

Word Order: SVO

Basic Sentence Structure in English

THE BASE

SUBJECT + **VERB** + **OBJECT**

She reads a book.

The dog is eating the food.

WHAT'S THE SUBJECT?



Person



Thing



Valencia is beautiful.

The subject is the person or thing that does the action.

QUESTION ORDER

WH + AUX + SUBJECT + VERB + ?

Where do you live?

WATCH OUT!

✗ **NO:** I like very much pizza.

✓ **YES:** I like pizza very much.
I really like pizza.



EXTRA INFO

- ✓ Adverbs of frequency usually go **BEFORE** the main verb, but after "to be."

I often work late. She is always tired.

- ✓ Place usually comes **before** Time.

I work ata lot in the park.

I play in the park on Fridays.

Parts of Speech

8 Basic Word Categories in English

NOUNS



Things and people

dog

table

Valencia

house

PRONOUNS

Subject: **I** - you - he - she - it - we - they

Object: me - you - him - her - it - us - them

Possessive (independent): mine - yours - his - hers - ours - theirs

 **Note:** "its" only works as a determiner (its house).

VERBS



Actions and states
go, know, sleep



ADJECTIVES



Describe nouns

happy

big

red

ADVERBS



Describe verbs, adjectives, adverbs
or modify the whole sentence.

quickly

very

always



DETERMINERS



Words that come before nouns
limit or define them.

a

the

this

my

some



PREPOSITIONS

Location, time, direction

in

on

at

under



CONJUNCTIONS

Link sentences

and

but

because



Nice!

TO BE / HAVE / AUXILIARIES

Basic Auxiliary and Main Verbs in English

TO BE

PRESENT

I am

You are

He/She/It **is**

We/You/They **are**

PAST

I was

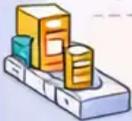
You **were**

He/She/It **was**

We/You/They **were**

PAST OF TO BE:

was / were



DO / DOES / DID

PRESENT

I / You / We / They → **do**

He / She / It → **does**

PAST

✔ Negatives

DID (all persons) & Questions.

✔ She **does not** like coffee.

✔ **Does** she like coffee?

✔ **Did** you eat pizza?

TIP

AGE

✔ I **am** 21 years old.

✘ I **have** 21.



HAVE / GOT

HAVE

I have a car.

HAVE/GOT

I've got a car. ✔

NEGATIVE

I do not have a car.

I don't have a car.

I **don't** have a car.

I **haven't got** a car.

QUESTION

✔ Do you have a car?

✔ Have you got a car?

★ Both forms =
= possession.



THERE IS / THERE ARE

AFFIRMATIVE

There is a dog.

There are some cats.

NEGATIVE

There **isn't** a dog.

There **aren't** any cats.

QUESTION

✔ Is there a dog?

✔ Are there chairs?



THERE IS / THERE ARE

There is a dog.

There **are** two cats.



Present Simple Tense

Routine, Fact, or Habit

When do we use the present simple?



Routine

For habits & daily routines. ✓



Fact

For facts or things that are always true. ✓



Habit

For likes, dislikes, and hobbies. ✓

STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
Subject + Verb (+s/es)	Subject do/does not + Verb	Do / Does + Subject + Verb?
He plays football.	He doesn't play football.	Does he play football?

TIP:

- ✓ /s/ after /p/, t/, k/f
stops → stops
- ✓ /z/ after vowels and voiced
consonants
- ✓ /iz/ after /s/, /z/, /ʒ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/
miss → misses

VERB ENDINGS:

- + s for most verbs;
work → He works
- + es after: -s, -ss, sh, -ch, x,
-x, -x, -x, -o
watch → He watches
go → He goes

Irregular 3rd person:

has, does, goes... ★★

EXAMPLES

★ I go to school at 8 o'clock.

He works in an office. 



REMEMBER!



In the 3rd person singular
Affirmative → Add -s/es

✗ do/does not → does not likes → correct:

✓ He doesn't like

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Uso y Formas del Presente Continuo en Inglés

El Present Continuous se utiliza para hablar de acciones en progreso:

→ ahora, situaciones temporales o planes futuros ←

¿CUÁNDO USAMOS EL PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

- Para acciones que están ocurriendo **AHORA**:

✓ **I am studying now.** (Estoy estudiando ahora.)



