


**LENGUA INGLESA**



Pedro Civera Coloma 2004

**TO BE**

- Significa "ser" o "estar".
- Es un verbo auxiliar.
- Hace la negación añadiendo "not"
- Hace la interrogación por inversión.
- Puede contraer con sujetos, demostrativos y también con: *who, where, how*, etc.

**TO BE**

• Puede contraer con sujetos, demostrativos y también con: *who, where, how*, etc.

I'm Peter.	Peter's here.	That's Manoli.	Who's that girl?
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PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
<b>I am/I'm.</b> Yo soy o yo estoy.	<b>I was.</b> Yo era o yo estaba.	<b>I will/ shall be.</b> Yo seré o yo estaré.
You are/you're.	You were.	You will be.
He is/he's.	He was.	He will be.
She is/she's	She was.	She will be.
It is/it's.	It was.	It will be.
We are/we're.	We were.	We will/ shall be.
You are/you're.	You were.	You will be.
They are/they're.	They were.	They will be.

**PRESENTE, PASADO Y FUTURO**

PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
AM IS ARE	WAS WERE	WILL BE

**CONTRACCIONES**

Are not <b>aren't.</b>	Was not <b>wasn't</b>	'll. Will not <b>won't.</b>
Is not <b>isn't.</b>	Were not <b>weren't</b>	Shall not <b>shan't.</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

USOS	
Para preguntar la edad.	<b>How old are you?</b> <b>I am forty.</b>
Indicar la profesión.	<b>I am a teacher.</b>
La ideología.	<b>He is a socialist.</b>
El credo religioso.	<b>He is a catholic.</b>

USOS	
Formar los tiempos continuos.	<b>I am writing with a computer.</b>  <b>I was swimming yesterday.</b>  <b>I will be walking on the beach.</b>
La formación de la voz pasiva.	<b>The book was written by Emilio.</b>

USOS	
Para medidas.	<b>I am six feet tall.</b>
	<b>How big is the town?</b>  <b>It is quite big.</b>  <b>I am six feet tall.</b>

USOS	
Indica tallas.	<b>I am size 8.</b>
Con adjetivos.	<b>I am happy and you are right.</b>
Where (¿Dónde?) What (¿Qué?) Who (¿Quién?) Why, (¿Por qué?)	<b>Where's the boy?</b>  <b>When's your birthday?</b>
Con ciertas expresiones.	<b>I am right.</b>
Contrae con demostrativos y adverbios.	<b>That's right.</b>

TO HAVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Se traduce por tener.</li> <li>•Puede ir acompañado de la partícula "got".</li> <li>•No se produce alteración del significado si aparece o no, pero cuando aparece el verbo puede ir contraído.</li> <li>•Tampoco se usa en las respuestas breves.</li> </ul>

PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
<b>I have/I've.</b> To tengo.	<b>I had.</b> Yo tuve o yo ten ía.	<b>I will have.</b> Yo tendré.
You have/you've.	You had .	You will have.
He has/he's.	He had .	He will have.
She has/she's.	She had .	She will have.
It has/it's.	It had .	It will have.
We have/we've.	We had .	We will have.
You have/you've.	You had .	You will have.
They have/they've	They had .	They will have.
Have + not contrae en <b>haven't.</b> Has + not contrae en <b>hasn't.</b>	Had + not contrae en <b>hadn't.</b>	

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

USOS	
Indicar posesión.	<b>I have a white car.</b> <b>I have got a white car.</b>
Puede indicar otro tipo de actividades. Ingestión de alimentos tanto sólidos como líquidos.	<b>I have breakfast at 7:45.</b>
Otros.	<b>I have a bath and my wife has a shower.</b>
Construcción de tiempos perfectos.	<b>I have been in New York.</b>

USOS	
Obligación.	<b>I have to go to Alicante tomorrow.</b>
Combinado con <i>better</i> indica consejo. La contracción es <i>You'd better</i> .	<b>You had better buy a new pair of shoes.</b>
La construcción causativo <i>have</i> , se utiliza cuando alguien hace algún servicio para nosotros.	<b>I'm going to have my hair cut.</b>

PRESENTE, PASADO Y FUTURO		
PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
HAVE	HAD	WILL HAVE
HAS		
I have	I had	I will have
He has	He had	She will have

CONTRACCIONES		
PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
Have not Haven't	Had not Hadn't	Will have not Won't have
Has not Hasn't		

TO DO
Significa "hacer".
Es un verbo auxiliar.
Hace la negación añadiendo "not"
Interviene en la formación de las formas interrogativas y negativas del presente y pasado simple

PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO
<b>I do.</b> Yo hago.	<b>I did.</b> Yo hice.	<b>I will do.</b> Yo haré.
You do.	You did.	You will do.
He does.	He did.	He will do.
She does.	She did.	She will do.
It does.	It did.	It will do.
We do.	We did.	We will do.
You do.	You did.	You will do.
They do.	They did.	They will do.
<i>Do not</i> contrae en <b>don't.</b> <i>Does not</i> contrae en <b>doesn't.</b>	<i>Did not</i> contrae en <b>didn't.</b>	<i>Will not</i> do contrae en <b>won't do.</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

	PRESENTE	PASADO
Negativas.	He doesn't eat meat. I don't want to go to the cinema.	I didn't go to the cinema.
Interrogativas.	Do you love her? Does he speak Valenciano? ¿Habla valenciano?	Did you go to England?
Uso enfático.	He does love running.	He did say what he wanted to say.

USOS	
Otros usos idiomáticos.	I did the shopping in Carrefour.  I do the washing up every night.  I never do the cleaning.  Sometimes I do the cooking.

USOS	
Con la expresión "Yo también".	-I like Maria Callas.  -So do I.
Con la expresión "Yo tampoco".	I don't smoke.  Neither do I.

## LOS PRONOMBRES Y ADJETIVOS

Es necesario usarlos para evitar ambigüedad.

Go to London, no sabríamos quién va, podría ser yo, tú, nosotros, etc.

En castellano no pasa lo mismo.

Vamos a Alicante, las desinencias verbales nos sacan de dudas. Está claro que somos nosotros.

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO	PRONOMBRES PERSONALES COMPLEMENTO	ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS	PRONOMBRES POSESIVOS	PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS
I. Yo.	Me. A mí, me.	My. Mi.	Mine. El mío.	Myself. Me.
You. Tú.	You. A ti, te.	Your. Tu.	Yours. El tuyo.	Yourself. Te.
He. Él.	Him. A él, le.	His. Su de él.	His. El suyo. (de él).	Himself. Se.
She. Ella.	Her. A ella, le.	Her. Su de ella.	Hers. El suyo. (de ella).	Herself. Se.
It. Ello.	It. A ello, le.	It. Su de ello.	Its. El suyo. (de ello).	Itself. Se.
We. Nosotros o nosotras.	Us. A nosotros, a nosotras, nos.	Our. Nuestro, nuestra.	Ours. El nuestro.	Ourselves. Nos.
You. Vosotros o vosotras.	You. A vosotros, a vosotras, os.	Your. Vuestro, vuestra.	Yours. El vuestro.	Yourselves. Os.
They. Ellos o ellas.	Them. A ellos, a ellas, les.	Their. Su de ellos, su de ellas.	Theirs. El suyo.	Themselves. Se.

PRONOMBRES SUJETO Y COMPLEMENTO	
SUJETO	COMPLEMENTO
Ella es alta.	Dale esto a ella.
You are a teacher.	This is for you.

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## PRONOMBRES PERSONALES

"I" siempre se escribe con mayúscula.

"You" se puede traducir por Tú, Vd, vosotros, vosotras y Vds. "You" e "it" tienen la misma forma como sujetos que como complementos.

**You are young. I love you.**

## COMPLEMENTOS

No utilizan preposición delante del objeto indirecto, pero sí, si sigue al Objeto Directo.

**She gave me a kiss.**

**She gave a kiss to me.**

## DIFERENCIA ENTRE ADJETIVO Y PRONOMBRE

ADJETIVO	PRONOMBRE
acompaña al nombre	lo substituye.
<b>Mi</b> casa es grande.	<b>La mía</b> también.
<b>My</b> house is big.	<b>Mine</b> is also big.

## PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

Acciones que recaen sobre el mismo sujeto.	<b>He washes himself every morning.</b>
Enfatizan.	<b>He himself can go.</b>
Pueden ir precedidos de <i>by</i> , en cuyo caso significan "yo solo", "tú solo.."	<b>I went to Madrid by myself.</b>

## PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

Each other. "El uno al otro"	<b>They love each other.</b>
One Another. "A todos"	<b>They gave presents one another.</b>
One.	<b>She is the prettiest one.</b> <b>I was the second one in the race.</b>

## ADJETIVOS Y PRONOMBRES DEMOSTRATIVOS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>THIS</b> este, esta, esto.	<b>THESE</b> estos, estas.
<b>THAT</b> ese, esa, eso, aquel, aquella, aquello.	<b>THOSE</b> esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas.

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>CONCORDANCIA</b>
This man is my teacher of English.
That woman is my wife.
These books are interesting.
Those girls are from Italy.

<b>USOS</b>	
Se usan cuando hablamos por teléfono.	This is Peter.
En ciertas expresiones.	That's right.
En presentaciones	This is Mary, my friend

<b>HABER IMPERSONAL. THERE IS</b>		
AFIRMATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	NEGATIVA
There is a car.	Is there a car?	There is not a car.
There was a boy.	Was there a boy?	There was not a boy.

<b>HABER IMPERSONAL. THERE IS</b>			
PRESENTE	PASADO	FUTURO	CONDICIONAL
There is.	There was.	There will be.	There would be.
There are.	There were.		
There's.			

<b>EJEMPLOS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is someone waiting for you.</li> <li>• There are four biscuits on the plate.</li> <li>• Is there anything I can do for you?</li> </ul>

<b>SOME, ANY Y NO</b>	
<b>Some.</b> Afirmativas. Se traduce por algo, algún, algo de.	I have some magazines from the library.
interrogativas y se espera respuesta afirmativa.	Do you want some chocolates?
<b>Any.</b> Interrogativas y negativas. Se traduce por "nada", "ningún", "algún".	Have you any good book to lend me? I haven't any money.
<b>No.</b> Afirmativa pero el sentido es negativo.	I have no money.

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

COMPUESTOS			
<b>Something.</b> Algo.	<b>Anything.</b> Algo, nada.	<b>Nothing.</b> Nada.	<b>Everything.</b> Todo.
<b>Somebody.</b> Alguien.	<b>Anybody.</b> Alguien, nadie.	<b>Nobody.</b> Nadie.	<b>Everybody.</b> Todos.
<b>Somewhere.</b> Algún lugar.	<b>Anywhere.</b> Alguna parte, ninguna parte.	<b>Nowhere.</b> Ninguna parte.	<b>Everywhere.</b> Todas partes.
<b>Someone.</b> Alguien.	<b>Anyone.</b> Alguien, nadie.	<b>No one.</b> Nadie.	<b>Everyone.</b> Cada uno.

