



VERB TENSES (REMEMBER...)

PRESENT

PRESENT SIMPLE :

NORMAL **I PLAY** YO JUEGO

PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

TO BE (AM,IS,ARE...) + ING **I 'M PLAYING** ESTOY JUGANDO

PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE (3ª) **CARS ARE MADE** LOS COCHES
ESTAN HECHOS

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

TO HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE (3ª) **I'VE BEEN IN SPAIN** HE
ESTADO EN ESPAÑA

PAST

PAST SIMPLE

NORMAL +ED (REGULARES) **I PLAYED** YO JUGUÉ

PAST CONTINUOUS

WAS/WERE + VERB+ ING **THEY WERE GOING HOME** ELLOS
IBAN A CASA

PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

WAS/WERE + PAST PARTICIPLE (3ª) **CARS WAS MADE** LOS
COCHES ESTABAN HECHOS





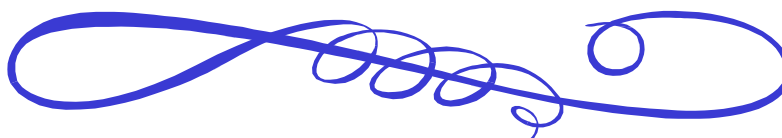
AUXILIARY VERBS

DO DOES DID { QUESTIONS AND PRESENT SIMPLE
 SHORT ANSWERS Y/O PAST SIMPLE (DID)
 NEGATIVE SENTENCES

BE +(VERB+ ING) /BE + P.PART. { PRESENT CONTINUOUS
 PAST CONTINUOUS
 PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE
 PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

HAVE { PERFECT (PRESENT & PAST)

<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/WERE	BEEN
HAVE	TO HAVE	I,WE,THEY,YOU..HAVE HE,SHE,IT....HAS	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





“ES ESENCIAL PARA PONER EN LOS TEXTOS Y/O USAR CORRECTAMENTE
LOS TIEMPOS VERBALES, FIJARSE MUY ATENTAMENTE TANTO EN EL
CONTEXTO COMO EN EL SENTIDO DE CADA FRASE”.

EJEMPLOS :

ABOUT: ***THE TIMES***

- **(BEGIN)**. IT BEGAN HIS LIFE IN 1785 (EMPEZÓ,PASADO BEGIN, **BEGAN**, BEGUN)
- **(START)**. IT WAS STARTED BY JOHN WALTER (CUANDO APARECE “BY” EL TIEMPO SIEMPRE VA **EN PASIVA** EN ESTE CASO EN PASADO,WAS/WERE+ 3ª)
- **(COST)**. IN THOSE DAYS,COST (ES PASADO :COST,**COST**,COST)
- **(SELL)**. NOW IT SELLS OVER 650.000 COPIES.(**IT**:THE TIMES **3ª PERSONA**)
- **(PUBLISH)**. IT’S PUBLISHED IN LONDON (PARTICIOPIO **PASADO**)
- **(HAVE)**. WITH THE SUNDAY TIMES, WHICH HAS AT LEAST TEN SECTIONS. (**3ª PERSONA**)
- **(HAVE)**. HAS HAD AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION (**3ª PERSONA Y PASADO**)
- **(WORK)**. THE TIMES HAS WORKED FOR THE TIMES SINCE 1980.(SIEMPRE QUE VA **FOR/SINCE**,SE PONE EL VERBO **EN PRESENT PERFECT** (HAVE + 3ª PERSONA)
- **(TRY)**. AND NOW WE ARE TRYING(ESTAMOS INTENTANDO,**PRESENTE CONTINUOUS**, TO BE + VERB+ ING)





SHORT ANSWERS

WE USE SHORT ANSWERS, AFTER YES/NO QUESTIONS AND ALSO IN
REPLY TO STATEMENTS.

**TO MAKE A SHORT ANSWER, REPEAT THE AUXILIARY VERB.
IF THERE IS NO AUXILIARY VERB, USE DO/DOES/DID.**

EXAMPLES:

ARE YOU COMING WITH US ? **YES, I AM / NO, I'M NOT**

MARY LIKES READING ? **YES, SHE DOES / NO, SHE DOESN'T**

DID YOU GO OUT YESTERDAY ? **YES, WE DID / NO, WE DIDN'T**

CAN YOU COOK? **YES, I CAN / NO, I CAN'T**

DO YOU PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ? **YES, I DO / NO, I DON'T**

DON'T FORGET TO WRITE **NO, I WON'T**

**WE OFTEN USE A SHORT QUESTION TO REPLY TO SOMETHING SOMEONE
HAS SAID. WE USE SHORT QUESTIONS TO EXPRESS OUR INTEREST.**

I WENT SHOPPING TODAY	DID YOU, DEAR?
I'VE BOUGHT YOU A PRESENT.	HAVE YOU ? THANK YOU
DAVIS 'S GOING TO BERLIN	IS HE? INTERESTING!
I LOVE CLASSICAL MUSIC	DID YOU? I CAN'T STAND IT.

CUANDO LA FRASE EMPIEZA POR WHERE, NO ES NECESARIO PONER "TO"

WHERE DID YOU GO ~~TO~~



HAVE & HAVE GOT

HAVE GOT:

- **POSSESSION**= I HAVE GOT A CAT
- **PRESENT**= I'VE GOT ANY MONEY
 - **INFORMAL**
- I GOT (IN AMERICAN ENGLISH, SIN HAVE)

GOT = NO PAST / NO FUTURE

HAVE:

- **POSSESSION** = I HAVE A CAT
- **IN ALL OTHER THE TENSES** = I LOVE HAVING A DOG
 - **AUXILIARY** = DO YOU HAVE A LIGHT?
- **ACTION AND EXPERIENCES** = (EAT, DRINK, BATH....ETC.)

QUESTIONS & NEGATIVES **SENTENCES**

USAMOS:

DO/ DOES/ DID

SORRY I **DON'T** HAVE ANY MONEY
EXCUSE ME, **DO** YOU HAVE A CAR?



MODISMOS

SORRY I GOT HELD UP IN THE TRAFFIC. NEVER MIND ,COME AND SIT DOWN
LO SIENTO ME QUEDE ATRAPADA EN UNA CARAVANA . NO IMPORTA, PASA Y
SIENTATE

I'M OFF TO SCHOOL NOW. TAKE CARE MY LOVE
SALGO YA PARA EL COLEGIO. TEN CUIDADO CARIÑO

JENNY'S GOING TO OUT WITH PETE I DON'T KNOW WHAT SHE SEES IN HIM
JENNY VA A SALIR CON PETE. NO SE ELLA QUE VE EN EL

HOW LONG DID IT TAKE... AGES
CUANTO TARDASTES... SIGLOS!

I'M FED UP WHIT THIS WEATHER. MEE TOO,I'M JUST LONGING FOR SOME
SUNSHINE

ESTOY HARTO DE ESTE TIEMPO. YO TAMBIEN.ESTOY ANSIOSO POR ALGO DE
SOL

WHO WAS THAT I SAW YOU WITH LAST NIGHT?. MIND YOUR BUSINESS!!
QUIEN ERA EL QUE ESTABA CONTIGO ANOCHE ? MÉTETE EN TUS ASUNTOS!!

I'M HAVING NEXT WEEK OFF. O.K. THE BREAK WILL DO YOU GOOD
LA PROXIMA SEMANA TOMARE VACACIONES. O.K. EL DESCANSO TE
SENTARÁ BIEN

LET'S GO FOR A TEN MILES JOG. YOU MUST BE JOKING
VAMOS A CORRER DIEZ MILLAS . DEBES DE ESTAR BROMEANDO

LET ME BUY YOU A DRINK. NO,NO ITS MY ROUND
DEJAME INVITARTE ESTA COPA. NO,NO ESTA ES MI RONDA

SHALL WE MEET THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.00 SORRY, I CANT MAKE IT THEN
PODRIAMOS VERNOS ESTA TARDE A LAS 3: LO SIENTO NO PÙEDO

WAS IT EXPENSIVE ? IT COST AN ABSOLUTE FORTUNE
TE COSTÓ CARO ? COSTÓ UNA VERDADERA FORTUNA



ACTIONS VERBS

ALGUNOS VERBOS SON USADOS EN LOS DOS TIEMPOS :SIMPLE Y CONTINUO
(DRIVE,WALK, EAT, DRINK) DENOTAN “ACTIVIDADES”.

STATE VERBS

SON LOS VERBOS QUE USUALMENTE **NO** SON USADOS EN TIEMPOS CONTINUOS (-ING). DENOTAN “ESTADOS” ESTOS SON:

SOLO SON USADOS EN PRESENTE SIMPLE PORQUE SIGNIFICAN HECHOS

- **VERBOS DE PENSAMIENTO Y OPINION.**
BELIEVE, THINK, KNOW, AGREE, MEAN, UNDERSTAND, DOUBT, FORGET...

- **VERBOS DE EMOCIONES Y SENTIMIENTOS:**
LIKE, LOVE, HATE, CARE, HOPE, WISH, WANT, ADMIT...

- **VERBOS DE HAVING AND SEEING (HABIENDO Y SIENDO):**
BELONG, OWN, HAVE, COST, POSSESS, NEED, DEPEND ON, WEIGH

- **VERBOS DE SENTIDOS:**
LOOK, HEAR, TASTE, FEEL, SMELL...

ALGUNOS DE ESTOS VERBOS, PUEDEN SER USADOS EN PRESENTE CONTINUO PERO CON UN CAMBIO DE SIGNIFICADO. EXPRESANDO UNA ACTIVIDAD, NO UN ESTADO.

ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MÁLAGA
ÁLVARO SOUVIRÓN 3er CURSO 1999 – 2000



SPORT/ACTIVITY	PLAY/GO/DO	PEOPLE	PLACE	EQUIPEMENT
FOOTBALL	PLAY	GOALKEEPER REFEREE:	STADIUM FOOTBALL PITCH	BALL,BOOTS
TENNIS	PLAY	SPECTATOR	COURT	RACKET;NET
CYCLING	GO	CYCLIST	ROAD	HELMET; ELBOW PATCH
BADMINTON	PLAY	BADMINTON PLAYER	COURT	RACKET
BASKETBALL	PLAY	BASKET PLAYER	COURT	BALL
FISHING	GO	FISHERMAN	THE RIVER , THE SEA	FISHING ROD. BAIT. BOBBIN REEL
HANG-GLIDING	GO	HANG-GLIDER	AIR,SKY	PARACHUTE, HELMET. ROSARY
VOLLEYBALL	PLAY	...PLAYER	COURT	NET, BALL
HOCKEY	PLAY	...PLAYER	ON ICE COURT	STICK, ROLLER SKATES ICE SKATES
RACE	DO	RUNNER	STADIUM	SHORTS T.SHIRT
MARATHON	DO	RUNNER	COUNTRY AND CITY	TRAINERS CAP
HURDLE RACE	DO	RUNNER	STADIUM	HURDLE

GOALKEEPER:GUARDAMETA

REFEREE:ARBITRO

PITCH:CAMPO

HELMET:CASCO

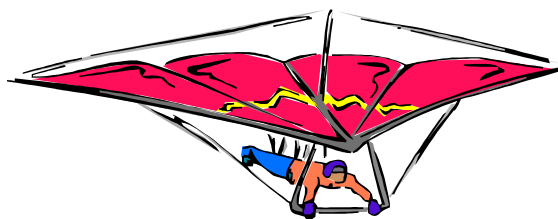
ELBOW PATCH:CODERA

BAIT:CEBO

FISHING ROD:CAÑA DE PESCAR

BOBBIN REEL:CERRETE DE PESCAR

HANG-GLIDING: ALA DELTA



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TENNIS	PLAY	SPECTATOR BALL BOY REFEREE	COURT GRASS COURT	RACKET;NET
SKIING	GO	SKIER, LONG-DISTANCE SKI RUNNER.	SKI SLOPE	SKI, GLOVE, SKI POLE, SLALOM
GIMNASTICS EXERCICES	DO	HIGH JUMPER POLE VAULT LONG JUMPER	SPORT HALL SPORTS CENTRE	HOOP.BALL BAR
VOLLEYBALL	PLAY	UMPIRE LINESMAN	COURT	NET, BALL
FISHING	GO	FISHERMAN SCUBA DIVER	THE RIVER , THE SEA	FISHING ROD. BAIT. BOBBIN REEL

SKI SLOPE: PISTA DE ESQUIAR
SKI POLE: BASTON DE ESQUÍ
SLALOM: CARRERA DE ESQUÍ
SKI GLOVES: GUANTES DE ESQUIAR
LONG-DISTANCE SKI RUNNER.: ESQUIADOR DE FONDO
HOOP : ARO
BALL BOY: RECOGEPELOTAS
UMPIRE: JUEZ DE SILLA
HIGH JUMPER: SALTADOR DE ALTURA
LONG JUMPER: SALTADOR DE LONGITUD
POLE VAULT: SALTO DE PERTIGA
LINESMAN: JUEZ DE LINEA
FISHING ROD: CAÑA DE PESCAR
BOBBIN REEL: CARRETE DE PESCAR

MY PARTNER

SHE LOOKS A VERY INTELLIGENT GIRL AND NICE TOO
 SHE LOOKS A VERY GOOD ENGLISH STUDENT
 SHE LOOKS LIKE SHY AND SHE'S RED CHUBBY-CHEEK

MY DOG: OLIVIA

SHE LOOKS LIKE AN SNOWFLAKE
 SHE 'S ALWAYS STARVING
 SHE'S HASKING FOR FED





LOOK (MULTI WORDS)

look forward to *vt (gen):* I'm looking forward to the weekend
tengo muchas ganas de que llegue el fin de semana; I'm really
looking forward to her coming **estoy deseando** que llegue, me hace
mucho ilusión que venga; **she's not looking forward to the**
interview **no le apetece para nada** ir a la entrevista; (*frml: in a*
letter): **We look forward to hearing from you. Yours sincerely...**
A la espera de sus noticias lo saluda atentamente....

to look out *vt (to search for)* **buscar**: he promised to
look out the books for me prometió buscarme los libros.

□ *vi (to take care):* **look out, there's a car coming! ¡OJO ,**
cuidado, que viene un coche!

to look up *vi (to improve)* mejorar: **employment**
prospects are looking up las perspectivas de trabajo están
mejorando.

□ *vt 1. (to search for)* **buscar informacion en un**
libro: we looked it up in the encyclopedia/dictionary lo
buscamos en la enciclopedia/en el diccionario.

2. (*to visit*) visitar: **she looked us up when she was in London**
vino a vernos, a visitarnos cuando estuvo en Londres.

look forward to.....: tengo muchas ganas
o look out.: buscar / ¡ojo , cuidado, que viene un
coche!

to look up.....: buscar informacion en un libro





PHRASAL VERBS

LOOK FORWARD	ESTAR ENCANTADO
BRING IN	METER
BURST INTO	IRRUMPIR EN
CATCH ON	COGER
FED UP	ESTAR HARTO
FELT OFF	CAERSE
FILL IN	RELLENAR IMP.
GET IN	SUBIR (CAR)
GET OUT	BAJAR (CAR)
GET UP	LEVANTARSE
GIVE UP	DEJAR
GO BACK	REGRESAR
GO DOWN	BAJAR
GO IN	ENTRAR
GO ON	SEGUIR
GO OUT	SALIR
GO TO OUT	SALIR FUERA
GO UP	SUBIR
HELD UP	QUEDAR ATRAPADO
IT'S OFF	ESTA ESTROPEADO
KNOCK ON	LLAMAR
LOOK AFTER	CUIDAR
LOOK AFTER	VIGILAR
LOOK AT !	MIRA !
LOOK FOR	BUSCAR ALGO
LOOK FOR	BUSCAR
LOOK OUT !	CUIDADO!
LOOK UP	BUSCAR INFORMACION EN UN LIBRO
PICK UP	RECOGER
PUT OFF	APLAZAR
PUT ON	PONER (ROPA)
PUT ON	PONERSE ROPA
RING UP	TELEFONEAR
RUSH IN	ENTRAR CORRIENDO
SEE OFF	DESPEDIR
SET OFF	PARTIR A...
STAND DOWN	AGACHARSE
STAND UP	PONERSE DE PIE
SWITCH OFF	DEENCHUFAR
SWITCH ON	ENCHUFAR
TAKE OFF	QUITARSE ROPA
TAKE AWAY	RETIRAR
TAKE CARE	TENER CUIDADO
TAKE OUT	SACAR
TO BE AWAY	ESTA FUERA
TO BE IN	ESTA EN
TO BE OFF	SALIR
TURN DOWN	BAJAR
TURN OFF	APAGAR
TURN ON	ENCENDER
TURN UP	SUBIR
WHAT'S ON ?	QUE DAN ?
WHAT'S UP?	QUE PASA



PAST TENSES

TENSE	TO EXPRES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
PAST SIMPLE	A FINISHED ACTION IN THE PAST	I ARRIVED THREE WEEKS AGO	I DIDN'T ARRIVE THREE WEEKS AGO	WHEN DID YOU ARRIVE
PAST CONTINUOUS WAS/WERE+ING	A PROGRESS ACCTION IN THE PAST	SHE WAS WORKING YOU WERE WORKING	SHE WASN'T WORKING YOU WEREN'T WORKING	WHAT WAS SHE DOING? WHAT WERE WE DOING?
PAST PERFECT HAD + P.P	A PAST ACCTION THAT HAPPENED BEFORE ANOTHER PAST ACCTION	I HAD FINISHED WORK AT 6.00	I HADN'T FINISHED WORK AT 6.00	WHEN HAD YOU FINISHED WORK?

CUANDO USAMOS EL DID O EL HAD EN LOS PASADOS ?

CUANDO ES UNA ACCION SOLA EN EL PASADO. **DID**
I DIDN'T PLAY (YO NO JUGUÉ. 1 ACCION PASADA : JUGUÉ)

CUANDO SON DOS ACCIONES RELACIONADAS EN EL PASADO. **HADN'T**
I HADN'T PLAYED (YO NO HABÍA JUGADO. 2 ACCIONES PASADAS: HABÍA Y JUGADO)

CUANDO APARECE **SINCE** LOS TIEMPOS APLICADOS SON **SIEMPRE EN PERFECT** (PRESENT Ó PAST)

WHILE, ES UNA CONJUNCION,= MIENTRAS
DURING + NOUN = DURANTE
FOR + PERIODO DE TIEMPO

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

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

BE + ADVERB = I'M ALWAYS HERE



ADVERB + MAIN VERB = I NEVER EARN SO MUCH MONEY

ADVERBS ORDER

1º Modo 2º lugar 3º tiempo
1º MANNER 2º PLACE 3º TIME

Present simple

Formación. Se utiliza el **infinitivo sin to** para todas las personas **excepto la tercera del singular, que lleva el sufijo -s:**

<i>I work</i>	<i>we work</i>
<i>you work</i>	<i>you work</i>
<i>he/she/it works</i>	<i>they work</i>

Present continuous

Formación. Se forma con el **presente del verbo to be y el gerundio del verbo que se conjuga:**

<i>I am working</i>	<i>we are working</i>
<i>you are working</i>	<i>you are working</i>
<i>he/she/it is working</i>	<i>they are working</i>

Present perfect

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

<i>I have worked</i>	<i>we have worked</i>
<i>you have worked</i>	<i>you have worked</i>
<i>he/she/it has worked</i>	<i>they have worked</i>

Present perfect continuous



Formación. Se forma con el **presente del verbo to have, el participio del verbo to be (been) y el gerundio del verbo que se conjuga:**

<i>I have been working</i>	<i>we have been working</i>
<i>you have been working</i>	<i>you have been working</i>
<i>he/she/it has been working</i>	<i>they have been working</i>

Past simple

Formación. Se utiliza la misma forma para todas las personas: **infinitivo + -ed para los verbos regulares**

<i>I worked</i>	<i>we worked</i>
<i>you worked</i>	<i>you worked</i>
<i>he/she/it worked</i>	<i>they worked</i>

Past continuous

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

<i>I was working</i>	<i>we were working</i>
<i>you were working</i>	<i>you were working</i>
<i>he/she/it was working</i>	<i>they were working</i>

Past perfect

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

<i>I had worked</i>	<i>we had worked</i>
<i>you had worked</i>	<i>you had worked</i>
<i>he/she/it had worked</i>	<i>they had worked</i>



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*

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

VERBOS FRASALES

FED UP	ALIMENTAR
FILL IN	FIRMAR
GET BACK	VOLVER
GET IN	SUBIR EN UN COCHE
GET OUT	SALIR DE UN COCHE
GET UP	LEVANTARSE
GIVE UP	IRSE
GO DOWN	BAJAR
GO IN	ENTRAR
GO ON	VOLVER
GO OUT	SALIR
GO UP	SUBIR
HELD UP	ESTAR ATRAPADO
KNOCK ON	LLAMAR
LOOK AFTER	VIGILAR
LOOK AT	MIRA!
LOOK OUT!	CUIDADO!

