

# GRAMMAR REFERENCE

## WELCOME

### ● Preguntas *wh-*

- Podemos utilizar las partículas interrogativas con el verbo *be* para formar preguntas *wh-*.

**Where are you from?**

**What's your name?**

- La forma contraída de *are* nunca aparece con una partícula interrogativa.

NO **Where're you from?**

### ● *have got*

- Usamos *have got* para expresar posesión.

**Sharon's got long hair.**

**We've got time for a coffee.**

Afirmativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I have got	I've got
You have got	You've got
He has got	He's got
She has got	She's got
It has got	It's got
We have got	We've got
You have got	You've got
They have got	They've got

Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I have not got	I haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
He has not got	He hasn't got
She has not got	She hasn't got
It has not got	It hasn't got
We have not got	We haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
They have not got	They haven't got

**He hasn't got a brother.**

**They haven't got a pet.**

### Preguntas

Have I got?  
Have you got?  
Has he got?  
Has she got?  
Has it got?

Have we got?  
Have you got?  
Have they got?

### Respuestas cortas

Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

**Have you got brothers and sisters?**  
**Yes, I have.**

- No se emplea la forma contraída en respuestas cortas afirmativas.

NO **Yes, I've.**

- Usamos partículas interrogativas para formar preguntas *wh-*.

**What have you got there?**

**Why have you got two TVs in your bedroom?**

### ● *there is/there are*

#### Afirmativa

*There's + a/an + nombre contable singular*  
*There's + some + nombre no contable*

*There are + some + nombre contable plural*

- Podemos describir una escena con *there is* y *there are*.

**There's a cupboard near the door.**

**There's some sugar on the table.**

**There are some clothes on the bed.**

- No podemos usar la forma contraída de *are* en la frase *There are*.

NO **There're some books.**

#### Negativa

*There isn't + a/an + nombre contable singular*

*There isn't + any + nombre no contable*

*There aren't + any + nombre contable plural*

**There isn't a dog in the garden.**

**There isn't any milk in the bowl.**

**There aren't any posters on the wall.**

## UNIT 1

### Present simple

#### Afirmativa

I work

You work

He works

She works

It works

We work

You work

They work

- Con el *present simple* podemos hablar de:

– acciones repetidas, hábitos y rutinas diarias.

**I get up at seven o'clock every morning.**

**She doesn't go to school by bus.**

– hechos y cosas que son siempre verdad.

**'Carmen' is a Spanish name.**

**We don't like Japanese food.**

- Añadimos *-s* a la tercera persona del singular de la forma afirmativa.

**She chats to her friends on the Internet.**

**It rains all the time in spring.**

NO **It rain all the time.**

#### Negativa

##### Forma completa

I do not play.

You do not play.

He does not play.

She does not play.

It does not play.

We do not play.

You do not play.

They do not play.

##### Forma contraída

I don't play.

You don't play.

He doesn't play.

She doesn't play.

It doesn't play.

We don't play.

You don't play.

They don't play.

- Usamos *doesn't* con la tercera persona del singular de la forma negativa.

**He doesn't watch TV.**

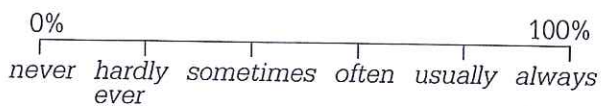
**She doesn't live near here.**

NO **She don't live near here.**

### Reglas ortográficas

La mayoría de verbos	run eat	+ s	runs eats
Verbos que acaban en <i>-s, -x, -ch, -o</i>	watch go	+es	watches goes
Verbos que acaban en consonante + <i>-y</i>	fly try	-y + -ies	flies tries
Verbos irregulares	be have	irregular	is has

### Adverbios de frecuencia



- Utilizamos adverbios de frecuencia para hablar de la regularidad con la que hacemos algo.  
**I sometimes play football with my friends.**
- Con los adverbios de frecuencia se emplea el siguiente orden de palabras:
  - Adverbio de frecuencia + verbo  
**I hardly ever go to the cinema.**
  - *be* + adverbio de frecuencia  
**Oliver is usually very happy.**
- Para preguntar sobre las costumbres y hábitos de una persona podemos usar *How often* + partícula interrogativa.  
**How often does Vanessa play cards?**

● **Present simple: preguntas**

Preguntas
Do I read?
Do you read?
Does he read?
Does she read?
Does it read?
Do we read?
Do you read?
Do they read?

