



INGLES III

CUADERNILLO DE TEMAS GRAMATICALES



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SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

PRESENTE SIMPLE

FORM:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I, you, we, they			like	coffee.
	He, she, it			likes	coffee.
-	I, you, we, they	do	not	like	coffee.
	He, she, it	does	not	like	coffee.
?	Do	I, you, we, they		like	coffee?
	Does	he, she, it		like	coffee?

There are three important **exceptions**:

1. For positive sentences, **we do not normally use the auxiliary, except for emphasis.**
2. For the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), we add **"s"** or **"es"** to the main verb or to the auxiliary.
3. For the verb **to be**, we do not use an auxiliary, even for questions and negatives.

Existen tres excepciones importantes:

1. *En afirmativo, no empleamos el verbo auxiliar, salvo para énfasis.*
2. *Para la 3ra. persona singular (he, she, it) se agrega la "s" "es" al verbo principal o al auxiliar (do---does).*
3. *No se emplea el auxiliar para preguntas ni para negaciones en el caso del verbo to be.*

Verb **"to be"**. Notice that there is no auxiliary. (*No es necesario el auxiliar*).

	subject	main verb		
+	I	am		French.
	You, we, they	are		French.

	He, she, it	is		French.
	I	am	not	old.
-	You, we, they	are	not	old.
	He, she, it	is	not	old.
	Am	I		late?
?	Are	you, we, they		late?
	Is	he, she, it		late?

◇ how do we use the Simple Present Tense? ¿Cómo empleamos el Presente Simple?

We use the simple present tense when: *(Se emplea este tiempo cuando)*

- the action is general *(la acción es general)*
- the action happens all the time, or habitually *(la acción sucede todo el tiempo, o en forma habitual)*
- the action is not only happening now *(la acción no está sucediendo únicamente ahora)*
- the statement is always true *(la afirmación es siempre cierta)*

Her husband drives a bus.		
Past	present	future

It is her husband's job to drive a bus. He does it every day. He is a bus driver. Past, present and future.		

Note that with the verb **to be**, we can also use the simple present tense for situations that are not general. We can use the simple present tense to talk about **now**. Look at these examples of the verb to be in the present simple tense—some of them are **general**, some of them are **now**: *(Hay que tener en cuenta que en el caso del verbo to be se puede emplear este tiempo para situaciones que no son generales, i.e. para referirnos al ahora. En los siguientes ejemplos, encontrará ejemplos de ambos casos.)*

Am I right?
The nurse is not at home.

You are happy.		
past	present	future

The situation is now.		

I am not tired. Why are you so stressed? Their children are tall.		
Past	present	future

The situation is general. Past, present and future.		

1. **Simple Presente Tense for Repeated Actions** (*acciones reiteradas*)

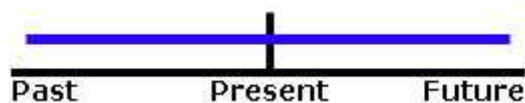


Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event (timetables), a scientific fact or something that often happens. (*Se emplea este tiempo para expresar que una acción se repite o es usual. Puede ser un hábito, un hobby, un evento cotidiano, un evento programado (horarios), un hecho científico o una acción que se realiza a menudo.*)

Examples:

- We play basket at school.
- She does not play tennis.
- The train leaves every morning at 8 am.
- The train does not leave at 9am.
- Every twelve months, the Earth circles the sun.
- The sun does not circle the Earth.

2. Simple Present Tense for Facts or Generalizations (hechos o generalizaciones)



The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things. *(Este tiempo también puede indicar que el hablante cree que un hecho era cierto, es cierto y lo será en el futuro. No es importante si está en lo cierto sobre ese hecho. También se emplea para realizar generalizaciones acerca de personas o cosas.)*

Examples:

- Children like computers.
- Birds do not like milk.
- London is in the United Kingdom.
- California is not in the United Kingdom.

Examples with Question Words

- Where does he live?
- Why do they move to Spain?
- Which languages do you speak?
- Who comes for dinner?
- How long does it take him to cross the river?
- Which book does he prefer?
- When does he learn English?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

Once a week, the teacher explains a new subject..

ACTIVE

A new subject is explained once a week by the teacher.

PASSIVE



SIMPLE PAST TENSE

PASADO SIMPLE

FORM:

The structure for **positive** sentences in the simple past tense is: *(Afirmativo)*

Subject + main verb (past)

The structure for **negative** sentences in the simple past tense is: *(Negativo)*

subject + auxiliary verb + not + main verb
did base

The structure for **question** sentences in the simple past tense is: *(Interrogativo)*

auxiliary verb + subject + main verb
did Base

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I			went	to school.
	You			worked	very hard.
-	She	did	not	go	with him.
	We	did	not	work	yesterday.
?	Did	you		go	to London?
	Did	they		work	at home?

Exception! The verb **to be** is different. We conjugate the verb to be (I was, you were, he/she/it was, we were, they were); and we do **not** use an auxiliary for negative and question sentences. To make a question, we exchange the subject and verb. *(Excepción: el verbo to be es diferente. Se conjuga el verbo to be y NO utilizamos un auxiliar para el negativo y el interrogativo. Para formar una interrogación, intercambiamos el sujeto y el verbo.)*

	subject	main verb		
+	I, he/she/it	was		here.
	You, we, they	were		in London.
-	I, he/she/it	was	not	there.
	You, we, they	were	not	happy.
?	Was	I, he/she/it		right?
	Were	you, we, they		late?

How do we use the Simple Past Tense?

We use the simple past tense to talk about an action or a situation—an event—in the past. The event can be **short** or **long**. (*Este tiempo se emplea para referirnos a una acción o situación (evento) en el pasado. Puede tener una duración corta o larga.*)

Here are some **short** events with the simple past tense:

<p>The car exploded at 9.30am yesterday. She went to the door. We did not hear the telephone. Did you see that car?</p>		
past	present	future

The action is in the past.		

Here are some **long** events with the simple past tense:

<p>I lived in Bangkok for 10 years. The Jurassic period lasted about 62 million years. We did not sing at the concert. Did you watch TV last night?</p>		
Past	present	future

The action is in the past.		

Notice that it does not matter how long ago the event is: it can be a few minutes or seconds in the past, or millions of years in the past. Also it does not matter how long

the event is. It can be a few milliseconds (car explosion) or millions of years (Jurassic period). We use the simple past tense when: *(No importa hace cuanto tiempo se produjo el evento, pueden ser unos pocos minutos o segundos o millones de años en el pasado. Tampoco importa la duración del mismo, pueden ser milisegundos (explosión de un automóvil) o millones de años (período jurásico)).*

- the event is **in the past** (*el evento está en el pasado*)
- the event is **completely finished** (*el evento ha concluido completamente*)
- we say (or understand) the **time** and/or **place** of the event (*se menciona o conocemos el tiempo y / o el lugar del evento*)

1. Simple Past Tense for Completed Action in the Past (*acción finalizada en el pasado*)



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind. *(Se emplea este tiempo para expresar la idea de una acción que comenzó y terminó en un momento específico del pasado. A veces el hablante puede, en realidad, no mencionar el tiempo específico en que se realizó la acción, pero lo tiene en mente.)*

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a movie yesterday.
- Last year, I travelled to Japan with a group of Argentine tourists.
- Last year, I didn't travel to Japan with a group of Argentine tourists.
- She mixed two new songs
- She didn't mix two new songs.

