

Verb **TO BE**: PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I am / I'm	I am not / I'm not	Am I?	Yes, I am / No, I am not
You are	You are not / You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are / No, you aren't
He / she / it is	He is not / He isn't	Is he?	Yes, he is / No, he isn't
We are / We're	We are not / We aren't	Are we?	Yes, we are / No, we aren't
You are / You're	You are not / You aren't	Are you?	Yes, you are / No, you aren't
They are / They're	They are not / They aren't	Are they?	Yes, they are / No, they aren't

Examples:

Are you students? Yes, we are. We're not teachers.

Is she Australian? No, she isn't. She's Canadian.

Are we at home? No, we are in the classroom.

Are you crazy? Of course I'm not, I am sane!

Are they twenty years old? No, they are fifteen.

Verb **TO BE**: PAST SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I was	I was not / I wasn't	Was I?	Yes, I was / No, I was not (wasn't)
You were	You were not / You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were / No, you weren't
He / she / it was	He was not / He wasn't	Was he?	Yes, he was / No, he wasn't
We were	We were not / We weren't	Were we?	Yes, we were / No, we weren't
You were	You were not / You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were / No, you weren't
They were	They were not / They weren't	Were they?	Yes, they were / No, they weren't

Examples:

I was ill, but now I'm OK.

Were you at home yesterday? No, I was in the park with my friends.

Was Humphrey Bogart a good actor? Yes, he was superb!

We were very young when that happened.

Was your sister in Turkey last year? No, she wasn't, but my parents were in Cyprus.

Verb **TO HAVE GOT**¹: PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I have got / I've got	I have not got / I haven't got	Have I got?	Yes, I have / No, I haven't
You have got / You've got	You have not got / You haven't got	Have you got?	Yes, you have / No, you haven't
He / she / it has got	He has not got / He hasn't got	Has he got?	Yes, he has / No, he hasn't
We have got / We've got	We have not got / We haven't got	Have we got?	Yes, we have / No, we haven't
You have got / You've got	You have not got / You haven't got	Have you got?	Yes, you have / No, you haven't
They have got / They've got	They have not got / They haven't got	Have they got?	Yes, they have / No, they haven't

Examples:

Have you got a sister? No, I haven't. I am only son / daughter.

Has he got a car? No, he hasn't; he has got a bike.

Has your mother got a blue dress? Yes, she has one.

Have we got lesson of English today? No, we haven't; today we have lesson of Maths.

Have you got any money? No, I haven't money at all!

EL PRESENTE

En inglés hay dos presentes: el presente simple y el presente continuo.

PRESENT SIMPLE: verb TO STUDY

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I study	I do not study / I don't study	Do I study?	Yes, I do / No, I don't
You study	You do not study / You don't study	Do you study?	Yes, you do / No, you don't
He / she / it studies	He does not study / He doesn't study	Does he study?	Yes, he does / No, he doesn't
We study	We do not study / We don't study	Do we study?	Yes, we do / No, we don't
You study	You do not study / You don't study	Do you study?	Yes, you do / No, you don't
They study	They do not study / They don't study	Do they study?	Yes, they do / No, they don't

El PRESENT SIMPLE coincidiría con el presente de indicativo español. Se usa para hablar de actividades habituales y verdades generales o particulares. También como expresión de futuro (al igual que en español):

¹ TENER en Inglés se puede decir, indistintamente, con TO HAVE GOT o simplemente con TO HAVE. En este segundo caso, la pregunta y la respuesta, serian con el auxiliar DO: *Do you have a sister? No, I don't; I have two brothers.*

- ¿Qué son actividades habituales? Son actividades que realizas periódicamente, es decir, todos los días, una vez por semana, a veces, frecuentemente, siempre, nunca, etc...

I walk every day. Yo camino todos los días.

You get up very early on Mondays. Tú te levantas muy pronto los lunes.

I have lunch at two o'clock. Como a las dos en punto.

He always comes to school on foot. Él siempre viene al colegio andando.

Do you study German? No, we don't. We study English.

Does she go to the swimming pool every weekend? No, she doesn't. She goes to the swimming pool on Monday.

Do you have lunch in the school? No, I don't. I have lunch at home.

Do you watch TV at night? No, I don't. I listen to music in my bedroom.

Do they get up early on Sunday? No, they don't. They get up at half past ten on Sunday.

- ¿Qué son verdades particulares? Son afirmaciones o, negaciones, ciertas para una persona o un para grupo de personas.

She lives in London. Ella vive en Londres.

They learn everything. Ellos/as aprenden todo.

Does your brother live with you and your parents? No, he doesn't. He lives with his wife.

- ¿Qué son verdades generales? Son afirmaciones o, negaciones, de carácter universal:

Water boils at a hundred degrees Celsius. El agua hierve a cien grados Celsius.

The sun always rises in the East. El sol siempre sale por el Este.

Sound travels at a speed of 340m/s. El sonido viaja a la velocidad de 340m/sg.

- Como expresión de futuro.

I go to Seville on Sunday. Me voy a Sevilla el domingo.