- Para situaciones **TEMPORALES**:

✓ **She is living in Madrid this month.** (Vive en Madrid este mes.)



- Para futuros **PLANES YA FIJADOS**:

✓ **We are visiting Rome next Saturday.**
(Visitaremos Roma el sábado que viene.)



- Para **CAMBIOS** en progreso:

✓ **The weather is getting better.**
(El clima está mejorando.)



FORMA: BE + VERBO CON -ING

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I	am + verb- ing 	am not I am not	→ Am I...? Am I reading?
You, We, They	are + verb- ing You are studying.	are not You aren't (aren't)	Are you/we/they...? Are you studying?
He, She / It.	is + verb- ing He is watching TV.	is not (isn't) He isn't watching TV. 	Is he/she/it...? Is he watching TV?



TIP: Verb-**ing** = base verb + **ing**.

play → **playing**

talk → **talking**

write → **writing**



PAST SIMPLE + PAST CONTINUOUS

Acciones Completas vs. Acciones en Progreso en el Pasado

PAST SIMPLE

ACCIONES TERMINADAS

PAST

NOW

AFFIRMATIVE CONJUGATION

REGULAR VERBS verb + ed

IRREGULAR VERBS 2nd form (go → went, see → saw..)

He watched TV. He ate pizza.

QUESTION

• Did +
subject +
base verb? =



Did he eat pizza?
(Comió pizza?)

SIGNAL WORDS

Yesterday / last... / ago / in + year (in 2020) / when...

PAST CONTINUOUS

Acciones en progreso en un momento del Pasado

- **Acciones** en progreso en un momento específico del pasado

At 8 pm, I **was** studying.
(A las 8 p.m., estaba estudiando.)

- **Acción en progreso** interrumpida por otra acción

He called while I **was** cooking.

- **Two acciones en progreso** al mismo tiempo

While I **was** studying, she **was** watching TV.

- **Contexto** o descripción en una historia

The sun **was** shining and people **were** walking
in the park.



PAST SIMPLE

ACCIÓN TERMINADA

He called.



TIP Past: Continuous = **escena**.
Past Simple = **acción puntual**.

ACCIÓN EN PROGRESO

ACCIÓN EN PROGRESO

I **was** cooking.



PRESENT PERFECT

Connection Between Past and Present

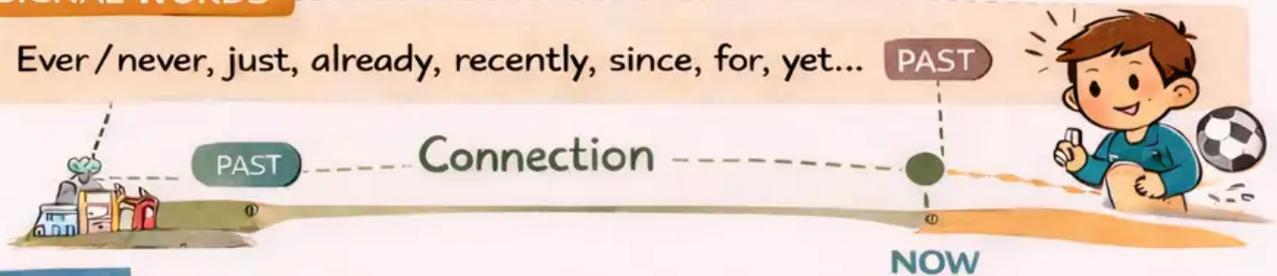
STRUCTURE

SUBJECT + HAVE / HAS + PAST PARTICIPLE

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I / You / We / They HAVE	I / You / we / They haven't	HAVE I / you / we / they eaten?
He / She / it HAS	He / She / It hasn't	HAS he / she / it eaten?
She has eaten.	She HASN'T eaten.	

SIGNAL WORDS

Ever / never, just, already, recently, since, for, yet...



WHY?

✓ Finished actions (+ unspecified time)

✓ I've broken my arm!



✓ I've broken my arm!

✓ **FOR / SINCE** + duration from the past

✓ He has lived here **for 5 years**.