2. Simple Past Tense for Habit in the Past (*hábitos en el pasado*)



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. To make it clear that we are talking about a habit we often use expressions such as "always," "often," "usually," "never," "...when I was a child" or "...when I was younger" in the sentence. *(Este tiempo puede utilizarse también para describir un hábit en el pasado. Para aclarar que nos estamos refiriendo a un hábito, a menudo empleamos las siguientes expresiones: "always," "often," "usually," "never," "...when I was a child" or "...when I was younger" en la oración.)*

EXAMPLES:

- The musician studied French when he was a child.
- He played the violin.

References of time:

Last week
yesterday
The day before yesterday
A long time ago
Two years ago
In spring
On Monday
At 3:15
In 1999
When I was ten years old

Examples with Question Words

- Where did he live when he was a child?
- Why did he move to Spain?
- Which car did she buy?
- Who broke that glass?
- How long did it take him to cross the river?
- Which book did he prefer?
- When did he learn English?

Regular and irregular verbs:

To make the past tense form of most verbs (**regular verbs**) we simply add “ed” at the end.
(para formar el pasado de la mayoría de los verbos regulares, simplemente se agrega “ed” al final).

Present form: walk

Past form: walked. I **walked** through the maze.

If the verb ends in an “e” we add “d”.

Present form: smile

Past form: smiled. She **smiled** at her daughter

Irregular verbs:

Present form: see

Past form: saw

We **saw** the secret maps.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

The police officer **caught** the band.

ACTIVE

The band **was caught** by the police officer .

PASSIVE



SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

FUTURO SIMPLE



FORM:

subject	+	auxiliary verb WILL	+	main verb
		invariable		base
		will		

For negative sentences in the simple future tense, we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and main verb. For question sentences, we exchange the **subject** and **auxiliary verb**. (Para las oraciones en negativo, colocamos la palabra **not** entre el verbo auxiliar y el verbo principal. En las interrogaciones, intercambiamos el sujeto y el verbo auxiliar.)

Examples:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	will		open	the door.
+	You	will		finish	before me.
-	She	will	not	be	at school tomorrow.
-	We	will	not	leave	yet.
?	Will	you		arrive	on time?
?	Will	they		want	a new violin?

How do we use the Simple Future Tense?

1. Simple Future Tense for no plan (ausencia de plan)

We use the simple future tense when there is no plan or decision to do something before we speak. We make the decision spontaneously at the time of speaking. (Se emplea este tiempo cuando no existe un plan o decisión para realizar una acción)

antes del momento en que nos referimos a la acción. Tomamos la decisión espontáneamente en el momento de hablar.)

Examples:

- Hold on, I'll get a pen.
- It's hot here! I'll turn the conditioning on.

2. Simple Future Tense for prediction (predicción)

We often use the simple future tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying **what we think will happen**. *(Se emplea para realizar una predicción acerca del futuro. Nuevamente, no existe un plan firme.)*

Examples:

- It **will rain** tomorrow.
- People **won't go** to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
- Who do you think **will get** the job?

3. Simple Future Tense for Promises (promesas)

Will is usually used in promises. *(Se emplea generalmente para promesas.)*

Examples: I will call you when I arrive. I will love you forever.



4. Simple Future Tense with the verb “to be” (con el verbo “to be”)

When the main verb is **be**, we can use the simple future tense even if we have a firm plan or decision before speaking. *(Cuando el verbo principal es **be**, podemos emplear este tiempo incluso cuando tenemos un plan firme o decisión antes de hablar.)*

Examples:

- I'll **be** at home tomorrow.
- I'm going shopping. I **won't be** very long.
- **Will** you **be** at work tomorrow?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

John will finish the conference by 5:00 PM.

ACTIVE

The conference will be finished by 5:00 PM.

PASSIVE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

PRESENTE CONTINUO

FORM:

subject + auxiliary verb + main verb
be base + ing

Examples:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She	is	not	staying	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

We use the present continuous tense to talk about: (*Empleamos este tiempo para hablar acerca de*)

- an action happening now (*una acción que está sucediendo ahora*)
- an action in the future (*una acción en el futuro*)

How do we use the Present Continuous Tense?

2. Present Continuous Tense for an action happening now
(*acción que está sucediendo ahora*)



a) for action happening **exactly now** (*una acción que está sucediendo exactamente ahora*)

I am eating my lunch.		
Past	present	Future

	The action is happening now.	

Example:

- You are now reading this page.

b) for an action happening **around now**



The action may not be happening exactly now, but it is happening just before and just after now, and it is not permanent or habitual. (*La acción puede no estar sucediendo exáctamente ahora, pero está sucediendo justo antes y justo después de ahora, y no es permanente o habitual.*)

John is going out with Mary.		
Past	present	future

	The action is happening around now.	

Examples:

- The student **is learning** to play the cello.
- The child **is living** in a foster home.

2. Present Continuous Tense for the future (*para el futuro*)



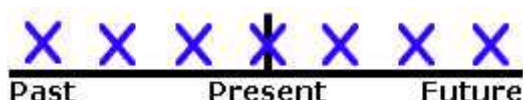
We can also use this tense to talk about the **future**—if we add a **future word**!! We must add (or understand from the context) a future word. "Future words" include, for example, **tomorrow, next year, in June, at Christmas** etc. We only use the present continuous tense to talk about the future when we have planned to do something before we speak. We have already **made a decision and a plan** before speaking. *(Podemos también utilizar este tiempo para hablar sobre el futuro, si agregamos una palabra que denote futuro. Debemos agregarla (o darla por sobreentendida a partir del contexto). Únicamente utilizamos este tiempo para referirnos al futuro cuando hemos planeado realizar algo antes de hablar. Ya hemos tomado la decisión y hemos hecho un plan antes de hablar.)*

Examples:

I am taking my exam next month.		
past	present	future
!!!		
	A firm plan or programme exists now.	The action is in the future.

- The company is opening a branch tomorrow.
- The surgeons are meeting next week.

3. Present Continuous Tense for Repetition and Irritation with "Always" *(repetición e irritación con "always")*



Example:

She is always coming to class late.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

They are looking after the environment.
The environment is being looked after.

ACTIVE
PASSIVE



GOING TO

Going to is not a tense. It is a special expression to talk about the future. (*Going to no es un tiempo, sino una expresión especial para referirnos al futuro.*)

Structure

subject + be + going + infinitivo

The verb **be** is conjugated (past, present or future).

	subject	be	(not)	going	infinitive	
+	I	am		going	to buy	a new car.
+	I'm			going	to go	swimming.
-	He	is	not	going	to take	The exam.
-	It	isn't		going	to rain.	
?	Are	you		going	to paint	The house?

How do we use “going to”?

1. *Intention (intenciones)*

We use **going to** when we have the intention to do something before we speak. We have already made a decision before speaking. (*Se emplea cuando tenemos la intención de hacer algo antes de hablar. Hemos tomado la decisión previamente antes de hablar.*)

Examples:

- John has won the lottery. He says he's **going to buy** a Porsche.
- We're not **going to operate** the patient today.
- When **are** you **going to go** on holiday?

In these examples, we had **an intention or plan before speaking**. The decision was made before speaking. (*En estos ejemplos, teníamos la intención o plan antes de hablar. Fue tomada antes de hablar.*)

2. Prediction (predicciones)

We often use **going to** to make a prediction about the future. Our prediction is based on present **evidence**. We are saying what we think will happen. (*A menudo empleamos **going to** para realizar una predicción acerca del futuro. La misma se basa en prueba presente. Estamos diciendo aquello que creemos sucederá.*)

Examples:

- The sky is very black. **It's going to snow.**
- It's 8.30! **You're going to miss** the train!
- I crashed the company car. My boss **isn't going to be** very happy!

In these examples, the **present situation** (black sky, the time, damaged car) gives us a good idea of what is going to happen. (*En esos ejemplos, la situación presente nos brinda una buena idea de lo que va a suceder.*)



ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

They are going to write a letter.
A letter is going to be written.

