

# GUÍA INGLÉS 2 ETS

PLAN DE ESTUDIOS 2008

## UNIDAD 1 ACTIVIDADES DE LA VIDA DIARIA.

### TEMA 1. PRESENTE SIMPLE.

#### FORMA AFIRMATIVA

## PRESENTE SIMPLE

Lo utilizaremos cuando hablemos de nuestra rutina diaria, de nuestros hábitos y costumbres.






Por ejemplo: **VIVIR** **LIVE**  
tan sólo hay que coger el pronombre personal más el verbo tal cual:

**YO VIVO --- I LIVE**

En la 3ª persona del singular (es decir, él, ella, **HE, SHE, IT**) tendremos que añadirle al verbo una "S".

**ÉL VIVE --- HE LIVES**  
**ELLA VIVE --- SHE LIVES**

YO VIVO	→	<b>I LIVE</b>
TÚ VIVES	→	<b>YOU LIVE</b>
ÉL VIVE	→	<b>HE LIVES</b>
ELLA VIVE	→	<b>SHE LIVES</b>
NOSOTROS/AS VIVIMOS	→	<b>WE LIVE</b>
VOSOTROS/AS VIVÍS	→	<b>YOU LIVE</b>
ELLOS/AS VIVEN	→	<b>THEY LIVE</b>

<p><b>I WORK</b> <b>YOU WORK</b> <b>HE WORKS</b> <b>SHE WORKS</b> <b>WE WORK</b> <b>YOU WORK</b> <b>THEY WORK</b></p>	 <p><b>WORK</b></p>	 <p><b>SPEAK</b></p>	<p><b>READ</b></p> 
<p><b>I SPEAK</b> <b>YOU SPEAK</b> <b>HE SPEAKS</b> <b>SHE SPEAKS</b> <b>WE SPEAK</b> <b>YOU SPEAK</b> <b>THEY SPEAK</b></p>	 <p><b>PLAY</b></p>	 <p><b>WATCH TV</b></p>	
<p><b>I GO</b> <b>YOU GO</b> <b>HE GOES</b> <b>SHE GOES</b> <b>WE GO</b> <b>YOU GO</b> <b>THEY GO</b></p>	<p><b>I READ</b> <b>YOU READ</b> <b>HE READS</b> <b>SHE READS</b> <b>WE READ</b> <b>YOU READ</b> <b>THEY READ</b></p>	<p><b>I PLAY</b> <b>YOU PLAY</b> <b>HE PLAYS...</b></p>	<p><b>I WATCH TV</b> <b>YOU WATCH TV</b> <b>HE WATCHES TV...</b></p>

## FORMA NEGATIVA

**NEGATIVA**

**DO NOT** SE PONE ENTRE EL SUJETO Y EL VERBO  
I DO NOT WORK

**DOES NOT** SE USA PARA HE Y SHE

DO NOT -- DOES NOT DON'T -- DOESN'T (HE- SHE)	
YO TRABAJO YO NO TRABAJO	I WORK I DO NOT WORK I DON'T WORK
TÚ TRABAJAS TÚ NO TRABAJAS	YOU WORK YOU DO NOT WORK YOU DON'T WORK
ÉL TRABAJA ÉL NO TRABAJA	HE WORKS HE DOES NOT WORK HE DOESN'T WORK

## FORMA INTERROGATIVA

**INTERROGATIVA** ?

**DO.....?** SE PONE DELANTE DEL SUJETO Y EL VERBO  
DO I WORK?

**DOES.....?** SE USA PARA HE Y SHE

DO.....? DOES.....? (HE- SHE)	
YO TRABAJO ¿YO TRABAJO?	I WORK DO I WORK?
TÚ TRABAJAS ¿TÚ TRABAJAS?	YOU WORK DO YOU WORK?
ÉL TRABAJA ¿ÉL TRABAJA?	HE WORKS DOES HE WORK?
ELLA TRABAJA ¿ELLA TRABAJA?	SHE WORKS DOES SHE WORK?

## EXAMPLE EXERCISE – ***SIMPLE PRESENT***

**1** Click on the correct option.

1. Bob always **drink** / **drinks** tea in the morning.
2. What **do** / **does** she **like** / **likes**?
3. My sister **don't** / **doesn't** play tennis.
4. They often **visit** / **visits** their grandparents at weekends.
5. We sometimes **go** / **goes** to the ice rink.
6. Where **do** / **does** your parents **come** / **comes** from?
7. **Do** / **Does** you **want** / **wants** to go home?
8. I **don't** / **doesn't** watch television after school.

**2** Complete. Use the **Present Simple**.

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain? (**visit**)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt and uncle. (**visit**)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus? (**go**)  
No, he doesn't. He \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot. (**go**)
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ on TV? (**watch**)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ the news but she \_\_\_\_\_ soap operas.  
(**watch**) (**not watch**)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ swimming? (**like**)  
Yes, they do, but they \_\_\_\_\_ running. (**not like**)
5. When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to a football match? (**go**)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to a football match on Sundays. (**go**)

## TEMA 2. PREGUNTAS WH

### Wh - Questions

This is a term used to refer to one **Question** starting with **wh** or **h**

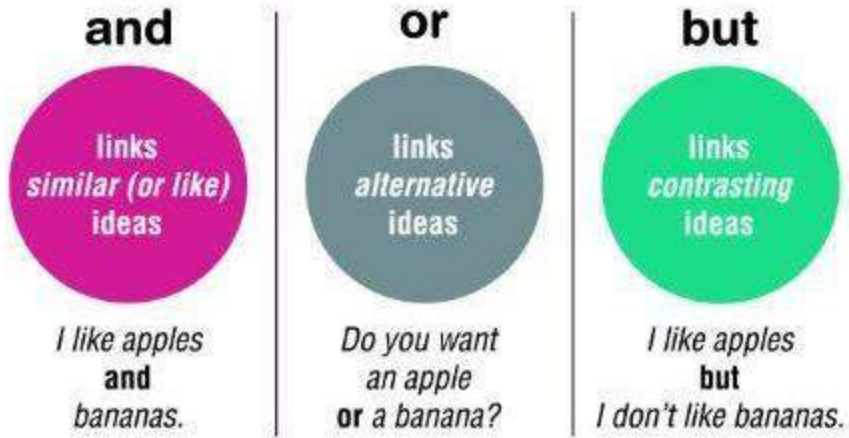
<b>Who</b> ----- <b>Quién?</b>	<b>How</b> ----- <b>Cómo?</b>
<b>What</b> ----- <b>Qué-Cuál?</b>	<b>How many</b> ----- <b>Cúantos?</b>
<b>Where</b> ----- <b>Dónde?</b>	<b>How much</b> ----- <b>cuanto?</b>
<b>Why</b> ----- <b>Porqué?</b>	<b>How far</b> ----- <b>Que tan lejos?</b>
<b>Whose</b> ----- <b>De Quién?</b>	<b>How long</b> - <b>cuanto tiempo?</b>
<b>When</b> ----- <b>Cuando?</b>	<b>How often</b> - <b>con frecuencia</b>
<b>Which</b> ----- <b>Cúales?</b>	<b>How old</b> - <b>Que edad</b>

### EXAMPLE EXERCISE –PREGUNTAS **WH**

v) Fill in all the gaps, using: How, What, When, Where, Who, Whose, Why:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to do this evening?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to go tomorrow?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is coming to the party?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ do you like the food?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ of these do you like: the blue or the red one?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ does the party start?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ don't you come?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the red car?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ can you say that?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is his mother's name?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ does it snow in England?
12. \_\_\_\_\_ have you put my coat?
13. \_\_\_\_\_ shop sells them?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are you talking to?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ hat is this?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ are you wet?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the time?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the man in black?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is your cold?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ can I buy one?

### TEMA 3. CONJUNCIONES AND / BUT



### EXAMPLE EXERCISE –CONJUNCIONES **AND / BUT**

● **Choose the best word to complete each sentence.**

1. I am hungry ( **and** / **but** ) I don't have any money to buy lunch.
2. It's late ( **and** / **but** ) I'm tired!
3. John likes funny movies ( **and** / **but** ) he doesn't like scary movies.
4. We live in an apartment ( **and** / **but** ) we like it very much.
5. Her name is Maria ( **and** / **but** ) his name is Fernando.
6. I think math is difficult ( **and** / **but** ) I like it.
7. It's a nice gift ( **and** / **but** ) I don't like it.
8. Paris is a big city ( **and** / **but** ) it's the capital of France.
9. My friend isn't very big ( **and** / **but** ) he's very strong.
10. Fruit tastes good ( **and** / **but** ) it's healthy for your body.
11. I'm afraid of dogs ( **and** / **but** ) I'm not afraid of cats.
12. Our train is late ( **and** / **but** ) I think we will arrive on time.
13. He usually gets home at four o'clock ( **and** / **but** ) then he does his homework.
14. I want to go to the beach ( **and** / **but** ) it's raining.
15. Whales are big ( **and** / **but** ) they live in the ocean.

