



## PRESENT PERFECT

- Se hace la pregunta en inglés con Present Perfect, pero se traduce al español en Presente.

*A- How long has he been in Spain?*

*B- Cuanto tiempo hace que esta en España?*

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- Acciones que empezaron en el pasado y continuan ahora.
  - Con How long.....+ Since and For

*A-How long have you been studying english?*

*C- I've been studying english for two years*

- Acciones que acaban de terminar recientemente

*A- You're very dirty. What have you been doing?*

*B- I've been playing football*

## REFLEXIVOS

Myself, Himself, Herself, Yourself  
Yourselves, Ourselves, Themselves

Si se les adjunta la particula "By" = Solo

*She was by herself*

*Estaba sola*

*Each other*    A     $\begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longleftarrow \end{array}$     B

*Paul and Peter live near each other*

Enjoy..: Siempre necesita un reflexivo u otro objeto al lado

*We enjoyed oorselves*



### **BOTH / EITHER / NEITHER**

BOTH...and... (A **and** B)...: Ambos / Los dos  
*Both Auxi and I are studying english*

EITHER .... or... (A **or** B)...:Uno u otro / cualquiera  
*Either Auxi or Álvaro have blue eyes*

NEITHER ...nor... (A **nor** B )...: Ni lo uno ni lo otro / Ninguno de los dos  
*Neither Auxi nor Álvaro have curly hair*

*ONE OF US...: Uno de los dos*  
*One of us are fatter than other one*

- Despues de BOTH y NEITHER el verbo debe ser positivo
  - Pueden llevar detrás un sustantivo
  -
- Si el sustantivo va precedido de The, These, This, My...se añade "Of"  
*Both of the .../ Neither of these ...*
- Con pronombres personales, también se añade Of  
*Both of them Both of us Neither of you*  
*Niether of us was ungary*
- Con un verbo negativo, se usa Either en vez de Neither.  
*I don't know either of them*
- Neither puede usarse solo o al principio de la frase

### **POSESIVOS -'S y OF**

- El Apostrophe -'S se usa con personas  
Lo poseido se coloca detrás y no lleva articulo  
*My sister's mouse*
- Of, se usa para hablar de cosas, lugares..  
*The roof of the building*



Present Perfect +	En frases del tipo ....	Significa:
ALREADY	- <b>Afirmativas</b> - <b>Interrogativas</b> (esperamos que la respuesta sea afirmativa)	YA YA
YET	- <b>Negativas</b> <b>Interrogativas</b> (No sabemos si la respuesta sera afirmativa o negativa, pedimos opinion)	TODAVÍA YA
JUST	- <b>Afirmativas</b> ( Se intercala Just entre el verbo To Have y el Participio	ACABAR DE:

### **TOO**

- Significa : También

- Se coloca al final de la frase
- Va detrás de un verbo afirmativo

*I'm happy . I'm happy too*

### **NOT EITHER**

-Significa : Tampoco

- Se coloca al final de la frase
- Va detrás de un verbo negativo

*I'm not happy . I'm not happy either*

### **SO AM I**

Estructura: So + auxiliar + sujeto

-Significa: (y) yo también

- Se usa en frase Positivas

*I'm tired . So Am I*

### **NEITHER DO I**

Estructura: Neither + auxiliar + sujeto

-Significa: (ni) yo tampoco

- Se usa en frase Negativas

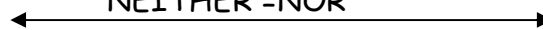
*I won't be here tomorrow. Neither will I*



SO	AM/ IS / ARE WAS / WERE DO / DID / DOES HAVE / HAD CAN WILL MUST
NEITHER	

**IMPORTANTE:** Cuando no sabemos el auxiliar,; DO/ DOES / DID

NEITHER =NOR



### SO AM I

(y) yo tambien

- En frases afirmativas
- Se coloca al principio de la frase
- Detrás se coloca el auxiliar (Have, Can, Did...) correspondiente al verbo de la frase anterior . Cuando no sabemos el auxiliar, usamos "DO"

*I'm tired / So am I*  
*I was late for work today / So was John*  
*I work in a bank / So do I*  
*We went to the cinema last night / So did we*

### NEITHER DO I

(ni) yo tampoco

- En frases negativas
- Se coloca al principio de la frase
- Detrás se coloca el auxiliar (Have, Can, Did...) correspondiente al verbo de la frase anterior . Cuando no sabemos el auxiliar, usamos "DO"

<i>What does he like doing?</i> .....que le gusta hacer?
<i>What does he look like?</i> ..... Como es? (de aspecto de apariencia)
<i>Who does he look like?</i> ..... A quien se parece?
<i>What's it like?</i> .....Como es algo? / alguien? (de personalidad)
<i>How is she?</i> .....Como esta? (de salud)
<b>Nota: Like es un verbo solo en la frase nº1</b>



## "BASTANTE"

SHE'S    QUITE    TALL  
          VERY  
          RATHER  
          FAIRLY

Rather es "Bastante" pero en frase negativas, con un tono peyorativo

*The meal was rather expensive*

Fairly, también se traduce por "Bastante" pero con un matiz menor que los otros tres casos.

*My parents live in a fairly large house*

Mis padres viven en una casa bastante grande

No tienen que ver con Enough y Too (suficiente y demasiado)

*What does he like doing?*.....que le gusta hacer?

*What does he look like?*..... Como es? (de aspecto de apariencia)

*Who does he look like?*..... A quien se parece?

*What's it like?*.....Como es algo? / alguien? (de personalidad)

*How is she?*.....Como esta? (de salud)

Nota: Like es un verbo solo en la frase nº1





## LOOK OR LOOK LIKE

LOOK + ADJECTIVE.....:PERSONALIDAD  
LOOK LIKE +NOUN.....:ASPECTO / APARIENCIA

## OBLIGACION

Obligacion propia que yo me impongo y/o moral: MUST (DEBO)  
Obligacion externa (una orden dada por tu jefe/padre: HAVE TO (TENGO)

## POSESIVOS

### En cuanto al apostrofe:

1. *A photo of my father* (una foto donde aparece mi padre)
2. *A photo of my father's* ( Unas fotos que ha pagado my padre aunque no aparezca)

*Con pronombres posesivos*

A friend of mine  
A friend of yours  
A friend of hers  
A friend of his  
A friend of theirs  
A friend of ours

## PARTS OF THE DAY

- MORNING (*In the morning*): de 8:00 de la mañana a 14:00
- AFTERNOON (*In the afternoon*): de 14:00 a 18:00
- EVENING (*In the evening*): de 18:00 a 23:00
- NIGHT (*At the night*): Despues de las 23:00



**/i/ OR /ai/**

i entre consonantes = /i/ (skin, dinner)

i + consonante + e = /ai/ (wine, driver)

igh entre consonantes = /ai/ (right, light)

**PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
SITUACIONES PERMANENTES <i>I live in a flat</i>	ACCIONES QUE ESTAN SUCEDIENDO "AHORA", EN EL MOMENTO DE HABLAR <i>I'm having dinner with friends</i>
ACCIONES HABITUALES + EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO <i>She always has toast for breakfast</i>	PARA CITAS FUTURAS <i>What are you doing on Friday night?</i>

**LOS VERBOS DE POSESION, NO SON USADOS  
EN PRESENT CONTINUOUS :**

*WANT, LIKE, LOVE, HATE,  
NEED, PREFER, DEPEND, KNOW,  
MEAN, UNDERSTAND, BELIEVE,  
REMEMBER, FORGET*



## **TIME EXPRESSIONS**

### **AT**

Se usa para decir la hora

*At 8 o'clock / At 10:30 / At midnight*

Y también:

*At weekend / At night / At christmas / At the end / At the moment*

### **ON**

Se usa con los días y las fechas

*On Sundays / On April 25 / On my birthday / On Christmas Eve*

Y también:

*On Monday morning / On Saturday night*

### **IN**

Se usa con los meses, años y estaciones

*In April / In 1996 / In Summer*

Y también:

*In the morning / In the afternoon / In the evening /  
In five minutes / in a few days / In six weeks / In two years*







## QUANTIFIERS

Los sustantivos pueden ser CONTABLES o INCONTABLES

### 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>Grandes cantidades</i>	<i>Pequeñas cantidades</i>	<i>Cantidad cero</i>	<i>Mas de lo que necesitas</i>	<i>Menos de lo que necesitas</i>
<b><u>CONTABLE</u></b> LOTS OF (-) NOT MANY (?) HOW MANY	(+) A LOT OF	A FEW VERY FEW	NOT...ANY NONE	TOO MANY	NOT ENOUGH
<b><u>UNCONTABLE</u></b> LOTS OF (-)NOT MUCH (?)HOW MUCH	(+) A LOT OF	A LITTLE VERY LITTLE	NOT...ANY NONE	TOO MUCH	NOT ENOUGH



