



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

	INFINITIVO	GERUNDIO
FORGET	Te olvidastes de hacer algo. No lo hicistes	Hicistes algo y no lo olvidaras.
REMEMBER	Recuerdas algo , luego lo hicistes	Te acuerdas de haber estado haciendo algo
TRY	Intentas hacer algo dificil	Intentas hacer algo facil.
NEED	Tienes que hacer algo. Deberias de hacer algo	Algo tiene que ser hecho Algo deberia de ser hecho



Verbs + -ing ...: (We loved driving through all time)

Adore Accuse (sb) of Admit Apologized for Can't stand Deny Don't mind Enjoy Finish Hate Insist (on) Like Look forward to Love Prefer Recommend Regret Suggest	Adorar Acusar de Admitir Disculparse de No soportar Negar No importar Disfrutar Acabar Odioar Insistir en Gustar Tener ganas de Amar Preferir Recomendar Arrepentirse de Sugerir	Doing Cooking Sightseing
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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	
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VERBOS MODALES DE OBLIGACION

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





MODAL VERBS OF PROBABILITY

RANGE OF CERTAIN (de mas a menos)	MODAL VERB	CERTEZA	COMENTARIO
↑ 1	WILL	SEGURO	ES PRESENTE, NO FUTURO ! PARA EL PASADO SE LE AÑADE EL PRESENT PERFECT: <i>she must have left early</i> <i>they must have missed the train</i> <i>they may have called earlier</i> Will have gone: habrá ido Must have gone: puede haber ido
↑ 2	MUST	CASI SEGURO	
↑ 3	MAY	PUEDE, NO MUY SEGURO	
↑ 4	MIGHT & COULD		
	NEGATIVES		
↓ 3	COULDN'T	PUEDE QUE NO	
↓ 2	CAN'T	CASI SEGURO QUE NO	
↓ 1	WON'T	SEGURO QUE NO	

EN POSITIVO, NO USAMOS NUNCA CAN, USAMOS MAY.
 PARA ESPECULAR SOBRE UNO MISMO, OBTIAMENTE, NO SE USA WILL O MUST

EJEMPLOS

That will be Joe on the phone Debe (de) ser Joe el que llama
 Es seguro que es Joe

It must be about ten o'clock Deben (de) ser alrededor de las diez
 Casi seguro que son las diez



She may decide to stay Puede que decida quedarse
Puede que si o puede que no

I might go this weekend A lo mejor voy este fin de semana
No estoy muy seguro, a lo mejor

We could take the train Podríamos coger el tren
Cogeríamos el tren (en caso de no tener coche, por ejemplo)

VER + -ING OR TO + INFINITIVE

FRECUENTEMENTE USAMOS **VERB + -ING** PARA UNA ACCION QUE
SUCEDE,
QUE PASA, ANTES DEL PRIMER VERBO

They denied stealing the money
(primero se habia robado el dinero, despues niegan haberlo hecho)

stealing ← denied

USAMOS **VERB + TO + INFINITIVE** PARA UNA ACCION
QUE SIGUE AL PRIMER VERBO

They decided to steal the money
(primero lo deciden y seguidamente lo hacen)

decided → to steal



REMEMBER

VERB + -ING

TE ACUERDAS DE HABER ESTADO HACIENDO ALGO

I'm absolutely sure I locked the door. I clearly **remember locking** it.

VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

RECUERDAS ALGO QUE DEBES DE HACER Y LO HACES

I **remembered to lock** the door when I left but I forgot to shut the windows

REGRET

VERB + -ING

ME ARREPIENTO DE HABER HECHO ALGO ANTES; PRIMERO LO HICE Y AHORA LO LAMENTO

We've always **regretted selling** the farm

VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

ME APENA, LAMENTO ALGO QUE VOY A DECIR / INFORMAR, AHORA

We **regret to inform** you that we are unable to offer you the job



GO ON

VERB + -ING

CONTINUÓ HACIENDO /DICIENDO LA MISMA COSA

The minister **went on talking** for two hours

VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

CONTINUÓ HACIENDO /DICIENDO ALGO NUEVO

After discussing the economy, the minister then **went on to talk** about foreign policy