ACTIVE
PASSIVE

Future Time: Summary

This table gives a **simple** scale of probability for each structure. It is **not exact** because language is not a science (*La siguiente tabla nos ofrece una simple escala de probabilidad para cada estructura. NO es exacta porque el idioma no es una ciencia exacta.*)

% probability before speaker speaks of event happening (% de probabilidad antes de que el hablante se refiera an evento)		structure	used for	example
	0%	will	no plan	Don't get up. I'll answer the phone.
————	70%	going to	intention	We're going to watch TV tonight.
————	90%	present continuous	plan	I'm taking my exam in June.
————	99.999%	present simple	schedule	My plane takes off at 6.00am tomorrow.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

PASADO CONTINUO

I **was singing** in the party at 10 PM.



The past continuous tense is used to say what we were in the middle of doing at a particular moment in the past. (*Este es un tiempo que lo empleamos para indicar que estábamos en el medio de una actividad en un momento en particular en el pasado.*)

Form

Subject	+	auxiliary verb BE	+	main verb
		conjugated in simple past tense		present participle
		was were		base + ing

For negative sentences in the past continuous tense, we insert not between the auxiliary verb and main verb. For question sentences, we exchange the **subject** and **auxiliary verb**. (*En el negativo colocamos la palabra NOT entre el verbo auxiliar y el verbo principal. En el interrogativo intercambiamos el sujeto y el verbo auxiliar.*)

Examples:

	Subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	was		listening to	music.
+	You	were		working	hard.
-	He, she, it	was	not	helping	Peter.
-	We	were	not	joking.	
?	Were	you		working	hard?
?	Were	they		playing	rugby?

How do we use the Past Continuous Tense?

The past continuous tense expresses action at a **particular moment** in the past. The action started before that moment but has not finished at that moment. (*Expresa una acción en un momento particular en el pasado. La acción comenzó antes de ese momento y no ha finalizado en ese momento.*)

Example: Yesterday I watched a film on TV. The film started at 7pm and finished at 9pm.

At 8pm yesterday, I was watching TV.		
past	present	future
-----8:00-----		
At 8pm, I was in the middle of watching TV.		

When we use the past continuous tense, our listener usually knows or understands what time we are talking about. (*Cuando utilizamos este tiempo, nuestro oyente sabe o entiende cual es el tiempo sobre el cual estamos hablando.*)

Examples:

- I **was working** at 10pm last night.
- They **were not playing** football at 9am this morning.
- What **were** you **doing** at 10pm last night?
- What **were** you **doing** when he arrived?
- She **was cooking** when I telephoned her.
- We **were having** dinner when it started to rain.
- Ram went home early because it **was snowing**.

We often use the past continuous tense to "set the scene" in stories. We use it to describe the background situation at the moment when the action begins. Often, the story starts with the past continuous tense and then moves into the simple past tense. (*A menudo utilizamos este tiempo para "preparar la escena", para describir la situación de fondo en el momento en que comienza la acción. La acción comienza con el tiempo pasado continuo y luego cambia al pasado simple.*)

Example:

- " James Bond **was driving** through town. It **was raining**. The wind **was blowing** hard. Nobody **was walking** in the streets. Suddenly, Bond saw the killer in a telephone box..."

Past Continuous Tense + Simple Past Tense

Interrupted Action in the Past

We often use the past continuous tense with the simple past tense. We use the past continuous tense to express a **long** action. And we use the simple past tense to express a **short** action that happens **in the middle** of the long action. We can join the two ideas with **when** or **while**. Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually an action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time. (*A menudo utilizamos el pasado continuo con el pasado simple. El pasado continuo se utiliza para expresar una acción larga y el pasado simple para la acción corta que sucede en el medio de la acción larga. Podemos unir estas dos ideas con "when" o "while". Utilice el pasado continuo para indicar que una acción larga en el pasado fue*

interrumpida. Recuerde que puede tratarse de una interrupción real o simplemente una interrupción en el tiempo.)

In the following example, we have two actions:

The long action (watching TV) is expressed with the past continuous tense.
The short action (telephoned) is expressed with the simple past tense.

past	present	Future
Long action.		
I was watching TV at 8pm. 8pm -- --- You telephoned at 8pm.		
Short action.		

We can join these two actions with **when**: (*podemos unir estas dos acciones con la palabra "when"*)

➤ I was watching TV **when** you telephoned.
(Notice that "when you telephoned" is also a way of defining the time [8pm].)

We use:

when + short action (simple past tense)
while + long action (past continuous tense)

There are four basic combinations: (Existen cuatro combinaciones básicas.)

	I was walking past the car	when	it exploded.
When	the car exploded		I was walking past it.
	The car exploded	while	I was walking past it.
While	I was walking past the car		it exploded.

The **long action** and **short action** are relative. (La acción larga y la acción corta son relativas.)

"Watching TV" took a few hours. "Telephoned" took a few seconds.

"Walking past the car" took a few seconds. "Exploded" took a few milliseconds.

Parallel Actions (acciones paralelas)



When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel. *(Cuando se utiliza el pasado continuo con dos acciones en la misma oración, expresa la idea de que ambas acciones estaban sucediendo al mismo tiempo. Las acciones son paralelas.)*

EXAMPLES:

- I was studying while he was making dinner.
- While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching television.
- They were eating dinner, discussing their plans and having a good time.

Repetition and Irritation with "Always" (repetición e irritación con "always")



The Past Continuous with words such as *always* or *constantly* expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression *used to* but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words *always* or *constantly* between "be" and "verb+ing." *(El pasado continuo con palabras tales como "always" o "constantly" expresa la idea de que algo irritante u horrible sucede a menudo en el pasado. El concepto es muy similar a "used to" pero con un sentimiento negativo. Recuerde colocar las palabras "always" o "constantly" entre "be" y "verb+ing".)*

EXAMPLES:

She was always coming to class late.
He was constantly talking. He annoyed everyone.
I didn't like them because they were always complaining.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

The salesman was helping Tom when the thief came in.

ACTIVE

Tom was being helped by the salesman when the thief came in.

PASSIVE



PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**PRESENTE PERFECTO**FORM:

subject + auxiliary verb + main verb

have

past participle

Here are some examples of the present perfect tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	have		seen	ET.
+	You	have		eaten	mine.
-	She	has	not	been	to Rome.
-	We	have	not	played	football.
?	Have	you		finished	your test?
?	Have	they		done	it?

Contractions with the present perfect tense:

I have	I've
You have	You've
He has She has It has John has The car has	He's She's It's John's The car's
We have	We've
They have	They've

How do we use the Present Perfect Tense?

There is always a connection with the past and with the **present**. *Existe siempre una conexión entre el pasado y el presente. Una idea pasada pero con resultados en el presente. El tiempo de la acción es anterior al ahora sin especificar y generalmente estamos más interesados en el resultado que en la acción en sí.*

1. Present perfect tense for experience (experiencia)



We often use the present perfect tense to talk about **experience** from the past. We are not interested in **when** you did something. We only want to know **if** you did it: (*A menudo se emplea el presente perfecto para experiencias del pasado. No nos interesa cuándo se realizó la acción. Sólo queremos saber si se realizó.*)

Examples:

- I've seen that film. (I don't want to see it again. It doesn't matter when you saw it.)
- Have you ever been there?
- No, I haven't

Connection with past:

the event was in the past. (*El evento se produjo en el pasado.*)

Connection with present:

It's in my head, **now**, I have a memory of the event; I **know** something about the event; I have **experience** of it. (*Ahora en mi mente hay un recuerdo del evento, sé algo sobre el evento, lo he experimentado.*)

2. Present perfect tense for change or new information (cambios o información nueva)

We also use the present perfect tense to talk about a **change** or **new** information. (*También utilizamos este tiempo para hablar sobre un cambio o información nueva.*)

EXAMPLES:

I have bought a car.		
Past	present	future
-	+	

Last week I didn't have a car.	Now I have a car.	
--------------------------------	-------------------	--

John has broken his leg.		
Past	present	future
+	-	
Yesterday John had a good leg.	Now he has a bad leg.	