EJEMPLOS
<b>I have some magazines from the library.</b>
<b>Do you want some chocolates?</b>
<b>Have you any good book to lend me?</b>
<b>I haven't any money.</b>
<b>I have no money.</b>

OTROS INDEFINIDOS	
<b>All.</b> Hace referencia a más de dos.	<b>All my friends came to my party.</b>
<b>Both.</b> Se refiere a dos.	<b>Both are 14.</b>
<b>Each.</b> Cada.	<b>Each and every day I sleep siesta.</b>
<b>Either.</b> O.	<b>Either you stay here or come with us.</b>

OTROS INDEFINIDOS	
<b>Every.</b> Cada.	<b>Every day I go running.</b>
<b>Neither.</b> Ni.	<b>Neither of them are happy.</b>
<b>Neither...nor</b> Ni...ni.	<b>I neither like coffee nor tea.</b>
<b>None.</b> Ninguno de los dos.	<b>None wanted coffee.</b>

PRONOMBRES Y PARTICULAS INTERROGATIVAS	
<b>Who.</b> ¿Quién? Se usa con personas.	<b>Who came yesterday?</b>
<b>Whom.</b> ¿A quién? Se usa acompañado por preposiciones.	<b>Whom did you speak to? The man with whom you spoke is Pepe.</b>
<b>Whose</b> ¿De quién? Se usa en la forma posesiva.	<b>Whose car is this Ford Fiesta?</b>

PRONOMBRES Y PARTICULAS INTERROGATIVAS	
<b>Which.</b> ¿Qué oCuál?	<b>Which is your favourite singer?</b>
<b>What</b> ¿Qué? Se usa cuando no hay antecedentes.	<b>What do you think of him?</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

PRONOMBRES Y PARTICULAS INTERROGATIVAS	
<b>How.</b> ¿Cómo?	How is your mother?
<b>How many.</b> ¿Cuántos?	How many books do you read a year?
<b>How much.</b> ¿Cuánto?	How much is that CD?
<b>How long.</b> ¿Cuánto tiempo?	How long will it take to go to Madrid by plane?
<b>How far.</b> ¿A qué distancia?	How far is Elche from Santa Pola?

PRONOMBRES Y PARTICULAS INTERROGATIVAS	
<b>How fast.</b> ¿A qué velocidad?	How fast can you type?
<b>How often.</b> ¿Con qué frecuencia?	How often do you play football?
<b>Why.</b> ¿Por qué?	Why was he late?

PRONOMBRES Y PARTICULAS INTERROGATIVAS	
<b>When.</b> ¿Cuándo?	When did you go there?
<b>Where.</b> ¿Dónde?	Where do you live?
<b>What kind.</b> ¿Qué clase?	What kind of music do you like?

CONTABLES E INCONTABLES			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Los nombres se pueden clasificar en contables e incontables.</li> <li>• Contables son aquéllos que podemos contar con la ayuda de un numeral. Tienen forma de plural y pueden llevar el artículo <i>a/an</i> o <i>the, some, few</i> etc.</li> </ul>			
One book.	Two pencils.	Three boys.	Four cars.

CONTABLES E INCONTABLES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I bought a paper. Give me some paper to write.</li> <li>• She has a new iron. This is made of iron.</li> <li>• Give me a glass. This is Bohemian glass.</li> <li>• I drink coffee. Give me two coffees.</li> </ul>

NOMBRES INCONTABLES			
<b>Butter.</b> Mantequilla.	<b>Help.</b> Ayuda.	<b>News.</b> Noticias.	<b>Tea.</b> Té
<b>Chocolate.</b> Chocolate.	<b>Homework.</b> Deberes.	<b>Paper.</b> Papel.	<b>Time.</b> Tiempo.
<b>Coffee.</b> Café.	<b>Hope.</b> Esperanza.	<b>Physics.</b> Física.	<b>Toothpaste</b> Pasta de dientes.
<b>Cream.</b> Crema.	<b>Hunger.</b> Hambre.	<b>Rubbish.</b> Basura.	<b>Trouble.</b> Problema.
<b>Dirt.</b> Suciedad.	<b>Ice.</b> Hielo.	<b>Sand.</b> Arena.	<b>Water.</b> Aqua.



# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>NOMBRES INCONTABLES</b>			
<b>Flour.</b> Harina.	<b>Mathematics.</b> Matemáticas.	<b>Sky.</b> Cielo.	<b>Weather.</b> Tiempo atmosférico.
<b>Food.</b> Comida.	<b>Milk.</b> Leche.	<b>Soap.</b> Jabón.	<b>Work.</b> Trabajo.
<b>Fun.</b> Diversión.	<b>Money.</b> Dinero.	<b>Wine.</b> Vino.	<b>Silver.</b> Plata.
<b>Furniture.</b> Mobiliario.	<b>Music.</b> Música.	<b>Sugar.</b> Azúcar.	<b>Advice.</b> Consejo.

<b>MUCH, MANY, FEW, LITTLE, A LOT OF</b>	
<b>Many.</b> Muchos o muchas.	<b>I have many friends.</b>
<b>Few.</b> Pocos o pocas. <b>A few.</b> Unos pocos o unas pocas.	<b>She has read few books.</b>  <b>I have a few good friends.</b>
<b>So Many.</b> Tantos.	<b>We have so many books .</b>

<b>CONTABLES</b>	
<b>So Few.</b> Tan pocos.	<b>He is alone, he has so few friends.</b>
<b>Too Many.</b> Demasiados.	<b>Too many cooks spoil the broth.</b>
<b>Too Few.</b> Demasiado pocos.	<b>There were too few to start the party.</b>

<b>INCONTABLES</b>	
<b>Much.</b> Mucho.	<b>I don't drink much coke.</b>
<b>Little.</b> Poco. <b>A little</b> Un poco.	<b>He eats little fruit.</b>  <b>With a little milk please.</b>
<b>So Little.</b> Tan poco.	<b>He drinks so little water.</b>

<b>INCONTABLES</b>	
<b>Too Much.</b> Demasiado. "más de lo necesario".	<b>They eat too much meat.</b>
<b>Too Little.</b> Demasiado poco.	<b>They have too little money.</b>
<b>So Much.</b> Tanto.	<b>They spend so much money.</b>

<b>CONTABLES E INCONTABLES</b>	
<b>A lot of.</b> Mucho, muchos.	<b>We have a lot of books.</b>  <b>We drink a lot of water.</b>
<b>Lots of.</b> Montones de. Mucho, Mucha.	<b>Lots of people came yesterday.</b>
<b>Plenty of.</b> Mucho, muchos. Tiene el matiz de "de sobra".	<b>There are plenty of good books in the library.</b>  <b>I don't have to hurry, I've got plenty of time.</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

PARTITIVOS	
<b>A bar of.</b> Una barra de.	<b>A bar of chocolate.</b>
<b>A bottle of.</b> Una botella de.	<b>A bottle of wine.</b>
<b>A can of.</b> Una lata de bebida.	<b>A can of coke.</b>
<b>A cup of.</b> Una taza de.	<b>A cup of coffe.</b>

PARTITIVOS	
<b>A piece of.</b> Un trozo de, una porción de.	<b>A piece of paper.</b>
<b>A tin of.</b> Una lata de.	<b>A tin of tuna.</b>
<b>A packet of.</b> Una bolsa de.	<b>A packet of crisps.</b>

EL GENERO			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Un gran número de nombres carecen de él, por eso tenemos la misma palabra para masculino y femenino.</li> </ul>			
<b>Teacher.</b> Profesor.	<b>Doctor.</b> Médico.	<b>Student.</b> Estudiante	<b>Lawyer.</b> Abogado.
<b>Artist.</b> Artista.	<b>Reader.</b> Lector.	<b>Musician.</b> Músico.	<b>Driver.</b> Conductor.

GENERO		
MASCULINOS	FEMENINOS	NEUTROS
<b>Father.</b> Padre.	<b>Mother.</b> Madre.	<b>Flower.</b> Flor.
<b>Brother.</b> Hermano.	<b>Sister.</b> Hermana.	<b>Cat.</b> Gato.
<b>Boy.</b> Chico.	<b>Daughter.</b> Hija.	<b>Door.</b> Puerta.

MASCULINO Y FEMENINO	
<b>A male doctor.</b> Un doctor.	<b>A woman doctor.</b> Una doctora.
<b>Actor.</b> Actor.	<b>Actress.</b> Actriz.
<b>Bachelor.</b> Soltero.	<b>Spinster.</b> Soltera.
<b>Boy.</b> Chico.	<b>Girl.</b> Chica.
<b>Brother.</b> Hermano.	<b>Sister.</b> Hermana.

MASCULINO Y FEMENINO	
<b>Bull.</b> Toro.	<b>Cow.</b> Vaca.
<b>Cock.</b> Gallo.	<b>Hen.</b> Gallina.
<b>Duke.</b> Duque.	<b>Duchess.</b> Duquesa.
<b>Emperor.</b> Emperador.	<b>Empress.</b> Emperatriz.
<b>Father.</b> Padre.	<b>Mother.</b> Madre.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

MASCULINO Y FEMENINO	
<b>God.</b> Dios.	<b>Goddess.</b> Diosa.
<b>Horse.</b> Caballo.	<b>Mare.</b> Yegua.
<b>Host.</b> Anfitrión.	<b>Hostess.</b> Anfitriona.
<b>Husband.</b> Esposo.	<b>Wife .</b> Esposa.
<b>Lion.</b> León.	<b>Lioness.</b> Leona.

MASCULINO Y FEMENINO	
<b>Lord.</b> Señor.	<b>Lady.</b> Señora.
<b>Man.</b> Hombre.	<b>Woman.</b> Mujer.
<b>Nephew.</b> Sobrino.	<b>Niece.</b> Sobrina.
<b>Poet.</b> Poeta.	<b>Poetess.</b> Poetisa.
<b>Prince.</b> Príncipe.	<b>Princess.</b> Princesa.

MASCULINO Y FEMENINO	
<b>Son.</b> Hijo.	<b>Daughter.</b> Hija.
<b>Steward.</b> Auxiliar de vuelo.	<b>Stewardess.</b> Azafata.
<b>Tailor.</b> Sastre.	<b>Dressmaker.</b> Modista.
<b>Uncle.</b> Tío.	<b>Aunt.</b> Tía.
<b>Waiter.</b> Camarero.	<b>Waitress.</b> Camarera.
<b>Widower.</b> Viudo.	<b>Widow.</b> Viuda.

EL PLURAL DE LOS NOMBRES REGLA GENERAL. AÑADIR "-S"	
SINGULAR	PLURAL
Car.	Cars.
Book.	Books.
Pen.	Pens.

EL PLURAL DE LOS NOMBRES AÑADEN "-ES" ACABADOS EN X, SS, CH, SH, Z, O	
SINGULAR	PLURAL
Potato	Potatoes.
Brush.	Brushes.
Box.	Boxes.

