

CONJUGACIÓN DEL VERBO TO BE Y ESTRUCTURAS

Para aquellos para los que éste sea su primer contacto con el inglés, os comentaré que:

- Primero, debéis perder el miedo a aprender un idioma.
- Segundo, el inglés es un idioma muy fácil en cuanto a la gramática se refiere, está basado en una serie de estructuras, hay una estructura para las oraciones afirmativas, otra para las negativas y otra para las interrogativas, apréndete bien esas estructuras y podrás escribir oraciones básicas, una vez que vayas adquiriendo un vocabulario básico, para lo cual acostúmbrate a usar siempre un diccionario e ir traduciendo todas aquellas palabras que no conozcas.
- Los tiempos verbales son muy fáciles, únicamente existe presente, pasado y futuro.
- Los exámenes de acceso a la universidad siguen todos los años un esquema, a lo largo de este curso se te irá indicando cuál es ese modelo de examen e iremos practicando cada una de esas partes de dicho examen.

Para empezar con la gramática inglesa, debemos aprender el verbo TO BE (SER Y ESTAR), es quizás el verbo más importante del inglés y debes aprenderlo de memoria. Como habrás comprobado, existe un solo verbo para los dos correspondientes en español.

Conjugaré en primer lugar el verbo TO BE en afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa, para luego indicarte las diferentes estructuras de las que antes te hablaba.

TO BE (SER Y ESTAR)

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I AM	I AM NOT	AM I?
YOU ARE	YOU ARE NOT	ARE YOU?
HE IS	HE IS NOT	IS HE?
SHE IS	SHE IS NOT	IS SHE?
IT IS	IT IS NOT	IS IT?
WE ARE	WE ARE NOT	ARE WE?
YOU ARE	YOU ARE NOT	ARE YOU?
THEY ARE	THEY ARE NOT	ARE THEY?

Estas son las formas completas del verbo TO BE, también podemos utilizar las formas contractas para las oraciones afirmativas y negativas.

A continuación conjugaré dichas formas:

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'M	I AM NOT
YOU'RE	YOU AREN'T
HE'S	HE ISN'T
SHE'S	SHE ISN'T
IT'S	IT ISN'T
WE'RE	WE AREN'T
YOU'RE	YOU AREN'T
THEY'RE	THEY AREN'T

Ya hemos conjugado el verbo TO BE, es importante que sepas que el verbo en sí, es: AM, ARE, IS, lo que aparece a la izquierda son **los pronombres personales, o pronombres sujeto**.

- I (YO) 1ª persona singular.
- You (TÚ) 2ª persona singular.
- He (ÉL) 3ª persona masculino singular.
- She (ELLA) 3ª persona femenino singular.
- It (ELLO) 3ª persona singular. Se utiliza para cosas y animales.
- We (NOSOTROS/AS) 1ª persona plural.
- You (VOSOTROS/AS) 2ª persona plural.
- They (ELLOS/AS) 3ª persona plural.

Como ya te habrás dado cuenta, la 2ª persona del singular y del plural son iguales, ¿cómo las distinguirás? Muy fácil, por el contexto, cuando se trate del plural irá acompañado de sustantivos en plural.

Ej: You are a nurse: Tú eres enfermera/You are nurses: Vosotras sois enfermeras

No existen en inglés fórmulas de cortesía y respeto como el Usted y Ustedes del español. Siempre utilizaremos You, como antes te he indicado, para singular y plural.

ESTRUCTURAS

ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO TO BE + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: I am Spanish. Yo soy española

- Es muy importante que recuerdes que en inglés todas las oraciones deben llevar sujeto, una oración sin sujeto es una oración mal construida, la razón es que los verbos no se conjugan y todas las personas tienen la misma forma, de esta manera, a menos que coloques un sujeto, no se sabría quien realiza la acción del verbo. El sujeto puede ser uno de los pronombres personales o un nombre propio.

Anna is English. Anna es inglesa.

- En inglés no existen géneros, así se utiliza la misma forma para el masculino y el femenino. Compara las siguientes frases:

Peter is French. Peter es francés / Susan is French. Susan es francesa

ORACIONES NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO TO BE + NOT + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: They are not teachers. Ellos no son profesores.

Michael is not Chinese. Michael no es chino

ORACIONES INTERROGATIVAS:

VERBO TO BE + SUJETO + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: Are you Japanese? ¿Eres japonés?

Is Margaret German? ¿Margaret es alemana?

- Recuerda que los años en inglés siempre se preguntan con el verbo TO BE, es muy importante que recuerdes cómo preguntar la edad.

HOW OLD **ARE YOU?** I **AM** 17 (¿Cuántos años tienes? Tengo 17 años)

- Como habrás comprobado, en inglés el signo de interrogación va sólo al final de la oración, nunca al principio como sucede en español.

Ya hemos aprendido a preguntar en inglés, lo más normal en este tipo de preguntas es hacer una respuesta corta, veamos cómo hacerlo.

Respuesta corta afirmativa:

Yes, Sujeto(en forma de pronombre)+ Verbo

Ej: Is she Italian? Yes, she is (¿Ella es italiana? Sí, si lo es)

Are Peter and Philip Portuguese? Yes, they are

Respuesta corta negativa:

No, Sujeto(pronombre) + Verbo + Not (forma contracta)

Ej: Are you doctors? No, we aren't

Is John British? No, he isn't

PREGUNTAS CON PARTÍCULAS INTERROGATIVAS:

QUESTION WORD + VERBO TO BE + SUJETO + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: Where are you from? I am from Spain

WHAT: ¿QUÉ?

WHEN: ¿CUÁNDO?

WHERE: ¿DÓNDE?

WHY: ¿POR QUÉ?

HOW? ¿CÓMO?

WHO? ¿QUIÉN?

HOW MUCH ? ¿CUÁNTO? (OBJETOS INCONTABLES)

HOW MANY? ¿CUÁNTO? (OBJETOS CONTABLES)

WHAT TIME? ¿A QUÉ HORA?

WHOSE? ¿DE QUIÉN?

EJERCICIOS

Give questions for these answers:

- No, I am married.
- She is ten years old.
- Half past seven.
- From Germany.
- It is near the supermarket.
- 91 863 245
- Well, thank you, and you?
- Lopez.
- Teresa
- No, they are dentists.

THERE IS / THERE ARE: HAY

THERE IS: Singular

THERE ARE: Plural

ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS:

THERE IS/ ARE + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: There is a new boy in my classroom.

ORACIONES NEGATIVAS:

THERE IS/ ARE NOT + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: There aren't books on the table.

ORACIONES INTERROGATIVAS:

IS / ARE THERE + COMPLEMENTOS?:

Ej: Is there an empty chair here?

ARTÍCULOS

En inglés, igual que en español, hay dos tipos de artículos:

A / AN: Artículo indeterminado: Un/Una /Uno

Se utiliza cuando es la primera vez que nombramos un objeto, únicamente se utiliza con objetos contables en singular, se utiliza tanto para masculino como para femenino.

