

## 1. ING01

### 1. ING01- How to form the present simple

- **Affirmative Form:** Subject + Base Form of the Verb (s/es for third person singular)
  - Examples:
    - I play football every weekend.
    - She plays tennis on Fridays.
    - They work in a bank.
  - The 3rd. person singular of the verb adds "-s" or "-es"
    - "-es" is added for verbs ending in:
      - "-ch": She watches TV all day.
      - "-sh": She always washes her hands before starting to work.
      - "-o": He goes to the city town hall every Tuesday.
      - "-s": She misses you a lot when you are away.
      - "-x": He mixes a lot of styles of music in his latest record.
      - "-z": The bee buzzes when it's flying.
  - If the verb ends in "-y" preceded by a consonant, replace the "y" with "i" and add "-es"
    - She studies at University.
- **Negative Form:** Subject+ DO / DOES NOT / DON'T / DOESN'T + Verb.
  - I don't like working for the same company as her.
  - He doesn't like driving to work everyday.
- **Interrogative Form:** DO / DOES + Subject + Verb + ?
  - Do you like reading the newspaper in the morning?
  - Does he go to McDonald's for lunch every day?

Present Simple Tense: Uses and Examples				
Use	Description	Affirmative Example	Negative Example	Interrogative Example
Habitual Actions	Actions that happen regularly.	I read the newspaper every morning.	I do not (don't) read the newspaper often.	Do you read the newspaper every morning?
General Truths	Facts that are always true.	Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.	Water does not (doesn't) boil at 90 degrees Celsius.	Does water boil at 100 degrees Celsius?
Scheduled Events	Events that are part of a schedule.	The train leaves at 9 PM.	The train does not (doesn't) leave at 8 PM.	Does the train leave at 9 PM?
States and Conditions	Describing states of being and conditions.	She loves chocolate.	She does not (doesn't) love chocolate.	Does sh

## 2. ING01-Frequency Adverbs

- With the verb TO BE, the frequency adverb goes **AFTER** the verb.
- With the simple tenses, the frequency adverb goes **BEFORE** the verb.

Example:

- My boss is usually at the office at 7.30 everyday. (TO BE)
- I always check my emails first hour in the morning. (TO BE)

1. Always (100%)
  - a. Example: She always arrives on time.
  - b. Spanish: Siempre
2. Usually (90%)
  - a. Example: They usually have dinner at 7 PM.
  - b. Spanish: Usualmente
3. Frequently (80%)
  - a. Example: He frequently travels for work.
  - b. Spanish: Frecuentemente
4. Sometimes (50%)
  - a. Example: She sometimes forgets her keys.
  - b. Spanish: A veces
5. Occasionally (30%)
  - a. Example: I occasionally eat out.
  - b. Spanish: Ocasionalmente
6. Seldom (10%)
  - a. Example: He seldom visits his grandparents.
  - b. Spanish: Rara vez
7. Rarely (5%)
  - a. Example: They rarely go on vacation.
  - b. Spanish: Raramente
8. Hardly ever (2%)
  - a. Example: I hardly ever watch TV.
  - b. Spanish: Casi nunca
9. Never (0%)
  - a. Example: She never eats meat.
  - b. Spanish: Nunca

### 3. ING01- How to form the Present Simple and Continuous?

#### **PRESENT SIMPLE**

##### **Structure**

##### **1. Affirmative Sentences:**

- **SUBJECT + BASE FORM OF THE VERB (FOR I, YOU, WE, THEY):**

- Example: I walk, you walk, we walk, they walk

- **SUBJECT + VERB WITH -S OR -ES ENDING (FOR HE, SHE, IT):**

- Example: He walks, she walks, it walks

##### **2. Negative Sentences:**

- **SUBJECT + DO/DOES NOT + BASE FORM OF THE VERB:**

- Example:

- I do not (don't) walk, you do not (don't) walk, we do not (don't) walk, they do not (don't) walk
- He does not (doesn't) walk, she does not (doesn't) walk, it does not (doesn't) walk

##### **3. Interrogative Sentences:**

- **DO/DOES + SUBJECT + BASE FORM OF THE VERB:**

- Example:

- Do I walk? Do you walk? Do we walk? Do they walk?
- Does he walk? Does she walk? Does it walk?

##### **Examples**

##### **1. Affirmative:**

- She reads books every evening.
- They play soccer on weekends.

##### **2. Negative:**

- He does not (doesn't) like coffee.
- We do not (don't) watch TV in the morning.

##### **3. Interrogative:**

- Do you work on Saturdays?
- Does she enjoy swimming?