EL PLURAL DE LOS NOMBRES AÑADEN "-ES" ACABADOS EN X, SS, CH, SH, Z, O	
Kiss.	Kisses.
Pouch.	Pouches.
Church	Churches
Bush.	Bushes

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

**ACABADAS EN "-o" de origen extranjero, añaden "-s".**

<b>Kilo.</b>	<b>Kilos.</b>
<b>Kimono</b>	<b>Kimonos.</b>
<b>Piano.</b>	<b>Pianos.</b>
<b>Tomato.</b>	<b>Tomatoes</b>

**ACABADOS EN "-y" precedida de vocal**

<b>Toy</b>	<b>Toys.</b>
<b>Boy.</b>	<b>Boys.</b>
<b>Monkey</b>	<b>Monkeys</b>

**ACABADOS EN "-y" precedida de consonante.**

<b>Lady</b>	<b>Ladies</b>
<b>City</b>	<b>Cities</b>

**CAMBIAN "-f" o "-fe", POR "-ves".**

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>Wolf.</b> Lobo.	<b>Wolves.</b>	<b>Thief.</b> Ladrón.	<b>Thieves.</b>	<b>Sheaf.</b> Gavilla.	<b>Sheaves</b> .
<b>Loaf.</b> Barra de pan.	<b>Loaves.</b>	<b>Leaf.</b> Hoja.	<b>Leaves.</b>	<b>Half.</b> Mitad.	<b>Halves.</b>
<b>Wife.</b> Esposa.	<b>Wives.</b>	<b>Shelf.</b> Estantería.	<b>Shelves.</b>	<b>Self.</b> Uno mismo.	<b>Selves.</b>
<b>Life.</b> Vida.	<b>Lives.</b>	<b>Knife.</b> Cuchillo.	<b>Knives.</b>	<b>Calf.</b> Ternero.	<b>Calves.</b>

**RESTO DE PALABRAS EN "-f" o "-fe" AÑADEN "-s".**

<b>Safe.</b> Caja de seguridad.	<b>Safes.</b>	<b>Chief.</b> Jefe.	<b>Chiefs .</b>
<b>Cliff.</b> Acantilado.	<b>Cliffs.</b>		

**PLURALES IRREGULARES**

<b>Man.</b> Hombre.	<b>Men.</b>	<b>Woman.</b> Mujer.	<b>Women</b>
<b>Foot.</b> Pie.	<b>Feet.</b>	<b>Goose.</b> Ganso.	<b>Geese.</b>
<b>Child.</b> Niño.	<b>Children.</b>	<b>Tooth.</b> Diente.	<b>Teeth.</b>
<b>Ox.</b> Buey	<b>Oxen.</b>	<b>Mouse.</b> Ratón	<b>Mice.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

**ANIMALES QUE USAN LA MISMA FORMA PARA SINGULAR Y PLURAL**

<b>Sheep.</b> Oveja.	<b>Deer.</b> Ciervo.	<b>Trout.</b> Trucha.
<b>Salmon</b> Salmón.	<b>Carp.</b> Carpa.	<b>Plaice.</b> Platija.
<b>Mackarel.</b> Caballa.	<b>Partridge</b> Perdíz.	<b>Squid.</b> Calamar.
<b>Cod.</b> Bacalao	<b>Duck.</b> Pato.	

**OTRAS PALABRAS QUE USAN LA MISMA FORMA PARA SINGULAR Y PLURAL**

<b>Aircraft.</b> Aeronave.	<b>Spacecraft.</b> Nave espacial.	<b>Hovercraft.</b> Aerodeslizador.
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**PALABRAS QUE SIEMPRE VAN EN PLURAL**

<b>People.</b> Gente.	<b>Cattle.</b> Ganado.	<b>Police.</b> Policia.	<b>Folk.</b> Gente.	<b>Thanks</b> Gracias
<b>Pyjamas.</b> Pijama.	<b>Glasses</b> Gafas.	<b>Scissors.</b> Tijeras.	<b>Binoculars.</b> Prismáticos.	
<b>Trousers.</b> Pantalones	<b>Stairs.</b> Escaleras	<b>Jeans.</b> vaqueros	<b>Shorts.</b> Pantalones cortos	

**PALABRAS QUE SIEMPRE VAN EN SINGULAR**

<b>Mathematics.</b> Matemáticas	<b>Gymnastics</b> Gimnasia .
<b>Politics.</b> Política.	<b>Phonetics.</b> Fonética.

**PUEDEN IR EN SINGULAR Y PLURAL**

<b>Our police is very efficient.</b>	<b>Our team is the best.</b>
<b>The police are looking for the thief.</b>	<b>Our team are wearing the new T-shirts.</b>

**PENNY PUEDE TENER DOS PLURALES**

<b>I have 4 pennies.</b>	<b>I paid 50 pence.</b>
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RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>PALABRAS COMPUESTAS</b>	
Maid of honour. Dama de honor	Maids of honour.
Brother in law. Cuñado.	Brothers in law.

<b>PALABRAS COMPUESTAS CON -man o -woman</b>	
Manservant.	Menservants.
Policeman	Policemen
Postman	Postmen

<b>PRONUNCIACION DE LA DESINENCIA DE PLURAL.</b>		
/s/. Cats.	/z/ Windows.	/iz/ Houses.
Cuando los nombres acaban en consonante sorda.. p, t, k, f	Cuando los nombres acaban en consonante sonora o vocal. b, d, g, v, m, n, l, r, w, j	Cuando los nombres acaban en s, z, x, ch, ss, ...

<b>FORMACIÓN DE PALABRAS COMPUESTAS</b>		
Adjetivo + nombre.	<b>Handful.</b>	Puñado.
Nombre + nombre.	<b>Toothpaste.</b>	Pasta de dientes.
Ing + nombre.	<b>Washingmachine .</b>	Lavadora.
Pronombre + nombre.	<b>Shegoat.</b>	Cabra.

<b>FORMACIÓN DE PALABRAS COMPUESTAS</b>		
Verbo + nombre.	<b>Breakfast.</b>	Desayuno.
Preposición + nombre.	<b>Overwork.</b>	Exceso de trabajo.
Preposición + verbo.	<b>Income.</b>	Ingresos.

<b>FUNCIONES DEL NOMBRE</b>	
Sujeto.	María is a teacher.
Predicado.	María is a sociable woman.
Complemento Directo.	I saw a woman there.
Complemento Indirecto.	This present is for that woman.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

SUFIJOS DE NOMBRES			
-er.	-er.	-ee.	-tion.
Profesiones	Cosas.	Personas	Nombres Verbos.
Baker.	Opener	Employee.	Pollution.
-ist.	-ism.	-ness.	
Profesiones	Ideologías.	Nombre.	
Violinist.	Comunism.	Hapiness.	

SUFIJOS DE NOMBRES		
-ance.	-hood.	-ment.
Nombre.	Nombre.	Nombre.
Abundance	Childhood	Shipment.
-tion.	-ity.	
Nombre.	Nombre.	
Education	Ability.	

SUFIJOS DE ADJETIVOS O ADVERBIOS.		
-al.	-ic.	-ive.
Practical	Historic.	Exclusive
-ful.	-less.	-ous.
Faithful.	Hopeless.	Industrious

SUFIJOS DE ADJETIVOS O ADVERBIOS.			
-ed.	-en.	-ant.	-ive.
Excited	Wooden.	Irrelevant.	Comprehensive.
-worthy	-like.	-ible.	
Trustworthy.	Childlike.	Sensible.	

PREFIJOS NEGATIVOS			
Dis-	Il-	Im-	In-
Dishonest.	Illegal.	Impolite.	Invisible.
Ir-	Non-	Un-	
Irregular.	Non-smoker.	Unthinkable	

PREFIJOS NEGATIVOS			
Anti-	Over-	Pre-	Semi-
Antibiotic.	Overdose	Predictable.	Semiprofessional.
Super-	Post-	Under	
Supernatural.	Postpone.	Undermine	

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## GENITIVO SAJÓN

•Es una construcción especial que se utiliza para indicar posesión. La estructura del genitivo sajón es: Poseedor + 's + cosa poseída.

•Normalmente la utilizamos con personas y rara vez con objetos.

## USOS DEL GENITIVO SAJÓN

Apóstrofo y una "s" es la regla general.	<b>Peter's bike.</b>
Acabados en s, sólo " ' ".	<b>Pits' car.</b>
Plurales irregulares no terminados en "s" o "-es" siguen la regla general.	<b>A men's club.</b>
Más de un sujeto.	<b>My brother and sister's friends.</b>

## USOS DEL GENITIVO SAJÓN

Algunas expresiones.	<b>A day's break.</b> <b>Today's paper.</b> <b>The car's engine.</b>
Casas y tiendas.	<b>I went to my sister's</b> <b>She was at the baker's.</b>

## USOS DEL GENITIVO SAJÓN

Tiendas, hospitales e iglesias.	<b>He goes to his friend's.</b> <b>He got married in Saint Louis'.</b> <b>I was at the dentist's.</b>
Los plurales regulares acabados en "s" sólo añaden el apóstrofo.	<b>A girls' school.</b>

## EL ARTÍCULO INDETERMINADO

Su traducción es "un", "una". Tiene dos formas "a" y "an".

"A" se emplea con palabras que comienzan por sonido consonántico.

"An" va con las que comienzan por sonido vocálico.

Las palabras que comienzan por "h" muda como honest, llevan "an".

Las palabras que comienzan por semiconsonantes como "university" llevan "a".

## ARTÍCULO INDETERMINADO

A	AN
<b>A house.</b> Una casa.	<b>An apple.</b> Una manzana.
<b>A car.</b> Un coche.	<b>An hour.</b> Una hora.
<b>A university.</b> Una universidad.	<b>An honest person.</b> Una persona honrada.
<b>A uniform.</b> Un uniforme.	<b>An honor.</b> Un honor.
<b>A union.</b> Un sindicato.	<b>An umbrella.</b> Un paraguas.
<b>A European.</b> Un europeo.	<b>An MP.</b> Un miembro del Parlamento.



RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>USOS DEL ARTÍCULO INDETERMINADO</b>	
Con números y expresiones de cantidad.	<b>A hundred.</b>
Para indicar el precio de las cosas.	<b>It is 10 euros a kilo..</b>
Cuando es la primera vez que hablamos de un objeto.	<b>The woman had a nice house near the beach.</b>
Cuando la referencia no está clara.	<b>I want a book but I don't want an English book.</b>

<b>EL ARTÍCULO INDETERMINADO</b>	
Con profesiones, religiones, e ideas políticas.	<b>I am a lawyer and he is a nurse. He is a Catholic and I am a Jew.  He was a socialist and now he is a conservative.</b>
Con enfermedades.	<b>Last week I had a terrible cold.</b>

<b>EL ARTÍCULO DETERMINADO THE</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Es parte invariable de la oración.</li> <li>•El, la los y las.</li> <li>•Tiene dos pronunciaciones según vaya precediendo a vocales o consonantes.</li> </ul>			
The girl.	The girls.	The car.	The cars.

<b>USOS</b>	
Ríos.	<b>The Nile.</b>
Mares.	<b>The Black Sea.</b>
Montañas.	<b>The Alps.</b>
Islas.	<b>The Canary Islands.</b>
Desiertos.	<b>The Sahara.</b>

<b>USOS DEL ARTICULO DETERMINADO</b>	
Países en plural.	<b>The Netherlands.</b>
Cosas únicas.	<b>The Universe.</b>
	<b>The Sun.</b>
	<b>The Moon.</b>
	<b>The Earth.</b>
Con instrumentos musicales	<b>I play the piano.</b>

<b>USOS DEL ARTICULO DETERMINADO</b>	
Junto a un adjetivo hace referencia a un colectivo, a un tipo de personas.	<b>The blind. The rich. The poor. The British.</b>
Con los superlativos.	<b>Water is in my opinion the best drink.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

USOS DEL ARTICULO DETERMINADO	
También con algunas expresiones.	He was in the navy.  The police.  I went to the Post Office.  I went to the cinema last Sunday.