✓ Since 2020, June, Monday, 10 o'clock

TIME EXPRESSIONS

ALREADY

✓ I've already eaten.

(= Before you expected)

JUST

✓ I've just eaten.

(= A short time ago)

YET

• Have you eaten yet?

• She hasn't eaten yet.

TIP **TIME WORDS:** since 2020 / June / Monday / 10 o'clock...

✓ **FOR:** a period of time

✓ **5 years, a week, 2 hours**

✓ **SINCE:** a point in time

✓ **2020, last summer**

✓ **JUST / ALREADY**

✓ **JUST:** a short time ago

✓ **ALREADY:** before you expected

✓ **YET:** until now (questions/negatives)



FUTURE FORMS

How to talk about the future in English

1) WILL

- Decision at the moment
- Promise / offert
- Prediction without evidence



Subject + **will** + base verb

- I'll help you.
- She **will** call later.
- I think it **will** rain.

2) BE GOING TO

- Prior plan / intention
- Prediction with evidence

Subject + am/is/are + going to + base verb



- I'm going to study tonight.
- Look at those clouds! It's **going to** rain.

3) PRESENT CONTINUOUS (futuro)

- Plan already arranged / appointment
- I'm meeting Alex at 6 PM.
- They are flying to Rome tomorrow.

SCHEDULE: tomorrow / tonight

- ✓ The train **leaves** at 7.
- ✓ The film **starts** at 9.



Typical time expressions: tomorrow / tonight / next week...

⚠ WARNING

- ✗ Don't use '**will**' for plans already decided.
- ✗ Don't use Present Simple for personal plans.

4) PRESENT SIMPLE (Schedules)

- Official schedules
- Programmes
- The train **leaves** at 7.
- The film **starts** at 9.



WILL



GOING TO



PRESENT SIMPLE

MODAL VERBS

Expressing Ability, Obligation, Permission, Advice

1 ABILITY can / could / be able to

Use:

- ✓ Skill
- ✓ General ability

[Subject] + can / could / be able to + verb

I can swim.

She could play the piano. Ella sabía tocar el piano.

He is able to lift heavy weights. Él puede levantar pesas.



2 OBLIGATION must / have to

Use:

- ✓ Internal obligation
- ✓ External obligation

[Subject] + must / have to + verb

I must go now.

Tengo que irme ahora.

You have to wear a helmet.

Tienes que llevar casco.



3 PERMISSION can / may

Use:

- ✓ Ask for permission
- ✓ Give permission

[Subject] + can / may + verb

- ✓ Can I go to the party?
(¿Puedo ir a la fiesta?)



4 ADVICE should / ought to

Use:

- ✓ Recommendation / advice

[Subject] + should / ought to + base verb

- ✓ You should study more.
- ✓ Deberías estudiar más.



5 PROBABILITY must / might / may / can't

Use:

- ✓ Possibility / probability

[Subject] + must / might / may / can't + have + past participle

- ✓ He must have left.
- ✓ Debe haberse ido.
- ✓ You might have called.
- ✓ Puede que hayas llamado.
- ✓ You can't have eaten it all!
(No puedes habértelo comido todo!)



TIP

KEY MEANINGS:

- Must = almost certain
- Might / May = possible
- Can't = almost impossible.

QUESTIONS & NEGATIVES

How to Form Questions & Use Negatives in English

QUESTIONS

1) AUXILIARY

be / have / do /
will / can / should / ...

2) SUBJECT

I / You / He /
She / It / We / They

3) VERB

-s for he/she/it *

4: WH-WORD

WHAT / WHERE / WHEN /
WHO / WHY / HOW



✓ Are you having lunch?

✓ Does she like soccer?

✓ I'm not able to / I can't talk right now...

-- ✓ Yes, they will.



