

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

STARTER

Pronombres sujeto

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he/she/it	they

- Los pronombres sujeto se usan delante de los verbos.
She is Brazilian. (NO ~~is Brazilian.~~)
- You** no varía en singular y plural.

Adjetivos posesivos

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his/her/its	their

- Usamos los adjetivos posesivos para decir que algo pertenece a alguien. Siempre se usan acompañados de un nombre.
Our house is big. Their school is fun.

Verbo be

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm Turkish.	I'm not Turkish.
You're Turkish	You aren't Turkish.
He's/She's/It's Turkish.	He/She/It isn't Turkish.
We're Turkish.	We aren't Turkish.
You're Turkish.	You aren't Turkish.
They're Turkish.	They aren't Turkish.

Pregunta	Respuesta corta	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I Turkish?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you Turkish?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it Turkish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we Turkish?	Yes, we are.	No we aren't.
Are you Turkish?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they Turkish?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Usamos el verbo **be** para identificar o describir algo.
They're red. He's Spanish. It's good.
- En conversación se suelen usar las formas contractas.
We're from Canada. She's ten.

- En las preguntas se cambia el orden de palabras; **be** se coloca delante del sujeto.
Is David OK? Are you from London?
(NO ~~You are from London?~~)
- Se suele responder con respuestas cortas.
A: Is it blue? B: Yes, it is. A: Is it red? B: No it isn't.

Partículas interrogativas

- Usamos **What** para pedir información
What is your favourite colour?
- Usamos **Where** para preguntar por lugares.
Where are you from?
- Usamos **When** para preguntar por el tiempo.
When is your birthday?
- Usamos **How old** para preguntar la edad.
How old is your father?
- Usamos **Who** para preguntar por personas.
Who is your best friend?

Whose + pronombres posesivos

	Singular	Plural
Whose book is this?	It's mine.	It's ours.
	It's yours.	It's yours.
	It's his/hers.	It's theirs.

- Whose** pregunta por la posesión o propiedad de algo.
- Solemos usar pronombres posesivos para responder a las preguntas con **whose**. Nos evitan repetir información.
Whose pencil is this? It's mine. (NO ~~It's my pencil.~~)
its no se usa como pronombre posesivo.
Whose book is this? (NO ~~It's its.~~)
- Para hablar de cosas que están cerca usamos **this** (singular) y **these** (plural).
This is my pencil. These are my books.
- Para hablar de cosas que no están cerca usamos **that** (singular) y **those** (plural).
That is my schoolbag. Those are my pens.

Imperativos

Afirmativa	Negativa
Stand up!	Don't stand up!
Open the book!	Don't open the book!

- Usamos el imperativo para dar órdenes o instrucciones.
Come here, please.
- Para la forma negativa usamos **don't**.
Don't write in your textbook.

Have got: afirmativa y negativa

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I've got		I haven't got	
You've got		You haven't got	
He's/She's/ It's got	two brothers.	He/She/It hasn't got	three sisters.
We've got		We haven't got	
You've got		You haven't got	
They've got		They haven't got	

- Usamos **have got** para hablar de posesión.
I've got five cousins. She's got 12 grandchildren.
- En conversación se suelen usar las formas contractas.
*He's got an aunt in Mexico City.
They've got a photo of our grandfather.*
- Para hablar de manera más formal se usa la forma completa **have got**.
*He has got an aunt in Mexico City.
They have got a photo of our grandfather.*
- Para hacer la forma negativa, se pone **n't** (not) detrás de **have** y antes de **got**.
We haven't got a big house. She hasn't got a sister.

Have got: preguntas

Pregunta		Respuesta corta	
		Afirmativa	Negativa
Have	I got a blue book?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
	you got a blue book?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has	he/she/it got a blue book?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have	we got a blue book?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
	you got a blue book?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
	they got a blue book?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **have + sujeto + got + objeto**.
Have you got a bike? Has your mum got a cousin?
- En inglés hablado, respondemos con respuestas cortas.
*A: Have you got a brother?
B: Yes, I have. (NO Yes, I have got.)/No, I haven't. (NO No, I haven't got.)*

How many ... have you got?

