

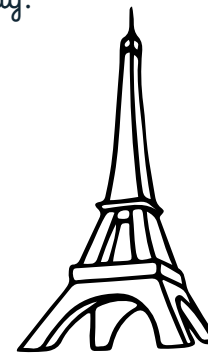
GRAMMAR



PAST SIMPLE

Se usa para acciones terminadas en un momento específico del pasado.

- ♦ Formación
 - Regulares: verbo + -ed → play → played
 - Irregulares: forma irregular → go → went
- ♦ Uso
 - Tiempo pasado concreto: Yesterday, last week, in 2015...
 - Historias y secuencias de acciones.
- ♦ Ejemplos
 - I visited my grandparents yesterday.
 - She went to Paris last summer.
 - They played football on Sunday.



PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

Se usa para hablar de una acción pasada anterior a otra acción pasada.

♦ Formación

had + past participle

- I *had finished* the exam before the bell rang.
- She *had never seen* a lion before.

♦ Uso

- Para mostrar qué ocurrió primero:
- When I arrived, they *had already started*.

♦ Palabras comunes

- already, before, by the time, when, after.

♦ Ejemplos comparativos

- Past simple: I arrived at 8.
- Past perfect: They *had left* before I arrived.



RELATIVE CLAUSES

Se usan para unir dos frases y dar información extra o necesaria sobre un sustantivo.

♦ WHO → personas

- The girl *who lives* next door is my friend.
- (who = la chica → persona).

♦ WHICH → cosas/animales

- The book *which/that* I bought is interesting.

♦ THAT → personas/cosas (más común en defining clauses)

- The man *that* fixed my car is very kind.

♦ WHERE → lugares

- This is the café *where* we met.

♦ WHEN → tiempo

- 2010 is the year *when* I moved to Spain.



✦ Tipos

Defining relative clauses: información esencial → *sin* comas.

Non-defining relative clauses: información extra → *con* comas y *who/which* (no *that*).

Ejemplo:

- My brother, *who lives* in London, is a doctor. (info extra)



PRESENT SIMPLE

Se usa para rutinas, hechos y gustos.

- ♦ Formación
 - He/she/it → + -s
 - Verbos normales con sujeto I/you/we/they → base form.
- ♦ Uso
 - Rutinas: I get up at 7.
 - Hechos: Water boils at 100°C.
- ♦ Ejemplos
 - She works in a hospital.
 - I don't like chocolate.
 - Do you play the piano?



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Se usa para acciones en este momento o planes temporales.

- ♦ Formación
 - am/is/are + verb-ing
- ♦ Uso
 - Ahora mismo: I'm studying English.
 - Planes temporales: We're meeting Tom tomorrow.
- ♦ Ejemplos
 - He is watching TV now.
 - They aren't doing their homework.
 - Are you coming to the party?



EXERCISES

SA) Past Simple vs Past Perfect
Completa con la forma correcta:

1. When I arrived, they ____ (finish) the movie.
2. She ____ (go) to the park yesterday.
3. They ____ (eat) dinner before we got home.
4. I ____ (not see) him last week.
5. After he ____ (leave), I closed the door.

B) Present Simple vs Present Continuous
Elige la forma correcta:

1. She usually (go / is going) to school by bus.
2. Look! They (play / are playing) football.
3. I (don't understand / am not understanding) this exercise.
4. We (have / are having) dinner now.
5. My parents (work / are working) in a bank.

C) Relative Clauses

Une las frases usando who / which / that / where / when:

1. The man is my teacher. He lives next door.
2. This is the restaurant. We had lunch there.
3. The phone is very old. I bought it in 2010.
4. 2005 is the year. I moved to Spain then.
5. She is the girl. She won the race.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Se usa para conectar el pasado con el presente.

♦ Formación
have / has + past participle

♦ Usos

1. Experiencias (sin decir cuándo):
2. I have visited London.
3. Acciones que continúan hasta ahora:
4. She has lived here for 10 years.
5. Acciones recientes (just, already, yet):
6. I have just finished.

♦ Ejemplos

- They have seen that movie.
- She has never tried sushi.
- Have you finished yet?



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Habla de una acción que empezó en el pasado y sigue ahora o cuyos efectos continúan.

♦ Formación
have / has + been + verb-ing.

- ♦ Ejemplos
- I *have been studying* all morning.
 - She *has been working* here since 2020.
 - They're tired because they *have been running*.



