



TUDS INGLÉS TÉCNICO I UNIT 1

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

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1 <u>ASKING FOR & GIVING PERSONAL INFORMATION</u>- PRESENT TENSE VERB 'BE':

- Usamos el verbo 'be' en Presente Simple <u>para dar y pedir información</u> <u>personal</u> como, por ejemplo: nombre, edad, nacionalidad y profesión.
 - ✓ I'm marcos (Soy Marcos)
 - ✓ My name is Marcos (mi nombre es Marcos)
 - ✓ This is Mia (Esta/Ella es Mia).
 - ✓ I am your teacher (Soy su profesora)
 - √ She's Italian (Ella es italiana)
 - ✓ I am 38 years old (*Tengo 38 años*)
- El verbo 'be' se conjuga de la siguiente manera en el presente simple de forma **afirmativa**.

Full form	Contraction
I am a software developer.	I' m a software developer.
You are in box 3.	You' re in box3.
she/He is a visitor.	She/he 's a visitor.
It is a computer.	It's a computer.
We are students.	We're students.
You are forty.	You're forty.
They are in class 2.	They're in class 2.





- Siempre usamos mayúsculas para el pronombre 'I' (yo). El pronomre 'you' es usado de forma singular y plural (usted, ustedes). Usamos 'they' para personas y cosas en plural. Usamos la forma abreviada del verbo 'be' solo en conversaciones.
- El verbo 'be' se conjuga de la siguiente manera en el presente simple de forma <u>negativa</u>.

Full form	Contraction
I am not a software developer.	I'm not a software developer.
You are not in box 3.	You aren't in box 3.
she/He is not a visitor.	She/he isn´t a visitor.
It is not a computer.	It isn't a computer.
We are not students.	We aren't students.
You are not forty.	You aren't forty.
They are not in class 2.	They aren't in class 2.

• También podemos contraer 'are not' e 'is not' de la siguiente manera:

You're not from Argentina, He's not a tourist.

 Los pronombres personales y los adjetivos posesivos también nos ayudan a dar información sobre nosotros y sobre otras personas y lugares.

Personal Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I'm Italian	My family are from Rome.
You're in level 1.	This is your room.
He 's the Software developer.	His name is Federico.
She's your teacher.	Her name is Tina.
It's a University.	Its name is ULP Virtual.
We are students.	Our students are from many different countries.
They are visitors.	Their names are Federico and Tina.

 Utilizamos 'His' de hombre, 'Her' de mujer, 'its' de una cosa y 'Their' de hombres, mujeres y cosas. Los adjetivos posesivos no cambian con sustantivos plurales. Our visitors NO ours visitors.





ASKING FOR PERSONAL INFORMATION

• Utilizamos el verbo 'be' en forma interrogativa para pedir información personal.

Questions		Affirmative short answer	Negative short answer
Am I		Yes, I am	No, I'm not.
Are you		Yes, you are .	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it	German?	Yes, he/she/it is .	No, he/she/it isn't .
Are we Are you Are they		Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

• Además, utilizamos otras preguntas para pedir información personal:

Questions	Possible answers
What's your name?	My name´s Martha. I'm Marcos.
What's your first name?	My first name's Tina.
What's your surname?	My surname's Rodriguez.
How do you spell it?	It's R-O-D-R-I-G-U-E-Z (deletrear)
 Where are you from? /What's your nationality? 	I'm from San Luis. I'm Argentinian.
How old are you?	I'm 40.
What's your address?	It's 456 Rivadavia Street
What's your email address?	It's tina.rodriguez@hotmail.com

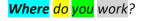




2 PRESENT SIMPLE

- Usamos el tiempo <u>presente simple</u> para hablar de cosas que son siempre o usualmente verdaderas.
 - ✓ We specialize in software development.
 - ✓ Barry has a Cybersecurity Analysis diploma.
- También usamos en presente simple para describir rutinas, hábitos, acciones o situaciones que suceden todo el tiempo.
 - ✓ They always make a backup copy.
- Los verbos conjugados en la tercera persona del singular (he, she, it) terminan en 's' (clean= he cleans), 'es' (go= he goes), have (has), 'ies' (try=tries).
 - ✓ He needs to make sure his assistant knows what she has to
 do.
- Usamos *don't* (do *not*) *o doesn't* (does *not*) *para* hacer *la forma negativa* de la mayoría de los verbos. Y **do** o **does** para formar preguntas.
 - ✓ We don't usually organize the information.
 - ✓ Does he have a diploma?
- El orden de palabras en las preguntas es:

Palabra de pregunta (what, where, how, etc) +do/does+ sujeto + infinitivo:



• Para respuestas cortas usamos la forma apropiada de 'do'.