Ej: I am a girl : Soy una niña / Peter is a boy: Peter es un niño

Utilizamos AN en lugar de A cuando la siguiente palabra empieza por vocal.

Ej: It is an elephant: Es un elefante

Es obligatorio el uso del artículo indeterminado delante de las profesiones en singular.

Ej: Jane is a teacher: Jane es profesora

THE: Artículo determinado: El /La/ Los /Las

Se utiliza con objetos contables e incontables, cuando ya hemos hablado antes de ese objeto o persona y los hablantes ya sabemos a que no estamos refiriendo. Se utiliza tanto en singular como en plural, masculino y femenino.

Ej: It is a car. The car is red: Es un coche. El coche es rojo.

The boys are Scottish: Los niños son escoceses

No utilizaremos el artículo cuando nos referimos a algo en plural como grupo.

Oranges are fruits. Las naranjas son frutas.

Cuando sólo existe un ejemplar del objeto al que nos referimos utilizamos el artículo THE.

Ej: The sun (el sol), the moon (la luna) the earth (la tierra) the world (el mundo)

EJERCICIOS

Put A/AN or THE in these sentences where necessary:

- Would you like apple?
- Can you close door, please?
- Excuse me, where is bus station, please?
- I've got problem. Can you help me?
- My sister has got job in bank in Manchester
- We live in small flat near city centre
- There is small supermarket at end of street I live in.
- Sun is star.

ADJETIVOS

- Los adjetivos en inglés, igual que los artículos y los sustantivos no tienen género.
- Nunca llevan plural, el plural lo lleva el sustantivo al que acompañan.

Peter and Helen are happy: Peter y Helen son felices.

Peter is happy: Peter es feliz.

- El adjetivo siempre va delante del sustantivo.

The English girl is thin: La niña inglesa es delgada

The red car is new: El coche rojo es nuevo

EJERCICIOS

Ahora que ya conoces el verbo TO BE, los artículos y los adjetivos, vamos a practicar lo que hemos aprendido. Traduce las siguientes frases en inglés, en afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa según el ejemplo. Utiliza el diccionario para las palabras que no conozcas.

- El chico francés es alto.

Afirmativa: The French boy is tall

Negativa: The French boy is not tall

Interrogativa: Is the French boy tall?

- Los libros azules son viejos.
- William es médico.
- Las mujeres españolas son guapas.
- La profesora es delgada.
- La camiseta amarilla es cara.
- La mesa grande es nueva.
- La casa está sucia.

Completa los espacios de las siguientes frases con la forma correcta del verbo TO BE

Hello girls: Welcome to the school!! Let's introduce our teachers:

This is James. Hethe English teacher and hefrom England. This is Rose. She the cook and shefrom London. This is John and this is Anne. Theystudents. Theyfrom Scotland. Yougood students.

Girls, we.....ready and I think the teachersready. Let's begin the lessons.

CONJUGACIÓN DEL VERBO TO HAVE Y ESTRUCTURAS

El segundo verbo que vamos a aprender es el verbo TO HAVE (TENER), es, al igual que TO BE, un verbo irregular. Las estructuras para las oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas son las mismas que para el verbo TO BE. Conjugaré en primer lugar el verbo:

TO HAVE (TENER)

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I HAVE GOT	I HAVE NOT GOT	HAVE I GOT?
YOU HAVE GOT	YOU HAVE NOT GOT	HAVE YOU GOT?
HE HAS GOT	HE HAS NOT GOT	HAS HE GOT?
SHE HAS GOT	SHE HAS NOT GOT	HAS SHE GOT?
IT HAS GOT	IT HAS NOT GOT	HAS IT GOT?
WE HAVE GOT	WE HAVE NOT GOT	HAVE WE GOT?
YOU HAVE GOT	YOU HAVE NOT GOT	HAVE YOU GOT?
THEY HAVE GOT	THEY HAVE NOT GOT	HAVE THEY GOT?

La palabra GOT no aporta ningún significado al propio verbo, se puede omitir en las oraciones afirmativas. Igual que el verbo TO BE también el verbo TO HAVE tiene sus correspondientes formas contractas:

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'VE	I HAVEN'T GOT
YOU'VE	YOU HAVEN'T GOT
HE'S	HE HASN'T GOT
SHE'S	SHE HASN'T GOT
IT'S	IT HASN'T GOT
WE'VE	WE HAVEN'T GOT
YOU'VE	YOU HAVEN'T GOT
THEY'VE	THEY HAVEN'T GOT

ESTRUCTURAS

ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO TO HAVE + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: I have got a big house. Tengo una casa grande

ORACIONES NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + HAVE/HAS NOT GOT + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: You have not got a dog: Tú no tienes un perro

ORACIONES INTERROGATIVAS:

HAVE/HAS + SUJETO + GOT + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: Have you got an American friend? ¿Tienes un amigo Americano?

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete the sentences with TO BE or TO HAVE:

1. Where ----- you from?
2. Robert ----- an apple.
3. Anna ----- twenty nine years old.
4. They ----- cold.
5. He ----- a chocolate ice cream.
6. There ----- a book on the table.
7. A Ford ----- a small car but it ----- four doors.
8. ----- there any people from Germany in the class?
9. Silvia ----- very young.
10. There----- some beer in the fridge.

B) Find the right answers for these questions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Where is the camera? | A) London. |
| 2) Is your car blue? | B) No, I am not. |
| 3) Is Linda from London? | C) Yes, you are. |
| 4) Am I late? | D) My sister. |
| 5) Where is Ann from? | E) Black |
| 6) What colour is your bag? | F) In your bag. |
| 7) Are you hungry? | G) No, it's black. |
| 8) How is George? | H) No, she is American. |
| 9) Who is that woman? | I) Very well. |

C) Write the questions: (Read the answers first)

- (name) ----- Paul.
- (married or single)----- I am married.
- (American) ----- No, I'm Australian.
- (how old) ----- I'm 30.
- (a teacher) -----No, I'm a lawyer.
- (wife a lawyer)-----No, she is a designer.
- (from)-----She is Italian.
- (her name)----- Anna.
- (how old)-----She is 27.

ADJETIVOS / PRONOMBRES DEMOSTRATIVOS:

SINGULAR:

THIS: ESTE/ ESTA/ESTO: (Para referirse a objetos cercanos al hablante)

THAT: ESE/ ESA/ ESO / AQUEL/AQUELLA/AQUELLO (Objetos que están lejos de la persona que habla)

PLURAL:

THESE: ESTOS / ESTAS (Objetos cercanos)

THOSE: ESOS/ ESAS/ AQUELLOS/AQUELLAS (Objetos lejanos)

ADJETIVOS Y PRONOMBRES

P. Personales	A. Posesivos	P. Posesivos	P. Objeto
I	MY	MINE	ME
YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOU
HE	HIS	HIS	HIM
SHE	HER	HERS	HER
IT	ITS	----	IT
WE	OUR	OURS	US
YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOU
THEY	THEIR	THEIRS	THEM

Pronombres personales: Los usaremos únicamente como sujeto de la oración.