Do you go to school tomorrow? No, I don't! Tomorrow is Saturday!

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: verb TO STUDY

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I am studying	I am not studying	Am I studying?	Yes, I am / No, I am not
You are studying	You are not (aren't) studying	Are you studying?	Yes, you are / No, you are not (aren't)
He / she / it is studying	He is not (isn't) studying	Is he studying?	Yes, he is / No, he is not (isn't)
We are studying	We are not (aren't) studying	Are we studying?	Yes, we are / No, we are not (aren't)
You are studying	You are not (aren't) studying	Are you studying?	Yes, you are / No, you are not (aren't)
They are studying	They are not (aren't) studying	Are they studying?	Yes, they are / No, they are not (aren't)

El PRESENT CONTINUOUS indica acciones que se están realizando en el momento en que se habla o durante cierto tiempo en el presente; también, como el *present simple*, para expresar acciones futuras que suelen haber sido programadas con antelación. Hay algunos verbos que casi nunca van con present continuos:

- Por un tiempo en el presente. Suele ir acompañado de los adverbios de tiempo que dan una idea de actualidad o acción:

They are studying now. Ahora están estudiando.

We are landing. Estamos aterrizando.

I'm reading a detective novel by Agatha Christie.

- Acciones futuras que suelen haber sido programadas con antelación:

They are coming next week. Vienen la próxima semana.

I'm leaving tomorrow. Me voy mañana.

This Christmas time I'm visiting my family in Canada. Estas Navidades me voy a visitar a mi familia en Canadá.

PRESENT PERFECT: verb TO STUDY

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I have studied / I've studied	I have not studied / I haven't studied	Have I studied?	Yes, I have studied / No, I haven't studied
You have studied / You've studied	You have not studied / You haven't studied	Have you studied?	Yes, you have studied / No, you haven't studied
He / she / it has studied	He has not studied / He hasn't studied	Has he studied?	Yes, he has studied / No, he hasn't studied
We have studied / We've studied	We have not studied / We haven't studied	Have we studied?	Yes, we have studied / No, we haven't studied
You have studied / You've studied	You have not studied / You haven't studied	Have you studied?	Yes, you have studied / No, you haven't studied
They have studied / They've studied	They have not studied / They haven't studied	Have they studied?	Yes, they have / No, they haven't

El PRESENT PERFECT se forma con el presente del auxiliar HAVE y el participio pasado del verbo que se conjugue. La interrogación se hace con la inversión del sujeto y el auxiliar, y la negación intercalando la partícula NOT entre el auxiliar y el participio. Los participios de los verbos ingleses se dividen, en términos generales, entre regulares e irregulares. Los regulares se forman añadiendo la partícula *-ed* a la forma de infinitivo (sin el *to*, lógicamente), y coincidiría con el *past simple*; y para los irregulares, simplemente hay que aprendérselos de memoria.

Es este, el PRESENT PERFECT, un tiempo complicado para el estudiante, y ello es porque tiende a confundirlo con el español pretérito perfecto (que se forma con el verbo *haber* más el participio). Generalizando, se puede decir que empleamos el PRESENT PERFECT para conectar el pasado y el presente.

Sus usos, más concretamente, son:

1. Acciones en las que no se especifica cuándo ocurrieron:

I have been to Greece. He estado (o estuve) en Grecia.

Have you ever eaten Thai food? ¿Has comido alguna vez comida tailandesa?

- Porque si se dice cuándo, entonces hay que emplear el *simple past*, que veremos más adelante: Have you bought the TV? Yes, I bought it yesterday. (NUNCA: ~~I have bought it yesterday~~).

2. Para indicar acciones que empezaron en el pasado y que ellas, o sus efectos, continúan en el presente:

I've been a teacher for ten years. Soy profesor desde hace diez años (sigo siéndolo). Si quisiese decir que lo fui, pero ya no, emplearía el *past simple*: I was a teacher for ten years.

I have lived in Glasgow since 1998. Vivo en Glasgow desde 1998 (sigo viviendo, igual que en el ejemplo anterior).

My grand parents have been married for fifty years. Mis abuelos llevan cincuenta años casados.

Madrid has changed a lot in the last thirty years.

I have had the same TV for fifteen years. Hace 15 años que tengo la misma televisión.

I've gone shopping this morning. He ido de compras esta mañana (y todavía es *esta mañana*).

My neighbours have gone away for the weekend. (Todavía es fin de semana, y aun no han vuelto).

Somebody has broken a window. Alguien ha roto una ventana (y sigue rota).

Como se puede ver, solemos usar FOR y SINCE con el *present perfect* para hablar sobre cosas que han ocurrido durante un período de tiempo hasta el presente o, al menos, hasta el pasado reciente.

3. Además de FOR y SINCE, el PRESENT PERFECT se usa con otros adverbios de tiempo. Algunos de ellos serían:

Have you ever been to Denmark? I have never been there.

"Casablanca" is the best movie I've ever watched.

I've just started the new school year.

But in Australia they have just finished it.

He hasn't done his homework yet. But she has already finished it.

My sister has always liked foreign movies.