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LOOK FORWARD	TENER GANAS
LOOK UP	BUSCAR INF.EN UN LIBRO
PUT ON	VESTIRSE
RING UP	TELEFONEAR
STAND UP	PONERSE DE PIE
SWITCH OFF	DEENCHUFAR
SWITCH ON	ENCHUFAR
TAKE AWAY	LLEVAR
TAKE CARE	TENER CUIDADO
TAKE OFF	DESVESTIRSE
THROW INTO	IRRUMPIR
TURN DOWN	BAJAR VOLUMEN
TURN DOWN	BAJAR EL VOLUMEN
TURN UP	SUBIR VOLUMEN
TURN UP	SUBIR EL VOLUMEN

OPPOSITES

MODEST	IMMODEST	ARROGANT
POLITE	IMPOLITE	RUDE
EXPENSIVE	INEXPENSIVE	CHEAP
FORMAL	INFORMAL	CASUAL
ATTRACTIVE	UNATTRACTIVE	UGLY
FASHIONABLE	UNFASHIONABLE	OUT OF DATE
HAPPY	UNHAPPY	SAD
INTELLIGENT	UNINTELLIGENT	STUPID
INTERESTING	UNINTERESTING	BORING
KIND	UNKIND	CRUEL
USUAL	UNUSUAL	RARE

FREQUENCY ADVERBS:

NEVER RARELY NOT OFTEN SOMETIMES OFTEN USUALLY ALWAYS



VERBOS AUXILIARES MODALES

Los verbos modales (*can, could, dare, may, might, must, need, ought to, shall, should, used to, will y would*) no tienen infinitivo, participio ni gerundio y no agregan -s en la tercera persona del singular.

Van generalmente seguidos de un infinitivo sin *to*

Los verbos modales forman el negativo y el interrogativo sin el uso del auxiliar *to do*, aunque *dare* y *used to* constituyen excepciones al respecto.

VERBO MODAL	NEGATIVO	CONTRACCION	TRADUCCION AFIRM.
CAN	CAN NOT CANNOT	CAN'T	PUEDO, PUEDES NO PUEDO, NO PUEDES
COULD	COULD NOT	COULDN'T	PODÍA, PUDE, PODRÍA NO PODÍA, NO PUDE,..
TO BE ALLOWED TO	MORE FORMAL	DON'T BE ALLOWED TO	PERMITIR QUE. SE USA MUCHO EN PASIVA
HAVE TO EXTERNAL OBLIGATION	DO NOT HAVE TO	DON'T HAVE TO ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION	TENGO /NO TENGO QUE
MUST PERSONAL OBLIGATION	MUST NOT	MUSTN'T PROHIBITION	DEBER, TENER QUE NO DEBER, NO TENER QUE

HAVE TO: TENGO QUE

DON'T HAVE TO: NO TENGO QUE

HAVE Y HAS: NO SE CONTRAEN



HAVE TO

INDICA UNA OBLIGACION EXTERNA (UNA LEY ...ETC)

PRESENT

I / WE / YOU / THEY ... **HAVE TO**
HE / SHE / IT..... **HAS TO**

PAST

(YESTERDAY, LAST WEEK, ...ETC)

SE USA **HAD TO** + INFINITIVO

QUESTIONS:

PRESENT

DO I / WE / YOU / THEY...**HAVE TO ?**
DOES HE / SHE / IT...**HAVE TO ?**

PAST

DID I / WE / YOU / THEY / HE / SHE / IT...**HAVE TO ?**

NEGATIVES

(ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION)

PRESENT

I / WE / YOU / THEY... **DON'T HAVE TO**
HE / SHE / IT... **DOESN'T HAVE TO**

PAST

I / WE / YOU / THEY / HE / SHE / IT... **DIDN'T HAVE TO**



MUST

OBLIGACION PERSONAL (NO POR LEY...ETC.)

PRESENT

MUST + INFINITIVO SIN TO
I / WE / YOU / THEY/ HE /SHE/ IT....MUST....

PAST

(YESTERDAY, LAST WEEK...ETC)
SE USA HAD TO + INFINITIVO

SE TRADUCE POR: TUVE, TUVISTE, TENÍA, TENIAS QUE...

NEGATIVE

PROHIBICION !!

MUSTN'T + INFINITIVO SIN TO



CAN Y/O BE ABLE TO

**BE ABLE TO SIGNIFICA LO MISMO QUE CAN .PERO CAN ES MUCHO MAS
COMUN BE ABLE TO ES MAS FORMAL .**

TO MANAGE /-ED : PODER, PARA UNA COSA PARTICULAR

TO BE ABLE TO : PODER, PARA UNA COSA ESPECIFICA

BE ABLE TO TIENE FORMAS QUE CAN NO TIENE:

INFINITIVO: I'D LOVE TO BE ABLE TO FLY

-ING FORMAS: I LIKE BEING ABLE TO MAKE A NOISE IF I WANT

FUTURO: SHE'LL BE ABLE TO SEE YOU TOMORROW

PARA HABILIDADES EN EL PASADO ,USAMOS COULD

I COULD SWIM WHEN I WAS FOUR

**PERO SI NOS REFERIMOS A UNA HABILIDADEN UNA OCASIÓN
PARTICULAR EN **EL PASADO**, DEBEMOS USAR **WAS** ABLE TO O
MANAGED TO**



THE MAN WAS DROWNING, BUT SHE MANAGED TO SWIM TO HIM AND
SAVE HIM

THE PRISONERS MANAGED TO / WERE BE ABLE TO ESCAPE
BY TYING UP THE WARDERS

**SI SON VERBOS DE SENTIDOS (SEE, HEAR, SMELL, TASTE, FEEL) O DE
PENSAMIENTO (REMEMBER, UNDERSTAND) USAMOS COULD**

PARA EXPRESAR UNA **HABILIDAD NEGATIVA EN EL PASADO,**
USAMOS COULDN'T

I COULDN'T FIND MY WALLET ANYWHERE

DROWNING : AHOGANDO

TYING UP : AMARRANDO

WARDERS : GUARDIANES

RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES DADOS EN CLASE

HAVE TO: TENGO QUE

DON'T HAVE: TO NO TENGO QUE

HAVE Y HAS: NO SE CONTRAEN

NO TIENEN INFINITIVO, PARTICIPIO NI GERUNDIO Y NO AGREGAN -S EN
LA TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR.

VAN GENERALMENTE SEGUIDOS DE UN INFINITIVO SIN TO

HAVE TO

INDICA UNA OBLIGACION EXTERNA (UNA LEY ...ETC)

PRESENT

HAVE TO

HAS TO

PAST

SE USA **HAD TO** + INFINITIVO

QUESTIONS:



PRESENT

**DO ...HAVE TO ?
DOES....HAVE TO ?**

PAST

DID ...HAVE TO ?

NEGATIVES

(ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION)

PRESENT

**I/ WE / YOU/ THEY... DON'T HAVE TO
HE / SHE / IT... DOESN'T HAVE TO**

PAST

I/ WE/ YOU /THEY / HE / SHE / IT... DIDN'T HAVE TO

MUST

OBLIGACION PERSONAL (NO POR LEY...ETC.)

PRESENT

**MUST + INFINITIVO SIN TO
....MUST....**

PAST

SE USA HAD TO + INFINITIVO

SE TRADUCE POR: TUVE, TUVISTE, TENÍA, TENIAS QUE...

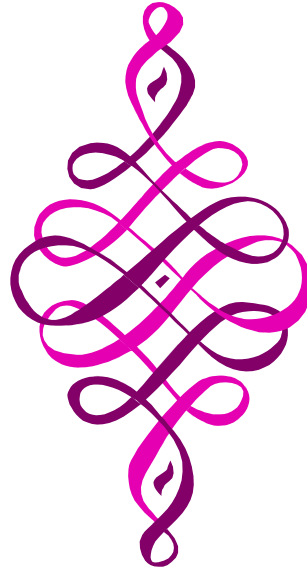
NEGATIVE

PROHIBICION !!

MUSTN'T + INFINITIVO SIN TO



YOU MUSTN'T DO IT = NO DEBES HACERLO!!



CAN Y/O BE ABLE TO

BE ABLE TO SIGNIFICA LO MISMO QUE CAN .PERO CAN ES MUCHO MAS
COMUN BE ABLE TO ES MAS FORMAL .(PRESENT)

PAST

DIFERENCIAS ENTRE COULD Y MANAGED TO / WAS ABLE TO

COULD:

SE USA PARA REFERIRSE A HABILIDADES Y/O SITUACIONES EN EL
PASADO QUE REQUIRIERON UN **LARGO LAPUSUS DE TIEMPO**

WHEN I WAS CHILD, I COULD PLAY THE PIANO

(DURANTE MUCHO TIEMPO ESTUVE ESTUDIANDO PIANO)

I COULD SWIM WHEN I WAS FOUR

**SI SON VERBOS DE SENTIDOS (SEE, HEAR, SMELL, TASTE, FEEL) O DE
PENSAMIENTO (REMEMBER, UNDERSTAND) USAMOS COULD**



MANAGED TO Y WAS ABLE TO :

SON IGUALES

SI NOS REFERIMOS A UNA SITUACION **EN UN MOMENTO CONCRETO** EN EL PASADO, DEBEMOS USAR **WAS** ABLE TO O MANAGED TO

WHEN I WAS YOUNG, I WAS ABLE TO CLIMB TO THE EVEREST
WHEN I WAS YOUNG, I MANAGED TO CLIMB TO THE EVEREST

PARA EXPRESAR UNA **HABILIDAD NEGATIVA EN EL PASADO,** USAMOS **COULDN'T**

I COULDN'T FIND MY WALLET ANYWHERE

MAKING REQUEST AND OFFERS

REQUEST

EN INGLES HAY MUCHAS FORMAS DE HACER PETICIONES:

CAN
COULD ... **YOU** HELP ME PLEASE?