Ej: I am American but he is Italian.

Adjetivos posesivos: Se utilizan para expresar posesión, quién es el propietario de los objetos siempre delante de un sustantivo/nombre.

Ej: My house is very big but our room is very small.

Pronombres posesivos: Se utilizan para indicar quién es el dueño de algo, sustituyen al sustantivo/nombre. Pueden funcionar como sujeto.

Ej: Whose is this car? It's mine.

Pronombres objeto: Funcionan como complemento directo o indirecto del verbo de la oración. Cada vez que aparezca un pronombre en una oración que no sea sujeto de la frase. Detrás de una preposición siempre utilizamos este tipo de pronombres.

Ej: Did you see Peter? Yes, I saw him last week but I didn't talk to him.

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete the sentences with HIS/ HER/THEIR

1. I saw Liz with ----- husband, Philip.
2. I saw Ann and Ted with ----- children.
3. I saw Ted with ----- wife, Ann.
4. I saw George with ----- brother, Bill.
5. I saw Ann with -----brother, Bill.
6. I saw Liz and Philip with ----- son, Bill.
7. I saw Ann with ----- parents.
8. I saw Diana and Robert with ----- parents.

B) Fill in the blanks with the following subject pronouns and possessive adjectives: I / YOU/HE/SHE/IT/MY/YOUR/HIS/HER/THEIR/YOUR:

1. Are you Mary Lewis? Yes, ----- am.
2. She is from Spain. ----- name is Carmen.
3. He is from Japan, ----- name is Paul Watanabe.
4. Are you Italian? No, ----- am Greek.
5. Is your name John? No, ----- isn't.
6. ----- name is Alice, ----- am a dentist.
7. Monica and ----- mother are doctors.
8. Philip is French but ----- wife is German.
9. George and Karen are British, ----- daughter is married to an American.
10. Ann is a photographer and ----- brother is a teacher.
11. My sister and ----- are American but ----- parents are Greek.
12. Henry's mother is a shop assistant, ----- name is Lucy.
13. Alice and Bill are doctors and ----- son is a student.
14. This is ----- brother John and this is ----- room.

C) Fill in the gaps. Use the personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.

Melinda is an English girl. ----- lives in a beautiful house on the outskirts of Reading. ----- a bit far from the school. ----- mother takes her there by car every morning because ----- works in a hospital nearby. In the afternoon, after school, Melinda goes back home by bus. ----- classmates Jeffrey and David go back with her. ----- are ----- neighbours.

D) Choose the right word:

1. It's their/theirs problem, not our/ ours.
2. This is a nice camera. Is it your/yours?
3. That's not my/mine umbrella. My/Mine is black.
4. Whose books are these? Your /Yours or my/mine?
5. Catherine is going out with her/ hers friends this evening.
6. My/mine room is bigger than her/hers
7. They have got two children but I don't know their/theirs names
8. Can we use your washing machine? Our/Ours is broken

GENITIVO SAJON

Otra forma de expresar **posesión** en inglés es el genitivo sajón, con él indicaremos quién es el poseedor o dueño de algún objeto, siempre que este poseedor sea una persona o un animal.

La casa de la niña _____ The girl's house

Posesión Poseedor

Formamos el genitivo sajón:

- El poseedor aparece en primer lugar, al nombre propio le añadimos un apóstrofe y una s 'S.
- A continuación, añadimos la posesión, entre el poseedor y la posesión no puede aparecer ningún artículo posesivo o preposición. Si el poseedor es un nombre propio, no utilizamos artículo, si es un nombre común podemos utilizar artículos o adjetivos posesivos.

My brother's room. (La habitación de mi hermano)

The cat's eyes. (Los ojos del gato)

Siempre utilizamos el genitivo sajón para expresar relaciones de parentesco o vínculos familiares. En este caso, la persona irá en primer lugar, como poseedor, y a continuación el parentesco que les une. (Observa que Juan es un nombre propio y por tanto no hay artículo delante del nombre, entre Juan y sister no hay ningún artículo ni preposición)

Juan's sister (La hermana de Juan)

Peter's parents. (Los padres de Peter)

Cuando no hay posesión, relación familiar, o el poseedor no es ni persona ni animal, utilizamos la expresión **OF (DE)** (el poseedor sería una cosa o un lugar)

The door **OF** the room (La puerta de la habitación)

FAMILY: RELATIVES

GRANDPARENTS: Grandfather – Grandmother (abuelos: abuelo/a)

PARENTS: Father – Mother (Padres: padre/madre)

CHILDREN: Son – Daughter (Hijos: hijo/a)

Brother/Sister (Hermano/a)

Uncle /Aunt / Cousin (Tio/a /primo/a)

Nephew /Niece (Sobrino/a)

Husband / Wife (Marido / mujer)

GRANDCHILDREN: Grandson – Granddaughter (Nietos: Nieto/a)

FAMILY TREE

WILLIAM + JANE

PAUL+MAGGY

ANNE

LISA +HENRY

John, Mary

Susan, Richard

EJERCICIOS:

A) Complete the following exercise by using the Saxon genitive:

Ej: William is *JANE'S HUSBAND*. (JANE)

1. William and Jane are ----- (LISA)
2. Paul is ----- (LISA)
3. Lisa is ----- (HENRY)
4. Paul is ----- (WILLIAM)
5. John and Mary are ----- (MAGGY)
6. John and Mary are ----- (WILLIAM)
7. Mary is ----- (ANNE)
8. Richard is ----- (ANNE)
9. Anne is ----- (SUSAN)
10. Paul is ----- (SUSAN)
11. John is ----- (SUSAN)
12. Lisa is ----- (SUSAN)
13. Mary is ----- (JANE)
14. Anne is ----- (LISA)
15. Mary is ----- (MAGGY)

B) Rewrite the following sentences by using the Saxon genitive.

Ej: The girl has a pretty dress. The girl's dress is pretty.

1. The man has white hair. ----- is white.
2. Mary has red shoes. ----- are red.
3. The king has a beautiful palace. ----- is beautiful.
4. Alice has a new bicycle. ----- is new.
5. The cat has green eyes. ----- are green.
6. My dog has a long tail. ----- is long.
7. The men have long hair. ----- is long.

C) Translate the following sentences:

1. ¿Está el hermano de Pedro en la cocina? No, no está.
2. La casa de Paul es muy bonita.
3. Este es el coche de Billy y aquel es el de Mary.
4. ¿Dónde está la cerveza de tu abuelo? Está en la cocina.
5. El marido de Susan es el padre de Robert.
6. Hoy es el cumpleaños de mi madre.