They haven't visited me lately.

El PRESENT PERFECT tiene una forma CONTINUA que se construye con el pretérito perfecto del verbo *to be* y la forma en *-ing* del verbo en cuestión:

I've been working. He estado trabajando.

She has been helping her father. Ella ha estado ayudando a su padre.

It's (it has) been snowing. (Ya no nieva, pero la nieve está aun en el suelo).

Have you been running? (Ya no estás corriendo, pero pareces cansado).

I've been working all day.

The children have been watching TV since six o'clock.

How long have you been having driving lessons?

PAST SIMPLE

Suele coincidir (aunque no siempre), con el pretérito indefinido en español.

Para su formación, hay que ver si se trata de un verbo regular o irregular.

1. Si es regular, se añade el sufijo *-ed* al infinitivo: work → worked, look → looked...

Sin embargo, hay que remarcar algunas particularidades:

- Si el verbo termina en *-e*, solamente se añade *-d*: hate → hated, promise → promised...

- Si el verbo termina en *-y* precedido de una consonante, la *y* se cambia por *i*, añadiendo *-ed*: marry → married, reply → replied, fly → flied... a diferencia de play → played ...

2. Si el verbo es irregular, sólo cabe memorizarlo. Los principales se encuentran en listas que hay en cualquier diccionario, método de idiomas, Internet...

Para preguntar y negar, se hace con el auxiliar DO (en su forma de pasado, DID). Es esta forma DID y no el verbo el que distingue la forma de pasado:

Did you go to the museum? No, we didn't (we did not); we went to the cinema.

Did she study Italian? No, she didn't; she studied Portuguese.

Did they have dinner at home? No, they didn't, they had dinner in a Chinese restaurant.

Didn't you wear a red jumper yesterday, did you? No, I didn't. Yesterday I wore a brown jacket.

Did Manchester United win the Premiership last season? No, it didn't. Liverpool did.

Did the Parliament pass a new Education Law last month? No, it didn't. It passed a tax Law.

Usos del PAST SIMPLE:

1. Para hablar de acciones que empezaron y terminaron en el pasado cuando se sabe, se pregunta o se dice de forma concreta cuándo ocurrió la acción:
I lived in Stockholm for two years. Viví dos años en Estocolmo (y ya no).

They arrived at half past eight.

I met her yesterday morning.

His sister wrote a letter the day before yesterday.

When I was a child, I lived in Peru.

My mother studied in Canada when she was twelve.

My father arrived in Portsmouth last month.

2. Para expresar acciones que ocurrieron consecutivamente en el pasado:

She went to the living room and then the phone rang.

Yesterday, while I was watching TV, I felt very thirsty; I got up and I went to drink some water.

Con el pasado simple también usamos el adverbio AGO ("hace"), pero debe colocarse al final de la frase, tras una expresión de tiempo:

My brother married his girlfriend two years ago.

I went to France two years ago.

Para expresar hábitos del pasado, empleando los adverbios NEVER y ALWAYS. En español, se podría equiparar al pretérito imperfecto:

I always went to the swimming pool in summer. Siempre iba a la piscina en verano.

She never read books. Ella nunca leía libros.

3. Para expresar una acción corta en el pasado que interrumpe a otra acción larga, también en el pasado:

I was studying when the phone rang.

My parents came in when I was talking with my girlfriend.

England won the championship when I was in London.

LOS VERBOS MODALES

Los modales ingleses son: CAN, COULD, MAY, MIGHT, WILL, WOULD, SHALL, SHOULD, OUGHT TO, MUST, NEED, DARE.

Son un conjunto de verbos fundamentales en inglés, ya que permiten expresar ideas y matices que no expresan los tradicionales tiempos del verbo. Sus características principales son:

1. La 3^a persona del singular carece de -s final:

He must. She can.

2. Los modales no necesitan ningún otro auxiliar para preguntar o negar (es decir, DO). Las preguntas se forman con la inversión sujeto-verbo (como en español); y la negación, con el *not* detrás del modal:

Can you open the tin? ¿Puedes abrir la lata?

I cannot². I must not. I may not.

3. No tienen nunca la particular TO delante del infinitivo: NUNCA se puede decir *to can*, *to must* o *to may*, por ejemplo.

4. Sí admiten la contracción los 5 modales *can't*, *needn't*, *mustn't*, *needn't*, *daren't*.

5. Al ser modales, sólo tienen una o dos formas, careciendo de la mayoría de los tiempos infinitivo, futuro, condicional, formas en -ing.

² En el caso del modal CAN, la negación *not* se une a *can* formando una sola palabra: CANNOT: *He cannot read Italian, but he can speak it.*

CAN³

CAN es un verbo modal.

Se usa para expresar que algo es posible, o para decir que alguien sabe hacer algo. Hay que tener en cuenta que el verbo que va detrás de CAN nunca lleva TO.