Has the price gone up ?		
Past	present	future
+	-	
Was the price \$1.50 yesterday?	Is the price \$1.70 today?	

The police have arrested the killer.		
Past	present	future
-	+	
Yesterday the killer was free.	Now he is in prison.	

Connection with past:

the past is the opposite of the present. (*El pasado es lo opuesto al presente.*)

Connection with present:

the present is the opposite of the past. (*El presente es lo opuesto al pasado.*)

3. Actions which started in the past and are still continuing (*Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado pero todavía continúan*)



We often use the present perfect tense to talk about a **continuing situation**. This started in the **past** and continues in the **present** (and will probably continue into the future). We usually use **for** or **since** with this structure. (*A menudo empleamos este*

tiempo para referirnos sobre una situación que continua. Comenzó en el pasado y continúa en el presente y probablemente en el futuro. Por lo general, utilizamos **for** y **since** con esta estructura.)

EXAMPLES:

<p style="text-align: center;"> I have worked here since June. He has been ill for 2 days. How long have you known Tara? </p>		
past	Present	future

The situation started in the past.	It continues up to now.	(It will probably continue into the future.)

- He has lived in Canada for five years. (He started living in Canada five years ago, and he's still living there now.)
- She has worked at the University since 1994. (She started working at the University in 1994, and she's still working there now.)

Connection with past: the situation started in the past.
Connection with present: the situation continues in the present.

4. An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting (*una acción no finalizada que uno está esperando*)

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action. (A menudo utilizamos el presente perfecto para decir que una acción que esperábamos no ha tenido lugar. Se sugiere que todavía estamos esperando que suceda.)

Examples:

James has not finished his homework yet.

Susan hasn't mastered Japanese, but she can communicate.

Bill has still not arrived.

The rain hasn't stopped.

NOTE: When you are using a verb tense with more than one part such as Present Perfect (have seen), adverbs usually come between the first part and the second part (have never seen).

Example: I have never seen that movie.

For & Since with Present Perfect Tense

We often use **for** and **since** with the present perfect tense. (*A menudo utilizados for and since con el presente perfecto.*)

- We use **for** to talk about a **period** of time—5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years.
- We use **since** to talk about a **point** in past time—9 o'clock, 1st January, Monday.

for	since
a period of time	a point in past time
-----	■→
20 minutes	6.15pm
three days	Monday
6 months	January
4 years	1994
2 centuries	1800
a long time	I left school
ever	the beginning of time

- I have been here **for** 20 minutes / **since** 9 o'clock.

For can be used with all tenses. Since is usually used with perfect tenses only. (*For se puede utilizar con todos los tiempos. Since se utiliza por lo general sólo con tiempos perfectos.*)

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

Many tourists have visited that castle.

ACTIVE

That castle has been visited by many tourists.

PASSIVE



JUST, ALREADY, YET, EVER, NEVER, FOR AND SINCE

Just	A short time ago (<i>recién</i>)
<u>Examples:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are Jane and David here? ➤ Yes, they've just arrived. ➤ Are you hungry? ➤ No, I've just had dinner.
Already	Before you expected/before I expected (<i>ya</i>)
<u>Examples:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What time are Diane and Paul coming? ➤ They've already arrived. ➤ It's nine o'clock and Ann has already gone to bed.
Yet	Until now. You can use yet in negative sentences and questions. Yet is usually at the end. (<i>todavía, aún</i>)
<u>Examples:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are Diane and Paul here? ➤ No, they haven't arrived yet. ➤ Does John know that you're going away? ➤ No, I haven't told him yet. ➤ Have Diana and Paul arrived yet? ➤ No, not yet. We're still waiting for them. ➤ Has Linda started her new job yet? ➤ No, she starts next week.
Ever Never	at any time (<i>alguna vez</i>) at no time (<i>nunca</i>)
<u>Examples:</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Has Peter ever been to Paris? Yes, twice. ➤ Have you ever played football? No, never. ➤ I've never ridden a horse. ➤ Who is that man? I don't know. I've never seen him before.
For	+ a period of time (<i>durante</i>)
<u>Examples:</u>	<p>for three days for an hour for two hours for a week for a month for a long time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Richard has been in Canada for six months. ➤ We've been waiting for two hours.
Since	+ the start of the period (<i>desde</i>)
<u>Examples:</u>	<p>since Monday since 9 o'clock since June since 1987 since I was ten years old since we arrived</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peter has been in Moscow since January. ➤ They've been reading since nine o'clock. ➤ I've lived in Mendoza since I was twenty years old.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

PASADO PERFECTO

FORM:

subject	+	auxiliary verb HAVE	+	main verb
		conjugated in simple past tense		past participle
		had		Third column
I		had		finished my composition.

Here are some examples of the past perfect tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	had		finished	my work.
+	You	had		stopped	before me.
-	She	had	not	gone	to school.
-	We	had	not	left.	
?	Had	you		arrived?	
?	Had	they		eaten	dinner?

Contractions:

I had	I'd
you had	you'd
he had she had it had	he'd she'd it'd
we had	we'd
they had	they'd

The 'd contraction is also used for the auxiliary verb **would**. For example, **we'd** can mean:

We **had** or We **would**

But usually the main verb is in a different form, for example:

- We had **arrived** (past participle)
- We would **arrive** (base)

How do we use the Past Perfect Tense?



- The train **had left**.

X We **arrived**.

The past perfect tense expresses action in the **past** before another action in the **past**. This is the **past in the past**. (*Este tiempo se utiliza para expresar una acción en el pasado antes de otra acción en el pasado. Es el pasado en el pasado.*)

Example:

- The train left at 9am. We arrived at 9.15am. When we arrived, the train **had left**.

The train had left when we arrived .		
Past	present	future
Train leaves in past at 9am.		
---9:00---- -----9:-15 -----		
We arrive in past at 9.15am.		

Some more examples:

- I wasn't hungry. I **had** just **eaten**.
- They were hungry. They **had** not **eaten** for five hours.
- I didn't know who he was. I **had** never **seen** him before.
- "Mary wasn't at home when I arrived."
"Really? Where **had** she **gone**?"

You can sometimes think of the past perfect tense like the present perfect tense, but instead of the time being **now** the time is **past**. (*A veces uno puede pensar en este tiempo como el presente perfecto, pero el tiempo en lugar de ser ahora es el pasado*)

For example, imagine that you arrive at the station at 9.15am. The stationmaster says to you:

- "You **are** too late. The train **has left**." (El tren ha partido.)

Later, you tell your friends:

- "We **were** too late. The train **had left**." (El tren había partido.)

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

EXAMPLES:

He had repaired many computers before he received his license.

ACTIVE

Many computers had been repaired by him before he received his license.

PASSIVE



- He had repaired many computers.

X He received his license.



