

GRAMMAR

Present simple

(yo como, juego, leo)

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

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

She plays football at the weekend.

- Palabras con las que pueden aparecer: always, never... at the weekend, every day, on Saturdays...
- Verbos que **siempre van en presente simple**:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Know: saber. | - Want: querer. |
| - Believe: creer. | - Need: necesitar |
| - Like / hate | |

- **Spelling rules** / reglas ortográficas (3rd person singular): se pone **-es** en vez de **-s**
 - Verbos que terminan en: **ch /sh /ss**: watches / washes / misses.
 - Goes / does
 - Verbos que terminan en **-y** (cuando delante haya consonante):
studies / flies / hurriesSin embargo: stays / plays.

Adverbs of frequency

- Usualmente se colocan delante del verbo en presente / Usually go **before** the verb in the present simple.

She always visits her cousins.

- Usualmente van después de TO BE / Usually go **after** BE.

She is never at home at the weekend

Present continuous

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

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

- Cosas que están pasando ahora / things that are happening now (now / at the moment) **She is listening to music.**
- Acciones futuras / future actions (in the afternoon, tomorrow, next weekend) **I'm visiting my friends at the weekend.**

- **Spelling rules** / reglas ortográficas:
 - Verbos de una sílaba, duplica consonante: sitting / chatting
 - Verbos que terminan en **-e**:
taking / writing

Past simple

(yo comí, jugué, leí)

a/ Verbos regulares / regular verbs:

(Aff): S+V (ed)

He **watched** TV last night.

(Int.) Did+S+V (sin -ed)

Did you **play** football at the weekend?

(Neg) S+didn't+V

My sister **didn't like** tennis.

b/ Verbos irregulares / irregular verbs:

(Aff): S+V (2ª columna)

He **went** to the doctor yesterday.

(Int.) Did+S+V (1ª columna)

Did you **go** to the doctor yesterday?

(Neg) S+didn't+V (1ª columna)

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

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

Past continuous

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

(Aff): S+BE+Ving

My grandfather **was reading** a book.

(was/were)

(Int.) BE (was/were) +S+Ving

What were you **doing** at ten yesterday?

(Neg) S+ BE (wasn't/weren't) +Ving

Jane **wasn't sleeping** when you arrived.

Past simple and past continuous

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

I was having lunch when my phone rang.

While I was having lunch my phone rang.

Present passive / pasiva de presente

(el té es cultivado / el papel es fabricado)

(Aff): S+BE+PP (ed /3ª columna) Tea **is grown** in India /Olives **are grown** in Spain.
(am/is/are)

(Int.) BE (am/is/are) +PP (ed /3ª columna) ... How **is** ice cream **made**?

(Neg) S+ BE (am not / isn't/ aren't) + PP (ed /3ª columna)... Baseball **isn't played** in Brazil.

Present perfect

(He comido / han jugado)

a/ Structure:

(Aff): S+ have/has + V (ed /3ª)

He **has studied** Maths.

(Int.) Have / has +S+ V (ed / 3ª)

They **have heard** a strange noise.

(Neg) S +haven't / hasn't +V(ed / 3ª)

Have you **played** football?

My sister **hasn't been** to England.