##### **Important Notes**

- For most verbs, just add **-s** to the base form for third-person singular (he, she, it).
- If the verb ends in **-s, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z**, add **-es**:
  - Example: pass → passes, watch → watches
- If the verb ends in a consonant followed by **-y**, change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-es**:
  - Example: carry → carries

## **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

El presente continuo se usa para describir acciones que están sucediendo ahora mismo o alrededor del tiempo actual. Aquí está cómo usted forma el presente continuo:

### **Structure**

#### **SUBJECT + AM/IS/ARE + PRESENT PARTICIPLE (BASE FORM OF THE VERB + -ING)**

##### **1. Affirmative Sentences:**

- **I AM (I'M) + VERB + -ING:**
  - Example: I am walking. (I'm walking.)
- **HE/SHE/IT IS (HE'S/SHE'S/IT'S) + VERB + -ING:**
  - Example: He is walking. (He's walking.)
- **WE/YOU/THEY ARE (WE'RE/YOU'RE/THEY'RE) + VERB + -ING:**
  - Example: They are walking. (They're walking.)

##### **2. Negative Sentences:**

- **I AM NOT (I'M NOT) + VERB + -ING:**
  - Example: I am not walking. (I'm not walking.)
- **HE/SHE/IT IS NOT (HE/SHE/IT ISN'T OR HE'S/SHE'S/IT'S NOT) + VERB + -ING:**
  - Example: She is not walking. (She isn't walking or She's not walking.)
- **WE/YOU/THEY ARE NOT (WE/YOU/THEY AREN'T OR WE'RE/YOU'RE/THEY'RE NOT) + VERB + -ING:**
  - Example: They are not walking. (They aren't walking or They're not walking.)

##### **3. Interrogative Sentences:**

- **AM + I + VERB + -ING?:**
  - Example: Am I walking?
- **IS + HE/SHE/IT + VERB + -ING?:**
  - Example: Is she walking?
- **ARE + WE/YOU/THEY + VERB + -ING?:**
  - Example: Are they walking?

### **Important Notes**

- The present participle is formed by adding **-ing** to the base form of the verb.
- If the verb ends in **-e**, drop the **-e** before adding **-ing**:
  - Example: make → making
- For one-syllable verbs ending in a single consonant with a single vowel before it, double the final consonant before adding **-ing**:
  - Example: run → running

Present Simple vs Present Continuous Tenses			
Tense	Type	Structure	Example
Present Simple	Affirmative	Subject + Base Form (I, you, we, they) Subject + Verb with -s/-es (he, she, it)	I walk, She walks
	Negative	Subject + Do/Does Not + Base Form	I do not walk, He does not walk
	Interrogative	Do/Does + Subject + Base Form	Do you walk?, Does she walk?
Present Continuous	Affirmative	Subject + Am/Is/Are + Verb + -ing	I am walking, She is walking
	Negative	Subject + Am/Is/Are + Not + Verb + -ing	I am not walking, He is not walking
	Interrogative	Am/Is/Are + Subject + Verb + -ing	Am I walking?, Is she walking?

## PRESENT SIMPLE

El presente simple se usa para describir:

- Acciones o hábitos regulares:**
  - Examples: "She **goes** to the gym every day." / "I **drink** coffee in the morning."
- Verdades o hechos generales:**
  - Examples: "Water **boils** at 100°C." / "The Earth **revolves** around the Sun."
- Situaciones permanentes:**
  - Examples: "He **lives** in New York." / "She **works** as a teacher."
- Calendarios y horarios:**
  - Examples: "The train **leaves** at 6 PM." / "The store **opens** at 9 AM."
- Opiniones y sentimientos (a menudo con verbos de estado):**
  - Examples: "I **love** chocolate." / "He **believes** in ghosts."

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

El presente continuo se utiliza para describir:

- Acciones que se producen en el momento de hablar:**
  - Examples: "She **is reading** a book right now." / "They **are playing** soccer in the park."
- Acciones o situaciones temporales:**
  - Examples: "I **am staying** with my friend for a few days." / "He **is working** on a new project this month."
- Planes o acuerdos futuros:**
  - Examples: "We **are meeting** them for dinner tomorrow." / "She **is flying** to Paris next week."
- Tendencias o cambios de situación:**
  - Examples: "The climate **is getting** warmer." / "More people **are using** electric cars these days."
- Acciones que ocurren alrededor de un tiempo específico:**
  - Examples: "I **am studying** for my exams these days." / "She **is working** late this week."

**Expresiones de tiempo continuo presentes comunes:**

- At the moment.
- Now.
- Today.
- This week.
- This month.
- Tomorrow.
- Next week (for future arrangements).
- Currently.