## TEMA 4. ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

%	Tipo de adverbio	Traducción
100%	Always	Siempre
90%	Usually	Usualmente
80%	Normally / Generally	Normalmente, generalmente
70%	Often / Frequently	A menudo, frecuentemente
50%	Sometimes	A veces
30%	Occasionally	Ocasionalmente
10%	Seldom	Pocas veces
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	Casi nunca, raramente
0%	Never	Nunca

%	Tipo de adverbio	Ejemplo
100%	Always	I <b>always</b> eat after class
90%	Usually	I <b>usually</b> sleep at 12 a.m
80%	Normally / Generally	I <b>normally</b> walk to work
70%	Often / Frequently	I <b>often</b> watch movies at bed
50%	Sometimes	I <b>sometimes</b> read at night
30%	Occasionally	I <b>occasionally</b> talk in English
10%	Seldom	I <b>seldom</b> do exercise
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I <b>rarely</b> get bored
0%	Never	Vegans <b>never</b> eat meat

Estructura	
Sujeto + adverbio + verbo principal	
Ejemplo: Lourdes always passes her exams	
Sujeto + verbo (to be) + adverbio	
Ejemplo: Lourdes is always working at home	

**once** (uáns) - una vez

**twice** (tchuáis) - dos veces

**three times** (zríi táims) - tres veces

**once a day** (uáns e déi) - una vez al día

**twice a month** (tchuáis a mánz) - dos veces al mes

**every other day** (évri oder déi) - cada dos días

**every day** (évri déi) - todos los días

**from time to time** (from táim tchu táim) - de vez en cuando

**once in a while** (uáns i a uáil) - de vez en cuando

**every now and then** (evri náu an den) - de vez en cuando

#### EXAMPLE EXERCISE –**ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA**

Example: I play tennis on Sundays. (often)

I often play tennis on Sundays

1. I have toast for breakfast. (always)

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2. I drink beer. (never)

---

3. Do you go to work by bus? (usually)

---

4. She doesn't go to bed late. (often)

---

5. I listen to music. (rarely)

---

6. She watches TV. (hardly ever)

---

7. How do you go out for dinner? (often)

---

8. I go shopping for clothes. (rarely)

---

9. We go to expensive restaurants. (sometimes)

---

10. They're late. (sometimes)

---

11. He is happy. (never)

---

12. I'm late for work. (always)

---

13. I have breakfast in bed. (never)

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14. I use public transport. (almost always)

---

15. Unfortunately, we meet anymore. (hardly ever)

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## TEMA 5. PRESENTE CONTINUO

# Conjugación del presente continuo

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### Afirmativa

Sujeto + **am** | **is** | **are** + verbo acabado en **-ing**

Esmérate muchísimo en **aprender la forma contraída**, tal y como la ponemos en estos ejemplos:

I am learning English.	<b>I'm learning English.</b>
You are learning German.	<b>You're learning German.</b>



She is learning Spanish.	She's learning Spanish.
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## Negativa

Sujeto + **am not** | **isn't** | **aren't** + verbo acabado en **-ing**

Ten en cuenta que también podemos contraer el verbo **to be** con el sujeto y, simplemente, añadir **not** detrás, como puedes ver en los ejemplos de abajo. Ambas son válidas, ¡lo importante es que lo contraigas!

I am not learning English.	I'm not learning English.
We are not learning German.	We aren't learning German.   We're not learning German.
He is not learning Spanish.	He isn't learning Spanish   He's not learning Spanish.

## Interrogativa

**Am** | **is** | **are** + sujeto + verbo acabado en **-ing**

Para hacer preguntas, lo único que tienes que hacer es invertir el orden del sujeto y del verbo **to be**. ¡Ah! Y aquí nada de contraer. Para contestar con **short answers** (respuestas cortas), solo tienes que poner el verbo **to be** en afirmativa o en negativa, detrás del sujeto. Fíjate en los ejemplos.

Am I am learning English?	Yes, you are.
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Are they learning German?	No, they aren't.
Is it working?	Yes, it is.

## Uso del presente continuo

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El "present continuous" se usa para:

- **Acciones que se están haciendo en el mismo momento que se habla**

**I am eating an apple**

Me estoy comiendo una manzana

- **Situaciones cíclicas en un periodo de tiempo definido**

**I am getting up early this month**

Me estoy levantando pronto este mes

## Construcción del gerundio

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Como norma general para formar el gerundio en inglés se añade **"-ing"** .

Aunque hay que tener en cuenta unas consideraciones:

### Gerundio en verbos acabados en -ie

Se sustituye la terminación **"-ie"** por **"-ying"** .

Verbo	Gerundio
die	dying
lie	lying

## Gerundio en verbos acabados en -e

Se sustituye la "-e" final por "-ing"

Verbo	Gerundio
<b>use</b>	using
<b>have</b>	having

## Doblado de la consonante final en la formación del gerundio

Numerosos verbos doblan su consonante final para formar el gerundio:

Verbo	Gerundio
<b>get</b>	getting
<b>set</b>	setting
<b>forbid</b>	forbidding

Para que se realice el doblado se tienen que cumplir estas 3 condiciones:

1. Que la palabra acabe en una única consonante (que no sea r, w, x ó y)  
[ejemplo: **set**]
2. Que la última consonante sea precedida de una única vocal.  
[ejemplo: **let**]
3. Que la palabra sea monosílaba o que recaiga el acento en la última sílaba o bien que termine la palabra en "L"

### EXAMPLE EXERCISE –*PRESENTE CONTINUO*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ ? (rain)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ ? (smoke)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the birds \_\_\_\_\_ ? (chirp)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ ? (dream)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the wind \_\_\_\_\_ ? (blow)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the plants \_\_\_\_\_ ? (grow)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the computer \_\_\_\_\_ the data? (process)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ now? (leave)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the wood \_\_\_\_\_ ? (burn)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the kids \_\_\_\_\_ ? (play)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ their promise? (keep)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ ? (blush)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the water \_\_\_\_\_ ? (boil)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the apple \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket ? (rot)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ the clock \_\_\_\_\_ ? (tick)
16. Why \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (run) ?
17. How much \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (sweat)?
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Will \_\_\_\_\_ (scare) the kids?
19. \_\_\_\_\_ David \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) a milkshake?
20. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the birds \_\_\_\_\_ (build) their nest?

## UNIDAD 2. ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS

### TEMA 1. SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES E INCONTABLES

Características de los sustantivos contables:

- Se pueden contar.
- Tienen una forma singular y otra plural.
- Se pueden utilizar números delante de ellos para expresar su cantidad.
- Se pueden utilizar artículos indeterminados (a/an) delante de ellos.

## 1. ¿Qué es un nombre contable?

Llamamos nombres contables a los sustantivos que se pueden contar.

Pueden ir en singular o plural.

- Examples:

- A pencil = 1 lápiz.
- Three girls = 3 niñas.
- Some tables = algunas mesas.

Características de los sustantivos incontables:

Las palabras como **azúcar** y **dinero** son incontables en español, puesto que no podemos decir “dos azúcares”, “tres dineros”.

- No tienen forma plural.
- No se pueden contar.
- No pueden usarse con los artículos indeterminados (a/an) delante de ellos.
- Siempre usan el verbo en singular.

Llamamos nombres incontables a aquellos que no se pueden contar, sino pesar o medir.

Sólo van en singular.

- Examples:

- water = agua.
- sugar = azúcar.
- Peace = paz.

# VOCABULARY

## Countable



## Uncountable



### EXAMPLE EXERCISE –SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES E INCONTABLES

Decide whether these nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (U)

- The **children** are playing in the garden. \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't like **milk**. \_\_\_\_\_
- I prefer **tea**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Scientists** say that the environment is threatened by pollution. \_\_\_\_\_
- My mother uses **butter** to prepare cakes. \_\_\_\_\_
- There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom. \_\_\_\_\_
- We need some **glue** to fix this vase. \_\_\_\_\_
- The **waiters** in this restaurant are very professional. \_\_\_\_\_

9. My father drinks two big **glasses** of water every morning. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The **bread** my mother prepares is delicious. \_\_\_\_\_
11. **Drivers** must be careful; the road is slippery. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Some **policemen** are organizing road traffic to avoid any accidents. \_\_\_\_\_
13. I bought three **bottles** of mineral water for our picnic. \_\_\_\_\_
14. I'd like some **juice** please! \_\_\_\_\_
15. Successful **candidates** will join the camp later this year. \_\_\_\_\_

**TEMA 2. CUANTIFICADORES MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, FEW, A FEW, LITTLE AND A LITTLE**

**MUCH - MANY**  
**A LOT OF - LOTS OF**  
= a large quantity of something

*Much* and *Many* are mainly used in **negative sentences and questions**. They are **not** common in affirmative sentences though still possible.  
*Much* is used with **uncountable nouns**.  
*Many* is used with **plural countable nouns**.

**MUCH** + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS  
- I don't have **much** time.  
- He doesn't need **much** money.  
- Does it use **much** electricity?