Infinitive of Purpose

Infinitivo de Propósito

It expresses a PURPOSE. (*Expresa un propósito, objetivo, meta.*)

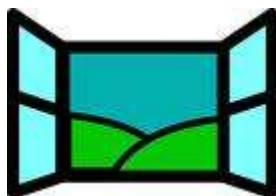
They are also called: Purpose Clauses. They usually begin with “in order to” or “so as to”. Or they can simply be: “to” infinitive clauses. (*También se denominan, cláusulas de propósito. Por lo general, comienzan con las palabras “in order to” o “so as to”. O simplemente pueden ser cláusulas infinitivas “to”.*)

Affirmative:

Examples:

They have tried to limit such imports **in order to** protect their members.
*Ellos han intentado limitar dichas importaciones **para / con el fin de** proteger a sus miembros.*

Don't forget to open the window **to let in the fresh air**.
*No te olvides de abrir la ventana **para que/con el propósito de que** ingrese aire fresco.*



Negative: You put “not” in front of “to”: (*Para formar el negativo, se agrega “not” delante de “to”.*)

When removing a stain, work from the edge inwards so as not to enlarge the area affected.

*Al eliminar una mancha, trabaje desde el borde hacia adentro **para no** aumentar el área afectada.*



Used to	Soler/antes
----------------	--------------------

FORM Used to: [USED TO] + [verb]

Affirmative form: I used to go to the beach everyday.

Negative form:

(Informal) I didn't use to go to the beach everyday.

(Formal – more correct) I used not to go to the beach everyday.

Interrogative Form: Did you use to go to the beach everyday?

USE 1: Habit in the Past (Hábitos en el pasado)



"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It says that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now. (*"Used to" expresa la idea que algo era un hábito anterior, que se detuvo en el pasado. Dice que algo se repetía a menudo en el pasado, pero que ahora no se realiza.*)

Example: My father used to smoke 20 cigarettes per day. (Nowadays he doesn't smoke.)

USE 2: Past Fact (Hecho pasado)



"Used to" can also be used to talk about past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. (*Hecho pasado: "Used to" puede además utilizarse para hechos pasados o generalizaciones que ya no son ciertas.*)

Examples:

I used to live in Paris.

Sarah used to be fat, but now she is thin.

Oranges used to cost very little in Florida, but now they are quite expensive.

	the past	the present
+	She used to work in a shop.	Now she works in a bank.
+	He used to watch a lot of TV.	Now he doesn't watch much TV.
+	They used to be married.	Now they are divorced.
+	There used to be a cinema here.	Now there is a supermarket here.
-	I didn't use to go swimming.	Now I go swimming.
?	Did you use to smoke?	

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Jerry used to collect stamps.

ACTIVE

Stamps used to be collected by Jerry.

PASSIVE



REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	myself	ourselves
2 nd person	yourself	yourselves
3 rd person	himself herself itself	themselves

- When you want to show that the object or indirect object of a verb is the same person or thing as the subject of the verb, you use a reflexive pronoun. (*Se utiliza un pronombre reflexivo cuando se quiere mostrar que el objeto directo o indirecto de un verbo es la misma persona u objeto.*)
- You can also use a reflexive pronoun to emphasize that condition. (*También se puede emplear un pronombre reflexivo para enfatizar esa condición.*)
- The reflexive pronouns indicate that the sentence subject also receives the action of the verb. (*Los pronombres reflexivos indican que el sujeto de la oración también recibe la acción del verbo.*)
- They are not usually used with actions that people normally do to themselves, such as washing, dressing, or shaving. You can, however, sometimes use reflexive pronouns with these actions for emphasis or to indicate a surprising event, such as children doing something that they were not able to do it before. (*Generalmente no se utilizan con las acciones que las personas normalmente hacen así mismas como, por ejemplo, lavarse, vertirse, afeitarse. Sin embargo, se pueden utilizar los pronombres con estas acciones para indicar énfasis o un evento sorprendente.*)

Examples:

- The men formed themselves into a line.
- The women chained themselves to the railings.
- Sally herself came back.
- The town itself was so small that it didn't have a priest.
- I wrote myself my name.

La combinación "BY + SELF PRONOUN" debe traducirse por "SOLO" o "POR SI MISMO".

- She lives by herself.

Verbos y expresiones utilizadas comúnmente con pronombres reflexivos:

Amuse oneself	Hurt oneself
Ask oneself	Introduce oneself
Blame oneself	Kill oneself
Cut oneself	Look after oneself
Enjoy oneself	Do something oneself
Help oneself	Take care of oneself

Examples:

- He cut himself with a knife.
- Unfortunately, she killed herself.

PARALLEL INCREASE

AUMENTO PARALELO

- The more you sell, the cheaper you can sell.
- The bigger the demand is, the higher the prices get.
- The more you look at it, the more difficult this problem seems to be.

*The Parallel Increase is **expressed** by “the ____ the ____” as in the example: (la estructura de aumento paralelo se expresa empleando “the (comparativo)... the (comparativo) tal como en el ejemplo.*

“The more you eat, the fatter you become.”



INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

PRONOMBRES INDEFINIDOS

Indefinite pronouns are words which replace nouns without specifying which noun they replace. (Los pronombres indefinidos son palabras que reemplazan a los sustantivos sin especificarlos. *Son pronombres indefinidos aquellos que señalan a personas o cosas de forma imprecisa. Indican cantidad indeterminada o inexistencia*)

- **Somebody** stole my car. (Alguien robó mi auto.)
- Does **anybody** know who she is? (¿Sabe alguien quién es ella?)

Singular: another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, little, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone, something

Plural: both, few, many, others, several

Singular or Plural: all, any, more, most, none, some

- For people we use: anybody or anyone | somebody or someone | nobody or no one.
- For things we use: anything, something, nothing, none

Singular indefinite pronouns take singular verbs or singular personal pronouns. (*Los Pronombres Indefinidos en singular llevan verbos en singular o pronombres personales en singular.*)

Example:

- Each of the members has one vote. (The subject, **each**, is singular. Use **has**.)
- One of the girls gave up her seat. (**Her** refers to **one**, which is singular.)

Plural indefinite pronouns take plural verbs or plural personal pronouns. (*Los pronombres indefinidos plurales llevan verbos en plural o pronombres personales plurales.*)

Example:

- A few of the members were voicing their opposition. (**Few** is plural, so are **were** and **their**.)

For indefinite pronouns that can be singular **or** plural, it depends on what the indefinite pronoun refers to. (*En el caso de los pronombres indefinidos que pueden ser singular o plural, hay que considerar al sustantivo al cual se refiere.*)

Example:

- All of the people clapped their hands. (**All** refers to **people**, which is plural.)
- All of the newspaper was soaked. (Here **all** refers to **newspaper**, which is singular.)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

PROPOSICIONES RELATIVAS

The relative (or adjective) clauses inform us which person or thing the speaker is referring to. The relative pronoun is used after a noun to introduce the clause. They come after the noun they describe. *(Las proposiciones relativas (adjetivas) nos informan acerca de qué persona o cosa se está refiriendo el hablante. El pronombre relativo se utiliza para encabezar la proposición. Aparecen detrás del sustantivo que describen.)*

1) Defining Clauses: (proposiciones (o cláusulas) especificativas)

In this type of relative clause, the information is essential; if it is deleted, then the sentence will no longer make sense as we will not understand who or what is being talked about. They are not between commas. *(En este tipo de cláusula, la información es esencial, si se saca la oración no tendría más sentido debido a que no comprenderemos sobre quién o qué estamos hablando. Dan información necesaria, no se utilizan comas, si se sacan la oración no tiene el sentido completo que quiso darle el hablante.)*

*Si la función del pronombre relativo es **sujeto** no se puede sacar el pronombre.*

Example:

- a) We know a lot of people.
- b) They live in London.
- c) We know a lot of people **WHO live in London**.
- d) We know a lot of people **THAT live in London**.