TRY

VERB + -ING

INTENTAS HACER ALGO FACIL
PROBAR ALGO NUEVO

I **tried moving** the table to the other side of the room

VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

INTENTAS HACER ALGO DIFICIL

I **tried to move** the table but it was too heavy



NEED

VERB + -ING

ALGO TIENE O DEBERIA DE SER HECHO

The batteries in the radio **need changing**

VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

TIENES TU O DEBERIAS DE HACER TU ALGO

I **need to take** more exercise

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



HAVE SOMETHING DONE (I)

CUANDO TU ORGANIZAS ALGO PARA QUE OTRA PERSONA LO HAGA

REGLA GENERAL

HAVE + SOMETHING + PAST PARTICIPLE

I'm having the house painted
(he pagado a los pintores para que lo hagan por mi)

He's having a new garage built
El ha construido un nuevo garage (los albañiles lo han hecho)

We've just had the house painted
Hemos acabado de pintar la casa (la han pintado los pintores)

I usually have my hair cut one a month
Normalmente me corto el pelo una vez al mes (el peluquero)

Aquí Have es el verbo principal, así pues la negativa y la interrogativa son formadas con Do/Did en el Present simple y el Past simple

I didn't have the kitchen painted because I did it myself
How often do you have your car serviced?



"CAUSATIVE HAVE"
HAVE SOMETHING DONE (II)

REMEMBER:

REGLA GENERAL

EL PAST PARTICIPLE VA DESPUES DEL OBJETO

HAVE + SOMETHING + PAST PARTICIPLE

EXAMPLE OF SITUATION:

The roof of Jill's house was damaged in a storm, so she arranged for somebody to repair it. Yesterday a workman came and did the job.

Jill had the roof repaired yesterday

This means: Jill arranged for somebody else to repair the roof.
 She didn't repair it herself.

Examples

Have + Object + P.Participle

Jill	Had	The roof	Repaired	Yesterday
Where	Did you have	Your hair	Cut?	
Your hair looks nice	Have you had	It	Cut?	
Julia	Has just had	Central heating	Installed	In her house
We	Are having	The house	Painted	At the moment
How often	Do you have	Your car	Serviced	
I think you should	Have	Tha coat	Cleaned	Soon
I don't like	Having	My photograph	taken	



"CAUSATIVE HAVE" **HAVE SOMETHING DONE (III)**

Sometimes HAVE SOMETHING DONE
Has a different meaning In depending of the verb:

ED PARTICIPLE:

Subject + Have + Sb /Sth + ED Participle

- Arrangement:

I've had my house painted
I'm having my car repaired

- Suffering:

She has had her husband killed
The have had their house burn down
George had his nose broken in a fight

BARE INFINITIVE

(infinitivo "desnudo", sin sujeto)

Subject + Have + Sb /Sth + Bare Infinitive

- Uncontrolled

(The action is uncontrolled by the subject)

The Galicians are having their beaches pollut
During the flood they had their house destroy



VERB + ING

Subject + Have + Sb /Sth + Verb Ing

- Intolerance

I won't have you coming back home at 5 a.m. and drunk

- Omen

Presagio (malo o bueno)

You'll have your fingers burning

- Persuasion

The new teacher had the students sitting down quietly in five minutes





PHRASAL VERBS

Back up	Respaldar
Bump into	Encontrarse con
Call off	Cancelar
Carry out	Llevar a cabo
Cut down	Reducir
Frown on	Desaprobar
Get across	Hacer entender
Knock down	Atropellar
Leaf through	Hojear
Live on	Vivir de
Live up to	Estar a la altura
Look down on	Despreciar
Make out	Distinguir
Pick out	seleccionar
Pick up	Recoger
Put off	posponer
Rely on	Confiar en
Rip off	Timar
Run up	acumular
Set off	Encender
Set off	Salir
Set up	Montar un negocio
Stand out	Destacar
Take on	Coger un empleo
Take up	Llevar / ocupar
Talk Sb into	Convencer a alguien
Tie up	Atar
Track down	Localizar
Turn up	Aparecer



LINKERS

And what's more / Y lo que es mas /Ademas
And what's more,he knew how touse it

As soon as / En cuanto / tan pronto como
As soon as the water boils, add the pasta

At the end / Al final
At the end of the story....

Because of / a causa de / debido a
He couldn't play because of his injury

But / Sino
they had not one, but three houses!