1 ANSWER: WHAT / WHERE / WHEN / WHO / WHY / HOW

✓ Are you having lunch? (present continuous)

✓ Does she like soccer? (present simple)

✓ What will they say? (future - will)



TIP: YES/NO QUESTIONS → Your voice goes ↗

NEGATIVES

Not goes AFTER the auxiliary verb:

- She is not listening. (be)
- He has not finished. (have)
- They do not like tea. (do)

PRESENT SIMPLE:

Subject + do/does + not + verb +

I/We/You/They do not work. ✓

He/She/It does not work. ✓



TIP SHORT FORMS: have not → haven't will not → won't

✓ I am not going. (be)

✓ She didn't see it. (do - past)

✓ I won't help. (will)

PRESENT SIMPLE:

I/We/You/They do not work. ✓

He/She/it doesn't work. ✓



SIGNAL WORDS:

never nobody

hardly ever

definitely not

SHORT FORMS: have not → haven't

will not → won't, does not → doesn't

did not → didn't

ARTÍCULOS Y DETERMINANTES

Cómo usar los artículos y determinantes correctamente en inglés.

Los artículos y determinantes acompañan a un sustantivo y determinan si hablamos de algo **específico**, **general** o la cantidad de algo.

ARTÍCULOS DEFINIDOS E INDEFINIDOS

ARTÍCULO	USO	EJEMPLO
 the	Algo específico	The cat is sleeping. (El gato está durmiendo.) 
 a/an	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a + consonante → A book, a table. an + vocal / sonido vocálico → an apple, an hour. 	

CUANTIFICADORES

• a/an	a dog	an apple
• some	some pencils	some water
• any	any pencils	any rice
• a lot of	a lot of books	a lot of time

DETERMINANTES

• This (este)	
These (estos)	
This book is great!	
• That (ese)	
Those (esos)	
Those shoes are nice!	

REGLAS CLAVE

- a/an** → 1 solo, no específico
- some** → afirmativo / oferta
- any** → preguntas / negativo
- a lot of** → grandes cantidades.



EJEMPLOS

- I have a pen. 
- She has **an** umbrella. 
- There is **some** coffee. 
- Do you have **any** milk? 
- There are **a lot** of students. 

CONTRACCIONES

I am → I'm → She is → She's → They are → They're.



QUANTIFIERS EN INGLÉS

Cómo expresar cantidades en inglés

Los quantifiers son palabras que nos ayudan a expresar cantidades en inglés. Pueden indicar una cantidad grande, pequeña o nula. Cuando los usamos debemos fijarnos si se usan con sustantivos contables, incontables o con ambos. Aprender a usarlos correctamente es esencial para dominar inglés.

PARA SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES

FORMA	EJEMPLO
Many	I have many books on my shelf. (Tengo muchos libros en mi estantería.)
A few	She has a few friends in town. (Ella tiene unos pocos amigos en la ciudad)
Few 	



 **TIP:** A **few** indica una cantidad positiva, mientras que **few**, escasa y se usa como algo negativo.

PARA SUSTANTIVOS INCONTABLES

FORMA	EJEMPLO	DETERMINANTE
• Much	There isn't much money in his pocket. (El no tiene mucho dinero en su bolsillo.)	
• A little		
• Little 	There is a little water in the jar (Hay un poco de agua en el frasco. We have little time to finish this. (Tenemos poco tiempo para terminar esto.)	

 **TIP:** En afirmativas informales se prefiere "a lot of" o "plenty of" en lugar de "much".

PARA AMBOS TIPOS

• A lot of	I read a lot of magazines.	• There is some coffee.
• Some.	There is some coffee.	• Hay algo de café.
• Any	Do you have any apples?	• ¿Tienes alguna manzana?



 **TIP:** Usa "no + sustantivo" para indicar ausencia total. En afirmativas informales se prefiere "a lot of" o "plenty of" en lugar de "much".

EXPRESIONES NEGATIVAS

- **No:** There is no money left.
- **Little:** There is little time.
- **FEW:** There are few options.
(Hay pocas opciones.)



TIP: En frases formales, "no + sustantivo" puede sustituir a "not any".



ADJETIVOS, ADVERBIOS Y COMPARACIONES

Cómo describir y comparar cosas en inglés

Los adjetivos describen sustantivos, los adverbios modifican verbos (y también adjetivos u otros adverbios), y las comparaciones nos permiten expresar igualdad, superioridad o inferioridad.

ADJETIVOS

¿QUÉ DESCRIBEN?