- Para preguntar por el número de cosas, usamos **how many + objeto + have + sujeto + got**.
*A: How many cousins has he got? B: He's got 30.
A: How many brothers and sisters have you got? B: I've got two sisters. I haven't got a brother.*

La 's posesiva

Nombres en singular	Nombres en plural	Nombres irregulares en plural
Beth's computer	His parents' house	The women's football team
Carlos's bike	The students' books	The children's favourite toy

- Usamos el **apóstrofe + s** para indicar posesión.
This is Andrea's notebook.
- Detrás de los nombres o sustantivos en singular se pone **'s** y detrás de los nombres o sustantivos en plural se pone **s'**.
*Carla's phone (NO The phone of Carla.)
His grandparents' house (NO The house of his grandparents.)*
- Para indicar posesión en los nombres con plural irregular, añadimos **'s**.
men's, people's, children's
- Cuando algo pertenece a dos personas, ponemos **'s** detrás del segundo nombre.
*Juan and Ana's family.
Mum and Dad's computer.*

Present simple:
afirmativa y negativa

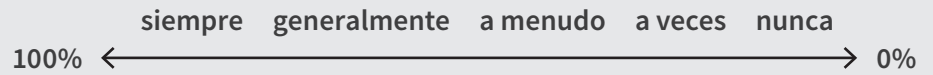
Afirmativa	
I live	in Madrid.
You live	
He/She/It lives	
We/You/They live	
Negativa	
I don't live	in Madrid.
You don't live	
He/She/It doesn't live	
We/You/They don't live	

- Usamos el presente simple para hablar de hechos, hábitos y rutinas.
I speak Chinese. He goes to school. They study English.
- Las frases negativas del *present simple* se forman con el **sujeto + don't/ doesn't + infinitivo**.
They don't speak English.
- Para la tercera persona se usa **doesn't** (*he/she/it*).
He doesn't do his homework.

Ortografía: tercera persona

- La tercera persona (*he/she/it*) en presente simple termina en **-s**.
eat – he eats read – she reads
- En los verbos acabados en **consonante + y**, sustituimos la **y** por **-ies** para las formas de *he/she/it*.
study – she studies
- La terminación para la forma de *he/she/it* de los verbos acabados en **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** y **-o** es **-es**.
kiss – she kisses relax – he relaxes finish – he finishes go – she goes teach – she teaches
- Algunos verbos emplean una forma irregular para la tercera persona.
have – she has be – he is

Adverbios de frecuencia



- Los adverbios de frecuencia indican la frecuencia con la que se hace algo. Van detrás del verbo *be* pero delante de todos los demás verbos.
She's always happy. He sometimes checks his phone in the afternoons. We usually do homework after school.
- Con **never** siempre se usa un verbo en forma afirmativa.
I never go out with my friends on Monday.
- En las preguntas, siempre van detrás del sujeto.
Do you always have English class on Wednesday?

Presente simple: preguntas

Pregunta		Respuesta corta	
		Afirmativa	Negativa
Do	I like oranges? you like oranges?	Yes, I do. Yes, you do.	No, I don't. No, you don't.
Does	he/she/it like oranges?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do	we like oranges? you like oranges? they like oranges?	Yes, we do. Yes, you do. Yes, they do.	No, we don't. No, you don't. No, they don't.

- Las preguntas cuya respuesta es **Yes/No** en presente simple se forman con **do/does + sujeto + infinitivo**.
Do you brush your teeth in the morning? Does she go to bed at 9 pm?
- Usamos respuestas cortas con *do/does*. No se repite el verbo principal.
A: Do you often go to school by car? B: Yes, I do.
A: Does he live in London? B: No, he doesn't.

Preguntas con partículas Wh-

Partícula interrogativa	do/does	Sujeto	Verbo
Who	do	you	live (with)?
What time	does	the party	start?
Where	does	she	live?
What	does	his dad	do?
When	do	they	play?

- Las preguntas que empiezan por **Wh-** se forman con la **partícula interrogativa + do/does + sujeto + verbo**.
What time do you go to bed? (NO ~~What time you go to bed?~~)
Where does he go to school?
- También se usa la forma **How often ...?** para preguntar la frecuencia.
How often do you play video games?

Can para habilidad y permiso

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I	can play the piano.	I	can't play the piano.
You		You	
He/She/It		He/She/It	
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

- Usamos **can** para expresar habilidad y permiso.
He can play the guitar. (habilidad)
Dad says we can play video games tonight. (permiso)
- La forma de **can** no varía . En las personas *he/she/it* no se le añade **-s**.
She can speak Portuguese.
- Detrás de **can** usamos siempre el infinitivo sin **to**.
They can go to school.
(NO ~~They can to go to school.~~)

Preguntas Yes/No	Respuesta corta	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Can I go?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he/she/it go?	Yes, he/she/it can.	No, he/she/it can't.
Can we go?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they go?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- Al formar las preguntas cambiamos el orden de palabras. No usamos **do/does**.
Can you use your dictionary at school?
(NO ~~Do you can use your dictionary at school?~~)
- Para describir cómo se hacen las cosas usamos los adverbios **very well, well, quite well, not very well, badly** o **not at all**.
A: *Can you play the guitar?* **B:** *Yes, but not very well.*

Formas verbales: (don't) like, don't mind, love, hate + -ing

- Después de **like, don't like, don't mind, love** y **hate** usamos la forma **-ing** del verbo.
She loves reading books. (NO ~~She loves read books.~~)
I don't mind going to school. (NO ~~I don't mind go to school.~~)
- Detrás de estos verbos también se pueden usar nombres.
They don't mind geography but they love history.