Calmly / Con calma
Calmly,the child pick up the paw

Despite / A pesar de
despite the rain, the beach was full of people

However / Sin embargo
the room is very small; we'll take it, however

In the end / Finally
In the end the wolf ran off

Just then / Justo entonces
Just then she heard the howl of a wolf



LINKERS (II)

Obediently / Obedientemente

Obediently, the child started out through the wood

So...that / Para que

I put it away so (that) he wouldn't see it

Such...that / Tal que

I had such a headache that I decided to stay at home

First / Firstly / Lo primero ,Primeramente...

First of all we had to clean the walls

Also / Tambien

She's a student, but she also has a part-time job

In conclusion / En conclusion

in conclusion...

Overall / En conjunto / En general

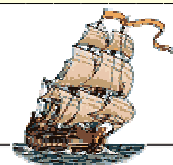
The play was a success overall

Since / Desde

I haven't been there since I was a child

Furthermore / Ademas

I don't know what happened to Rupert and furthermore I don't care



Last but not least / Por ultimo y no por eso menos importante
and, last but not least,...

In addition / Además

There will be four children in addition to the six adults

LINKERS (III)

Therefore / por lo tanto Por consiguiente

Their funds ran out, and therefore they had to close

To summarise / En resumen

The theatre was packed, the audience was happy,
to summarise ie has been a huge success

As a result / Como consecuencia de ello

as a result, the match was postponed

Moreover / Además, lo que es más

we got there late and, moreover, exhausted

First and foremost / Ante todo / Primero y mas importante

Manchester was, first and foremost, an industrial city

Finally / Por ultimo

Finally, I should like to ask...

Consequently / En consecuencia

Our shares have gone down a 45 % consequently, the competition is
buying



To conclude / Para terminar

To conclude I can only say that he is innocent

In brief /Resumiendo

In brief, this is what happened

Hence / De ahí / Por lo tanto

he lived in Mexico for fifteen years, hence his accent

VERBOS MODALES DE OBLIGACION

VERBO MODAL	NEGATIVO	TRADUCCION AFIRM.
<p>MUST (NO PASADO, SOLO EN PRESENTE Y OBLIGACIONES FUTURAS) PERSONAL OBLIGATION La obligacion procede del que habla</p>	<p>MUSTN'T MUST NOT PROHIBITION</p>	<p>DEBER, TENER QUE NO DEBER ,NO TENER QUE</p>
<p>HAVE TO EXTERNAL OBLIGATION, FOR CIRCUNSTANCES OR LAW. La obligacion procede de otros o por ley</p>	<p>DON'T HAVE TO DO NOT HAVE TO ABSENCE OF OBLIGATION. IT'S NO NECESSARY</p>	<p>TENGO /NO TENGO QUE</p>

EJEMPLOS

MUST: OBLIGACION PERSONAL (impuesta por uno mismo)

I must remember her birthday

I must pay all my debts



MUSTN'T: PROHIBICION

You mustn't park here
Remember Johnny that you mustn't stare at people on the bus

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

You have to drive on the left
I had to pay all my debts when my taylor caught me
When I was in te army I had to do lot of things I abhorred.
Sorry boys, but the headmaster says you have to stay in detention this
afternoon

DON'T HAVE TO: AUSENCIA DE OBLIGACION

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

NECESSITY MODALS

NEEDN'T

<u>LEXICAL NEED</u>	<u>MODAL NEED</u>
AFIRMATIVE	
I need to play soccer	NO AFIRMATIVE
I don't need to workk	I needn't to work
She doesn't need to work	She needn't to work
Does she need to work?	Need she work?

- You needn't do something= NO es necesario que lo hagas,
NO necesitas hacerlo:



EJEMPLOS:

You Can come with me if you like but you **needn't come** if you don't want to

Tu puedes venir conmigo si te apetece, pero no necesitas venir si no te apetece.

(NO ES NECESARIO QUE VEN GAS)

We've got plenty of time. **We needn't hurry**

Tenemos tiempo de sobra. No necesitamos apresurarnos

(NO ES NECESARIA LA PRISA)

NECESSITY MODALS(II)

NEEDN'T HAVE (DONE)

<u>LEXICAL NEED</u>	<u>MODAL NEED</u>
NEGATIVE	
I didn't need to go	I needn't have gone
She didn't need to work	She needn't have worked



EJEMPLOS

George had to go out. He thought it was going to rain, so he decided to take the umbrella.

But it didn't rain, so the umbrella was not necessary. So:

He needn't have taken the umbrella

He needn't have taken the umbrella = he took the umbrella but this was not necessary. Of course, he didn't know this when he went out.