USOS DEL ARTICULO DETERMINADO	
Con fechas se lee pero no se escribe.	30 <sup>th</sup> November is my birthday.
<i>Bed, class, court, college, church, hospital, market, prison, university, town.</i>	In hospital.  In the hospital.
Junto a las palabras <i>Republic, State, Kingdom.</i>	The United Kingdom.  The Arab Republic.

USOS DEL ARTICULO DETERMINADO	
Con cosas únicas.	The moon isn't red.
Con contables en singular hace referencia a la totalidad.	The orange is an excellent fruit.
Con los adjetivos pasa lo mismo.	The rich also cry.  The blind.
Con apellidos.	The Barrymore.

NO SE USA	
Con días de la semana.	I play tennis on Monday.
Meses.	In July I go to San Juan beach.
Estaciones y fiestas.	Easter is a great holiday.
Idiomas.	Italian is very romantic.

NO SE USA	
Colores.	Red is my favourite colour.
Deportes, actividades y juegos.	Swimming is good for you.
Comidas.	Lunch, breakfast and supper are the meals of the day.
Expresiones.	At night.

NO SE USA	
Quando nos referimos al sentido general de algo.	Wine is good for you.  The wine from Pinoso is the best.
Partes del cuerpo.	Wash your hair.
Canales hechos por el hombre.	Suez canal.
Con las palabras " <i>bed, school, hospital, prison, college, university</i> ".	He is in bed.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>NO SE USA</b>	
Con las comidas.	I have lunch at home.
Con "ver la tele".	I never watch TV.
Con personas.	Doctor Ferreira no The doctor Ferreira.

<b>BOTH, ALL, NONE, NEITHER, EITHER, EACH, EVERY, NO.</b>	
<b>Both.</b> Ambos.	Both Peter and Sarah like confetti.
<b>Both....and.</b> Tanto como.	I like both the film and the book.
<b>Both of them.</b> Ellos dos.	Both of them are happy
<b>Neither.</b> Ninguno. Ni.	Neither of them came to my party.

<b>BOTH, ALL, NONE, NEITHER, EITHER, EACH, EVERY, NO.</b>	
<b>Either....or.</b> O.....o.	Either you come with me or go with him.
<b>Neither....n or.</b> Ni....ni.	I like neither coffee nor tea.
<b>All.</b> Todos. Más de dos.	All the students were happy after the exam.
<b>None.</b> Ninguno. Más de dos	None of my friends wanted to buy my car.

<b>BOTH, ALL, NONE, NEITHER, EITHER, EACH, EVERY, NO.</b>	
<b>Most.</b> La mayoría, la mayor parte.	Most of them are from Canada.
<b>Each.</b> Cada uno.	Each student must buy a dictionary.
<b>Every.</b> Todos y cada uno	Every citizen paid the taxes.
<b>No.</b> Nada.	I have no money now.

<b>LOS ADJETIVOS.</b>	
Modificar al sustantivo y normalmente le preceden.	
<b>A red car.</b>	
Al ser en inglés parte invariable	
<b>I have a red car. She has a red dress.</b>	
<b>My daughter wears red shoes.They have red skirts.</b>	

<b>USOS</b>	
<b>Detrás de los verbos copulativos: be, look, sound, taste, appear, seem, get, feel, stay, fall, etc.</b>	She is nice.
<b>Algunos siempre llevan preposición.</b>	I am interested in politics.
<b>Los participios pueden hacer las veces de adjetivos.</b>	He is tired. He is trying.

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EL ADJETIVO	
Los que van delante se llaman atributivos.	A beautiful song.
Los que van detrás se llaman predicativos	She is alive.

LA COMPARACIÓN CON ADJETIVOS	
IGUALDAD	
As... As. Tan como. En los puntos va el adjetivo.	I am as tall as you are.
So.....as. No tan como.	He is not so intelligent as his brother Mike.

LA COMPARACIÓN CON ADJETIVOS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Los monosílabos y bisílabos añaden "-er" en el comparativo.</li> <li>• Los monosílabos acabados en una consonante precedida de una única vocal, duplican la consonante. Como en <i>fat</i>. <i>Fatter</i>.</li> <li>• Si acaban en "-y" se sustituye por "i".</li> </ul>

LA COMPARACIÓN		
POSITIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
Tall.	Taller.	The tallest.
Big.	Bigger .	The biggest.
Happy.	Happier.	The happiest

LA COMPARACIÓN		
POSITIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
Comfortable	More comfortable.	The most comfortable.
Interesting.	More interesting.	The most interesting.

EL COMPARATIVO	
"-Er".	I am taller now.
More....than.	It is more interesting than the film.
Comparativo + and + comparativo.	I am getting fatter and fatter.
The + comparativo, the + comparativo.	The richer, the sillier.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EL SUPERLATIVO	
<p><b>The .....est</b></p> <p>Con adjetivos de una o dos sílabas.</p> <p>Se utiliza <b>in</b> para lugares y periodos de tiempo.</p>	<p><b>The richest people in Elda.</b></p>
<p><b>The + most + adjetivo</b></p> <p>Con los de dos o más sílabas.</p>	<p><b>The most beautiful girl in town.</b></p>

COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD		
<p><b>Less + adj + than.</b></p>	<p><b>She is less intelligent than Rose.</b></p>	
<p><b>The least + adjetivo</b></p> <p>indican inferioridad.</p>	<p><b>The least important of all his novels.</b></p>	
POSITIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
<p><b>Busy.</b></p>	<p><b>Less busy.</b></p>	<p><b>The least busy.</b></p>

LOS IRREGULARES		
<p><b>Good.</b> Bueno.</p>	<p><b>Better.</b> Mejor.</p>	<p><b>The best.</b> El mejor</p>
<p><b>Bad.</b> Malo.</p>	<p><b>Worse.</b> Peor.</p>	<p><b>The worst.</b> El peor.</p>
<p><b>Little.</b> Poco.</p>	<p><b>Less.</b> Menos.</p>	<p><b>The least.</b> El menos.</p>

LOS IRREGULARES		
<p><b>Much / Many.</b> Mucho.</p>	<p><b>More.</b> Más.</p>	<p><b>The most.</b> El más.</p>
<p><b>Far.</b> Lejos.</p>	<p><b>Farther.</b> Más lejos.</p>	<p><b>The farthest.</b> Lo más lejano.</p>
<p><b>Old.</b> Viejo.</p>	<p><b>Elder.</b> Más viejo.</p>	<p><b>The eldest.</b> El más viejo.</p>

LAS PREPOSICIONES. AT	
<p><b>Puntos concretos.</b></p>	<p><b>We stopped at the zoo.</b></p>
<p><b>Cafés y restaurantes</b></p>	<p><b>We'll eat at MacDonald's, in San Juan Beach.</b></p>
<p><b>Sitios donde se estudia o trabaja.</b></p>	<p><b>I was at school and then at university later on I worked at IBM.</b></p>

LAS PREPOSICIONES. AT	
<p><b>Nombres de actividades de grupo</b></p>	<p><b>He was at a meeting, then at the theatre and later at a concert and at a lecture, afterwards at a match and finally at the cinema.</b></p>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. AT</b>	
Con el número de la calle	<b>I lived at 35 Príncipe de Asturias.</b>
Horas	<b>I wake up at six.</b>
Navidad y Pascua	<b>At Christmas I buy many presents and at Easter I go to the beach.</b>
Expresiones	<b>At present I'm reading a novel.</b> <b>He died at the age of 81.</b>

<b>EXPRESIONES CON AT</b>			
<b>At night.</b> Por la noche.	<b>At sunrise.</b> Al amanecer	<b>At noon.</b> Al mediodía	<b>At sunset.</b> Al atardecer
<b>At first sight.</b> A primera vista.	<b>At midnight.</b> Al mediodía	<b>At this moment.</b> En este momento.	<b>At last.</b> Al fin.

<b>EXPRESIONES CON AT</b>			
<b>At the bus-stop.</b> En la parada del autobús.	<b>At the office.</b> En la oficina.	<b>At the top.</b> En la parte de arriba.	<b>At work.</b> En el trabajo.
<b>At the station.</b> En la estación.	<b>At least.</b> Al menos.	<b>At the bottom.</b> En la parte de abajo.	

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. ON</b>	
Tocando o cercano a una línea,	<b>We have a house on the river.</b> <b>Benidorm is on the coast.</b> <b>Elche is on the road to Murcia.</b>
Tocando una superficie.	<b>The keys are on the table.</b>
Transportes públicos, caballos, motos y bicicletas	<b>I saw her on the plane/on the train/on the bus.</b>

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. ON</b>	
Con pisos.	<b>I live on the second floor.</b>
Días.	<b>I study French on Monday.</b> <b>On St. Valentine's many people buy diamonds.</b>

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. ON</b>	
Expresiones.	<b>The train arrived on time.</b> <b>He is on a business trip.</b>  <b>The soldier is on duty.</b>
Páginas.	<b>On page 26 you will find the exercises.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. IN</b>	
Cuando algo está dentro de algo.	<b>My friends are in the <i>cuartelillo</i>. The bottles are in the fridge.</b>
Con países.	<b>I live in Spain.</b>
Con regiones.	<b>They are in the Sahara.</b>

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. IN</b>	
Con grandes islas.	<b>We spent the summer in the Canary islands.</b>
Partes del cuerpo.	<b>I have a pain in my stomach.</b>

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. IN</b>	
Con coche, taxi y avioneta.	<b>I saw him in a new Mercedes.</b>
Con algunos lugares.	<b>In bed. In hospital.</b>
Nombres de calles.	<b>I lived in Onesimo Redondo street.</b>

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. IN</b>	
Partes del día	<b>I read the paper in the morning.</b>
Meses.	<b>I got married in October.</b>
Años.	<b>I met my wife in 1982.</b>
Estaciones.	<b>I go to San Juan beach in summer.</b>

<b>LAS PREPOSICIONES. IN</b>	
Siglos.	<b>In he 19th century people did not wear jeans.</b>
Periodos de tiempo.	<b>Spain was very rich in the Middle Ages.</b>

<b>EXPRESIONES CON IN</b>		
<b>in a hurry.</b>	<b>In any case</b>	<b>in danger</b>
<b>in love</b>	<b>in order.</b>	<b>In other words</b>
<b>In private</b>		

### ADVERBIOS

Modificando adverbios.	He writes <b>quite quickly</b> .
Modificando adjetivos.	It is <b>very cheap</b> .
Modificando frases.	<b>Perhaps</b> they will win.

### LA COMPARACION DE LOS ADVERBIOS

POSITIVO	COMPARATIVO	SUPERLATIVO
Soon.	Sooner.	The soonest.
Quickly.	More quickly.	The most quickly.