### Quick Tips

- Use **Present Simple** for routines, habits, and general facts.
- Use **Present Continuous** for ongoing actions, temporary states, and future plans.

Present Continuous Tense: Uses and Examples. Summary.		
Use	Description	Examples
<b>Actions Happening Now</b>	Describe las acciones que están ocurriendo en el momento de hablar.	<p>She is reading a book. They are watching a movie. I am cooking dinner.</p> <p>I'm checking my emails at the moment. Mr. Parker is having lunch right now.</p>
<b>Temporary Actions</b>	Describe acciones que son temporales o que ocurren alrededor del período de tiempo actual.	<p>I am living with my parents this month. He is working on a new project. We are staying at a hotel until our house is ready.</p>
<b>Future Plans</b>	Describe los planes o las disposiciones para el futuro próximo.	<p>We are meeting them for lunch tomorrow. She is flying to New York next week. They are coming to our party on Saturday.</p> <p>I'm meeting my colleagues tomorrow at 7.30a.m. My boss is travelling to China on Friday morning.</p>
<b>Repeated Actions</b>	Describe acciones que se repiten durante un período de tiempo (generalmente con un adverbio).	<p>He is always complaining about something. She is constantly texting on her phone. They are always arguing.</p>

## 1. ING02

### 1. ING02-How to Use "Can", "Could" and "Would"?

What is the difference between "Can", "Could" and "Would"?

#### Can

Indica lo que alguien es capaz de hacer.

Se utiliza para pedir o dar permiso.

Indica que algo es posible.

#### Could

Indica lo que alguien fue capaz de hacer en el pasado.

Una forma más educada de pedir algo.

Indica algo que podría suceder bajo ciertas condiciones.

Indica que algo es posible pero no cierto.

#### Would

Se utiliza en situaciones imaginarias o irreales.

Una forma más educada de pedir u ofrecer algo.

Expresa deseos o preferencias.

Describe acciones repetitivas en el pasado.

### 2. How to say it: Past simple.

#### Affirmative Sentences

Affirmative sentences in the past simple tense describe actions or events that happened at a specific time in the past.

- **Regular Verbs:** Add **-ed** to the base form of the verb.
  - **Examples:**
    - *walk → walked*
    - *talk → talked*
    - *clean → cleaned*
- **Irregular Verbs:** Have unique past tense forms that need to be **memorized**.
  - **Examples:**
    - *go → went*
    - *have → had*
    - *see → saw*
- **Examples:**
  - *She **visited** her grandmother last weekend.*
  - *They **went** to the beach yesterday.*
  - *He **bought** a new car last month.*

#### Negative Sentences

**USE "DID NOT" (DIDN'T) + BASE FORM OF THE VERB.**

- **Examples:**
  - did not go → didn't go
  - did not see → didn't see
- **Examples:**
  - I did not (didn't) see him at the party.
  - We did not (didn't) finish the project on time.

**Interrogative sentences** en el pasado simple de tiempo hacer preguntas sobre acciones o eventos que ocurrieron en el pasado.

- **USE "DID" + SUBJECT + BASE FORM OF THE VERB.**

- **Examples:**

- *Did you go?*
- *Did she see?*

- **Examples:**

- ***Did** you **go** to the concert?*
- ***Did** they **travel** to Spain last year?*
- ***Did** he **call** you yesterday?*

### When should I use Past simple?

The Past simple tense is used:

- Se refiere a estados, acciones o situaciones terminadas que ocurrieron en el pasado.
  - *My boss shouted at me yesterday!*
  - *"Julius Caesar: he came, he saw, he conquered."*
- para referirse a un hábito o estado pasado.
  - *He went to the office on foot every morning.*
- Se refiere a acciones pasadas que sucedieron una tras otra.
  - *My secretary wrote the letter, put a stamp on it and posted it last Monday.*
- Se refiere a un período pasado que no se menciona.
  - *Shakespeare wrote a lot of good plays.*

**Estas expresiones de tiempo suelen ir con el pasado simple.**

- Yesterday.
- Last week, year, month, season.
- (Quantity of time) + ago: two days ago.
- Then.
- In 1967.
- When.
- In the past.
  - *People didn't use planes in the past.*
  - *I did it two days ago.*
  - *You didn't know it then.*

Pronunciations of -ed endings.		
Type of -ed endings.	Past tense.	Phonetic transcription.
/t/ infinitives that end in a voiceless sound.	stopped picked wished crunched	/stɒpt/ /pɪkt/ /wɪʃt/ /krʌntʃt/
/d/ infinitives that end in a voiced sound.	lived chilled enjoyed tried	/lɪvd/ /tʃɪld/ /ɪn'dʒɔɪd/ /traɪd/



