**REVIEW OF THE SINTAXIS:**

**Present perfect** Unit 4-5

**+** Subject + have/has + Past participle + Complements 🡪 I have played soccer

**-** Subject + haven’t/hasn’t + Past participle + Complements 🡪 I haven’t played soccer

**?**  Have/has + Subject + Past participle + Complements 🡪 Have you played soccer?

**He/She/It** 🡪 They use “has”

We use **“never”** only in positive sentences to make them negative

* I have never played soccer - Nunca he jugado al fútbol

We use **“ever”** for questions and negative sentences it means “alguna vez” (?) and “nunca” (-)

* Have you ever played soccer? - ¿Has jugado alguna vez al fútbol?
* Ihaven’t ever played soccer - Nunca he jugado al fútbol

**Collocations of adverbs like “yet” “just “already” and “still”:**

Yet

* It’s only used in questions (?) and negative (-) sentences
* It always goes at the end

Example:

* He hasn’t come home yet
* Has he come home yet?

Already

* It can be used in positive (+) negative (-) and questions (?)
* It has different collocations

Example:

* + 🡪 I have already met her
* - 🡪 I haven’t met her already
* ? 🡪 Have you already met her?

Just

* It can be used in positive sentences and questions

Example:

* + 🡪 I have just met her
* ? 🡪 Have you just met her?

Still

* Only used in negative sentences
* It goes before the haven’t/hasn’t

Example:

* I still haven’t met her

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FOR | SINCE |
| “DURANTE” | “DESDE” |
| Tiempo impreciso | Tiempo + preciso |

Since 2032/1977/1200…

Since yesterday/last day/last month…

Since (anything) ago

For seconds/days…

For a couple minutes/years…

For a few days/hours/months…

**Present Simple: (I/You/We/They)** Unit 7 (first conditional)

**+**  Subject + Verb infinitive + Complements **🡪** I go to the bar

***-*** Subject + don’t + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 I don’t go to the bar

**?** Do + Subject + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 Do I go to the bar?

**Present Simple: (He/She/It)**

**+**  Subject + Verb infinitive + “s” / ”es” + Complements **🡪** It goes to the bar / He plays soccer

***-*** Subject + doesn’t + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 She doesn’t go to the bar

**?** Does + Subject + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 Does She go to the bar?

**Past Simple: (Verbos regulares)** Unit 8 (second conditional)

**+**  Subject + Verb -ed + Complements **🡪** I played football

***-*** Subject + didn’t + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 I didn’t play football

**?** Did + Subject + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 Did I play football?

**Past Simple: (Verbos irregulares)**

**+**  Subject + 2ª columna + Complements **🡪** He went to the bar

***-*** Subject + didn’t + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 She didn’t go to the bar

**?** Did + Subject + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 Did She go to the bar?

**Special Cases:**

* With the verb “study” you have to change the “y” for an “i” and add “-ed” (It also happens with verbs like “try”) 🡪 I studied math / I tried football
* Regular verbs with one syllable double their last letter 🡪 I stopped in the gas station

*//Remember that when you find (be) it’s a special case and it becomes am/is/are in present simple and was/were in past simple*

**Be going to: (I/You/We/They)** Unit 7

**+**  Subject + am/are + going to + Verb infinitive + Complements **🡪** I am going to play soccer

***-*** Subject + am/are + not + going to + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 I am not going to play soccer

**?** Am/Are + Subject + going to + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 Am I going to play soccer

**Be going to: (He/She/It)**

**+**  Subject + is + going to + Verb infinitive + Complements **🡪** He is going to play soccer

***-*** Subject + is + not + going to + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 He is not going to play soccer

**?** Is + Subject + going to + Verb infinitive + Complements 🡪 Is he going to play soccer

After *“Will”* or *“Might”* **ALWAYS** Verb in infinitive

**First Conditional: (if, unless, as soon as, when)**

If + Present Simple **,** Will

* If I go to the park**,** I will have fun

Will + If + Present Simple

* I will have fun if I go to the park

**Second Conditional: (if, unless, when)**

If + Past Simple **,** Would

* If I went to the park**,** I would have fun

Would + If + Past Simple

* I would have fun if I went to the park

**“Will” vs “Be going to” vs “Might”:**

We use **“will”** when:

* We talk about future facts
* There’s a spontaneous situation
* Offers
* Promises
* Requests
* To make predictions about the future based on thoughts, hope or beliefs

We use **“be going to”** when:

* To talk about future intentions that have been already planned or thought about
* To make predictions based on evidences or something you already know

We use **“might”** when:

* To talk about future possible situations
* To talk about opinions that we are not very sure about
* We usually don’t use might for questions or short answers

**“Like” vs “Would like”:** Unit 8

We use **“like” + -ing** when:

* We talk about preferences

*I like riding my bike*

We use **“would like” + to + Verb infinitive** when:

* We talk about something you want to do
* To invite someone or ask what someone wants

*I wouldn’t like to go there*

**Could** – Past **Can** – Present **Will be able to** – Future

I could buy I can buy I will be able to buy

I couldn’t buy I can’t buy I won’t be able to buy

Could I buy? Can I buy Will I be able to buy

**Present Simple Passive:**

**+**  Noun + Verb to be + Past participle + Subject **🡪** Pants are worn by people

***-*** Noun + Verb to be + not + Past participle + Subject 🡪 Pants aren’t worn by people

**?** Verb to be + Noun + Past participle + Subject 🡪 Are pants worn by people?

When noun is “He/She/It” or singular, we use “is” instead of “are” (Same happens with “I” and “am”)

**Past Simple Passive:**

**+**  Noun + Verb to be + Past participle + by Subject **🡪** Pants were worn by people

***-*** Noun + Verb to be + not + Past participle + by Subject 🡪 Pants weren’t worn by people

**?** Verb to be + Noun + Past participle + by Subject 🡪 Were pants worn by people?

When noun is “I/He/She/It” or singular we use “was” instead of “were”

*Example*:

Susan eats food every day -> Primero buscas el verbo y descubres si esta en presente o pasado,

preguntando que o quien come

Susan eats food every day -> Después buscas a que se refiere el verbo,

Food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day

Ahora siguiendo la estructura de la pasiva completas el verbo (fíjate en si es plural o singuar):

Food is eaten by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day -> Finalmente siguiendo la tablita o con el nombre

completas el “by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” (her)