PERSONAL PRONOUNS + VERB ‘TO BE’, ‘TO HAVE’, ‘TO DO’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronouns</th>
<th>‘To be’</th>
<th>‘To have’</th>
<th>‘To do’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am/was</td>
<td>have/had</td>
<td>do/did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are/were</td>
<td>have/had</td>
<td>do/did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is/was</td>
<td>has/had</td>
<td>does/did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are/were</td>
<td>have/had</td>
<td>do/did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are/were</td>
<td>have/had</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are/were</td>
<td>have/had</td>
<td>do/did</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE

Subject + Verb + Complements

Examples:

I + eat + red apples
She + likes + fish and chips
(past simple) We + bought + a vey big car.

NEGATIVE SENTENCE

Subject + Auxiliary verb (Do/Does) + not + Verb + Complements

Examples:

I + do + not + eat + red apples = I don’t eat red apples
He + does + not + like + fish and chips = He doesn’t like fish and chips
We + did + not + buy + a car = We didn’t buy a car.
INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

Auxiliary verb + Subject + Verb + complements?

Do + I + eat + red apples? = Do I eat red apples?
Does + she + like + fish and chips? = Does she like fish and chips?
Did + we + buy + a very big car? = Did we buy a very big car?

Present Simple

The simple present expresses an action or fact in the present taking place in the present. For actions that are set by a timetable or schedule.

Example: I like you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>affirmative</th>
<th>negative</th>
<th>question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I like.</td>
<td>I do not like.</td>
<td>Do I like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>He likes.</td>
<td>He does not like.</td>
<td>Does he like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you/we/they</td>
<td>You like.</td>
<td>You do not like.</td>
<td>Do you like?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
THIRD PERSON SINGULAR subjects (he, she and it) have to have a verb with -S.
With most verbs, the third person singular form is created simply by adding -S. However, with some verbs, you need to add -ES or change the ending a little.

(Los sujetos he, she, it tienen que añadir al verbo una -S. En la mayoría de los verbos se crea añadiendo simplemente una -S. De todas formas, con algún verbo necesitas añadir -ES o cambiar su final).
Here are the rules: (Aquí están las reglas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb ending in... (verbos acabados en...)</th>
<th>How to make the 3rd person singular (Cómo hacer la tercera persona del singular)</th>
<th>Example (Ejemplo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Add -ES</td>
<td>He passes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Add -ES</td>
<td>She dozes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh, X</td>
<td>Add -ES</td>
<td>She wishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch, O</td>
<td>Add -ES</td>
<td>He watches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consonant + y</td>
<td>Change Y to I, then add -ES</td>
<td>It flies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[anything else]</td>
<td>Add -S</td>
<td>He sings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are the same rules as the plural (Son las mismas reglas que el plural)

**Present Continuous**

**AM/IS/ARE + VERB – ING (Gerund form)**

Examples:

- You are watching TV.
- Are you watching TV?
- You are not watching TV.

**USE 1 Now**

```
Past    Present    Future
```
Use the Present Continuous with Normal Verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. (El presente continuo es usado para expresar algo que sucede en este mismo momento)

Examples:

- You are learning English now.
- You are not swimming now.
- Are you sleeping?
- I am not sitting.
- Is he sitting or standing?
- They are reading their books.
- They are not watching television.
- What are you doing?
- Why aren't you doing your homework?

USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now

In English, "now" can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, and so on. Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; but we are not doing it at this exact second. (En inglés se puede usar también para hablar de una acción en progreso aunque no esté sucediendo en este mismo momento: Este año, este mes, hoy…)

Examples: I am studying to become a doctor.

- I am not studying to become a dentist.
- I am reading the book Tom Sawyer.
- I am not reading any books right now.
- Are you working on any special projects at work?
- Aren't you teaching at the university now?