**CONTABLE.....MANY / FEW**  
**INCONTABLE.....MUCH / LITTLE**

I HAVE A FEW FRIEND.....TENGO MUCHOS AMIGOS

I HAVE FEW FRIENDS....TENGO POCOS AMIGOS

**A LOT OF .....MUCHO (CANTIDAD)**

**A LOT ...ME GUSTA MUCHO, MUCHAS GRACIAS...**

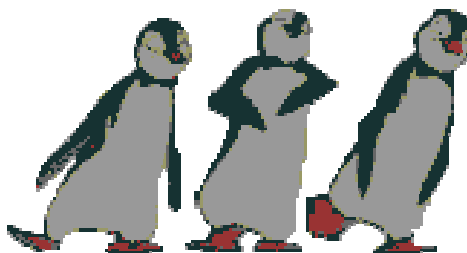
**TOO + ADJECTIVE**

**TOO MUCH + NOUN (CONTABLE)**

**REMEMBER:**

**~~DO~~ YOU GOING (NUNCA!!!)**

**DO + ING SON INCOMPATIBLES**





## GERUND

### 1. DESPUES DE PREPOSICIONES

*She left without saying goodbye*

*I'm thinking of buying a flat*

### 2. DESPUES DE CIERTOS VERBOS ( "EMOCION" )

*LIKE, LOVE, HATE, ENJOY, MIND, FINISH, STOP...*

*I love cooking but I hate cleaning*

*I don't mind driving you to the airport*

### 3. COMO EL SUJETO DE LA FRASE

*Eating in restaurants is expensive*

*Swimming is good exercise*

## TO + INFINITIVE

### 1. DESPUES DE ADJETIVOS

*It's difficult to learn a language*

### 2. PARA RESPONDER A WHY? (RAZON / PROPOSITO)

*Why did you go to Mexico?*

*To see my aunt and uncle*

### 3. DESPUES DE CIERTOS VERBOS: ( "INTENCION" )

*WOULD LIKE, WANT, NEED, DECIDE, HOPE, EXPECT, PLAN, FORGET,  
SEEM, TRY, PROMISE, OFFER, REFUSE, LEARN, MANAGE*

*Would you like to come?*

*I'm hoping to get a better job soon*



## QUESTION TAGS

Las QUESTION TAGS, son pequeñas preguntas al final de una frase que corresponden a expresiones en español como: No? / Verdad?

Si la frase es afirmativa, la question tag es negativa  
Si la frase es negativa, la question tag es afirmativa

### Frase afirmativa → Q.T. Negativa

<i>It's a beautiful day</i>	<i>isn't it?</i>
<i>She lives in London</i>	<i>doesn't she?</i>
<i>You Closed the window</i>	<i>didn't you?</i>
<i>Those shoes are nice</i>	<i>aren't they?</i>
<i>Tom will be at home tomorrow</i>	<i>won't he?</i>

### Frase Negativa → Q.T. Afirmativa

<i>That isn't your car</i>	<i>is it?</i>
<i>You don't smoke</i>	<i>do you?</i>
<i>You haven't met my mother</i>	<i>have you?</i>
<i>You won't be late</i>	<i>will you?</i>

Usamos DO/DOES para el presente y DID para el pasado

## SHORT ANSWERS

Usamos las Short Answers despues de preguntas con respuestas SI /NO

Para hacer una Short Answer, repetimos el verbo auxiliar.

Si no lo hay ,usamos do/does/did

<i>Are you coming with us?</i>	<i>Yes I am / No I'm not</i>
<i>Mary likes reading</i>	<i>Yes she does / No she doesn't</i>
<i>Do you go out yesterday</i>	<i>Yes,we did / No we didn't</i>
<i>Have you been here before?</i>	<i>Yes,I have / no I haven't</i>
<i>Can you cook?</i>	<i>Yes I can / no I can't</i>



ADJECTIVE + ENOUGH : GOOD ENOUGH  
ENOUGH + NOUN : ENOUGH MONEY

**I USED TO / I DIDN'T USE TO**  
(SOLÍA / NO SOLÍA)

Usamos USED TO / I DIDN'T USE TO,

Para hábitos que han cambiado

*I used to drive to work ( but i don't now)*

Situaciones pasadas o estados que han cambiado

*She used to be a Diana Lookalike (But now, she isn't)*  
*She used to have short hair (But now, she's a different style)*

Para hábitos y/o situaciones del presente usamos  
**USUALLY + PRESENT SIMPLE**

*I used to eat a lot of meat but now I usually eat fish*

Porque: USED TO **no existe en el presente!!!**

(+) I USED TO WORK IN A RESTAURANT

(-) I DIDN'T USED TO DRIVE TO WORK

(?) DID YOU USED TO PLAY WITH DOLLS WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD?



## WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD, DID YOU USE TO...

### ... SHARE A BEDROOM ?

Yes, I did. When I was a child I used to share a bedroom.

### ... BE ILL A LOT ?

Yes, I did. I used to be ill a lot.

### ... DO ANY SPORT ?

No, I didn't. I didn't use to do any sport.

### ... PLAY IN THE STREET ?

Yes, I did. I used to play in the street .It was funny.

### ... LIKE SCHOOL ?

No, I didn't. I didn't use to like school. It was bored.

### ... EAT A LOT OF SWEETS ?

No, I didn't. I didn't use to eat a lot of sweets. I didn't like them.

### ... WATCH A LOT OF TV ?

Yes, I did. I used to watch a lot of TV.

### ... HATE ANY PARTICULAR FOOD ?

Yes, I did. I used to hate turkey and chicken, Today, already, I hate them

### ... FIGHT WITH YOUR BROTHER OR SISTER ?

Yes, I did: I used to fight with my brothers or sister.

### ... VISIT YOUR GRANDPARENTS ?

No, I didn't. I didn't use to visit my grandparents. They were died in that moment.

### ... BE AFRAID OF ANYTHING ?

Yes, I did. I used to be afraid of darkness and Count Dracula!

### ... HAVE A FAVOURITE POP GROUP / SINGER ?

Yes, I did. I used to have a favourite singer and pop group.



## El comparativo y superlativo de los adjetivos

La formación del comparativo y el superlativo de los adjetivos depende del número de sílabas de la palabra.

Los adjetivos de una sílaba, excepto aquéllos que terminan en *-ed* (*vexed*, *bored*), forman el comparativo agregando *-er* y el superlativo agregando *-est*.

*tall taller tallest*  
*he's taller than me*

*big bigger biggest*  
*it's the biggest in the world*

La mayoría de adjetivos de dos sílabas o más forman el comparativo usando *more* y el superlativo usando *most*.

*famous more famous most famous*  
*careful more careful most careful*  
*interesting more interesting most interesting*

Algunos adjetivos de uso frecuente tienen comparativos y superlativos irregulares:

*good better best*  
*bad worse worst*  
*far further/farther furthest/farthest*  
*many more most*  
*much more most*  
*little less least*



## ANY MORE / ANY LONGER

Usamos ANY MORE / ANY LONGER al final de una oración con un verbo negativo para indicar que una situación pasada ya no existe.

*I don't work there any more  
I used to work there but I don't now*

ANY LONGER / NO LONGER significan lo mismo que ANY MORE , pero es más formal

*This credit card is no longer valid*

## **MAKE, LET** (+ Person + Infinitive) ~~without TO~~ **BE ALLOWED TO** (+ Infinitive)

Usamos **LET** + Person + Infinitive para **"PERMITIR"**

*Our teachers let us wear what we like*

Usamos **MAKE** + Person + Infinitive para **"OBLIGACIONES"**  
(A obliga a B a hacer algo)

Our boss makes us work late  
Does your teacher make you speak English in class?

