO)





PRONOMBRES Y ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECTS PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
I YO	ME MÍ	MY MI	MINE EL MIO
YOU TU/VOSOTROS	YOU TU/VOSOTROS	YOUR TU	YOURS EL TUYO/ LO VUESTRO
HE EL	HIM EL (A EL)	HIS SU (DE EL)	HIS LOS SUYOS (DE EL)
SHE ELLA	HER ELLA (A ELLA)	HER SU (DE ELLA)	HERS LOS SUYOS (DE ELLA)
IT ESTO	IT ESTO	ITS SU (ANIMAL/COSA)	OURS LO NUESTRO
WE NOSOTROS	US NOSOTROS	OUR NUESTRO	THEIRS LO DE ELLOS
THEY ELLOS	THEM ELLOS	THEIR SUYO	

LOS **PRONOMBRES PERSONALES DE SUJETO** SON
LOS QUE REALIZAN LA ACCION

LOS **PRONOMBRES OBJETOS**,SON
LOS QUE RECIBEN LA ACCION

LOS **ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS** DENOTAN POSESIÓN: MI CASA!
CONCUERDAN CON EL POSEEDOR!!!

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

USA LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS PARA HABLAR ACERCA DE
LAS POSESIONES DE LA GENTE.

SE PUEDE USAR EL NOMBRE PROPIO +’S CON O SIN EL
NOMBRE:IT’S PETER’S CAR OR IT’S PETER’S.

CON LOS PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS,**NO SE USA EL ARTICULO**
THE: THIS IS THE MINE.



PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE? (II)

PRESENT PERFECT:

- HAVE YOU EVER BEEN IN LONDON?
 - YES I HAVE
- HAVE YOU EVER BROKEN YOUR LEG?
 - YES I HAVE
- USA EL PRESENT PERFECT PARA HABLAR GENERALMENTE ACERCA DE EXPERIENCIAS PASADAS,
 - **CUANDO NO PUEDES DECIR O PREGUNTAR : “CUANDO”.**
- USA **“EVER”** EN PREGUNTAS PARA EXPERIENCIAS Y ALGÚN TIEMPO EN TU VIDA HASTA AHORA.
 - USA **“NEVER EN NEGACIONES”**

PAST SIMPLE:

- WHEN DID YOU GO TO LONDON?
 - I WENT TO LONDON IN 1989
- WHEN DID YOU BREAK YOUR LEG?
 - I BROKE IT LAST JULY
- USA EL PASADO SIMPLE **PARA DECIR O PREGUNTAR** EXACTAMENTE **“CUANDO”** HA SUCEDIDO UNA ACCION.
 - ÚSALO TAMBIEN CON **YESTERDAY/LAST WEEKEND/IN 1986/SIX YEARS..**
- ÚSALO EN PREGUNTAS QUE COMIENZAN POR **WHEN? O WHAT TIME?**



PRESENT CONTINUOUS (FUTURE)

**USA EL PRESENTE CONTINUO
(+ UNA EXPRESION DE TIEMPO FUTURO)
PARA HABLAR ACERCA DE COMPROMISOS FUTUROS.**

- + I'M MEETING SOME FRIENDS TOMORROW EVENING
- THEY AREN'T COMING TO THE PARTY ON SATURDAY
- ? WHAT ARE YOU DOING TONIGHT?

EL GOING TO ES SIMILAR, PRACTICAMENTE IGUAL

I'M GOING TO THE THEATRE ON FRIDAY
(BE) + GOING TO ES POSIBLE PARA PLANES FUTUROS
I'M GOING TO MEET SOME FRIENDS TONIGHT

**PODEMOS USAR EL PRESENTE CONTINUO PARA
HABLAR ACERCA DE COSAS QUE ESTAN
SUCEDIENDO "AHORA", EN ESTE MOMENTO.**

- ◆ NOW HE'S FLYING TO VIENA
- ◆ THIS MONDAY HE'S GOING TO THE DENTIST
- ◆ IN FACT , HE'S PLAYING SQUASH



PAST CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE:

WAS/WERE + VERB.+ ING

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I'M WORKING

THEY'RE GOING HOME

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

IT ISN'T RAINING

IS IT SNOWING?

YES,IT IS

PAST CONTINUOUS

I WAS WORKING

THEY WERE GOING HOME

WHERE WERE YOU GOING?

IT WASN'T RAINING

WAS IT SNOWING?

YES,IT WAS

USAMOS EL PAST CONTINUOUS PARA DESCRIBIR ACCIONES
EN PROGRESO EN UN TIEMPO PASADO ESPECIFICO

“HABÍA” “CONTABA” “PERDÍA” “HABLABA”

CONTANDO” “PERDIENDO” HABLANDO”

SE USA CUANDO DESCRIBIMOS UNA FOTO O UN DIBUJO
O CUANDO CONTAMOS UNA HISTORIA O UN CUENTO POR
EJEMPLO.

ERAN LAS SEIS EN PUNTO Y LA GENTE LLEGABA A CASA!



TIEMPOS VERBALES (RESUMEN)

EL PRESENTE:

HAY DOS TIPOS DE PRESENTE ;

EL PRESENTE SIMPLE

QUE SE EMPLEA PARA ACCIONES QUE SE REALIZAN
HABITUALMENTE, DE VEZ EN CUANDO, A MENUDO, SIEMPRE O QUE NO SE
REALIZAN NUNCA.

HE LIVES IN MADRID
DOES SHE LIKE FISH?
THEY PLAY TENNIS EVERY SATURDAY

EL PRESENTE CONTINUO

EQUIVALE EN ESPAÑOL A ESTAR+ GERUNDIO .SE FORMA CON EL VERBO
TO BE+ ING AÑADIDO AL VERBO QUE SE CONJUGA.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING
IT IS RAINING
THE CHILDREN ARE NOT SLEEPING, THEY ARE PLAYING.

EL PASADO

EL PASADO SE EXPRESA DE ESTAS MANERAS:

EL SIMPLE PAST

CUANDO LA ACCION TUVO LUGAR EN UN MOMENTO CONCRETO DEL
PASADO Y YA ESTA COMPLETAMENTE TERMINADA.

SE FORMA AÑADIENDO AL VERBO LA TERMINACION **ED** EN FRASES
AFIRMATIVAS; **DID** EN INTERROGATIVAS Y **DID NOT (DIDN'T)**
EN NEGATIVAS.

I WORKED A LOT YESTERDAY
I WENT TO THE CINEMA ON MONDAY
HE LIVED IN MADRID IN 1986



EL PRESENT PERFECT

CUANDO LA ACCION ,QUE COMENZÓ EN EL PASADO, CONTINUA HASTA EL PRESENTE.

