



GENERAL GRAMMAR

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (pronombres personales)

I - yo
SHE - ella
HE - él
IT - él (objecto o animal)
WE - nosotros
YOU - tú / vosotros
THEY - ellos

VERB TO BE (verbo ser o estar)

I	am / 'm am not / 'm not	an engineer thirteen years old
She He It	is / isn't	a nurse twelve years old
We You They	are/ aren't	tennis players forty years old

Questions

I am a stupid girl? Am I a stupid girl? Yes, you are / No, you aren't

She is thirty-two years old? Is she thirty-two ...? Yes, she is / No, she isn't

They are doctors? Are they doctors? Yes, they are / No, they aren't

SIMPLE PRESENT

Uso:

- Verdades generales
- Acciones habituales
- Gustos y opiniones
- Horarios

Adverbios:

- * Always (siempre)
- * Usually (normalmente)
- * Generally (generalmente)
- * Often (a menudo)
- * Sometimes (a veces)
- * Never (nunca)

Expresiones (al final o al principio de la frase)

Every day / week / month / year
Once a day / a week / a month / a year
In the morning / afternoon / evening
On Monday / On the 3rd October
In winter / spring / summer / autumn

She He	+ s + ES
I We You They	El verbo no cambia NUNCA

VERBO acabado en : s
h
o
x

Kiss - kisses
watch- watches It
go – goes
relax –relaxes

They cook dinner.

She cooks dinner

We wash the dishes.

He washes the dishes.

I miss the train.

Sarah misses the train.

You fix the car.

The mechanic fixes the car.

Negative.- (NINGUN VERBO LLEVA S)

They don't cook dinner.

She doesn't cook dinner.

We don't wash the dishes.

He doesn't wash the dishes.

I don't miss the train.

Sarah doesn't miss the train.

You don't fix the car.

The mechanic doesn't fix the car.

Questions .- (NINGUN VERBO LLEVA S)

Do they cook dinner?

Does she cook dinner?

Do we wash the dishes?

Does he wash the dishes?

Do I miss the train?

Does Sarah miss the train?

Do you fix the car?

Does the mechanic fix the car?

* Si la pregunta empieza con Do...? La respuesta acaba en Yes, ...do o en No, ...don't.

* Si empieza con Does...? La respuesta acaba en Yes, ... does o en No, ... doesn't.

Question words.

What	Qué / cuál	How	Cómo
Where	Dónde	How much	Cuánto
When	Cuándo	How many	Cuántos
Why	Por qué	How long	Cuánto tiempo
Who	Quién	How far	A qué distancia queda

(Wh) + auxiliar + pronombre + verbo + complemento?

THERE IS / THERE ARE = HAY

There is a mouse under the cupboard. (para una sola cosa)

There is some milk in the fridge. (para cosas incontables)

There are ten oranges on the table. (para plurals)

There are a lot of people in the square. (para plurals)

A, AN, THE, SOME, ANY, MANY, MUCH

a + consonante

There is a boy in the street.

an + vocal

There is an enormous crocodile in the zoo.

The (para mostrar que algo es único) The table is white (La mesa de la cocina)

Nunca se usa para: Nombres en sentido general) Apples are red or green.

Estaciones del año

Winter is very cold in the north.

Some: countables en plural

There are some cars in the park.

No countables

There is some coke in the bottle.

Siempre se usa en frases afirmativas.

Any: Countables en plural

There aren't any cars in the park.

Are there any cars in the park?

No countables

There isn't any coke in the bottle.

Is there any coke in the bottle?

Se usa en frases negativas o en preguntas

Many: Plural y countables.

There are many cars in the park.

Much: No countables

There isn't much coke in the bottle.

Is there much coke in the bottle?

HAVE GOT (tener) NUNCA SE USA PARA DECIR LA EDAD!!!!

I We You They	have got haven't got	a new car. a beautiful house. interesting books. a huge TV:
She He It	has got hasn't got	an enormous farm. any friends. a powerful chip.

Questions

Have they got interesting books?

Has she got any friends?

Have ... got ...?

Yes,have

No, ... haven't

Has ... got ..?

Yes,has.

No, ... hasn't.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS. (Now, right now, at this moment)

Pronombre / nombre + to be + verbo acabado en ING

am

is

are

I	am / 'm 'm not	watching TV.
She He It	is isn't	smoking a cigarette. eating fish.
We You They	are aren't	cleaning the house. drinking orange juice.

Questions

Am I watching TV?

Is she cleaning the house?

Are they drinking orange juice?

Otros verbos que llevan ING:

Like	+ ING	I like swimming / I don't like fishing.
Love		She loves watching TV.
Hate		We hate studying.
Adore		He adores chatting.
Can't stand		They can't stand gossiping. (cotillear)

MODALS (+ infinitive)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1- Can / Can't : saber o poder | She can swim. (saber)
She can't speak. (es muda, no puede hablar) |
| <i>Can ...? Yes, ...can / No, ... can't</i> | |
| 2- Must / Mustn't: deber, estar prohibido | I must go home, it's late.
You mustn't smoke at school. |
| 3- Could / Couldn't : es el pasado de CAN | Could you go to the cinema yesterday?
She couldn't finish her homework yesterday |
| <i>Could ...? Yes, ...could / No, ... couldn't</i> | |
| 4- Should / shouldn't: para dar consejos (debería) | You should stop smoking. |

IMPERATIVE

Stop talking!
Don't eat too much!
Pass me the bread, please.

COMPARATIVES (para comparar dos cosas, personas, etc)

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| * Adjetivo + er | tall – taller than. | Mike is taller than Hans. |
| * Adjetivo + r | wide- wider than | This ruler is wider than yours. |
| * Adj. de una sílaba acabado en vocal
o acabado en l | fat- fatter
cruel- crueller | |
| * Consonante + y | pretty – prettier | |
| * Adjetivo de dos o más sílabas (largo) | beautiful- more beautiful | |

SUPERLATIVES (para comparar más de dos cosas)

Tall- the tallest	He's the tallest in class.
Wide- the widest	La Castellana is the widest avenue in Madrid..
Fat- the fattest	Joe is the fattest man in Madrid.
Cruel – the cruellest	The Joker is Batman's cruellest enemy.
Pretty- the prettiest	My mum is the prettiest mum in the world.
Expensive- the most expensive	A Ferrari is the most expensive car worldwide.

SIMPLE PAST

Verbo regular + **ED**

Work- worked Paint – painted clean- cleaned

* Verbo acabado en vocal + y play – played

* Verbo acabado en consonante + y study – studied

* Verbo de 1 sílaba consonante + vocal + consonante: se dobla la consonante:

Stop- stopped rob – robbed

* Verbo de **2 sílabas, acentuada la última**: se dobla la consonante final:

Prefer – preferred permit – permitted

* Verbo acabado en l: se dobla la l final: se dobla la l

Travel- travelled

NEGATIVO

Didn't + verbo en infinitivo

She painted her room.

She didn't paint the kitchen.

PREGUNTAS

She painted her room.

Did she paint her room?

Yes, she did

No, she didn't

VERBOS IRREGULARES (segunda columna de la lista de verbos)

They went to Paris.

They didn't go to Paris.

Did they go to Paris?