*Si la función del pronombre relativo es **objeto** sí puedo sacar el pronombre.*

Example:

- a) The man was on holiday.
- b) I wanted to see the man.
- c) The man **WHO I wanted to see** was on holiday. -- The man **I wanted to see** was on holiday.
- d) The man **THAT I wanted to see** was on holiday. - The man **I wanted to see** was on holiday.

WHO – THAT are used for people instead of HE / SHE / THEY.

Examples:

- a) The man is very friendly.
 - b) He lives next door.
 - c) The man **WHO lives next door** is very friendly.
 - d) The man **THAT lives next door** is very friendly.
-
- The man **that stole my car** was imprisoned. (this is used in American and British English)
 - The man **who stole my car** was drunk. (This is used in British English).

WHICH – THAT are used for things instead of IT / THEY.

Examples:

- a) Where are the apples?
- b) They were in the fridge.
- c) Where are the apples **WHICH were in the fridge?**
- d) Where are the apples **THAT were in the fridge?**

WHOSE is used instead of HIS / HER / THEIR
(showing possession)

Examples:

- a) We saw some people.
 - b) Their car had broken down.
 - c) We saw some people (**WHOSE CAR HAS BROKEN DOWN**).
-
- The man **whose car was stolen** wasn't insured.
 - The house **whose basement was flooded** is being repaired.

WHERE is used for places

Example:

- a) The hotel was clean.

- b) We stayed there.
- c) The hotel **WHERE we stayed** was clean.

2) Non-defining Clauses or Extra information Clauses: (proposiciones (o cláusulas) explicativas)

In this type of relative clause, the information is not essential; it could be deleted and it would still be clear who or what we are talking about. They are between commas.
(En este tipo de cláusula, la información no es esencial, puede sacarse y aun así se puede saber sobre quien o que estamos hablando. Brindan información extra, están entre comas, si las sacamos la oración tiene sentido.)

Example:

- a) Tom's father is 70.
 - b) Tom's father goes swimming every day.
 - c) Tom's father, **WHO is 70**, goes swimming every day.
-
- The President of France, **who is visiting Moscow**, claimed that relations between the two countries were at their best for twenty years. (For people.)
 - The intermission, **which lasts for fifteen minutes**, comes halfway through the film. (For things)



PASSIVE VOICE

VOZ PASIVA

En la voz activa el sujeto del verbo **realiza** la acción (por ejemplo: John killed the President.) En cambio, **en la voz pasiva el sujeto no realiza la acción, pero recibe la acción del verbo**, es modificado por esa acción (por ejemplo: The President was killed.) En este ejemplo, se ve claramente que el sujeto (the President) **NO** realiza la acción del verbo, pero sí fue modificado por la acción.

FORM:

subject + auxiliary verb (be) + main verb (past participle) + (Agent)

Affirmative	The office	is	cleaned	by Sue.
Negative	The office	Is not	cleaned	by Sue.
Interrogative	Is	the office	cleaned	by Sue?

1. Muchas acciones involucran a dos personas o dos cosas: una que **realiza la acción** y la otra que **está afectada por esa acción** (verbos transitivos). Cuando queremos darle más importancia a la persona o cosa afectada, colocamos al objeto de la voz activa como sujeto de la forma pasiva del verbo. La voz pasiva se forma con **el verbo to be conjugado más el participio del verbo principal**. En inglés es mucho más frecuente que en español y, normalmente, aparece cuando no es importante quien realiza una acción sino el hecho en sí. Permite referirnos a un evento desde el punto de vista de la cosa o la persona afectada, incluso evitando mencionar quien o que fue responsable de la acción.

Sólo es posible el uso de la voz pasiva con verbos transitivos
(verbos que llevan complemento directo).

VOZ ACTIVA

Tom **writes** a letter.
Tom **is writing** a letter.
Tom **was writing** a letter.
Tom **wrote** a letter.
Tom **has written** a letter.
Tom **had written** a letter.

VOZ PASIVA

A letter **is written** by Tom.
A letter **is being written** by Tom.
A letter **was being written** by Tom.
A letter **was written** by Tom.
A letter **has been written** by Tom.
A letter **had been written** by Tom.

Tom **will write** a letter.
Tom **is going to write** a letter.
Tom **can write** a letter.
Tom **could write** a letter.
Tom **must write** a letter.
Tom **may write** a letter.

A letter **will be written** by Tom.
A letter **is going to be written** by Tom.
A letter **can be written** by Tom.
A letter **could be written** by Tom.
A letter **must be written** by Tom.
A letter **may be written** by Tom.



2. El sujeto agente se expresa con **by**.

ACTIVE: The nurse gives me a tablet every day.

PASSIVE: A tablet **is given** to me **by the nurse**.

El agente:

El uso de la forma pasiva, nos permite **no mencionar a la persona o cosa responsable de la acción**, denominado el agente o complemento agente de la acción. Podemos no mencionarlo por las siguientes razones:

- a) se desconoce la identidad del agente
- b) porque no es importante la identidad del agente
- c) porque es obvia la identidad del agente
- d) porque ya ha sido mencionado, o
- e) porque se desea ocultar la identidad del agente o uno quiere desvincularse de su propia acción.



ANTICIPATORY IT

“IT” ANTICIPATORIO

El pronombre “IT” puede utilizarse como un pronombre anafórico, como un pronombre no especificado o como un anticipatorio.

It como anticipatorio:

En el ejemplo: “It is very difficult to explain in words”. It reemplaza a la frase “to explain in words”. Esto ocurre porque la frase “to explain in words” contiene información importante. El receptor puede perderlo o no oírlo si se lo ubica en primer término. Con este recurso recibe, entonces, una preparación, una alerta de lo que lo importante está por venir. Se utiliza además para reemplazar frases largas. Se emplea para mejorar el estilo. To comment on a fact that you are about to mention. (adjectives: amazing, apparent, appropriate, bad, clear, essential, evident, extraordinary, good, interesting, natural, obvious, possible, probable, sad, strange, surprising, true) (nouns: it is a disgrace, pity, shame, surprise, wonder)

It como anafórico: funciona simplemente como pronombre.

En el ejemplo: “The first thing to know about Chicago is that it is not New York”, it se refiere a información previamente dada, es decir, se refiere a Chicago.

It como no especificado: *se utiliza en expresiones de distancia, temperatura, clima, etc.*

Examples:

It is cold today.

It is six o'clock.



CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

Las oraciones condicionales se clasifican en: tipo 0, tipo 1, tipo 2 y tipo 3.

Probabilidad	Condicional	Ejemplo
100% Certeza	0	If you heat ice, it melts .
50% Posibilidad real	I	If it rains , I will stay at home.
10% Probabilidad. Posibilidad irreal. Sueño.	II	If I won the lottery, I would buy a bigger house.
0% Sin posibilidad	III	If I had won the lottery, I would have bought a car.

Tipo 0

CERTEZA / Verdad universal

If + Simple Present + Simple Present

If you **spend** more money than you earn, you **are** in problems.
(Si usted gasta más de lo que gana, está en problemas.)

Tipo 1

POSIBILIDAD REAL

Dentro del Tipo 1 existen distintas variantes:

If + Simple Present + Simple Future

If you **study** more, you **will get** better results.
(Si estudia más, obtendrá mejores resultados.)

If + Present continuous + Simple Future

If you **are studying** more, you **will get** better results.
(Si está estudiando más, obtendrá mejores resultados.)