**MANY** + PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS  
- There aren't **many** chairs in the room.  
- I don't have **many** friends.  
- Do you think **many** people will go?

With **affirmative sentences**, we prefer **a lot of** instead of **much/many**.  
**A lot of/lots of** are not common in negative sentences or questions.  
**A lot of** can be used with **countable nouns and uncountable nouns**.  
a lot of = lots of

**A LOT OF** + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS  
- I need **a lot of** coffee.  
(= I need **lots of** coffee.)  
- There is **a lot of** traffic today.

**A LOT OF** + PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS  
- She has **a lot of** friends.  
(= She has **lots of** friends.)  
- There are **a lot of** cars on the street.

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**FEW - LITTLE**  
**A FEW - A LITTLE**  
= a small quantity; a small amount

**FEW** + Plural Countable Nouns = not many; not enough; nearly no ...  
**A FEW** + Plural Countable Nouns = some; a small amount  
**LITTLE** + Uncountable Nouns = not much; not enough; nearly no ...  
**A LITTLE** + Uncountable Nouns = some; a small amount

**FEW** = NOT MANY  
(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)  
- He has **few** good friends.  
(negative idea - not enough)  
- **Few** people went to the concert.  
- There are **few** honest politicians.

**LITTLE** = NOT MUCH  
(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)  
- There was **little** time to finish it.  
(negative idea - nearly no time)  
- He has **little** patience with others.  
- They have **little** money to spend.

**A FEW** = SOME (a small amount)  
(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)  
- He has **a few** friends that will help.  
(positive idea - a small amount)  
- I have **a few** days off next month.  
- She has won **a few** awards.

**A LITTLE** = SOME (a small amount)  
(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)  
- I have **a little** milk you can use.  
(positive idea - a small amount)  
- She has **a little** time to relax now.  
- I have earned **a little** extra money.

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Name	Quantifier	Contable	Uncountable	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
much	mucho		X		X	X
many	mucho	X			X	X
a lot of	mucho	X	X	X		X
lots of	mucho	X	X	X		X
a little	unos pocos ☺		X	X		
a few	unos pocos ☺	X		X		
little	pocos ☹		X	X		
few	pocos ☹	X		X		
some	algunos o unos	X	X	X	X	
any	algunos o unos	X	X		X	X
no	nada	X	X	X		
none	nada	X	X	X		

EXEMPLE EXERCISE - CUANTIFICADORES **MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF, FEW, A FEW, LITTLE AND A LITTLE**

Indica en cuales de las siguientes oraciones hay que utilizar "much" / "many" / "little" / "few" o "a lot of":

There are \_\_\_\_\_ people who prefer to work part-time

- 2) We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time to listen to your arguments
- 3) You need \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish your homework
- 4) Look at the sky! You can see \_\_\_\_\_ birds flying southwards
- 5) Have you received \_\_\_\_\_ letters from your friend?
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ people know that you worked abroad for ten years
- 7) I can see that you have \_\_\_\_\_ interest in helping me
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ cars can go more than 300 km per hour
- 9) There were \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners in that village last summer?
- 10) I am very busy; I have \_\_\_\_\_ things to do
- 11) Mark is not a millionaire. I am sure he doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money
- 12) I put a \_\_\_\_\_ bit of sugar in my coffee because I don't like it very sweet
- 13) Peter has a stomach ache and that is because he ate \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits
- 14) He didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ luck. He lost all his money in the casino
- 15) It is a very small car park; it allows \_\_\_\_\_ cars



### TEMA 3. LIKE / DESLIKE / HATE / LOVE / ENJOY + ING

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR** **LIKE + VERB-ING** Woodward ENGLISH

✓ I like **to sleep**. like + *infinitive*  
 ✓ I like **sleeping**. like + *verb-ing*

We sometimes use **like + infinitive** to talk about habits or choices. **Like + verb-ing** is more common to say you like doing something in general.

✓ I like **to eat** chocolate for breakfast. (*my habit*)  
 ✓ I like **eating** chocolate. (*I like doing this in general*)

After these verbs we use **verb-ing**:  
**love - enjoy - don't like - hate + verb-ing**

✓ I **love** reading in bed at night.  
 ✓ I **enjoy** playing video games.  
 ✓ I **don't like** getting up early.  
 ✓ I **hate** washing the dishes.

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## Like, hate, love, don't like + gerund

- I like reading books.
- She doesn't like helping me.
- He loves going to the cinema.
- Do you like travelling? Yes. I do.
- They hate playing games



### EXAMPLE EXERCISE - LIKE / DESLIKE / HATE / LOVE / ENJOY +ING

Look at the table and build up sentences according to the model.

LIKES DISLIKES	LOVE	LIKE	DISLIKE DON'T LIKE	HATE
ROBERT	swim in the river	orange juice	tea	go to the bank
LINDA	listen to music	talk to smart people	fruits	go to church
SUSIE	dance salsa	go to the movies	eat in a restaurant	vegetables
PETER and MICHAEL	ride a bike	school	get up early	work at home
JANE	travel around the world	invite friends to her house	eat at home	maths
GEORGE	watch TV	go to bed late	do the homework	travel by plane
SALLY and LUCY	go shopping	read science fiction novels	get up early	opera
RALPH	visit his friends	action movies	vegetables	work on Saturdays
CAROL	have breakfast in bed	speak English	fast food	chemistry
WALTER	study English	write love poems	reggaeton music	silly girls
TERESA	talk on the phone	surf in the internet	play video games	cook at home
MELISSA	go to the gym	practice sports	horror movies	eat outside
I				

Answer the questions according to the model.

1. Does Robert love going to the bank?

No, he doesn't. He loves swimming in the river.

2. What does Robert dislike?

He dislikes tea.

3. Does Carol dislike speaking English?

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4. What does Carol love?

---

5. Does Ralph like working on Saturdays?

---

6. What does George love doing?

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7. Do Peter and Michael hate riding on a bike?

---

8. What do Sally and Lucy dislike doing?

---

9. Does Jane hate invite friends to her house?

---

10. What does Teresa love doing?

---

11. Do you love flying on planes?

---

12. What do you hate doing?

---

13. Does Melissa like playing video games?

---

14. What does Walter like doing?

---

15. Does Susie love dancing salsa?

---

16. What does Linda dislike?

---

17. Does Ralph love listening to music?

---

18. What does Melissa dislike?

---

19. Do like eating outside?

---

20. What do Linda hate doing?

## TEMA 4. USO DE VERBOS MODALES.

### MODAL VERBS Los Verbos Modales

MODAL	EXAMPLES	USES
<b>CAN</b>	He <b>can</b> find any street in London. You <b>can</b> take a taxi. <b>Can</b> you take me to Victoria Station?	<b>Ability</b> <b>Suggestion</b> <b>Request</b>
<b>BE ABLE TO</b>	He <b>is able to</b> find any street in London.	<b>Ability</b>
<b>CAN'T</b>	That story <b>can't</b> be true.	<b>Certainty that something is impossible</b>
<b>COULD</b>	I <b>could</b> play tennis when I was younger. <b>Could</b> you take me to Victoria Station? You <b>could</b> take a taxi.	<b>Ability</b> <b>Request</b> <b>Suggestion</b>
<b>MAY</b>	It <b>may</b> be quicker to travel by train. <b>May</b> I come in?.	<b>Possibility</b> <b>Formal request</b>
<b>MIGHT</b>	It <b>might</b> be quicker to travel by train.	<b>Possibility</b>
<b>MUST</b>	You <b>must</b> be back at 10 o'clock. Look at the snow. It <b>must</b> be cold outside.	<b>Obligation</b> <b>Certainty that something is true</b>
<b>HAVE TO</b>	You <b>have to</b> be back at 10 o'clock.	<b>Obligation</b>
<b>NEED TO</b>	You <b>need</b> to study a lot.	<b>Obligation</b>
<b>NEEDN'T</b>	You <b>needn't</b> have a university degree.	<b>Lack of obligation</b>
<b>MUSTN'T</b>	You <b>mustn't</b> drive without a licence.	<b>Prohibition</b>
<b>DON'T HAVE TO</b>	You <b>don't have to</b> call a taxi.	<b>Lack of obligation</b>
<b>SHOULD</b>	You <b>should</b> drive more carefully	<b>Opinion / Advice</b>
<b>OUGHT TO</b>	You <b>ought to</b> drive more carefully	<b>Opinion / Advice</b>

### CARACTERÍSTICAS DE ESTOS VERBOS:

- No llevan **-s** en la tercera persona del singular del presente simple.
- No necesitan **-do** o **-does** para formar la negativa ni la interrogativa.
- Nunca llevan infinitivo con **to** detrás, excepto **be able to**, **need to**, **have to** y **ought to**.
- No tienen infinitivo, participio ni tiempos compuestos.

NOTA: Los verbos **have to** y **need to** también se consideran "verbos semimodales" porque no cumplen todas las características propias de los verbos modales.

## EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO *VERBOS MODALES*

A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality- that is likelihood, ability, permission, and obligation.

can	may	must	should
couldn't	ought to	might	will

Directions: Complete each sentence below with a modal verb from the word bank above.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell me the truth for your own good.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ find my shoes anywhere.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time or else we will be in trouble.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ shoot the basketball at the rim.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you let me know the time?
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ not be trustworthy enough.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you please pass the salt?
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ prepare for the big exam.

### UNIDAD 3. COMPRAS

#### TEMA1. ADJETIVOS CALIFICATIVOS

# Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun such as a person, place, thing, or idea.

An adjective can tell ...

Color	Size	Shape	Taste
black	big	boxy	bitter
blue	huge	oval	sour
coral	large	round	sweet
green	little	square	tangy
pink	short	triangular	tart

Odor	Texture	Sound	Number	Weather
flowery	bumpy	faint	few	clear
fresh	furry	harmonious	fifty	dry
musty	slimy	loud	many	foggy
salty	smooth	pleasant	sparse	rainy
stinky	squishy	quiet	two	windy

## List of Useful Adjectives

Positive Feelings				Negative Feelings			
admirable	energetic	honest	plucky	aggressive	cruel	irresponsible	ruthless
amazing	enjoyable	honourable	positive	aloof	cunning	jealous	sarcastic
amusing	enthusiastic	humorous	praiseworthy	angry	cynical	lazy	secretive
appreciative	excellent	incredible	proud	annoyed	deceitful	lonely	self-centred
astounding	exceptional	inspirational	relaxing	anxious	defeated	materialistic	selfish
brave	excited	joyous	reliable	arrogant	defiant	mean	silly
brilliant	extraordinary	jubilant	relieved	ashamed	disgusted	miserly	sneaky
calm	exuberant	keen	respectable	awful	dishonest	moody	slingsy
charming	fabulous	kind	sincere	big-headed	domineering	mystified	stubborn
cheerful	fantastic	likable	splendid	boastful	embarrassed	narrow-minded	stupid
clever	fine	lovely	superb	bone-idle	envious	nasty	tactless
comical	friendly	loving	superior	boring	finicky	naughty	thoughtless
confident	fun	lucky	terrific	bossy	foolish	nervous	timid
courageous	good	magnificent	thankful	callous	frightened	obsessive	touchy
dedicated	good-humoured	marvellous	tremendous	cantankerous	fussy	overcritical	unkind
delightful	good-natured	mild-mannered	trustworthy	careless	greedy	overemotional	unpredictable
dependable	gracious	nice	truthful	chaotic	grumpy	pessimistic	unreliable
determined	grateful	outstanding	unbelievable	clinging	impatient	pompous	untrustworthy
devoted	great	overjoyed	unexpected	clumsy	impolite	possessive	vain
dynamic	great	passionate	uplifting	compulsive	impulsive	quick-tempered	vengeful
eager	gutsy	peaceful	witty	confused	inconsiderate	resentful	vulgar
enchanting	happy	pleasant	wonderful	conservative	indecisive	rude	weak-willed
encouraged	healthy	pleasurable		cowardly	interfering		

Size	People	Objects	Time
average	adorable	aerodynamic	ancient
big	adventurous	angular	annual
broad	aggressive	bent	brief
colossal	annoying	blinding	brisk
deep	beautiful	bulbous	daily
enormous	bony	bright	early
flat	brave	chunky	eternal
giant	cautious	clean	fast
gigantic	clumsy	clear	first

EL ORDEN DE LOS ADJETIVOS							
opinion (opinión)	size (tamaño)	age (edad)	colour (color)	origin (origen)	material / type / purpose (material / tipo / propósito)		
a lovely	big	old	blue	French	leather	BAG	
a nice	tall	young		English		MAN	

## EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO **ADJETIVOS CALIFICATIVOS**

### Ejercicios - Orden de los adjetivos

1. Para repasar el orden de los adjetivos en inglés, escribe las siguientes frases, poniendo en orden dichos adjetivos entre paréntesis (separa los adjetivos con una coma):

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ woman (Spanish / nice / old)
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ table (square / big / wooden)
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ carpet (Russian / yellow / rectangular)
- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ beach (beautiful / quiet / long)
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ car (Italian / fast / red)
- 6) An \_\_\_\_\_ girl (cheerful / young / attractive)
- 7) A \_\_\_\_\_ painting (Spanish / modern / marvellous)
- 8) An \_\_\_\_\_ book (old / interesting / German)
- 9) An \_\_\_\_\_ watch (golden / old / Swiss)
- 10) A \_\_\_\_\_ diamond (hexagonal / expensive / big )
- 11) A \_\_\_\_\_ man (tall / blond / good-looking)
- 12) A \_\_\_\_\_ bucket (plastic / grey / big)
- 13) A \_\_\_\_\_ house (typical / wooden / Swedish)
- 14) A \_\_\_\_\_ shirt (red / silky / Italian)
- 15) A \_\_\_\_\_ street (picturesque / narrow / city centre)
- 16) A \_\_\_\_\_ friend (French / old / close)
- 17) A \_\_\_\_\_ church (small / cosy / catholic)
- 18) A \_\_\_\_\_ singer (romantic / Irish / young)
- 19) A \_\_\_\_\_ train (new / Japanese / speedy)

## TEMA 2. FRASES ADVERBIALES

### Tipos de adverbios inglés

Si atendemos al significado que proporcionan, los adverbios pueden ser de varios tipos:

- de lugar
- de tiempo
- de duración
- de frecuencia
- de orden

### De lugar

Los adverbios de lugar enmarcan la acción en un punto físico.

- *Here* – Aquí
- *There* – Allí
- *Above* – Encima

Ejemplos:

- *You can stay here tonight* – Te puedes quedar aquí esta noche.
- *Can you put this box there?* – ¿Puedes poner esta caja allí?

### De tiempo

Los adverbios temporales nos hablan de cuándo se producen los hechos expresados por el verbo. También nos ayudan a ubicarlos en el tiempo.

- *Now* – ahora
- *Tomorrow* – mañana
- *Later* – Más tarde
- *Yesterday* – ayer

Ejemplos:

- *Tomorrow my brother has an exam* – Mañana mi hermano tiene un examen.
- *I will talk to her later.* – Hablaré con ella más tarde.
- *This is happening now.* – Esto está pasando ahora.

### De duración

Nos sirven para hablar de cuánto dura la acción. Es una especie de expresión temporal, pero en lugar de ubicar en un punto concreto, expresa durante cuánto tiempo se ha desarrollado la acción.

En este caso te presentamos algunas expresiones que vemos interesantes y útiles de conocer, porque son muy usadas.

- *for a while* – durante un rato, momento
- *all day long* – durante todo el día
- *since yesterday* – desde ayer

Ejemplos:

- *I have lived here since 1999* – He vivido aquí desde 1999
- *My neighbour listens to music all the day long* – Mi vecino se pasa todo el día escuchando música.
- *He will be here in a while* – Él estará aquí por un tiempo

## De frecuencia

Indican la frecuencia con la que se hace algo.

- *Always* – Siempre
- *Never* – Nunca

Ejemplos:

- *I always get up early* – Siempre me levanto temprano.
- *I never shave my beard* – Nunca me afeito la barba.

## De orden

Estas palabras las puedes usar para ordenar tu discurso, ya sea escrito o hablado. Úsalas al principio de la frase para no equivocarte:

- *firstly* – En primer lugar
- *secondly* – en segundo lugar
- *finally* – finalmente

Ejemplos:

- *Firstly, I took my umbrella.* – En primer lugar yo cogí mi paraguas.
- *Secondly, I opened the door* – Después abrí la puerta.
- *Finally, I called a taxi* – Finalmente, llamé a un taxi.

## Adverbios acabados en -LY

Esta forma de crear adverbios de manera o de modo es muy común. Y sobre todo, muy productiva. Es decir, podemos tomar casi cualquier adjetivo y añadirle -LY para crear un nuevo adverbio de modo. Así de simple. Veamos algunos ejemplos.

- *Slowly* – despacio



- *Easily* – fácilmente
- *Happily* – felizmente

Fíjate que en muchos casos equivale a nuestros adverbios formados con el final -MENTE. También ten cuidado con la terminación, porque si el adjetivo que tomes acaba en -Y, entonces cambia por una -I- para añadirle a continuación la terminación -LY

Ejemplos:

- *This recipe is cooked slowly* – Esta receta está cocinada lentamente.
- *You can learn English easily* – Puedes aprender inglés fácilmente.

### Posición en la frase de los adverbios inglés

La posición que ocupan en las frases va a depender del tipo de adverbio que sea. Vemos algunas reglas generales:

- Nunca pongas un adverbio entre el verbo y el objeto.
  - *I washed my hair carefully* – Me lavé el pelo con cuidado
  - INCORRECTO-> *I carefully washed my hair.*
- Los adverbios pueden ubicarse al principio de la frase, al final de la frase o lo más cerca posible al verbo:
  - *Suddenly the bell rang* – De repente la campana sonó. (*Front-position*)
  - *The bell rang suddenly* (*end-position*)
  - *The bell suddenly rang* (*mid-position*)
- Adverbios de manera se usan en mid-position y end-position.
- Adverbios de tiempo y frecuencia normalmente se usan al principio o al final de la frase.