Compare

I Didn't need to get up early, so I didn't.

it was not necessary for me. So I didn't

No tenia que levantarme temprano y no lo hice

(Yo sabia en ese momento que no era necesario)

I didn't need to get up early, but it was a lovely morning, so I did.

No tenia que levantarme temprano, pero lo hice de todos modos.

I got up very early because I had to get ready to go away. But in fact it didn't take me long to get ready, So I needn't have got up so early. I could have stayed in bed longer.

Tenia que levantarme temprano y asi lo hice.

(Cuando lo hice supe que no era necesario)

Asi pues **didn't need to go** y **needn't have gone** (i.e.) en el pasado son diferentes. Porque?



Verb	Was it necessary?	Did you go?
Didn't need to go	No	yes
Needn't have gone	No	?

SOME ADJECTIVES AND THEIR TRANSLATION

ADJECTIVE	TRANSLATION
Compassionate	Compasivo
Sympathetic	Compresivo
Gregarious	Sociable
Gentle	Dulce, tierno
Dexterous	diestro
Insightful	Perspicaaz
Composed	Tranquilo
Faithful	Fiel
Self-reliant	Independiente
Encouraging	Alentador
Regal	Regio
Down -to- heart	Sensato y practico
Supportive	Que apoya
Strong -willed	De mucha fuerza de voluntad
Having low self esteem	Tenen baja autoestima
Non - committal	Evasivo
Overburdened	Agobiado, sobrecargado
Chilvarous	Caballeroso
Trustworthy	Digno de confianza
Having high values	Tener altos valores, principios



PREFIXES, THEIR MEANINGS AND EXAMPLES

PREFIXE	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Arch	Chief, main, Highest ranking	Archangel Archbishop
Counter	Against	Counterattack Counterproductive
Hyper	Exceeding, surpassing	Hyperactive, hyperactive, Hypertension
Mal	Badly, wrong	Malformation, malfunction, Malnutrition
Pro	For, in favour of	Proamerican , progovernment
Pseudo	False, pretended	Pseudoanarchist, Pseudoleft-wing (izquierdista)
Sub	Under	Subconscious, subcontract, Submarine, submarine
Trans	Across	Transatlantic, transcontinent al
Bi	Two	Bilingual, Biannual, bisexual
Co	With, together	Cooperation Coalition ,co-driver
De	Taken away	Decentralise, Debunk (descentralizar)
Ex	Former , before	Ex - husband, Ex - president
Fore	Before , in front of	Forecast ,forebears (antepasados) Forefront (vanguardia)
Inter	Between	International ,interchange, Intercontinental



PREFIXES, THEIR MEANINGS AND EXAMPLES

(II)

PREFIXE	MEANING	EXAMPLES
Neo	New	Neoclassical. Neorealism
Over	Extremely , too	Overeat, Overburdened, Overcrowded
Post	After	Postscript , Postwar, Postpone
Pre	Before	Prefix, Prehistoric, Prejudge
Re	Again	Redecorate, reanimated, Reactivate
Super	Above , more than	Supersonic, superhuman, Superintendent
Tri	Three	Triangle, trident Trilogy
Under	Not enough	Underpaid, underdeveloped, Underhand (desaseado)



NEGATIVE PREFIXES

PREFIXE	EXAMPLES
UN	Unsatisfied, Unwelcome , Unfriendly, Undisciplined
IN	Inability, Inhospitable, Inaccessible, Inaccurate (inexacto)
IM	Immature, Immaculate, Immeasurable, Immoral, Inmodest
NON	Non-alcoholic, Non-aligned, Non-believer, Nonconformist
DIS	Disability, Disadvantage, Disaffection, Disagreeable
IR	Irrational, Irreconcilable, Irregular, Irrelevant, Irresolute
IL	Illegal, Illogical, Illegible, Illicit,

MIXED CONDITIONAL

Al margen de los tres condicionales básicos, existe un cuarto tipo que se denomina Mixed Conditional que tiene la particularidad de mezclar las propiedades del tercer y segundo (por ejemplo) en la misma oración de condicional.

La primera parte de la oración (la condición) va en pasado, mientras la segunda parte (la consecuencia) podrá ir tanto en presente como en futuro.

III conditional

II conditional

If I hadn't broken my legs yesterday... I would go to the ball

II conditional

III conditional

If She spoke chinese.... she would have got the job



I WISH = IF ONLY

OJALÁ...