/ɪd/ infinitives that end in the sound /t/ or /d/.	needed	/ˈniːdɪd/
	hated	/ˈheɪtɪd/
	dated	/ˈdeɪtɪd/
	seated	/ˈsiːtɪd/

### 3. ING02-How to say it: Questions.

#### ¿Cómo hacer preguntas de sí/no con respuestas?

**Questions with yes/no answers begin with an auxiliary or modal verb** (is, are, do, does, can...) followed by the subject. We usually answer these questions with yes or no.

#### MODAL VERB “Can” + SUBJECT “he” + VERB “type” + SUPPLEMENTS “letters”?

- *Can he type letters? Yes, he can.*
- *Does she work for British Corporation? No, she doesn't.*

#### ¿Cómo haces preguntas negativas?

**Negative questions** are formed with not, but there is a difference in the word order between the short form and the full form.

- **Short form: AUXILIARY + n' t + SUBJECT + VERB.**
  - *Don't you like the working hours?*

#### ¿Cuándo usar preguntas negativas?

Usamos preguntas negativas en el discurso.

- **Para pedir confirmación.**
  - *This is a great restaurant! Wouldn't it be nice to come here more often?*
- **Expresar sorpresa, admiración o molestia.**
  - *Don't you know how to make a reservation?*
  - *Isn't she a great secretary?*
  - *Can't you be quiet for one minute?*

How to use the WH questions?

- **Wh- questions begin with a question word** (Who / Whose /What / Which / When/ Where/ Why / How).
  - **Who** se utiliza sin un sustantivo para preguntar sobre las personas.
    - *Who do you want to see? The manager.*
  - **Whose** se utiliza para preguntar sobre la posesión.
    - *Whose is that car? It's Carla's.*
  - **What** se usa solo o antes de un sustantivo para preguntar sobre cosas.
    - *What time did you get up yesterday? // What are you doing?*
  - **What** también se utiliza para hablar de personas, animales o cosas cuando hay una elección ilimitada de respuestas.
    - *What countries have you visited?*

- **Which** se usa solo, antes de los sustantivos, antes de uno/dos o antes de, para preguntar sobre personas, animales o cosas. Se utiliza normalmente cuando hay una selección limitada de respuestas.
  - *Which is our rental car?*
  - *Which option do you like best, train or coach?*
- **Where** se solía preguntar sobre lugares.
  - *Where is the nearest post office?*
- **When** se utiliza para preguntar sobre el tiempo.
  - *When is he arriving?*
- **Why** se utiliza para preguntar sobre las razones.
  - *Why do you recommend local restaurants?*
- **How** se utiliza solo o antes de un adjetivo o un adverbio para preguntar sobre la manera.
  - *How did you get to Prague? By train.*
  - *How old are you? Twenty-five.*
  - *How long ago did you start work? Two years ago. How often do you travel abroad? Three times a year at least.*

#### 4. ING02-Subject and Object Questions in English (Preguntas de SUJETO y OBJETO en inglés)

##### 4.1. Object questions

Las preguntas sobre el tema y el objeto pueden parecer confusas, pero en realidad son bastante sencillas.

Las preguntas de objeto son preguntas que hacemos cuando queremos saber el objeto de la oración. Si la palabra de la pregunta no es el sujeto de la oración, usamos el verbo auxiliar. Las preguntas del objeto son preguntas donde la palabra de la pregunta (who, what, which, etc.) es el objeto de la oración. Cuando se forman las preguntas de objetos, usamos un verbo auxiliar (do, does, did).

- Utilizar verbos auxiliares (do, does, did).
- La palabra de la pregunta es el objeto.
- Example: What did you open?
- En las preguntas de Object si un verbo es seguido por una preposición, la preposición generalmente viene al final de la oración. Example: Where are you **from**?

**Structure: QUESTION WORD + AUXILIARY VERB + SUBJECT + VERB**

- **Example:**
  - **Statement:** John writes stories.
  - **Question:** What does John write?
  - **Explanation:** "What" es el objeto y usamos "does" as the auxiliary verb

##### 4.2. Subject questions

Hacemos preguntas sobre el sujeto cuando queremos saber el sujeto de la oración. Si la palabra de pregunta es el sujeto de la oración, no usamos el verbo auxiliar. Las preguntas de sujeto son preguntas donde la palabra de pregunta es el sujeto de la oración. Las preguntas de sujeto son preguntas en las que la palabra de interrogación (who, what, which, etc.) es el sujeto de la oración. Cuando formamos preguntas de sujeto, no usamos un verbo auxiliar.