Los adverbios nos ayudan a posicionar objetos, acciones y hablar de la manera en la que ocurren las cosas. Si los dominamos nuestro discurso se enriquecerá y será más fluido. Esperamos que con esta guía de adverbios inglés ahora los tengas más claros.

### EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO **FRASES ADVERBIALES**

**Write the following adverbs in the correct order.**

Write the following adverbs in the correct order.

1.goes / never / Jenny / the / cinema / to

---

2. you / usually / How often / do / go / school / to ?

\_\_\_\_\_ ? .

3. always / parents / I / visit / my / Sundays / on.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. My / seldom / there / goes / sister.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Her / daughter / usually / doesn't / on / work / Fridays.

\_\_\_\_\_ .

Transforma los siguientes adjetivos en adverbios

1. quick - \_\_\_\_\_

2. easy - \_\_\_\_\_

3. good - \_\_\_\_\_

4. hard - \_\_\_\_\_

5. high - \_\_\_\_\_

6. fast - \_\_\_\_\_

7. slow - \_\_\_\_\_

8. beautiful - \_\_\_\_\_

9. angry - \_\_\_\_\_

10. quiet - \_\_\_\_\_

### TEMA 3. ADVERBIOS DE TIEMPO

Los adverbios de tiempo nos indican cuándo ocurre una acción, por ejemplo: *immediately, now...*  
Estos son los adverbios de tiempo más frecuentes:

AFTER – DESPUÉS	AGO – HACE
AFTERWARDS – DESPUÉS	ALREADY – YA
AGAIN – OTRA VEZ	ANY MORE – NUNCA MAS, YA NO
AT FIRST – AL PRINCIPIO	NEXT WEEK – LA SEMANA QUE VIENE
AL LAST – POR FIN	NO LONGER – NO MAS, YA NO, NUNCA MÁS
AT ONCE – AL PUNTO, EN SEGUIDA, AL MISMO TIEMPO	NOWADAYS – HOY EN DÍA, ACTUALMENTE
BEFORE – ANTES	PRESENTLY – EN BREVE, INMEDIATAMENTE
EARLY – TEMPRANO	SOON – PRONTO
EVERYDAY/WEEK – TODOS LOS DÍAS/SEMANAS	STILL – TODAVÍA
FORMERLY - ANTIGUAMENTE	TODAY – HOY
LAST WEEK – LA SEMANA PASADA	TOMORROW – MAÑANA
LATE – TARDE	TONIGHT – ESTA NOCHE
LATLEY – ÚLTIMAMENTE, RECIENTEMENTE	THEN - ENTONCES
MEANWHILE – MIENTRAS TANTO	YESTERDAY – AYER
NOW - AHORA	YET – YA, TODAVIA

## Usos de los adverbios de tiempo

1) Cuando queremos hablar del **momento** en el que ocurre la acción:

- *I'll see you in **then**.* (Te veo entonces)
- *Pick me up **later**.* (Venme a buscar luego)
- *They arrived **early**.* (Llegaron pronto)

2) Cuando queremos hablar de la duración de la acción:

- *Robert and Patty were lost **forever**.* (Robert y Patty se perdieron para siempre)
- *Anthony presented the facts **briefly**.* (Anthony presentó los hechos brevemente)

3) Para hablar de la frecuencia con la que hacemos una determinada actividad:

- ***Sometimes**, my mom prepares delicious meals.* (Mi madre prepara comida rica a veces)
- *We **never** argue.* (Nunca discutimos)

Estos son propiamente dichos [adverbios de frecuencia](#).

# Características generales de los adverbios de tiempo

Estos adverbios se sitúan, por lo general, al final de la oración:

- *We went on a date **yesterday night**.* (Salimos ayer por la noche)
- *They saw each other **shortly**.* (Se vieron poco tiempo)
- *Lucy walks her dog **often**.* (Lucy pasea a su perro a menudo)

También se pueden colocar al principio, si se quiere resaltar el momento en el que se hizo la acción.

## EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO *ADVERBIOS DE TIEMPO*

1. I was born in Africa  1970.
2. My parents moved back to England  I was five.
3. We lived in Bristol  three years.
4. I left college three years .
5. I found a flat on my own  last year.
6. I usually go home  the weekend.
7. I didn't go home  weekend because some friends came to stay.
8. They arrived  three o'clock in the afternoon.
9.  Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
10.  we got home, we listened to some music.
11. We got up late  Sunday morning.
12.  the afternoon, we went for a walk.
13. I bought a car a few weeks .
14. I had an accident  last night.
15. It happened  seven o'clock in the evening.
16. I took my car to the garage  this morning.
17. It will be ready  two weeks.

### TIME EXPRESSIONS

ago  
at  
for  
in  
last  
on

## TEMA 4. PARTES DEL CUERPO

### PARTS OF THE BODY

LEG - PIERNA	
ankle	tobillo
buttock	nalga
calf	pantorrilla
femur	fémur
foot, feet	pie, pies
heel	talón
heelbone	calcáneo
instep	empeine
knee	rodilla
kneecap	rótula
metatarsus	metatarso
patella	rótula
phalanges	falanges
shin	canilla
shinbone	tibia
splint bone	peroné
tarsus	tarso
thigh	muslo
thighbone	fémur
toe	dedo del pie

ARM - BRAZO	
elbow	codo
finger	dedo
fingertip	yema del dedo
fist	puño
forearm	antebrazo
hand	mano

<b>humerus</b>	húmero
<b>index finger</b>	índice
<b>knuckle</b>	nudillo
<b>little finger</b>	meñique
<b>middle finger</b>	dedo medio
<b>nail</b>	uña
<b>palm</b>	palma de la mano
<b>phalanx</b>	falange
<b>ring finger</b>	anular
<b>radius</b>	radio
<b>second phalanx</b>	falangina
<b>shoulder</b>	hombro
<b>third phalanx</b>	falangeta
<b>thumb</b>	pulgar
<b>ulna</b>	cúbito
<b>upper arm</b>	brazo
<b>wrist</b>	muñeca

## **HEAD - CABEZA**

<b>bags under the eyes</b>	ojeras
<b>beard</b>	barba
<b>brain</b>	cerebro
<b>canine tooth</b>	colmillo
<b>cheek</b>	mejilla
<b>chin</b>	mentón
<b>crinkles</b>	pequeñas arrugas
<b>crow's feet</b>	patas de gallo
<b>dimple</b>	hoyuelo
<b>ear</b>	oreja
<b>eye</b>	ojo
<b>eyebrow</b>	ceja
<b>eyelash</b>	pestaña
<b>eyelid</b>	párpado

<b>forehead</b>	frente
<b>freckle</b>	peca
<b>gum</b>	encia
<b>hair</b>	cabello
<b>hard palate</b>	paladar duro
<b>incisors</b>	incisivos
<b>lips</b>	labios
<b>lower jaw</b>	mandíbula inferior
<b>lower lip</b>	labio inferior
<b>molars</b>	molares
<b>moustache</b>	bigote
<b>mouth</b>	boca
<b>neck</b>	cuello
<b>nose</b>	nariz
<b>nostrils</b>	agujeros de la nariz
<b>palate</b>	paladar
<b>premolars</b>	premolares
<b>pupil</b>	pupila
<b>sideboards (UK)</b>	patillas
<b>sideburns (US)</b>	patillas
<b>tongue</b>	lengua
<b>tonsil</b>	amígdala
<b>tooth, teeth</b>	diente, dientes
<b>throat</b>	garganta
<b>upper jaw</b>	mandíbula superior
<b>upper lip</b>	labio superior
<b>uvula</b>	campanilla
<b>wisdom tooth</b>	muela de juicio
<b>wrinkles</b>	arrugas

## **TRUNK - TRONCO**

<b>abdomen</b>	abdomen
<b>armpit</b>	axila

<b>back</b>	espalda
<b>belly</b>	vientre
<b>bladder</b>	vejiga
<b>breasts</b>	pechos
<b>chest</b>	pecho
<b>groin</b>	ingle
<b>heart</b>	corazón
<b>hip</b>	cadera
<b>kidney</b>	riñón
<b>liver</b>	hígado
<b>lung</b>	pulmón
<b>loins</b>	zona lumbar
<b>navel</b>	ombligo
<b>nipple</b>	pezón
<b>spleen</b>	bazo
<b>stomach</b>	estómago
<b>thorax</b>	tórax
<b>waist</b>	cintura