TIEMPOS VERBALES

PRESENTE

PRESENTE CONTINUO:

- Se forma con el **VERBO TO BE + VERBO PRINCIPAL + ING**
- Se utiliza para expresar acciones que se están realizando en este momento, en el momento en que estamos hablando, o periodos de tiempo que aún no han terminado (*TODAY, THIS WEEK*)

Va acompañado de expresiones de tiempo como *NOW, AT THE MOMENT, AT PRESENT*.

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + TO BE+ VB+ING + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: I am learning English at the moment.

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + TO BE+NOT+ VB+ING+COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: We are not learning Chinese this year.

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

(WH- WORD) +VB TO BE+ SUJETO + VB + ING + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: Are you learning Italian now? What are you doing?

(Observa que he colocado entre paréntesis la wh- Word, puesto que no siempre la necesitaremos para hacer preguntas)

ING SPELLING:

- Verbos que acaban en –E: Pierde la E y añadimos –ing: Make – Making
- Verbos que acaban en – IE: IE se transforma en Y, añadimos ing: Die _ Dying
- Verbos de una sílaba formada por consonante – vocal –consonante: Doblan la última consonante y añaden – ing: Put – Putting
- Verbos que acaban en –Y y –W: Mantienen Y y W y añaden –ing: Enjoy-enjoying , snow – snowing.

EJERCICIOS

A) What's happening at the moment? Write TRUE sentences:

- I / wash / my hair. I am not washing my hair.
- It/ snow.
- I/ sit / on a chair
- I / eat
- It/ rain
- I/ learn/ English
- I / listen/ to music
- The sun/ shine
- I / wear / shoes
- I / read/ a newspaper

B) Write questions from these words. Use *is* or *are* and put the words in order.

1. working / Paul / today? Is Paul working today?
2. What /doing / the children?
3. You / listening / to me?
4. Where / going / your friends?
5. Your parents/ television / watching?
6. What / cooking / Ann?
7. Why / you / looking at me ?
8. Coming / the bus?

PRESENTE SIMPLE:

Se utiliza para expresar acciones que se realizan habitualmente, acciones que realizamos todos los días. Rutinas, hábitos.

Utilizaremos el verbo auxiliar **TO DO**, para las oraciones negativas e interrogativas. (DOES PARA LA 3ª PERSONA)

Las oraciones afirmativas no necesitan auxiliar, sin embargo añadiremos una **S** al verbo en la tercera persona del singular.

Suele ir acompañado de expresiones de tiempo como EVERYDAY y adverbios de frecuencia como ALWAYS, USUALLY, OFTEN, SOMETIMES, NEVER.

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: I play football everyday.

* Recuerda añadir la S al verbo en la 3ª persona del singular, únicamente en las oraciones afirmativas.

Ej: He always drinks coffee for breakfast.

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + DON'T / DOESN'T + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: You don't speak Spanish

He doesn't play the piano.

* Como verás no hemos añadido S en la 3ª persona, ya que tenemos el auxiliar DOES que ya nos esa 3ª persona.

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

DO/DOES + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: Do you like chocolate?

Does she read French books?

* La respuesta corta para estas preguntas se forma con el sujeto, en forma de pronombre + el verbo auxiliar DO / DOES

Ej: Do you live in Madrid? Yes, I do

Does it rain here? No, it doesn't.

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA:

ALWAYS : SIEMPRE

OFTEN: A MENUDO

NEVER: NUNCA

USUALLY: NORMALMENTE

SOMETIMES: A VECES

Tienen una posición fija dentro de las oraciones: Siempre se colocan delante del verbo principal, excepto con el verbo TO BE, con el que van detrás.

Ej: I never get up late

He is always happy.

EJERCICIOS

A) Completa el siguiente artículo periodístico sobre Lord Stonebury. Utiliza PRESENTE SIMPLE. Todos los verbos han de ser afirmativos. Recuerda la 3ª persona del singular. Debes utilizar todos los verbos que te doy a continuación. En algunos casos han de usarse más de una vez (tal y como te indico entre paréntesis). Busca en

el diccionario aquellos verbos que no conozcas.

Go (4) / have (3) / live (2) / get / meet / own / play / read / spend / talk

Lord Stonebury is 28 years old. He ----- in Belgravia, in London's West End. He is very rich and he ----- the company Office Blocks International. Every morning the young Lord ----- breakfast in bed and ----- the newspapers. He ----- up at 10 o'clock and usually ----- for a walk in Hyde Park. He ----- lunch at his club. He sometimes -----the Directors OBI, and they ----- about the company's plans. In the afternoon Lord Stonebury and his friends sometimes ----- golf. Then they ----- for a few drinks. Or sometimes he and a girlfriend ----- for a drive in his sports car. After dinner Lord Stonebury ----- to a night club or a casino with one of

his girlfriends. They ----- home at about 2 o'clock.

In the winter the young Lord ----- in Monte Carlo. And he ----- his summer holidays in the West Indies.

B) Write sentences from these words: Put the verbs in the right form (arrive or arrives?). Be careful with frequency adverbs.

1. always / early / Sue / arrive
2. basketball / I / play / often
3. work / Margaret / hard / usually
4. Jenny / always / nice / wear / clothes
5. dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30
6. like / chocolate / children / usually
7. Julia / parties / enjoy / always

C) Write questions: Use the words in brackets + DO /DOES. Put the words in the right order.

1. where / live / your parents ?
2. you / early / always / get up?
3. how often / TV / you / watch ?
4. you / want / what / for dinner?
5. like / you / football?
6. your brother / like / football?
7. what / you / do / in the evening?
8. your sister / work / where ?
9. to the cinema / often / you / go?
10. go / usually / to bed / what time / you ?

D) Choose the right answer: Simple present or present continuous?

- 1) Listen! Someone ----- the violin. Can you hear it?
a) plays b) is playing
- 2) Helen is a musician. She ----- the violin in an orchestra.
a) plays b) is playing
- 3) He ----- very hard now. His exams are very next.
a) works b) is working
- 4) Can I phone you back? ----- dinner at the moment.
a) have b) am having
- 5) Kim-----in a bank. She has worked there for 20 years.
a) works b) is working
- 6) Where is John? ----- the dinner?
a) does he cook b) is he cooking
- 7) Look! We can't play tennis. It -----
a) rains b) is raining
- 8) Bob ----- meat. He is a vegetarian.
a) doesn't eat b) isn't eat.

E) Simple present or present continuous?

- You can't see Tom now. He (have)----- a bath.
- He usually (speak)----- so quickly that I (not understand) -----him.
- How (you usually do) ----- to work.
- He (work) ----- at preset in an office.
- The baby (cry) ----- Give him some food.
- What (he do)----- . He (repair)----- his bicycle.
- What (he do) ----- . He is a pilot.
- Stella (usually stay)----- in a hotel when she (come)-----to London, but this week she (stay) ----- with us.
- What (your wife do) -----? She is a nurse but she (not work)----- at the moment.
- Look! The train (come)-----

F) Choose the correct verb forms:

- Stan *have/has* breakfast at half past seven.
- Karen does not *have/ has* breakfast.
- How does Karen *go/goes* to work?
- Stan *go/goes* to work by bus.
- My father *work / works* in Cardiff
- He does not *like / likes* travelling
- He *get up / gets up* at six o'clock everyday.
- My parents *live /lives* in a big house.
- What does your father *do/does*?