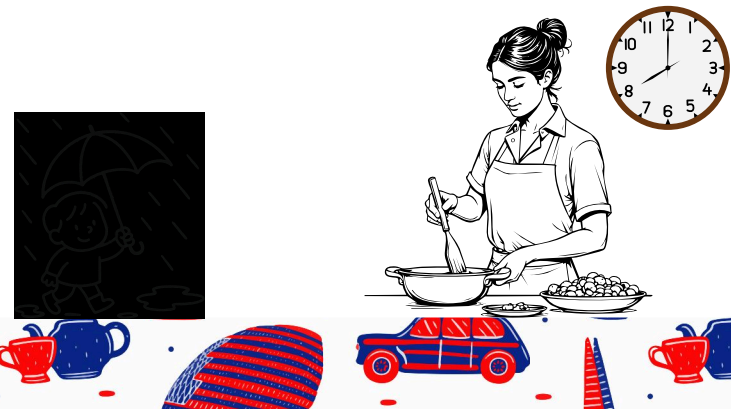
PAST CONTINUOUS

Acción en progreso en un momento del pasado.

♦ Formación
was / were + verb-ing

- ♦ Usos
- Acción interrumpida: I *was sleeping* when the phone rang.
 - Dos acciones en progreso: They *were talking* while we *were eating*.

- ♦ Ejemplos
- She *was cooking* at 8 pm.
 - We *were walking* when it started to rain.



FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL)

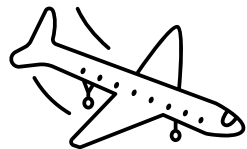
♦ Formación
will + base verb

♦ Usos

- Decisiones espontáneas: I'll help you.
- Predicciones sin evidencia: It will rain tomorrow.
- Promesas: I will call you.

♦ Ejemplos

- They will arrive soon.
- I will study later.



BE GOING TO (FUTURE PLANNED)

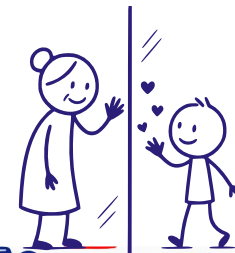
♦ Formación
am/is/are + going to + verb

♦ Usos

- Planes/intenciones: I'm going to study medicine.
- Predicciones con evidencia: Look at those clouds! It's going to rain.

♦ Ejemplos

- She is going to buy a new phone.
- We are going to visit my grandparents.

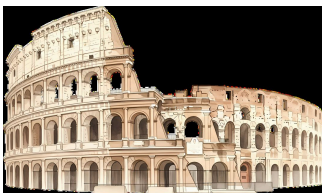


FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Acción en progreso en un momento del futuro.

♦ Formación
will be + verb-ing

- ♦ Ejemplos
- This time tomorrow, I *will be flying* to Rome.
 - Don't call me at 8 – I *will be having* dinner.

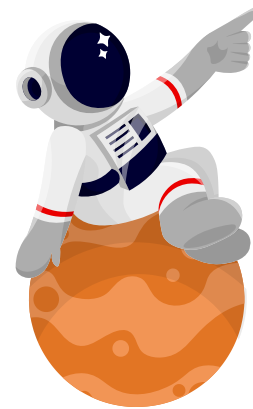


FUTURE PERFECT

Acción que estará terminada antes de un momento futuro.

♦ Formación
will have + past participle

- ♦ Ejemplos
- By 2030, humans *will have explored* Mars.
 - She *will have finished* the exam by noon.



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Acción en progreso antes de otra acción pasada.

♦ Formación
had been + verb-ing

- ♦ Ejemplos
- She was tired because she had been working all day.
- They had been running before the storm started.



PASSIVE VOICE

✚ ¿Qué es la voz pasiva?

Se usa para poner el foco en la acción o en el resultado, no en quién la hace.

Active: Someone cleaned the room.

Passive: The room was cleaned.

✚ Cómo se forma

BE (en el tiempo correspondiente) + Past Participle (participio)

Ejemplos comunes:

- is cleaned
- was built
- has been finished
- will be done



✚ Cómo transformar activa → pasiva

El objeto de la activa pasa a ser el sujeto en pasiva.

Se coloca BE en el mismo tiempo verbal que el verbo activo. Se añade el participio.

"by + persona" solo si importa quién lo hizo.

✚ 5. ¿Cuándo usamos la pasiva?