PRONOUN	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	ANSWERS
I	can	I cannot / I can't	Can I?	Yes I can / No, I cannot
You		You cannot / he can't	Can you?	Yes you can / No, you cannot
He / she / it		He cannot / he can't	Can he?	Yes he can / No, he cannot
We		We cannot / we can't	Can we?	Yes we can / No, we cannot
You		You cannot / you can't	Can you?	Yes you can / No, you cannot
They		They cannot / they can't	Can they?	Yes they can / No, they cannot

Los usos de CAN son:

1. Poder como capacidad física o intelectual, como habilidad:

I can't lift a heavy box. No soy capaz de levantar una caja pesada.

He can't open this bottle. El no puede (sabe cómo) abrir esta botella.

Can donkeys fly? ¿Pueden volar los burros?

2. Saber hacer algo. (Originalmente CAN equivalía a *know*):

Can you swim? ¿Sabes nadar?

I can speak German. Sé (puedo) hablar alemán.

My cousins can play the guitar, but I cannot.

Can I help you? ¿Puedo ayudarle? = ¿Qué desea?

Can you drive? ¿Sabes conducir?

Look! You can see the the sea from this terrace!

"Yes, we can", said Obama.

3. Se suele usar con demasiada frecuencia con sentido de permiso (la forma correcta sería MAY); y en forma negativa, como prohibición:

Can you come to a party this evening? ¿Puedes venir a una fiesta esta noche?

Can I go to the toilet? ¿Puedo ir al servicio?⁴

You cannot talk in the classroom. No puedes hablar en clase.

Can I have another coke? ¿Puedo tomarme otra coca-cola?

³ Se usa BE ABLE TO con el mismo significado que CAN, pero lo empleamos en los tiempos verbales que CAN y could no cubren, es decir, tiempos que no sean presente o pasado simple:

I'll be able to drive next year. Seré capaz de conducir el año que viene

Una diferencia entre CAN / COULD y BE ABLE TO, es que los primeros expresan habilidades en general, mientras que el último expresa que algo se ha logrado en una determinada ocasión:

We were able to get a table soon. Pudimos conseguir una mesa pronto.

Althought there were a lot of cars, we were able to get a parking space.

El pasado de CAN es COULD. Además de ser su forma de pasado, tiene otros usos, como en estilo indirecto o con idea de más formalidad: *Could you open the door, please?* en lugar de *Can you open the door?*

⁴ Sería más correcto: *May I go to the toilet?* Pero el uso con CAN es muy corriente.

WILL → FUTURE

WILL es un verbo modal, con varios significados y funciones. (Su forma de pasado es WOULD, como la de CAN es COULD).

Una de esas funciones es la de expresar el futuro, que veremos aquí. Otra es la de QUERER⁵, y se emplea para hacer peticiones o requerimientos de forma más formal:

Will you please open the window? ¿Quiere abrir la ventana, por favor?

Will you have a cup of tea? ¿Quiere tomar una taza de té?

En muchas lenguas el futuro gramatical se forma con el infinitivo del verbo añadiendo una desinencia a cada persona (en español, el presente de indicativo del verbo *haber*). La lengua inglesa no tiene tiempo verbal de futuro, y este se expresa de varias maneras, y una de ellas es con WILL. Otras son con el presente de *to be + going to*; con el *present continuous*; o como es más habitual en inglés y en todos los idiomas, simplemente con el presente de indicativo: *esta noche cenaré pasta; el próximo verano voy a Italia; cuando me jubile me compraré un piso en la costa*: estamos hablando del futuro, de esta noche, del próximo verano o de dentro de muchos años, y empleamos el presente, con *cenaré, voy y compraré*.⁶

WILL como expresión de futuro:

Para formarlos, se emplea la forma WILL con todas las personas, siendo la forma contraída 'LL. Para negar, se pone NOT detrás del WILL, o su contracción WON'T; y para preguntar, se invierten *will* y el sujeto. Las respuestas breves sólo se usa WILL o WON'T, no el verbo principal:

You will / You'll go to play football on Sunday.

You will not / You won't go to play football on Sunday.

Will you go to play football on Sunday? Yes, I will / No, I won't.

También usamos WILL para hacer predicciones:

In the future, people will travel to the outer space.

What team do you think will win the football championship this season?

Tomorrow it will rain.

I'm afraid you'll not pass the exams this year!

IMPERATIVE

El imperativo se forma con el infinitivo sin el *to*, y normalmente no tiene sujeto.

Utilizamos el imperativo para diferentes funciones, como:

- Dar órdenes: *Get up!* ¡Levántate!
- Ofrecer algo: *Have another cup of tea.* Tómame otra taza de té.
- Pedir algo: *Help me with my homework, please.* Ayúdame con los deberes, por favor.
- Advertir de algo: *Look out! Be careful!* ¡Cuidado! ¡Ten cuidado!

⁵ The last will → Últimas voluntades, testamento.

God's will → La voluntad de Dios.

Where there's a will there's a way (refrán) → Querer es poder.

⁶ No es este el único caso en que *jugamos* con los tiempos verbales, hay otros, como por ejemplo: *Si me tocara la lotería, me compraba un yate*: *tocara* y *compraba* son dos tiempos verbales de pasado, pretérito imperfecto de subjuntivo e indicativo, respectivamente; pero cuando hablo de que me toque la lotería y me gaste el dinero, es en el futuro, aun no ha sido el sorteo.