- Stan and Karen *live /lives* in Oxford.

PASADO

PASADO DEL VERBO TO BE

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA
I WAS	I WAS NOT (WASN'T)	WAS I?
I WERE	I WERE NOT (WEREN'T)	WERE I?
HE WAS	HE WAS NOT (WASN'T)	WAS HE?
SHE WAS	SHE WAS NOT (WASN'T)	WAS SHE?
IT WAS	IT WAS NOT (WASN'T)	WAS IT?
WE WERE	WE WERE NOT (WEREN'T)	WERE WE?
YOU WERE	YOU WERE NOT (WEREN'T)	WERE YOU?
THEY WERE	THEY WERE NOT (WEREN'T)	WERE THEY?

* Aparece con expresiones de tiempo como YESTERDAY, LAST WEEK, LAST MONTH, LAST YEAR.

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO TO BE + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: I was in England last month.

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO TO BE + NOT + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: I was not in Germany last month.

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

VERBO TO BE + SUJETO + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: Were you in Japan last month?

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete the following sentences with AM / IS/ ARE/ WAS / WERE

1. Last year she ----- 22, so she ----- now.
2. Today the weather ----- nice, but yesterday it ----- very cold.
3. I ----- hungry. Can I have a sandwich?
4. I feel fine this morning but I ----- very tired last night.
5. Where ----- you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They ----- very expensive.
7. This time last year I ----- in Paris.
8. Where ----- the children? I don't know. They ----- in the garden ten minutes ago.

B) Write questions: Use the words in brackets in the correct order + was and were.

1. late / you / this morning/ why? The traffic was bad.
2. difficult / your exam? No, it was easy.
3. last week / where / Ann and Chris? They were on holiday.
4. your new camera / how much? 60\$
5. angry / you / yesterday / why? Because you were late.
6. nice / the weather / last week? Yes, it was beautiful.

PASADO SIMPLE:

Se utiliza para expresar acciones puntuales en el pasado.

Aparece con expresiones como YESTERDAY, LAST WEEK...

Necesitamos el verbo auxiliar **DID** para las oraciones negativas e interrogativas.

Existen dos tipos de verbos en inglés: Verbos regulares y verbos irregulares. Los verbos regulares forman el pasado añadiendo ED al infinitivo. Los verbos irregulares tienen una forma especial para el pasado (2ª columna de los verbos irregulares).

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + VERBO PASADO + COMPLEMENTOS.

Ej: I *played* tennis last Saturday.

I *went* to the cinema last Sunday.

* Las oraciones afirmativas son las únicas que llevan el verbo en pasado, ya que no utilizamos verbo auxiliar.

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + DID NOT (DIDN'T) + VB INFINITIVO + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: I *didn't play* tennis last Saturday.

I *didn't go* to the cinema last Sunday.

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

DID + SUJETO + VB INFINITIVO + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: *Did you play tennis last Saturday?*

Did you go to the cinema last Sunday?

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete the sentences: Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

Clean die enjoy finish happen open rain start stay want

- 1) I ----- my teeth three times yesterday.
- 2) It was hot in the room, so I ----- the window.
- 3) The concert ----- at 7.30 and ----- at 10 o'clock.
- 4) When I was a child I ----- to be a doctor.
- 5) The accident ----- last Sunday afternoon.
- 6) It's a nice day today but yesterday it ----- all day.
- 7) We ----- our holiday last year. We ----- at a very nice place.
- 8) Ann's grandfather ----- when he was 90 years old.

B) Write B's questions: Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

Arrive cost go go to bed late have a nice time stay win

- 1) A) We went to New York last month.
B) Where -----?
A) With some friends.
- 2) A) I was late this morning.
B) What time -----?
A) Half past nine.
- 3) A) I played tennis this afternoon.
B) -----?
A) No, I lost.
- 4) A) I had a nice holiday.
B) Good. Where -----?
A) To the mountains.
- 5) A) We came home by taxi.
B) How much -----?
A) 10\$
- 6) A) I'm tired this morning.
B) -----?
A) No, but I didn't sleep well.
- 7) A) We went to the beach yesterday.
B) -----?
A) Yes, it was great.

PASADO CONTINUO:

- Se forma con el pasado del verbo **TO BE + Verbo principal con ing.**
- Se utiliza para expresar acciones que se han desarrollado durante un periodo largo de tiempo en el pasado.
- Suele combinarse con el pasado simple dentro de la misma oración, la acción del verbo que va en pasado continuo es la que estaba teniendo lugar cuando se ve interrumpida por una segunda acción en pasado simple.

Ej: I was watching TV when the telephone rang.

Past continuous

Past simple

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + WAS/WERE + VB ING + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: I *was having* a bath when my father came in.

(Estaba bañándome cuando mi padre entró)

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + WASN'T / WEREN'T + VB ING + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: I *wasn't driving* very fast when the accident happened.

(No estaba conduciendo muy rápido cuando ocurrió el accidente)

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

WAS / WERE + SUJETO + VB ING + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: *Were you studying* when I knocked on the door?

(¿Estabas estudiando cuando llamé a la puerta?)

EJERCICIOS

A) Put the verb into the past continuous or past simple:

- 1) A) What (you do) ----- when the phone (ring)-----?
B) I (watch) ----- TV.
- 2) A) Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
B) Yes, she (study) -----
- 3) A) What time (the post arrive)----- this morning?
B) It (come)-----while I (have)-----breakfast.
- 4) A) How fast (you drive)-----when the police (stop)-----
----- you?
B) I don't know exactly but I (not drive)----- very fast.
- 5) A) (you see) ----- Jenny last night?
B) Yes, she (wear) ----- a very nice jacket.

B) Write complete sentences, one of the verb in past simple, the other one in past continuous.

1. I / walk / home / when / it / start / to rain
2. Cora / read / a letter / when / Jimmy / phone / her
3. Andy / come out / of the restaurant / when / he / see / Jenny
4. Cathy / phone / the post office / when the parcel / arrive
5. When Don / arrive / we / have / coffee
6. While he / walk / in the mountains / Henry / see / a bear
7. The students / play / a game / when / the professor / arrive
8. I / walk / to the park / when it / start / to snow

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD:

TAN COMO

AS + ADJETIVO + AS

Ej: Peter is as tall as Paul. (Peter es tan alto como Paul)

* Siempre que la segunda parte de la comparación sea un pronombre, este debe aparecer en la forma de pronombre objeto.

Ej: Sarah is as thin as him.

COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD:

MÁSQUE

- Adjetivos de dos sílabas o menos.

ADJETIVO + ER + THAN

Ej: John is taller than Paul (John es más alto que Paul)

- Adjetivos de más de dos sílabas.