- No utilice verbos auxiliares.
- La palabra de pregunta es el sujeto.
- Example: Who opened the door?

**Structure: QUESTION WORD + VERB + (OBJECT)**

- **Example:**
  - **Statement:** John writes stories.
  - **Subject Question:** Who writes stories?
  - **Explanation:** "Who" es el tema que sustituye "John".

## 5. ING02-Prepositions of time.

Prepositions: Meaning and Usage with Examples			
Preposition	Meaning	Examples	Sentences
IN	Used for months	In March, in August	I was born in March.
	Used for years/centuries	In 1978, in 1066, in 2009, in the 19th century	The company was founded in 2009.
	Used for seasons	In spring, in summer	We often go hiking in spring.
	Used for times of day	In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening	She studies in the evening.
ON	Used for specific dates	On July 4th	Independence Day is celebrated on July 4th.
	Used for days	On Monday(s), on Monday morning(s)	We have meetings on Mondays.
	Used for special days or events	On Christmas Day, on Valentine's Day	He gave her flowers on Valentine's Day.
AT	Used for specific times	At half past ten, at 8:40	The train arrives at 8:40.
	Used for festival periods	At Christmas, at Easter	We visit our family at Christmas.
	Used in certain expressions	At the moment, at present, at the same time, at weekends, at the weekend, at the age of..., at night	She is busy at the moment.
UNTIL - TILL	Indicates continuation up to a particular time	Until recently, Anna worked as a secretary in Japan. I'll sit here till you get back	I will wait here until you return.
FROM - TO	Indicates the beginning and end of a period	Last evening we watched TV from 6 to 8 o'clock	I work from 9 to 5 every day.
DURING	Indicates that something happens within a specific period	During the film, during our holiday, during the night. During the summer she worked as a lifeguard	She read a book during the flight.

## 6. ING02-How to say it: Past continuous.

**Use****Ongoing actions in the past:**

La acción o situación ya había comenzado antes de este momento, pero no había terminado.

- *This time last year I was living in London.*
- *What were you doing at 11 o'clock last night?*
- *I waved to Mr Parker, but he wasn't looking.*
- *At 8 PM last night, I was watching TV.*

### Interrupted actions in the past:

Describir una acción que estaba en curso cuando otra acción la interrumpió. La acción interrumpida es generalmente en el pasado continuo, mientras que la acción interrumpiente está en el simple pasado. Así, Con frecuencia usamos el pasado simple y el pasado continuo juntos para decir que algo sucedió en medio de otra cosa:

- *I was having a shower when the phone rang.*
- *It started to rain when we were having dinner.*
- *I was reading when the phone rang.*
- *When he arrived at the party, everyone was dancing.*

### Comparar el pasado continuo (I was doing) y el pasado simple (I did):

- *I was walking home when I met him. (in the middle of an action)*
- *I walked home last night. (completely)*

### Parallel actions:

Describir dos o más acciones que estaban ocurriendo al mismo tiempo en el pasado. Cuando se usa el pasado continuo con dos acciones en la misma oración, expresa la idea de que ambas acciones estaban sucediendo al mismo tiempo. Las acciones son paralelas:

- *I **was studying** while he was **making** lunch.*
- *While Joanne **was reading**, her husband was **watching** television.*
- *While I **was cooking**, my brother **was setting** the table.*

### Repeated actions:

For repeated actions in the past that can be annoying or surprising, often with words like "always."

- *He **was always losing** his keys.*

### Background information in a story

Para establecer la escena o describir el ambiente en narrativas.

**It was raining, and the wind was blowing fiercely.**

Recuerde que hay algunos verbos que no se pueden usar en la forma continua en inglés. Aquí tiene una lista corta:

**believe, hear, see, understand, want, like.** (creer, oír, ver, entender, querer.)

### Form

The past continuous tense is formed using the past tense of the verb "to be" (was/were) plus the present participle (base verb + -ing).

### Structure:

**Affirmative: SUBJECT + WAS/WERE + VERB(-ING)**

- *I was walking.*
- *You were talking on the phone.*

- *She was painting a picture.*
- *We were playing basketball.*
- *You were organizing the event.*
- *They were having a meeting.*

**Negative: SUBJECT + WAS/WERE + NOT + VERB(-ING)**

- *They were not (weren't) sleeping.*
- *I wasn't doing anything.*
- *They weren't playing football, they were playing tennis.*

**Interrogative: WAS/WERE + SUBJECT + VERB(-ING)?**

- *Were you reading?*
- *Was he reading?*
- *Were you studying when I phoned you last night?*

## 7. ING02-Uses of "Used to"

**7.1. "Used to" se utiliza para describir acciones y estados que eran habituales en el pasado pero ya no ocurren en el presente.**

**Habitual Actions in the Past:**

Example: "I used to play basketball every weekend."