O también: Si digo que *Ya le habrán comprado el regalo*, el tiempo gramatical de *habrán comprado* es futuro perfecto de indicativo, pero estoy hablando de una acción pasada, el regalo ya se ha comprado.

Para negar en el imperativo, lo hacemos con DO NOT o la forma contracta DON'T.

Don't talk! ¡No hables!

Don't open the windows! ¡No abras las ventanas!

Do not feed the animals, please! ¡No den comida a los animales, por favor!

Podemos emplear un nombre o un pronombre para dejar claro a quién hablamos:

Alberto be quiet, please! Do your homework, Miriam! Sit down, everybody!

- Usamos **LET'S** (= *LET US*) + *infinitivo* sin *to*, para imperativo de la primera persona del plural, nosotros, en un sentido de sugerencia:

We are late, we can miss the train, let's hurry!

Tonight I'm tired, let's stay at home!

Su forma negativa sería con LET'S NOT o DON'T LET'S:

Let's not go / Don't let's go. No vayamos.

QUESTION WORDS

Las *question words* son:

WHY – WHEN – WHERE – WHAT – WHO – WHICH⁷ - WHOSE - HOW

Con ellas formamos preguntas como estas:

What?	Qué / Cual
What time?	Qué hora / A qué hora
What colour?	Qué color
What nationality?	Qué nacionalidad
What like?	Cómo (para describir algo o alguien)
What for?	Para qué
Where?	Dónde
Where from?	De dónde
When?	Cuándo
Which?	Cual
How?	Cómo (generalmente para salud o estado de ánimo)
How old?	Qué edad (Cómo de viejo)
How much?	Cuánto/a
How many?	Cuántos/as
How often?	Con qué frecuencia
How long?	Qué longitud (Cómo de largo)
How long?	Cuánto tiempo
How far?	Qué distancia (Cómo de lejos)
Who?	Quién
Who for?	Para quién
Who with?	Con quién
Whose?	De quién
Why?	Por qué (se responde con <i>because</i>)

⁷ Solemos usar WHICH ONE en lugar de WHAT o WHO cuando el número de opciones es limitado o pequeño: *Which one do you prefer?*

Ejemplos:

What are you reading now?

When do you start school?

Where do you go to school?

What time do you get up at the weekend?

Who likes your sister? ¿A quién le gusta tu hermana?

Who does your sister like? ¿Quién le gusta a tu hermana?

Who loves your sister? ¿Quién ama tu hermana?

Who / Whom does your sister love? ¿A quién ama tu hermana?

How old is your father?

How often do you go to the cinema? Every weekend? Every two months? Once a year?

How far is the school from your home?

Whose is this book? Is it yours? Is it your brother's?

Who is this present for? ¿Para quién es este regalo?

Why is learning foreign languages so important?

What is your girlfriend like? Pretty, tall, thin... ?

What colour do you prefer for your bedroom?

Which finger do you use to dial a number? The forefinger?

What is this for? ¿Para qué es esto?

COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

THERE IS / THERE'S – THERE ARE

Estas son las dos formas de decir HAY en inglés.

Para preguntar, simplemente hacemos la inversión: Is there...? Are there...?

Par negar, ponemos NOT detrás: There is not / There isn't... There are not / There aren't...

- La primera forma, THERE IS, se emplea con sustantivos contables en singular y con los sustantivos incontables.

¿Qué son sustantivos contables e incontables? ¿Azúcar es contable o incontable?

Azúcar es incontable, no se puede contar el azúcar: se pueden contar los terrones, o los kilos... dos terrones, medio kilo... pero no podemos decir tres azúcares... Al igual que el azúcar tenemos, por ejemplo, el dinero (¿dos dineros?), el tiempo (¿cinco tiempos?), el coraje (¿siete corajes?), etc. Sí podemos contar los euros, o los céntimos, pero no los dineros; las horas o los años, pero no los tiempos... Por lo tanto:

There is a book on the shelf. Hay un libro en el estante. CONTABLE SINGULAR.

There is a boy watching TV. Hay un niño viendo la televisión. CONTABLE SINGULAR.

Is there any milk in the fridge? ¿Hay algo de leche en la nevera? INCONTABLE.

There is a train at half past seven. Hay un tren a las siete y media. CONTABLE SINGULAR.

There is no water. No hay agua. INCONTABLE.

There is some money in the account. Hay algo de dinero en la cuenta. INCONTABLE.

- THERE ARE se emplea con sustantivos en plural (lógicamente, contables):

There are many children in the park. Hay muchos niños en el parque.

There are a lot of people everywhere. Hay mucha gente en todos los sitios. (*People* se puede contar: *three people, many people...*)

There are some bottles of milk in the fridge. Hay algunas botellas de leche en la nevera.

A, AN, SOME, ANY

- Se usa *a* o *an*⁸ con nombres contables en singular:

There is a man outside waiting for you.

An Englishman is somebody who has been born in England.

