

BASIC GRAMMAR

Basic structure: Subject (S) + Verb (V) + Complements (C)

- Affirmative: S V C
- Negative: S + Vaux + not + Vnormal + C
- Interrogative: (Wh-) Vaux + S + Vnormal + C ?

Basic English Tenses:

1. Present Simple: S + V + C → V tiene que concordar con S. Así cuando S es 3ª persona, se le añade **-s o -es**
Cualquier verbo en presente sufre estos cambios. Algunos verbos cambian totalmente. (be)

Auxiliar: **Do/Does**

- Usos:**
1. Describir una verdad general → The Earth goes round the sun
 2. Describir acciones regulares → I get up at seven o'clock everyday

Freq. Adv.	Specific Adv.
Always	everyday
Usually	on Mondays
Often	twice a week
sometimes	
rarely	
Never	

2. Present Continuous: S + Vto be + V-ing + C

Auxiliar: Verbo **To Be**

- Usos:**
1. Decir lo que se está haciendo en el momento de habla
Ex. We are watching TV at the moment.
 2. Expresar acciones en progreso que no han acabado.
Ex. She is studying French this year
 3. Expresar planes definidos que se van a realizar en un futuro próximo.
Ex. We are leaving next Thursday.

Static Verbs
went/know/like belong/taste

at the moment
now /right now
this week/tomorrow (F)

3. Past Simple: S + V + C → V tiene que ir en pasado. Regulares: **-ed**, Irregulares: Lista
Los cambios de tercera persona no lo sufre en pasado.

Auxiliar: **Did**

- Usos:**
1. Expresar acciones acabadas que ocurren en un momento definido del pasado
Last year I went to Paris
 2. Para la más breve de dos acciones simultáneas en el pasado que generalmente interrumpe a la más larga
While he was having a bath he broke his leg.
He was having a bath, when he broke his leg.

WHEN
 ago
 yesterday
 last Monday
 in 2013
 when I was a child

4. Past Continuous: S + Vto be en pasado + V-ing + C

Auxiliar: Verbo **to Be en pasado**

- Usos:**
1. Para expresar acciones en progreso en un momento del pasado.
Ex. At midnight we were driving home.

WHILE
 yesterday at 3 o'clock

5. Present perfect: S + Vto have + Vpast participle + C

Auxiliar: Verbo **To Have**

- Usos:**
1. Para indicar que la acción es pasada pero afecta todavía al presente.
Ex. She has studied French this year.

Mid	Final
already (+)	since..... •
ever (-/?)	for ↔
never/always	yet (-/?)
just	lately

6. Past perfect: S + Had + Vpast participle + C

Auxiliar: Verbo **To Have en pasado (had)**

- Usos:**
1. Para indicar que una acción anterior a una acción pasada. (Pasado del Pasado)
Ex. Last week I went to Isla Mágica with Susan,
but I had gone with Elsa the week before.

by the time
 as soon as
 Past P + before + Past P.
 Past + after + Past P.

7. Future: Will: **S + will + Vnormal + C** → Los verbos modales van seguidos del infinitivo y no cambian en 3ª persona.

Auxiliar: **Will**

- Usos:
1. Para expresar una acción en futuro → She will study tomorrow.
 2. Para expresar decisiones en el momento de habla
Ex. I do not feel very good, I must be ill,.... OK, I'll call the doctor.
 3. En una oración condicional.

8. Future: Going To: **S + Vto be + Going to + Vnormal + C**

Auxiliar: Verbo **To Be**

- Usos:
1. Para decir situaciones del futuro que están planeadas.
Ex. This weekend I am going to play tennis.
 2. Para expresar un futuro que lo puedes ver o sentir.
Ex. Look at these clouds, they are black.... Oh, It is going to rain.