Respuestas cortas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

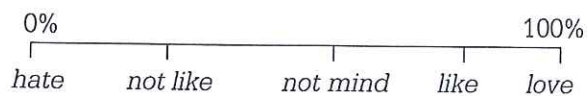
- En las respuestas cortas, repetimos el auxiliar *do* o *does*, no el infinitivo.

**Do you play tennis?**

**Yes, I do.**

**NO Yes, I play.**

● **like + forma -ing**



- Con *hate*, *not like*, *not mind*, *like* y *love* + la forma *-ing* podemos hablar de preferencias.

**I hate writing letters.**

**Paul doesn't like cleaning the car.**

**NO She loves play basketball.**

**Reglas ortográficas**

La mayoría de verbos	read fly listen	+ <i>-ing</i>	reading flying listening
Verbos que acaban en -e	make write	<del>e</del> + <i>-ing</i>	making writing
Verbos que acaban en -ie	lie	<del>ie</del> + y + <i>-ing</i>	lying
Verbos que acaban en consonante + vocal + consonante	swim chat shop	dobles consonante + <i>-ing</i>	swimming chatting shopping

**UNIT 2**

● **Present continuous**

Afirmativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I am listening.	I'm listening.
You are listening.	You're listening.
He is listening.	He's listening.
She is listening.	She's listening.
It is listening.	It's listening.
We are listening.	We're listening.
You are listening.	You're listening.
They are listening.	They're listening.

**She's changing her clothes.**

**They're going ice skating.**

Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I am not dreaming.	I'm not dreaming.
You are not dreaming.	You aren't dreaming.
He is not dreaming.	He isn't dreaming.
She is not dreaming.	She isn't dreaming.
It is not dreaming.	It isn't dreaming.
We are not dreaming.	We aren't dreaming.
You are not dreaming.	You aren't dreaming.
They are not dreaming.	They aren't dreaming.

**I'm not doing anything at the moment.**

**They aren't speaking English.**

### Preguntas

Am I sleeping?  
 Are you sleeping?  
 Is he sleeping?  
 Is she sleeping?  
 Is it sleeping?

Are we sleeping?  
 Are you sleeping?  
 Are they sleeping?

**Are you writing to Jack?**

**Who is he talking to?**

### Respuestas cortas

#### Afirmativa

Yes, I am.  
 Yes, you are.  
 Yes, he is.  
 Yes, she is.  
 Yes, it is.

#### Negativa

No, I'm not.  
 No, you aren't.  
 No, he isn't.  
 No, she isn't.  
 No, it isn't.

Yes, we are.  
 Yes, you are.  
 Yes, they are.

No, we aren't.  
 No, you aren't.  
 No, they aren't.

**Is it raining outside?**

**No, it isn't.**

**NO No, it isn't raining.**

- Usamos el *present continuous* para expresar lo que estamos haciendo mientras hablamos, generalmente con expresiones como *now* y *at the moment*.

**Karl's having a shower at the moment.**

**I can't come to the phone right now. I'm washing my hair.**

- El *present continuous* se emplea para hablar de planes futuros. Para ello es necesario utilizar también una expresión temporal que señale un punto en el futuro.

- *later, tonight, tomorrow*
- *next/this + weekend/week/month*
- *on + día de la semana/fecha*
- *at + hora*
- *in + mes*

**I can't go out tonight. I'm washing my hair.**  
**They're meeting the director next week.**

## ● Pronombres de objeto

- Los pronombres de objeto sirven para decir quién o qué es el objeto del verbo.

**We broke it.**

**He loves me.**

Pronombres personales	Pronombres de objeto
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

### Preguntas

Do I have to go?  
 Do you have to go?  
 Does he have to go?  
 Does she have to go?  
 Does it have to go?