- SOME y ANY son las formas de plural de A y AN. Es decir, se usan con los sustantivos contables con el significado de algunos/as, unos/as:

I have some dollars in my pocket. Tengo unos dólares en el bolsillo.

ANY se emplea para preguntar y negar:

Have you got any brothers or sisters? No, I haven't got any brothers or sisters, I haven't got any one (=I have got no one). I am only son / daughter. (Soy hijo único / hija única).

- SOME y ANY también pueden ir con nombres incontables. En este caso se pueden traducir como *un poco de, algo de*:

I have some Money in my pocket.

Is there any cheese? Yes, there is some cheese in the fridge.

- ANY, en frases afirmativas, tiene el significado de cualquiera:

Which dessert do you prefer, fruit or cake? I don't care, any of them (any one).

Any book is good for you to read.

HOW MUCH / HOW MANY

Los utilizamos para preguntar *cuánto* o *cuántos*.

- HOW MUCH con sustantivos incontables:

How much money do you have?

How much milk do you want with your coffee?

- HOW MANY con sustantivos contables:

How many books do you read a year? ¿Cuántos libros lees al año?

How many T-shirts have you got? (=How many T-shirts do you have?)

LOS POSESIVOSSAXON GENITIVE - EL GENITIVO SAJÓN

Hay dos formas en inglés para indicar la posesión: OF, de origen latino o genitivo normando; y 'S, de origen sajón.

A esta segunda es a la que llamamos "genitivo sajón", y se emplea cuando el poseedor es una persona o un animal, no una cosa.

La forma es:

Poseedor + 's + cosa poseída (sin artículo)⁹

My sister's dress is yellow.

My father's car is black, but his cousin's one is white.

The dog's ears are very big.

Casos particulares:

- Cuando el poseedor va en plural y termina en -s, sólo ponemos el apóstrofo:

The ESO students' timetable is very good in this school.

Wives' work is very important for the families.

Husbands' work is as important as that of the wives.

⁸ AN se pone delante de palabras que empiezan por vocal o *h* muda:

An apple, an hour, an heir, an umbrella; a hospital, a home, a boy.

Sin embargo, se emplea *a* en lugar de *an* si la siguiente palabra empieza por un sonido /iu/:

A uniform, a university.

⁹ ¡No confundir nunca la marca del genitivo sajón, 's, con la contracción de la tercera persona del singular de *to be*:

He's very nice. El es muy simpático.

She's here. Ella está aquí.

- Si el nombre plural no acaba en -s, se aplica la regla general:
The policemen's duty is to serve the people.
- También se aplica la regla general cuando el poseedor es singular y acaba en -s:
The boss's office is next to the mine one.
The princess's groom is very handsome.
- Se suelen omitir palabras como:
I attend every Sunday the mess in St. George's (church).
Yesterday we were at Tamara's (house).
- Aunque no sean ni personas ni animales, se suele aplicar el genitivo sajón cuando hablamos de tiempo o distancia:
My home is two minutes' walk from here.
My home is at a stone's throw. Mi casa está a tiro de piedra (distancia).
- En los demás casos, el genitive es con OF:
The twist of fate. Los giros del destino.
- Hay casos en que se usan los dos genitivos, y tienen dos significados distintos:
A Goya's portrait. Un retrato de Goya. (Goya es el autor del retrato).
A portrait of Goya. Un retrato de Goya. (Goya es la persona retratada).

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

El posesivo en inglés concuerda con el poseedor sin tener en cuenta ni género (masculino o femenino) ni número (singular o plural) de lo poseído.

Los adjetivos y los pronombres posesivos ingleses son:

PERSON	ADJECTIVE	PRONOUN
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
He / she / it	his / her / its	his / hers / its
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
They	their	theirs

I cannot find my book. The book is mine.

I cannot find my books. The books are mine.

Your mother is here. She is your mother. Is she your mother?

That isn't your laptop. That laptop isn't yours. (Laptop = *ordenador portátil*).

That's very of his / of her. *Es muy propio de él / de ella (frase hecha)*.

His sister is blonde. The blonde girl is his sister.

This is Peter's car. This is his car. The car is his. Is his the car? (*¿Es suyo el coche?*).

Her brother is dark haired. That dark haired boy is her brother.

Emma's friends are from Scotland. They are her friends.

My dog's eyes are brown. It's eyes are brown.

My cat's basket is on the floor. It's (It is) its basket. The basket is its.

Our dog is very cute. It's our dog. The dog is ours.

The Earth is our planet, but the planet is not ours, it doesn't belong to us!

The students you have a very bright classroom. This is your classroom. Is the classroom yours?

The future belongs to the youth. The future is theirs.

My cousins have a boat to sail across the lake. The boat is theirs. It's their boat.

Every student has a English dictionary. The dictionaries are theirs. They are theirs dictionaries.

COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Al igual que en español, los adjetivos tienen 3 grados de comparación: positivo, comparativo y superlativo.

1. Positivo. Simplemente se indica la cualidad tal como es:
My teacher is clever, nice, tall and handsome.
2. Comparativo. Compara una persona o cosa con otra u otras.