If + Present Perfect + Simple Future

If you **have studied** more, you **will get** better results.
(*Si ha estudiado más, obtendrá mejores resultados.*)

If + Simple present + Imperative

If you suffer from high blood pressure, remember to check it periodically.
(*Si sufre de hipertensión arterial, recuerde controlarla en forma periódica.*)

If + Simple Present + must / should / can / may

If you **do not study** more, you **must** sit for the final exam.
(*Si no estudia más, deberá presentarse al examen final.*)

Tipo 2

PROBABLE / POSIBILIDAD IRREAL / SUEÑO

Dentro del Tipo 2 existen distintas variantes:

If + Simple Past + Condicional Presente

If you **studied** más, you **would get** better results.
(*Si estudiara más, obtendría mejores resultados.*)

If + Pasado Continuo + Condicional Presente

If you **were studying** more, you **would get** better results.
(*Si estuviera estudiando más, obtendría mejores resultados.*)

If + Simple Past + had to / should / could

If you **studied** more, you **could** get better results.
(*Si estudiara más, podría obtener mejores resultados.*)

<u>Tipo 3</u>	IMPOSIBLE
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Dentro del Tipo 3 existen distintas variantes:

If + Past Perfect + Condicional pasado

If you **had studied** more, you **would have got** better results.
(Si hubiera estudiado más, habría obtenido mejores resultados.)

If + Past Perfect + could have + participio pasado

If you **had studied** more, you **could have got** better results.
(Si hubiera estudiado más, podría haber obtenido mejores resultados.)



FALSE COGNATES

FALSOS COGNADOS

El **cognado** es el término que se utiliza para denominar a una palabra de una lengua X que guarda cierto parecido y comparte significado con una palabra de una lengua Y. Por ejemplo, *encyclopaedia* (en inglés) es un cognado de *enciclopedia* (en español). Otros ejemplos: *music-música*; *problem-problema*, *dollar-dólar*, etc.

A pair of **false cognates** consists of two words in different languages that appear to be or are sometimes considered cognates when they are in fact not. (Se denomina *False Cognate* o *False friend* a dos palabras en distintos idiomas, que por la forma en que se escribe o se pronuncia, se parece mucho a otra palabra en el otro idioma, pero con otro significado.)

Examples:

Actual vs Actual

Actual means *current* or *present*. El presidente actual vive en Madrid - *The current president lives in Madrid*. **Actualmente** means *currently*, *at present*, or *now*.

Actual means *verdadero* or *real*. **Actually** can be translated by *realmente*, *en realidad*, or *en efecto*.

Asistir vs Assist

Asistir means to *attend*.

Assist translates as *ayudar*.

Atender vs Attend

Atender can mean *to attend* in Latin America, but in Spain it means *to pay attention to*, *to heed*, or *to care for*.

Attend = *asistir/presenciar*.

Campo vs Camp

Campo means *country*, *field*, or *farm*.

Camp refers to “*campamento*”.

Carpeta vs Carpet

Carpeta = *folder*, *file*, *portfolio*, *briefcase*, or *table cloth*.

Carpet is *una alfombra* or *una moqueta*.

Contestar vs Contest

Contestar means to *answer* or *reply*.

Contest as a verb means *impugnar*, *atacar*, *disputar*, or *contender*.

Disgusto vs Disgust

Disgusto is not as strong as disgust; it means *annoyance, displeasure, grief, or trouble*.

Disgust refers to *repugnancia* or *aversión*.

Embarazada vs Embarrassed

Embarazada means *pregnant*. It can also be a noun: una embarazada = a *pregnant woman, an expectant mother*.

Embarrassed is *avergonzado, molesto, or incómodo*.

Éxito vs Exit

Éxito means *success*: a gran éxito - *very successful*.

Exit is una *salida*.

Largo vs Large

Largo means long, generous, or abundant.

Large = grande or importante.

Librería vs Library

Librería is a *bookstore*.

Library refers to una *biblioteca*.

Molestar vs Molest

Molestar means to annoy or bother.

Molest = acosar sexualmente.

Ropa vs Rope

Ropa means clothing.

Rope = una cuerda o una soga.



MODAL VERBS

VERBOS MODALES

Los principales verbos modales son: CAN, COULD, HAD BETTER, HAVE TO, MAY, MIGHT, MUST, OUGHT TO, SHALL, SHOULD, WILL, WOULD, BE ABLE TO. Modifican al verbo principal y expresan posibilidad, obligacion, probabilidad, etc. También se denominan verbos auxiliares modales o defectivos y son seguidos por un verbo principal. Tienen la misma conjugación para todas las personas. No pueden estar dos verbos modales juntos modificando al mismo verbo.

Estructura

SUBJECT + MODAL VERB + MAIN VERB

He can swim.
They must obey their parents.
We had to pay a fine.
You mustn't smoke in class.

Can - Cannot - Can't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. General Ability (Habilidad)	To be able	I can speak Japanese.
2. Permission (Permiso)	May	I can use my mother's computer.
3. Request (Solicitud)	Could / May	Can I have a glass of water?
4. Possibility (Posibilidad)	Could	Learning can be a real challenge.

May - May not

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Possibility (Posibilidad)	Might	I Jack may be sad.
2. Permission (Permiso)	Can	You may leave the table now.
3. Request (Solicitud)	Can / Might	May I borrow your eraser?

Might - Might not

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Possibility (Posibilidad)	Could / May	She might be in the bus.
2. Conditional (Condicional)		If I entered the contest, I might not win.
3. Suggestion (Sugerencia)	Could	You might try the cheesecake.

Must - Must not - Mustn't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Certainty (Certeza)	Have to	That must be John.

2. Subjective Obligation (Obligación Subjetiva)		I must stop smoking.
3. Strong Recommendation (Recomendación firme)	Should	You must take some time and rest.
4. MUST NOT: Prohibition (Prohibición- aquello que no está permitido)		You must not swim in that river.

Shall - Shall not - Shan't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Future Action (Acción futura) Forma británica	Will	The Director shall be replaced.
2. Volunteering / Promise (Ofrecimientos/ Promesa)	Will	I shall take care of everything.
3. Inevitability (Inevitabilidad) Forma británica		Man shall explore the universe.

Should - Should not – Shouldn't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Recommendation / Advisability (Recomendación / Conveniencia)	Ought to	People with high cholesterol should eat low fat food.
2. Obligation (Obligación)		I should study more.
3. Assumption / Expectation / Probability (Suposición / Expectativa / Probabilidad)	Should	He should be at work before 9:00.
4. Moral Duty (Deber moral)	Ought to	You should help homeless children.

Ought to - Ought not

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Recommendation / Advisability (Recomendación / Conveniencia)	Should	She ought to exercise more.
2. Probability / Expectation / Assumption (probabilidad / expectative / Suposición)	Should	I ought to receive the package by now.
3. Ought not	Shouldn't	He ought not exercise too much.

Will - Will not - Won't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Future action / Prediction (Acción futura / Predicción)	Shall	The director will be replaced.
2. Volunteering / Promise (Ofrecimientos/ Promesa)	Shall	I will never forget you.

Would - Would not – Wouldn't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Conditional (Condicional)		If I were President, I would not raise taxes.
2. Past of Will (Pasado de will)		I said I would help you.
3. Repetition in the past (Repetición en el pasado)		When I was a kid, I would always go to the beach.
4. Request (Solicitud)	Can/May/Could	Would you pass the salt, please?

Could - Could not – Couldn't

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Possibility (Posibilidad)	Might / May	John could be the student who stole the money.
2. Conditional (Condicional)		If I had more money, I could travel around the world.
3. Suggestion (Sugerencia)		You could spend your vacation in Hawai.
4. Past ability (Habilidad pasada)	Be able to	I could run ten miles in my twenties.
5. Polite request (Solicitud amable)	Can/may/might	Could I have something to drink?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

She can make pancakes.

ACTIVE

Pancakes can be made.