Do we have to go?  
 Do you have to go?  
 Do they have to go?

### Respuestas cortas

#### Afirmativa

Yes, I do.  
 Yes, you do.  
 Yes, he does.  
 Yes, she does.  
 Yes, it does.

#### Negativa

No, I don't.  
 No, you don't.  
 No, he doesn't.  
 No, she doesn't.  
 No, it doesn't.

Yes, we do.  
 Yes, you do.  
 Yes, they do.

No, we don't.  
 No, you don't.  
 No, they don't.

- Los pronombres de objeto van después del verbo principal.

**There's pasta for lunch. We don't like it very much.**

**NO We don't like.**

### ● Present simple/present continuous

- El *present simple* y el *present continuous* se emplean para situaciones diferentes.

Present simple	Present continuous
Para rutinas y hábitos. <b>My dad works in an office.</b>	Para cosas que están sucediendo en el momento de hablar. <b>I'm writing to my granny.</b>
Para hechos y cosas que son siempre verdad. <b>An author writes books.</b>	Para situaciones que están sucediendo en la actualidad. <b>My dad is working on a new project.</b>
Con adverbios de frecuencia y otras expresiones de frecuencia. <b>I go to the park every day.</b>	Con expresiones temporales como <i>now</i> y <i>at the moment</i> . <b>He's doing his homework now.</b>
Con verbos de sentimientos o verbos como <i>like, love, hate, want, know, etc.</i> <b>They don't like coffee.</b>	No se usa con verbos de sentimientos o verbos como <i>like, love, hate, want, know, etc.</i> <b>NO They aren't liking coffee.</b>

### ● Expresiones temporales

- Usamos las siguientes expresiones con el *present simple* y el *present continuous* con significado de presente.

Present simple	Present continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adverbios de frecuencia</li> <li>● <i>at</i> + hora <i>at three o'clock, at midnight, at the weekend</i></li> <li>● <i>in</i> + periodo del día <i>in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening</i> PERO <i>at night</i></li> <li>● <i>every</i> <i>every day, every week, every Saturday</i></li> <li>● <i>once a ... , twice a ... , three times a ...</i> <i>once a day, twice a week, three times a month</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>now</i></li> <li>● <i>right now</i></li> <li>● <i>at the moment</i></li> </ul>

**Bob plays football once a week.**

## UNIT 3

### ● Comparativos

- Usamos los adjetivos comparativos para comparar personas, animales o cosas.  
**A tiger is quicker than an elephant.**      **My bedroom is smaller than the living room.**
- Los adjetivos comparativos siempre van seguidos de *than* en lugar de *that*.  
**A tiger is quicker than many animals.**      **NO A tiger is quicker that an elephant.**

### Reglas ortográficas

	Adjetivo		Comparativo
Adjetivos cortos	tall	+ -er	taller than
Adjetivos acabados en -e	blue	+ -r	bluer than
Adjetivos cortos acabados en vocal + consonante, excepto -w	fat	doble consonante + -er	fatter than
Adjetivos acabados en consonante + -y	early	cambian -y por -i + -er	earlier than
Adjetivos de dos o más sílabas	difficult	more + adjetivo	more difficult than
Adjetivos irregulares	good bad far		better than worse than farther/further than

## Superlativos

- Los adjetivos superlativos sirven para comparar tres o más personas, animales o cosas.  
*John and Pete are tall, but Gary is **the tallest**.*  
*Coconut cake and lemon cake are lovely, but chocolate cake is **the best!***
- Generalmente, formamos los superlativos añadiendo *-est* al adjetivo y colocando *the* delante, aunque existen excepciones (ver el cuadro siguiente).