Usamos **BE ALLOWED TO** (+ Infinitive) para decir que **PODEMOS / NO  
PODEMOS**

We aren't allowed to smoke in the office





PAST TENSES ARE:

MAKE MADE  
LET LET  
BE ALLOWED TO WAS/WERE ALLOWED TO



THE JOKER

El articulo definitivo THE

(El/La/Los/Las)

Usamos THE:

- Para hablar acerca de **GENTE, COSAS, SITIOS "ESPECIFICOS"**  
*The books I bought yesterday*
- Cuando solo hay **UNO** de algo (El Sol, La Luna, La Oficina de Correos)  
*We looked at the Moon*
- **Si esta CLARO** que tú estas hablando sobre eso.  
*She opened the door and went into the flat*
  - **Con instrumentos musicales**  
*I can play the piano but no the guitar*



## NO usamos THE

- Cuando estamos hablando acerca de **COSAS o GENTE "EN GENERAL"**  
*Men /women are selfish*  
*Love is more important than money*
- Con: **SITIOS EN GENERAL** : School, University, Work, Bed, Hospital, Church...  
*She's at school*  
*I start work at 8.00*
- Despues de verbos **BE IN/AT, GO TO, GET TO, START, FINISH, LEAVE**  
*How often do you go to church?*
- Con **NEXT / LAST ...WEEK, MONTH, YEAR, SUMMER, MONDAY...**  
*I went to Amsterdam last month*  
*What are you doing next weekend*
- Con **DEPORTES, COMIDAS, ASIGNATURAS**  
*I hate football but I love cicing*  
*I'm terrible at Maths*

## RESUMEN DE THE

### SI

- **COSAS, SITIOS, GENTE ESPECIFICA**
  - **SOLO HAY UNA** :SOL LUNA...
- ESTAMOS HABLANDO DE **UNA COSA CLARAMENTE**
  - **INSTRUMENTOS MUSICALES**



## NO

- COSAS, GENTE EN GENERAL
- SITIOS EN GENERAL: SCHOOL, WORK, HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY...
- DESPUES DE : BE IN/AT, GO TO, GET TO, START, FINISH, LEAVE
- CON : NEXT / LAST ...MONTH, YEAR, SUMMER, MONDAY...
  - CON DEPORTES, COMIDAS, ASIGNATURAS

## CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO

### CAN Y COULD SOLO SE UTILIZAN EN TIEMPO PRESENTE Y PASADO

LOS USAMOS PARA DECIR QUE ALGO ES POSIBLE O QUE ALGUIEN  
TIENE LA HABILIDAD DE HACER ALGO

*I can speak German*

*They can come at 7 o'clock*

*She couldn't help me*

### BE ABLE TO SE UTILIZA EN FUTURO

LO USAMOS CUANDO NO ES UNA FORMA DE CAN

*I'll be able to drive next year*

*She's never been able to park*

*I'd like to be able to dance well*

I'll be able to= PODRÉ

Being (Sujeto) able to use= Poder usar



## PASADO

### USO DEL COULD ó WAS /WERE ABLE TO

USAMOS **COULD** PARA HABLAR DE UNA **HABILIDAD GENERAL**

*My grandfather could play the piano*

USAMOS **WAS / WERE BE ABLE TO** PARA DECIR QUE ALGUIEN HIZO ALGO EN UNA **OCASIÓN ESPECIAL** O TENIA UNA **DIFICULTAD MUY GRANDE PARA HACERLO**

*Although the restaurant was very full, we were able to get a table*

*I was be able to pass my driving test after six times*

## CAN Y COULD

La formas negativas de *can* y *could* son *can't* y *couldn't*, pero en contextos formales o enfáticos se suele usar *cannot* y *could not*. Cuando expresan la idea de posibilidad o permiso, y en oraciones interrogativas en las que se pide un favor, *can* equivale a **puedo, puedes**, etc. y *could* puede equivaler a **podía, podías**, etc., **pude, pudiste**, etc. o **podría, podrías**, etc.:

*He can help you* él te puede ayudar

*Can you open the door for me?* ¿me puedes abrir la puerta?

*She couldn't understand why* no podía entender por qué

*I couldn't finish the essay* no pude terminar el trabajo

*Could you lend me the money?* ¿me podrías prestar el dinero?

*We could go by train* podríamos ir en tren

La expresión **to be able to** sustituye a *can* y *could* en los tiempos verbales en que éstos no se utilizan:



*Do you think he'll be able to do it? ¿crees que podrá hacerlo?*  
*She hopes to be able to come on Tuesday espera poder venir el martes*  
*I haven't been able to do it yet todavía no he podido hacerlo*

**can't, could y couldn't** también pueden ir seguidos de **have + participio:**

*He can't have said that! ¡ no puede haber dicho eso!*  
*You could have told me! ¡ me lo podrías haber dicho!*  
*I couldn't have done it without you no lo podría haber hecho sin ti*

**can y could** equivalen a formas del verbo **saber**

Cuando van seguidos de verbos que expresan una habilidad que se ha adquirido:

*She can't swim no sabe nadar*  
*Can you type? ¿sabes escribir a máquina?*  
*He could read when he was four sabía leer cuando tenía cuatro años*  
*She told us she couldn't sing nos dijo que no sabía cantar*

**can y could** generalmente **no se traducen** al español cuando van seguidos de los verbos de **los sentidos:**

*I can't hear you no te oigo*  
*I can see why she doesn't like it ya veo por qué no le gusta*  
*He couldn't see a thing no veía nada*  
*She could smell gas notó que olía a gas*



## AFIRMATIVO ? / NEGATIVO ?

COMO CONOCER SI ES CAN Ó CAN'T CUANDO NOS LO  
HABLAN :

Si la entonacion va sobre CAN es Afirmativo:

*I can stop*

Si la entonacion va sobre el VERBO PRINCIPAL es Negativo

*I can't stop*

	<u>CAN</u>	<u>BE ABLE TO +INFINITIVE</u>
PRESENT SIMPLE	CAN	AM/IS/ARE ABLE TO
FUTURE (WILL)	-	WILL BE ABLE TO
PAST SIMPLE	COULD	WAS/WERE ABLE TO
P. PERFECT	-	HAS/HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
INFINITIVE	-	(TO) BE ABLE TO
GERUND	-	BEING ABLE TO

## SUGERENCIAS

- LET'S...
- WHY DON'T WE...?
- HOW ABOUT...?



## PARA CUANDO .... ?

*When is It for ? Para cuando es ?*

*When would It be for ? Para cuando sería /Estaría ?*

*When will It be for ? Para será /estará*

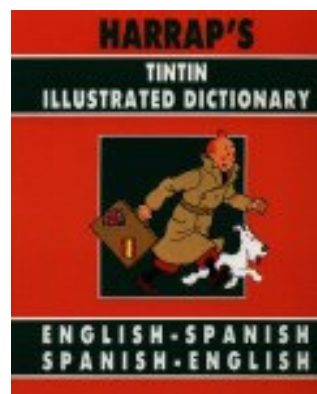
## EN CASO

- *In case (Por si acaso)*

*In case it rains, take an umbrella*

- *In the event (En caso de )*

*In the event of fire, call 080*





## BASE AND STRONG ADJECTIVES

PODEMOS USAR ADJETIVOS QUE AUMENTAN EL SIGNIFICADO DE ALOS ADVERBIOS .POR EJEMPLO VERY Y ABSOLUTELY

NO PODEMOS DECIR ~~ABSOLUTELY BIG~~ PORQUE ABSOLUTELY SOLO VA CON STRONG ADJECTIVES. Y NI PODEMOS DECIR ~~VERY ENORMOUS~~ PORQUE ENORMOUS YA SIGNIFICA VERY BIG.

BASE ADJECTIVE	STRONG ADJECTIVE
COLD	FREEZING
TASTY	DELICIOUS
INTERESTING	FASCINATING
BAD	HORRID, HORRIBLE, AWFUL, TERRIBLE, DISGUSTING
GOOD	PERFECT, MARVELLOUS, SUPERB, WONDERFUL,
DIRTY	FILTHY
FUNNY	HILARIOUS
FRIGHTENED	TERRIFIED
CLEVER	BRILLIANT
PRETTY	BEAUTIFUL
BIG	ENORMOUS
SAD	TRAGIC
TIRED	EXHAUSTED
COLD	FREEZING
HOT	BOILING
HUNGRY	STARVING
LITTLE	TINY
ANGRY	FURIOUS
SURPRISED	AMAZED. ASTONISHED
SURE	POSITIVE

**ED = PEOPLE** I'M BORED (SOY ABURRIDO)

**ING = THINGS /PERSON** I'M BORING (ESTOY ABURRIDO)  
IT'S BORING ES ABURRIDO





### A SEVERAL PHRASAL VERBS

FIND OUT	DESCUBRIR
GET ON (WELL)	LLEVARSE (BIEN)
GIVE UP	DEJAR
GO ON	SEGUIR
GO UP	SUBIR / AUMENTAR
LIE DOWN	TUMBARSE / HECHARSE
LOOK FOR	BUSCAR
LOOK UP	BUSCAR INFORMACION
PUTT OFF	POSPONER
SET OFF	PONERSE EN CAMINO

### MAKING REQUESTS

EN INGLES HAY MUCHAS FORMAS DE HACER PETICIONES:

CAN  
COULD  
YOU HELP ME PLEASE?  
WILL  
WOULD

CAN  
I SPEAK TO YOU ,PLEASE?  
COULD



**COULD Y WILL SON MAS INFORMALES**

*Would you mind opening the window?*

Le importaría abrir la ventana?