Non-Continuous Verbs

There are some verbs you do not use in present continuous. (Hay verbos que no se usan en presente continuo)

Examples:

Want, need, seem, like, love, hate…
Examples:

He is needing help now. **Not Correct**
He needs help now. **Correct**

He is wanting a drink now. **Not Correct**
He wants a drink now. **Correct**

She is loving this chocolate ice cream. **Not Correct**
She loves this chocolate ice cream. **Correct**

### SPELLING RULES ADDING ING

When you use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS, the principal verb is always in the form of the gerund. This means that you just add -ING to the base form of the verb. It looks like this: *(Cuando usamos el presente continuo, el verbo principal añade la terminación –ING a la forma básica del verbo (infinitivo) Como por ejemplo:)*

check + ing = checking
push + ing = pushing

**EXCEPTIONS:**

If the last letter of the verb is the letter E, then that E disappears when you add -ING. *(Si la última letra del verbo es E, desaparece cuando añades ING)*

give + ing = giving
make + ing = making

If the verb has only ONE syllable, take a look at the last THREE letters of the verbs. If those letters are a CONSONANT + VOWEL + CONSONANT, then you repeat that last consonant before adding the ing. *(Si el verbo tiene solo una sílaba y las letras se forman de modo CONSONANTE + VOCAL + CONSONANTE se repite la última consonante antes de añadir ING)*

hop = hopping
sit = sitting
run = running
shop = shopping
Exceptions:

Some letters are NEVER doubled. Those letters are w, x and y. (Algunas palabras nunca duplican: W, X & Y)

Examples:

play = playing  fix = fixing  snow = snowing

Simple Past

Regular verbs VERB+ed or Irregular verbs

Examples:

- You called Debbie.
- Did you call Debbie?
- You did not call Debbie.

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past

Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. To make it clear we often add expressions such as: yesterday, last month, last day, last year, three years ago… (El pasado simple se usa para expresar la idea de una acción que ha empezado y ha acabado en el pasado, en un momento específico. A veces para clarificar se usan palabras que nos aportan datos sobre)

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn’t see a play yesterday.
- Last year, I travelled to Japan.
- Last year, I didn’t travel to Korea.
- Did you have dinner last night?
- She washed her car.
- He didn’t wash his car.
- I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

USE 3 Duration in Past

The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc. (El pasado simple se usa para hablar de una acción que empieza y acaba en el pasado pero que tiene cierta duración. Su duración suele estar indicado por palabras como las resaltadas: for two years, all day…)

Examples:
I lived in Brazil for two years.
Shauna studied Japanese for five years.
They sat at the beach all day.
They did not stay at the party the entire time.

We talked on the phone for thirty minutes.
A: How long did you wait for them?
B: We waited for one hour.

SPELLING RULES FOR REGULAR VERBS

1. Most regular verbs simply add -ed and -ing to the simple form (infinitive without to). *(La mayoría de los verbos añaden la terminación -ED & -ING a su forma infinitiva)*

Examples:

- listen
- listened
- listening

- work
- worked
- working

2. If a verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, the final consonant is doubled before adding -ed or -ing. *(Si los verbos acaban en consonante + vocal + consonante, la consonante final se dobla antes de añadir la terminación -ED & -ING)*

[Note: All words of one syllable have a strong stress on the vowel.]

Examples:

- stop
- stopped
- stopping

- permit
- permitted
- permitting

3. In the case of verbs that end in -e, we only add -d to form the past tense, and we omit the -e before adding -ing. *(Los verbos que acaban en -E solo añaden -D para la formación del pasado. Para la formación del gerundio se suprime la -E para añadir la terminación -ING)*

Examples:

- Live
- lived
- living

- hope
- hoped
- hoping

4. There are two rules for verbs that end in -y *(Hay dos reglas con los verbos terminados en Y):*

a. If the verb ends in a vowel plus y (Vy), we simply add -s, -ed, or -ing. *(Si el verbo acaba en vocal + Y, solo añadimos –s para la formación de la tercera persona del singular en el presente, -ed para la formación del pasado y –ing para la formación del gerundio)*

Example:

- play
- plays
- played
- playing

b. If the verb ends in a consonant plus y (Cy), we change the y to i and add -es or -ed. In the case of -ing, we do not change the y. *(Si el verbo acaba en consonante seguido de Y, cambiamos la Y por I y añadimos –es para la formación de la tercera persona del singular en el presente, -ed para la formación del pasado o ING para el gerundio)*

Example:

- study
- studies
- studied
- studying

5. Verbs that end in w, x, or y do not double the final consonant. *(Los verbos que terminan en W, X, Y no doblan la consonante final)*

Examples:

- box
- boxed
- sew
- sewing
# IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERBO</th>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>SIMPLE PAST</th>
<th>PAST PARTICIPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ser, estar</td>
<td>Be</td>
<td>Was, were</td>
<td>Been</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volverse</td>
<td>Become</td>
<td>Became</td>
<td>Become</td>
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<td>Empezar</td>
<td>Begin</td>
<td>Began</td>
<td>Begun</td>
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<td>Obtener</td>
<td>Get</td>
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<td>Sing</td>
<td>Sang</td>
<td>Sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentar(se)</td>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Sat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dormir</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>Slept</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hablar</td>
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<td>Spoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gastar</td>
<td>Spend</td>
<td>Spent</td>
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<td>Steal</td>
<td>Stole</td>
<td>Stolen</td>
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<td>Nadar</td>
<td>Swim</td>
<td>Swam</td>
<td>Swum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomar</td>
<td>Take</td>
<td>Took</td>
<td>Taken</td>
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<td>Contar</td>
<td>Tell</td>
<td>Told</td>
<td>Told</td>
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<td>Pensar</td>
<td>Think</td>
<td>Thought</td>
<td>Thought</td>
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<tr>
<td>Despertar</td>
<td>Wake (up)</td>
<td>Woke (up)</td>
<td>Woken (up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vencer</td>
<td>Win</td>
<td>Won</td>
<td>Won</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escribir</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Wrote</td>
<td>Written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past Continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>was/were + gerund (-ing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Affirmative (subject + was/were + verb+ing + complements)**

I was reading a book at home.

They were reading a book at home.

**Negative (subject + was/were + not + verb+ing + complements)**

I wasn't reading a book.

They weren't reading a book.

**Interrogative (was/were + subject + verb+ing + complements)**

Was I reading a book?

Were they reading a book?

**USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past**

Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. *(El uso del pasado continuo indica que una acción de larga duración en el pasado ha sido interrumpida. Generalmente a través de una acción en pasado simple)*

Examples:

- I was watching TV when she called.
- While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.
- I was listening to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.

**USE 2 Specific Time as a referent**

You can also use to express a long action with time as reference. *(También se puede usar para expresar una acción de larga duración con el tiempo como referencia)*

Examples:
Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner. At midnight, we were driving through the desert.

USE 3 Parallel Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

It expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. (Expresa la idea de dos acciones que ocurren al mismo tiempo)

Examples:

- I was studying while he was making dinner.
- While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching television.

Important

"When" is most often followed by the verb tense Simple Past, whereas "while" is usually followed by Past Continuous. "While" expresses the idea of "during that time." (When suele ser seguido de verbos en pasado simple mientras que while por pasado continuo)
Present Perfect

[has/have + past participle]

Examples:

- You have seen that movie many times.
- Have you seen that movie many times?
- You have not seen that movie many times.

USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now

We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc. (Usamos el presente perfecto para hablar de una acción que ha ocurrido en un tiempo inespecífico antes del tiempo presente. El momento exacto no es importante. Tú NO puedes usarlo con expresiones de tiempo tales como: ayer, hace un año, la semana pasada, cuando era un niño, en ese momento, ese día, un día, etc. Si podemos usar expresiones inespecíficas tales como: alguna vez, nunca, muchas veces, algunas veces, antes, hasta ahora, todavía, aún, etc.)

Examples:

- I have seen that movie twenty times.
- There have been many earthquakes in California.
- People have traveled to the Moon.

Simple Future

Simple Future has two different forms in English:

1. WILL

will + VERB (INFINITIVE FORM)

Examples:

- You will help him later
- Will you help him later?
- You will not help him later

2. GOING TO
am/is/are + going to + verb (infinitive form)

Examples:

- You are going to meet Jane tonight.
- Are you going to meet Jane tonight?
- You are not going to meet Jane tonight.

Use 1.

To express a voluntary action, the speaker offers to do for someone else. we use "will" to respond to someone else's complaint or request. It is used in promises. (Para expresar una acción voluntaria que se ofrece a hacer por otro. También para expresar una queja o petición. Otro uso es en promesas)

Examples:

- I will send you the information when I get it.
- Will you help me move this heavy table?
- I will not do your homework for you.
- I won't tell anyone your secret.

Use 2.

To express a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter of the plan is realistic or not. (Para expresar un plan, la idea de hacer algo en el futuro da igual si es cierto o no)

Examples:

- He is going to spend his vacation in Hawaii.
- I'm going to be an actor when I grow up.

Adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are special verbs which behave very differently from normal verbs. Here are some important differences:

1. Modal verbs do not take "-s" in the third person.

Examples:

- He can speak Chinese.
- She should be here by 9:00.