MORE + ADJETIVO + THAN

Ej: Susan is more intelligent than Mary. (Susan es más inteligente que Mary)

SUPERLATIVO:

EL MÁS / LA MÁS.....

- Adjetivos de dos sílabas o menos.

THE ADJETIVO + EST

Ej: He is the tallest boy (El niño más alto)

* Si queremos indicar en que lugar es el que destaca ese adjetivo al que estamos refiriéndonos en grado superlativo utilizaremos la preposición IN THE, si es una expresión de tiempo utilizaremos OF THE.

Ej: Susan is the thinnest girl in the school.

This is the happiest day of my life.

- Adjetivos de más de dos sílabas:

THE MOST + ADJETIVO

Ej: Peter is the most intelligent student in the classroom.

Today is the most important day of the year.

ADJETIVOS IRREGULARES

Good	Better	The Best
Bad	Worse	The Worst

EJERCICIOS

A) Put the following adjectives in the comparative or superlative form:

1. The weather today is (warm) ----- than yesterday.
2. John's car was (expensive) ----- than my car.
3. Sarah is the (pretty) ----- girl I have ever met.
4. These exercises are (difficult)----- than some of the others.
5. This book is (good) ----- than the last one we used.
6. Kate is the (careful) ----- student in the class.
7. Bill is (intelligent) ----- than Joe.
8. My house is (bad) ----- than his.
9. John's car is (comfortable)----- in town.
10. Jeff is (unpleasant) ----- than my brother.

B) Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

Follow the example.

1) Apples are more expensive than pears.

Pears are **cheaper than apples**.

2) His car isn't as good as mine.

My car is

3) Katie sings better than Jane.

Jane sings

4) Jill is 25 years old. Gary is 23.

Jill is

5) My camera cost 100\$. Your camera cost 96\$.

My camera is

6) Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was 10.

It's

7) The film is 3 hours but the video tape is only 2 hours.

The film is

8) The water colour is 85\$ and the oil painting is 100\$.

The oil painting is

9)The church was built in 1878 and the library is 1925.

The church is

10) Tim is 1.6 metres tall but Wendy is 1.7 metres.

Wendy is

PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSICIONES DE TIEMPO:

IN:

- Con partes del día: In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
- Con meses: In January, in February.....
- Con las estaciones del año: In winter, in spring....
- Con años: In 1987
- Con siglos: In the 18th century

ON:

- Con los días de la semana: On Monday, on Tuesday.....
- Con fechas: On 2nd of May
- Con días y partes del día: On Wednesday afternoon.
- On holidays.

AT:

- Con las horas: At 7 o'clock
- At Christmas, at Easter
- At night
- At the weekend
- At the beginning, at the end.

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete the following sentences with IN; ON; AT

1. We watch TV -----the evening.
2. I only see my parents ----- Christmas.
3. I get up ----- 8 o'clock and go to bed ----- midnight.
4. I finish work early ----- Friday.
5. We go to Paris ----- autumn.
6. ----- the morning she goes to work by bus.
7. ----- Sundays there are two flights from London to Madrid. They are ----- 7.45 ----- the morning and ----- 20.30 ----- the evening.
8. What do you do ----- the weekends?

9. My grandfather was born ----- the 19th century.

OTRAS PREPOSICIONES DE TIEMPO:

BEFORE: ANTES

AFTER: DESPUES

UNTIL: HASTA

DURING: DURANTE (DURING + SUSTANTIVOS: Se utiliza con expresiones que respondan a la pregunta WHEN?.

Ej: During the summer, during November

FOR: DURANTE (DURING + NÚMEROS + PERIODOS DE TIEMPO: Se utiliza con expresiones que respondan a la pregunta HOW LONG?.

Ej: For six months, for five minutes.

SINCE: DESDE

FROM TO: DESDE HASTA: Se utiliza tanto como preposición de tiempo como de lugar.

Ej: I lived in London from 1987 to 1989.

There is one train from Madrid to Valencia at 7 o'clock.

PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR:

IN: EN / DENTRO DE: Con lugares cerrados

Ej: My coat is in the wardrobe

AT: EN : Se utiliza para espacios abiertos, como referencia geográfica

Ej: There are new traffic lights at the crossroads.

ON: EN / ENCIMA (Tocando la superficie)

Ej: There are pictures on the wall.

EJERCICIOS

A) Now fill in the gaps with IN; ON; AT

1. Have you got an electric blanket ----- your bed? I've only got a hot-water bottle ----- mine.
2. In summer, there are always flies ----- the kitchen ceiling.
3. She spent the day sunbathing ----- the swimming pool.
4. Scott found a Norwegian flag ----- the South Pole.
5. There are thousands of fish ----- the lake.
6. There's a policeman standing ----- the corner.
7. You have to get off ----- the next stop.

8. The coffeepot is ----- the table.
9. There aren't enough chairs ----- the dining room.
10. There are pleasure steamers ----- the lake.

OTRAS PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR:

NEXT TO: AL LADO DE

CLOSE TO: JUNTO A

NEAR: CERCA DE

FAR (AWAY FROM): LEJOS DE

BEHIND: DETRÁS

IN FRONT OF: DELANTE DE

OPPOSITE: ENFRENTA DE

OVER: ENCIMA DE (Sin tocar la superficie)

UNDER: DEBAJO DE

INSIDE: DENTRO DE

OUTSIDE: FUERA DE

BETWEEN: ENTRE

AT HOME: EN CASA. Ej: I don't go out, I stay at home.

IN BED: EN LA CAMA

GO HOME, GET HOME, COME HOME, REACH HOME, ARRIVE HOME (Observa que no utilizamos preposiciones con la palabra HOME acompañada de verbos de movimiento).

ARRIVE:

ARRIVE IN : Llegar a países, ciudades....Ej: I arrived in London.

ARRIVE AT: Llegar a espacios cerrados: estaciones, museos, Aeropuertos....

Ej: I arrived at the airport

EXPRESIÓN DE CANTIDAD:

SOME: Algún, alguna, algunos, algunas.

Se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas.

Acompaña a nombres incontables (singular) y nombres contables en plural.

Ej: There is *some water* in the fridge

There are *some new students* in the school.

ANY: Algún/a/os/as, ningún /a/os/as.

Se utiliza en oraciones negativas e interrogativas.

Acompaña a nombres incontables (singular) y nombres contables (plural)

Ej: There isn't *any apple juice* in the cupboard.

Have you got *any friends*?

SOME en oraciones interrogativas:

Aunque he indicado anteriormente que utilizamos ANY en oraciones interrogativas, existen algunas excepciones en las que utilizamos SOME para hacer preguntas:

- Cuando estamos ofreciendo algo:

Ej: Would you like some coffee?

- Cuando pedimos algo:

Ej: Can I have some water, please?