### CLASIFICACIÓN

FRECUENCIA	LUGAR	MODO	GRADO	TIEMPO
Often.	Away.	Fast.	Enough.	Yesterday.
Frequently.	There.	Well.	Very.	Daily.
Sometimes.	Near.	Slowly.	Almost	Last week.
Always.	Here.		Hardly	Tomorrow.
Never.			Rather	

### OJO CON ENOUGH

CON ADJETIVOS	CON NOMBRES
He is rich enough	He has enough money
Recuerda Rich enough money	

### ADVERBIOS INTERROGATIVOS

Where.	When.	How.	How far.
Why.	Which.	How long.	How often

### YET, STILL, ALREADY, DURING Y AGO

Yet. Al final en interrogativas y negativas.  Con el pretérito perfecto, aún, todavía.	I haven't finished the job yet.  Have you seen her yet?
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# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## STILL

<b>Still.</b> Detrás de <i>to be</i> . Todavía. Va entre sujeto y verbo en afirmativas e interrogativas	<b>My sister is still working .</b> <b>I still love her.</b> <b>Do they still live in Sax?</b>
Va detrás del sujeto en negativas. énfasis	<b>He still hasn't paid.</b>

## ALREADY

<b>Already.</b> Va detrás de <i>to be</i> .	<b>This car is already too old.</b>
<b>Already.</b> En posición final enfatiza.	<b>He has the tickets already.</b>
<b>Already.</b> Se coloca entre el auxiliar y el verbo en afirmativas	<b>I have already bought the grapes.</b> <b>Have you already bought the books?</b>

## DURING Y AGO

<b>During.</b> Indica un período de tiempo dentro de otro.	<b>During the summer I go to Santa Pola.</b>
<b>Ago.</b> Se coloca al final de la oración.	<b>I went to Elche two days ago.</b>

## EL IMPERATIVO

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Infinitivo sin <i>to</i> .	<i>Do not</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> .
<b>Go home.</b> <b>Come here.</b>	<b>Don't drink too much.</b>
<b>FORMA ENFÁTICA</b>	
<b>Do go home.</b>	

## EL PRESENTE SIMPLE

- Equivale al presente de indicativo.
- Se forma con el sujeto más el infinitivo.
- La tercera persona del singular, (*he, she, e it*) añaden "-s" o "-es".
- Los verbos que terminan en "-ss", "-sh", "-ch", "-x", "-o" añaden "-es" en la tercera persona del singular

## EL PRESENTE SIMPLE

AFIRMATIVA	Sujeto + Inf sin <i>to</i>	<b>I play tennis.</b>
	<i>He, she, it</i> añaden (s) o (es)	<b>He kisses his mother.</b>
NEGATIVA	Sujeto + <i>do + not</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>I don't like cocido.</b>
	<i>He, She, It</i> usan <i>does</i> .	<b>He doesn't love her.</b>
	<i>Do + not</i> contrae en <b>don't.</b>	<b>We don't smoke.</b>
	<i>Does + not</i> contrae en <b>doesn't.</b>	<b>He doesn't cook.</b>
INTERROGATIVA	<i>Do + S + Inf sin to.</i>	<b>Do you love me?</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## USOS DEL PRESENTE SIMPLE

Indicar hábitos o costumbres.	I never go to the university by car.
Para indicar verdades universales.	The sun rises everyday.
Para planes futuros.	The play begins at 8 and ends at 10.30.

## USOS DEL PRESENTE SIMPLE

Para contar historias, cuentos, chistes, acontecimientos deportivos, etc.	A waiter asks a couple.
En el llamado presente histórico.	Colombus discovers America in 1492.
Horarios.	The plane leaves at 7.00.
Con refranes.	Time flies.

## USOS DEL PRESENTE SIMPLE

Always.	Never.	Occasionally	Often.
Frequently.	On Sundays	Sometimes.	Every day.
Usually.	Seldom.	In winter.	

## BE GOING TO

Cuando se tiene intención de hacer algo.	I am going to visit my friend.
Para predecir algo.	It's going to rain.
Con un futuro relativamente inmediato.	She is going to get married next Sunday.

## EL PRESENTE CONTINUO

<b>Afirmativa.</b>	Sujeto + Am, Is, Are + Verbo + Ing.	<b>I am reading.</b>
<b>Negativa.</b>	Sujeto + Am, Is, Are + Not + Verbo + Ing.	<b>I am not cooking.</b>
<b>Interrogativa.</b>	Am, Is, Are + Sujeto + Verbo + Ing.	<b>Are you listening to me?</b>

## USOS DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO

Acciones en proceso.	I am paying my flat. I am reading a good book.
Acciones planificadas.	I'm playing golf with my friend Eduardo next Sunday.
Quejas sobre acciones que se repiten.	They are always complaining

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

**FORMA -ING  
ACABADOS EN -"E"**

Have.	Having.
Come.	Coming.
Live.	Living.
Practise.	Practising.

**FORMA -ING  
ACABADOS EN  
"-ie"**

Die.	Dying.
Lie.	Lying.

**FORMA -ING  
ACABADOS EN  
"-Y"**

Try.	Trying.
Study.	Studying.
Play.	Playing.
Buy.	Buying.

**VERBOS QUE NO SE SUELEN USAR  
EN LOS TIEMPOS CONTINUOS.**

Believe.	Feel.	Appear.
Consider.	Smell.	Belong to.
Depend.	Love.	Have.
Doubt.	Fear.	Like.
Guess.	See.	Forget.
Hope.	Taste.	Owe.

**EL PASADO SIMPLE. Regulares**

<b>Afirmativa.</b>	Sujeto + Inf sin <i>to</i> + Ed Los acabados en "-e" solo "-d".	<b>I played chess.</b> <b>I loved her.</b>
<b>Negativa.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Did not</i> , + Inf sin <i>to</i> <i>Did</i> + <i>Not</i> contrae en <i>didn't</i> .	<b>I didn't go out.</b>
<b>Interrogativa</b>	<i>Did</i> + Sujeto + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>Did you buy the new CD?</b>

**LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES**

<b>Afirmativa.</b>	S+ 2 columna de la lista de verbos irregulares.	<b>I ate the cake.</b> <b>I bought a new house.</b>
<b>Negativa.</b>	S+ <i>Did</i> + <i>Not</i> + Inf .	<b>I didn't eat the cake.</b>
<b>Interrogativa.</b>	<i>Did</i> + S + Inf.	<b>Did you eat the cake?</b>

### EL PASADO CONTINUO

<b>Afirmativa.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Was, Were</i> + <i>Ing.</i>	<b>I was reading Time.</b>
<b>Negativa.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Was, Were</i> + <i>Not</i> + <i>Ing.</i>	<b>I was not sleeping</b>
<b>Interrogativa</b>	<i>Was, Were</i> + Sujeto + <i>Ing.</i>	<b>Were they playing chess?</b>

### USOS DEL PASADO CONTINUO

Para hablar acerca de lo que estaba sucediendo.	<b>I was reading when she came.</b>
Cuando dos acciones estaban ocurriendo al mismo tiempo.	<b>I was reading a novel while she was watching TV.</b>
En descripciones.	<b>I was riding a car and then...</b>

### EL PRESENTE PERFECTO

- Este tiempo hace referencia a acciones ya acabadas
- Como todos los tiempos perfectos, se forma con el verbo *to have* y el Participio Pasado.

### EL PRESENTE PERFECTO

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Have, Has</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I have played tennis.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Have, Has not</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I have not played chess.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Have, Has</i> + Sujeto + Participio Pasado.	<b>Have you played golf?</b>

### USOS DEL PRESENTE PERFECTO

Acciones que ocurrieron en el pasado	<b>I have eaten paella.</b> <b>I have visited Paris.</b>
Acciones que se han repetido en el pasado.	<b>He has visited Madrid many times.</b>

### USOS DEL PRESENTE PERFECTO

Con <b>just</b> , indica que la acción ha ocurrido recientemente.	<b>I have just seen my wife.</b>
Con <b>ever</b> . (alguna vez)	<b>Have you ever been to Rome?</b>
Con <b>always</b> .	<b>I have always liked the country.</b>
Con <b>already</b> .	<b>We have already finished.</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## FOR Y SINCE

Suelen acompañar a éste tiempo para referirse a acciones que empezaron en el pasado y que continúan hasta el momento presente.

## FOR Y SINCE

<b>How long.</b> Se utiliza para preguntar por la duración.	<b>How long have you been wearing glasses?</b>
<b>For.</b> Se emplea con periodos de tiempo. Desde hace.	<b>I have lived in Elda for 40 years.</b>
<b>Since.</b> Nos remonta a un punto concreto en el pasado. Desde o desde que.	<b>She has had the same car since 1987.</b> <b>I have been wearing glasses since October.</b>

## EL PASADO PERFECTO

<b>Afirmativa.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Had</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I had seen her.</b>
<b>Negativa.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Had not</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I had not gone.</b>
<b>Interrogativa.</b>	<i>Had</i> + Sujeto + Participio Pasado	<b>Had she been with you?</b>

## USOS DEL PASADO PERFECTO

Acciones que ocurrieron antes que otra.	<b>When I had finished all my work, I went to the swimming pool.</b>
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## EL FUTURO SIMPLE

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>I will go with you.</b> Iré contigo.
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will not</i> , + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>I will not pay for that.</b> No pagaré eso.
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + Sujeto + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>Will you marry me?</b> ¿Te casarás conmigo?

## USOS DEL FUTURO SIMPLE

En sugerencias.	<b>Shall we go to the cinema?</b>
En promesas.	<b>I will buy you the car.</b>
Determinaciones.	<b>I will go with you.</b>
Énfasis.	<b>I will never do it again.</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## USOS DEL FUTURO SIMPLE

Predicciones.	<b>They will win the match.</b>
Lógicamente, indica acciones que ocurrirán.	<b>I will buy a Harley next year.</b>
Con advertencias y condiciones.	<b>If you don't hurry, you'll be late.</b>
Para expresar deseo o rechazo ante algo.	<b>Don't drink too much or you'll get drunk.</b>
Ofrecimientos.	<b>I'll help you with your exercises.</b>

## EL FUTURO CONTINUO

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will be</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> + <i>Ing.</i>	<b>I will be driving to Alicante.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will not</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> + <i>Ing.</i>	<b>I will not be eating there.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + Sujeto + <i>Be</i> + Inf + <i>Ing.</i>	<b>Will you be studying in Elx?</b>

## EL FUTURO PERFECTO

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I will have eaten.</b>
<b>Neg</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will have</i> + <i>Not</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I will not have eaten.</b>
<b>Inter</b>	<i>Will</i> + Sujeto + <i>Will have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>Will you have eaten?</b>

## EL FUTURO PERFECTO

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I will have eaten.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Will have</i> + <i>Not</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I will not have eaten.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + Sujeto + <i>Will have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>Will you have eaten?</b>

## EL CONDICIONAL SIMPLE

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Would</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>I would go with you.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Would not</i> + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>I would not pay that.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Would</i> + Sujeto + Inf sin <i>to</i> .	<b>Would you marry me?</b>