Reglas de formación del comparativo.

Adjetivos de 1 sílaba:	Añadimos <i>-er</i> o <i>-r</i> : <i>tall</i> → <i>taller</i> / <i>nice</i> → <i>nicer</i>
Adjetivos de 1 sílaba que acaban en consonante precedida de vocal:	Duplica la consonante y se añade <i>-er</i> : <i>big</i> → <i>bigger</i> / <i>fat</i> → <i>fatter</i>
Adjetivos de 2 sílabas que terminan en <i>-y</i>	Se elimina <i>-y</i> y se añade <i>-ier</i> : <i>dirty</i> → <i>dirtier</i> / <i>naughty</i> → <i>naughtier</i>
Otros adjetivos de 2 ó más sílabas:	Se añade <i>more</i> delante del adjetivo: <i>beautiful</i> → <i>more beautiful</i>
Irregulares:	(Hay que aprendérselos de memoria:)

good	bad	little	much	far	etc.
better	worse	less	more	farther / further	

El comparativo puede ser de 3 tipos: igualdad, inferioridad, superioridad.

- a. Igualdad. Se forma con:

Afirmativas → *as + adjetivo + as*

Negativas → *not so + adjetivo + as*

Paul Newman is an actor as good as Robert Redford.

I'm not so rich as the Queen.

- b. Inferioridad. Se forma con:

Afirmativas → Se forma con la palabra **LESS** (=menos).

Negativas → *not so ... as*, o *not as ... as*:

French is very important, but it is less important than English.

He is less intelligent than her.

History is not so interesting as Maths.

History is not as interesting as Maths.

- c. Superioridad. Se forma:

Alterna las formas *more* y *-er*:

Australian girls are more beautiful than New Zealander ones.

Russia is bigger than Switzerland.

I am taller than my brother.

3. Superlativo. En español se traduce por el más ... de ... :

Formación:

Adjetivos de 1 sílaba:	Añadimos <i>-est</i> o <i>-st</i> : <i>short</i> → <i>the shortest</i> / <i>nice</i> → <i>the nicest</i>
Adjetivos de 1 sílaba que acaban en consonante precedida de vocal:	Duplica la consonante y se añade <i>-est</i> : <i>big</i> → <i>the biggest</i> / <i>fat</i> → <i>the fattest</i>
Adjetivos de 2 sílabas que terminan en <i>-y</i>	Se elimina <i>-y</i> y se añade <i>-est</i> : <i>dirty</i> → <i>the dirtiest</i> / <i>naughty</i> → <i>the naughtiest</i>

Otros adjetivos de 2 ó más sílabas:		Se añade <i>more</i> delante del adjetivo: <i>beautiful</i> → <i>the most beautiful</i>				
Irregulares:		(Hay que aprendérselos de memoria:)				
good	bad	little	much	far	near	etc.
<i>the best</i>	<i>the worst</i>	<i>the least</i>	<i>the most</i>	<i>the farthest / the furthest</i>	the nearest / the next	

Lisbon is the most important city of Portugal.
 Porto is the second most important city of Portugal.
 Who is the best pupil of the school? And the worst one?
 How far from here is the nearest / the next tube station?
 My mother is the nicest and most beautiful woman of the world.

PREPOSITIONS of PLACE

IN → superficies y lugares tridimensionales: *Some students waste their time in the park, Marlon is in his room, Lisbeth likes swimming in the sea*; ciudades en sí mismas: *Miguel lives in Milan*; calles: *Daniella lives in Kings Road*;

In a box, in a room, in a building, in a garden, in a pool, in a town, in the city centre, in a country, in the world, in the sky, in the sea, in a river, in a book, in a photograph...

AT → lugares en un punto; en ciudades, como un punto: *The train stops at Leeds*; para direcciones: *Jorge lives at 25 Kings Rd.*;

At the door, at the window, at the bus stop, at the roundabout, at the hotel reception, at the top, at the bottom, at the end...

ON → en una superficie: *What is on the floor, on the wall?*

On the floor, on the ceiling, on a wall, on the table, on the left / right, on the first floor, on a map, on the menu, on a list, on your nose, on a page, on an island...

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: ON, AT, BY, IN.

ON

→ *on* a day / date: on Monday / on Mondays; on Monday morning; on 4 June 1965; on Christmas Day; on my birthday...

EXCEPCIONES: at Christmas, at Easter (the period, not the day) (*see below)

→ *on* the morning / afternoon / evening / night of a certain date: we arrived on the morning of the 6th.

IN

→ *in*: para períodos más largos (como *months, years, seasons*): in October; in 1988; in the 18th century; in the past; in (the) winter; in the 1960s; in the Middle Ages; in (the) future...

→ in a few minutes / in a week / in six months...

BY

Usamos BY con la idea de "no más tarde de".

→ *by* a time / date / period = at that time or before that / not later than that date. It often implies "before that time / date": the train starts at 6:10, so you had better be at the station by six.

→ *by* + a time expression is often used with a perfect tense, particularly the future perfect: by the end of July I'll have read all those books.