SE FORMA CON EL PRESENTE DEL VERBO **TO HAVE** SEGUIDO DEL **PARTICIPIO**. (3ª COLUMNA DE LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES)O EL INFINITIVO + ED EN EL CASO DE LOS REGULARES

I HAVE WORKED A LOT TODAY
I HAVE BROKEN MY ARM

EL PAST CONTINUOUS:

SE FORMA CON EL PASADO **WAS/WERE+ VERB+ ING**

I WAS WORKING
THEY WERE GOING HOME

EL FUTURO DE INTENCION (GOING TO)

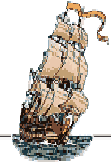
SE FORMA CON EL PRESENTE DEL **VERBO TO BE** SEGUIDO DE **GOING TO +UN INFINITIVO**.

I AM GOING TO BUY
WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO SEE HER TOMORROW?



RESUMEN CONCISO Y FINAL DEL PRESENTE, PASADO Y FUTURO

TIEMPO	ACCION	FORMACION	EJEMPLO	TRADUCCION
PRESENT SIMPLE	ACCIONES NORMALES QUE SE REALIZAN HABITUALMENTE	LA PROPIA	I PLAY TENNIS	YO JUEGO AL TENIS
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	ESTA PASANDO AHORA.	TO BE +ING ESTAR + GERUNDIO	IT'S RAINING	ESTA LLOVIENDO
PRESENTE PERFECT	ACCION PASADA SIGUE AHORA. CUANDO NO SE PUEDE DECIR O PREGUNTAR "CUANDO"	TO HAVE + PARTICIPIO TENER + 3ª COLUMNA	I HAVE BROKEN...	ME ROMPÍ UN HUESO.
PAST SIMPLE	EN EL PASADO Y TERMINÓ YA. PARA DECIR O PREGUNTAR EXACTAMENTE "CUANDO" HA SUCEDIDO ALGO	SE AÑADE ED AL POSITIVO Y SE USA EL AUXILIAR DID CON PREGUNTAS Y NEGACIONES ED EN (+) DID EN (-) (?)	HE LIVED IN PARIS	EL VIVIO EN PARIS
PAST CONTINUOUS	ACCIONES EN PROGRESO: EMPEZÓ EN EL PASADO Y SEGUÍA SUCEDIENDO LA ACCION. HABIA, ESTABA, CONTANDO, HABLANDO..	WAS/WERE + VERB+ING	I WAS WORKING	YO ESTABA TRABAJANDO
FUTURE	ACCIONES FUTURAS	I'LL = WILL (+) WILL NOT = WON'T (-)	I'LL MISS THE TRAIN I WON'T CATCH IT	PERDERÉ EL TREN NO LO COGERÉ



**TIEMPOS VERBALES DE INGLÉS Y SUS CORRESPONDIENTES EN
ESPAÑOL**

TO PLAY
GERUND

JUGANDO
PLAYING
IMPERATIVE

JUEGA! JUGAD!
PLAY!
PRESENT

JUEGO,JUEGAS,JUEGA,JUGAMOS,JUGAIS,JUEGAN
I PLAY

PAST SIMPLE

JUGUÉ,JUGASTE,JUGÓ,JUGAMOS,JUGASTEIS,JUGARON
I PLAYED
FUTURE

JUGARÉ,JUGARÁS,JUGARÁ,JUGAREMOS,JUGAREIS,JUGARAN
I'LL PLAY
SUBJUNCTIVE

JUEGUE,JUEGUES,JUEGUE,JUGUEMOS,JUGUEIS,JUEGUEN

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

JUGARA,JUGARAS,JUGARA,JUGARAMOS,JUGARAIIS,JUGARAN

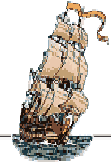
PRESENT PERFECT

HE JUGADO, HAS JUGADO, HA JUGADO,,HEMOS JUGADO,HABEIS JUGADO
HAN JUGADO

I HAVE PLAYED

PAST CONTINUOUS

JUGABA,JUGABAS,JUGABA,JUGABAMOS,JUGABAIS,JUGABAN
I WAS PLAYING



BASIC RULES

LOS ADJETIVOS NUNCA LLEVAN “S”

LOS ADJETIVOS SIEMPRE VAN DELANTE DEL NOMBRE

EN LAS FRASES, LAS PALABRAS TIENEN UN ORDEN FIJO:

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT + MANNER (HOW) + PLACE + TIME

I FOUND THE BOOK EASILY AT THE LIBRARY YESTERDAY

LOS ADJETIVOS NO VARÍAN NI POR GENERO NI POR NUMERO:

TALL: ALTO ,ALTA, ALTOS, ALTAS

NO SEPARAR EL VERBO DE SU OBJETO

I ENJOYED THE FILM VERY MUCH

SI UNA FRASE TIENE OBJETO DIRECTO Y OBJETO INDIRECTO, NORMALMENTE EL INDIRECTO VA PRIMERO:

SHE WROTE HIM A LETTER





ADJECTIVES COMPARATIVES

(+) LESS + ADJECTIVE (POSITIVE) + THAN :
MENOS ALTO QUE

**SE USA COMO ADJETIVO DE INFERIORIDAD EN
COMPARATIVOS;**

TO REVERSE THE COMPARISON

“LOUIS IS LESS TALL THAN JOHN”

(+) AS + ADJECTIVE (POSITIVE) + AS :
TAN ALTO COMO

SE USA COMO ADJETIVO DE IGUALDAD EN COMPARATIVOS

TO SAY TWO NOUNS ARE THE SAME

“LOUIS IS AS TALL AS JOHN”

(-) NOT AS + ADJECTIVE (POSITIVE) + AS :
NO ES TAN ALTO COMO

**SE USA PARA DECIR QUE EL PRIMER NOMBRE ES MENOS QUE
EL SEGUNDO**

TO SAY THE FIRST NOUN IS LESS (ADJECTIVE) THAN THE SECOND

“LOUIS IS NOT AS TALL AS JOHN”





FORM OF ADVERB:

Structure:

ADJECTIVE+ LY

ADJECTIVE
HE'S A BAD PLAYER

ADVERB
HE PLAYS BADLY

THEY'RE A VERY GOOD TEAM ...: THEY PLAY VERY WELL
I'M A SLOW READER.....: I READ SLOWLY
HE ISN'T A FAST RUNNER: HE DOESN'T RUN FAST
SHE'S A HARD WORK.....: SHE WORKS HARD

MAKE SIX SENTENCES COMPARING MEN AND WOMEN

WOMEN DRIVES MORE SLOWLY THAN MEN
MEN DRESS WORSE THAN WOMEN
WOMEN TEACHS ENGLISH BETTER DEAF MEN
WOMEN WORK AS HARD AS MEN
WOMEN AS DON'T THINK LOGICALLY AS MEN

<u>ADVERBS</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE ADVERBS</u>
<u>REGULAR</u> SLOWLY HEALTHILY	 MORE SLOWLY LESS HEALTHILY
<u>IRREGULAR</u> HARD FAST WELL BADLY A LOT A LITTLE	 HARDER FASTER BETTER WORSE MORE LESS

PARA COMPARAR DOS ACCIONES,SE USA :
EL ADVERBIO COMPARATIVO+ THAN



FORMACION DEL COMPARATIVO Y DEL SUPERLATIVO

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

TODOS LOS MONOSILABOS:

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

LOS BISILABOS TERMINADOS EN -Y

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

LOS BISILABOS Y POLISILABOS

ANTEPONIENDO AL POSITIVO LA PALABRA **MORE** (MÁS) PARA EL COMPARATIVO

Y **THE MOST** (EL QUE MÁS) PARA EL SUPERLATIVO.