## EL CONDICIONAL PERFECTO

<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Would</i> + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I would have gone with you.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Would not/ won't</i> + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I would not have paid that.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Would</i> + Sujeto + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>Would you have married her?</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EL PRESENTE SIMPLE		
<b>Afir.</b>	Sujeto + Inf. 3ª p. ( <i>He, She, It</i> ) añade "-s" o "-es"	<b>I live in Elda. He kisses her.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	Sujeto + <i>Don't</i> o <i>Doesn't</i> + Inf	<b>I don't like coffee. She doesn't smoke.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Do</i> o <i>Does</i> + S + Inf?	<b>Do you love me? Does he go to school?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones habituales. Verdades universales. Horarios. Acciones en el futuro sujetas a un horario.	<b>I get up at 7.45. Snow is cold. The match starts at 6.00. The train leaves at 6.00.</b>
<b>Otros.</b>	Le suelen acompañar: <i>every day, always, usually, often, never, generally, etc.</i>	

EL PRESENTE CONTINUO		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Be</i> ( <i>am, is, are</i> ) + Ing.	<b>I am reading.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Be</i> + Not + Ing.	<b>She is not smoking.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Am, Is, Are</i> + S + Ing?	<b>Are you running?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones en proceso Planes futuros. Acciones repetidas.	<b>I am reading a book. I am playing tennis tomorrow. He is always talking.</b>
<b>Otros.</b>	Le suelen acompañar: <i>at present, nowadays, now, at the moment, etc.</i>	

EL PRESENTE PERFECTO		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Have</i> ( <i>haveo has</i> ) + Participio pasado	<b>I have played tennis. I have eaten paella.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Have</i> + Not + Participio pasado.	<b>I have not washed the dishes. I have not seen her.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Have</i> o <i>Has</i> + S + Participio pasado?	<b>Have you been there?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones acabadas de las que no se dice cuando sucedieron.	<b>I have read the book.</b>
<b>Otros.</b>	Puede llevar <i>just, for, since, already, yet, etc.</i>	

EL PASADO SIMPLE		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + Vb. Regular + ed S + Vb Irr ( <i>2ª Columna</i> ).	<b>I played. I ate.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Did</i> + Not ( <i>didn't</i> ) + Inf.	<b>I did not play. I did not eat.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Did</i> + S + Inf?	<b>Did you play? Did you eat?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones que ocurrieron en el pasado. A veces acompaña al pasado continuo	<b>I went to Barcelona. I was reading the paper and then it began to rain.</b>
<b>Otros.</b>	Le suelen acompañar: <i>last year, yesterday, two days ago etc.</i>	

EL PASADO CONTINUO		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Be</i> ( <i>Was, Were</i> ) + Ing.	<b>I was writing a letter.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Was, Were</i> + Not + Ing	<b>I was not writing a letter.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Was, Were</i> + S + Ing?	<b>Were you writing a letter?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones en proceso en el pasado. En narraciones. Para descripciones.	<b>I was painting the gate. The girls were smiling.</b>

EL PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Have</i> o <i>Has</i> + <i>Been</i> + Ing.	<b>I have been learning English for 20 years.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Have</i> o <i>Has</i> + not + <i>Been</i> + Ing.	<b>I have not been sleeping.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Have</i> o <i>Has</i> + S + <i>Been</i> + Ing?	<b>Have you been reading?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones pasadas que todavía continúan.	
<b>Otros.</b>	<i>For</i> y <i>since</i> le suelen acompañar.	

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

**EL PASADO PERFECTO**

<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Had</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I had gone .</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>had</i> + Not + Participio Pasado.	<b>I had not gone .</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Had</i> + S + Participio Pasado?.	<b>Had she gone?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones que ocurrieron antes que otra acción pasada.	
<b>Otros.</b>	Le suelen acompañar: <i>when, before, by the time</i> etc.	

**EL PASADO PERFECTO CONTINUO**

<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Had</i> + Been + Ing.	<b>I had been watching TV.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Had</i> + Not + Been + Ing.	<b>I had not been watching TV.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Had</i> + S + <i>Been</i> + Ing?.	<b>Had she been ironing?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones que estaban en proceso antes que otra acción pasada ocurriera.	

**EL FUTURO SIMPLE**

<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Will</i> o <i>Shall</i> + Inf.	<b>I will go .</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Will</i> + Not + Inf.	<b>I will not go .</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + S + Inf?	<b>Will she come?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones futuras. Predicciones	
<b>Otros.</b>	Le suelen acompañar: <i>tonight, tomorrow, next year, in a month.</i>	

**EL FUTURO CONTINUO**

<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Will</i> be + Ing	<b>I will be reading Valle de Elda.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Will</i> + Not + <i>Be</i> + Ing.	<b>I will not be watching TV.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + S + <i>Be</i> + Ing?	<b>Will you be working?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones futuras en progreso.	

**EL FUTURO PERFECTO**

<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Will have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I will have arrived at 7.00.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Will</i> + Not + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I will not have finished.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + S + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado?	<b>Will she have paid?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones acabadas en el futuro.	

**EL FUTURO PERFECTO CONTINUO**

<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Will have</i> + <i>Been</i> + Ing.	<b>I will have been working.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Will</i> + Not + <i>Have</i> + <i>Been</i> + Ing.	<b>I will not have been working.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Will</i> + S + <i>Have</i> + <i>Been</i> + Ing.	<b>Will you have been working?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Acciones que estarán finalizadas en el futuro.	



RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EL CONDICIONAL SIMPLE		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Would</i> + Inf.	<b>I would go to London.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Would</i> + Not + Inf.	<b>I would not go to London.</b>
<b>Inter.</b>	<i>Would</i> + S + Inf?	<b>Would you go to Lisbon?</b>
<b>Usos</b>	Deseos en el presente o en el futuro.	

EL CONDICIONAL PERFECTO		
<b>Afir.</b>	S + <i>Would</i> + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I would have gone to London.</b>
<b>Neg.</b>	S + <i>Would</i> + Not + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado.	<b>I would not have gone to London.</b>
<b>Inte.</b>	<i>Would</i> + S + <i>Have</i> + Participio Pasado?	<b>Would you have gone to Paris?</b>
<b>Usos.</b>	Lamentos sobre acciones pasadas.	

ORACIONES COPULATIVAS	
<b>And.</b> Y.	He is tall and intelligent.
<b>Both...and.</b> Tanto...como.	They both teach French and Italian.
<b>Moreover.</b> Además.	It rained a lot, moreover it snowed.
<b>Likewise.</b> De igual modo.	I bought a ham; likewise did my neighbour.
<b>Besides.</b> Además.	I have no money, besides I don't want to buy anything else.

ORACIONES DISYUNTIVAS	
<b>Or.</b> O.	You can stay or come with us.
<b>Either...or.</b> O...o.	They are either Italian or Greek.
<b>Neither...nor.</b> Ni...ni.	I neither like Wagner nor the Rolling Stones.

ORACIONES ADVERSATIVAS	
<b>But.</b> Pero.	I like Verdi but I prefer Puccini.
<b>Not only...but also.</b> No sólo...sino también.	Not only I read Valle de Elda but I also read Vivir en Elda.
<b>Yet.</b> Aunque.	She is pretty, yet nobody loves her.
<b>Although.</b> Aunque.	Although he is rich, he hasn't many friends.

ORACIONES CAUSALES	
<b>Because.</b> Porque.	I became rich because I saved a lot.
<b>For.</b> Para.	She studies for being a lawyer.
<b>As.</b> Como.	As I had studied French I could travelled alone.
<b>Since.</b> Puesto que.	Since they are adults they can go.
<b>Owing to.</b> Ya que, debido a.	The recital was cancelled owing to lack of audience.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

ORACIONES FINALES	
<b>In order to.</b> Para.	<b>In order to be accepted you have to pay first.</b>
<b>So as to.</b> Con el fin de.	<b>They voted so as to elect the new President.</b>
<b>In case.</b> En el caso de que. Por si.	<b>I have an insurance in case I need it.</b>
<b>For fear.</b> Por miedo a.	<b>He eats a lot of oranges for fear of getting a cold.</b>

ORACIONES CONSECUTIVAS	
<b>So.</b> Por eso.	<b>He won the pools so he bought a new house.</b>
<b>Therefore.</b> Por lo tanto.	<b>He has many friends therefore he is never alone.</b>
<b>Which is why.</b> Esa es la razón por la que.	<b>He is boring, which is why he's always alone.</b>
<b>So...that.</b> Para que.	<b>I bought a present so that you liked it.</b>

ORACIONES COMPARATIVAS	
<b>As.</b> Como.	<b>He is as intelligent as his sister.</b>
<b>As...as.</b> Tan como.	<b>He is not as honest as his brother.</b>
<b>So...as.</b> No tan como.	<b>He is not so tall as me.</b>
<b>Similarly.</b> Del mismo modo.	<b>Petrel has nice parks, similarly Elda has nice museums.</b>

ORACIONES DE MODO	
<b>As.</b> Como.	<b>As a pianist she is the best.</b>
<b>Like.</b> Como.	<b>He eats like a lion.</b>

ORACIONES CONCESIVAS	
<b>Although.</b> Aunque.	<b>Although I prefer to stay I have to go now.</b>
<b>Though.</b> Aunque.	<b>Though he is ill, he never complains.</b>
<b>Even though.</b> Incluso.	<b>Even though he is rich he never shows off.</b>
<b>Even if.</b> Incluso si.	<b>Even if it rains I will go.</b>

ORACIONES ADVERSATIVAS	
<b>However.</b> Sin embargo.	<b>I liked it, however, I didn't buy it.</b>
<b>No matter.</b> No importa.	<b>No matter if you love her, she doesn't love you.</b>
<b>In spite of.</b> A pesar de .	<b>In spite of having lived in France she doesn't speak French.</b>
<b>Despite.</b> A pesar de.	<b>Despite all the efforts he didn't win.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

ORACIONES CONDICIONALES	
If. Si.	If you need me, phone me.
Unless. A menos que	Unless you pay you can't come

ORACIONES DE TIEMPO	
When. Cuando.	When you want to visit us, let us know.
While. Mientras.	While I was in Italy I ate a lot of pasta.
Before. Antes.	Before I worked in Elda, I worked in Crevillente.
Since. Desde.	I have lived here since 1962
Whenever. Cada vez que	Whenever he comes I visit him.
Until. Hasta.	Until I found it I was sad.

ORACIONES DE TIEMPO	
Now. Ahora.	Now I am hungry.
Once. Una vez.	Once I pay the house I will buy a car.
No sooner...than Apenas.	No sooner had they gone than I was asleep.
Finally. Finalmente.	Finally I read the book.
In short. En breve	In short they will be here.

ORACIONES DE TIEMPO	
Where. Dónde.	This is the house where we lived until 1996.
Wherever. Dondequiera que.	Wherever she goes she buys some clothes.

ORACIONES DE RELATIVO		
Personas.	Who.	This is the man who came here yesterday.
	That.	This is the man that came yesterday.
Cosas.	Which.	This is the book which I bought in Martín Fierro.
	That.	The house that I sold.