*Do you mind if I open the window?*

Le importa si abro la ventana?

**CAN YOU...? OR COULD YOU..?**

**SE USAN PARA PEDIR A LAS PERSONAS QUE HAGAN ALGO (PUEDES, PODRÍAS?)**

*Can / could) you open the door ,please ?*

*can / could you tell me the time ?*

**CAN I...?**

**SE USA PARA PEDIR PERMISO ( PUEDO ?)**

*Tom, can i take your umbrella ?*

*(At phone) Hello. Can I speak to gary,please ?*

**CAN I HAVE...?**

**SE USA PARA PEDIR COSAS ( QUISIERA... DESEARIA... ME DA...?)**

*Can I have the bill ,please?*

*Can I have these postcards,please?*



## WOULD YOU LIKE...?

**QUIERES...?** (LITERALMENTE: TE GUSTARÍA?)

PARA OFRECER ALGO:

*Would you like some coffee*

PARA INVITAR A ALGUIEN:

*Would you like to come to a party?*

**"QUISIERA"** ES UNA MANERA EDUCADA DE PEDIR ALGO:

*I'd like a drink*

## REQUEST

### RESUME

CAN YOU...? O COULD YOU..?

SE USAN PARA PEDIR A LAS PERSONAS QUE HAGAN ALGO  
(PUEDES, PODRÍAS?)

CAN I...?

SE USA PARA PEDIR PERMISO (PUEDO?)

CAN I HAVE...?

SE USA PARA PEDIR COSAS (QUISIERA.. DESEARIA.. ME DA..?)

WOULD YOU LIKE...?

**QUIERES...?** (LITERALMENTE: TE GUSTARÍA?)



## FUTURE FORMS

### WILL

#### DECISION EN EL MOMENTO

*I'll give you my phone number. Ring me tonight*

*I'll check her diary for you*

*I'll phone back later*

#### PREDICCIÓN DE FUTURO

Tomorrow *will be* warm and sunny

I'm sure *you'll* pass your exam

### GOING TO

#### DECISION ANTES DEL MOMENTO (Ya premeditadas)

We're *going to* have a holiday

My daughter's *going to* study spanish in madrid

#### CERTEZA DE QUE ALGO VA A SUCEDER

Look at those clouds. It's *going to* rain



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### PLANES FUTUROS CERCANOS

*especialmente con los verbos*

*GO, COME, SEE, MEET, LEAVE HAVE(DINNER ETC)*

*Pat and Peter are coming for a meal tonight*

*We're having salmon for supper*

## BECAUSE Y BECAUSE OF

LA DIFERENCIA ENTRE ES QUE

BECAUSE OF NO VA ACOMPAÑADO DE VERBO

*He didn't come BECAUSE he was ill*

*He didn't come BECAUSE OF his illness*

## I WORK (sus preposiciones de lugar)

**IN.....:** a city / country / region

**AT.....:** (Inside of) Hospital / chemist's / market

**FOR .....**: Big Companies

## ACONTECIMIENTOS QUE VAN O PUEDEN SUCCEDER

### 1º SEGURO QUE VA A SUCCEDER:

*You're going to have an accident*

### 2º PREDICCIÓN (CON EL CONDICIONAL IF):

*You'll have an accident if...*

### 3º POSIBILIDAD DE QUE OCURRA:

*You might / may have an accident*

*(Might : menos posible / May : más posible)*



**WILL**.....: DECISION EN EL MOMENTO  
**SHALL**.....: OFRECIMIENTOS  
**MIGHT/MAY** .....: NO ESTAS SEGURO QUE SUCEDA  
**GOING TO**.....: DECISION PREMEDITADA  
**PRESENT CONTINUOUS**.....: PLANES FUTUROS CERCANOS



**MIGHT / MAY**

**QUIZAS... / ES POSIBLE.../ PUEDE**

**SE USA PARA DECIR ALGO QUE NO ESTAMOS SEGURO  
QUE SUCEDA**

You haven't decided if you really want to go to the party: *I might go .I'm not sure*

You're not sure if you want to go to the cinema tonight: *I might see a film this evening*

**MIGHT Y MAY VAN SEGUIDOS DE UN INFINITIVO "SIN TO"**

MIGHT ES MAS COMUN EN INGLES HABLADO  
*Take your umbrella . It might rain /Quizas llueva*  
*Ann may phone tonight / Es posible que Ann llame esta noche*



## LA NEGACION

MIGHT NOT / MAY NOT

### QUIZÁS NO

*I might not go to work* / Quizas no vaya a trabajar  
*Sue may not come to ...* / Quizas Sue no venga a ....

## PARA PEDIR PERMISO

MAY I ?

### PUEDO?

*May I smoke?* / Puedo fumar?  
*May I sit here?* / Puedo sentarme aquí?



## LIVING IN THE MATERIAL WORLD

CUAL ES LA DIFERENCIA ENTRE.... ?

**LEND...**: DEJAR PRESTADO / **BORROW...**: PEDIR PRESTADO  
**WIN...**: GANAR UN PREMIO / **EARN...**: GANAR DINERO TRABAJANDO  
**SPEND...**: GASTAR / **WASTE...**: DERROCHAR  
**INHERIT...**: HEREDAR / **INVEST...**: INVERTIR  
**WEALTHY ...**: ADINERADO / **BROKE...**: ARRUINADO



**VOCABULARY IN REFERENCE TO THE "MONEY"**

BANK LOAN	PRESTAMO BANCARIO
BANKRUPT	ARRUINADO
BROKE	SIN UN DURO
CAN'T AFFORD	NO PODERSELO PERMITIR
DEBT	DEUDA
EXCHANGE RATE	TIPO DE CAMBIO
FOOTBALL POOLS	QUINIELAS
FOREING CURRENCY	MONEDA EXTRANJERA
GIVE AWAY	DAR, DONAR
INCOME	INGRESOS (POR SUELDO)
INHERIT	HEREDAR
INVEST	INVERTIR
LIKELIHOOD	PROBABILIDAD
MORTGAGE	HIPOTECA
NOTE	BILLETE
OWE	DEBER DINERO / UN FAVOR...
SAFE	CAJA FUERTE
SHARES	ACCIONES DE BOLSA
SPEND	GASTAR DINERO
TO SHOW OFF	ALARDEAR
WASTE (MONEY)	DERROCHAR
WEALTHY	ADINERADO, RICO
WILL	TESTAMENTO
YIELD	RENDIMIENTO





## FIRST CONDITIONAL

### PARA HABLAR DE POSIBILIDADES FUTURAS Y SUS CONSECUENCIAS

**IF + PRESENT ... FUTURE + INFINITIVE**



*If she takes a taxi, she'll be here in ten minutes*

*she'll be here in ten minutes, If she takes a taxi*

Si toma un taxi, Estará aquí en diez minutos

Estará aquí en diez minutos, si toma un taxi

En este caso es posible que se cumpla la condición  
expresada.

## SECOND CONDITIONAL

### PARA HABLAR DE UN PRESENTE IMAGINARIO O UNA SITUACION FUTURA Y SUS CONSECUENCIAS

**IF + PAST ... CONDITIONAL (WOULD / WOULDN'T) +  
INFINITIVE**



*If she took a taxi, She would be here in ten minutes*

*She would be here in ten minutes, If she took a taxi*

Si tomara un taxi, estaría aquí en diez minutos

Estaría aquí en diez minutos, si tomara un taxi

*If I had any money, I would lend it to you*

*I would lend it to you, If I had any money*

Si tuviera dinero, te lo prestaría (pero no tengo dinero)

Te lo prestaría, si tuviera dinero,



En este caso es menos probable que se cumpla la condición expresada.

En las oraciones condicionales a menudo se utiliza *were* en lugar de *was*, sobre todo en la expresión *if I were you* (yo que tú):

*If I were you, I would go and see a doctor*

## PUNTUALIZACIONES

- EL SUBJUNTIVO EN ESPAÑOL ES PRESENT SIMPLE EN INGLÉS

*I'll do It if....I have time*  
*I'll do It when ....I have time*  
*I'll do It as soon as ....I have time*

*Lo haré si....tengo tiempo*  
*Lo haré cuando....tenga tiempo*  
*Lo haré tan pronto como....tenga tiempo*

- EN LOS EJEMPLOS ANTERIORES: I ~~WILL~~ HAVE TIME : NUNCA WILL !!!