Meaning: I regularly played basketball every weekend in the past but don't anymore.

**States in the Past:**

Example: "She used to live in New York."

Meaning: She lived in New York in the past but doesn't anymore.

**Negative Form:**

Example: "I didn't use to like vegetables."

Meaning: I didn't like vegetables in the past, but I may like them now.

**Interrogative Form:**

Example: "Did you use to have long hair?"

Meaning: Did you have long hair in the past?

## 7.2. Uses of "Would"

**"Would" también se utiliza para hablar de acciones repetidas en el pasado, pero no se utiliza para describir los estados.**

**Repeated Actions in the Past:**

Example: "When we were kids, we would go to the beach every summer."

Meaning: We regularly went to the beach every summer when we were kids.

**Only for Actions, Not States:**

Example: "He would always bring flowers for his mother."

Meaning: He regularly brought flowers for his mother.

Incorrect: "She would live in New York." (For states, use "used to")

Uses of "Used to" and "Would"		
Usage	"Used to"	"Would"
Habitual Actions	I used to play basketball every weekend.	When we were kids, we would go to the beach.
States in the Past	She used to live in New York.	(Not used for states)
Negative Form	I didn't use to like vegetables.	(Not used for states)
Interrogative Form	Did you use to have long hair?	(Not used for states)

## 2. ING03-The Future Tense

### 1. ING03-The Future

El tiempo futuro se usa para hablar de acciones o eventos que ocurrirán en el futuro. En inglés, hay varias maneras de expresar el futuro, incluyendo "will", "going to", el presente continuo y el simple presente. Aquí, nos centraremos en "will" y "going to" como las principales formas de expresar acciones futuras.

#### Form and Use of "Will"

##### Form:

- **Affirmative: SUBJECT + WILL + BASE VERB**
  - Example: I will go to the store.
  - Example: I will call you tomorrow.
  - Example: They will arrive at 6 PM.
- **Negative: SUBJECT + WILL NOT (WON'T) + BASE VERB**
  - Example: She will not (won't) attend the meeting.
  - Example: He will not (won't) join us for dinner.
  - Example: We will not (won't) finish the project on time.
- **Interrogative: WILL + SUBJECT + BASE VERB?**
  - Example: Will they come to the party?
  - Example: Will you help me with this task?
  - Example: Will she be at the party?

##### Use:

- **Predictions:** To express a prediction about the future.
  - Example: It will rain tomorrow.
- **Promises or Offers:** To make promises or offers.
  - Example: I will help you with your homework.
- **Decisions made at the moment of speaking:** To talk about decisions made spontaneously.
  - Example: I'm tired. I think I will go to bed.

#### Form and Use of "Will"

##### Form:

- **Affirmative: Subject + am/is/are + going to + base verb**
  - Example: She is going to travel next week.
  - Example: I am going to visit my grandparents next weekend.
  - Example: They are going to build a new house.
- **Negative: Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + base verb**
  - Example: They are not (aren't) going to attend the concert.
  - Example: She is not (isn't) going to take the exam.
  - Example: We are not (aren't) going to watch the movie.
- **Interrogative: Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + base verb?**
  - Example: Are you going to watch the movie?
  - Example: Are you going to attend the meeting?
  - Example: Is he going to buy a new car?

##### Use:

- **Plans or Intentions:** To express plans or intentions decided before the moment of speaking.

- Example: I am going to start a new job next month.
- **Predictions based on evidence:** To make predictions based on current evidence.
  - Example: Look at those clouds. It is going to rain.

How to make an oral proposal.