- PERSONAS: nice, busy

There's a nice bus today.

- OBJETOS: new, red
(This is a new car.)



- LUGARES: beautiful, cold.
(Spain is beautiful.)



- IDEAS: important, good.
(That's important.)



 **TIP:** El adjetivo suele colocarse antes del sustantivo en inglés (a new car).

ADVERBIOS

¿QUÉ DESCRIBEN?

- Modifica verbos, adjetivos u otros adverbios.

- He runs **quickly**.
(El corre rápido.)



- This car is **very fast**.
(Este coche **es** muy rápido.)



- Luckily, we got tickets.
(Por suerte, conseguimos entradas.)



 **TIP:** Muchos adverbios terminan en -ly, pero no todos (fast, hard...).

COMPARACIONES

SUPERLATIVOS

- Short: Big -> The biggest

- y -> iest happy -> The happiest



- Long: Beautiful -> The most beautiful

- Irregular: bad -> the worst



TIP: Superlativo = the + (adj-est / most + adj)

COMPARATIVOS

- big -> bigger than
- happy -> happier than
- beautiful -> more beautiful than
- bad -> worse than



TIP: Comparativo = (adj-er / more + adj) + than

GERUNDIOS E INFINITIVOS

Cómo usar gerundios e infinitivos en inglés

Los **gerundios** son la forma **-ing** de los verbos y los infinitivos se forman con **"to"**.
Aprende a usarlos para mejorar tu fluidez y precisión en inglés.

¿QUÉ SON LOS GERUNDIOS?

En inglés, el gerundio es la forma del verbo terminada en **-ing** y puede funcionar como sustantivo.

- **I like cooking.**
(Me gusta cocinar)



- **Swimming is good for you.**
(Nadar es bueno para ti).

💡 **TIP:** El gerundio se forma con verbo + **-ing** y puede funcionar como sujeto o complemento.

¿QUÉ SON LOS INFINITIVOS?

El infinitivo se forma con **"to + verbo base"** y suele expresar intención, propósito o decisión.

- **She decided to study English.**
(Ella decidió estudiar inglés)



- **We want to learn more.**
(Queremos aprender más)

💡 **TIP:** El infinitivo se forma con **"to + verbo"**.

¿CUÁNDO USAR GERUNDIO O INFINITIVO?

Algunos verbos van seguidos de gerundio:

- enjoy
- avoid
- finish
- consider



✓ **I enjoy reading.** (Disfruto leyendo)

Algunos verbos van seguidos infinitivo:

- want
- decide
- hope
- plan



• **She hopes to travel.**
(Ella espera viajar.)

VERBOS QUE CAMBIAN SIGNIFICADO

✓ **Stop smoking.**
(Dejar de fumar.)



✓ **Remember doing ...**
(Recordar haber hecho algo.)

• **Stop to smoke ...**
(Parar para fumar.)



• **Remember to do ...**
(Recordar hacer algo.)

LA VOZ PASIVA EN INGLÉS

Cómo usar la voz pasiva en inglés

¿QUÉ ES LA VOZ PASIVA?

Se usa cuando queremos enfocar la acción más que in quién la realiza.

Sujeto + verbo **"to be"** + **participio pasado**
(+ by + agente)



The chef made pizza. → **Activa**

The pizza **was made** by the chef.
(La pizza fue hecha por el chef.)



TIP: No siempre se usa **"by + agente"** si no es importante quién realiza la acción.

USO DE LA VOZ PASIVA

- Cuando no sabemos quién realiza la acción.



His bike **was stolen**.

(Le robaron la bicicleta.)



- Cuando no es importante quién la realiza.



A mysterious gift **was left** on the table.

(Se dejó un regalo en la mesa.)



- Cuando es **obvio** quién la realiza.



Clark Kent **was chosen** for the job.

(Clark Kent fue elegido para el puesto.)

OBSERVA

- Omite el agente si no es relevante:



The suspect **was arrested**.

(No hace falta "by the police")



- Con verbos como **say, believe, think, report:**



People say he is rich.

→ He is said to be rich.



¿CÓMO SE FORMA LA VOZ PASIVA?

Sujeto + verbo **"to be"** + **Participio Pasado**
(+ by + agente)

- Presente:

The book **is read**.