Questions	Short Answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do you use a computer booking system?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Does she like her job?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.





Adverbs of frequency

- Usamos los adverbios de frecuencia antes del verbo principal, pero con el verbo 'be' estos adverbios se ubican después de él*.
 - ✓ I **usually** talk to the events manager.
 - ✓ Does he often work at weekends?
 - ✓ She is **often** busy at this time.*
- Los adverbios de frecuencia se utilizan para responder a la pregunta how often....? (Con qué frecuencia...?)



3 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Usamos el presente continuo para describir actividades que están sucediendo ahora y actividades temporarias en conjunto con expresiones de tiempo (e.g. at the moment/now, this week/month/year)
 - ✓ Jane is installing the new software at the moment.
 - ✓ She isn't buying online.
 - ✓ We are replacing all computers this year.
 - ✓ He isn't working at the moment.
- Existen verbos llamados 'Non-action (stative) verbs' que no se pueden utilizar en el tiempo presente continuo. Por ejemplo: have, be y like. Have es usualmente un stative verb pero algunas expresiones con 'have' pueden tener una forma continua. Por ejemplo: have breakfast/lunch/dinner/a coffee/ a meal/a shower/a bath/a good time.
 - ✓ She's having a coffee break.
- Para la forma afirmativa del presente continuo utilizamos la forma correcta del verbo 'be' + el verbo principal con 'ing'.





- ✓ I'm helping new staff this week.
- ✓ He is planning today's tasks.
- Para la forma negativa, negamos el verbo 'be'.
 - ✓ *I'm not* recruiting new staff this month.
 - ✓ She **isn't** having problems with the software right now.
- Para las oraciones interrogativas se utiliza la forma correcta del verbo 'be' al principio o si utilizamos una palabra de pregunta esta última se ubica adelante. El orden de palabras es el siguiente.

Palabra de pregunta+ be + sujeto+ verbo con 'ing form'

- ✓ Are you living in student accommodation?
- ✓ Is she inspecting the rooms now?
- ✓ What are they doing at the moment?
- Para respuestas cortas utilizamos la forma apropiada de 'be'

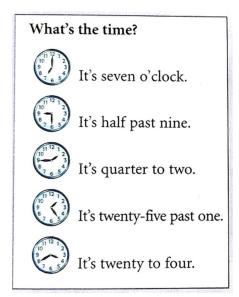
Questions	Short Answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Are you working on the new app this week?	Yes, I am.!	No, I'm not.
Is he training new staff?	Yes, he is	No, he's not

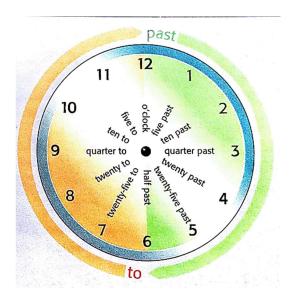




4 THE TIME

• Para decir la hora utilizamos "to" para referirnos a los minutos que faltan para llegar a una hora determinada y "past" para los minutos que pasaron de una hora determinada. Usamos "o'clock" para decir una determinada hora "en punto".





• También podemos decir la hora como números:

9 p.m	It's nine p.m
9:15 p.m	It's nine fifteen p.m
9:20 p.m	It's nine twenty p.m
9:30 p.m	It's nine thirty p.m
9:45 p.m	It's nine forty-five p.m





5 COUNTRIES, NATIONALITIES AND LANGUAGES

• Los países, las nacionalidades y los idiomas en inglés siempre se escriben con mayúsculas. A continuación, se incluyen algunos países con sus nacionalidades y sus idiomas.

Country	Nationality	Language
	-ian	
Argentina	Argentinian	Spanish
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Italy	Italian	Italian
Russia	Russian	Russian
	-ish	
England	English	English
Ireland	Irish	English/Irish Gaelic
Poland	Polish	Polish
Scotland	Scottish	English
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
	-an	
Germany	German	German
The United States	American	English
	-ese	
China	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
France	French	French
Thailand	Thai	Thai