ORACIONES DE RELATIVO		
Posesión.	Whose.	The boy whose bike is this is Mike.
Lugar.	Where.	This is the school where I studied.
Tiempo.	When.	This is the day when I was born.

### ORACIONES DE RELATIVO

Personas.	<b>Whom.</b>	The girl whom I loved.
	<b>Why.</b>	The reason why I bought this is you.
	<b>What.</b>	And this is what he said.
	<b>The thing that.</b>	This is the thing that we should do.

### LOS VERBOS MODALES

<b>Can, could.</b> Poder.	<b>May, might.</b> Poder.	<b>Must.</b> Deber.
<b>Would.</b> Aux.del condicional.	<b>Dare.</b> Atreverse	<b>Need.</b> Necesitar
<b>Will, shall.</b> Auxiliares de futuro	<b>Ought to.</b> Deber.	

### LOS VERBOS MODALES

- Los verbos modales se llaman así al carecer de las mayoría de las formas verbales.
- Se usan para hacer suposiciones, sacar conclusiones, hablar de posibilidades y establecer conjeturas.
- No tienen todos los tiempos verbales, por ejemplo, "must" y "ought to" sólo tienen presente. Can, may, dare y need, tienen presente y pasado.

### LOS VERBOS MODALES

- Tienen una única forma para todas las personas en presente: **I can. He can.**
- Van seguidos de Infinitivo sin *to*. **I can ski. He must study.**
- Hacen la negación y la interrogación como el verbo *to be*. **Can you ski?**
- No se construyen con *to do, to have* y *to be*. **Can she go?**

### LOS VERBOS MODALES

No tienen imperativo, infinitivo, ni participio de presente ni de pasado.

No forman tiempos continuos ni perfectos.

Tampoco aparecen en formas pasivas.

**She can swim. He must study everyday.**

### LOS VERBOS MODALES

Usan otros verbos para suplir sus carencias temporales. **He was able to go. I had to go alone.**

¿Van seguidos de infinitivo sin *to*, a excepción de *ought to, have to* y *used to*.

**I used to go to the disco.**

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## CAN

Sólo se usa en el presente, para el resto se utiliza **to be able to**.

Se puede traducir por poder o saber.

**I can swim . I know how to swim.**

**I'll be able to go tonight.**

**Will he be able to come in time?**

**I have been able to finish it in time.**

## CAN

Expresa conocimiento y capacidad física e intelectual.	<b>I can play the violin. I can read.</b>
Posibilidad.	<b>I can go with you.</b>
También para dar y recibir permiso.	<b>Can I go with you?</b>
Puede indicar prohibición en la forma negativa.	<b>You can't smoke here.</b>
Deducción negativa.	<b>They can't be at home.</b>

## CAN

Habilidad.	<b>I can swim .</b>
Ofrecimientos.	<b>Can I help you?</b>
Solamente se usa para el presente de indicativo.	<b>She can do it alone.</b>
<i>Could</i> se usa para el pasado y el condicional.	<b>I could go yesterday. I could go tomorrow.</b>
Sugerencias.	<b>You can come with us.</b>

## COULD

Indica habilidad en el pasado.	<b>I could translate Italian at the age of 9.</b>
Peticiones formales.	<b>Could I go with you?</b>

## MAY

Posibilidad.	<b>It may rain during the weekend.</b>
Permiso.	<b>May I come in ?</b>
Prohibiciones.	<b>You may not stay here.</b>
Especulaciones.	<b>He may be in Ital</b>
Sugerencias.	<b>If I may say so I will buy it.</b>

## MIGHT

Expresa una posibilidad más remota que may.	<b>It might snow in Benidorm but I doubt it.</b>
Especulaciones.	<b>He might be working in a new book.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

<b>MUST</b>	
Obligaciones morales.	<b>I must visit my friend, he is ill.</b>
Consejos.	<b>You must visit the museum, it is one of the best in Spain.</b>
Deducciones.	<b>He must be out because nobody answers the phone.</b>
Prohibiciones.	<b>You must not come here again.</b>

<b>HAVE TO</b>	
Obligación normalmente impuesta.	<b>You have to drive with a helmet.</b>
Para indicar costumbres.	<b>I have to take an aspirin every night.</b>
En negativa, indica que algo no es necesario.	<b>You don't have to stay if you have something to do.</b>

<b>SHOULD, OUGHT TO</b>	
Para dar consejos.	<b>You should go to the Yemo Cineplex cinemas.</b>
	<b>You ought to spend more time with them.</b>

<b>WILL</b>	
Auxiliar del futuro simple.	<b>I will buy a sandwich when I finish this.</b>
Predicciones sobre el futuro.	<b>It will be sunny.</b>
Decisiones.	<b>I will buy a new car.</b>
Ofrecimientos.	<b>I will do it.</b>
Peticiones.	<b>Will you pass me the salt?</b>

<b>WOULD</b>	
Peticiones y ofrecimientos.	<b>Would you like to come with me?</b>
Hábitos y rutinas en el pasado.	<b>In 1998 I would walk a lot.</b>

<b>SHALL</b>	
Auxiliar de futuro	<b>I shall go.</b>
Puede expresar cierta determinación	<b>We shall never surrender.</b>

### USED TO

Hábitos en el pasado.	en el	<b>I used to sing in the shower.</b>
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### NEED

Verbo modal o verbo ordinario.

**He needs a lot of money to get married.**

**You needn't come tomorrow.**

**Need to** indica necesidad.

**I need to consult a good doctor.**

### NEED

- **He needs to have more money to buy this car.**
- Para la forma negativa e interrogativa hay dos opciones:
- **Need you buy so much?**
- **Do you need to buy so much?**

### RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES

<b>Can.</b>	Habilidades. Petición de permiso. Imposibilidad.	<b>I can swim.</b> <b>Can I come in?</b> <b>He can't go now.</b>
<b>Could.</b>	Habilidad en el pasado. Posibilidad. Imposibilidad. Sugerencias.	<b>He could read Russian.</b> <b>They could be in Tokyo.</b> <b>I couldn't buy the car.</b> <b>You could try next</b>

### RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES

<b>May.</b>	Posibilidad. Permiso. Prohibición	<b>It may rain tomorrow.</b> <b>May I come in?</b> <b>You may not smoke here.</b>
<b>Might.</b>	Posibilidad remota.	<b>It might snow.</b>

### RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES

<b>Will.</b>	Predicciones. Decisiones.	<b>They will come.</b> <b>I will buy a Harley.</b>
<b>Would.</b>	Peticiones formales. Acciones pasadas. Preferencias.	<b>Would you marry me?</b> <b>I would play tennis when I was 10.</b> <b>I would rather go to the cinema.</b>
<b>Shall.</b>	Peticiones formales. Acciones futuras.	<b>Shall I open the window?</b> <b>I shall visit her.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES		
<b>Should Ought to.</b>	Consejos.	<b>You should buy her a diamond.</b>
<b>Must.</b>	Obligación. Prohibiciones.	<b>I must study. You must not go with that boy.</b>

RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES		
<b>May, might Could, + Have + Participio Pasado.</b>	Deducciones donde no tenemos mucha seguridad.	<b>They may have gone. She could have seen her.</b>
<b>Need.</b>	Necesidad.	<b>You are going to need a lot of help.</b>
<b>Needn't.</b>	Ausencia de necesidad.	<b>You needn't come tomorrow.</b>

RESUMEN DE LOS VERBOS MODALES		
<b>Have to.</b>	Obligaciones impuestas.	<b>You have to drive on the right.</b>
<b>Be able to.</b>	Habilidades.	<b>He is able to make a cake.</b>
<b>Must, can't have + PP.</b>	Deducciones.	<b>They must have bought a new house. They can't have come here this morning.</b>

**QUESTION TAGS (COLETILLAS)**

Preguntas que sirven para confirmar una suposición.

Tienen dos partes, si la primera es afirmativa, la segunda será negativa.

Las frases con verbos auxiliares o defectivos forman la coletilla con el mismo verbo.

Con los demás verbos se usan las partículas *do*, *does*, en presente.

**QUESTION TAGS (COLETILLAS)**

You are from Petrel, aren't you?  
 You aren't from Petrel, are you?  
 She isn't from Sax, is she?  
 He has a Harley, hasn't he?  
 You can swim, can't you?

**QUESTION TAGS (COLETILLAS)**

She couldn't run fast, could she?  
 You study every day, don't you?  
 She plays golf, doesn't she?  
 You don't speak Chinese, do you?  
 She doesn't write very well, does she?  
 You went to Milan, didn't you?



**QUESTION TAGS (COLETILLAS)**

- En futuro se usa *will* y *won't*.

**They will come tomorrow, won't they?**

**They won't come tomorrow, will they?**

- En condicional se usa *would*.

**They would buy it if they could, wouldn't they?**

**She wouldn't buy it, would she?**

**QUESTION TAGS (COLETILLAS)**

- Recuerda que son como una pila
- Positivo-negativo
- Negativo-positivo

**SAY Y TELL**

- Tienen el mismo significado, decir y contar.
- To tell va con un complemento indirecto.
- To say *solo necesita un complemento directo*.

**I told her your story**

**I told your story to her.**

**I said that I was going to move to Sax.**

**MAKE Y DO**

- Comparten el significado de hacer
- No existen reglas
- To make tiene el matiz de fabricar.

**MAKE Y DO**

Everybody makes mistakes.	I always do the ironing.
He is always making friends.	How do you do?
He makes a lot of noise.	I do the cooking.
I'm going to make you my last offer.	We do business with Japan.

**MAKE Y DO**

I make many telephone calls.	His son is doing badly at university.
I make the beds in the morning.	He does well in his job.
Make me a promise.	I do the dusting on Tuesday.
She is making coffee.	My sister does the washing up.
She made a fortune in Cuba.	She did her hair yesterday.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EXCLAMACIONES	
<b>What a.</b> Se usa con sustantivos.	<b>What a yacht.</b>
También con adjetivos	<b>What a pretty girl.</b>
<b>What.</b> Se usa con plurales e incontables.	<b>What pretty girls.</b> <b>What horrible films.</b> <b>What weather.</b>

EXCLAMACIONES	
<b>How.</b> Se usa con adjetivos y adverbios.	<b>How beautiful.</b> <b>How fast.</b>
<b>Oraciones interrogativas negativas.</b>	<b>Isn't he the perfect football player?</b>

ORACIONES CONDICIONALES		
PRIMER TIPO	SEGUNDO TIPO	TERCER TIPO
Acciones probables en presente o futuro.	Acciones improbables, situaciones hipotéticas.	Acciones imposibles.
Si llueve me mojo.	Si lloviera me mojaría.	Si hubiera llovido me habría mojado.