### Reglas ortográficas

	Adjetivo		Superlativo
Adjetivos cortos	small	+ <i>-est</i>	the <b>smallest</b>
Adjetivos acabados en <i>-e</i>	large	+ <i>-st</i>	the <b>largest</b>
Adjetivos cortos acabados en vocal + consonante, excepto <i>-w</i>	big	doble consonante + <i>-est</i>	the <b>biggest</b>
Adjetivos acabados en consonante + <i>-y</i>	early	cambian <i>-y</i> por <i>-i</i> + <i>-est</i>	the <b>earliest</b>
Adjetivos de dos o más sílabas	modern	most + adjetivo	the <b>most</b> modern
Adjetivos irregulares	good bad far		the <b>best</b> the <b>worst</b> the <b>farthest/furthest</b>

## UNIT 4

### was/were

#### Afirmativa

I was  
You were  
He was  
She was  
It was

We were  
You were  
They were

#### Negativa

Forma completa	Forma contraída
I was not	I wasn't
You were not	You weren't
He was not	He wasn't
She was not	She wasn't
It was not	It wasn't
We were not	We weren't
You were not	You weren't
They were not	They weren't

My grandfather **was** an engineer.  
His parents **were** very poor.

You **weren't** at home when I called.  
John **wasn't** interested in sport.

Preguntas
Was I ...?
Were you ...?
Was he ...?
Was she ...?
Was it ...?
Were we ...?
Were you ...?
Were they ...?

**Was Van Gogh Dutch?**

**Were Marie and Pierre Curie artists?**

Respuestas cortas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

**Was the party good?**

**Yes, it was.**

- Al igual que con el *present simple* de *be*, siempre debe haber un sujeto.

**I met Helen once. She was very friendly.**

**NO Was very friendly.**

- Usamos *was* y *were* en la expresión *to be born*.

**I was born in Valladolid.**

**NO I am born in Valladolid.**

### ● **could**

- Could* es la forma de pasado de *can* y se utiliza para hablar de habilidades en el pasado. Va seguido de un infinitivo como ocurre con *can* y se conjuga igual con todos los pronombres.

**I could swim when I was three.**

**They could speak four languages.**

- El auxiliar *do/does* no se emplea para construir la negativa o la interrogativa.

**Could grandma drive a car when she was young?**

**No, she couldn't.**

**NO No, she didn't can.**

### ● **Past simple: afirmativa**

Afirmativa
I talked
You talked
He talked
She talked
It talked
We talked
You talked
They talked

- Usamos el *past simple* para hablar de acciones y situaciones en el pasado.

**She wore the same dress every day.**

**We got really good marks in our exams.**

- Con verbos regulares, generalmente formamos el *past simple* añadiendo *-ed* al infinitivo, aunque existen excepciones (ver el cuadro).

### Reglas ortográficas

La mayoría de verbos	work play visit	+ <i>-ed</i>	worked played visited
Verbos que acaban en <i>-e</i>	like arrive	+ <i>-d</i>	liked arrived
Verbos que acaban en consonante + <i>-y</i>	try study	<i>-y</i> + <i>-ied</i>	tried studied
Verbos que acaban en consonante + vocal + consonante	chat shop travel	doble consonante + <i>-ed</i>	chatted shopped travell <span style="text-decoration: overline;">ed</span>

## ● Past simple: negativa y preguntas

Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I did not write.	I didn't write.
You did not write.	You didn't write.
He did not write.	He didn't write.
She did not write.	She didn't write.
It did not write.	It didn't write.
We did not write.	We didn't write.
You did not write.	You didn't write.
They did not write.	They didn't write.

- Formamos la negativa del *past simple* de la misma manera para los verbos regulares e irregulares.

**She didn't work today.**

**We didn't buy Laura a birthday present.**

- En la negativa es más habitual el uso de la forma contraída *didn't*.

**I didn't hear you.**

- Usamos el infinitivo después de *didn't*.

**We didn't arrive in time for the concert.**

**NO We didn't arrived ...**

Preguntas
Did I write?
Did you write?
Did he write?
Did she write?
Did it write?
Did we write?
Did you write?
Did they write?

- Formamos las preguntas y las respuestas cortas del *past simple* de la misma manera para los verbos regulares e irregulares.

**Did you talk about it?**

**Did you speak about it?**

- En las preguntas, al igual que en la negativa, usamos el infinitivo y no la forma del *past simple*.