(El libro es leído.)



- Pasado:

The book **was read**.

(El libro fue leído.)



- Futuro:

The book **will be read**.

(El libro será leído.)



PASIVA vs. ACTIVA

Oración Activa

The chef **made** pizza.



Oración Pasiva

The pizza **was made**

by the chef.



OJO: Participio pasado

se usa con **"to be"**



built • seen

• written • made

• chosen



REPORTED SPEECH

Cómo indicar lo que dijo otra persona en inglés

El **reported speech** (estilo indirecto) se utiliza para contar lo que **otra persona** dijo sin repetir sus palabras exactas. Normalmente implica **cambios en**:

- **Pronombres**
- **Tiempos verbales**
-  **Expresiones de tiempo**

"I like pizza." → He said (that) he liked pizza.

1) CAMBIOS NECESARIOS

A. CAMBIO DE PRONOMBRE

El pronombre cambia según **quién habla** y **quién lo cuenta**.

I	→ he / she
you	→ he / she (una persona)
you	→ they (varias personas)
we	→ they
my	→ his / her
our	→ their

Ejemplo:

"I am tired."

→ He said (that) **he was tired**.



B. CAMBIO DE TIEMPO VERBAL (Backshift)

DIRECTO → REPORTADO

Present simple → Past simple

Present continuous → Past continuous

Present perfect → Past perfect

Will → Would

Can → Could

May → Might

● **Ejemplos:**

● "I'm cooking." → He said (that) he **was cooking**.

● "I ate." → He said (that) he **had eaten**.

● "I will go." → He said (that) he **would go**.



TIP: Si estamos seguros de que dijo exactamente esas palabras, no hay cambio de tiempo verbal.



2) EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO

● Now → then

● Today → that day

● Tomorrow → the next day

● Yesterday → the day before.

Directo: She said, "I know the answer."

Reportado: She said (that) she **knew** the answer.

Directo: He said, "I will see you tomorrow."

Reportado: He said (that) he **would see me the next day**.



PRONOMBRES Y TIEMPOS QUE NO CAMBIAN

● No hay cambio de **pronombre** si el **sujeto** no cambia.

● No hay cambio de **tiempo verbal** si la información sigue siendo válida en el presente.

Ejemplo:

He said, "I am Spanish."

→ He said (that) he **is Spanish**. (Sigue siendo verdad.)



CONDICIONALES + WISH / IF ONLY

Cómo usar los condicionales y las expresiones wish e if only

Los condicionales se usan para hablar de situaciones **reales, posibles o imaginarias**.

Las expresiones **wish e if only** se utilizan para expresar deseos, situaciones irreales o quejas.

LOS CUATRO TIPOS DE CONDICIONALES

ZERO CONDITIONAL

- Situaciones que siempre se cumplen (verdades generales)
- If + present simple → present simple.
- If you heat ice, it melts. (Si calientas hielo, se derrite).



 **TIP:** Se usa para hechos científicos y hábitos.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- Situaciones reales o posibles en el futuro.
- If + present simple → will + verbo base.
- If it rains, we will stay inside. (Si llueve, nos quedaremos dentro.)



 **TIP:** Posibilidad real.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

- Situaciones imaginarias o poco probables en el presente o futuro.
- If + past simple → would + verbo base
- If I had a million euros, I would travel the world. (Si tuviera un millón de euros,



 **NOTA IMPORTANTE:** Con el verbo "to be" se recomienda usar were: If I were rich...

THIRD CONDITIONAL

- Situaciones imaginarias en el pasado (ya imposibles).
- If + past perfect → would have + participio
- If you had studied, you would have passed the exam. (Si hubieras estudiado, habrías aprobado.)



 **TIP:** Habla de arrepentimiento o consecuencias pasadas.

WISH / IF ONLY

Se usan para expresar deseos o arrepentimientos.

Deseos sobre el presente

- I wish I had more time. (Ojalá tuviera más tiempo.)

Deseos sobre el pasado

- She wishes she had studied more. (Ojalá hubiera estudiado más.)



Wish + past simple (para presente hipotético)

Wish / If only + would + verbo base (queja o deseo de cambio)

Wish + past perfect

→ Ej: I wish it would stop raining.