PASSIVE

Someone must warn them about crocodiles.

ACTIVE

They must be warned about crocodiles.

PASIVE

We should do something about our planet.

ACTIVE

Something should be done about our planet.

PASSIVE



HAVE TO = OBLIGACION

Generalmente, se lo denomina “verbo semi-modal” debido a que no cumple con todas las características de los verbos modales, es decir, cambia la conjugación según las personas y requiere de verbos auxiliares para sus formas negativa e interrogativa.

Subject + (auxiliary verb) + have to + infinitive

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb "have"	infinitive (with "to")	
+	She		has	to work.	
-	I	do not	have	to see	the doctor.
?	Did	you	have	to go	to school?

Modal Use	You can also use	Examples:
1. Certainty (Certeza)	Must	That has to be John.
2. Objective Obligation (Obligación objetiva impuesta por un tercero, por una ley, etc.)		Children have to go to primary and secondary school.
3. Necessity (Necesidad)	Must	She has to read four books to learn more for her Literature class.
4. NOT HAVE TO : No Obligation /Choice (Ausencia de obligación / elección)		You don't have to answer all these questions.

Obligaciones en el pasado:

Present: (must)	She <u>must</u> study more.
Past:	She <u>had to</u> study more.
Present: (have to)	She <u>has to</u> avoid fast food.
Past:	She <u>had to</u> avoid fast food.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

She has to do her work.

ACTIVE

Her work has to be done.

PASSIVE

PHRASAL VERBS

VERBOS CON PARTICULA

En muy pocos casos, los sentidos del verbo y su partícula están relacionados (*sit down: sentarse*) pero generalmente cuesta deducir de modo fácil el sentido porque no tiene tanta lógica (*take off: despegar*). Es por eso su importancia en la comprensión lectora.

They can be **intransitive** (no direct object) or **transitive** (direct object)

- The intransitive phrasal verbs are inseparable.
- The transitive phrasal verbs are generally separable. But they can also be inseparable.

Transitive Phrasal verbs (*verbos con partícula transitivos*)

They are generally separable. (*Generalmente, pueden separarse.*)

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Subject		Direct Object		Direct Object
Run down	Criticize	They	run down			the system.
	<i>Criticar</i>	They	run	the system	down.	

Intransitive phrasal verbs (*verbos con partícula intransitivos*)

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Subject		Direct object
Get up	Rise from bed	I	don't like getting up early.	-----
	<i>Levantarse de la cama</i>			
Break down	Cease to function	The car	broke down.	-----
	<i>Dejar de funcionar</i>			

Transitive inseparable phrasal verb (*verbos con partícula transitivo e inseparable*)

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Subject		Direct object
Look after	Take care of	She	looks after	her sister.
	<i>Cuidar</i>			

If the direct object is a **pronoun**, we must separate the phrasal verb, and Insert the pronoun between the two parts. (*Si el objeto directo es un pronombre, debemos separar al “phrasal verb” y colocar el pronombre entre las dos partes.*)

Subject		Direct object		Direct object
They	run		down	the system.
They	run	the system	down.	
They	run	it	down.	

Ejemplos de nuevos verbos con partícula:

Log in	Entrar al sistema
Log out	Salir del sistema
Fire out	Enviar un correo electrónico
Fax out	Enviar por fax
Break up	Cortar la conexión telefónica
Punch out	Teclear el número
Play out	Dar un concierto
Lighten up	Relajarse
Dress down	Vertirse informalmente

◇ Compare:

Prepositional Verbs	Verbos preposicionales
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Verbo + preposición

Prepositional verbs are **inseparable**. They are **transitive**. (*Los verbos preposicionales son inseparables y transitivos. La preposición va unida a un sustantivo o pronombre. Su significado es generalmente similar al significado de sus partes por separado.*)

Prepositional verb	Meaning		Direct Object
Believe in	Have faith in the existence of / creer en	They believe in	God.

Believe: creer - In: en: believe in: creer en

THE “-ING” FORM”

LA FORMA “-ING”

NOUN (SUSTANTIVO) (actividad o proceso)

a) Como sujeto de la oración

Ej.: Avoiding salt is important for you.

El evitar la sal es importante para usted.

Evitar la sal es importante para usted.

b) Como complemento (seguido de preposiciones)

Ej.: He is good at drawing.

Él es bueno para dibujar.

c) Como objeto directo

Ej.: He hates working for that school.

El odia trabajar para esa escuela.

ADJECTIVE (ADJETIVO)

a) for + -ing (Indica un propósito y objetivo)

Ej.: I have a **swimming** pool at home. (a pool FOR swimming)

Tengo una piscina en mi casa. (una pileta para nadar, de natación)

Ej.: She needs a **walking** stick. (a stick FOR walking)

Necesita un bastón (un palo para caminar)

Ej.: They take **sleeping** pills. (pills FOR sleeping)

Ellos toman pastillas para dormir.

b) subordinada adjetiva (Indica una cualidad)

Ej.: There is a **barking** dog outside. *Hay un perro ladrador afuera.*

or

There is a dog that barks outside Hay un perro que ladra afuera.

TENSE (TIEMPO VERBAL)

a) Present Continuous (Presente Continuo)

b)

Sujeto + Presente verbo to be (am-is-are)+ verbo +-ing

Ej.: She is **living** with her parents.
Ella está viviendo con sus padres.

Ej.: The Pisa Tower is leaning every year.
La Torre de Pisa se está inclinando cada año.



c) Past Continuous (Pasado Continuo)

Sujeto + Pasado verbo to be (was-were) + verbo +-ing

Ej.: I was **cooking** at 3 o'clock yesterday
Estaba cocinando ayer a las 3.

Ej.: What were you **doing** yesterday?
¿Qué estabas haciendo ayer?

ADVERB (ADVERBIO)

Los Adverbios generalmente modifican a un verbo.

Ejemplo: She sat **looking** at the class.

Está observando a la clase.

Ejemplo: We saw him **swimming**.

Lo vimos nadando.

Lista de conectores	
<u>Addition</u>	<u>Adición</u>
And	Y
Both ... and	Ambos
Either ... or	Uno o el otro
Furthermore – In addition – Moreover	Además
Neither ... nor	Ni uno, ni el otro
Not only ... but also	No solo ... sino que también
<u>Condition</u>	<u>Condition</u>
If – whether	Si – en caso de
Whether or	Si ... o
<u>Contrast</u>	<u>Contraste</u>
Although – though – even though	Aunque, aún cuando
But	Pero
Conversely	De distinto modo, a la inverse
However – yet – nevertheless	Sin embargo
In spite of – despite	A pesar de
Otherwise	De otro modo
Regardless	A pesar de, sin considerer
Unlike	A diferencia de
Whereas – albeit	Mientras que
<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Propósito</u>
In order to	Con el fin de – para
So that – so as not to	Para que – de manera que
<u>Reason</u>	<u>Razón</u>
Because	Porque
Because of – due to – owing to	A causa de, debido a
Considering	Considerando, en atención a
Since	Ya que, puesto que
<u>Result</u>	<u>Resultado</u>
Consequently	En consecuencia
Likewise	Asimismo, también
So	Por lo tanto
Therefore	Entonces, por lo tanto
Thus	Así, de este modo
<u>Time</u>	<u>Tiempo</u>
After	Después
As	Cuando, a medida que
At present –now – nowadays	Actualmente, ahora
At that time	En ese momento
Before	Antes
By	A las, para las
During	Durante
First	En primer lugar
In the early	A principios de
Lastly	Finalmente
Later	Más tarde
Since	Desde

Then	Luego
Until	Hasta
When	Cuando
Whenever	Cada vez, cuando sea

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