**Did they leave immediately?**

**NO Did they left immediately?**

Respuestas cortas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

- En las respuestas cortas repetimos el auxiliar *did/didn't*.

**Did David phone?**

**Yes, he did.**

**NO Yes, he phoned.**

- Utilizamos partículas interrogativas para formar preguntas *wh-*.

**What did you do?**

**Where did she get that?**

## UNIT 5

### ● there was/there were

Afirmativa
<i>There was + a/an + nombre singular</i>
<i>There was + some + nombre no contable</i>
<i>There were + some + nombre plural contable</i>

- Con *there was/there were* podemos describir escenas del pasado.

**There was a big party outside last night.**

**There were about ninety people at the concert.**

- En lugar de *some*, podemos utilizar *a lot of* con nombres no contables y nombres plurales contables.

**There was a lot of bread in the cupboard.**

**There were a lot of biscuits in the tin.**

Negativa
<i>There wasn't + a/an + nombre singular</i>
<i>There wasn't + any + nombre no contable</i>
<i>There weren't + any + nombre plural contable</i>



**There wasn't a queue** at the ticket office.  
**There wasn't any milk** left in the fridge.  
**There weren't any eggs** in the bowl.

Preguntas	
<i>Was there a/an</i> + nombre singular	
<i>Was there</i> + <i>any</i> + nombre no contable	
<i>Were there any</i> + nombre plural contable	

**Was there a cinema** here in the 1950s?  
**Were there a lot of tourists** in the area?  
**Was there a lot of water** in the bowl?

Respuestas cortas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.

### ● *Past continuous*

Afirmativa
I was waiting.
You were waiting.
He was waiting.
She was waiting.
It was waiting.
We were waiting.
You were waiting.
They were waiting.

Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I was not reading.	I wasn't reading.
You were not reading.	You weren't reading.
He was not reading.	He wasn't reading.
She was not reading.	She wasn't reading.
It was not reading.	It wasn't reading.
We were not reading.	We weren't reading.
You were not reading.	You weren't reading.
They were not reading.	They weren't reading.

- Usamos el *past continuous* del modo siguiente:
  - Para hablar de algo que sucedía en un momento concreto del pasado.

**At two o'clock yesterday we were having lunch** in Rome.  
**In 2003 I was living** in Paris.

– Para hablar de una acción que ocurría a la vez que se producía otro hecho.  
**It was raining very heavily when we arrived** at the campsite.

– Para hablar de dos acciones que ocurrían a la vez. En este caso, usamos *while* o *when* + *past continuous*.  
**The dog was running** around the kitchen **while I was cleaning** the floor.

Véanse las reglas ortográficas de la forma *-ing* (página 93).

### ● *Past continuous*: preguntas

Preguntas
Was I sleeping?
Were you sleeping?
Was he sleeping?
Was she sleeping?
Was it sleeping?
Were we sleeping?
Were you sleeping?
Were they sleeping?

- También podemos formar preguntas *wh-* con el *present continuous*.  
**Why was Paul trying** to climb onto the roof?  
**What were you doing?**

## UNIT 6

### Respuestas cortas

Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

- En las respuestas cortas no se repite la forma *-ing*.

Were you looking for a particular book?

Yes, I was.

NO Yes, I was looking.

### ● Past simple/past continuous

- Usamos el *past simple* y el *past continuous* para situaciones distintas:

Past simple	Past continuous
Para acciones acabadas en el pasado. <b>He wrote the note and put it on the table.</b> (Acabó de escribir la nota.)	Para acciones que continúan durante un cierto periodo de tiempo en el pasado. <b>He was writing a note for his mum.</b> (Estaba escribiendo una nota en un momento concreto. No sabemos si acabó de escribirla.)
Después de <i>when</i> en una frase en <i>past continuous</i> para introducir una segunda acción. <b>I was studying for my exam when John called.</b>	Después de <i>while</i> para describir dos acciones que sucedían a la vez. <b>John called while I was studying for my exam.</b>
Con verbos de sentimiento o verbos como <i>like, love, hate, want, know</i> , etc. <b>I knew all the answers in the exam.</b>	No se usa con verbos de sentimiento o verbos como <i>like, love, hate, want, know</i> , etc. <b>NO I was knowing all the answers in the exam.</b>

### ● Nombres contables y no contables

#### Nombres contables

- Son nombres que se pueden contar. Tienen forma de singular y plural.