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

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

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



RESUMEN

- (+) **LESS + ADJECTIVE (POSITIVE) + THAN** : MENOS ALTO QUE
 (+) **AS + ADJECTIVE (POSITIVE) + AS** : TAN ALTO COMO
 (-) **NOT AS + ADJECTIVE (POSITIVE) + AS** : NO ES TAN ALTO COMO

COMPARATIVES ADVERBS

<u>ADVERBS</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE ADVERBS</u>
<u>REGULAR</u>	
SLOWLY HEALTHILY	MORE SLOWLY LESS HEALTHILY
<u>IRREGULAR</u>	
HARD FAST WELL BADLY A LOT A LITTLE	HARDER FASTER BETTER WORSE MORE LESS

PARA COMPARAR DOS ACCIONES, SE USA EL ADVERBIO COMPARATIVO+
THAN

ADJECTIVES SUPERLATIVES

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	SPELLING
TALL HAPPY	TALLER HAPPIER	THE TALLEST THE HAPPIEST	+EST
MODERN EXPENSIVE	MORE MODERN MORE EXPENSIVE	THE MOST MODERN THE MOST EXPENSIVE	+ THE MOST
GOOD BAD FAR	BETTER WORSE FARTHER	THE BEST THE WORST THE FARTHEST	IRREGULAR



OPPOSITES

CLIMB UP A MOUNTAIN
CLIMB DOWN A MOUNTAIN

GET IN THE CAR
GET OUT OFF THE CAR

GET ON A BUS/PLANE/TRAIN
GET OFF A BUS/PLANE/TRAIN

GO DOWNSTAIRS
GO UPSTAIRS

GO UNDER A BRIDGE
GO OVER A BRIDGE





African Adventure

RETURN TO AFRICA

- Teresa Dunn her father :Thomas Dunn.
- Anna Holmes is the woman white hair.
- Dr. McCall is Thomas Dunn's friend.

DR. MACCALL

- Teresa went to the hospital (Kenya).
- Dr. MacCall has discovered a medicine woman near Lake Victoria who can prevent a terrible sickness.
- The eyes become red and tired, and under a microscope you can see silver lines in them.
- She's found a special flower. She gives it to the young people. Then they don't get river blindness.

F.D.I.=American Drug Company

LUNCH WITH A REPORTER (CRISTOPHER WHALE)

- The reporter was working until three o'clock, he was writing about that Chinese man.
- The reporter know a Dr. MacCall and he knows that Dr. MacCall is working on something very secret.



- Teresa discover a copy of his newspaper “The African Telegraph”.
- Is this why Dr.MacCall wants the medicine woman and her flower to be a secret ? Money !

THE MEDICINE WOMAN

- The driver is Obediah.
- In Africa The women do the work.
- About five o'clock they arrived in the Nandi area.
- The medicine woman lived several kms. Away in the forest.
- Rose is the medicine woman.
- Harriet is one of her grandchildren.

THE SECRET LEAVES

- Teresa followed Rose and Harriet into the forest.
- The tree was tall and had small,yellow-green leaves.
- Now, let's wake a fire and we will boil the leaves three times.

A STRANGE DREAM

- She began to feel very sleepy.Her head felt very light.
- She was dreaming about a huge wild animal.It was coming closer and closer.
- It want to eat her.

ANNA HELPS

- Teresa woke up in her tent.
- Teresa said I'm in trouble.Anna Holmes.
- She'll call for take to Nairobi by plane;then you can tell your secret to everyone.
- Two hours later Teresa was in Nairobi



African Adventure

TERESA GOES TO A MEETING

- Teresa and Mwale ran into the U.I. Building.
- They want speak to speak to the director Dr.Ndeti.
- Dr.MacCall was sitting there and smiling at her .

A HAPPY ENDING

- Teresa and Mwale were having lunch in a restaurant.
- Teresa will stay to Africa because she loves the space,the sky,the birds.
- She's going to help Dr.MacCall in his hospitala and Mwale could give hera job as a reporte.





FIRST CONDITIONAL

USAMOS EL FIRST CONDITIONAL PARA HABLAR ACERCA DE

POSIBLES SITUACIONES FUTURAS:

SI YO TE PRESTO MI PERIODICO,EMPEZARÍAMOS A HABLAR...

- ◆ IF I LEND MY NEWSPAPER,WE'LL START TALKING.
- ◆ IF WE START TALKING,WE'LL BECOME FRIENDS.
- ◆ IF WE BECOME FRIENDS,I'LL INVITE YOU TO MY HOUSE.
- ◆ IF I INVITE YOU TO MY HOUSE,YOU'LL MEET MY DAUGHTER,YVETTE.
- ◆ IF YOU MEET YVETTE,YOU'LL FALL IN LOVE WITH HER.
- ◆ IF YOU FALL IN LOVE WITH HER,YOU'LL RUN AWAY TOGETHER.
- ◆ IF YOU RUN AWAY TOGETHER WITH HER,I'LL FIND YOU.
- ◆ IF I FIND YOU,I'LL KILL YOU.
- ◆ SO,THAT'S WHY I DON'T WANT TO LEND YOU MY NEWSPAPER.

FORMACION:

**IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE, AND...
WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE**

POSITIVO

I'LL MISS THE TRAIN.

YOU'LL MISS THE TRAIN.

IF IT RAINS,WE'LL STAY IN.

IF IT RAINS, WE WON'T GO OUT.

NEGATIVO

I WON'T CATCH IT.

YOU WON'T CATCH IT.

INTERROGATIVO

WILL YOU TELL HIM?

YES I WILL/NO I WON'T.



SOME; ANY; NO ... BODY; THING; WHERE

	POSITIVAS	INTERROGATIVAS Y NEGATIVAS	NEGATIVAS Y COMO SUJETO
PEOPLE	SOMEBODY SOMEONE	ANYBODY ANYONE	NOBODY NO ONE
THINGS	SOMETHING	ANYTHING	NOTHING
PLACES	SOMEWHERE	ANYWHERE	NOWHERE

SOME.....: ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS

ANY.....: ORACIONES NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS

I HAVEN'T GOT ANY MONEY (NEGATIVA)
THERE ARE SOME BISCUITS IN THE CUPBOARD (POSITIVA)
THERE ISN'T ANY MILK (NEGATIVA)
HAVE YOU GOT ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS? (INTERROG.)
ARE THERE N ANY SHOPS NEAR HERE ? (INTERROG.)

EXCEPCIONES:

SOME.....: CUANDO SE PREGUNTA POR ALGO
CUANDO SE OFRECE ALGO
(WOULD YOU LIKE SOME COFFEE ?)

