

GENERAL GRAMMAR



PERSONAL PRONOUNS (pronombres personales)

I - yo
SHE - ella
HE - él
IT - él (objeto 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	+ s
He	+ ES
I	
We	
You	El verbo no cambia
They	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.

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

Some: contables en plural
No contables

There are some cars in the park.

There are some cars in the park.
There is some coke in the bottle.

Siempre se usa en frases afirmativas.

Any: Contables en plural

There aren't any cars in the park.

Are there any cars in the park?

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 contables.

There are many cars in the park.

Much: No contables

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		a new car.
We	have got	a beautiful house.
You	haven't got	interesting books.
They		a huge TV:
She	has got	an enormous farm.
He	hasn't got	any friends.
It		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	is	smoking a cigarette.
He	isn't	eating fish.
It		
We	are	cleaning the house.
You	aren't	drinking orange juice.
They		

Questions

Am I watching TV?

Is she cleaning the house?

Are they drinking orange juice?

Otros verbos que llevan ING:

Like		I like swimming / I don't like fishing.
Love		She loves watching TV.
Hate	+ ING	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- crueler	
* 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?