Singular	Plural
a house	houses
an egg	eggs
a person	people

#### Nombres no contables

- Son nombres que no se pueden contar y no tienen forma de plural. Se incluyen palabras como:  
*rice, milk, water, petrol, bread, sugar, information, money, homework, music.*  
NO ~~informations~~

### ● a lot of, some, not any

- Utilizamos *one, a* o *an* delante de un nombre singular contable.
- Delante de un nombre plural contable, podemos emplear números o palabras como *some, any* o *a lot of*.  
**I'd like one orange and two apples, please.**  
**Do you want an ice-cream?**
- Usamos *some* en frases afirmativas y *any* en frases negativas y preguntas.  
**They've got some nice cakes.**  
**They haven't got any doughnuts.**
- Delante de un nombre no contable, utilizamos palabras como *some, any* o *a lot of*.  
**We haven't got any food.**  
NO **We haven't got a food.**
- Con nombres no contables el verbo va en singular.  
**There's a lot of furniture in this room.**  
NO **There are a lot of furniture in this room.**

## UNIT 7

### ● How much? How many?

- Con *How much?* y *How many?* podemos preguntar por la cantidad.
  - Usamos *How much?* con nombres no contables.
    - How much water** is in the kettle?
    - How much money** do you need?
  - *How many?* acompaña nombres plurales contables.
    - How many pets** have you got?
    - How many emails** did he write?

### ● a lot, not much, not many, none

- Se puede responder a las preguntas *How much?* o *How many?* con las siguientes expresiones:
  - *How much ...?*  
*A lot/Not much/None.*
    - How much homework** have you got?  
**A lot.**
    - How much information** do you need?  
**Not much.**
    - How much petrol** is in the tank?  
**None.**
  - *How many ...?*  
*A lot/Not many/None*
    - How many people** were waiting?  
**A lot.**
    - How many sandwiches** are left?  
**Not many.**
    - How many brothers** have you got?  
**None.**

### ● not much/not many con verbos

- Usamos *much* y *many* con un verbo negativo del modo siguiente:
  - Nombres contables  
*She hasn't got many friends.*  
*There aren't many good shops in my town.*
  - Nombres no contables  
*There isn't much information about places of interest.*  
*We haven't got much food for the picnic.*

### ● should

#### Afirmativa

I should  
You should  
He should  
She should  
It should  
We should  
You should  
They should

#### Negativa

Forma completa	Forma contraída
I should not	I shouldn't
You should not	You shouldn't
He should not	He shouldn't
She should not	She shouldn't
It should not	It shouldn't
We should not	We shouldn't
You should not	You shouldn't
They should not	They shouldn't

- Usamos *should/shouldn't* de las siguientes formas:
  - Para dar consejo.  
**You should take** the dress back to the shop.
  - Para expresar obligación.  
**You should visit** your grandmother. She's not very well.
  - Para expresar una opinión.  
**I think you should try** to speak to her.
  - Para expresar una opinión negativa.  
**I don't think you should wait** any longer.  
NO ~~I think you shouldn't wait~~ any longer.

## ● *should*: preguntas

Preguntas
Should I?
Should you?
Should he?
Should she?
Should it?
Should we?
Should you?
Should they?

**Should I phone the doctor?**  
**Should they explain the problem?**

Respuestas cortas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I should.	No, I shouldn't.
Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
Yes, he should.	No, he shouldn't.
Yes, she should.	No, she shouldn't.
Yes, it should.	No, it shouldn't.
Yes, we should.	No, we shouldn't.
Yes, you should.	No, you shouldn't.
Yes, they should.	No, they shouldn't.

- En las respuestas cortas no se utiliza el auxiliar *do/does*.

**Should I go?**  
**Yes, you should.**  
**NO Yes, you ~~do~~.**

- También podemos formar preguntas *wh-con should*.