## 2. ING03-How to make an oral proposal.

Giving advice.		
WORD OR EXPRESSION	USAGE	EXAMPLE
<b>Should.</b>	Should/ shouldn't + infinitive (without to)	<i>You should try to recycle more often.</i>  <i>You shouldn't waste so much paper!</i>
<b>Why don't you... ?</b>	+ verb.	<i>Why don't you walk to the office?</i>
<b>Ought to.</b>	Subject + ought to+ infinitive.	<i>You ought to save more energy.</i>
<b>If I were you, I would/ wouldn't...</b>	Would/ wouldn't + infinitive.	<i>If I were you, I would go walking to places.</i>  <i>If I were you, I wouldn't do that.</i>
<b>Suggest</b>	Suggest + ING / Suggest + verb	<i>I suggest you saving more petrol.</i>
<b>Suggest / recommend.</b>	+ To infinitive OR  +that+ subject + infinitive without to.	<i>I recommend that you save more petrol.</i>
<b>Advice (uncountable noun!)</b>	Some / a piece of advice.	<i>Let me give you some advice.</i>
<b>What about... ?/ How about...?</b>	+ verb+ING.	<i>What/How about recycling more paper?</i>
<b>let's...</b>	+ infinitive without to.	<i>Let's tell everybody!</i>

### SPEAKING TIP:

Para evitar dar la impresión equivocada, puedes probar algunas de estas expresiones:

Giving advice 2.		
WORD OR EXPRESSION	USAGE	EXAMPLE
<b>You could always...</b>	+ infinitive.	<i>You could always save more energy.</i>
<b>Have you considered...?</b>	+ verb+ ING.	<i>Have you considered walking to work?</i>
<b>Perhaps we could...</b>	+ infinitive.	<i>Perhaps we could recycle more paper.</i>
<b>Do you think it's a good idea to...?</b>	+ infinitive.	<i>Do you think it's a good idea to recycle?</i>



### 3. ING04

#### 1. ING04-How to say it: Past simple and Present perfect

- My boss **purchased** new computers for the office last week. (Past simple). La acción se queda en el pasado
- We **have had** the same computers in the office for ten years. (Present perfect). La acción sucede en el pasado pero continua en el presente

##### 1.1. Past Simple:

- **Affirmative:** Subject + past form of the verb
  - Example: I visited Paris last year.
- **Negative:** Subject + did not (didn't) + base form of the verb
  - Example: She didn't see the movie.
- **Interrogative:** Did + subject + base form of the verb?
  - Example: Did you finish your homework?

##### 1.2. Present Perfect:

- **Affirmative:** Subject + has/have + past participle of the verb
  - Example: I have visited Paris.
- **Negative:** Subject + has/have not (hasn't/haven't) + past participle of the verb
  - Example: She hasn't seen the movie.
- **Interrogative:** Has/Have + subject + past participle of the verb?
  - Example: Have you finished your homework?

##### 1.3. Uses

Tense	Use	Example	Translation
Past Simple	To describe actions that happened at a specific time in the past.	They went to the park yesterday.	Ellos fueron al parque ayer.
	To talk about a series of completed actions in the past.	He finished his homework, took a shower, and went to bed.	Él terminó su tarea, se duchó y se fue a la cama.
	To describe past habits or states.	I lived in New York when I was a child.	Viví en Nueva York cuando era niño.
Present Perfect	To describe actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past and are relevant to the present.	She has visited Paris.	Ella ha visitado París.
	To describe actions that started in the past and continue to the present.	I have lived here for five years.	He vivido aquí durante cinco años.
	To describe past actions with present consequences.	They have lost their keys.	Ellos han perdido sus llaves.

## 2. ING04-How to say it: Comparatives and superlatives

- *My boss is more demanding than Sally's. Este es de forma comparativa*
- *My boss is the most demanding in the world! Este es de forma superlativa*

### 2.1. One-syllable adjectives.

- *To form the comparative, we add -er to the end of the adjective.*
- *To form the superlative, we add -est to the end of the adjective.*

Comparatives and superlatives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	the smallest
cold	colder	the coldest
light	lighter	the lightest
short	shorter	the shortest

Remember that comparatives are often followed by **than**.

*London is **bigger than** Santiago.*

*Mike is **taller than** John but James is **the tallest**.*

## 2.2. Two-syllable adjectives ending in -Y.

- To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add -ier to the end of the adjective.
- To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add -iest to the end of the adjective.

-Y comparatives and superlatives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
crazy	crazier	the craziest
happy	happier	the happiest
early	earlier	the earliest

It was **the happiest** day of my life.  
My joke was **funnier** than your one.

## 2.3. Adjectives with two or more syllables.

For adjectives with 2 syllables (that don't end in -y) and higher (3, 4 syllables etc), we use

- **more** for comparatives.
- **the most** for superlatives.

Two or more syllables comparatives and superlatives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
handsome	more handsome	the most handsome
nervous	more nervous	the most nervous
enthusiastic	more enthusiastic	the most enthusiastic

My girlfriend is **more beautiful** than yours.  
Alex is **more intelligent** than you but I am **the most intelligent**.