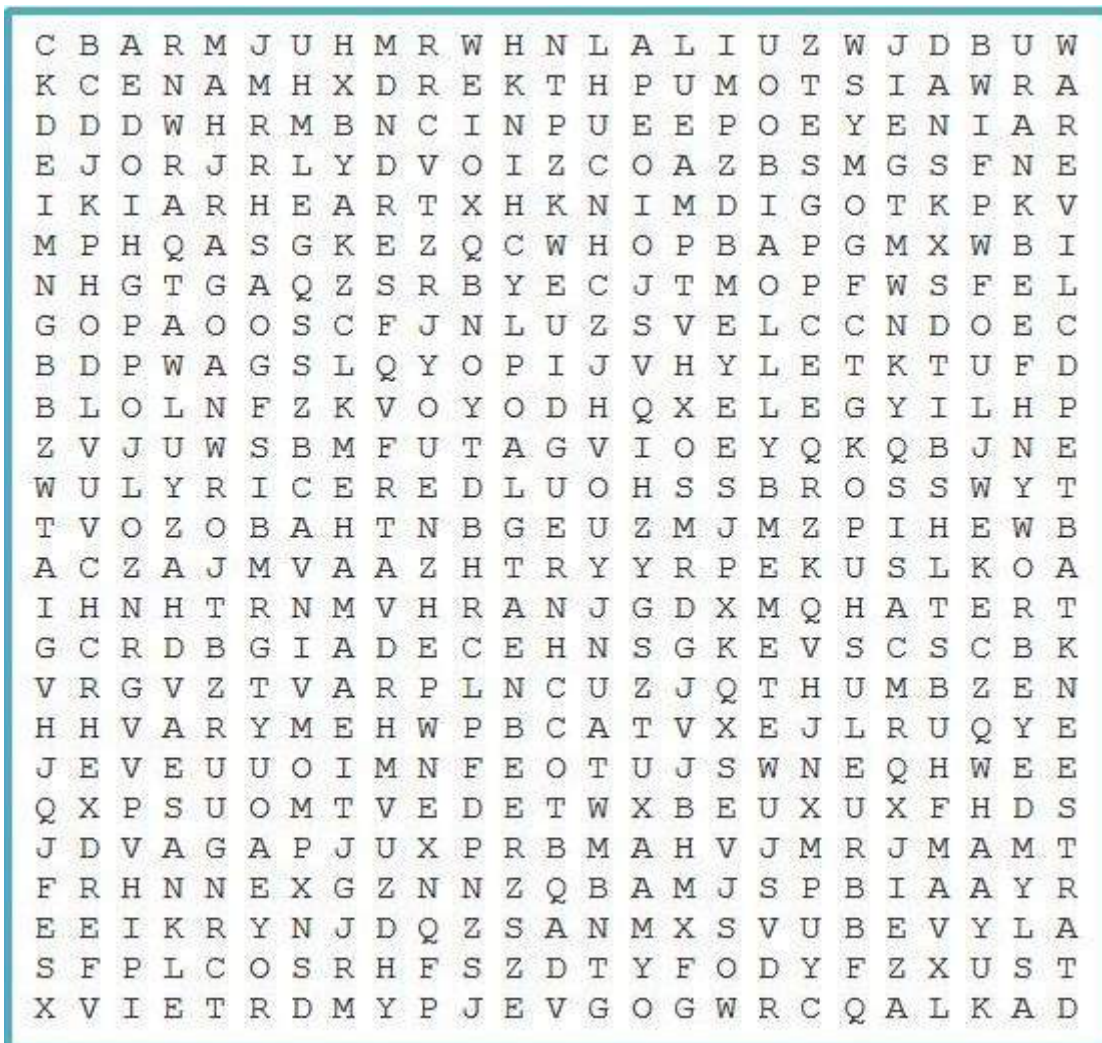
## **SKELETON - ESQUELETO**

<b>backbone</b>	columna vertebral
<b>breast bone</b>	esternón
<b>carpal</b>	carpo
<b>clavicle, collarbone</b>	clavícula
<b>eye socket</b>	cuenca del ojo
<b>femur</b>	fémur
<b>hipbone</b>	ilion
<b>humerus</b>	húmero
<b>kneecap</b>	rótula
<b>mandible</b>	mandíbula
<b>pelvis</b>	pelvis
<b>phalanx</b>	falange
<b>radius</b>	radio



<b>rib</b>	costilla
<b>scapula</b>	omóplato
<b>shinbone</b>	tibia
<b>shoulder blade</b>	omóplato
<b>skull</b>	cráneo
<b>spine</b>	columna vertebral
<b>sternum</b>	esternón

**EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO PARTES DEL CUERPO**



**WORDS:**

ANKLE, ARM, CHIN, ELBOW, EYEBROW, EYELASHES, HAIR, HAND, HEAD, HEART, HIP, JAW, KNEE, LEG, LIVER, LUNGS, MOUTH, NECK, SHOULDER, SKELETON, THUMB, TOE, TONGUE, WAIST, WRIST.

## TEMA 5. ENUNCIADOS IMPERATIVOS

### LOS IMPERATIVOS EN INGLÉS

En inglés, como en español, podemos influenciar a nuestro interlocutor induciéndolo a realizar o no realizar una acción específica. La forma más directa de hacer esto es por medio del imperativo, como indica el nombre de este modo verbal. Al igual que en español, el modo imperativo en inglés se usa generalmente para transmitir una orden, inducir a alguien a hacer algo, para hacer una advertencia o para dar instrucciones.

En inglés podemos distinguir varias formas de imperativo: afirmativo, negativo y exhortativo, así como otras formas más cordiales de expresar una orden. Veamos juntos las características de cada una de ellas.

#### IMPERATIVO AFIRMATIVO

Es la forma más común y directa del imperativo. Únicamente tiene la segunda persona en singular y plural. Se forma con el infinitivo del verbo sin el "to".

***Hurry up or you'll miss the show!***

(¡Date prisa o te perderás el espectáculo!)

***Switch the TV off.***

(Apaga la televisión).

***Put the flour, milk, and eggs in a bowl and whisk until smooth.***

(Pon la harina, la leche y los huevos en un bol y mezcla hasta que esté homogéneo)

Dado que es una forma muy directa de dar órdenes, se puede acompañar con algunas expresiones como *just* (solamente), *please* (por favor), *if you don't mind* (si no te importa) etc., para suavizar el tono.

***Just wait for me here, please.***

(Espérame aquí, por favor)

***Close the door, if you wouldn't mind.***

(Cierra la puerta, si no te importa)

#### IMPERATIVO NEGATIVO

Es la forma negativa del imperativo afirmativo y requiere la adición de los auxiliares *do + not* (*don't* en la forma contraída) al infinitivo del verbo sin el "to".

***Don't be late!***

(¡No llegues tarde!)

**Do not go to work today.**  
(No vayas al trabajo hoy)

**Don't keep opening the fridge!**  
(¡Deja de abrir la nevera!)

## IMPERATIVO EXHORTATIVO

Más que un imperativo, el imperativo exhortativo es una exhortación y solo aplica a la primera persona plural. En algunos casos, va acompañado de *please* (por favor). Se forma con el prefijo *Let's* + el infinitivo del verbo sin "to" en forma afirmativa.

**Let us observe a minute of silence, please.**  
(Hagamos un minuto de silencio, por favor)

En la forma negativa, requiere la adición de la *negación not* entre el prefijo y el verbo.

**Let's not go in, please.**  
(No entremos, por favor)

Cuando el prefijo *Let* va seguido de un pronombre personal diferente de *us*, toma el significado de dejar, permitir.

**Let me do the washing up for once.**  
(Déjame lavar a mí por esta vez)

## IMPERATIVO PARA DAR UNA SUGERENCIA

En algunos casos, la forma imperativa se utiliza para hacer una sugerencia o hacer una propuesta. En estos casos podemos tener dos construcciones:

- *Let's* + verbo en infinitivo sin el "to" (Imperativo exhortativo)

**Let's not miss the train.**  
(No perdamos el tren)

**Let's take a holiday!**  
(Tomemos unas vacaciones)

- *Why don't we* + verbo en infinitivo sin el "to"

**Why don't we go to the beach?**  
(¿Por qué no vamos a la playa?)

**Why don't you tell her the truth?**  
(¿Por qué no le dices la verdad?)

## IMPERATIVO + PRONOMBRE PERSONAL

En algunos casos, el pronombre personal se puede agregar para reforzar el valor imperativo. Pero ten cuidado de no parecer poco cortés. Esta forma verbal se usa solo en casos de una orden fuerte y decisiva.

*Can I go home?*

No, **you wait** another 10 minutes.

(¿Puedo irme a casa?)

No, tú esperas otros 10 minutos)

**Don't you tell** me what to do!

(¡No me digas lo que tengo que hacer!)

## IMPERATIVO DIRIGIDO A UN GRUPO DE PERSONAS

En algunas situaciones nos dirigimos a un grupo bien definido de personas. En ese caso, se pueden usar palabras como *somebody* (alguien), *everybody* (todos), *all* (todos).

**Somebody call** an ambulance. Quick!

(Alguien llame a una ambulancia. ¡Rápido!)

**Everybody sit down**, please.

(Siéntense todos, por favor)

**All rise!** (used in courtrooms)

(¡Todos de pie!) (usado en los tribunales)

## IMPERATIVO + DO

En algunos casos, se puede agregar el auxiliar *Do* para darle una apariencia más formal y gentil al imperativo.