AT

→ *at* a time: at dawn; at quarter past five; at midnight; at lunchtime; at the weekend; at sunset, at noon...

→ *at* an age: at sixteen / at the age of sixteen; she got married at seventeen...

- USAMOS AT EN LAS SIGUIENTES EXPRESIONES:

At night → I don't like going out at night

At the weekend / at weekends → Will you be here at the weekend?

At Christmas → Do you give each other presents at Christmas?

At the moment / at present → The doctor is busy at the moment / at present

At the same time → Emily and I arrived at the same time

DECIMOS:

In the morning(s)	<i>but</i>	On Friday morning(s)
In the afternoon(s)		On Sunday afternoon(s)
In the evening(s)		On Monday evening(s), etc
I'll see you in the morning	I'll see you in Friday morning	
Do you work in the evenings?	Do you work on Saturday evenings?	

- ON TIME ↔ IN TIME

on time = puntual, no tarde → I'll meet you at 6:30, but please be on time

The opposite of *on time* is *late* → Be on time. Don't be late

in time (for something / to do something) = con tiempo suficiente

Will you be home in time for dinner? (=soon enough for dinner)

I'm in a hurry. I want to be home in time to watch the game on TV (=soon enough to watch the game)

Lo contrario de *in time* es *too late* → I got home too late to watch the game on television

- AT THE END ↔ IN THE END

at the end (of something) = momento en el que algo termina: at the end of the month; at the end of January; at the end of the match; at the end of the film; at the end of the course...

I'm going away at the end of June. At the end of the concert, there was great applause. The player shook hands at the end of the game.

Lo contrario de *at the end (of...)* es *at the beginning (of...)* → I'm going away at the beginning of June.

in the end = finally

Usamos *in the end* cuando decimos cual era el resultado final de una situación:

We had a lot of problems with our car, and we sold it in the end. He got more and more angry; in the end he just walked out of the room.

Lo contrario de *in the end* suele ser *at first* → At first we didn't get on very well, but in the end we became good friends.

IRREGULAR VERBS

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u>	<u>SPANISH</u>
Be	Was / Were	Been	<i>Ser / estar</i>
Begin	Began	Begun	<i>Empezar</i>
Bite	Bit	Bitten	<i>Morder</i>
Break	Broke	Broken	<i>Romper</i>
Bring	Brought	Brought	<i>Traer</i>
Buy	Bought	Bought	<i>Comprar</i>
Catch	Caught	Caught	<i>Coger, atrapar</i>
Choose	Chose	Chosen	<i>Elegir</i>
Come	Came	Come	<i>Venir</i>
Do	Did	Done	<i>Hacer</i>

<u>INFINITIVE</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u>	<u>SPANISH</u>
Drink	Drank	Drunk	<i>Beber</i>
Drive	Drove	Driven	<i>Conducir</i>
Eat	Ate	Eaten	<i>Comer</i>
Fall	Fell	Fallen	<i>Caer(se)</i>
Feed	Fed	Fed	<i>Alimentar</i>
Feel	Felt	Felt	<i>Sentir(se)</i>
Find	Found	Found	<i>Encontrar</i>
Fight	Fought	Fought	<i>Luchar</i>
Flee	Fled	Fled	<i>huir</i>
Fly	Flew	Flown	<i>Volar</i>
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	<i>Olvidar</i>
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	<i>Perdonar</i>
Get	Got	Got / Gotten	<i>Tener, obtener</i>
Give	Gave	Given	<i>Dar</i>
Go	Went	Gone	<i>Ir</i>
Grow	Grew	Grown	<i>Crecer</i>
Have	Had	Had	<i>Haber, tener</i>
Hide	Hid	Hidden	<i>Esconder(se)</i>
Keep	Kept	Kept	<i>Guardar</i>
Know	Knew	Known	<i>Saber</i>
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	<i>Aprender</i>
Leave	Left	Left	<i>Dejar</i>
Lie	Lay	Lain	<i>Yacer, tumbarse</i>
Lose	Lost	Lost	<i>Perder</i>
Make	Made	Made	<i>Hacer, fabricar</i>
Meet	Met	Met	<i>Conocer, encontrar</i>
Pay	Paid	Paid	<i>Pagar</i>
Read	Read	Read	<i>Leer</i>
Ring	Rang	Rung	<i>Telefonar</i>
Rise	Rose	Risen	<i>Elevar</i>
Run	Ran	Run	<i>Corer</i>
Say	Said	Said	<i>Decir</i>
See	Saw	Seen	<i>Ver</i>
Sell	Sold	Sold	<i>Vender</i>
Send	Sent	Sent	<i>Enviar</i>
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	<i>Hablar</i>
Spend	Spent	Spent	<i>Gastar</i>
Steal	Stole	Stolen	<i>Robar</i>
Take	Took	Taken	<i>Coger</i>
Teach	Taught	Taught	<i>Enseñar (maestro)</i>
Wear	Wore	Worn	<i>Llevar (ropa)</i>
Write	Wrote	Written	<i>Escribir</i>