**What should I do with this dress?**

## ● *must*

Afirmativa
I must
You must
He must
She must
It must
We must
You must
They must

- Usamos *must* para expresar una obligación. Es más contundente que *should*.

**You must be home before it gets dark.**  
**We mustn't be late.**

Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I must not	I mustn't
You must not	You mustn't
He must not	He mustn't
She must not	She mustn't
It must not	It mustn't
We must not	We mustn't
You must not	You mustn't
They must not	They mustn't

- Con *mustn't* se expresa una prohibición.

**You mustn't take any dictionaries into the exam.**

Preguntas
Must I?
Must you?
Must he?
Must she?
Must it?
Must we?
Must you?
Must they?

Respuestas cortas	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I must.	No, I mustn't.
Yes, you must.	No, you mustn't.
Yes, he must.	No, he mustn't.
Yes, she must.	No, she mustn't.
Yes, it must.	No, it mustn't.
Yes, we must.	No, we mustn't.
Yes, you must.	No, you mustn't.
Yes, they must.	No, they mustn't.

- En las respuestas cortas repetimos *must* en lugar de usar el auxiliar *do/does*.

**Must you tell her?**  
**Yes, I must.**  
**NO Yes, I ~~do~~.**

## ● *must/should*

- Resumen de los usos de *must* y *should*.

<i>Must</i>	<i>Should</i>
Como obligación (afirmativa.) <b>You must do your homework.</b> (Es muy importante.) <b>In the UK, you must drive on the left.</b> (Es una norma.)	Como consejo (afirmativa) <b>You should try gardening – it's good exercise.</b> <b>You shouldn't work so hard.</b>
Como prohibición (negativa) <b>You mustn't bring food into the library.</b>	Como ligera obligación. <b>You should help your mother in the kitchen.</b> (Es una buena idea.)

## UNIT 8

### ● *will*: hechos

- Will* y *won't* sirven para hablar de un resultado o hecho futuro del que tenemos certeza.

**She'll be thirteen next week.**

Afirmativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I will	I'll
You will	You'll
He will	He'll
She will	She'll
It will	It'll
We will	We'll
You will	You'll
They will	They'll

### Negativa

Forma completa	Forma contraída
I will not	I won't
You will not	You won't
He will not	He won't
She will not	She won't
It will not	It won't
We will not	We won't
You will not	You won't
They will not	They won't

- No usamos el auxiliar *do/does* para formar la negativa.

**The plant won't survive without water.**

**NO The plant doesn't will survive without water.**

### ● *will*: preguntas

#### Preguntas

Will I leave?  
 Will you leave?  
 Will he leave?  
 Will she leave?  
 Will it leave?  
 Will we leave?  
 Will you leave?  
 Will they leave?

#### Respuestas cortas

Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

- En las respuestas cortas, repetimos *will* y no utilizamos el auxiliar *do/does*.

**Will John have his swimming costume with him?**

**Yes, he will.**

**NO Yes, he does.**

- Usamos partículas interrogativas para formar preguntas *wh-*.

**What time will you arrive in Milan?**

**How much will they pay you?**

### ● *will*: predicciones

- Con *will* y *won't* podemos hacer predicciones. A menudo también se emplean expresiones como *probably* o el verbo *think*.  
**I think I'll go into town on Saturday.**
- En la afirmativa, la palabra *probably* se coloca delante del infinitivo.  
**They'll probably buy me an MP3 player for my birthday.**
- En la negativa, *probably* va delante de *won't*.  
**She probably won't pass her exams.**  
NO ~~She won't probably pass her exams.~~
- Con *think* la negativa se construye con este verbo y no con el verbo principal.  
**I don't think we'll try that restaurant again.**  
NO ~~I think we won't try that restaurant again.~~
- En una pregunta, usamos *think* en lugar de *probably*.  
**Do you think you'll go to the party?**  
**Why do you think he'll be angry with you?**
- Podemos usar *will* y *won't* para hacer promesas, generalmente anteponiendo el verbo *promise*.  
**I promise I'll clean the car.**  
**We promise we won't do it again.**