**Do come in!**

(¡Adelante!)

**Do come** and visit us next time.

(Ven a visitarnos la próxima vez)

**Do help** yourselves to the buffet!

(¡Sírvanse en el buffet!)

## EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO **ENUNCIADOS IMPERATIVOS**

A continuación encontrarás las reglas de un museo.

Completa el texto usando los siguientes verbos en afirmativo (Close the window / **Cierra** la ventana) o negativo (Do not close the window / **No cierres** la ventana) según corresponda.

No debes usar contracciones para la forma negativa (Escribe “Do not” en vez de “Don’t”).

Estos son los verbos que debes usar:

- Smoke: fumar
- Bring: traer
- Eat: comer
- Throw: arrojar
- Touch: tocar
- Turn off: apagar (un dispositivo electrónico)
- Enjoy: disfrutar

Welcome to the City Museum. Before we start our tour, we'd like to inform you about the rules of the museum. For safety reasons, please respect the following rules:

1. Do not take pictures with flash.
2. Ask as many questions as you can.
3. Please \_\_\_\_\_ or drink inside the museum.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ your visit as much as possible.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ your mobile phone during your visit.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the items on display as they can break.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ inside the museum – Cigarettes are bad for your health.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ garbage on the floor.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ umbrellas or large packages to the museum.

We hope you enjoy your visit to the City Museum. Come back soon.

## **UNIDAD 5. BIOGRAFÍAS**

### **TEMA 1. VERBO TO BE EN PASADO**

VERBO TO BE - PASADO SIMPLE		
MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
<b>I was</b> Fui / era estuve / estaba	<b>Was I?</b> ¿fui? / ¿era? ¿estuve? ¿estaba?	<b>I was not</b> no fui / no era no estuve no estaba
<b>You were</b> Fuiste eras estuviste / estabas	<b>Were you?</b> ¿fuiste? / ¿eras? ¿estuviste? ¿estabas?	<b>You were not</b> no fuiste / no eras no estuviste no estabas
<b>He was</b> Fue / era estuvo / estaba	<b>Was he?</b> ¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? ¿estaba?	<b>He was not</b> no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
<b>She was</b> Fue / era estuvo / estaba	<b>Was she?</b> ¿fue? / ¿era? ¿Estuvo? ¿Estaba?	<b>She was not</b> no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
<b>It was</b> Fue / era estuvo / estaba	<b>Was it?</b> ¿fue? / ¿era? ¿estuvo? ¿Estaba?	<b>It was not</b> no fue / no era no estuvo no estaba
<b>We were</b> Fuimos / éramos estuvimos estábamos	<b>Were we?</b> ¿fuimos? / ¿éramos? ¿estuvimos? ¿estábamos?	<b>We were not</b> no fuimos / no éramos no estuvimos no estábamos
<b>You were</b> Fueron / eran estuvieron estaban	<b>Were you?</b> ¿fueron? / ¿eran? ¿estuvieron? ¿estaban?	<b>You were not</b> no fueron / no eran no estuvieron no estaban
<b>They were</b> Fueron / eran estuvieron estaban	<b>Were they?</b> ¿fueron? / ¿eran? ¿estuvieron? ¿estaban?	<b>They were not</b> no fueron no eran no estuvieron / no estaban

### EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO VERBO TO BE EN PASADO.

Complete the sentences using *was* or *were*.

- 1 He *was* very tired yesterday.
- 2 They *were* not very happy together.
- 3 You ..... very angry with me last night.
- 4 Her doctor ..... not very helpful.
- 5 They ..... in France last summer.
- 6 Mr Jones ..... not in the office yesterday.
- 7 I ..... in bed all morning.
- 8 It ..... not very warm in the swimming pool.
- 9 You ..... not very friendly to my sister.
- 10 She ..... a beautiful baby.
- 11 The children ..... awake early this morning.
- 12 I ..... not with them in the restaurant.
- 13 Ruth ..... on holiday last week.
- 14 It ..... a very nice letter.
- 15 We ..... very pleased to see you.
- 16 Callum and his brother Josh ..... here last night.

## TEMA 2. PASADO SIMPLE DE VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES

### TIPS:

last...week,month...  
Yesterday...  
The day before...  
An/one hour, minute...ago...

# PAST SIMPLE

ACTIONS  
WHICH  
HAPPENED IN  
THE PAST

## AFF +

I jumped...  
You ate...  
He cooked...  
She wrote...  
It run...  
We shouted...  
You read...  
They opened...

## NEG-

I **didn't** jump...  
You **didn't** eat...  
He **didn't** cook...  
She **didn't** write...  
It **didn't** run...  
We **didn't** shout...  
You **didn't** read...  
They **didn't** open...

## INT?

**Did** I jump...?  
**Did** you eat..?  
**Did** he cook...?  
**Did** she write...?  
**Did** it run...?  
**Did** we shout...?  
**Did** you read...?  
**Did** they open...?

**REGULAR VERBS:** just add +ed in the AFF+, **didn't** NEG- and **Did+pers.pronoun (he, they, you...)?** in the INT ?  
**IRREGULAR VERBS:** in the AFF+ different form (write-wrote)  
**NEG - didn't, Did + personal pronoun (he, she, we...)** in the INT ?

## EJEMPLO-EJERCICIO PASADO SIMPLE DE VERBOS REGULARES E IRREGULARES.

### A – FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE PAST SIMPLE OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS:

- ✓ When I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Japan I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) everything very different.
- ✓ Two years ago my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.
- ✓ Last summer Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) his holidays in a summer camp with his friends.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) swimming, they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football and golf they \_\_\_\_\_  
(visit) many interesting places.
- ✓ My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a good job in a bank.
- ✓ Susan and her cousins \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to Portugal ten years ago.

**B – COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE PAST SIMPLE (AFFIRMATIVE / NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE) OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS:**

- ✓ My sister and her husband \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Greece.
- ✓ I \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the U2 concert.
- ✓ My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) from France yesterday evening.
- ✓ On Monday Johann \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school on foot.
- ✓ (they / leave) \_\_\_\_\_ the country last Saturday?
- ✓ (you / like) \_\_\_\_\_ the film?
- ✓ They \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) the homework yesterday.
- ✓ (she / go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with her parents last night?  
No, she didn't. She \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a cold.
- ✓ We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain y car.
- ✓ I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a wonderful holiday with my family last July.
- ✓ (you / travel) \_\_\_\_\_ to Madrid by car or by plane?
- ✓ Many years ago it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very difficult to live without electricity.

**TEMA 3. VERBOS REGULARES EN PASADO**

# Simple Past Tense

## Regular verbs

Spelling rules	Examples
base form + <b>ed</b>	walk → <b>walked</b> play → <b>played</b>
verbs ending in <b>-e</b> + <b>d</b>	like → <b>liked</b> move → <b>moved</b>
verbs ending in <b>a consonant</b> + <b>y</b> ↓ change <b>y</b> → <b>i</b> + <b>ed</b>	carry → <b>carried</b> study → <b>studied</b>
Some verbs ending in <b>a single consonant</b> + the second last letter is <b>a vowel</b> → <b>double the last letter</b> + <b>ed</b>	plan → <b>planned</b> stop → <b>stopped</b>



## EJEMPLO DE *VERBOS REGULARES EN PASADO*

### Los 100 verbos regulares más usados en inglés

	<b>Infinitivo</b>	<b>Pasado Simple</b>	<b>Pasado Participio</b>	<b>Significado</b>
1.	<b>Accept</b>	Accepted	Accepted	Aceptar
2.	<b>Add</b>	Added	Added	Agregar
3.	<b>Admit</b>	Admitted	Admitted	Admitir
4.	<b>Agree</b>	Agreed	Agreed	Acordar
5.	<b>Allow</b>	Allowed	Allowed	Permitir
6.	<b>Answer</b>	Answered	Answered	Contestar / Responder
7.	<b>Arrive</b>	Arrived	Arrived	Llegar
8.	<b>Ask</b>	Asked	Asked	Preguntar
9.	<b>Believe</b>	Believed	Believed	Creer
10.	<b>Belong</b>	Belonged	Belonged	Pertenecer
11.	<b>Brush</b>	Brushed	Brushed	Cepillar
12.	<b>Burn</b>	Burned	Burned	Quemar
13.	<b>Call</b>	Called	Called	Llamar
14.	<b>Cancel</b>	Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelar
15.	<b>Change</b>	Changed	Changed	Cambiar
16.	<b>Clean</b>	Cleaned	Cleaned	Limpiar
17.	<b>Close</b>	Closed	Closed	Cerrar
18.	<b>Complain</b>	Complained	Complained	Quejar
19.	<b>Complete</b>	Completed	Completed	Completar
20.	<b>Cook</b>	Cooked	Cooked	Cocinar
21.	<b>Copy</b>	Copied	Copied	Copiar
22.	<b>Count</b>	Counted	Counted	Contar
23.	<b>Cry</b>	Cried	Cried	Llorar