EN RESPUESTAS CORTAS Y USANDOLO COMO
SUJETO: **NOBODY/NOTHING...**

WHO'S IN THE BATHROOM ? **NOBODY**
NOBODY'S THE BATHROOM



NOTAR QUE :

EN LAS CONDICIONES EMPLEAMOS SOME (AFIRMACIONES)
Y EN LAS PREGUNTAS, YA USAMOS EL ANY.

	POSITIVAS	INTERROGATIVAS Y NEGATIVAS	NEGATIVAS Y COMO SUJETO
PEOPLE	SOMEBODY SOMEONE	ANYBODY ANYONE	NOBODY NO ONE
THINGS	SOMETHING	ANYTHING	NOTHING
PLACES	SOMEWHERE	ANYWHERE	NOWHERE

SOME.....: ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS

ANY.....: ORACIONES NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS

USAMOS EL FIRST CONDITIONAL PARA HABLAR ACERCA DE

POSIBLES SITUACIONES FUTURAS:

FORMACION:

IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE, AND... WILL/WON'T + INFINITIVE

<u>ADVERBS</u>	<u>COMPARATIVE ADVERBS</u>
<u>REGULAR</u>	
SLOWLY HEALTHILY	MORE SLOWLY LESS HEALTHILY
<u>IRREGULAR</u>	
HARD FAST WELL BADLY A LOT A LITTLE	HARDER FASTER BETTER WORSE MORE LESS

PARA COMPARAR DOS ACCIONES, SE USA EL ADVERBIO COMPARATIVO+
THAN



ADJECTIVES SUPERLATIVES

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE	SPELLING
TALL HAPPY	TALLER HAPPIER	THE TALLEST THE HAPPIEST	+EST
MODERN EXPENSIVE	MORE MODERN MORE EXPENSIVE	THE MOST MODERN THE MOST EXPENSIVE	+ THE MOST
GOOD BAD FAR	BETTER WORSE FARTHER	THE BEST THE WORST THE FARTHEST	IRREGULAR

SET PHRASES = FRASE HECHAS

THE SAME AS IGUAL QUE

DIFERENT FROM DIFERENTE DE

AS MUCH AS TANTO

AS MANY AS TANTOS

DOES IT SOUND TO YOU ? TE SUENA?

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH IT ? TE RESULTA FAMILIAR?

FROM THE MOST TO THE LEAST DE MAS A MENOS

TO GIVE SPEECHES DAR DISCURSOS

ACTUALLY... ESTOO... BUENOO...

I CAN'T STAND YOU ! NO TE SOPORTO!

HOLD ON,HOLD ON,HOLD ON. ESPERA,TRANQUI TRONCO.

HAVEN'T YOU NO ES ASÍ.

OF COURSE NOT POR SUPUESTO QUE NO!

WASN'T IT ? NO FUE ASÍ ?

DOES IT NO ES ASÍ ?

FOR AGES MUCHO TIEMPO



PRESENT PERFECT + FOR/SINCE

SINCE= DESDE

SINCE + UN PUNTO FIJO EN EL TIEMPO

FECHA (6TH JUNE) - **A MONTH** (JULY) - **A YEAR** (1998)

SHE'S LIVED IN SPAIN SINCE 1991

FOR= DESDE HACE...

FOR + UN PERIODO DE TIEMPO

10 **MINUTOS** - 2 **HORAS** - 4 **DIAS** - 3 **AÑOS**

SHE'S LIVED IN SPAIN FOR 8 YEARS

**USAMOS EL PRESENT PERFECT PARA HABLAR DE ACCIONES
QUE EMPEZARON EN EL PASADO Y AUN SIGUEN**

PARA RESPONDER A LA PREGUNTA HOW LONG ?

**USAMOS FOR + UN PERIODO DE TIEMPO
SINCE + UN PUNTO FIJO EN EL TIEMPO**

RECORDAR LA DIFERENCIA ENTRE ...

EL PRESENTE PERFECT Y EL PAST SIMPLE:

I'VE BEEN A TEACHER FOR THREE YEARS..: **I'M A TEACHER NOW**

I WAS A TEACHER FOR THREE YEARS ..: **I'M NOT A TEACHER NOW**



WOULD LIKE +TO + INFINITIVO

WOULD YOU LIKE TO...

GO AND WORK IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY ?
TRAVEL AROUND EUROPE BY BUS ?
TO BUY A NEW FLAT ?

TAMBIEN:

DECIDED + TO + INF
PLAN + TO + INF
HOPE + TO + INF
WANT + TO + INF
NEED + TO + INF ETC.ETC...

*USAMOS EL WOULD LIKE TO + INFINITIVO PARA HABLAR
ACERCA DE LO QUE YO QUIERO HACER AHORA O EN EL
FUTURO.*

SE TRADUCE COMO.....TE GUSTARÍA ?

SE USA PARA PREGUNTAR COSAS ESPECIFICAS!!!

LIKE + VERBO+ING GERUNDIO

DO YOU LIKE ...
MEETING NEW PEOPLE ?
WEARING THE LATEST FASHIONS ?
COOKING?

TAMBIEN:

DO YOU LOVE...SWIMMING ?
DO YOU HATE...STUDYING?

*USAMOS EL LIKE + VERBO+ ING PARA HABLAR ACERCA DE LO
QUE ME GUSTA / NO ME GUSTA*

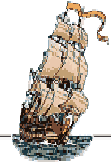


TE GUSTA ?
PARA COSAS GENERALES

EXERCICES ABOUT
AUXILIARY / NOT AUXILIARY

Si la palabra pregunta (who,when,what,es el sujeto del verbo,no usamos do/does/did/

1. WHO DIRECTED PSYCHO IN 1960?
2. WHICH COUNTRY WON THE WORLD CUP ...?
3. WHO MADE THE RECORD THRILLER IN 1988?
4. WHICH SPANISH PAINTER DIED IN 1988 ?
5. WHICH AMERICAN ACTOR WON OSCARS FOR PHILADELPHIA IN 1994 AND FORREST GUMP IN 1995 ?
6. WHICH FAMOUS SINGER WAS A FOOTBALLER FOR REAL MADRID?
7. WHO BECAME PRESIDENT AFTER 25 YEARS IN PRISON?
8. WHEN NEIL ARMSTRONG WALK ON THE MOON?
9. WHICH BRITISH WRITER WROTE ANIMAL FARM IN 1984?
10. WHICH SWEDISH ACTRESS SAID “I WANT TO BE ALONE”
11. WHICH PRESIDENT WON THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 1990?
12. WHICH COUNTRY BUILT THE WORLD’S FIRST COMPUTER IN 1946?
13. WHO WROTE MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS?



USO DEL GERUNDIO

GERUNDIO=VERB + ING

1. USAMOS EL GERUNDIO DESPUES DE LOS VERBOS
DE “SENTIMIENTO”

2.