*I'll do It if....I ~~will~~ have time*  
*I'll do It when ....I ~~will~~ have time*  
*I'll do It as soon as ....I ~~will~~ have time*

- IF + NEGATIVE = UNLESS + AFFIRMATIVE

*If he doesn't arrive earlier , I'll sack him*  
Si no llega mas pronto, le despedirè  
*Unless he arrives earlier , I'll sack him*  
A menos que llegue mas pronto, le despedirè



## VERBOS MODALES DE OBLIGACION

VERBO MODAL	NEGATIVO	CONTRACCION	TRADUCCION AFIRM.
<b>MUST</b>  PERSONAL OBLIGATION	MUST NOT	<b>MUSTN'T</b>  PROHIBITION	DEBER, TENER QUE NO DEBER, NO TENER QUE
<b>HAVE TO</b>  EXTERNAL OBLIGATION	DO NOT HAVE TO	<b>DON'T HAVE TO</b>  ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION IT'S NO NECESSARY	TENGO /NO TENGO QUE
<b>SHOULD</b>  CONSEJO RECOMENDACION	SHOULD NOT	<b>SHOULDN'T</b>	TENDRIAS / NO TENDRIAS

## EJEMPLOS

MUST: OBLIGACION PERSONAL (impuesta por uno mismo)

*I must remember her birthday*

MUSTN'T: PROHIBICION

*You mustn't park here*

HAVE TO: OBLIGACION EXTERNA (impuesta por ley u otros)

*You have to drive on the left*

DON'T HAVE TO: AUSENCIA DE OBLIGACION

*It's free. You don't have to pay*

SHOULD: CONSEJO, RECOMENDACION

*You should drive more slowly*

SHOULDN'T: CONSEJO, RECOMENDACION

*You shouldn't eat so much*



## Past Perfect

		AFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
PAST PERFECT HAD + P.P	<i>A past action that happened before than another past action</i>	I HAD FINISHED WORK AT 6.00	I HADN'T FINISHED WORK AT 6.00	WHEN HAD YOU FINISHED WORK?

*We arrived too late. They had already gone. (they went before we arrived)*  
*Llegamos tarde. Ya se habían ido. (Se fueron antes de que llegáramos)*

Formación. Se forma con el pasado del verbo *to have* y el participio del verbo que se conjuga:

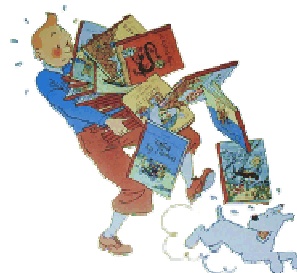
*I had worked                      we had worked*  
*you had worked                  you had worked*  
*he/she/it had worked          they had worked*

Uso. Para referirse a acciones anteriores a determinado momento en el pasado. Es el equivalente pasado del *present perfect* y se usa de forma paralela:

*I had already seen that film                      ya había visto la película*

Sin embargo, con este tiempo, a diferencia de con el *present perfect*, se puede especificar el momento en que había ocurrido la acción:

*I wasn't hungry because I had had breakfast half an hour before*





## RELATIVE CLAUSES

Las frases de relativo, son usadas para ampliarnos la información y decirnos sobre **QUIEN o DE QUE** cosas estamos hablando

WHO/THAT QUIEN /QUE	WHICH /THAT CUAL/QUE	WHERE DONDE	WHOSE CUYO /CUYA
------------------------	-------------------------	----------------	---------------------

*The boy as gone into hospital (Wich boy?)  
the boy **who** lives next door has gone into hospital  
the book is very good (Wich book?)  
The book **that** I bought yesterday is very good*

### WHO/THAT... QUIEN /QUE

**WHO** lo usamos para referirnos a personas  
**THAT** lo usamos para referirnos a cosas

*The book is about a girl **who** marries a millionaire  
What was the name of the horse **that** won the race?*

Si **WHO** o **THAT** es el sujeto de la oracion deben de usarse:  
*I like people **who** are kind and considerate*

Si **WHO** o **THAT** es el objeto de la oracion deben quitarse:  
*The person **you** need to talk to is on holiday*  
(Sujeto: you)

### WHICH / THAT... CUAL / QUE

Puede ser usado para referirnos a toda oracion o idea anterior  
*Jane can't come to the party, **wich** is a shame*

### WHERE... DONDE

**WHERE** lo usamos para referirnos a lugares  
*The hotel **where** we stayed was right on the beach*

### WHOSE... CUYO /CUYA

Usamos **WHOSE** para referirnos a la posesion de alguien  
*That's the woman **whose** son won the lottery*



## DEFINING RELATIVES

The actor WHO/THAT won The Oscar is from New Zealand

The film WHICH/THAT won The Oscar was about gladiators

The film WHERE/IN WHICH the ceremony took place was in L.A.

The film WHOSE direction won The Oscar was Gladiator

This is the person WHO works for me  
Esta es la persona que trabaja para mi  
(La persona : sujeto)

This is the person ~~WHO~~ I work for  
Esta es la persona para la que trabajo  
(Yo : sujeto)

That is the car WHICH cost 1 million Pounds  
Este es el coche que cuesta 1 millón de Libras  
(El coche : sujeto)

That is the car ~~WHICH~~ I like  
Este es el coche que me gusta  
(A mí: sujeto)

**WHO / WHICH SON OMITIDOS A MENUDO CUANDO  
EL VERBO DESPUES DEL PRONOMBRE RELATIVO  
(WHO / WHICH )TIENE UN SUJETO DIFERENTE**





## **NON-DEFINING RELATIVES**

Se usan para dar informacion extra sobre una persona , lugar o cosa.

**LA FRASE QUE CONTIENE EL RELATIVO,  
VA SIEMPRE ENTRE COMAS. (Ó COMA Y PUNTO)**

En este tipo de uso del relativo,  
**NO PODEMOS OMITIR WHICH /WHO, WHERE AND WHOSE**  
como antes que se daba el caso al cambiar el sujeto.

### **NO PODEMOS USAR THAT**

- *The house ,which has a large garden, was just what they had always wanted*
  - *My mother ,who is 65, has just retired*
  - *Finally I arrived home, where my mother was waiting for me*
    - *Chester,where my parents live, is a beautiful town*





## PREPOSICIONES Y EXPRESIONES DE MOVIMIENTO

- GO STRAIGHT ON.....SIGA RECTO
- ON THE LEFT..... A LA IZQUIERDA
- ON THE RIGHT..... A LA DERECHA
- TAKE THE FIRST/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
- ALONG..... A LO LARGO
- DOWN.....HACIA ABAJO
- UP.....HACIA ARRIBA
- INTO .....HACIA DENTRO
- OUT OF..... HACIA FUERA
- OVER .....POR ENCIMA
- PAST.....PASAR JUNTO A
- TROUGH...ATRAVESAR;A TRAVES DE 3 DIMENSIONES O CUANDO HAY OBSTACULOS
- ACROSS.....A TRAVES DE UNA SUPERFICIE
- UPHILL.....CUESTA ARRIBA
- DOWNHILL.....CUESTA ABAJO
- KEEP WALKING.....CONTINÚA
- KEEP GOING..... SIGUE
- AS FAR AS..... HASTA
- HALFWAY..... MITAD DE LA CALLES
- JUNCTION..... CRUCE DE CALLES
- CROSSROAD..... CRUCE DE CARRETERAS
- CAR PARK..... APARCAMIENTO





## LA VOZ PASIVA

La voz pasiva se forma con el verbo to be y el participio pasado del verbo:

*the cathedral was built in the seventeenth century*

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

Su uso es mucho más frecuente que el de la estructura equivalente en español, ya que se emplea también en frases como:

*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

	Positive	Negative	Questions
PRESENT	Rice <b>is grown</b> in china.  Cars <b>are made</b> in brazil	It <b>isn't grown</b> in germany.  They <b>aren't made</b> in monaco	Is <b>it grown</b> In france?  <b>Are they made</b> in korea
PAST	Paper <b>was invented</b> by chinese.  The pyramids <b>were built</b> by the egyptians	<b>It wasn't</b> invented by the greeks.  <b>They weren't</b> built by the english	When <b>was it invented?</b>  <b>Were they built</b> by the pharaons?



### 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 Vinci
- The mona lisa **wasn't painted** by Miguel Angel Buonarotti
- ? **Was** the mona lisa **painted** by Leonardo da Vinci ?
  
- + 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?