Pronombres objeto

Pronombre sujeto	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Pronombre objeto	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

- Usamos los pronombres objeto detrás de algunos verbos y preposiciones.
She meets my sister and I after school every day. – She meets us after school every day.
I usually have lunch with my friends. – I usually have lunch with them.
- Para animales y cosas, usamos **it** (singular) y **them** (plural).
Don't feed the bird! – Don't feed it!
Do you read books? – Do you read them?
- También se puede usar un pronombre objeto detrás de **like, don't like, don't mind, love** y **hate**.
This is my new book. Do you like it? (NO ~~Do you like?~~)
I don't like Mondays. I hate them.

Nombres contables y no contables

- Los nombres contables son los que se pueden contabilizar individualmente. Tienen forma de singular y de plural.
one apple – two apples one book – three books
- Los nombres no contables no se pueden contabilizar individualmente. Solo tienen forma de singular.
bread (NO a-bread) milk (NO a-milk) homework (NO a-homework) music (NO a-music)

A/An, some/any

	Contable singular	Contable plural	No contable
Afirmativa	I've got an orange.	I've got some tomatoes.	I've got some chocolate.
Negativa	I haven't got an orange.	I haven't got any tomatoes.	I haven't got any chocolate.
Pregunta	Have you got an orange?	Have you got any tomatoes?	Have you got any chocolate?

- Con los nombres contables en singular se usa **a**.
a banana a cat a snack
- Usamos **an** con los nombres contables en singular cuando el nombre empieza por vocal.
an orange an uncle
- Cuando no sabemos la cantidad o no es importante, usamos **some** y **any**.
- Con los nombres contables en plural se usa **some** y **any**. **Some** se suele usar en las frases afirmativas y **any** en las negativas e interrogativas.
We need some apples. He hasn't got any tomatoes. Have we got any carrots?
- Con los nombres no contables también se usa **some** y **any**. **Some** se suele usar en frases afirmativas y **any** en las negativas e interrogativas.
We need some juice. Marta hasn't got any water. Have we got any rice?

There is/isn't, there are/aren't

	Singular	Plural
Afirmativa	There's a quiz today.	There are some eggs on the table.
Negativa	There isn't a quiz today.	There aren't any eggs on the table.
Pregunta	Is there a quiz today?	Are there any eggs on the table?
Respuesta corta	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- There is** se usa con los nombres contables en singular y con los no contables.
There is a school. There is some cheese.
- There are** se usa con los nombres contables en plural.
There are some potatoes. There are four pizzas.
- Any** se suele usar en las preguntas y frases negativas con los nombres contables en plural y con los no contables.
Are there any bananas? There isn't any bread.
- Se usa la contracción **there's**, pero **there are** no se contrae.

Much/many, a lot of

	Plural contable	No contable
Afirmativa	There are a lot of eggs.	There's a lot of cheese.
Negativa	There aren't many eggs.	There isn't much cheese.
Pregunta	How many eggs are there?	How much cheese is there?

- Much, many** y **a lot of** se usan para expresar la cantidad.
- Much** se usa en frases negativas con nombres no contables.
There isn't much water.
- Many** se usa en frases negativas con nombres contables.
There aren't many tomatoes.
- A lot of** se usa en frases afirmativas con nombres contables en plural y con no contables para indicar una gran cantidad de algo.
There are a lot of vegetables. We've got a lot of rice.
- How many** se usa con los nombres contables en plural y **how much** con los no contables para preguntar por la cantidad.
How many carrots are there? How much juice have you got?

Presente continuo

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	eating dinner.	I'm not	eating dinner.
You're		You're not	
He's/She's/ It's		He's/She's/ It's not	
We're		We're not	
You're		You're not	
They're		They're not	

- Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en el que se habla.
You are reading this sentence.
- La forma afirmativa es **sujeto + be + verbo + -ing**.
The dog is sleeping. The children are playing.
- Para la forma negativa, se pone **not** detrás de **be**.
She is not (isn't) downloading songs.