WILL
WOULD

CAN
COULD ... **I** SPEAK TO YOU , PLEASE?

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...? O 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?

WHOULD 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

OFFERS

PARA **HACER OFRECIMIENTOS**,USAMOS **WILL Y SHALL**

WILL:



CUANDO DECIDIMOS U OFRECEMOS HACER ALGO

(EN EL MOMENTO EN QUE
SE ESTA HABLANDO): **YO LO HARÉ!**
USAMOS WILL = I'LL

IT'S JANE'S BIRTHDAY TODAY. IS IT? I'LL BUY HER SOME FLOWERS
I'LL CARRY IT FOR YOU
I'LL PHONE YOU TOMORROW, OKAY?

SHALL:

PARA OPINIONES, CONSEJOS Y OFRECIMIENTOS; PROPONER ALGO.
USAMOS SHALL

SOLO SE USA CON I and WE
CON ~~YOU/HE/SHE/IT~~ :NO!

SHALL I CARRY YOUR BAG FOR YOU? THAT'S VERY KIND, THANK YOU

SHALL WE GO OUT FOR A MEAL TONIGHT? MMM I'D LOVE YOU

SHOULD:

PARA HACER SUGERENCIAS INFORMALES.
USAMOS SHOULD

WHAT SHOULD WE HAVE FOR DINNER ?
QUE PODRIAMOS HACER PARA CENAR ?

WHAT SHOULD WE DO TONIGHT ?
QUE PODRIAMOS HACER ESTA NOCHE ?
I DON'T MIND ! ME DÁ IGUAL !

REQUEST

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?)

OFFERS

WILL:

CUANDO DECIDIMOS U OFRECEMOS HACER ALGO

SHALL:

PARA OPINIONES, CONSEJOS Y OFRECIMIENTOS; PROPONER ALGO.
SOLO SE USA CON I and WE

SHOULD:

PARA HACER SUGERENCIAS INFORMALES.

FUTURE FORMS

SHALL

SE USA PARA :
OFRECIMIENTOS...SHALL I CLEAN THE CAR?
SUGERENCIAS....SHALL WE GO TO THE CINEMA
Y
PROMESAS...YOU SHALL HAVE

WILL

EXPRESA UNA INTENCION O DECISION TOMADA **EN EL MOMENTO DE**
DECIRLO
WE'LL ASK A POLICEMAN

SOLO USAMOS SHALL CON I AND WE

GOING TO...



EXPRESA INTENCION O DECISION TOMADA **ANTES DEL MOMENTO DE DECIRLO**

TAMBIEN CUANDO PARECE EVIDENTE QUE ALGO VA A SUCEDER
LOOK AT THE SKY! IT'S GOING TO RAIN.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (TO BE + ING)

PARA PLANES FIJOS QUE HAREMOS EN UN **FUTURO CERCANO**
WE'RE TAKING TO THE CINEMA

ESTOS DOS ÚLTIMOS: GOING TO Y P. CONTINUOUS, SON MUY MUY PARECIDOS

EJEMPLOS:

-I'M GOING TO THE SHOPS SOON, DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

-WE HAVEN'T GOT ANY SUGAR

-IT'S ON MY LIST, I'M GOING TO BUY SOME.

-WE HAVEN'T GOT ANY BREAD

-OK. I'LL GO TO THE BAKER'S AND I'LL BUY A LOAF

GOING TO.. TENIA PREVISTO DE ANTEMANO IR DE COMPRAS Y COMPRAR AZUCAR.

WILL: NO LO TENIA PREVISTO PERO CUANDO SE LO DICEN, EN ESE MOMENTO, TOMA LA DECISION

USO DEL WILL Y DEL PRESENT CONTINUOUS

RECORDEMOS QUE EL PRESENT CONTINUOUS ES MUY PARECIDO AL GOING TO Y QUE PUEDE SER USADO PARA EXPRESAR PLANES DE FUTURO ENTRE PERSONAS

LOGICAMENTE AL IGUAL QUE EL GOING TO, SON PLANES YA DECIDIDOS O SABIDOS DE ANTEMANO Y WILL SON DECISIONES TOMADAS EN EL MOMENTO



- COULD I SPEAK TO MR. HUELIN?
-I'M AFRAID HE'S OUT AT THE MOMENT
-WHAT TIME **WILL HE** BE BACK?
-MMM. AT ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK, **HE'S DOING** EXERCISE AT THE GYM.
-IS HE FREE AT LUNCH TIME?
-**I'LL CHECK**. NO, **HE'S HAVING** A LUNCH WITH HIS WIFE
-WHEN'S A GOOD TIME TO TRY AGAIN
-**HE'LL BE** IN HIS OFFICE AT HALF PAST SIX
-**I'LL PHONE** BACK THEN
-THAT'S FINE

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

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

PAT AND PETER **ARE COMING** FOR A MEAL TONIGHT
WE'RE HAVING SALMON FOR SUPPER

SOME
ANY
NO
EVERY

+

ONE
BODY
THING
WHERE



SOME

- EN FRASES POSITIVAS
- EN OFRECIMIENTOS Y PETICIONES
- CUANDO ESPERAMOS QUE LA RESPUESTA SEA: SI !

EJEMPLOS:

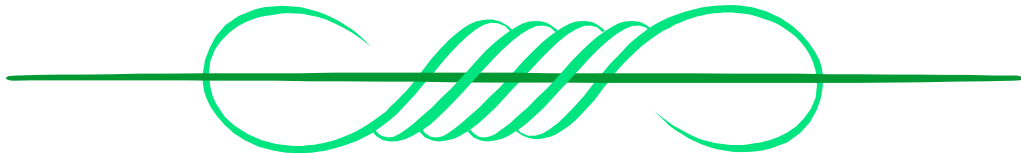
WOULD YOU LIKE SOMETHING TO EAT?
CAN I HAVE SOMETHING TO DRINK?
CAN WE GO SOMEWHERE QUIET?.....YES!
IS THERE SOMEBODY I CAN SPEAK TO?YES!

ANY

- EN FRASES NEGATIVAS
- EN PREGUNTAS
- DESPUES DE IF...

EJEMPLOS

I 'VE NEVER BEEN ANYWHERE MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN SCOTLAND
DID ANYBODY PHONE ME WHILE I WAS OUT ?
IF YOU NEED ANYTHING ,JUST ASK !



EMEMBER....



ELLOS PENSABAN QUE...	THEY THOUGHT THAT...
ELLOS ESTABAN PENSANDO SOBRE...	THEY WERE THINKING ABOUT...
ELLOS HABIAN PENSADO QUE...	THEY HAD THOUGHT THAT...
ELLOS HABIAN ESTADO PENSANDO QUE../SOBRE...	THEY HAD BEEN THINKING THAT...ABOUT...

TRAVEL AROUND

DISTINTOS SIGNIFICADOS DE VIAJAR:

TO TRAVEL

**SE USA EN LITERATURA PARA REFERIRSE A “LOS VIAJES “ EN GENERAL.
THE MARCO POLO’S TRAVELS
THE ODISSEUM TRAVELS**

TRIP

ES EL VIAJE QUE HACEMOS NOSOTROS MISMOS EN EL QUE VISITAMOS LUGARES ,HACEMOS FOTOS.ETC...

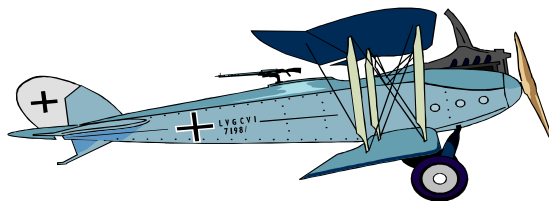
JOURNEY

SE REFIERE AL DESPLAZAMIENTO EN SI, ENTRE DOS PUNTOS

VOYAGE

VIAJE EN BARCO

**HACER UN VIAJE: TO TAKE A TRIP/GO ON A TRIP
EL AUTOBUS TARDA: THE BUS IT’S LATE / THE BUS TAKES A LONG TIME**





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

LIKE

WHAT DOES HE LIKE DOING ?...QUE LE GUSTA? -HACER..
HE LIKES SWIMMING AND SKIING

WHAT'S IT LIKE?...COMO ES ALGO/ALGUIEN -EN GENERAL
HE'S REALLY NICE VERY FRIENDLY AND OPEN



**WHAT DOES HE LOOK LIKE?...QUE ASPECTO TIENE? –
APARIENCIA**

HE'S QUITE TALL WITH STRAIGHT BROWN HAIR

**HOW IS SHE?... COMO ESTA ELLA? -DE SALUD
HE ISN'T VERY WELL, ACTUALLY.HE'S GOT THE FLU**



LIKE VERSUS AS

LIKE

COMO PREPOSICION SIEMPRE VA SEGUIDO DE UN NOMBRE

SIGNIFICA:

SIMILAR A ...: THEIR HOUSE IS LIKE A ZOO

IGUAL QUE...: I'M GEMINI, LIKE YOU

COMO EJEMPLO...: WHY DO YOU SAY THINGS LIKE THAT?

