# GRAMMAR

### **Present simple**

(yo como, juego, leo)		
(Aff): S+V (s/es (he, she, it)	He <b>watches</b> TV every day.	
(Int.) Do/Does+S+V	<b>Do</b> you <b>play</b> football at the weekend?	
(Neg) S+don't/doesn't+V	My sister <b>doesn't like</b> tennis.	

• Cosas que pasan siempre o regularmente / things that always or regularly happen

#### She plays football <u>at the weekend.</u>

- Palabras con las que pueden aparecer: always, never... at the weekend, every day, on Saturdays...
- Verbos que siempre van en presente simple:
  - Know: saber. Want: querer.
    - Believe: creer. Need: necesitar
    - Like / hate

#### - Meet. necesitar

- Spelling rules / reglas ortográficas (<u>3rd person singular</u>): se pone -es en vez de -s
  - Verbos que terminan en: **ch /sh /ss:** watch**es /** wash**es /** miss**es.**
  - Go**es /** do**es**
  - Verbos que terminan en **-y** (cuando delante haya consonante): stud**ies** / fl**ies** / hurr**ies** 
    - Sin embargo: st<u>a</u>y**s /** pl<u>a</u>y**s.**

#### **Adverbs of frequency**

• Usualmente se colocan <u>delante del verbo</u> en presente / Usually go **before** the verb in the present simple.

She always <u>visits</u> her cousins.

• .Usualmente van después de TO BE / Usually go after BE.

She <u>is</u> never al home at the weekend

#### **Present continuous**

(yo estoy comiendo, jugando, leyendo / ella jugará, estudiará, viajará))

(Aff): S+BE+Ving	My grandfather <b>is reading</b> a book.
(am/is/are)	
(Int.) BE (am/is/are) +S+Ving	<b>Are</b> you <b>going</b> to the cinema?
(Neg) S+ BE (am not/isn't/aren't) +Ving	Jane <b>is not doing</b> homework tonight.

- Cosas que están pasando ahora / things that are happening now (now / at the moment)
  She is listening to music.
- Acciones futuras / future actions (in the afternoon, tomorrow, next weekend)
  I'm visiting my friends at the weekend.
- **Spelling rules /** reglas ortográficas:
  - Verbos de una sílaba, duplica consonante: si**tt**ing / cha**tt**ing
  - Verbos que terminan en **-e**:

taking / writing

# Past simple

(yo co	omí, jugué, leí)	
a/Verbos regulares / regular verbs:		
(Aff): S+V (ed)	He <b>watch<u>ed</u></b> TV last night.	
(Int.) Did+S+V (sin -ed)	<b>Did</b> you <b>play</b> football at the weekend?	
(Neg) S+didn't+V	My sister <b>didn't like</b> tennis.	
b/ Verbos irregulares / irregular verbs:		
(Aff): S+V (2 <sup>a</sup> columna)	He <b>went</b> to the doctor yesterday.	
(Int.) Did+S+V (1ª columna)	<b>Did</b> you <b>go</b> to the doctor yesterday?	

- Acciones completadas en el pasado / Completed actions in the past
- We usually use it with time expressions: Last night / yesterday/ two months ago...

My sister **didn't go** to the doctor.

#### **Past continuous**

(yo estaba comiendo o comía/ estaba jugando o jugaba)

(Aff): S+BE+Ving	My grandfather <b>was reading</b> a book.
(was/were)	
(Int.) BE (was/were) +S+Ving	What were you doing at ten yesterday?
(Neg) S+ BE (wasn't/weren't) +Ving	Jane <b>wasn't sleeping</b> when you arrived.

#### Past simple and past continuous

• We often use the past simple and past continuous in one sentence. We use the past simple for a **short action** that **interrupts a longer action** in the past continuous:

I <u>was having</u> lunch when my phone <u>rang</u>. While I <u>was having</u> lunch my phone <u>rang</u>.

#### Present passive / pasiva de presente

(el té es cultivado / el papel es fabricado)

(Aff): S+BE+PP (ed /3<sup>o</sup> columna) .... Tea is grown in India /Olives are grown in Spain. (am/is/are)
 (Int.) BE (am/is/are) +PP (ed /3<sup>o</sup> columna) ... How is ice cream made?

(Neg) S+ BE (am not / isn't/ aren't) + PP (ed /3<sup>o</sup> columna)... Baseball isn't played in Brazil.

# Present perfect

(He comido / han jugado)

×	., .		car e.					
(	Aff	): S+	have	/has +	<b>V</b> (	ed	/3º)	

a / Structure

(Neg) S+didn't+V (1<sup>a</sup> columna)

(Int.) Have / has +S+ V (ed / 3<sup>°</sup>) (Neg) S +haven't / hasn't +V(ed / 3<sup>°</sup>) He **has studied** Maths. They **have heard** a strange noise. **Have** you **played** football? My sister **hasn't been** <u>to</u> England.

# Present perfect with <u>ALREADY / YET</u>

**Already:** ya: Ya hemos comido.... Frases afirmativas. **Yet:** todavía: No hemos comido todavía... Frases negativas.

Structure:	
(Aff): S+ have/has + already + V (ed /3 <sup>o</sup> )	He <b>has <u>already</u> studied</b> Maths.
	(Él ya ha estudiado matemáticas)
(Neg.): S+ haven't/hasn't + V + yet (ed /3 <sup>o</sup> )	They <b>haven't eaten yet.</b>
	(Ellos no han comido todavía)

#### Present perfect with <u>JUST</u>

(Acabo de comer / Acaban de llegar)

Structure:	
<b>S+ have/has + just + V</b> (ed /3 <sup>o</sup> )	Jane <b>has <u>just</u> eaten</b> .
	(Jane acaba de comer)
	They <b>have just arrived</b> .
	(Ellos acaban de llegar)

# Present perfect with <u>EVER</u> (interrogative)

(¿alguna vez has / han? )		
Structure:		
<b>Have/has + S + EVER + V?</b> (ed /3 <sup>o</sup> )	Have you ever eaten Chinese food?.	
	(¿Alguna vez has comido comida china?)	
	Has your sister ever been to England?	
Γ;)	'u hermana ha estado alguna vez en Inglaterra?)	

Present perfect with <u>HOW LONG</u> (interrogative)

(¿Cuánto tiempo has / han...?)

Structure:	
How long have/has + S + V? (ed $/3^{\circ}$ )	How long have you studied English?.
	(¿Cuánto tiempo has estudiado inglés?)
	How long has she lived in Germany?
	(¿Cuánto tiempo ha vivido ella en Alemania?)