

## Review

## Grammar

Here are all the grammar points and their differences with one another.

Grammar: <b>verb to be</b>								
Personal Pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	They	You
Affirmative	am	are	is	is	is	are	are	are
Negative	am not	aren't	isn't	isn't	isn't	aren't	aren't	aren't

	Simple Present				Present Continuous		
FUNCTION	El tiempo verbal <b>"SIMPLE PRESENT"</b> se utiliza: para hábitos y rutinas, acciones repetidas; hechos generales.				<b>"PRESENT CONTINUOUS"</b> se utiliza para acciones que ocurren en el momento.		
AUXILIARY	I / YOU / WE / THEY DO or DON'T		HE / SHE / IT DOES or DOESN'T		I AM	YOU / WE / THEY ARE	HE / SHE / IT IS
STRUCTURE	<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Verb + Complement <i>I get up at 7 o'clock.</i>  <b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + Verb + Complement <i>We don't go to the gym in the morning.</i>  <b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + Verb + Complement <i>Do you go to work by car?</i>				<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary + Verb (+ING) <i>I am working.</i>  <b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + Verb (+ING) <i>She isn't dancing.</i>  <b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + Verb (+ING) <i>Are you watching a video?</i>		
TIME EXPRESSION	<b>ADVERBS (frequency)</b> always, often, sometimes, never.	<b>REPETITION:</b> every day, week, month, year	<b>REPETITION:</b> once / twice / three times a day / week	<b>TIME:</b> in the morning, on Monday, at 7:00.	now, right now, at the moment. today, tonight.		

AT	ON	IN	
Very specific: We use it for time. Exceptions: night.	Days and Dates.	General: time of the day,	months, seasons, years.
7:00: Seven o'clock 7:15: Seven fifteen 7:30: Seven thirty 7:45: Seven forty-five 12:00 PM: Midday / noon 12:00 AM: Midnight	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Weekend: Saturday, Sunday	Morning (1:00 AM = 11:00 AM) Afternoon: 1:00 PM = 6:00 PM Evening: 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM **Night: 8:00 PM  <b>At night</b>	January February March April May June  July August September October November December

	Will	Would like to	Be going to		
FUNCTION	"WILL" se utiliza para Para predicciones, para decisiones tomadas en el momento, para indicar la intención de que algo suceda (promesas).	"WOULD LIKE TO" equivale a "gustaría" en español. Se utiliza para expresar deseos para el futuro, hacer ofertas, o hablar de preferencias.	"GOING TO" equivale a "ir a" en español. Se utiliza para expresar el futuro: Para planes concretos, cuando estamos seguros de que algo va a suceder, para indicar la intención de que algo suceda, para hacer predicciones.		
AUXILIARY	WILL	WOULD	I AM	YOU / WE / THEY ARE	HE / SHE / IT IS
STRUCTURE	<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary + Verb + Complement <i>I will finish it later.</i>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary + LIKE TO + Verb + Complement <i>I would like to have children.</i>	<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary + GOING TO + Verb + Complement <i>I am going to do homework.</i>		
	<b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + Verb + Complement <i>We won't forget</i>	<b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + LIKE TO + Verb + Complement <i>We wouldn't like to do that.</i>	<b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + GOING TO + Verb + Complement <i>She isn't going to have lunch here.</i>		
	<b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + Verb + Complement <i>Will it rain tomorrow?</i>	<b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + LIKE TO + Verb + Complement <i>Would you like to travel?</i>	<b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + GOING TO + Verb + Complement <i>Are you going to watch a film later?</i>		
TIME EXPRESSION	later, tomorrow, soon. tomorrow, tonight, next week, next month.				

	Verb to BE: WAS or WERE		Other verbs in past	
FUNCTION	<p>* Es usado para describir situaciones (con adjetivos), o para decir donde la persona estaba.</p> <p>** El verbo BE funciona como su mismo auxiliar, por lo que lo usamos en oraciones negativas y preguntas. Se debe conjugar, was o were según el sujeto. No lo usamos con otros verbos.</p>		<p>Es utilizado para hablar de acciones que se terminaron, en tiempo pasado. Los verbos regulares terminan en ED, los irregulares NO siguen reglas.</p> <p>* El verbo auxiliar DID no se usa en oraciones afirmativas.</p> <p>** En oraciones negativas y en preguntas, el verbo auxiliar DID(N'T) se incluye, y el verbo NO va en pasado.</p>	
AUXILIARY	I / HE / SHE / IT WAS	YOU / WE / THEY WERE	DID	
STRUCTURE	<p><b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary + Complement <i>I was here last night.</i></p> <p><b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + Complement <i>We weren't at home.</i></p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + Complement <i>Was she happy?</i></p>		<p><b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b> Subject + Verb (IN PAST) + Complement <i>I arrived at 5 o'clock.</i></p> <p><b>NEGATIVE:</b> Subject + Auxiliary (+NOT) + Verb + Complement <i>She didn't meet us at the airport.</i></p> <p><b>QUESTIONS:</b> Auxiliary + Subject + Verb + Complement <i>Did they fly there?</i></p>	
TIME EXPRESSION	yesterday, on ____ (date), in ____ (month or year),	____ ago: four years ago, two days ago.	LAST: ____ (day: Tuesday), night, week, month.	when: expressions when I was in Japan.

Here are all the grammar points. To check them separately, check this table:.

Grammar Point	Page	Grammar Point	Page	Grammar Point	Page
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