AS

PUEDE SER USADA COMO **PREPOSICION** SEGUIDA DE UN NOMBRE

PERO **EXPRESA:**

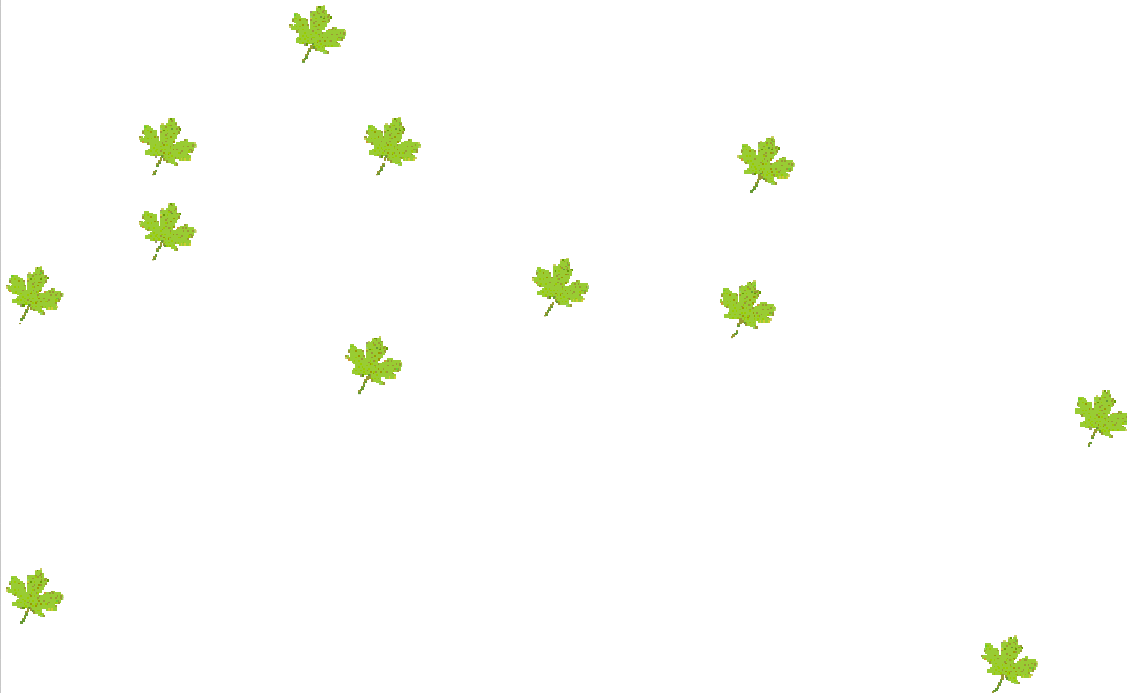


TRABAJO...: I WORKED AS A WAITER
FUNCION O USO DE PERSONA O COSA...: WE USE OUR GARAGE AS
KITCHEN

CUANDO SE USA COMO **CONJUNCION** ES SEGUIDA DE UN SUJETO Y UN
VERBO

AS YOU KNOW, WE'RE LEAVING TOMORROW

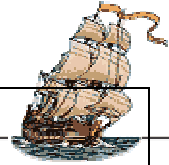
LA USAMOS TAMBIEN EN **COMPARACIONES**
MY DAUGHTER IS AS TALL AS ME



VERB PATERNS(1)

Verbs + -ing ...: (*We loved driving through the countryside*)

Like	
Love	



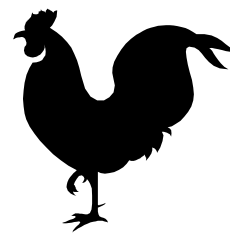
Adore Enjoy Prefer Hate Can't stand Don't mind Finish Look forward to	Doing Cooking Sightseen
--	-------------------------------

VERBOS DE GUSTOS, PREFERENCIAS Ó LO CONTRARIO

Like, Love, Adore, Prefer, Hate a veces son usados con **To**, pero **-ing** es mas usual y tiene mas significado en general :

I like cooking

I like to cook beef on Sundays



VERB PATERNS(2)

Verbs + To + Infinitive...: (*I hope to see you soon*)

Agreee Choose	
------------------	--



Dare Decide Expect Forget Help Hope Learn Manage Need Offer Promise Refuse Seem Want Would like Would love Would prefer Would hate	To do To come To cook
---	-------------------------------------

1- **Help** y **Dare** pueden se usados **sin To** .: We helped tidy the kitchen

2- **Have to** para **obligaciones**.....: I have to wear a uniform

3- **Used to** = **costumbres pasadas** .: I used to smoke but i gave up last

VERB PATERNS(3)

Verb +Somebody + To + Infinitive (*They invited us to have a Meal*)

Advise		
--------	--	--



Allow Ask Beg Encourage (animar) Expect Help Need Invite Order Remind (recordar) Tell Want Warn (+not) (avisar) Would like Would love Would prefer Would hate	Me Him Them Someone	To do To go To come
---	--	-----------------------------------

Verb+ somebody+ infinitive (no To) *Let us know if you're in the area*

Let Make Help	Her Us	Do
---------------------	---------------	----

1- **To** es usado **con Make en la pasiva** We were made to work hard

2- **Let no puede** ser usado en la pasiva, **en vez de Let usamos Allowed to** She was allowed to leave

VERB PATERNS(4)

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (*sin cambiar el significado*)

Begin	Raining
-------	---------



Start	To rain
Continue	

Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (*con cambio de significado*)

Remember Stop Try	Doing To do
-------------------------	----------------

- 1- A) I remember posting the letter (**futuro**) = tengo ahora en la memoria una acción pasada: posting the letter.
 Recuerdo que tengo que echar la carta.
- B) I remembered to post the letter (**pasado**) = me recuerdo el echar la carta
- 2- A) stopped **smoking** = yo paré de fumar
 B) I stopped **to smoke** = yo **paré de hacer algo**, para fumar (to= para)
- (To siempre delante del verbo y For con sustantivos)
- 3- I tried to sleep = yo quería dormir pero era difícil
 I tried counting sheep and taking sleeping pills = había diferentes maneras de coger el sueño
- 4- **-ing** = after preposition
- 5- **-ing** = cuando el verbo es el sujeto o una oración

Verbs + -ing ...: (*We loved driving through the countryside*)

Like	Gustar	
Love	Amar	
Adore	Adorar	
Enjoy	Disfrutar	Doing
Prefer	Preferir	Cooking
Hate	Odiar	Sightseen
Can't stand	No soportar	

ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MÁLAGA
 ÁLVARO SOUVIRÓN 3er CURSO 1999 – 2000



Don't mind Finish Look forward to	No importar Acabar Tener ganas de		
Verbs + To + Infinitive...: (I hope to see you soon)			
Agreee Choose Dare Decide Expect Forget Help Hope Learn Manage Need Offer Promise Refuse Seem Want Would like Would love Would prefer Would hate	Estar de acuerdo Escoger Desafiar Decidir Esperar Olvidar Ayudar Esperar Aprender Poder Necesitar Ofrecer Prometer Negar Parecer Querer Gustaría Querría Preferiría Odiaría		To do To come To cook
Verb + Somebody + To + Infinitive (They invited us to have a Meal)			
Advise Allow Ask Beg Encourage) Expect Help Need Invite Order Remind Tell Want Warn (+not) Would like Would love Would prefer Would hate	Aconsejar Permitir Preguntar Pedir limosna Animar Esperar Ayudar Necesitar Invitar Ordenar Recordar Decir Querer Avisar/no Gustaría Querría Preferiría Odiaría	Me Him Them Someone	To do To go To come
Verb+ somebody+ infinitive (no To) Let us know if you're in the area			
Let Make Help		Her Us	Do
Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (sin cambiar el significado)			
Begin Start Continue			Raining To rain
Verbs + -ing or to + infinitive (con cambio de significado)			
Remember Stop Try			Doing To do



RELATIVES CLAUSES

LAS FRASES DE RELATIVO, SON USADAS PARA AMPLIARNOS LA INFORMACION Y DECIRNOS SOBRE QUIEN O 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

Present simple

Formación. Se utiliza el infinitivo sin *to* para todas las personas excepto la tercera del singular, que lleva el sufijo *-s*:

I work we work
you work you work
he/she/it works they work

Present continuous

Formación. Se forma con el presente del verbo *to be* y el gerundio del verbo que se conjuga:

I am working we are working
you are working you are working
he/she/it is working they are working

Uso. Para referirse a algo que está sucediendo en el momento de hablar:

be quiet! I'm watching television

o a algo que está en proceso, aunque no esté sucediendo precisamente cuando se habla:

I'm reading a novel by Kundera

Para referirse a planes concretos de futuro:

I'm going to a party next Saturday
she's arriving on Wednesday



Para referirse al futuro también es frecuente el uso de la forma *going to* + infinitivo, que a menudo subraya la idea de la intención del sujeto:

she's going to buy a car with the money she's saved

I'm going to make a pie for dinner

Present perfect

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

I have worked *we have worked*
you have worked *you have worked*
he/she/it has worked *they have worked*

Uso. Para referirse a acciones pasadas que tienen alguna conexión con el momento presente:

I have seen that film (*he visto esa película y sé de qué se trata/no la quiero volver a ver, etc.*)

Present perfect continuous

Formación. Se forma con el presente del verbo *to have*, el participio del verbo *to be (been)* y el gerundio del verbo que se conjuga:

I have been working *we have been working*
you have been working *you have been working*
he/she/it has been working *they have been working*

Uso. Para referirse a acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y continúan en el presente o acaban de terminar:

I have been waiting for two hours
John has been telling me about his trip to Kenya

Past simple

Formación. Se utiliza la misma forma para todas las personas: infinitivo + *-ed* para los verbos regulares

I worked *we worked*
you worked *you worked*



he/she/it worked they worked

Uso. Para referirse a hechos que tuvieron lugar en el pasado, a menudo acompañado de expresiones adverbiales que especifican un momento o una fecha concretos:

I met her last year

Past continuous

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

I was working we were working
you were working you were working
he/she/it was working they were working

Uso. Para referirse a acciones que se desarrollaban en determinado momento en el pasado:

they were having a drink when Peter arrived

Past perfect

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

Future simple



Formación. Se forma con el auxiliar modal *will* seguido del infinitivo sin *to*. En el inglés británico *shall* se utiliza a veces en lugar de *will* en las primeras personas:

<i>I will (O shall) work</i>	<i>we will (O shall) work</i>
<i>you will work</i>	<i>you will work</i>
<i>he/she/it will work</i>	<i>they will work</i>

Uso. Para referirse a acciones que creemos ocurrirán en el futuro:

Conditional

Formación. Se forma con el auxiliar *would* seguido del infinitivo sin *to*.

<i>I would work</i>	<i>we would work</i>
<i>you would work</i>	<i>you would work</i>
<i>he/she/it would work</i>	<i>they would work</i>

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

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

PRESENT PERFECT

(HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE)



EL PRESENTE PERFECTO, EXISTE EN MUCHOS IDIOMAS EUROPEOS, PERO **EN INGLÉS**, ES ESENCIALMENTE UN TIEMPO DE **PRESENTE**, AUNQUE TAMBIÉN EXPRESA EL EFECTO DE UNA ACCIÓN PASADA Y ACTIVIDADES EN EL PRESENTE.

