

Vocabulary

Adjectives for products

Affordable	Cheap	Expensive	Free	Eco-friendly
Useful	Reliable	Innovative	Popular	Original
Disposable	Custom-made	Organic	Stylish	Efficient
Durable	Home-made	Authentic	Modern	Personalized
Portable	Handmade	Safe	Sophisticated	Convenient

ED / ING adjectives

Annoyed	Boring	Frustrating	Surprising	Exhausted
Annoying	Bored	Frustrated	Surprised	Exhausting
Entertaining	Interesting	Satisfying	Exciting	Amused
Entertained	Interested	Satisfied	Excited	Amusing
Depressed	Disappointed	Shocking	Confusing	Worrying
Depressing	Disappointing	Shocked	Confused	Worried

Countable nouns

People: men/women	Employees	Dollars / pesos	Minutes / hours	Job
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Uncountable nouns

Money	Time	Progress	Research	Experience
Knowledge	Information	Work	News	Traffic

Past Participle IRREGULAR verbs

Give	Do	Sell	Find	Make
Given	Done	Sold	Found	Made
Build	Send	See	Go	Wear
Built	Sent	Seen	Went	Worn

Useful phrases when buying / selling products

Excuse me.	Could you help me?	How can I help you?	Can I help you with something?	I'm looking for ...
How often do you need to use it?	Does it come in a different color?	Does it come in another size?	How do you want to use it?	I need it for work / school / ...
Could I pay by credit card / cash / check? Yes. / No, we only accept _____.	How much is it? It is _____ pesos / dollars.			Yes, of course! Sure! No problem.
Is it on sale? Yes, it is / No, it isn't.	What size / style/ model do you need?			I'll take it! I'm not sure.

Grammar

Comparative

Los comparativos se utilizan cuando queremos comparar a dos cosas, personas o situaciones. Se utilizan con adjetivos y con el verbo To Be para describir a estas cosas que estamos comparando. También se puede utilizar con los verbos "look," "seem" si se describen apariencias.

SHORT ADJECTIVES	Cheap	The japanese restaurant has cheaper food than the italian one.	Para adjetivos de una sola sílaba, le agregamos ER.
LONG ADJECTIVES	Original	I think this service is more original than theirs.	Para adjetivos de más de una sílaba, usamos "more" o "less".
ENDING IN Y	Happy	She seems happier.	Para adjetivos que terminen en Y, le cambiamos la Y por I y le agregamos ER.
ENDING IN C.V.C	Big	This room looks a bit bigger than the other one.	Para adjetivos que terminan con Consonante-Vocal-Consonante, se duplica la última consonante y se agrega el ER.
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	Good Bad	This product is better than that one. The remix is worse than the original song.	Los adjetivos irregulares o siguen reglas ni patrones.

Equatives

Los "equitativos" se utilizan cuando queremos comparar a dos cosas, personas o situaciones para expresar que son iguales o equivalentes. Se utilizan con adjetivos y con el verbo To Be para describir a estas cosas

que estamos comparando. Se puede utilizar con los verbos “look,” “seem” sí se describen apariencias.

**ANY
ADJECTIVES**

Good

This show is **as good as** the previous one.

Utilizamos “as... as” conectandolos con el adjetivo

Superlatives

Los superlativos se utilizan cuando queremos comparar a una cosa con respecto a un grupo en particular. Se usa **THE** antes del superlativo, o algún adjetivo posesivo (my, your, etc)

**SHORT
ADJECTIVES**

Cheap

The japanese restaurant is the cheapest.

Para adjetivos de una sola sílaba, agregamos EST.

**LONG
ADJECTIVES**

Frustrat
ing

That retailer has the most frustrating customer service.

Para adjetivos de más de una sílaba, usamos “most” o “least”.

ENDING IN Y

Easy

That store is the easiest to buy from, especially online. It is very user-friendly

Para adjetivos que terminen en Y, le cambiamos Y por I, agregamos EST.

**ENDING IN
C.V.C**

Hot

The city is the hottest in the country.

Para adjetivos que terminan con Consonante-Vocal-Consonante, se duplica la última consonante y se agrega el EST.

**IRREGULAR
ADJECTIVES**

Good
Bad

This blender is the best.
The brand is the worst, nobody likes it.

Los adjetivos irregulares no siguen reglas ni patrones.

Quantifiers

“Quantifiers” indican la cantidad de un sustantivo. Son repuestas a la pregunta “¿Cuántos?” o “¿Cuánto?”. Definen al sustantivo y siempre están situados delante del este. Algunos se pueden usar sólo con nombres contables, otros, sólo con nombres incontables y otros, con ambos.

Large

Count.

Many

How **many employees** are there?

We use it in negative, questions and affirmative.

Uncount.

Much

How **much money** did you pay?
I don't have **much time** to finish.

We don't use it in affirmative; only negative and questions.

**Either
C or U**

Lots of
A lot of

We have **lots of work**, hurry up!
There are **a lot of employees** here.

You can use **a lot** o **lots**; pero recuerda siempre incluir **OF**.

Small

Count.

(A) Few

There are **few students** here today.

Recuerda que debe ser en plural.

Uncount.

(A) Little

I have **little experience** in the area.

Debe ser contarse como si fuese singular.

	Either C or U	Some	She has some experience . I want to have some chicken .	En caso de ser Countable, debe colocarse en plural.
ZERO QUANTITY:		+ no	I have no time for this.	Se usa en oraciones afirmativas.
		- any	I don't have any time for this.	Se usa en oraciones negativas.

Quantifiers

Usamos los **verbos modal Can o Could** para pedir favores, pedir permiso y hacer ofertas.

Se hace en forma de pregunta, por lo que se coloca antes del **Sujeto**, y el verbo es en **base form**.

Es importante recordar QUIEN hará la acción: "*Could you bring me a size 7?*" se dice you porque la persona hará la acción; mientras que al pedir permiso u ofrecer algo, seremos nosotros (I / we) quienes hagan la acción.

Request / Pedidos para favores	Offer / Ofertas
Can you bring me a size 7, please?	Can I help you?
Request / Pedidos para hacer algo (permiso)	Answers / Respuestas
Could I use your computer, please?	- Yes, please. / Sure. / No problem - No, thanks.

Passive Voice

Passive Voice es usado para hablar del objeto de la oración; se enfoca en el objeto que recibe la acción y no en quien realiza la acción. Siempre debe ser utilizado con el verbo TO BE y con un verbo en PASADO PARTICIPIO.

Para usarlo en presente es con el verbo To Be: Am / Is / Are	Para usarlo en pasado es con el verbo To Be: Was / Were	Para usarlo en MODALES es con el verbo To Be: CAN Be, SHOULD Be
AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS	The idea was inspired by my parents	Se usa el verbo To Be o el verbo modal de manera afirmativa.
NEGATIVE STATEMENT	It can't be used for that	Se usa el verbo To Be o el verbo modal de manera negativa.
YES/NO QUESTION	Is it made of wool?	Se invierte el orden del verbo to be o del verbo modal para hacer preguntas.
WH-QUESTION	Where was it imported from?	