EJERCICIOS:

A) Put in SOME or ANY:

1. I bought ----- cheese but I didn't buy ----- bread.
2. I'm going to the post office. I need ----- stamps.
3. There aren't ----- shops in this part of town.
4. George and Alice haven't got ----- children.
5. Have you got ----- brothers or sisters?
6. There are ----- beautiful flowers in the garden.
7. Would you like -----tea? Yes, please.
8. Don't buy----- rice. We don't need -----
9. I went out to buy ----- milk but they didn't have ----- in the shop.
10. I'm thirsty. Can I have ----- water, please?

MUCH: MUCHO: NOMBRES INCONTABLES

(No se utiliza habitualmente en oraciones afirmativas)

Ej: I haven't got much money.

MANY: MUCHO: NOMBRES CONTABLES.

(Se utiliza en todo tipo de oraciones)

Ej: I have got many books.

TOO MUCH / TOO MANY: DEMASIADO

HOW MUCH / HOW MANY? ¿CUÁNTOS?

A LOT OF: MUCHO: CONTABLES E INCONTABLES:

(Se utiliza en todo tipo de oraciones)

LITTLE: POCO: NOMBRES INCONTABLES.

A LITTLE: ALGO, POCO PERO SUFICIENTE.

FEW: POCO: NOMBRES CONTABLES.

A FEW: ALGO, POCO PERO SUFICIENTE.

EJERCICIOS

A) Put MUCH or MANY in the spaces:

1. There is some food, but not ----- drink.
2. There wasn't ----- rain last month.
3. Does the teacher speak ----- languages?
4. I don't put ----- sugar in my tea.
5. A poor woman can't buy ----- dresses.
6. That old man hasn't got ----- hair.
7. I can't see ----- birds on the trees.
8. My mother didn't buy ----- eggs.
9. There isn't ----- milk in this bottle.
10. Did you learn ----- English words last year?

B) Put A LITTLE or A FEW in the spaces:

1. Could you possibly lend me ----- potatoes until tomorrow?
2. Have you got ----- minutes? I'd like to talk to you.
3. I need ----- money. Can you help me?
4. I'm going to France for ----- days next week.
5. ----- people arrived before the party started, but not many.
6. We only have ----- petrol left.
7. Can I ask you ----- questions?
8. The bank only lent me ----- money.
9. Only ----- students are going to fail the exam.
10. I always put ----- milk in my tea.

VERB TENSES:

PRESENT PERFECT:

- Se forma con el verbo **TO HAVE** (que funciona como verbo auxiliar) + **el participio de pasado del verbo principal**.
(Recuerda que hay dos tipos de verbos en inglés: *verbos regulares*, que forman el participio añadiendo **–ed** al infinitivo, y *verbos irregulares*, en este caso el participio de pasado es la tercera columna de la lista de verbos.
- Se utiliza para expresar acciones que empezaron en el pasado y continúan en el presente, o si bien la acción ya ha acabado, el resultado de la misma lo vemos en el presente.

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPIO PASADO VB + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: I work in a bank. I *have worked* there for 10 years.

(Trabajo en un banco. He trabajado allí durante 10 años)

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + HAVEN'T / HASN'T + PART. PASADO VB + COMPLEMENTOS

Ej: She is reading a book. She *hasn't finished* it yet.

(Ella está leyendo un libro. No lo ha terminado todavía)

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

HAVE / HAS + SUJETO + PART. PASADO VB + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: *Have you ever been* to London?

(¿Has estado alguna vez en Londres?)

Suele aparecer con expresiones de tiempo como **SINCE, FOR** (En respuesta a preguntas con HOW LONG?)

Ej: I have worked here since 1976

How long have you met him? I have met him for several years.

Otras expresiones de tiempo que aparecen con el PRESENT PERFECT:

JUST: ACABO DE

Se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas y va colocado delante del verbo principal.

Ej: Have you seen Paul? He has just arrived (¿Has visto a Paul? Acaba de llegar.

ALREADY: YA

Se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas y va colocado delante del verbo principal:

Ej: Would you like to see *Titanic*? I'm sorry, I've already seen it.

(¿Te gustaría ver Titanic? Lo siento, ya la he visto)

YET: TODAVIA NO

Se utiliza en oraciones negativas, y va colocado al final de la oración:

Ej: Have you read the book? No, I'm sorry, I haven't started it yet.

(¿Has leído el libro? No, lo siento, no lo he empezado todavía.

EVER: ¿ALGUNA VEZ?

Se utiliza en oraciones interrogativas, va colocado delante del verbo principal:

Ej: Have you ever tried Japanese food? No, not yet.

(¿Has probado alguna vez la comida japonesa? No, todavía no.

SOMEBODY/ SOMEONE (ALGUIEN) y SOMETHING (ALGUNA COSA) son 3ª persona del singular, tienen que ir por tanto seguidos de HAS.

EJERCICIOS:

A) Complete the sentences with a verb from the list. Use the present perfect (have / has + the past participle of the verb)

Break buy finish do go lose paint read take

1. Are they still having dinner? No, they -----
2. I ----- some new shoes. Do you want to see them?
3. Is Tom here? No, he ----- to work.
4. ----- you ----- the shopping? No, I'm going to do it later.
5. Where is your key? I don't know. I ----- it.
6. Look! Somebody ----- the window.
7. Your house looks different. ----- you ----- it?
8. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody ----- it.
9. I'm looking for Sarah. Where ----- she -----?
10. Do you want the newspaper? No, thanks, I ----- it.

B) Complete the exercise with FOR or SINCE:

1. She has been in London ----- Monday.
2. She has been in London ----- 4 days.
3. Mike has been ill ----- a long time. He has been in hospital ----- October.
4. My aunt has lived in Australia ----- 15 years.
5. Nobody lives in that house. It has been empty ----- years.
6. Mrs Harris is in her office. She has been there ----- 7 o'clock.
7. India has been an independent country ----- 1947.
8. The bus is late. We have been waiting ----- 20 minutes.

C) Present perfect or simple past? Pay special attention to expressions of time, such as yesterday, ever... they will give you the clue to know the tense you have to use.

- 1) My friend is a writer. He (write)----- many books.
- 2) We (not have) ----- a holiday last year.
- 3) I (play)----- tennis yesterday afternoon.
- 4) What time (you go)----- to bed last night?
- 5) (you ever meet) -----a famous person?
- 6) The weather (not be)-----very good yesterday.
- 7) My hair is wet. I (just wash) ----- it.
- 8) I (wash)----- my hair before breakfast his morning.
- 9) Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) ----- many countries.
- 10) Is Sonia here? No, she (not come)----- yet.
- 11) (you ever be) ----- to Florida? Yes, we (go)----- There on holiday two years ago.
- 12) Where is Alan? (you see him) -----?Yes, he (go)----- out a few minutes ago.

PAST PERFECT:

Se forma con **HAD** (para todas las personas) + **el participio de pasado del verbo principal** (recuerda los verbos regulares e irregulares)

Se utiliza para expresar acciones pasadas que terminaron antes de que otra acción pasada empezara. Suele combinarse por tanto con el pasado simple, encontraremos entonces dos acciones:

1ª: Acción terminada: Past Perfect

2ª: Acción que empezó cuando ya había acabado la anterior: S. Past

Ej: The concert had started when we arrived at the theatre.