I've lived in London

Past  **Present perfect**  **Present**

PRESENT PERFECT SIGNIFICA “ANTES DE AHORA” .
NO EXPRESA “CUANDO” HA SUCEDIDO UNA ACCIÓN,
SI QUEREMOS **DECIR EXACTAMENTE CUANDO**, TENDREMOS QUE USAR
EL PAST SIMPLE

I'VE LIVED IN LONDON
WE HAVEN'T LIVED IN LONDON
HE HAS LIVED IN LONDON
SHE HASN'T LIVED IN LONDON
HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN LONDON
HOW LONG HAS SHE LIVED IN LONDON

EL PRESENT PERFECT TIENE TRES USOS PRINCIPALES:

- 1- EXPRESA UNA ACCIÓN QUE EMPEZÓ EN EL PASADO Y AÚN CONTINÚA.
WE'VE LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSE FOR TEN YEARS
- 2- EXPRESA UNA ACCIÓN QUE SUCEDIÓ EN EL PASADO. ESTA ACCIÓN ACABO, PERO TODAVÍA SENTIMOS LOS EFECTOS DE ESTA.
I'VE BEEN IN THE STATES (I STILL REMEMBER)
- 3- EXPRESA UNA ACCIÓN PASADA QUE TIENE RESULTADO EN EL PRESENTE
(EN UN PASADO RECIENTE)
I'VE LOST MY WALLET (I HAVEN'T GOT IT NOW)

BE CAREFUL WITH BEEN AND GONE:

HE'S BEEN TO AMERICA (= EXPERIENCE- EL YA NO ESTÁ ALLÍ)
SE HA IDO Y HA VUELTO
SHE'S GONE TO AMERICA (= PRESENT RESULT-ELLA ESTÁ ALLÍ AHORA)
SE HA IDO Y SE HA QUEDADO



PRESENT PERFECT

CUANDO SOLEMOS DECIR LAS COSAS **CONCISAMENTE**,
USAMOS EL **PRESENT PERFECT**

CUANDO AMPLIAMOS LA INFORMACION Y **DAMOS DETALLES**,
USAMOS EL **PAST SIMPLE**

PONGAMOS POR EJEMPLO: UNA NOTICIA

EL TITULAR (CONCISO) **PRESENT PERFECT**

THE MURDERER BRUCE BRADEN HAS ESCAPED FROM PRISON

LA INFORMACION (LOS DETALLES) **PAST SIMPLE**

LAST NIGHT ,THE MURDERER BRUCE BRADEN,ESCAPED FROM PRISON.
PRISON OFFICERS FOUND HIS CELL EMPTY AT SIX O'CLOCK.

PRESENT PERFECT ACTIVE & PASSIVE

LOS USOS DEL PRESENT PERFECT SON LOS MISMOS EN LA PASIVA
TO BE +PAST PARTICIPLE

TWO MILLIONS CARS **HAVE BEEN PRODUCED** IN AMERICA THIS YEAR

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MADE REDUNDANT?

**LA DIFERENCIA ESENCIAL PARA DISTINGUIR ENTRE LAS ORACIONES DE
PRESENT PERFECT PASIVA O ACTIVA ES:**

SABEMOS LA RESPUESTA...:ACTIVA

WHO HAS ESCAPED FROM PRISON ? (BRUCE BRANDEN) = ACTIVA



NO SABEMOS LA RESPUESTA...: PASIVA

WHO HAS ESCAPED WITH BRUCE ? (???) = PASIVA

TIME EXPRESSIONS

	PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
FOR	✓	✓
JUST	✓	✓
BEFORE	✓	✓
NEVER	✓	✓
SINCE	X	✓
YET	X	✓
ALREADY	X	✓
IN(1.960)	✓	X
AGO	✓	X
AT(8.00)	✓	X

OPPOSITES

MODEST	IMMODEST	ARROGANT
POLITE	IMPOLITE	RUDE
EXPENSIVE	INEXPENSIVE	CHEAP
FORMAL	INFORMAL	CASUAL
ATTRACTIVE	UNATTRACTIVE	UGLY
FASHIONABLE	UNFASHIONABLE	OUT OF DATE
HAPPY	UNHAPPY	SAD
INTELLIGENT	UNINTELLIGENT	STUPID
INTERESTING	UNINTERESTING	BORING
KIND	UNKIND	CRUEL
USUAL	UNUSUAL	RARE

I WORK **LIKE** A SLAVE
 I WORK **AS** A SLAVE

YO TRABAJO **COMO** UN ESCLAVO
 YO TRABAJO **DE** ESCLAVO



LAS ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

Las oraciones condicionales constan de dos partes, la parte encabezada por *if*, que establece la condición, y la oración principal.

Pueden dividirse en tres tipos básicos:

FIRST CONDITIONAL

if + present, future

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

si toma un taxi, estará aquí en diez minutos

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

SECOND CONDITIONAL

if + past, conditional

if she took a taxi, she would be here in ten minutes

si tomara un taxi, estaría aquí en diez minutos

En este caso es menos probable que se cumpla la condición expresada. Este tipo también puede expresar algo contrario a la realidad actual:

if I had any money, I would lend it to you

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

THIRD CONDITIONAL

if + past perfect, conditional perfect



if she had taken a taxi, she would have been here in ten minutes

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

Expresa una condición que ya no se puede cumplir: ella no tomó un taxi, vino en el autobús, o a pie, etc.

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

ZERO CONDITIONAL

if + two present tenses

if you boil water, it evaporates

cuando hierves agua, se evapora

Expresa una condición que siempre es verdad.

If significa when o whenever (cuando)

(IN SECOND CONDITIONAL CLAUSES):

IF + PAST+ WOULD

IF I HAD 2 MILLION POUNDS ... I WOULD GO ROUND THE WORLD

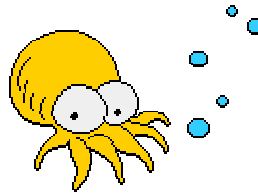
WOULD



I would help you if I could si pudiera, te ayudaría;

I wouldn't do that if I were you yo que tú no haría eso;

if you had done some work, you would have passed the exam si hubieras estudiado,
habrías aprobado el examen.



IF I WERE YOU... YO QUE TU...

EN ORACIONES DE TIEMPO:

(no en condicionales)

WHEN / AS SOON AS / UNTILPRESENT SIMPLE AND WILL

Información general sobre cómo se escriben las cartas en inglés

Fórmulas de saludo y de despedida

Todas las cartas comienzan con la fórmula **Dear**, seguida del nombre del destinatario, si se conoce, o **Sir, Madam**, etc., si no se conoce. A continuación se añade una coma:

Dear John,... Dear Madam,

La fórmula de despedida de una carta depende de a quién va dirigida y de la relación entre el remitente y el destinatario.

La fórmula de despedida de las **cartas formales** varía según se conozca o no la identidad del destinatario. Cuando se conoce el nombre del destinatario, la carta termina con la fórmula **Yours sincerely**:

*Dear Mr Smith, Dear Mrs Johnson, Dear Ms Tate, Dear Colin, Yours
sincerely*



Si se desconoce el nombre del destinatario o si la carta va **dirigida a una institución** se utiliza la fórmula impersonal de despedida **Yours faithfully**:

Dear Sir, Dear Sirs, Dear Madam, Dear Sir/Madam, ... Yours faithfully:

(Nótese que, cuando se desconoce si el destinatario es un hombre o una mujer, se emplea la fórmula *Dear Sir/Madam*.)

Si se quiere introducir un **toque amistoso** al final de una carta formal, se puede añadir **With best wishes** antes de *Yours sincerely* o *Yours faithfully*.

En el caso de las **cartas informales** entre amigos, **Yours** es la fórmula de despedida más corriente:

Dear Lisa and Steven,

...

***Yours,
David***

Si existe una **relación muy estrecha** con el destinatario (por ejemplo, entre miembros de una familia), la fórmula de despedida más normal es **love**:

Dear James,

...

love, lots of love, with love from, with best wishes to your parents and love from

Jennifer

Nombre y dirección del destinatario y del remitente

En una carta **formal** la dirección del remitente aparece en la parte superior derecha de la primera hoja. Normalmente no se incluye el nombre. La dirección del destinatario figura bajo la del remitente, en la parte izquierda de la página, precedida por el nombre del destinatario y el tratamiento que se le da.

En una carta **informal** la dirección del remitente también aparece en la parte superior derecha de la primera hoja. Sin embargo, no se incluyen ni el nombre ni la dirección del destinatario.

Cómo se escribe una dirección:



Se sigue el siguiente orden (con cada uno de los elementos señalados en renglón aparte): (1) nombre de la casa (si existe); (2) número y calle; (3) parte de la ciudad o pueblo; (4) ciudad o pueblo; (5) condado; (6) código postal.

Es perfectamente aceptable colocar una coma al final de cada renglón y un punto al final del último. Sin embargo, la tendencia es a suprimir los signos de puntuación. También existe la posibilidad de tener una coma entre el número y el nombre de la calle. Así pues, las cuatro formas posibles son:

**27, Chelsea Gardens,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.**

Fecha

Lo normal es que la fecha aparezca en la parte superior derecha de la carta, debajo de la dirección del remitente. En Gran Bretaña la forma normal de expresar una fecha es: **día, mes, año (p. ej.: 14 May 1997)**. En los Estados Unidos la convención es: *mes, día, año* (p. ej.: May 14, 1997). Ambas formas son válidas en inglés a nivel internacional, pero pueden dar lugar a equívocos cuando se abrevia la fecha. Por ejemplo, el 1 de diciembre de 1997 podría ser 1/12/97 (en el sistema británico y del resto de Europa) o 12/1/97 (en el sistema norteamericano). Por eso, a la hora de concertar citas por carta o fax, se recomienda escribir el nombre del mes para evitar confusiones.

Nombre y dirección en el sobre

Lo normal es escribir el nombre del destinatario y, a continuación, la dirección (siguiendo el orden indicado más arriba).

En el dorso del sobre se pueden escribir el nombre y la dirección del remitente, precedidos de las fórmulas **From: o Sender:**

Tratamientos

Cuando se envía una carta formal es preciso darle algún tratamiento al destinatario. Para hombres basta con **Mr.** En el caso de una mujer, está cada vez más extendido el uso de la abreviatura **Ms**, que se aplica tanto a mujeres casadas como solteras. Se utiliza **Mrs** (para dirigirse a una mujer casada) o **Miss** (para dirigirse a una mujer soltera) cuando se sabe que la persona en cuestión así lo prefiere.

PHRASAL VERBS (Al 22 de Mayo de 2.000)

ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MÁLAGA
ÁLVARO SOUVIRÓN 3er CURSO 1999 – 2000



SEPARABLES O INSEPARABLES?