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present simple	<i>Make</i>	<i>Is made</i>
Past simple	<i>Made</i>	<i>Was made</i>
Present continuous	<i>Is making</i>	<i>Is being made</i>
Past continuous	<i>Was making</i>	<i>Was being made</i>
Present perfect	<i>Has made</i>	<i>Has been made</i>
Past perfect	<i>Had made</i>	<i>Had been made</i>
Future (will)	<i>Will make</i>	<i>Will be made</i>
Future (going to)	<i>Is going to make</i>	<i>Is going to be made</i>
Infinitive (with to)	<i>To make</i>	<i>To be made</i>



## ASKING POLITELY FOR INFORMATION

- *Where's the bookshop?*

*Excuse me, IS there a bookshop near here, please ?*

*Excuse me, DO YOU KNOW. / COULD YOU TELL ME IF....where the bookshop  
IS ?*

**NOTAR QUE:** en la primera frase el verbo **IS** esta dentro de la frase porque forma parte de la pregunta que se hace.

**SIN EMBARGO:** en la segunda frase el verbo **IS** va al final de la frase porque la pregunta en sí es **DO YOU KNOW / COULD YOU TELL ME IF... ?**  
(Esta es mucho mas educada y correcta)

***DOES** this train stop at London Bridge  
**DO** the shops open on Sunday*

**NOTAR QUE:** en la primera frase, el auxiliar es **DOES**, por que, this train es 3ª persona del singular.

**SIN EMBARGO:** en la segunda frase, el auxiliar es **DO**, porque, the shops, es tercera persona pero del plural

*Do the shops open on Sunday ?  
Excuse me, DO YOU KNOW IF... the shops open on Sunday ?*

*How long does the journey take ?  
Excuse me, COULD YOU TELL ME ...How long the journey takes ?*

*Where do I have to get off ?  
Excuse me, COULD YOU TELL ME ...Where I have to get off ?*

*Does this train stop at London Bridge ?  
Excuse me, DO YOU KNOW IF... This train stops at London Bridge ?*



## LA VOZ PASIVA(II)

### 1ª REGLA DE LA PASIVA:

LA PASIVA, SIEMPRE TIENE QUE TENER UNA  
REGLA VERBAL MÁS QUE LA FRASE EN ACTIVA.

e.g.

Activa ..: *Everybody remembers Casablanca*

Pasiva..: *Casablanca is remembered by everybody*

### 2ª REGLA DE LA PASIVA:

EN LA FRASE PASADA A PASIVA, LA PRIMERA  
REGLA VERBAL, SIEMPRE CONSERVA EL MISMO  
TIEMPO VERBAL.

e.g.

Activa..: *Everybody remembers (Present Simple) Casablanca*

Pasiva..: *Casablanca is (Present Simple) remembered by everybody*

### 3ª REGLA DE LA PASIVA:

EN LA FRASE EN PASIVA, LA REGLA  
VERBAL, SIEMPRE ACABARÁ EN PAST PARTICIPLE

e.g.

*Casablanca is remembered by everybody*



### OTRAS:

- Cuando poner Being o Been ? (cuando la regla verbal consta de 3 elementos)  
    Cuando el verbo es TO BE es Being  
    Cuando el verbo es TO HAVE es Been
- Nunca ing detrás de have ~~has being~~



## El comparativo y superlativo de los adjetivos

Los adjetivos de una sílaba, forman el comparativo agregando **-er** y el superlativo agregando **-est**.

*tall taller tallest / he's taller than me*

*big bigger biggest / it's the biggest in the world*

La mayoría de adjetivos de dos sílabas o más forman el comparativo usando **more** y el superlativo usando **most**.

*famous more famous most famous*

*careful more careful most careful*



*interesting more interesting most interesting*

Algunos adjetivos de uso frecuente tienen comparativos y superlativos  
 irregulares:

*good better best/  
 bad worse worst  
 far further/farther furthest/farthest  
 many more most  
 much more most  
 little less least*

**WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF...?**

Comparative Adjectives	Opposites	Superlative Adjectives	Opposites
Longer	Shorter	<i>The slowest</i>	The fastest
Smaller	Bigger	The coldest	The hottest
Cheaper	More expensive	The safest	The most dangerous
More difficult	Easier	The saddest	The happiest
More interesting	More boring	The rudest	The most polite
Better	Worse	The best	The worst
More	Less	The most	The least

**PARA COMPARAR DOS COSAS**

- **Comparativo + than** or **Adverbio + than**  
*Boxing is more dangerous than rugby*  
*I can run faster than you*

**PARA EXPRESAR MAXIMOS O MINIMOS**

- **The + Superlativo** or **The + Adverbio**  
*She's the tallest player in the team*  
*She plays the best*



## DECIR QUE DOS COSAS SON LO MISMO

- As + Adjetivo + as or As + Adverbio + as

*Our team is as good as yours*

*He can play as well as me*

- The same as

*My racket is the same as yours*

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

### NOTA

*It is the least expensive*

Es el menos caro

Se traduce por el menos porque least va seguido de un adjetivo

*It consumes the least petrol*

Consume la menor cantidad de gasolina

Se traduce por la menor cantidad porque least va seguido de un nombre





## NARRATIVE TENSES

- PAST SIMPLE
- PAST PERFECT
- PAST CONTINUOUS

Usamos el PAST SIMPLE para hablar acerca de acciones consecutivas en el pasado

*She bought a newspaper and then she had a coffee in a small café*

(ella se tomó un café después de comprar el periódico)

Usamos el PAST PERFECT para hablar acerca de algo que sucedió antes del tiempo del cual estamos hablando

*When she went to pay, she saw that they had made a mistake in the bill*

(Ellos cometieron el error antes de que ella pagara)

Usamos el PAST CONTINUOUS (was/were + verb + ing) para describir una acción más larga en continuo.

*The sun was shining when she left the café*

(La acción de continuo más larga es que el sol estaba brillando. Ella dejó el café es una acción más corta que sucede en mitad de la acción más larga de continuo)







## VERBOS MODALES DE DEDUCCION

- **MUST + Inf** (*Seguro que es verdad*)
- **MIGHT/COULD + Inf** (*Posiblemente es verdad*)
  - **CAN'T + Inf** (*Es imposible*)

Usamos **MUST+ Inf** para decir que estamos SEGUROS que algo (logicamente) es verdad. El contrario es **CAN'T BE**

*He must be out. All the lights are off.  
They must be Italian. They're speaking Italian*

Usamos **MIGHT / COULD + inf** para decir que algo es POSIBLEMENTE verdad.

*She might be working. I'm not sure.  
He might be at home or he might be at the gym.*

Usamos **CAN'T** para decir que algo es IMPOSIBLE

It can't be true! I don't believe it.  
They can't be in New York! I saw them this morning.





## CONNECTORS

Usamos **ALTHOUGH / THOUGH ,HOWEVER or ON THE OTHER HAND** para introducir otra frase cuya informacion difiere de la primera

*We had a good time ,although / though it rained a lot  
She usually listens to pop music,however/on the other hand,She likes opera too.*

ALTHOUGH / THOUGH significan lo mismo,

THOUGH no es usado al principio de la frase, suele ir en la mitad de esta.

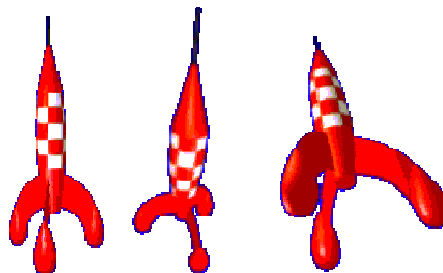
HOWEVER or ON THE OTHER HAND solo pueden ser usados a principio de la frase.

Usamos **ALSO O AS WELL** para introducir informacion similar adicional

*He had some chocolate cake, and he also had an ice cream.  
He ha some chocolate cake and an ice cream as well*

ALSO Y AS WELL, significan lo mismo,

ALSO, usualmente va antes del verbo principal , pero despues de BE.  
Y AS WELL,siempre va al finalde la frase, como Too





## **ESTILO DIRECTO/INDIRECTO**

- ❖ Se llama Estilo directo (DIRECT SPEECH), cuando el que habla o escribe reproduce textualmente las palabras con las que se ha expresado el autor...

es decir: **LAS PALABRAS DICHAS DIRECTAMENTE POR UNA PERSONA**

- ❖ Se llama estilo indirecto (REPORTED SPEECH) cuando hablamos en pasado sobre lo que alguien dijo, preguntó o escribió...

es decir: **CUANDO REFERIMOS CON NUESTRAS PROPIAS PALABRAS LO QUE EL OTRO HA DICHO ANTERIORMENTE.**

PEDRO: Yo Trabajo aquí (I work here)

MARÍA: Pedro dijo que trabajaba allí (Peter said he worked there)

Un somero análisis de estos ejemplos nos revela que estas estructuras sintácticas son básicamente coincidentes en inglés y español.