2. You use "not" to make modal verbs negative, even in Simple Present and Simple Past.
Examples:

- He should not be late.
- They might not come to the party.

3. Many modal verbs cannot be used in the past tenses or the future tenses.

Examples:

- He will can go with us. Not Correct
- She must study very hard. Not Correct

Common Modal Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can</th>
<th>Ought to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Could</td>
<td>Would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Might</td>
<td>Should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can**

"Can" is one of the most commonly used modal verbs in English. It can be used to express ability or opportunity, to request or offer permission, and to show possibility or impossibility.

Examples:

- I can ride a horse. ABILITY
- We can stay with my brother when we are in Paris. OPPORTUNITY
- She cannot stay out after 10 PM. PERMISSION
- Can you hand me the stapler? REQUEST
- Any child can grow up to be president. POSSIBILITY

**Could**

"Could" is used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make suggestions and requests. "Could" is also commonly used in conditional sentences as the conditional form of "can."

Examples:

- Extreme rain could cause a disaster. POSSIBILITY
- You could see a movie or go out to dinner. SUGGESTION
- Could I use your computer to email my boss? REQUEST

**May**

"May" is most commonly used to express possibility. It can also be used to give or request permission, although this usage is becoming less common.

Examples:
Cheryl may be at home, or perhaps at work. POSSIBILITY

Johnny, you may leave the table when you have finished your dinner. GIVE PERMISSION

May I use your bathroom? REQUEST PERMISSION

Might

"Might" is most commonly used to express possibility. It is also often used in conditional sentences. English speakers can also use "might" to make suggestions or requests.

Examples:

- Your purse might be in the living room. POSSIBILITY
- You might visit the botanical gardens during your visit. SUGGESTION
- Might I borrow your pen? REQUEST

Must

"Must" is most commonly used to express certainty. It can also be used to express necessity or strong recommendation.

Examples:

- This must be the right address! CERTAINTY
- Students must pass a test to study at this school. NECESSITY
- You must take some medicine for that cough. STRONG RECOMMENDATION
- Jenny, you must not play in the street! PROHIBITION

Have to

"Have to" is used to express certainty, necessity, and obligation.

Examples:

- This answer has to be correct. CERTAINTY
- The soup has to be stirred continuously to prevent burning. NECESSITY
- They have to leave early. OBLIGATION

Should

"Should" is most commonly used to make recommendations or give advice. It can also be used to express obligation as well as expectation.

Examples:

- When you go to Berlin, you should visit the palaces in Potsdam. RECOMMENDATION
- You should work more. ADVICE
- I really should be in the office by 7:00 AM. OBLIGATION
- They should already be in Dubai. EXPECTATION
Ought to

"Ought to" is used to advise or make recommendations. "Ought to" also expresses expectation.

Examples:

- You **ought to** stop smoking. *RECOMMENDATION*
- Jim **ought to** get the excellent. *IT IS EXPECTED BECAUSE HE DESERVES IT.*

Shall

"Shall" is used to indicate future action. It is most commonly used in sentences with "I" or "we," and is often found in suggestions, such as "Shall we go?" "Shall" is also frequently used in promises or voluntary actions.

Examples:

- Shall we help you? *SUGGESTION*
- I **shall** never forget where I came from. *PROMISE*

Will

"Will" is used with promises or voluntary actions that take place in the future. "Will" can also be used to make predictions about the future.

Examples:

- I promise that I **will** write you every day. *PROMISE*
- I **will** make dinner tonight. *VOLUNTARY ACTION*
- He thinks it **will** rain tomorrow. *PREDICTION*

Would / would like

"Would" is most commonly used to create conditional verb forms. It also serves as the past form of the modal verb "will." Additionally, "would" can indicate repetition in the past.

Examples:

- I knew that she **would** be very successful in her career. *PAST OF "WILL"*
- When they first met, they **would** always have picnics on the beach. *REPETITION*

**Would** followed by **like** is a polite way of stating a preference.

Examples:

- I **would like** white wine with my fish.
- We **would like** a room with a view.
In questions, would + subject + like is a polite request for a choice to be made.

Examples:
- Would you like soup or salad with your meal?
- Where would you like to eat dinner?

**ZERO CONDITIONAL**

**IF + SIMPLE PRESENT + SIMPLE PRESENT**

Used for scientific facts or general truths (usado para expresar verdades científicas, hechos que nunca cambian o situaciones que siempre ocurren). Algunos gramáticos incluyen este tipo de condicional dentro de FIRST CONDITIONAL o Conditional Type I.