ORACIONES CONDICIONALES	
<b>Primer tipo:</b> <i>If</i> + presente + presente. También podemos tener: <i>If</i> + presente + futuro.	<b>If I eat chocolate, I get fat.</b> <b>If I eat chocolate, I will get fat.</b>
<b>Segundo tipo:</b> <i>If</i> + pasado simple + conditional simple.	<b>If I ate chocolate, I would get fat.</b>
<b>Tercer tipo:</b> <i>If</i> + pasado perfecto + conditional perfecto.	<b>If I had eaten chocolate, I would have get fat.</b>

OTRAS COMBINACIONES	
<i>If</i> + presente + modal.	<b>If I finish early I can go.</b>
<i>should</i> + imperativo.	<b>Should you see her give her my regards.</b>
Imperativo + <i>conjunction</i> + <i>clause</i>	<b>Stop shouting or I will get angry.</b>
<i>Unless</i> se suele emplear en lugar de <i>if not</i> .	<b>We won't go out unless you pay.</b>
Con imperativo.	<b>If you are hungry, eat something</b>

OTRAS COMBINACIONES	
Suppose.	<b>Suppose you are rich, would you live in a big house?</b>
Supposing.	<b>Supposing you find a wallet with money, what will you do?</b>
As long as.	<b>You could go as long as you pay your part.</b>
On the condition that.	<b>On the condition that you pay you can be with us.</b>
Provided.	<b>Provided you want it I will give it to you.</b>

### LA VOZ PASIVA

- Se usa para resaltar más la acción que el sujeto.
- Puede que desconozcamos al autor de la acción o que no nos interese.
- En inglés se usa mucho más que en castellano.

### FÓRMULA

- CD pasa a Sujeto
- Se utiliza el verbo To be en el mismo tiempo
- Aparece el Participio Pasado
- Yo como pan. El pan es comido

### LA VOZ PASIVA T. SIMPLES

ACTIVA	PASIVA
I eat bread with olive oil.	<b>Bread with olive oil is eaten.</b>
I ate bread with olive oil.	<b>Bread with olive oil was eaten.</b>
I will eat bread	Bread will be eaten
I would eat bread	Bread would be eaten

### LA VOZ PASIVA T. CONTINUOS

ACTIVA	PASIVA
I am eating bread	Bread is being eaten
I was eating bread	Bread was being eaten
I will be eating bread	Bread will be being eaten
I would be eating bread	Bread would be being eaten

### LA VOZ PASIVA T. PERFECTOS

ACTIVA	PASIVA
I have eaten bread	Bread has been eaten
I had eaten bread	Bread had been eaten
I will have eaten bread	Bread will have been eaten
I would have eaten bread	Bread would have been eaten

### LA VOZ PASIVA

**by** indica el complemento agente.

**It was done by my mother.**

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## LA VOZ PASIVA. C INDIRECTO

Con estos verbos se puede usar el complemento indirecto como sujeto.

Esto no ocurre en español.

<b>Give.</b> Dar.	<b>Lend.</b> Prestar.	<b>Offer.</b> Ofrecer.	<b>Pay.</b> Pagar.
<b>Promise.</b> Prometer.	<b>Refuse.</b> Negarse a.	<b>Send.</b> Enviar.	<b>Show.</b> Mostrar.

## LA VOZ PASIVA. C INDIRECTO

I gave Mary a kiss.	<b>Mary was given a kiss.</b>
I showed my friend my house.	<b>My friend was shown my house.</b>

It is said that he is going to be promoted.

## LA VOZ PASIVA. OTROS VERBOS

<b>To know.</b> Saber.	<b>To believe.</b> Creer.	<b>To think.</b> Pensar.
<b>To say.</b> Decir.	<b>To consider.</b> Considerar	

It is said that it was stolen

It is believed that he was murdered

## EL ESTILO INDIRECTO

- Para contar lo que dijo alguien.
- Los verbos suelen ir en pasado.
- En estilo indirecto la frase suele empezar con un verbo.

## EL ESTILO INDIRECTO. VERBOS

<b>Say.</b> Decir	<b>Tell.</b> Contar.	<b>Ask.</b> Preguntar.
<b>Explain.</b> Explicar.	<b>Complain.</b> Quejarse.	<b>Warn.</b> Advertir.
<b>Declare.</b> Declarar.	<b>State.</b> Afirmar.	<b>Announce.</b> Anunciar.
<b>Inquire.</b> Solicitar.	<b>Think.</b> Pensar.	<b>Claim.</b> Reclamar
<b>Point out.</b> Señalar.	<b>Remark.</b> Remarcar.	<b>Protest.</b> Protestar

## CAMBIOS

El tiempo de lo narrado da un salto hacia atrás

Las preguntas dejan de serlo.

Cambios: en expresiones temporales, en los tiempos verbales y en los pronombres.

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EL ESTILO INDIRECTO.	
Presente Simple.	Pasado Simple.
<b>I live in Elda.</b>	<b>He said he lived in Elda.</b>
Presente Continuo.	Pasado Continuo.
<b>I am reading a book.</b>	<b>He said he was reading a book.</b>
Presente Perfecto Simple.	Pasado Perfecto Simple.
<b>I have bought a car.</b>	<b>He said he had bought a car.</b>
Presente Perfecto Continuo.	Pasado Perfecto Continuo.

EL ESTILO INDIRECTO.	
<b>I have been working with him.</b>	<b>He said he had been working with him.</b>
Pasado Simple.	Pasado Perfecto.
<b>I went to London.</b>	<b>He said he had gone to London.</b>
Pasado Continuo.	Pasado Perfecto Continuo.
<b>I was writing a letter.</b>	<b>He said he had been writing a letter.</b>

EL ESTILO INDIRECTO.	
Pasado Perfecto.	Pasado Perfecto.
<b>I had been there.</b>	<b>He said he had been there.</b>
Pasado Perfecto Continuo.	Pasado Perfecto Continuo.
<b>I had been waiting for you.</b>	<b>He said he had been waiting for him.</b>

EL ESTILO INDIRECTO.	
Futuro Simple.	Condicional Simple.
<b>I will live in Alicante.</b>	<b>He said he would live in Alicante.</b>
Futuro Continuo.	Condicional Continuo.
<b>I will be singing in a karaoke.</b>	<b>He said he would be singing in a karaoke.</b>

EL ESTILO INDIRECTO.	
Can.	Could.
<b>I can swim.</b>	<b>He said he could swim.</b>
Shall.	Should.
<b>I shall do it.</b>	<b>He said he should do it.</b>
May.	Might.
<b>It may rain today.</b>	<b>He said it might rain that day.</b>
Must. Have To.	Had To.
<b>I must study.</b>	<b>He said he had to study.</b>

CAMBIOS TEMPORALES	
Now.	Then.
<b>I am happy now.</b>	<b>He said he was happy then.</b>
Today.	That day.
<b>I am sad today.</b>	<b>He said he was sad that day.</b>
Yesterday.	The day before, The previous day.
<b>Yesterday I went to Madrid.</b>	<b>He said he had gone to Madrid the previous day.</b>

RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

**CAMBIOS TEMPORALES**

Tomorrow.	The next day. The following day. The day after.
<b>I will go to Valencia tomorrow.</b>	<b>He said he would go to Valencia the day after.</b>
Next week.	The following week.
<b>Next week I will be in Milan.</b>	<b>He said he would be in Milan the following week.</b>

**CAMBIOS TEMPORALES**

Last week.	The previous week.
<b>I cooked paella last week.</b>	<b>He said he had cooked paella the previous week.</b>
A Week Ago.	The Week Before.
<b>A week ago I played tennis in Almeria.</b>	<b>He said he had played tennis in Almeria the week before.</b>

**OTROS CAMBIOS**

This.	That.
<b>I am going to buy this.</b>	<b>He said he was going to buy that.</b>
These.	Those.
<b>These are my friends.</b>	<b>He said that those were his friends.</b>
Here.	There.
<b>I live here.</b>	<b>He said he lived there.</b>
Now.	Then.
<b>Now I want a coffee.</b>	<b>He said that then he wanted a coffee.</b>

**ORDENES**

Go out.	He told us to go out.
Drink the milk.	He ordered me to drink the milk.
Go out.	He invited me to go out.

**SUGERENCIAS**

Let's take a taxi.	He suggested taking a taxi.
	He suggested that we should take a taxi.

**PREGUNTAS**

Where's Mary?	He asked where Mary was.
How can I go to Elche?	He asked me how he could go to Elche?
Why do you smoke?	He wanted to know why I smoked.

### PREGUNTAS

What does she do?	He asked what she did.
When did you go to Petrel?	He asked me when I had gone to Petrel.

### WHAT IS LIKE

•Se utiliza para recabar información sobre el aspecto físico de alguien pues para saber cómo es alguien de carácter usamos *how*.

**What is your girlfriend like?**

**She is very pretty.**

### DESEOS Y QUEJAS

<b>Wish.</b> Expresa deseos, para su traducción se debe usar el subjuntivo.	<b>I wish I had lived in America.</b> <b>I wish you would be rich.</b> <b>I wish you were quiet.</b>
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### DESEOS

<b>Would like.</b>	<b>I would like to go to Paris.</b> <b>I would like you to come with me.</b> <b>I would like a sandwich.</b>
<b>Would prefer.</b>	<b>I'd prefer a coffee.</b> <b>I would prefer to go with you.</b>

### DESEOS

<b>Prefer.</b>	<b>I prefer tea to coffee.</b> <b>I prefer swimming to running.</b> <b>I prefer to stay at home.</b>
<b>If only.</b>	<b>If only she would stop complaining.</b>
<b>Would rather.</b>	<b>I'd rather not go.</b> <b>I'd rather not go now.</b>

### EXPRESIONES DE INTERÉS

<b>Had better.</b>	<b>I had better go to have a drink.</b>
<b>It's time.</b>	<b>It's time to eat.</b> <b>It's time for us to eat.</b> <b>It's time we ate.</b>
<b>It's about time.</b>	<b>It's about time he came.</b>
<b>Used to.</b>	<b>He used to drink quite a lot.</b> <b>I used to wear glasses, but now I use contact lenses.</b>

# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

EXPRESIONES DE INTERÉS	
To be used to.	I am used to reading the paper.
Enough.	I have enough money. I am rich enough.
Too.	She is too old to climb the mountain.

EXPRESIONES DE INTERÉS	
Fairly.	He speaks English fairly well.
Quite.	He speaks English quite well.
Rather.	He speaks English rather well.
Pretty.	He speaks English pretty well.

### EL CAUSATIVO HAVE

- El que realiza la acción no es el sujeto sino otra persona.
- Cortarse el pelo, hacerse un empaste.
- El sujeto no se hace un empaste ni se corta el pelo, sino que contrata un servicio.

**I have my hair cut every month.**

**I have my car repaired when it breaks down.**

### EL CAUSATIVO HAVE

- Esta estructura se puede usar en todos los tiempos.
- En la interrogativa y negativa utilizan los auxiliares, *do, does, did*.
- Se usan los verbos causativos **have** y **get**.

**Did you have your tooth fill?**

**Do you have your carpets cleaned every year?**

### VERBOS CON PREPOSICIÓN

Muchos verbos ingleses van acompañados de preposiciones o adverbios. EJ. To look

**I'm looking for a new job.**

**I am going to look up a word in the dictionary.**

**We are looking forward to the festivities.**

### VERBOS CON PREPOSICIÓN

- Pueden ser: separables e inseparables.
- Serán separables si podemos colocar los complementos entre el verbo y la preposición.

**I am going to put my coat on.**

**I am going to put on my coat.**



# RESUMEN GRAMATICAL DE LA LENGUA INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA

## FINAL

Para cualquier comentario o sugerencia

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