## 2.4. Be careful! There are some irregular forms.

Irregular comparatives and superlatives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further / farther	the furthest / farthest

I am a **better** tennis player than you but Marcelo is **the best**.  
Steve is a **worse** liar than me but Adrian is the **worst**.

### 3. ING03-How to say it: Prepositions of movement

#### 3.1. Prepositions of movement

Prepositions of movement		
PREPOSITION	TRANSLATION	EXAMPLE
To	Usamos 'to' para mostrar movimiento con el objetivo de un destino específico.	<i>I moved to London in 2024. She's gone to Paris on a business trip. (Me mudé a Londres en 2024. Ella se fue a París en un viaje de negocios.)</i>
Towards	Indica movimiento en la dirección de algo, pero no necesariamente llegando a ello.	<i>He walked towards the park. (Él caminó hacia el parque.)</i>
Into	Usamos 'into' para hablar del movimiento de entrar a un lugar.	<i>He went into the building. Joseph walked into the office. (Él entró en el edificio. Joseph entró en la oficina.)</i>
Onto	Indica movimiento a una posición en la superficie de algo.	<i>The cat climbed onto the roof. (El gato se subió al techo.)</i>
Through	Usamos 'through' para mostrar movimiento de un lado de un espacio cerrado al otro.	<i>The train went through the tunnel. (El tren pasó por el túnel.)</i>
Across	Usamos 'across' para mostrar movimiento de un lado de una superficie o línea al otro.	<i>Peter swam across the river. (Peter nadó a través del río.)</i>
Over	Usamos 'over' cuando hablamos de movimiento de un lado de un espacio abierto al otro.	<i>She walked over the bridge. The bird flew over the clouds. (Ella caminó sobre el puente. El pájaro voló sobre las nubes.)</i>
Along	Usamos 'along' para mostrar movimiento siguiendo el límite de algo.	<i>He walked along the park. (Él caminó por el parque.)</i>
Up	Indica movimiento de un lugar más bajo a uno más alto.	<i>She climbed up the stairs. (Ella subió las escaleras.)</i>
Down	Usamos 'down' para mostrar la dirección del movimiento.	<i>My colleague went down the stairs immediately. (Mi colega bajó las escaleras inmediatamente.)</i>
Out of	Indica movimiento de adentro hacia afuera de algo.	<i>She walked out of the building. (Ella salió del edificio.)</i>
Around/Round	Usamos 'round' para hablar del movimiento de un lado a otro y empezar de nuevo.	<i>He went round the tree. Anne went round the park. (Él rodeó el árbol. Anne rodeó el parque.)</i>
Off	Usamos 'off' para indicar dejar un lugar.	<i>Mr. Smith ran off the office. Who ran off with my keys? (El Sr. Smith salió corriendo de la oficina. ¿Quién se fue con mis llaves?)</i>
Past	Indica movimiento pasando más allá de un cierto punto.	<i>He walked past the store. (Él pasó por la tienda.)</i>
From	Indica el punto de partida de un movimiento.	<i>They traveled from New York to Los Angeles. (Ellos viajaron de Nueva York a Los Ángeles.)</i>

### 3.2. Prepositions of place.

Prepositions of Place.		
PREPOSITION	TRANSLATION	EXAMPLE
Above.	Encima de (sin tocarlo).	<i>Write your name above the line, please.</i>
Among.	Entre (a elegir entre muchos).	<i>He borrowed my stapler and pencil case among other things.</i>
Around.	Alrededor.	<i>Write a circle around the correct answer.</i>
At.	En (en un lugar concreto).	<i>I'll see you at the office.</i>
Behind.	Detrás.	<i>The post-office is behind the gym.</i>
Below.	Por debajo de.	<i>Write your name below the line.</i>
Between.	Entre dos cosas u objetos.	<i>My office is between the toilets and the reception desk.</i>
In / Inside.	Dentro de, dentro.	<i>The stapler is in/ inside the drawer.</i>
In front of.	Delante de.	<i>If you look right, you'll see the cabinet in front of you.</i>
Near, by.	Cerca de.	<i>There's a coffee shop near /by my office.</i>
Next to.	Al lado de.	<i>There's a public phone box next to the vending machine.</i>
On.	Sobre, encima (tocando el objeto).	<i>The telephone is on the table.</i>
Opposite.	De frente a / en frente.	<i>The coffee shop is opposite the office.</i>
Out of / Outside.	Fuera de, fuera.	<i>The document is out of the folder.</i>
Under.	Debajo.	<i>There's a wastepaper basket under the table.</i>
With.	Con.	<i>Peter is having a meeting with the boss.</i>
Within.	Dentro de.	<i>Write some words within the circle.</i>