9. Future: Present Continuous: **S + Vto be + V-ing + C**

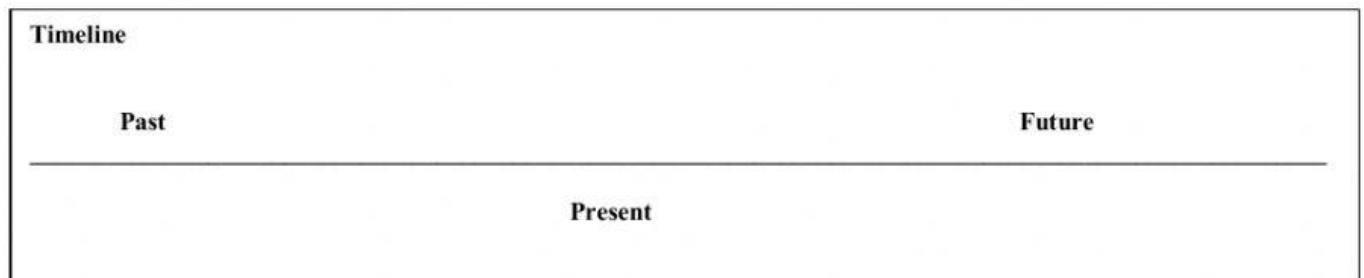
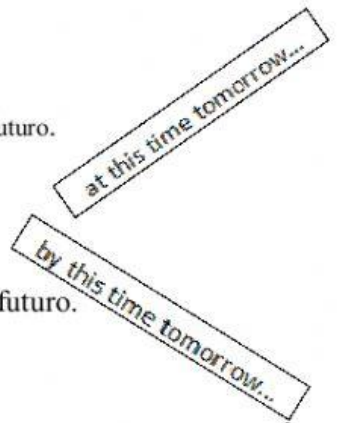
- Usos: Expresar planes definidos que se van a realizar en un futuro próximo.
Ex. We are leaving next Thursday

10. Future Continous: **S + WILL BE + V-ing + C**

- Usos: Expresar una situación que estará en desarrollo en un momento concreto del futuro.
Ex. At this time tomorrow, we will be eating at a restaurant.

11. Future Perfect: **S + WILL HAVE + V-pp + C**

- Usos: Expresar una situación que ya ha finalizado en un momento concreto del futuro.
Ex. By this time tomorrow, we will have eaten at a restaurant.



12. Conditional: **IF + S V C, S V C.**

1st Conditional → **IF + S + Vpresent simple + C, S + Will + Vinfinite + C**

Uso: Para indicar una situación real. → If I go to the disco, I will see you.

2nd Conditional → **IF + S + Vpast simple + C, S + Would + Vinfinite + C**

Uso: Para indicar una situación imaginaria o probable

Ex. If I won the lottery, I would buy a BMW.

3rd Conditional → **IF + S + Vpast perfect + C, S + Would have + Vp.p. + C**

Uso: Para indicar una situación que ya no es posible

Ex. If I had come on time, I would have played basket.

ADJECTIVES

	Short (1 S. / ...-y)	Long (2 S. or +)
Comparative	...er than	more ... than
Superlative	the ...est	the most ...
Equal	(not) as ... as	

IRREGULAR

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least

too + ...	→ demasiado
... + enough	→ lo suficientemente

Articles/Quantifiers

	CONTABLE	INCONTABLE
a (+ cons) an (+ voc)	un / una un / una	
the	el / la los / las	el / la
some (+)	algunos/as	algo de
any (-/?)	ninguno/a algunos/as	nada de
a lot of/lots of	un montón de	mucho/a
many	muchos/as	
much		mucho/a
how many	cuantos/as	
how much		cuanto/a

11. Passive:

SVC → S cambia a C de la pasiva introducido por **by**
C cambia a S de la pasiva
V sufre Cambios: Vto be + Past participle

El tiempo del verbo en activa será el mismo que el tiempo del verbo to Be en pasiva.

Present perfect: The thieves have stolen the bank → The Bank has been stolen by the thieves.

Past simple: The thieves stole the bank → The bank was stolen by the thieves.

Future: The thieves will steal the bank → The bank will be stolen by the thieves

Past continuous: : The thieves were stealing the bank → The bank was being stolen by the thieves.

Uso: Para realzar la importancia de la acción y disminuir la importancia del agente.

12. Causatives:

12. Relatives:

WHO -- people	WHOSE - Possession	WHERE - Place
WHICH - things	Prep + WHOM - People Obj	WHY - Reason
THAT -- people/things		WHEN - Time

Steps to combine:

1. Repetition → Identify the element repeated.
2. Rel Pronoun → Choose the correct relative pronoun
3. Main sentence → Start writing the “main” sentence (the one with the relevant info)
4. Stop after you write the Repetition.
5. Insert the Relative Pronoun
6. Insert the “secondary” sentence.
7. Remove the repetition
8. Continue with the “main” sentence (if there is anything left)

DIFFERENCE BT.

<u>Defining</u>	<u>Non-Defining</u>
Essential info	not essential /optional info
That	No That
No commas	Commas
Pron Omitted*	Pron No Omitted*

*Pron (Who,Which,That) Omitted if it is not the subject of the sentence.

I was talking to a man. He was my brother.
 The man (*who / that*) I was talking *to* was my brother.

Modales

Possibility

	can	may	might
must	be able to	could	can't

Request

would	may	could	can
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	MUST (int)		Mustn't
Obligation	Have to (Ext)	Phohibition	
	Need to		Can't
Lack of Obligation	don't have to		should
	don't need to (needn't)	Advice	ought to (F)