Wish + would se usa normalmente cuando: hay molestia o hablamos de otra persona o una situación fuera de nuestro control



OBSERVA Condicionales vs Realidad

- ✓ If I had more time, I would travel more. → No tengo más tiempo.
- ✓ If I had studied, I would have passed. → No estudie.
- ✓ I wish I were taller... No soy más alto

TIP FINAL: En estructuras formales con wish y second conditional, es recomendable usar were en lugar de was.

- ✓ If I were rich...
- ✓ I wish I were taller...



RELATIVE CLAUSES, CONECTORES Y PREPOSICIONES

Cómo conectar ideas en inglés

Aprender a usar las relative clauses, conectores y preposiciones en inglés te ayudará a comunicarte con mayor fluidez y precisión. Estos elementos son esenciales para conectar ideas y describir relaciones de forma clara.

RELATIVE CLAUSES (ORACIONES DE RELATIVO)

En inglés, las relative clauses se usan para añadir información extra sobre un sustantivo.

Relative clauses

- This is the boy who won the race.
(Éste es el chico que ganó la carrera).
- She has a dog that barks a lot.
(Ella tiene un perro que ladra mucho).



 **TIP:** 'who' se usa para personas. 'which' para cosas. 'that' puede usarse para personas o cosas en oraciones definidoras.

CONECTORES

Conectores son palabras o frases que enlazan ideas en inglés. Existen diferentes tipos:

Adición: and, in addition, also.

Resultado: so, therefore, as a result.

Contraste:

- but, however, although, whereas.

Razón: because, since, as.



 **TIP:** No abuses de 'and' o 'but': usa conectores variados para hacer frases más interesantes.

PREPOSICIONES COMUNES

Las preposiciones indican lugar, y tiempo. Las más comunes son:

Lugar : Place:

- in (en un espacio cerrado o área)
- on (sobre una superficie)
- at (punto concreto)

Ejemplos:

- in the park
- on the table
- at the bus stop

Tiempo:

- at (horas)
- on (días/fechas)
- in (meses/años)

Ejemplos:

- at 4 o'clock
- on Monday
- in July



 **TIP:** Recuerda que "in", "on" y "at" cambian según si hablamos de lugar o tiempo.

• OBSERVA •

- Si tuviera más tiempo, viajaría más. —> If I had more time, I would travel more.
- Ojalá hubiera aprobado el examen. —> I wish I had passed the exam.
- Ojalá yo fuera más alto. —> I wish I were taller.



TIP: Evita usar "which" o "that" para personas cuando debas usar "who", y no olvides usar la preposición correcta.

VERBOS REFLEXIVOS EN INGLÉS

Uso de Reflexive y Reciprocal Pronouns

Los verbos reflexivos en inglés se utilizan para indicar que el sujeto de la oración realiza y recibe la acción. Además, los pronombres recíprocos muestran acciones mutuas. Aprende la diferencia entre los pronombres reflexivos y recíprocos y cómo usarlos correctamente.

PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS

PRONOMBRE REFLEXIVO	EJEMPLO	
myself	I cut myself.	Me corté.
yourself	Are you talking to yourself? ¿Estás hablando contigo mismo/misma?	
himself	He hurt himself.	Él se lastimó.
herself	She made herself a sandwich.	Ella se hizo un sándwich.
itself	The cat cleans itself.	El gato se limpia solo.
ourselves	We enjoyed ourselves.	Nosotros disfrutamos.
yourselves	Kids, behave yourselves!	Niños, ¡portaos bien!
themselves	Sheila and Bob dressed themselves.	Sheila y Bob se vistieron.



TIP: Los pronombres reflexivos terminan en -self (singular) o -selves (plural).

PRONOMBRES RECÍPROCOS

Los pronombres recíprocos se utilizan para indicar acciones mutuas entre dos o más personas: "each other" o "one another".



TIP: ¡No te preocupes si no sabes si elegir each other o one another! ¡AMBOS SON CORRECTOS!

- Lisa looked at herself ► **REFLEXIVO**
- Lisa and Tom looked at each other ► **RECÍPROCO**