Nos revela igualmente que:

- Las construcciones de estilo indirecto van precedidas de un verbo introductorio.
- Existe una estrecha correlación temporal entre este verbo y los de las construcciones de estilo indirecto propiamente dicho.
- El paso de estilo directo a estilo indirecto implica cambios importantes en tres campos: Sujeto, (Yo / Pedro) Verbos (trabajo / trabajaba) y Adverbios (Aquí/ Allí.) (Observe los subrayados)

***Estilo Directo: Yo trabajo aquí.***

***Estilo Indirecto: Pedro dijo que trabajaba allí***



## AFIRMACIONES)

### (REPORTED SPEECH : STATEMENTS)

Es usual que el tiempo del verbo en estilo directo se mueva un paso hacia el pasado para formar el estilo indirecto

*I'm going → He said he was going*

Si el verbo en el estilo directo está en Presente en el indirecto sigue en Presente

*I come from Spain → She says she comes from Spain*

## (PREGUNTAS)

### (REPORTED SPEECH : QUESTIONS)

1- El orden de las palabras en el reported question es igual que en el Direct speech. (SUJETO + VERBO).

2- No hay inversion del sujeto y no se usan verbos auxiliares. No hay do/does/did.

*What time is it? → He wants to know what time it is.*

*Where do you live → She asked me where I lived*

3- SI NO HAY QUESTION WORD (what, who, where...etc)

o EMPIEZA POR VERBO.

USAMOS "IF"

*Can you show me the way?*

*She asked him IF he could show her the way*



## ORDENES

### REPORTED SPEECH : IMPERATIVES

USAMOS "TELL" PARA AFIRMACIONES Y ORDENES,

Statements (Afirmaciones):

*He told me that he was going*

*They told us that they were going abroad*

Commands (Ordenes):

*He told me to keep still*

*The police told people to move on*

SE FORMAN CON: **VERBO + PERSONA+ TO+  
INFINITIVO**

PARA ORDENES **NEGATIVAS** USAMOS **NOT TO**

*He told me not to tell anyone*

## PETICIONES

### REPORTED SPEECH : REQUEST

USAMOS "ASK" PARA ORDENES Y PREGUNTAS,

Commands (Ordenes):

*He asked me to open my suitcase*

*She asked me not to smoke*

Questions (Preguntas)

*He asked me what I did for a living*

*She asked me why I had come*



## DIRECT & REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH		REPORTED SPEECH
<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b> I LIVE IN LONDON	PASA A	<b>PAST SIMPLE</b> SHE SAID SHE LIVED IN LONDON
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b> HE'S READING A BOOK	PASA A → →	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b> SHE SAID HE WAS READING A BOOK
<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b> HE'S FINISHED THE BOOK	PASA A →	<b>PAST PERFECT</b> SHE SAID HE HAD FINISHED THE BOOK
<b>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR AN HOUR	PASA A →	<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN WAITING FOR AN HOUR
<b>PAST SIMPLE</b> I TRIED TO GET TICKETS FOR THE THEATRE	PASA A →	<b>PAST PERFECT</b> SHE SAID SHE HAD TRIED TO GET TICKETS FOR THE THEATRE
<b>FUTURE (WILL)</b> I'LL FINISH IT LATER	PASA A →	<b>CONDITIONAL (WOULD)</b> SHE SAID SHE WOULD FINISH IT LATER
<b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS</b> I'LL BE GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN A FEW YEARS	PASA A →	<b>CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS</b> SHE SAID SHE WOULD BE GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN A FEW YEARS
<b>PAST PERFECT</b>	SE QUEDA EN →	<b>PAST PERFECT</b>
<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b>	SE QUEDA EN	<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b>
SHALL/WILL	→	WOULD
CAN	→	COULD
MUST	→	MUST /HAD TO
SHOULD	→	SHOULD
OUGHT TO	→	OUGHT TO
MAY	→	MIGHT
I	→	HE / SHE
WE	→	THEY
MY	→	HIS/ HER
OURS	→	THEIRS
HERE	→	THERE
THIS	→	THAT
THESE	→	THOSE
TODAY	→	THAT DAY
YESTERDAY	→	THE DAY BEFORE
LAST WEEK	→	THE WEEK BEFORE
TOMORROW	→	THE NEXT DAY
NOW	→	THEN
AGO	→	BEFORE
TONIGHT	→	THAT NIGHT
THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW	→	IN TWO DAYS'TIME
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	→	TWO DAYS BEFORE
DON'T	→	NOT TO
<b>STATEMENTS</b>	UN TIEMPO ATRÁS EN EL PASADO	I'M GOING HE SAID HE WAS GOING
AFIRMATIVAS / NEGATIVAS	<b>SAID / TOLD ME...</b>	
<b>QUESTIONS</b>	ORDEN:	SHE <u>ASKED ME</u> WHERE I LIVED SHE <u>ASKED HIM</u> IF HE <u>COULD</u> SHOW HER THE WAY
PREGUNTAS	<b>ASKED ME...</b> SUJETO + VERBO	
COMMANDS	<b>VERB+ PERS.+TO+INF</b> NEGATIVO : NOT TO	HE TOLD ME TO DRIVE FASTER



ORDENES	<b>TELL</b>	HE TOLD ME NOT TO DRIVE FASTER
<b>REQUEST</b>	<b>VERB+ PERS.+TO+INF</b>	SHE ASKED ME TO OPEN MY BAG
PETICIONES	<b>NEGATIVO : NOT TO</b> <b>ASK</b>	SHE ASKED ME NOT TO SMOKE

### -ED /-ING ADJECTIVES

USAMOS EL ADJETIVO CON TERMINACION -ED, PARA EXPRESAR  
 "COMO "NOS SENTIMOS NOSOTROS" = **PARA PERSONAS**

*We were exhausted after the long flight*  
 Estabamos agotados despues del largo vuelo  
*I'm bored*  
 Estoy aburrido

USAMOS EL ADJETIVO CON TERMINACION -ING, PARA EXPRESAR QUE  
 "ALGO ES DE UNA MANERA" = **PARA COSAS**

*The long flight was exhausting*  
 El largo vuelo fue agotador  
*It's boring*  
 Es aburrido

ED-COMO NOS SENTIMOS. PARA PERSONAS	<b>ESTOY:</b>	ING = COMO ES ALGO. PARA COSAS	<b>ES:</b>
FRIGHTENED	ASUSTADO	FRIGHTENING	ATERRADOR
BORED	ABURRIDO	BORING	ABURRIDO
SURPRISED	SORPRENDIDO	SURPRISING	SORPRENDEnte
TIRED	CANSADO	TIRING	CANSADO
DEPRESSED	DEPRIMIDO	DEPRESSING	DEPRESIVO
TERRIFIED	ATERRORIZADO	TERRIFYING	TERRORIFICO
ANNOYED	ENFADADO	ANNOYING	MOLESTO
EXCITED	EXCITADO	EXCITING	EXCITANTE
EMBARRASSED	AVERGONZADO	EMBARRASING	EMBARAZOSO
FASCINATED	FASCINADO	FASCINATING	FACINANTE



## IN CASE

(POR SI)

USAMOS IN CASE CUANDO SUGERIMOS QUE SE HAGA ALGO PORQUE MAS TARDE HAY UNA POSIBILIDAD DE QUE SUCEDA ALGO Y NOS HAGA FALTA LO SUGERIDO

DESPUES DE IN CASE USAMOS PRESENT ,PERO TAMBIÉN PODEMOS USAR EL PASADO SI EL VERBO PRINCIPAL ESTA EN ESTE TIEMPO

*Take a map in case you get lost*

Coge un mapa por si te pierdes

## SOME PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERB	EXAMPLE	TRANSLATION
BE ON	THERE'S A GOOD FILM ON TV	PONER (TV, CINE)
BE OVER	THE MATCH IS OVER	ACABAR
BREAK DOWN	MY CAR HAS BROKEN DOWN	ROMPER
BREAK UP	HE BROKE UP WITH HIS GIRLFRIEND	TERMINAR (UNA RELACION)
FALL OVER	HE FELL OVER AND BROKE HIS LEG	CAERSE
FILL IN	FILL IN THE FORM, PLEASE	RELLENAR
FIND OUT	FIND OUT WHAT IT MEANS	DESCUBRIR
GET AROUND	THE BEST WAY TOGET AROUND IS BY CAR	VIAJAR (POR LA CIUDAD)
GET IN (TO) GET OUT (OF)	GET INTO THE CAR. WE'RE LEAVING	ENTRAR/SALIR DE UN COCHE
GET ON/ FF	GET OFF THE BUS AT THE NEXT STOP	ENTRAR /SALIR OCHE, BUS...
GET ON WITH	I GET ON WELL WITH MY SISTER	LLEVARSE BIEN
GET UP	SHE GETS UP AT 7 EVERY MORNING	LEVANTARSE
GIVE AWAY	HE GAVE AWAY ALL HIS MONEY	DAR (DINERO)
GIVE BACK	GIVE ME BACK MY BALL	DEVOLVER
GIVE UP	I'VE DECIDED TO GIVE UP SMOKING	DEJAR
GO AWAY	WE WENT AWAY FOR A WEEKEND	SALIR DE LA CIUDAD
GO OUT	WE WENT OUT LAST NIGHT	SALIR DE LA CASA
GO BACK	HE WENT BACK TO WORK	VOLVER
GO DOWN	THE TEMPERATURE HAS GONE DOWN	BAJAR
GO/CARRY ON	HE WENT ON SPEAKING FOR TWO HOURS	SEGUIR, CONTINUA R



**ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MÁLAGA**  
**ÁLVARO SOUVIRÓN 3ºCURSO 2000-2001**



<b>GO UP</b>	PRICES ARE GOING UP	SUBIR
<b>HOLD ON</b>	PLEASE HOLD ON A MOMENT	ESPERAR
<b>HURRY UP</b>	HURRY UP .WE'RE LATE	DARSE PRISA
<b>LIE DOWN</b>	HE LAY DOWN ON THE BED	TENDERSE
<b>LOOK AFTER</b>	HE'S LOOKING AFTER THE CHILDREN	VIGILAR
<b>LOOK FOR</b>	I'M LOOKING FOR A JOB	BUSCAR
<b>LOOK FORWARD TO</b>	I'M LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU	TENER GANAS QUE SUCEDA ALGO
<b>LOOK UP</b>	CAN YOU LOOK UP THIS WORD IN THE DICTIONARY?	BUSCAR INFORMACION EN UN LIBRO
<b>PAY BACK</b>	I'LL PAY YOU BACK TOMORROW	DEVOLVER DINERO PRESTADO
<b>PICK UP</b>	<b>I'LL PICK YOU UP AT YOUR HOUSE AT 7</b>	RECOGER A ALGUIEN O ALGO DEL SUELO
<b>PUT ON</b>	PUT ON YOUR COAT .IT'S COLD	VESTIR
<b>PUT OFF</b>	<b>LET'S PUT OFF THE MEETING UNTIL MONDAY</b>	POSPONER, ATRASAR
<b>RUN OUT OF</b>	OH.NO! WE'RE RUNNING OFF PETROL	QUEDARSE SIN AGO
<b>RUN OVER</b>	HE WAS RUN OVER BY A BUS	ATROPELLAR
<b>SET OFF</b>	THEY SET OFF EARLY IN THE MORNING	PONERSE EN CAMINO
<b>SWITCH / TURN OFF</b>	PLEASE SWITCH /TURN OFF THE LIGHTS	APAGAR/DESCONECTAR
<b>SWITCH / TURN ON</b>	FIRST SWICHT /TURN ON THE ENGINE	ENCENDER /CONECTAR
<b>TAKE BACK</b>	I'M GOING TO TAKE THIS SWEATE BACK	DEVOLVER / CAMBIAR
<b>TAKE OFF</b>	THE PLANE TOOK OFF HE WAS HOT SO HE TOOK OFF HIS JACKET	DESPEGAR UN AVION / QUITARSE UNA PRENDA
<b>TAKE OUT</b>	SHE TOOK SOME MONEY OUT OF THE BANK	SACAR
<b>THROW AWAY</b>	HE THROW THE SHOES AWAY	TIRAR A LA BASURA
<b>TRY ON</b>	CAN I TRY THESE JEANS ON?	PROBARSE ROPA
<b>TURN UP /DOWN</b>	<b>CAN YOU TURN UP THE TV? I CAN'T HEAR IT</b>	SUBIR (EL VOLUMEN)
<b>WAKE UP</b>	I WAKE UP AT 8 EVERY MORNING	DESPERTAR
<b>WASH UP</b>	I'LL COOK IF YOU WASH UP	LAVAR





## **THIRD CONDITIONAL**

**EXPRESA UNA CONDICIÓN QUE YA NO SE PUEDE CUMPLIR:**

**EN ESTE CASO ES IMPOSIBLE QUE SE CUMPLA LA CONDICIÓN EXPRESADA.**

(PARA **ESPECULAR** SOBRE ALGO QUE SUCEDIÓ EL EL PASADO Y PODRÍA HABER SIDO DIFERENTE)

**IF + PAST PERFECT... WOULD+ HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (conditional perfect)**

*If she had taken a taxi, she would have been here in ten minutes*  
*She would have been here in ten minutes ,If she had taken a taxi*

Si hubiera tomado un taxi, habría estado aquí en diez minutos  
Ella habria estado aquí si hubiera tomado un taxi

**PODEMOS USAR COULD Ó MIGHT EN VEZ DE WOULD**

*If I'd worked harder, I could have passed the exam*  
*I could have passed the exam If I'd worked harder*

*Si yo hubiera trabajado mas duro, podria haber aprobado el examen*  
*Podria haber aprobado el examen si hubiera trabajado más duro*



	VOWELS & DIPHTONGS		CONSONANTS
i:	see /si:/	π	pen /pen/
I	sit /sit/	b	bad /bθd/
e	ten /ten/	t	tea /ti:/
θ	hat /hθt/	d	did /did/
A:	arm /A:m/	k	cat /kθt/
	got /γ t/	γ	got /γ t/
:	saw /σ :/	tΣ	chin /tΣin/
Y	put /πYt/	dZ	June /dZu:n/
υ:	too /tv:/	f	fall /f :l/
∅	cup /k ∅π/	v	voice /v is/
I	happy /'hθpi/	T	thin /Tin/
ε:	fur /fε:(r)/	Δ	then /Δen/
↔	ago /↔'g↔Y/	σ	so /σ↔Y/
ei	page /peidZ/	ζ	zoo /ζυ:/
↔Y	home /h↔Ym/	Σ	she /Σi:/
ai	five /faiv/	Z	vision /'viZn/
aY	now /naY/	η	how /η↔Y/
I	join /dZ In/	μ	man /mθn/
I↔	near /nI↔( r)/	v	no /v↔Y/
e↔	hair /he↔(r )/	N	sing /siN/
Y↔	pure /pjY↔( r )/	l	leg /leg/
		r	red /red/
		j	yes /jes/
		w	wet /wet/

**VERBOS MODALES DE OBLIGACION**

VERBO MODAL	NEGATIVO	CONTRACCION	TRADUCCION AFIRM.
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<b>MUST</b> PERSONAL OBLIGATION	MUST NOT	<b>MUSTN'T</b> PROHIBITION	DEBER, TENER QUE NO DEBER, NO TENER QUE
<b>HAVE TO</b> EXTERNAL OBLIGATION	DO NOT HAVE TO	<b>DON'T HAVE TO</b> ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION IT'S NO NECESSARY	TENGO /NO TENGO QUE
<b>SHOULD</b> CONSEJO RECOMENDACION	SHOULD NOT	<b>SHOULDN'T</b>	TENDRIAS / NO TENDRIAS

**EJEMPLOS**

**MUST:** OBLIGACION PERSONAL (impuesta por uno mismo)  
*I must remember her birthday*

**MUSTN'T:** PROHIBICION  
*You mustn't park here*

**HAVE TO:** OBLIGACION EXTERNA (impuesta por ley u otros)  
*You have to drive on the left*

**DON'T HAVE TO:** AUSENCIA DE OBLIGACION  
*It's free. You don't have to pay*

**SHOULD:** CONSEJO, RECOMENDACION  
*You should drive more slowly*

**SHOULDN'T:** CONSEJO, RECOMENDACION  
*You shouldn't eat so much*

**VERBOS MODALES DE DEDUCCION**

- **MUST + Inf** (Seguro que es verdad)
- **MIGHT/COULD + Inf** (Posiblemente es verdad)



- **CAN'T + Inf** (*Es imposible*)

Usamos **MUST+ Inf** para decir que estamos SEGUROS que algo (logicamente) es verdad. El contrario es **CAN'T BE**

*He must be out. All the lights are off.  
They must be Italian. They're speaking Italian*

Usamos **MIGHT / COULD + inf** para decir que algo es POSIBLEMENTE verdad.

*She might be working. I'm not sure.  
He might be at home or he might be at the gym.*

Usamos **CAN'T** para decir que algo es IMPOSIBLE

It can't be true! I don't believe it.  
They can't be in New York! I saw them this morning.