24. Dance	Danced	Danced	Bailar
25. Decide	Decided	Decided	Decidir
26. Decorate	Decorated	Decorated	Decorar
27. Destroy	Destroyed	Destroyed	Destruir
28. Drop	Dropped	Dropped	Dejar caer
29. Dry	Dried	Dried	Secar
30. Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed	Disfrutar
31. Escape	Escaped	Escaped	Escapar
32. Explain	Explained	Explained	Explicar
33. Fill	Filled	Filled	Llenar
34. Finish	Finished	Finished	Terminar
35. Fix	Fixed	Fixed	Arreglar / Reparar
36. Follow	Followed	Followed	Seguir
37. Guess	Guessed	Guessed	Adivinar
38. Happen	Happened	Happened	Suceder
39. Hate	Hated	Hated	Odiar
40. Help	Helped	Helped	Ayudar
41. Imagine	Imagined	Imagined	Imaginar
42. Improve	Improved	Improved	Mejorar
43. Increase	Increased	Increased	Incrementar
44. Invent	Invented	Invented	Inventar
45. Invite	Invited	Invited	Invitar
46. Join	Joined	Joined	Unir
47. Jump	Jumped	Jumped	Saltar
48. Kill	Killed	Killed	Matar / Asesinar
49. Kiss	Kissed	Kissed	Besar

50. Laugh	Laughed	Laughed	Reír
51. Learn	Learned	Learned	Aprender
52. Like	Liked	Liked	Gustar
53. Listen	Listened	Listened	Escuchar
54. Live	Lived	Lived	Vivir
55. Look	Looked	Looked	Mirar
56. Love	Loved	Loved	Amar
57. Measure	Measured	Measured	Medir
58. Mention	Mentioned	Mentioned	Mencionar
59. Need	Needed	Needed	Necesitar
60. Notice	Noticed	Noticed	Notar
61. Offer	Offered	Offered	Ofrecer
62. Open	Opened	Opened	Abrir
63. Order	Ordered	Ordered	Ordenar
64. Organize	Organized	Organized	Organizar
65. Paint	Painted	Painted	Pintar
66. Place	Placed	Placed	Colocar
67. Play	Played	Played	Jugar / Tocar
68. Please	Pleased	Pleased	Agradar
69. Practice	Praticed	Praticed	Practicar
70. Prepare	Prepared	Prepared	Preparar
71. Qualify	Qualified	Qualified	Calificar
72. Rain	Rained	Rained	Llover
73. Receive	Received	Received	Recibir
74. Remember	Remembered	Remembered	Acordarse de
75. Remind	Reminded	Reminded	Recordar

76. Repeat	Repeated	Repeated	Repetir
77. Report	Reported	Reported	Reportar
78. Require	Required	Required	Requerir
79. Return	Returned	Returned	Regresar
80. Search	Searched	Searched	Buscar
81. Sign	Signed	Signed	Firmar
82. Skate	Skated	Skated	Patinar
83. Smile	Smiled	Smiled	Sonreir
84. Start	Started	Started	Empezar / Comenzar
85. Stop	Stopped	Stopped	Parar / Detener
86. Study	Studied	Studied	Estudiar
87. Talk	Talked	Talked	Hablar
88. Touch	Touched	Touched	Tocar
89. Translate	Translated	Translated	Traducir
90. Travel	Travelled	Travelled	Viajar
91. Try	Tried	Tried	Intentar / Probar
92. Use	Used	Used	Usar
93. Visit	Visited	Visited	Visitar
94. Wait	Waited	Waited	Esperar
95. Walk	Walked	Walked	Caminar
96. Want	Wanted	Wanted	Querer
97. Watch	Watched	Watched	Ver
98. Wish	Wished	Wished	Desear
99. Work	Worked	Worked	Trabajar
100. Worry	Worried	Worried	Preocupar

## TEMA 4. VERBOS IRREGULARES EN PASADO



### Los 100 verbos Irregulares más usados en inglés

	Infinitivo	Pasado Simple	Pasado Participio	Significado
1.	Arise	Arose	Arisen	Surgir
2.	Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Despertar
3.	Be	Was / Were	Been	Ser / Estar
4.	Beat	Beat	Beaten	Golpear / Vencer
5.	Become	Became	Become	Convertir
6.	Begin	Began	Begun	Empezar
7.	Bet	Bet	Bet	Apostar
8.	Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder
9.	Blow	Blew	Blown	Soplar
10.	Break	Broke	Broken	Romper / Quebrar
11.	Bring	Brought	Brought	Traer
12.	Build	Built	Built	Construir
13.	Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar
14.	Catch	Caught	Caught	Agarrar / Tomar
15.	Choose	Chose	Chosen	Elegir / Escoger
16.	Come	Came	Come	Venir
17.	Cost	Cost	Cost	Costar
18.	Cut	Cut	Cut	Cortar
19.	Dig	Dug	Dug	Cavar / Excavar
20.	Do	Did	Done	Hacer
21.	Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dibujar
22.	Dreamt	Dreamt	Dreamt	Soñar
23.	Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber

24. Drive	Drove	Driven	Conducir / Manejar
25. Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer
26. Fall	Fell	Fallen	Caer
27. Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar
28. Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir
29. Fight	Fought	Fought	Pelear / Luchar
30. Find	Found	Found	Encontrar
31. Fly	Flew	Flown	Volar
32. Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Olvidar
33. Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdonar
34. Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Congelar
35. Get	Got	Got / Gotten	Conseguir
36. Give	Gave	Given	Dar
37. Go	Went	Gone	Ir
38. Grow	Grew	Grown	Crecer
39. Have	Had	Had	Tener
40. Hear	Heard	Heard	Escuchar / Oír
41. Hide	Hid	Hidden	Esconder
42. Hit	Hit	Hit	Golpear
43. Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Dañar / Lastimar
44. Keep	Kept	Kept	Mantener
45. Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Arrodillar
46. Know	Knew	Known	Saber / Conocer
47. Lean	Leant	Leant	Apoyar
48. Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Aprender
49. Leave	Left	Left	Abandonar / Partir

50. Lend	Lent	Lent	Prestar
51. Let	Let	Let	Dejar
52. Lie	Lay	Lain	Yacer
53. Light	Lit	Lit	Encender
54. Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
55. Make	Made	Made	Hacer
56. Mean	Meant	Meant	Significar
57. Meet	Met	Met	Encontrar / Conocer
58. Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
59. Plead	Pled	Pled	Implorar / Alegar
60. Put	Put	Put	Poner
61. Quit	Quit	Quit	Dejar / Abandonar
62. Read	Read	Read	Leer
63. Ride	Rode	Ridden	Montar
64. Rise	Rose	Risen	Alzar / Levantar
65. Run	Ran	Run	Correr
66. Say	Said	Said	Decir
67. See	Saw	Seen	Ver
68. Seek	Sought	Sought	Buscar
69. Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
70. Send	Sent	Sent	Enviar
71. Set	Set	Set	Colocar
72. Shake	Shook	Shaken	Sacudir / Temblar
73. Shine	Shone	Shone	Brillar
74. Shoot	Shot	Shot	Disparar
75. Shut	Shut	Shut	Cerrar

76. Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
77. Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
78. Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Oler
79. Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Hablar
80. Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Deletrear
81. Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar / Pasar
82. Spin	Spun	Spun	Girar
83. Spit	Spat	Spat	Escupir
84. Steal	Stole	Stolen	Robar
85. Stink	Stank	Stunk	Apestar
86. Swear	Swore	Sworn	Jurar
87. Sweat	Sweat	Sweat	Sudar
88. Sweep	Swept	Swept	Barrer
89. Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
90. Take	Took	Taken	Tomar
91. Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseñar
92. Tell	Told	Told	Decir / Contar
93. Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar
94. Throw	Threw	Thrown	Tirar
95. Tread	Trod	Trodden	Pisar
96. Understand	Understood	Understood	Comprender
97. Wear	Wore	Worn	Vestir
98. Wet	Wet	Wet	Mojar
99. Win	Won	Won	Ganar
100. Write	Wrote	Written	Escribir



## TEMA 5. EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO EN PASADO

<b>YESTERDAY</b>	<b>AYER</b>
<b>LAST + EXPRESIÓN DE TIEMPO</b>	<b>LAST NIGHT → ANOCHE</b> <b>LAST WEEK → LA SEMANA PASADA</b> <b>LAST YEAR → EL AÑO PASADO</b>
<b>AT + HORA</b>	<b>AT NINE O' CLOCK → A LAS 9.00</b>
<b>ON + DÍA / FECHA</b>	<b>ON MONDAY → EL LUNES</b> <b>ON MARCH 19<sup>TH</sup> → EL 19 DE MARZO</b>
<b>IN + AÑO / SIGLO</b>	<b>IN 1990 → EN 1990</b> <b>IN THE XIX CENTURY → EN EL SIGLO XIX</b>
<b>EXPRESIÓN DE TIEMPO + AGO</b>	<b>TWO YEARS AGO → HACE DOS AÑOS</b> <b>A MINUTE AGO → HACE UN MINUTO</b>