NORMALMENTE, SI LA PARTICULA ES UP, SE PUEDE SEPARAR, Y SI ES AFTER, NO SE PUEDE

VERBO	TRADUCCION	VERBO	TRADUCCION
BRING IN	METER	PUT AWAY	GUARDAR ALGO
BRING UP	CRIAR A ALGUIEN	PUT OFF	APLAZAR / APLAZAR
BURST INTO	IRRUMPIR EN	PUT ON	PONERSE ROPA
CATCH ON	COGER	PUT OUT	APAGAR
CLEAR UP	RECOGER, LIMPIAR	PUT UP	SOPORTAR
FED UP	ESTAR HARTO	RING UP	TELEFONEAR
FED UP	ALIMENTAR	RUN OUT OF	TERMINAR / ACABAR
FELT OFF	CAERSE	RUSH IN	ENTRAR CORRIENDO
FILL IN	RELLENAR IMP.	SEE OFF	DESPEDIR
FIND OUT	ENTERARSE DE ALGO	SET OFF	PARTIR A...
GET BACK	VOLVER	SORT OUT	SOLUCIONAR
GET IN	SUBIR EN UN COCHE	STAND DOWN	AGACHARSE
GET ON WITH	LLEVARSE BIEN CON	STAND UP	PONERSE DE PIE
GET OUT	SALIR DE UN COCHE	SWITCH OFF	DESENCHUFAR
GET OVER	PASAR POR ENCIMA	SWITCH ON	ENCHUFAR
GET UP	LEVANTARSE	TAKE OFF	QUITARSE ROPA
GIVE UP	DEJAR DEFINITIVAMENTE	TAKE AFTER	PARECERSE A
GIVE UP	IRSE	TAKE AWAY	LLEVAR
GO BACK	REGRESAR	TAKE BACK	DEVOLVER ALGO
GO DOWN	BAJAR	TAKE CARE	TENER CUIDADO
GO IN	ENTRAR	TAKE OFF	DESVESTIRSE
GO ON	VOLVER	TAKE OUT	SACAR
GO OUT	SALIR	TAKE UP	PRACTICAR
GO OUT WITH	SALIR CON	THROW INTO	IRRUMPIR
GO TO OUT	SALIR FUERA	TO BE AWAY	ESTA FUERA
GO UP	SUBIR	TO BE IN	ESTA EN
HELD UP	ESTAR ATRAPADO	TO BE OFF	SALIR
IT'S OFF	ESTA ESTROPEADO	TRY ON	PROBARSE ALGO
KNOCK ON	LLAMAR	TRY ON	PROBARSE ALGO
LOOK AFTER	VIGILAR	TRY OUT	ENSAYAR, PROBAR
LOOK AT	MIRA!	TRY OUT	ENSAYAR, PROBAR
LOOK FOR	BUSCAR	TURN DOWN	BAJAR EL VOLUMEN
LOOK	ESTAR ENCANTADO	TURN OFF	APAGAR
LOOK	TENER GANAS	TURN ON	ENCENDER
LOOK OUT !	CUIDADO!	TURN UP	SUBIR EL VOLUMEN
LOOK UP	BUSCAR INF. EN LIBRO	WHAT'S ON ?	QUE DAN ?
MAKE UP	INVENTARSE	WHAT'S UP?	QUE PASA
PICK UP	RECOGER	GIVE AWAY	DAR
MAKE UP	DECIDIR	GET OVER	RECUPERARSE
HANG ON	ESPERAR	HANG ON	RESISTIR
WORK OUT	CALCULAR	WORK OUT	ENTENDER
PUT OFF	QUITAR LAS GANAS	GO ON	PASAR/SUCEDER

ATENCIÓN !!



I'D RATHERPREFERIRIA
I WOULDN'T MIND.....NO ME IMPORTARIA

I DON'T LIKE STUDYING.I'D RATHER BE OUTSIDE PLAYING TENNIS

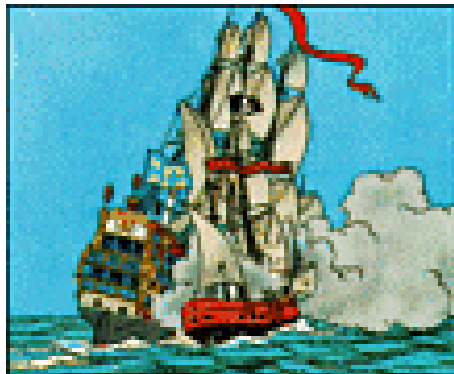
I WOULDN'T MIND A CUP OF TEA

NO ME IMPORTARIA UNA TAZA DE TE

WILL AND WOULD

**WIL...: UNA CERTEZA DE QUE SUCEDA ALGO Y/O ALGO
POSIBLE**

**WOULD ...: PROBABLEMENTE NO SUCEDERA .ALGO
IMAGINARIO**



ESTRUCTURA RESUMIDA DE LAS CONDICIONALES



ZERO CONDITIONAL...: IF + TWO PRESENT TENSES

Expresa una condición que siempre es verdad.

if you boil water, it evaporates

cuando hierves agua, se evapora

FIRST CONDITIONAL...: IF + PRESENT...FUTURE WILL

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

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

si toma un taxi, estará aquí en diez minutos

SECOND CONDITIONAL...:IF+ PAST...CONDITIONAL WOULD

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

if she took a taxi, she would be here in ten minutes

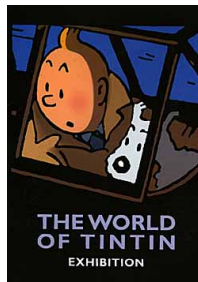
si tomara un taxi, estaría aquí en diez minutos

**THIRD CONDITIONAL...:IF+ PAST PERFECT...PERFECT
CONDITIONAL WOULD +(HAVE+ PAST PARTICIPLE)**

Expresa una condición que ya no se puede cumplir

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

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



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
BIG	ENORMOUS, HUGE
HOT	BOILING
TIRED	EXHAUSTED
COLD	FREEZING
TASTY	DELICIOUS
INTERESTING	FASCINATING
BAD	HORRID, HORRIBLE, AWFUL, TERRIBLE, DISGUSTING
GOOD	PERFECT, MARVELLOUS, SUPERB, WONDERFUL, FANTASTIC, BRILLIANT
DIRTY	FILTHY
SURPRISED	ASTONISHED, AMAZED
ANGRY	FURIOUS
FUNNY	HILARIOUS
FRIGHTENED	TERRIFIED
PRETTY	BEAUTIFUL
CLEVER	BRILLIANT

WORDS THAT JOIN IDEAS



PALABRAS QUE JUNTAN IDEAS O FRASES

SE USAN PARA HACER COMENTARIOS Y/O AMPLIAR LA INFORMACION

EVEN	INCLUSO
FOR EXAMPLE	POR EJEMPLO
THEREFORE	POR CONSIGUIENTE
AT LEAST	POR LO MENOS
SPECIALTY	ESPECIALMENTE
ALSO	TAMBIEN
SO	ASI QUE
BECAUSE	PORQUE
NEARLY	CERCA
ONLY	SOLO
BUT	PERO
OF COURSE	POR SUPUESTO
HOWEVER	SIN EMBARGO
EITHER	TAMPOCO
ENOUGH PRETTY	BASTANTE BONITO
BECAUSE OF	A CAUSA DE
ACTUALLY	ACTUALMENTE/DE HECHO
MEANWHILE	MIENTRAS TANTO
AFTER ALL	DESPUES DE TODO
AS WELL	TAMBIEN

I WISH = IF ONLY



(Ojalá)

OBSERVAR:

**QUE EL CAMBIO DEL TIEMPO VERBAL ES UN PASO
HACIA DELANTE EN EL PASADO.**

ESTO ES.....:

**AM / IS.....WAS
ARE..... WERE
HAVE / HAS.....HAD
CAN...COULD
WILL / WON'T...WOULD
DOES / DO.....DID
LIKE...LIKED
GO...WENT
ETC.ETC...**

**I AM SHORT - I WISH I WAS TALL (or If only)
I LIVE IN SPAIN -I WISH I DIDN'T LIVE IN SPAIN(or If only)
-I WISH I LIVED IN ENGLAND
(Quiero cambiar algo del presente)**

**PETER SMOKES TOO MUCH -I WISH HE WOULD'T SMOKE SO MUCH (or If
only)**

(Para hábitos que nos molestan)

(pensamos en futuro:(Ojalá dejara de fumar)

y por eso ponemos el would que es condicional de futuro)

TOM WON'T HELP ME -I WISH PETER WOULD HELP ME (or If only)

**IM DIDN'T LEARN GERMAN -I WISH I HAD LEARNED GERMAN (or If only)
(Algo que ocurrió y que ojalá no hubiera ocurrido)**

ESTILO DIRECTO/ESTILO INDIRECTO



He said that... / he told me that...

