

Unit 1.

Grammar check part 2

Prepositions of **TIME**

IN + part of the day (not specific times) / months / years / seasons

in the morning

in the evening

in December

in 1996

in spring



*** We use AT with noon, night, midnight**

ON + days

on Saturdays

on weekends

Prepositions of **TIME**

For extended time...

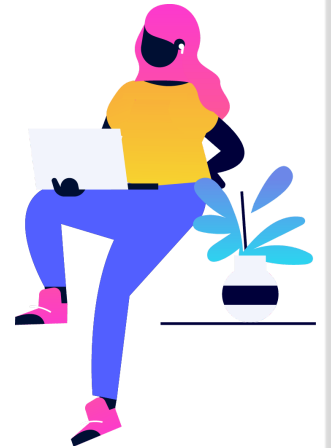
SINCE : desde "I have lived in Madrid since 1999".

FOR: durante/por "He will be in Madrid for 3 weeks".

BY : para las ... h "She will have finish her homework by 6.00"

FROM... TO... : desde... hasta... "I will be working here from January to June"

FROM... UNTIL... : desde... hasta...



Prepositions of **PLACE**

IN (usually to talk about inside a bigger space/physical locations)

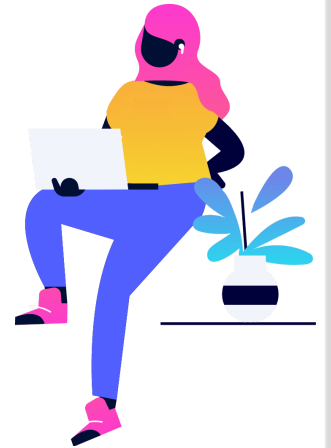
ON (the surface/some types of public transport)

AT (exact addresses or positions / for some phrases)

The clothes are in the wardrobe / I will see you in the living room.

The clothes are on the table / He is on the bus now.

I live at ... street / at home, at night, at work, at school...



Prepositions of **PLACE**

OVER, ABOVE (encima sin tocar): The plane is flying above the building.

UNDER (debajo): The cat is under the table.

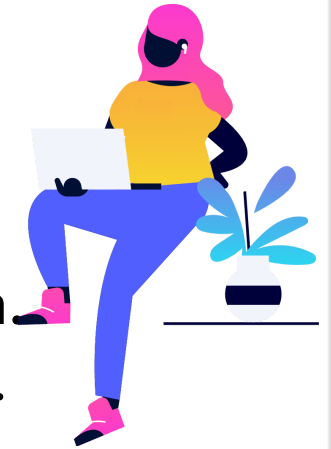
NEAR, NEXT TO, CLOSE TO (cerca de): The supermarket is close to the cinema.

BETWEEN (entre 2 cosas): The red car is between the black and the white one.

AMONG (entre más de 2 cosas): I prefer English among other subjects.

IN FRONT OF (en frente de): The cat is in front of the sofa.

BEHIND (detrás): The church is behind the park.



Common **VERBS + PREPOSITIONS**

ABOUT: worry, complain, read

He worries about the future

He complains about his job

He reads about the flooding in the city

AT: arrive, smile, look

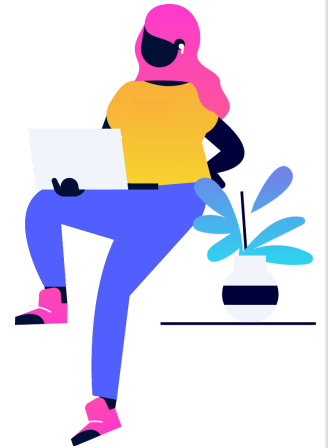
She arrived at the airport 2 hours early

The children smiled at her

Look at me!

FOR: search

They are searching for their dog



Common **VERBS + PREPOSITIONS**

FROM: suffer, differ

I suffer from a disease

The results differ from the original idea

IN: result, interest, succeed

You will succeed in achieving your degree

I'm interested in art

That resulted in a mess

ON: concentrate, depend, insist

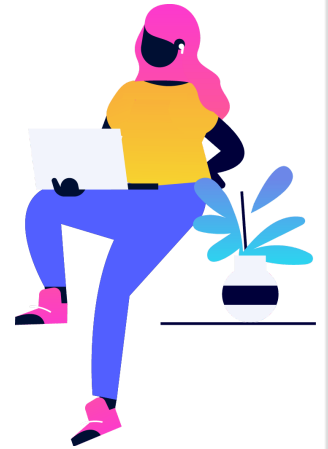
You need to concentrate on work

The children depend on their parents

He insists on coming

TO: belong, refer, contribute

WITH: (dis)agree, argue, deal



Common **VERBS + PREPOSITIONS**

TO: belong, refer, contribute

Bears belong to the family of mammals

I hope you contribute to the work

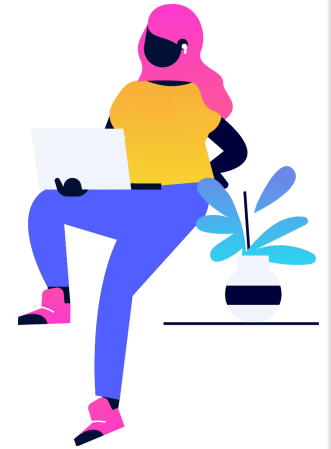
What do you refer to?

WITH: (dis)agree, argue, deal

I (dis)agree with what you have said

Don't argue with me!

I need to deal with the situation



Present perfect

We use present perfect to:

- **Talk about an action that started in the past but continues in the present:** I have lived in Madrid since 1999.
- **A series of the same action completed multiple times in the past, likely to happen again in the future:** I have seen that movie 6 times!
- **The action has JUST finished:** I have just finished my homework.

Present perfect

How do we form it?

Subject + Have/Has + Past participle (-ED or 3rd column)

AFF: He has become friends with her.

NEG: He hasn't become friends with her.

INT: Has he become friends with her?

Present perfect

Examples

I have never seen the Eiffel Tower.

Have you eaten dinner yet?

The guests have already arrived.

I have just woken up.

Conditional simple

We use conditional simple to:

- Talk about something that might happen: I would buy a castle if I were rich.

How do we form it?

Subject + Would + Main verb (inf).

AFF: I would go - NEG: I wouldn't go - INT: Would I go?



Conditional perfect

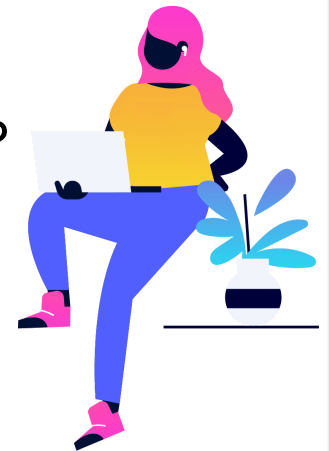
We use conditional perfect to:

- **Express possibility:** I would have gone, but they didn't asked me.
- **To talk in the future about something that happened in the past:** I would have gone if they had asked me to.

How do we form it?

Subject + Would have + Verb in past perfect tense

AFF: I would have gone - NEG: I wouldn't have gone - INT: Would I have gone?



Conditionals

Zero: la condición y el resultado son reales

If + Present simple, Present simple "If you mix blue and red, you get purple"

First conditional: escenarios futuros probables

If + Present simple, Future simple "If I study hard, I will pass the exam"

Second conditional: escenarios imaginarios hipotéticos

If + Past simple, Conditional simple "If I won the lottery, I would buy a house"

Third conditional: situaciones del pasado que no sucedieron

If + Past perfect, Conditional perfect "If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam"