LIKE / LOVE / HATE / ENJOY / MIND / PREFER

I DON'T **MIND** COOKING BUT I **HATE** WASHING- UP
I **LOVE** SHOPPING

2. DESPUES DE LAS **PREPOSICIONES**

I'M GOOD **AT** FINDING BARGAINS
I'M GOOD **AT** COOKING

3. CUANDO USAMOS EL **VERBO COMO SUJETO** DE LA
FRASE

BUYING THINGS OFTEN TAKES ME A LONG TIME
SWIMMING IS THE BEST FORM OF EXERCISE

"ING"



AS & LIKE

USAMOS LIKE O AS PARA DECIR COSAS QUE SON SIMILARES

LIKE:

ES UNA PREPOSICION

HE RAN LIKE THE WIND

ADEMAS DE USARLO COMO PREPOSICION, TAMBIEN SE USA

PARA DAR EJEMPLOS;
BEAUTIFUL LIKE A RAINBOW

AS:

ES UNA CONJUNCION

ON FRIDAY AS ON TUESDAY ,THE MEETING WILL BE AT 8:30
ADEMAS DE USARLO COMO CONJUNCION, LO USAMOS EN

LAS PROFESIONES:
HE WORKED AS A WAITER FOR TWO YEARS

ANOTHER

1.USAMOS ANOTHER + **NOMBRE EN SINGULAR**

WOULD YOU LIKE ANOTHER POTATO?

2.USAMOS ANOTHER + **FEW/NUMBER + NOMBRE EN PLURAL**

I'M STAYING FOR ANOTHER FEW WEEKS



VERB PATTERNS

VERB + ING

- LIKE
- LOVE
- ENJOY
- FINISH
- MIND
- SUGGEST
- STOP

VERBS OF EMOTION

VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

- AGREE
- CHOOSE
- DECIDE
- EXPECT
- FORGET
- HELP
- HOPE
- MANAGE
- PROMISE
- REFUSE
- TRY
- WANT
- WOULD LIKE
- WOULD LOVE
- WOULD PREFER
- NEED
- OFFER
- PLAN
- LEARN

VERBS OF INTENTION



DESCRIBIENDO GENTE:
LOOK / LOOK LIKE

SE USAN LOS DOS TERMINOS PARA
DESCRIBIR: “MI IMPRESIÓN”

USAMOS LOOK + ADJETIVO PARA DESCRIBIR
LA (PERSONALIDAD)

WHAT'S HE LIKE ? HE'S QUITE SHY
SHE LOOKS A FRENCH
HE LOOKS FRIENDLY

HOW OLD DO YOU THINK THEY ARE?
SHE LOOKS ABOUT 34

USAMOS LOOK LIKE + NOMBRE PARA
DESCRIBIR LA (APARIENCIA)

WHAT DOES HE LOOK LIKE ? HE'S TALL
SHE LOOKS LIKE AN ACTRESS





QUANTIFIERS

(CANTIDADES)

PARA GRANDES CANTIDADES:

MANERA

CONTABLE

INCONTABLE

POSITIVO
NEGATIVO
INTERROGATIVO

A LOT /LOTS OF
(NOT) MANY
HOW MANY?

A LOT/ LOTS OF
(NOT) MUCH
HOW MUCH?

PARA PEQUEÑAS CANTIDADES:

MANERA

CONTABLE

INCONTABLE

POSITIVO
INTERROGATIVO

A FEW
VERY FEW
HOW MANY?

A LITTLE
VERY LITTLE
HOW MUCH?

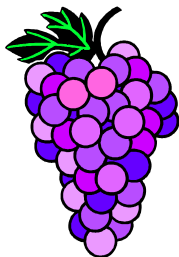
I HAVE GOT **A LOT OF (+ I)** BOOKS, BUT I HAVEN'T GOT **MANY (- C)** CDs, AND I'VE HAVE ONLY GOT **A FEW** TAPES.

THEY DRANK **A LOT OF (+ I)** WINE, **NOT MUCH (- I)** BEER , AND **VERY LITTLE** LEMONADE.

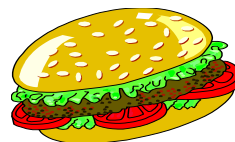
HOW MUCH (; I) COKE DID THEY DRINK? **HOW MANY (; I)** CRISPS DID THEY EAT?

(RECORDAR : LOS NOMBRES QUE TERMINANEN S SON CONTABLES)

INCONTABLE



CONTABLE





MISMOS SIGNIFICADOS

MORE THAN	OVER
THE NOUN FROM UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYEMENT
TOO FULL OF PEOPLE	OVER POPULATION
COVERED WITH SNOW	CAPPED (CUBRIÓ)
SMOKE AND FOG TOGETHER	POLLUTION/ OR SMOG
A LINE OF CARS WHICH HAVE STOPPED	JAMS
TAKING THE AIR	BREATHING
GETTING BETTER	IMPROVING

TOO / TOO MUCH / TOO MANY / ENOUGH / NOT ENOUGH

PARA DECIR QUE **HAY MAS** DE LO QUE NECESITO,USAMOS:

TOO + ADJETIVO
TOO MUCH +NOMBRE INCONTABLE
TOO MANY + NOMBRE CONTABLE

ENOUGH

PARA DECIR QUE **TENGO TODO** LO QUE NECESITO,USAMOS:

ENOUGH =SUFICIENTE

ONE / ONES

USAMOS EL ADJETIVO + ONE / ONES EN LUGAR DEL ADJETIVO + EL NOMBRE:

THE RED BAG = **THE RED ONE**
THE BIG CAR = **THE BIG ONE**



BUYING CLOTHES

HAVE YOU GOT THOSE JEANS IN MY SIZE ?
WICH ONES ?
THE RED ONES
WHAT SIZE ARE YOU?
I'M 42
LET'S SEE. HERE YOU ARE
CAN I TRY THEM ON?
YES THERE'S A CHANGING ROOM OVER THERE
THEY'RE A BIT TOO SMALL.HAVE YOU GOT A BIGGER SIZE?
THESE ARE A 44 ONES
YES,THESE ARE FINE .OK,I'LL TAKE THEM
ANYTHING ELSE?
NO THANKS.HOW MUCH ARE THEY?
THEY'RE 49,96 \$
THANK YOU

SPORTS

GO / PLAY / DO

GO + VERB+ ING...:

GO SAILING,GO DIVING,GO WINDSURFING

PLAY + SPORTS WITH A BALL...:

PLAY FOOTBALL, PLAY TENNIS, PLAY BASKETBALL

DO + EXERCISE+ AND MARTIAL ARTS...:

DO KARATE, DO GIMNASTICS, DO JOGGING





PRESENT PERFECT + ALREADY / YET

PRESENT PERFECT + ALREADY

SIGNIFICA “YA” CON ORIENTACION AFIRMATIVA, POR LO QUE SE EMPLEA EN:

FRASES AFIRMATIVAS:

THEY’VE ALREADY FINISHED..: YA HAN TERMINADO
THEY’VE FINISHED ALREADY..: HAN TERMINADO YA

FRASES INTERROGATIVAS A LAS QUE SE ESPERA UNA RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA :

HAVE YOU FINISHED ALREADY?..: HAS TERMINADO YA?
(SABEMOS QUE ES ASÍ Y ESPERAMOS UNA CONFIRMACIÓN)

PRESENT PERFEC + YET

SIGNIFICA :

“TODAVÍA” EN FRASES NEGATIVAS
I HAVEN’T FINISHED YET...: NO HE TERMINADO TODAVÍA

“YA” EN FRASES INTERROGATIVAS
HAVE YOU FINISHED YET?..: HAS TERMINADO YA?