- ✓ Cuando no sabemos quién hizo la acción.
- ✓ Cuando no es importante quién lo hizo.
- ✓ En descripciones formales o informativas.

✚ 6. Ejemplos sencillos

- English is spoken here.
- The windows were broken.
- The film will be shown tomorrow.
- The homework has been collected.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

♦ Zero Conditional
Realidades generales.

If + present simple, present simple
• If you heat water, it boils.

♦ First Conditional
Situaciones reales futuras.

If + present simple, will + verb
• If it rains, I will stay home.

♦ Second Conditional
Hipótesis irreales.

If + past simple, would + verb
• If I had money, I would travel.



♦ Third Conditional
Situaciones irreales del pasado.

If + past perfect, would have + participle
• If I had studied, I would have passed.

♦ Mixed Conditionals

Combinan situaciones pasadas y presentes.
• If I had studied, I would be a doctor now.

REPORTED SPEECH (ESTILO INDIRECTO)

Cambia el tiempo verbal hacia atrás ("backshift").

♦ Ejemplos

- Direct: "I am tired."
- Reported: He said he was tired.
- Direct: "I will call you."
- Reported: He said she would call me.

♦ Cambios importantes

- am/is → was
- are → were
- will → would
- can → could
- have → had
- today → that day
- now → then



MODAL VERBS

Can
Could
May
Might
Must
Should
Have to
Ought to
Will
Would

♦ Usos

- Capacidad: I can swim.
- Permiso: You may leave.
- Obligación: You must study.
- Recomendación: You should sleep more.
- Posibilidad: It might rain.



VERB TO BE

El verbo to be significa ser / estar y es uno de los verbos más importantes del inglés.

✓ Uso

Se usa para describir personas, lugares, estados y profesiones.

✓ Formas

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I am You are He/She/It is We/You/They are	I am not You are not He/She/It isn't We/You/They aren't	Am I...? Are you...? Is he/she/it...? Are we/you/they...?

✓ Ejemplos

- She is 12 years old.
- They aren't at home.
- Are you tired?



THERE IS THERE ARE

✓ Uso

Hablar de existencia: hay en singular y plural.

- There is = hay (singular)
- There are = hay (plural)

✓ Negativa

- There isn't
- There aren't

✓ Preguntas

- Is there...?
- Are there...?

✓ Ejemplos

- There is a cat in the garden.
- There are two chairs in the room.
- Is there a supermarket near here?
- There aren't enough tables.



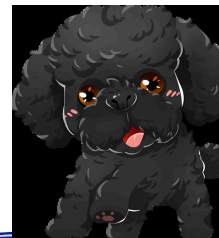
A/ AN/ THE ARTICLES

✓ Uso

- a / an → algo no específico.
 - a + consonante
 - an + vocal
- the → algo específico o conocido.

✓ Ejemplos

- I have a dog.
- She is an artist.
- The dog is black. (ya sabemos cuál)



SOME / ANY

✓ Uso

- some → afirmativas
- any → negativas e interrogativas

✓ Ejemplos

- I have some friends.
- I don't have any siblings.
- Do you have any questions?



QUANTIFIERS

✓ Uso

- many → countables
- much → uncountables
- a lot of → ambos
- a few → pocos (countables)
- a little → un poco (uncountables)

✓ Ejemplos

- I don't have many books.
- She doesn't drink much milk.
- We have a lot of homework.
- There are a few apples.
- There is a little sugar.



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

My, your, his, her, its, our, their

✓ Uso

Expresar posesión.

✓ Ejemplos

- This is my house.
- That is her brother.
- These are their bags.



OBJECT PRONOUNS

Me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

✓ Ejemplos

- I see him every day.
- She helps us.
- We love them.



POSSESSIVE 'S

✓ Uso

Mostrar posesión con personas/animales.

✓ Ejemplos

- This is John's car.
- Anna's sister is 10.
- The dog's food is on the table.



⚡ Ojo: *of* se usa más con objetos.
The legs *of* the table.

IMPERATIVES

✓ Uso

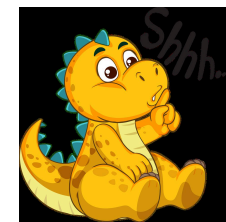
Dar órdenes, instrucciones o consejos.

✓ Formación

Verbo en infinitivo sin "to".

✓ Ejemplos

- Open your book.
- Don't touch that.
- Be quiet!