El verbo que aparece detrás SAID o TOLD (SB.)
está normalmente en pasado

AM / IS.....WAS (*Presente Continuo a Pasado Continuo*)

(She said) **I'm working**.....She said that **She was working**
(They said to us) The hotel **isn't very good**...They told us the hotel **wasn't
very good**

ARE.....WERE (*Presente a Pasado*)

(I said) The shops **are open**...He said that the shops **were open**

HAVE / HAS.....HAD (*Present Perfect a Past Perfect*)

(I said to him) **I've finished** my work ... I told him that **I had finished** my
work

CAN...COULD (*Auxiliar en Presente a Auxiliar en Pasado*)

(Tom said) I **can't** come to the party...Tom said that he **couldn't** come to
the party

WILL / WON'T...WOULD (*Futuro a condicional de Futuro*)

(My friends said to me) The exam **will** be easy...My friends told me that
the exam **would** be easy

DOES / DO.....DID (*Auxiliar en Presente a Auxiliar en Pasado*)

(I said) It **doesn't** matter...I said that it **didn't** matter
(He said) I **don't** know your address...he said that he **didn't** know my
address

LIKE...LIKED (*Presente a Pasado*)

(Mary Said) I **like** wine...Mary said that she **liked** the wine

GO....WENT (*Presente a Pasado*)



(They said) We often **go to** the cinema... They said that they often **went to** the cinema

En este tipo de frases, THAT puede omitirse

ESTILO DIRECTO / ESTILO INDIRECTO(II)

DIRECT SPEECH		INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE I LIVE IN LONDON	PASA A →	PAST SIMPLE SHE SAID SHE LIVED IN LONDON
PRESENT CONTINUOUS HE'S READING A BOOK	PASA A →	PAST CONTINUOUS SHE SAID HE WAS READING A BOOK
PRESENT PERFECT HE'S FINISHED THE BOOK	PASA A →	PAST PERFECT SHE SAID HE HAD FINISHED THE BOOK
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR AN HOUR	PASA A →	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN WAITING FOR AN HOUR
PAST SIMPLE I TRIED TO GET TICKETS FOR THE THEATRE	PASA A →	PAST PERFECT SHE SAID SHE HAD TRIED TO GET TICKETS FOR THE THEATRE
FUTURE (WILL) I'LL FINISH IT LATER	PASA A →	CONDITIONAL (WOULD) SHE SAID SHE WOULD FINISH IT LATER
FUTURE CONTINUOUS I'LL BE GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN A FEW YEARS	PASA A →	CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS SHE SAID SHE WOULD BE GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN A FEW YEARS
PAST PERFECT	SE QUEDA EN →	PAST PERFECT
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	SE QUEDA EN →	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS



CAMBIOS

SHALL/WILL	→	WOULD
CAN	→	COULD
MUST	→	MUST /HAD TO
SHOULD	→	SHOULD
OUGHT TO	→	OUGHT TO
MAY	→	MIGHT
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
I	→	HE / SHE
WE	→	THEY
MY	→	HIS/ HER
OURS	→	THEIRS
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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



Orgetancourt

ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE MÁLAGA
ÁLVARO SOUVIRÓN 3er CURSO 1999 – 2000



DIRECT SPEECH		INDIRECT SPEECH
PRESENT SIMPLE I LIVE IN LONDON	PASA A →	PAST SIMPLE SHE SAID SHE LIVED IN LONDON
PRESENT CONTINUOUS HE'S READING A BOOK	PASA A →	PAST CONTINUOUS SHE SAID HE WAS READING A BOOK
PRESENT PERFECT HE'S FINISHED THE BOOK	PASA A →	PAST PERFECT SHE SAID HE HAD FINISHED THE BOOK
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR AN HOUR	PASA A →	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN WAITING FOR AN HOUR
PAST SIMPLE I TRIED TO GET TICKETS FOR THE THEATRE	PASA A →	PAST PERFECT SHE SAID SHE HAD TRIED TO GET TICKETS FOR THE THEATRE
FUTURE (WILL) I'LL FINISH IT LATER	PASA A →	CONDITIONAL (WOULD) SHE SAID SHE WOULD FINISH IT LATER
FUTURE CONTINUOUS I'LL BE GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN A FEW YEARS	PASA A →	CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS SHE SAID SHE WOULD BE GOING TO UNIVERSITY IN A FEW YEARS
PAST PERFECT	SE QUEDA EN →	PAST PERFECT
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	SE QUEDA EN	PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
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	→	TTHE 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



REPORTING SPEECH

REPORTED STATEMENTS

(AFIRMACIONES)

Si el reporting verb en el estilo directo esta en pasado,(ej. said, told,)es usual que le verbo del
Estilo indirecto,se mueva un tiempo atrás.

Present → Past
Present Perfect → Past Perfect
Etc...

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

REPORTED QUESTIONS

(PREGUNTAS)

1- El orden de las palabras en el reported questions es diferente en el report speech.
No hay inversion del sujeto y el verbo auxiliary 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

2-Si no hay question word (what, who, where...etc),usamos "If"
She wants to know if she should wear a dress.



REPORTING SPEECH (II)

REPORTED COMMANDS, REQUEST, OFFERS AND ADVICE

(ORDENES, PETICIONES, OFRECIMIENTOS Y CONSEJOS)

1- SE FORMAN CON: VERBO + PERSONA+ TO+ INFINITIVO

They **told us to go** away
She **persuaded me to have** a hair cut

2- PARA ORDENES NEGATIVAS USAMOS **NOT TO**

He told me **not to tell** anyone

3-USAMOS “TELL” PARA AFIRMACIONES Y ORDENES,
PERO LA FORMA ES DIFERENTE.

Statements:

He **told me that** he was going
They **told us that** they were going abroad

Commands:

He **told me to** keep still
The police **told people to** move on

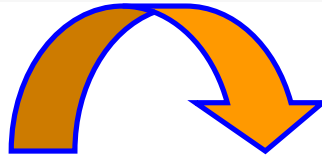
4-USAMOS “ASK” PARA ORDENES Y PREGUNTAS,
PERO LA FORMA ES DIFERENTE.

Commands:

He **asked me to** open my suitcase
She **asked me not to** smoke

Questions:

He **asked me what** I did for a living
She **asked me why** I had come



TALK AND SPEAK

EN INGLES BRITANICO USAMOS LA PREPOSICION TO
PERA EN INGLES AMERICANO SE USA WITH.
YA ES IGUAL DE COMUN EL WITH EN LOS DOS

**CAN I SPEAK TO YOU ?
CAN I SPEAK WITH YOU ?**

TALK

SUGIERE QUE DOS O MAS PERSONAS ESTAN TENIENDO UNA
CONVERSACION
ES MAS COMUN QUE SPEAK.

WE STAYED UP ALL NIGT TALKING

SUGIERE USUALMENTE LA IDEA DE UNA CONVERSACION

SPEAK

SUGIERE ALGO MAS SERIO Y/O FORMAL

I HAVE A COMPLAINT. I'D WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK TO THE MANAGER

SUGIERE TAMBIEN,QUE UNA PERSONA ESTA HABLANDO MAS QUE OTRA

**THE DOCTOR SPOKE TO THE AUDIENCE ABOUT THE DANGER OF
SMOKING**

PUEDE SOLO REFERIRSE AL USO COMO PALABRA

I'VE LOST MY VOICE.I CAN'T SPEAK

USAMOS SPEAK CUANDO HABLAMOS SOBRE IDIOMAS

HOW MANY LANGUAGES CAN YOU SPEAK?



TO GET MARRIED CASARSE CON ALGUIEN (QUE DESCONOCEMOS)
TO BE MARRIED TO SB. ESTAR CASADO CON ALGUIEN
TO MARRY SOMEBODY CASARSE CON ALGUIEN QUE CONOCEMOS

ULTIMAS ANOTACIONES DEL ESTILO INDIRECTO

- Se llama directo al estilo, cuando el que habla o escribe reproduce textualmente con las que se ha expresado el autor...
- En el estilo indirecto el que habla o escribe, refiere por si mismo lo que el otro ha dicho.

Veamos algunos ejemplos:

PEDRO: Los libros estan sobre la mesa (The books are on the table)

MARIA: Pedro dijo que los libros estaban encima de la mesa (Peter said the books were on the table) .

PEDRO: Trabajo aquí (I work here)

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

Un somero analisis de estos ejemplos nos revela que estas estructuras sintacticas son basicamentes ,coincidentes en inglés y español.

Nos revela igualmente que:

- a) Las construcciones de estilo indirecto van precedidas de un verbo introductorio.
- b) Existe una estrecha correlacion temporal entre este verbo y los de las construcciones de estilo indirecto propiamente dicho.
- c) El paso de estilo directo a estilo indirecto implica cambios importantes en tres campos : Sujeto, Verbos y Adverbios. (Observese los subrayados)



VERBOS INTRODUCTORIOS

Existen una serie de verbos introductorios cuya selección viene fundamentalmente determinada por el sentido de la frase. Cuando esta recoge un hecho sin matices, el verbo introductorio es SAY o TELL. La diferencia radica en que usamos TELL cuando se especifica el complemento indirecto y SAY cuando no se hace.

PETER: "I work here"

JOHN: Peter said he worked there (casi nunca se dice Peter said to me)

ó

Peter told me he worked here

ULTIMAS ANOTACIONES DEL ESTILO INDIRECTO (II)

QUESTIONS

Si la frase en estilo directo es una **PREGUNTA**, el verbo introductorio, es **ASKED** (Preguntó)

Puede darse dos casos :pregunta con o sin interrogativo (pronombre).
En el primer caso la frase resultante es una interrogativa y en el segundo una disyuntiva con **WHETHER** o mucho mas comunmente con **IF**.

MARY: "Who lives next door? "-Pronombre intrrogativo.

JOHN: "Mary asked who lived next door"

MARY: "Does Peter live in London? "

JOHN: "Mary asked IF (whether) Peter lived in London."

Debe de prestarse especial atención al hecho de que las interrogativas indirectas tienen estructura afirmativa en ingles
El complemento indirecto del verbo **ASK** puede aparecer o no aparecer, sin que ello introduzca ninguna otra modificacion.

Cuando la frase en estilo directo expresa un **RUEGO** irá introducido en estilo indirecto por **ASK** (Pedir).

MARY to JANE: "Open the window, please"

MARY asked JANE to open the window

MARY: "Don't say that please, Peter"

JOHN: " Mary asked Peter not to say that"



Sin en lugar de un ruego, se trata de una

ORDEN o MANDATO

El verbo introductorio de estilo indirecto el TELL (a veces ORDER)

MARY to the boy :”Stop making noise !”

JOHN: Mary told (ordered) the boy, to stop making noise

MARY to the boy: “Don’t make noise!”

JOHN: Mary told to the boy not to make noise

ULTIMAS ANOTACIONES DEL ESTILO INDIRECTO (III)

Es necesario tener presente la necesidad de señalar de un modo explícito el complemento indirecto con TELL ya apuntado mas arriba.

Los verbos introductorios que acabamos de señalar son mas caracteristicos, pero hay otros muchos que pueden aparecer esporadicamente tal como ponen de manifiesto los ejemplos que siguen:

- He promised that he would do it the next day
 - He wrote he was coming next week
- The phoned he was going to do the shopping
 - He explained he hadn’t been able to do it
- She remarked that the situation was rather complicated

Otros:

Said	Accepted	Hoped	Exclaimed
Told	Accused	Insisted	Urged
Slated	Admitted	Pollited at	Asked
Responded	Agreed	Promised	Inquired
Expressed	Apologized	Wished	Wondered
Thought	Assured	Wanted	Refused
Reminded	Called	Ordered	Insisted
Invited	Congratulated	Begged	Offered
Suggested	Denied	Warned	Shouted



En Málaga a 6 de Junio de 2.000

Álvaro Souvirón