NORMALMENTE SE COLOCA AL FINAL DE LA FRASE

LAS DOS SIGNIFICAN “YA” EN FRASES INTERROGATIVAS, PERO SE UTILIZA:

ALREADY:

EN PREGUNTAS A LAS QUE SE ESPERA UNA RESPUESTA AFIRMATIVA:
HAVE YOU FINISHED ALREADY?

SABEMOS QUE ES ASÍ Y ESPERAMOS UNA CONFIRMACIÓN



YET:

EN PREGUNTAS CUYA RESPUESTA PUEDE SER LO MISMO AFIRMATIVA
QUE NEGATIVA:
HAVE YOU FINISHED YET?

NO LO SABEMOS Y PEDIMOS INFORMACIÓN

JUST

EL ADVERBIO JUST, TIENE LOS SIGUIENTES SIGNIFICADOS Y
USOS PRINCIPALES:

“EXACTAMENTE” “JUSTAMENTE”

THAT’S JUST WHAT I WANTED: ESO ES EXACTAMENTE LO QUE
QUERÍA

“SOLAMENTE”

WE HAVE JUST ENOUGH FOR US: TENEMOS SOLAMENTE LO
SUFICIENTE PARA NOSOTROS

“ACABAR DE”

CON EL PRESENT PERFECT; SE INTERCALA ENTRE EL
VERBO TO HAVE Y EL PARTICIPIO:

I’VE JUST SEEN HER: ACABO DE VERLA

NO SE TRADUCE EN:

COMO REFUERZO DEL IMPERATIVO: JUST LISTEN TO ME!
ESCUCHAME!



**PRESENTE PERFECT + ALREADY / YET/ JUST
EXERCISES**

**CAN I BORROW YOUR NEWSPAPER ?
SORRY,I HAVEN'T FINISHED IT YET**

**WOULD YOU LIKE A COFFEE ?
NO THANKS I'VE JUST HAD ONE**

**DID YOU BUY ANY MILK?
NO, I HAVEN'T BEEN TO THE SUPERMARKET**

**YOUR HAIR LOOKS NICE
THANKS.I'VE JUST WASHED IT**

**I LIKE YOUR SHOES
THANKS.I'VE JUST BOUGHT.THEM**

**HAVE YOU FINISHED YOUR HOMEWORK?
NO,I' HAVEN'T STARTED YET**

**DON'T FORGET TO BUY THE TICKETS
I'VE ALREADY GOT THEM**

**YOU LOOK SMILY
I'VE JUST HAD SOME GOOD NEWS**

**ARE YOU HUNGRY?
NO.I 'VE JUST HAD A SANDWICH**

**CAN YOU LEND ME SOME MONEY?
SORRY,I HAVEN'TVE BEEN TO THE BANK YET**

**DO YOU WANT A ICE CREAM?
NO,THANKS.I'VE ALREADY HAD ONE**

**HAVE YOU BOOKED THE TABLE?
YES,I'VE ALREADY DONE IT**

**YOU LIKE TIRED
I'VE JUST GOT UP**

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE DRACULA?
NO,THANKS.I'VE ALREADY SEEN IT**



RESPUESTAS A: WHY?

PARA RESPONDER A PREGUNTAS CON WHY?

USAMOS:

TO + INFINITIVO

O

FOR + NOUM

I WENT TO IRELAND / I WENT **TO SEE** SOME FRIEND

WHY DID YOU GO THERE ? / I WENT THERE **FOR A HOLIDAY**

USAMOS TAMBIEN:

BECAUSE + SUBJECT + VERB

WHY DID HE GO TO THE BANK? / **BECAUSE HE WANTED** TO GET SOME MONEY

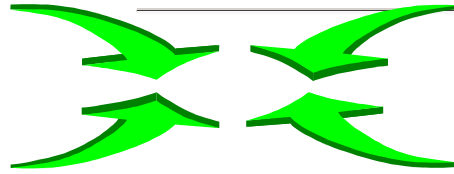
EXAMPLES: OF TO+ INFINITIVO

HE NEEDED A VISA **TO GO** TO CHINA
HE'S GONE TO THE BANK **TO ORDER** SOME DOLLARS
I'M GOING BACK TO THE HOTEL **TO HAVE** A REST
HE DROVE TO THE AIRPORT **TO PICK UP** HIS FRIEND
WE PHONED THE TRAVEL AGENCY **TO CONFIRM** THE FLIGHT
SHE SENT A FAX **TO CANCEL** HER TICKET

NO SE USA FOR CON TO + INFINITIVO

TO GO STRAIGHT TO THE POINT

IR DIRECTAMENTE AL GRANO



**MY FAVOURITE PHOTO IS OF MY WIFE NINI IN OUR TERRACE .
SHE'S PREGNANT OF LITTLE ÁLVARO.**

**SHE'S A LOVELY AND TENDER SMILE.
I TOOK THIS PHOTO IN 1989, FOUR MONTHS BEFORE THE
BIRTH. AND OUR DAUGHTER IS NEXT TO NINI .
SHE'S JUST LIKE A LITTLE GIRL**

I REMEMBER THIS DAY ALREADY.

**I REMEMBER THAT SHE'S SURROUNDED OF PLANTS, MAKING
JOKES WITH ME, AND SPEAKING ABOUT OUR CHILDREN.**

**I MET NINI IN THE BEACH, IN CHILCHES COSTA AND WE FELL
IN LOVE IMMEDIATELY. I THOUGHT:**

THAT'S JUST WATH I WANT!!

**TODAY, ALVARITO IS NINE ,AND HE'S JUST LIKE A MAN.
WE ARE A HAPPY FAMILY.**





PHRASAL VERBS

LOS VERBOS FRASALES, SON VERBOS QUE VAN ACOMPAÑADOS DE UNA PARTICULA (ON, OFF, DOWN, IN...ETC.) QUE ADQUIEREN UN NUEVO SIGNIFICADO,

CON LA MAYORÍA DE LOS VERBOS FRASALES, SI EL **OBJETO ES UN NOMBRE**, EL OBJETO SE PUEDE PONER ENTRE EL VERBO Y LA PARTICULA.