Past Perfect

Simple Past

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + HAD + PARTICIPIO PASADO VB + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: I *arrived* at the airport when the plane *had taken off*.

(Llegué al aeropuerto cuando el avión había despegado)

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + HADN'T + PARTICIPIO PASADO VB + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: The shop *hadn't closed* when I *arrived*.

(La tienda no había cerrado cuando llegué).

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

HAD + SUJETO + PARTICIPIO PASADO VB + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: *Had you finished* the book when you *gave* it back?

(¿Habías acabado el libro cuando lo devolviste?)

EJERCICIOS

A) Complete these sentences putting one verb into the past perfect and the other one into the simple past:

1. When the police (arrive)-----the car (go)-----
2. When I (get)-----to the shop it (close)-----
3. They (eat) -----everything when I (arrive)-----at the party.
4. I (try)----- telephoning her several times but she (leave)-----the country.
5. When I (find)----- my purse someone (take)----- the money out of it.
6. The car (go)----- when I (look)-----into the street.

B) Present perfect or past perfect?

It isn't raining now. It (stop)-----

We had no car at that time. We (sell) -----our old one.

The square looked awful. People (leave)-----litter everywhere.

You can have that newspaper. I (finish)-----with it.

There's no more cheese. We (eat)----- it all.

There was no sign of a taxi although I (order)-----one half an hour before.

This bill isn't right. They (make)-----a mistake.

I spoke to Melanie at lunch time. Someone (tell)-----her the news earlier.

I was really tired last night. I (have)-----a hard day.

It'll get warmer in here. I (turn)-----the heating on.

FUTURE

Hay dos tipos de futuro en inglés:

1) Futuro con WILL (que funciona como auxiliar, y se utiliza en o. afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas)

- Se utiliza cuando el sujeto no tiene control sobre el futuro.
- Para expresar decisiones tomadas en el momento.
- A través de este futuro expresamos imprevistos, predicciones, lo que el sujeto cree que ocurrirá.
- Aparece con expresiones de tiempo como TOMORROW, NEXT WEEK, NEXT MONTH, NEXT YEAR.

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS:

SUJETO + WILL + VB (INFINITIVO) + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: It *will rain* tomorrow . (Lloverá mañana)

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + WILL NOT (WON'T) + VB (INFINIT)+COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: It *will not rain* tomorrow. (No lloverá mañana)

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

WILL + SUJETO + VB(INFINITIVO) + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: *Will it rain* tomorrow? (¿Lloverá mañana?)

Futuro con TO BE GOING TO

(el verbo To be es el que funciona como auxiliar, y es por tanto el que vamos a conjugar, se utiliza en o. afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas)

Utilizamos este tipo de futuro cuando el sujeto tiene control absoluto sobre la acción.

Es un futuro planeado de antemano, y para que esa acción se lleve o no a cabo, el sujeto ha tomado las medidas oportunas.

Expresamos con este futuro intenciones y decisiones.

Predicciones basadas en hechos presentes.

ESTRUCTURAS:

O. AFIRMATIVAS.

SUJETO + TO BE + GOING TO + VB (INFINITIVO) + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: (I have this blue velvet) I *am going to make* a new dress.

(Tengo este terciopelo azul) Voy a hacerme un vestido Nuevo.

O. NEGATIVAS:

SUJETO + TO BE NOT + GOING TO + VB (INFINIT) + COMPLEMENTOS:

Ej: I *am not going to make* a new dress.

O. INTERROGATIVAS:

TO BE + SUJETO + GOING TO + VB (INFINIT) + COMPLEMENTOS?

Ej: Are you going to make a new dress?

Compare these situations and read what I would say in each case: Use will / going to:

"You make your friend a cup of sweet coffee, then she tells you she doesn't take sugar". Offer to make her another one.

I'll make you another cup of coffee (Decisión tomada en el momento, es por eso que utilizamos futuro con WILL)

" A colleague asks you why you have brought your sports kit to the

office. " Explain that you have arranged to play tennis after work.

I am going to play tennis after work (Decisión tomada de antemano, por

eso traes el equipo a la oficina, futuro con TO BE GOING TO)

EJERCICIOS

A) Fill in the blanks with Will Future or To be going to:

1) I haven't got any money.

Well, don't worry (I /lend)-----you some.

2) Why are you filling that bucket with water?

(I / wash) ----- the car.

3) The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe.

No, it looks as if (it / fall) ----- down.

4) I have a headache.

Wait there and (I / get) ----- an aspirin.

5) You have a ticket for the play.

Yes, (I / see) ----- it on Friday.

6) The phone is ringing.

OK, (I / answer) ----- it.

7) Did you buy this book?

No, Nancy did it. (She / read) -----it on holiday.

8) Tea or coffee?

(I /have) ----- coffee, please.

9) I have decided to repaint this room.

What colour (you / paint) -----it ?

10) I don't know how to use this camera.

It's quite easy. (I /show) -----you.

B) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: You have to use all tenses learned until now (simple present, present continuous, simple past, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect and future)

1)Stella usually (stay) in a hotel when she (come) to London, but today she (stay) with us.

2)My grandfather (die) many years (for/ago/since) when I (be) a little girl.

3) Yesterday when I (walk) down Regent Street I (bump) into a strange looking man.

4)I usually (do) my homework on Saturday, but I (do) my homework today because next Saturday we (go) out.

5)Why is he putting the camera on a tripod? He (take) a group photo.

6) I (live) there (for/since) several months and then I went abroad.

7) Look! The train (come) . Hurry up! I (not want) to miss it.

8) When Paul finished his exam, he (realize) he (make) important mistakes.

9)What (your wife do)? She is a teacher, but she (not work) at the moment.

10)The children (finish) their dinner an hour ago and their mother (wash up) now.

11) As I (walk) home yesterday I (meet) a foreigner who (ask) me the way to the station.

12) He (work) at present in an office.

- 13) He (start) work last Christmas.
- 14) I (not see) the author of that book (for/since/ago) we (meet) in New York two years ago.
- 15) When he arrived, the concert (already/just/yet) (begin) and he (not allow) to go in. He (be) very disappointed to learn he (miss) his favourite piece.
- 16) When he was a diplomat he (visit) many countries.
- 17) Mr Byrne (go) to Spain last year and I (not see) him (for/since/ago) then.
- 18) When I was at school I (speak) four languages.
- 19) When we (get) to the airport, Jack (discover) to his horror that he (leave) his passport behind.
- 20) Jane (not drink) tea very often.
- 21) I (work) here (for/since) seven years, but it's time to leave now.
- 22) Look out! We (crash).
- 23) (You go out) yesterday?
- 24) What time (the banks close) in England?
- 25) I have some blue velvet and I (make) some curtains for this room.
- I have a car but I (not use) it very often.