I WISH + PAST TENSE

REFIRIENDOSE AL PRESENTE O AL FUTURO

(Quiero cambiar algo del presente)

OJALA YO FUESE RICO (AHORA O DENTRO DE UN MES)

I wish I were rich

I WISH + PAST PERFECT

REFIRIENDOSE AL PASADO

(Algo que ocurrió y que ojalá no hubiera ocurrido)

OJALA YO HUBIESE TERMINADO MI TRABAJO (AYER)

I wish I had finished my homework (yesterday)

I didn't learn german , I wish I had learned german (or if only)



I WISH + WOULD

REFIRIENDOSE A QUEJAS O CRITICAS HACIA ALGO O ALGUIEN

(Para hábitos que nos molestan)

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

OJALÁ DEJARA DE LLOVER

I wish it would stop raining

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)

MODAL VERBS OF ABILITY (IN THE PAST)

USO DEL COULD ó WAS /WERE ABLE TO

COULD:

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

My grandfather could play the piano

I could swim when I was four

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

When I was child, I could play the piano

(DURANTE MUCHO TIEMPO ESTUVE ESTUDIANDO PIANO)



USAMOS COULD

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

USAMOS COULDN'T

PARA EXPRESAR UNA HABILIDAD NEGATIVA EN EL PASADO,

I couldn't find my wallet anywhere

WAS ABLE TO :

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

When I was young, I was able to climb to the everest

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

The man was drowning, but she managed to swim to him and save him

The prisoners were be able to escape



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

INVERSION (CONDICIONALES)

PRIMER CONDICIONAL

(NECESITAMOS EL AUXILIAR SHOULD PARA INVERTIR EL CONDICIONAL)

- A) *If you see him , beat him up* (Imposible Inversion)
- B) *If you should see him, beat him up* (Posible Inversion para enfatizar)
- C) *If should you see him , beat him up* (inversion realizada)

SEGUNDO CONDICIONAL

(NECESITAMOS WERE PARA INVERTIR EL CONDICIONAL)



- A) If he became famous, he wouldn't even greet you
- B) If he were to became famous, he wouldn't even greet you
- C) ~~If~~ were he to became famous, he wouldn't even greet you.

TERCER CONDICIONAL

(NO NECESITAMOS AUXILIAR PUES YA LO TENEMOS EN LA PROPIA FRASE)

- A) If he had been here, he would have seen it.
- B) (No necesito el paso B para construir la inversion)
- C) ~~If~~ had he been here, he would have seen it

NOTAR QUE LA SEGUNDA PARTE DE LA ORACION EN NINGUNO DE LOS TRES CASO SUFRE NINGUN CAMBIO

EN LAS AFIRMACIONES ES USUAL QUE EL SUJETO VAYA SEGUIDO DEL VERBO.

SIN EMBARGO A VECES ESTE ORDEN DE PALABRAS ES CAMBIADO. ESTO ES LO QUE LLAMAMOS INVERSION.

INVERSION EN EXPRESIONES ADVERBIALES DE DIRECCION Y LUGAR
(usada particularmente en estilo formal o literario o para enfatizar)

CUANDO PONEMOS UNA EXPRESION ADVERBIAL (ESPECIALMENTE DE DIRECCION O LUGAR) AL PRINCIPIO DE LA FRASE,

PONEMOS EL VERBO DELANTE DEL SUJETO

I have never eaten such a good paella
Never have I eaten such a good paella

You will nowhere come across a more hospitable people
Nowhere will you come across a more hospitable people



INVERSION EN EXPRESIONES ADVERBIALES NEGATIVAS

NEVER (BEFORE)	NUNCA ANTES
RARELY	CASI NUNCA
SELDOM	RARAS VECES
HARDLY/SCARCELY/BARELY.. WHEN/BEFORE	APENAS..CUANDO/ANTES
NO SOONER...THAN	TAN PRONTO...CUANDO

SEGUIMOS PONIENDO EN LA FRASE INVERTIDA EL VERBO DELANTE
DEL SUJETO, PERO DELANTE DEL ADVERBIO
DEBEMOS DE PONER: NOT

I didn't allow myself a rest until I arrived home
Not until I arrived home did I allow myself a rest

As soon as she saw him, she shot at him
No sooner had she seen him than she shot at him