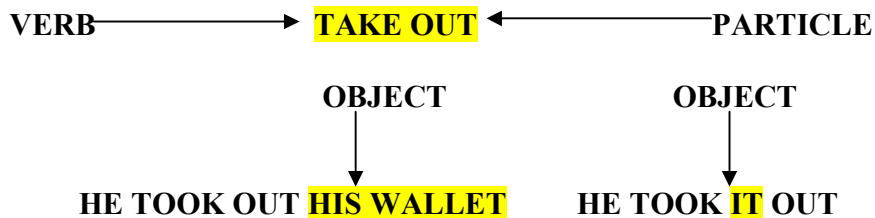
EJEMPLO:

PUT ON YOUR COAT / PUT YOUR COAT ON
HE TOOK OUT HIS WALLET / HE TOOK HIS WALLET OUT

CUANDO EL **OBJETO ES UN PRONOMBRE**, ESTE SIEMPRE VA ENTRE EL VERBO Y LA PARTICULA.

EJEMPLO:

PUT IT ON.



CAN I **TRY ON** THIS DRESS ?

CAN I **TRY** THIS DRESS **ON** ?

CAN I **TRY** "THEM" **ON**

VERBOS FRASALES (I) :

TURN OFF
TURN UP
TAKE OFF
GO IN
GO UP
GO BACK
STAND UP

APAGAR
SUBIR
QUITARSE ROPA
ENTRAR
SUBIR
REGRESAR
PONERSE DE PIE

TURN ON
TURN DOWN
PUT ON
GO OUT
GO DOWN
GO ON
STAND DOWN

ENCENDER
BAJAR
PONERSE ROPA
SALIR
BAJAR
SEGUIR
AGACHARSE

**ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MÁLAGA
ALVARO SOUVIRÓN 2ºCURSO 1998 1999**



GET UP	LEVANTARSE	GET IN	SUBIR (CAR)
GET OUT	BAJAR (CAR)	PICK UP	RECOGER
SWITCH ON	ENCHUFAR	SWITCH OFF	DEENCHUFAR
RING UP	TELEFONEAR	TAKE AWAY	RETIRAR
TAKE OUT	SACAR	BRING IN	METER

PUT OFF	APLAZAR	FILL IN	RELLENAR IMP.
GIVE UP	DEJAR	SEE OFF	DESPEDIR
LOOK AFTER	VIGILAR	LOOK FOR	BUSCAR

BORED OR BORING?

BORED →	FOR PEOPLE
BORING →	FOR THINGS

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T +INFINITIVO (SIN TO)

DEBERÍA / NO DEBERÍA

IGUAL PARA TODAS LAS PERSONAS !

EJEMPLOS:

**I SHOULD GO TO THE E.O.I.
I SHOULDN'T GO ON HOLIDAYS**

**I SHOULD REST
I SHOULDN'T DRIVE MY CAR**

**YOU SHOULD WEAR A TIE
YOU SHOULDN'T**

**TO BE OBSESSED WITH...
ESTAR OBSESIONADO CON...**

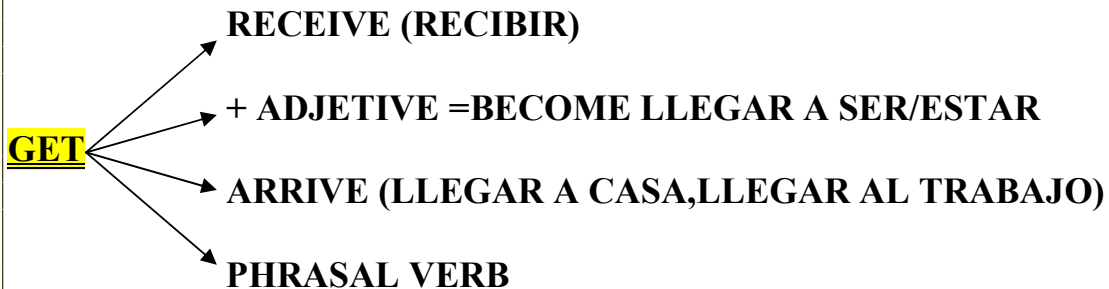
**GO UP MORE
SALIR MAS**

TO FILL THE TANK



LLENAR EL DEPOSITO

GET



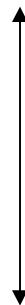
ECHO QUESTIONS

USAMOS LAS ECHO QUESTIONS PARA DEMOSTRAR INTERES Y SORPRESA

SE FORMA CON : **EL VERBO AUXILIAR + EL PRONOMBRE SUJETO**

AUX+ (I, YOU, HE, SHE,,IT, WE, THEY)

HANA SMOKES
I DIDN'T ENJOY IT
I'LL HELP YOU
I DON'T LIKE FLYING
SHE CAN'T SWING
I WAS IN N. Y
HE MET HIS WIFE IN OSLO
WE'VE BEEN MARRIED
MY SISTER DIDN'T LIKE IT
SHE PREFERS THRILLERS



DOES SHE ?
DIDN'T YOU ?
WILL YOU ?
DON'T YOU ?
CAN'T SHE ?
WAS YOU ?
DID HE ?
HEVE WE ?
DIDN'T SHE ?
DOES SHE ?



AUXILIARES

<u>VERBO</u>	<u>INFINITIVO</u>	<u>PRESENTE</u>	<u>PASADO</u>	<u>PART.</u>
BE	TO BE	I AM WE,THEY,YOU..ARE HE,SHE,IT...IS	WAS	BEEN
HAVE	TO HAVE	I,WE,THEY,YOU..HAVE HE,SHE,IT....HAD	HAD	HAD
DO	TO DO	I, WE,THEY,YOU,...DO HE,SHE.IT.....DOES	DID	DONE
CAN	TO BE ABLE	CAN	COULD	BEEN ABLE
WILL		WILL	WOULD	AUX.FUTURO
SHALL		SHALL		AUX.FUTURO

SO / NEITHER DO I

PARA FORMAR ORACIONES PARA ESTAR / NO ESTAR DE ACUERDO:

TO AGREE:

SO + AUXILIARY + SUJETO

CON ORACION AFIRMATIVA

I SAW THE FILM YO HE VISTO LA PELICULA
SO DID I YO TAMBIEN

(AQUÍ **SO** SUSTITUYE AL VERBO PREVIAMENTE MENCIONADO)

NEITHER + AUXILIAR+SUJETO

CON ORACION NEGATIVA

I DIDN'T SEE THE FILM
NO ME GUSTÓ LA PELICULA
NEITHER DID I A MÍ TAMPOCO



TO DISAGREE:

I DON'T LIKE CARTOONS
N O ME GUSTAN LAS PELICULAS DE DIBUJOS
NEITHER DO I NI AMI

SUJETO + AUXILIAR

**SI NO ESTAS DE ACUERDO,ES LO CONTRARIO;LO AFIRMATIVO
A NEGATIVO Y LO NEGATIVO A AFIRMATIVO**

I DON'T LIKE
NEITHER DO I
NEITHER AM I
SO DO I
ME TOO
NEITHER TOO
I DON'T

NO ME GUSTA
A MI TAMPOCO
YO TAMPOCO SOY
YO TAMBIEN
YO TAMBIEN
YO TAMPOCO
YO NO !

SO+AUX.+SUBJ. (ORAC. POSITIVAS)
NEITHER+AUX+SUBJECT (ORAC.NEGATIV.)

SUBJ.+AUX.