(Partícula interrogativa)	be	Sujeto	Verbo + ing
-	Am	I	reading?
-	Are	you	thinking?
-	Is	he/she/it	sleeping?
-	Are	we/you/they	learning?
What	are	you	doing?
Where	is	she	going?

Respuesta corta	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **be + sujeto + verbo + -ing**.
Are you listening?
- No usamos el **verbo + -ing** en las respuestas cortas.
Yes, I am. (NO Yes, I am listening.)
- Las preguntas de información se forman con la partícula interrogativa que empieza por **Wh-** delante de **be**.
Who are you talking to? What are they doing?

Ortografía: -ing

- Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade **-ing** al infinitivo.
eat – eating read – reading think – thinking
- En los verbos que terminan en **-e**, se elimina la **-e** y se añade **-ing**.
write – writing have – having give – giving
- En los verbos que terminan en una vocal y una consonante, se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ing**.
stop – stopping shop – shopping plan – planning

Presente simple y presente continuo

- Usamos el presente simple para hablar de hechos, hábitos y rutinas.
Red and yellow make orange. I read a lot of books. He usually wears boots.
- Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en el que se habla.
I read a lot of books. At the moment, I'm reading a really good one. He usually wears boots but he's wearing trainers today.
- Algunos verbos no se suelen usar en en la forma continua: **hate, know, like, love, need, remember, think, understand, want**.
I like that song. (NO I'm liking that song.)
- Con el presente continuo se usan expresiones como **at the moment** y **right now**.
He's playing video games at the moment.

Comparativos

Comparativos	
Adjetivos cortos <i>smart</i>	se añade -er : <i>smarter</i>
Adjetivos cortos terminados en vocal + consonante <i>big</i>	se duplica la consonante final y se añade -er : <i>bigger</i>
Adjetivos terminados en -e <i>safe</i>	se añade -r : <i>safer</i>
Adjetivos terminados en -y <i>easy</i>	se elimina la -y y se añade -ier : <i>easier</i>
Adjetivos largos <i>interesting</i>	se pone more delante del adjetivo: <i>more interesting</i>
Adjetivos irregulares <i>good</i> <i>bad</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i>

- Los adjetivos comparativos se usan para comparar una cosa con otra. La forma es verbo **be** + **un adjetivo comparativo** + **than**.
José is taller than his father.

Superlativos

Superlativos	
Adjetivos cortos <i>smart</i>	se añade -est : <i>smartest</i>
Adjetivos cortos terminados en vocal + consonante <i>big</i>	se duplica la consonante final y se añade -est : <i>biggest</i>
Adjetivos terminados en -e <i>safe</i>	se añade -est : <i>safest</i>
Adjetivos terminados en -y <i>easy</i>	se elimina la -y y se añade -iest : <i>easiest</i>
Adjetivos largos <i>interesting</i>	se pone most delante del adjetivo: <i>most interesting</i>
Adjetivos irregulares <i>good</i> <i>bad</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i>

- Los adjetivos superlativos se usan para decir que una cosa o una persona es la que más tiene de una cualidad particular. Delante de los **adjetivos superlativos** se pone **the**.
José is the tallest person in his family.

Was/were

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I/He/She/It	was good.	I/He/She/It	wasn't good.
You/We/They	were good.	You/We/They	weren't good.
Pregunta	Respuesta corta		
	Afirmativa	Negativa	
Was I/he/she / it good?	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.	
Were you/we/ they good?	Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.	

- **Was** y **were** son las formas de pasado simple de **be**.
There was a special gorilla in Barcelona zoo.
The elephants were born without tusks.
- Las preguntas se forman con **was/were**. No usamos **do**.
Was he a white tiger? (NO ~~Does he was a white tiger?~~)
Were the elephants enormous?
- Las preguntas de información se forman con la partícula interrogativa que empieza por **Wh-** delante de **was/were**.
What was it? Where were you last night?

There was/were

	Afirmativa	Negativa
Singular	There was a gorilla at the zoo.	There wasn't a gorilla at the zoo.
Plural	There were three lions.	There weren't three lions.
Pregunta	Respuesta corta	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Was there a gorilla at the zoo?	Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Were there three lions?	Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.

- **There was/were** son las formas de *past simple* de **there is/are**.
There was a park here. There were two cars.
- **There was** se usa con nombres contables en singular y nombres no contables.
There was a pen here. There was some milk in the fridge.
- **There were** se usa con los nombres contables en plural.
There were a lot of tourists in our town last weekend.
- En las preguntas y frases negativas, se suele usar **any** con los nombres contables en plural y con los no contables
Were there any interesting animals at the zoo?
Was there any bread at home?
There weren't any cats. There wasn't any rice.