### ● *going to*

Afirmativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I am going to	I'm going to
You are going to	You're going to
He is going to	He's going to
She is going to	She's going to
It is going to	It's going to
We are going to	We're going to
You are going to	You're going to
They are going to	They're going to

Negativa	
Forma completa	Forma contraída
I am not going to	I'm not going to
You are not going to	You're not going to
He is not going to	He's not going to
She is not going to	She's not going to
It is not going to	It's not going to
We are not going to	We're not going to
You are not going to	You're not going to
They are not going to	They're not going to

- Utilizamos *going to* + infinitivo para hablar de:
    - Intenciones y planes.  
**Chris is going to study Law at university.**  
**They aren't going to stay very long as they've got a long journey.**
    - Situaciones donde podemos ver el resultado.  
**She's going to have a baby in the autumn.**  
**I'm not going to learn English in a week!**
  - Usamos *will* y *won't* para hacer predicciones.
- Compara:**
- going to*     **They aren't going to stay very long.** (Esta es su intención.)
- will/won't*     **They won't stay very long.** (Predigo esto.)
- Cuando empleamos *will probably* o *probably won't*, no estamos seguros del resultado.  
**They probably won't stay very long.** (Pero no estoy seguro.)

## UNIT 9

### ● Primer condicional

Frase condicional	Frase principal
<i>If</i> + presente	futuro
If it's sunny tomorrow,	we'll go to the beach.

**If you fall over, you'll hurt yourself.**  
**If they don't listen, they won't learn.**

- Una frase condicional une dos acciones o acontecimientos. Si una acción sucede o es cierta, la otra también.

– En las condicionales, la acción posible forma la frase condicional y el resultado futuro es la principal. La palabra *if* introduce la frase condicional.

– Con el primer condicional hablamos de situaciones que es probable que sucedan.

– No usamos *will/won't* en la frase condicional.

NO **If you'll fall over, you'll hurt yourself.**

– Utilizamos una coma para separar las dos frases.

– No obstante, podemos variar el orden de una frase condicional. En este caso no ponemos coma.

**If they don't listen, they won't learn.**

PERO **They won't learn if they don't listen.**

– Debe haber un sujeto en cada frase.

**If you don't call me, I won't wait.**

NO **If you don't call me, won't wait.**

### ● Primer condicional: preguntas

Frase condicional	Frase principal
<i>If</i> + presente	Pregunta en futuro
If it's sunny tomorrow,	will we go to the beach?

- Fíjate en el orden de las palabras en las preguntas del primer condicional.  
**If you find my purse, will you let me know immediately?**

– También podemos variar el orden de las frases en las preguntas con el primer condicional. En este caso no ponemos coma.

**Will you let me know immediately if you find my purse?**

### ● *some/any/no* + *body/thing/where*

- Las combinaciones *some/any/no* y *body/thing/where* se usan como pronombres indefinidos.

Personas	somebody anybody nobody
Cosas	something anything nothing
Lugares	somewhere anywhere nowhere

- Todos estos pronombres se utilizan con un verbo en singular.

**Somebody is at the door.**

NO **Somebody are at the door.**

- Empleamos las combinaciones de *some* con la forma afirmativa del verbo.

**Somebody told me a funny joke today.**

- En cambio, las combinaciones de *any* van con la forma negativa del verbo y con preguntas.

**I can't find anything to wear.**

**Have you got anything a bit less expensive?**

- Utilizamos las combinaciones de *no* con la forma afirmativa del verbo.

**There is nowhere to go around here.**

- No se puede usar *nobody*, *nothing* o *nowhere* con *not*.

**I didn't see anybody.**

NO **I didn't see nobody.**

### ● *every* + *body/thing/where*

- El pronombre indefinido *every* significa *all* (todo) y también puede combinarse con *body/thing/where*.

- *Everybody*, *everything* y *everywhere* aparecen siempre con la forma singular afirmativa del verbo.

**Everybody looks very tired.**

**Everything is so expensive here.**

**I looked everywhere for her.**