AGREEE

DISAGREE

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. I REALLY LIKE POP MUSIC | SO DO I | I DON'T |
| 2.I DON'T LIKE CHICKEN | NEITHER DO I | I DON'T |
| 3.I HAVE GOT A COMPUTER | SO HAVE I | I HAVEN'T |
| 4.I CAN'T SPEAK DUTCH | NEITHER CAN I | I CAN'T |
| 5.I WENT TO THE CITY | SO DID I | I DIDN'T |
| 6.I DIDNT GO TO THE CIRCO | NEITHER DID I | I DIDN'T |
| 7.I HAVEN'T BEEN TO BRAZIL | NEITHER HAVE I | I HAVEN'T |



8. I'M GOING TO THE PARTY TONIGHT SO AM I

I' M NOT

WILL / WON'T

1. OFRECIMIENTOS DE AYUDA	SHALL I CARRY YOUR BAGS I'LL OPEN THE DOOR FOR YOU
2. PROMESAS	WE WON'T BE LATE I'LL ALWAYS LOVE YOU
3. UNPLANNED DECISIONS	I'LL HAVE THE STEAK, PLEASE I'LL DO IT NOW
4. PREDICTIONS / OPINIONS	I THINK LIVERPOOL WILL WIN I DON'T THINK I'LL ENJOY IT.
5. 1ºst CONDITIONAL	IF YOU EAT A LOT OF CHOCOLATE YOU'LL FALL IN LOVE

GOING TO

1. PLANNED FUTURE	WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO TONIGHT?
2. PREDICTION FROM EVIDENCE	THIS TEAM ARE GOING TO WIN

THE PASSIVE

EL PRESENTE PASIVO

SE FORMA CON: AM / IS / ARE + PAST PARTICIPLE

EL PASADO PASIVO

SE FORMA CON : WAS / WERE + PAST PARTICIPLE

SI QUEREMOS INDICAR QUIEN HIZO LA ACCION USAMOS EL BY

USAMOS LA PASIVA CUANDO NO ESTAMOS INTERESADOS EN QUIEN
REALIZA LA ACCION



	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
PRESENT	RICE IS GROWN IN CHINA. CARS ARE MADE IN BRAZIL	IT ISN'T GROWN IN GERMANY. THEY AREN'T MADE IN MONACO	IS IT GROWN IN FRANCE? ARE THEY MADE IN KOREA
PAST	PAPER WAS INVENTED BY CHINESE. THE PYRAMIDS WERE BUILT BY THE EGIPTIANS	IT WASN'T INVENTED BY THE GREEKS. THEY WEREN'T BUILT BY THE ENGLISH	WHEN WAS IT INVENTED? WERE THEY BUILT BY THE PHARAONS?

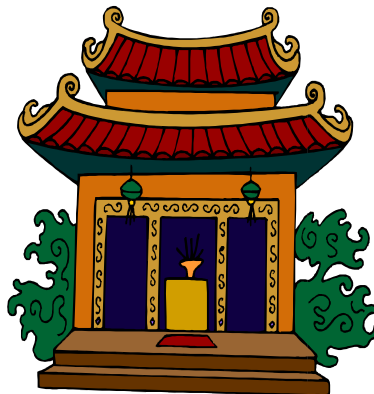
IT WAS DECIDED THAT...

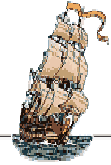
SE DECIDIÓ QUE...

HE WAS TOLD THE TRUTH

LE DIJERON LA VERDAD

MY CAR IS BEING REPAIRED ME ESTÁN ARREGLANDO EL COCHE





THE PASSIVE: **EXAMPLES**

- + ANNA KARENINA **WAS WRITTEN** BY LEO TOLSTOY
- ANNA KARENINA **WASN'T WRITTEN** BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
- ? **WAS** ANNA KARENINA **WRITTEN** BY LEO TOLSTOY ?

- + THE PYRAMIDS **WERE BUILT** BY THE EGYPTIANS
- THE PIRAMIDS **WEREN'T BUILT** BY THE GREEKS
- ? **WERE** THE PYRAMIDS **BUILT** BY THE EGYPTIANS ?

- + THE 1994 WORLD CUP **WAS WON** BY THE BRAZILIANS
- THE 1994 WORLD CUP **WASN'T WON** BY THE SPANISH
- ? **WAS** THE 1994 WORLD CUP **WON** BY THE BRAZILIANS ?

- + PAPER **WAS INVENTED** BY THE CHINESE
- PAPER **WASN'T INVENTED BY THE ITALIANS**
- ? **WAS** PAPER **INVENTED** BY THE CHINESE ?

- + THE MONA LISA **WAS PAINTED** BY LEONARDO DA VINCY
- THE MONA LISA **WASN'T PAINTED** BY MIGUEL ANGEL BUONAROTTI
- ? **WAS** THE MONA LISA **PAINTED** BY LEONARDO DA VINCY ?

- + THE OLIMPICS GAMES **WERE STARTED** BY THE GREEKS
- THE OLIMPICS GAMES **WEREN'T STARTED** BY THE ROMANS
- ? **WERE** THE OLIMPICS GAMES **STARTED** BY THE GREEKS?



MUST / MUSTN'T

USAMOS EL MUST / MUSTN'T PARA CONSEJOS SERIOS Y OBLIGACIONES

LA FORMA NEGATIVA DE MUST ES MUSTN'T, PERO EN CONTEXTOS FORMALES O ENFÁTICOS SE SUELE USAR MUST NOT. CUANDO MUST EXPRESA OBLIGACIÓN, EQUIVALE A FORMAS DE DEBER O TENER QUE:

YOU MUST TELL HER

DEBES DECÍRSELO

TIENES QUE DECÍRSELO

SHE TOLD HIM HE MUSTN'T TOUCH IT

LE DIJO QUE NO DEBÍA TOCARLO

EL VERBO TO HAVE TO SUSTITUYE A MUST EN LOS TIEMPOS VERBALES EN QUE ÉSTE NO SE USA:

YOU'LL HAVE TO GO

TENDRÁS QUE IR

I HAD TO STAY

ME TUVE QUE QUEDAR

CUANDO MUST EXPRESA INTENCIÓN, EQUIVALE A FORMAS DE TENER QUE O AL USO DEL SUBJUNTIVO EN ESPAÑOL:

I MUST REMEMBER TO RING HIM

TENGO QUE ACORDARME DE LLAMARLO

HEY MUSTN'T FIND OUT



QUE NO SE ENTEREN

CUANDO EXPRESA CONJETURA, EQUIVALE A FORMAS DE
DEBER (DE):

IT MUST BE ABOUT TEN O'CLOCK
DEBEN (DE) SER ALREDEDOR DE LAS DIEZ

EN ESTA ACEPCIÓN MUST TAMBIÉN SE USA SEGUIDO DE
HAVE + PARTICIPIO:

SHE MUST HAVE LEFT EARLY
DEBE (DE) HABER SALIDO TEMPRANO

THEY MUST HAVE MISSED THE TRAIN
DEBEN (DE) HABER PERDIDO EL TREN