DEMONSTRATIVES

This = *este/esta* (cerca)

These = *estos/estas* (cerca)

That = *ese/esa/aquel* (lejos)

Those = *esos/esas/aquellos* (lejos)

✓ Ejemplos

- This book is interesting.
- Those shoes are expensive.



PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

✓ Usos comunes

- in → dentro
- on → encima (toca la superficie)
- under → debajo
- next to → al lado
- between → entre (2)
- in front of → delante
- behind → detrás



✓ Ejemplos

- The cat is on the sofa.
- The school is next to the park.
- The ball is under the table.



PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

✓ at
horas, night, weekend

- at 7:00
- at night
- at the weekend



✓ in
meses, años, estaciones, partes del día

- in June
- in 2024
- in summer



✓ on
días y fechas

- on Monday
- on July 5th



COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

✓ Comparativos

- Adjetivo corto: + -er → taller, smaller
- Adjetivo largo: more + adj → more interesting

✓ Superlativos

- Cortos: the -est
- Largos: the most + adj

✓ Ejemplos

- My house is bigger.
- This book is more difficult.
- He is the tallest in the class.
- That movie is the most boring.

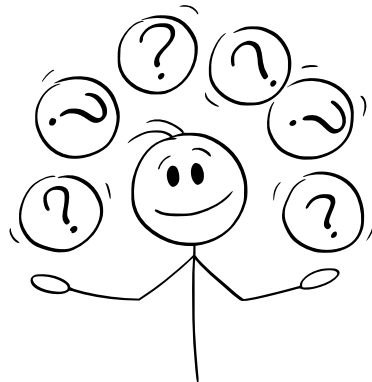


QUESTIONS WORDS

- What = qué / cuál
- Where = dónde
- When = cuándo
- Why = por qué
- Who = quién
- How = cómo / cuánto

✓ Ejemplos

- Where do you live?
- Why are you late?



HAVE GOT - HAS GOT

✓ Uso
Hablar de posesión, características familiares o físicas.

✓ Afirmativa

- I/You/We/They have got
- He/She/It has got

✓ Negativa:

- I/You/We/They haven't got
- He/She/It hasn't got

✓ Interrogativa:

- Have (I, We, You, They)... got...?
- Has...(He, She, It) got...?

✓ Ejemplos

- I have got a new bike.
- She has got green eyes.



CAN - CAN'T

✓ Usos

- Habilidad → I can swim.
- Permiso → Can I go to the toilet?
- Prohibición → You can't park here.

✓ Ejemplos

- She can speak French.
- You can't smoke here.



merci

VERB-ING

✓ Uso

Hablar de gustos y preferencias.

Verbos de gusto/preferencia:

- like
- love
- enjoy
- hate
- prefer
- don't mind

✓ Ejemplos

- I like reading.
- She loves playing football.
- We hate doing homework.



VERB TO BE - PAST

★ Formación

Sujeto Forma

I / He / She / It

was

You / We / They

were

◆ Negativa

- was not → wasn't
- were not → weren't

◆ Interrogativa

Was / Were + sujeto...?

★ Usos

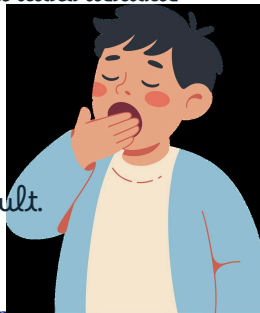
✓ Hablar del pasado (edad, estados, descripciones).

✓ Decir dónde estaba alguien/algo.

✓ Describir situaciones o características pasadas.

★ Ejemplos

- I was tired yesterday.
- We weren't happy with the result.
- Was she at home?



COMPARATIVES

★ Formación

◆ Adjetivos cortos (1 sílaba o 2 acabados en -y)

Adj + -er + than

- tall → taller
- small → smaller
- easy → easier

◆ Adjetivos largos (2+ sílabas)

more + adjective + than

- more interesting than
- more beautiful than

◆ Irregulares

- good → better
- bad → worse
- far → farther/further

★ Usos

✓ Comparar dos cosas o personas.

✓ Indicar superioridad (más... que).

✓ Usados en descripciones, opiniones y exámenes.

★ Ejemplos

✓ Adjetivos cortos

- My car is faster than yours.
- She is taller than her brother.

✓ Adjetivos largos

- This exercise is more difficult than the last one.
- My house is more comfortable than yours.

✓ Irregulares

- English is better than Physics.
- His idea is worse than mine.