Pasado simple: verbos regulares e irregulares

- El pasado simple se usa para hablar de acontecimientos terminados y acciones en pasado.

I played basketball yesterday.

He lived in London last year.

Ortografía

- La mayoría de verbos añaden **-ed**.
show - showed
- A los verbos terminados en **-e** se añade **-d**.
live - lived
- De los verbos terminados en **consonante + -y** se elimina la **-y** y se añade **-ied**.
study - studied
- En los verbos terminados en **consonante + vocal + consonante** se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ed**.
shop - shopped stop - stopped

Verbos irregulares

- El pasado simple de los verbos irregulares no sigue ningún patrón.
get - got do - did see - saw have - had
- La lista de verbos irregulares está en la página 128.

Afirmativa	didn't	Infinitivo	Otras palabras
I/You/He/She/It/You/We/They	didn't	play	football yesterday.
		go	to the cinema.

- El pasado simple negativo se forma con el **sujeto + didn't + infinitivo sin to**.
Javier didn't watch TV last night.
They didn't have lunch at home today.
- Con el pasado simple se pueden usar expresiones temporales como **yesterday, last night, last weekend** y **last summer**.
Suelen ir al final de la frase.
We went to a safari park last weekend.
- Usamos **ago** con el pasado simple para hablar de cuándo pasó algo. Suele ir al final de la frase.
Alex arrived home two hours ago.

Pasado simple: preguntas

<i>did</i>	Sujeto	Infinitivo	Respuesta corta	
			Afirmativa	Negativa
Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they	play?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they did.	No, I/you/he/she/it/ we/you/they didn't.

- Las preguntas en *past simple* se forman con **did + sujeto + infinitivo**.

Did she enjoy the yoga class?

Partícula interrogativa	<i>did</i>	Sujeto	Infinitivo
Who	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/ they	go with?
What time			go?
Where			go?
What			go for?
When			go?
How			go?

- Las preguntas también se pueden formar con una **partícula interrogativa + did + sujeto + infinitivo**.

What time did you go to bed?

Where did they go on holiday?

What did you do at the weekend?

Who did she see there?

How did he feel?

When did you arrive?

Futuro con *will/won't*

Afirmativa		Negativa		Pregunta		Respuesta corta	
						Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/ She/It/We/ You/They	will pass the exam.	I/You/He/ She/It/We/ You/They	won't pass the exam.	Will I/you/ he/she/it/ we/you/they	pass the exam?	Yes, I/you/ he/she/it/ we/you/they will.	No, I/you/ he/she/it/ we/you/they won't.

- Para hacer predicciones sobre el futuro, usamos **will** y **won't**.
Computers will control our lives in the future.
- **Will/Won't** no cambian en la tercera persona
- Al formar las preguntas cambiamos el orden de palabras. No usamos **do/does**.
Will we travel in cars in the future?
- En inglés informal se usa la forma contracta **'ll**.
They'll sleep in a camper van on holiday.

Presente continuo para hablar de futuro

- Podemos usar el presente continuo para hablar de planes fijos en el futuro.
I'm meeting my friend Maite at 6.30.
My sister's travelling to Brazil in October.
- Solemos usar expresiones temporales para indicar futuro, como **tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, this summer, next week, next month** y **after class/school**.
What are you doing tonight?
We're travelling to Paris this summer.
Is he coming to the party on Saturday?

Be going to

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	going to run.	I'm not	going to run.
You're		You aren't	
He's		He isn't	
She's		She isn't	
It's		It isn't	
We're		We aren't	
You're		You aren't	
They're		They aren't	

- **Be going to** se usa para hablar de planes e intenciones futuros.
She's going to take her camera on holiday.
I'm going to wear my new trainers.
- Para la forma afirmativa usamos **be + going to + infinitivo**.
We're going to have dinner in a restaurant.
- Para la forma negativa usamos **be + not + going to + infinitivo**. **Not** se suele contraer.
They aren't going to go on holiday this summer.

Pregunta	Respuesta corta	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I going to be there?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to be there?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to be there?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to be there?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to be there?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to be there?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to be there?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to be there?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **be** delante del sujeto.
Is he going to tell us the answers to the homework?
- Las preguntas de información se forman con una partícula interrogativa **Wh-** delante de **be**.
Who is he going to ask?
What are you going to wear to the party?
Why is Susana going to be late?