If you heat butter, it melts.
Si calientas mantequilla, se derrite.

If you put water in a cooler, it freezes.
Si colcas agua en el congelador, ésta se congela.

**FIRST CONDITIONAL**

The first conditional is a structure used for talking about possibilities in the present or in the future. Things that may happen. (La primera condicional sirve para mencionar situaciones que ocurrirán en el presente o en futuro –probablemente-)

If you study hard, you will pass the test

**The structure:**
A first conditional sentence consists of two clauses, an "if" clause and a main clause (Consiste en dos frases: La condicional y la consecuencia)

**IF + PRESENTE SIMPLE, FUTURE SIMPLE**

- Condition
- Consequence
Examples:

If you cook the supper, I’ll wash the dishes
If you walk a lot, you will get tired
Tom will be sad if Tessa leaves

SECOND CONDITIONAL

The second conditional is a structure used for talking about unreal situations in the present or in the future. There is not a real possibility that this condition will happen. (La segunda condicional sirve para mencionar situaciones que difícilmente ocurrirían en el presente o en futuro)

If I won the lottery, I would by a car.

The structure:

Like a first conditional, a second conditional sentence consists of two clauses, an “if” clause and a main clause. (Consiste en dos frases: La condicional y la supuesta consecuencia)

IF + PAST SIMPLE, WOULD + INFINITIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Examples:

If I had a million Euros, I would buy a big house.
If I were you, I would drive more carefully in the rain.
If dogs had wings, they would fly.

Countable and Uncountable Noun Quantifiers

Some nouns are countable which means you can use either the singular or plural form of the noun. (Algunos nombres son contables lo que significa que puedes usar la forma singular o plural)

- A or an can be used in front of it: a table, an egg
- It has a plural form: there are two tables
- It can be used in a question with how many: How many rooms are there?
- A number can be used before it: four computers


Other nouns are uncountable which means you can use ONLY the singular form of the noun. (Otros nombres son incontables, lo que significa que SOLO puedess usar la forma singular del nombre)

- a/an cannot be used in front of it: Cereal is healthy
- it does not have a plural form: I like butter (NOT BUTTERS)
- it can be in a question with how much: How much sugar would you like?
- a number isn’t used in front of it: It has little caffeine.
- it always takes a “singular” verb: Milk is good for you.
Example: information - some information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USING THERE IS / ARE WITH COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+) There is a chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) There isn’t a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?) Is there a bathroom?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOME UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Sunshine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice</td>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Cake</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcelain</td>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>Luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>Shopping</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Much, a lot of: uncountable nouns (Singular nouns: Singular verb)
Many, a lot of: countable nouns (Plural nouns: plural verb)
A little: uncountable nouns (Singular nouns: Singular verb)
A few: countable nouns (Plural nouns: plural verb)
A little: some, but not much
A few: some, but not many
Little (without a): nearly no ... or nearly nothing.
Few (without a): nearly no....
ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Frequency adverbs are words that state how often something happens or someone does something. (Se utilizan para indicar con qué frecuencia se realiza la acción indicada por el verbo.)

Adverbs of Frequency
always | siempre
usually | usualmente
often | frecuentemente
frequently | frecuentemente
sometimes | a veces
never | nunca
every day | todos los días
every + day | todos los + día
    every Thursday | todos los jueves

on + day + "s" | los + día
    on Thursdays | los jueves
once a month | una vez por mes
twice a month | dos veces por mes
three times a month | tres veces por mes
once a week | una vez por semana
twice a week | dos veces por semana
three times a week | tres veces por semana

Examples:

I always go to school by bus.
Siempre voy a la escuela en autobús.

I usually get up at 7.
Usualmente me despierto a las 7.

I often / frequently watch TV in the evening.
Frecuentemente miro TV por la noche.

I sometimes have lunch in a restaurant.
A veces almuerzo en un restaurante.

I seldom have breakfast.
Rara vez tomo el desayuno.

I never arrive late.
Nunca llego tarde.

Everyday I have homework.
Todos los días tengo tareas.

Every Monday I have gym.
Todos los lunes tengo gimnasia.

Para preguntar a alguien con qué frecuencia realiza algo, se usa How often.
How often do you have gym?

¿Con qué frecuencia tienes gimnasia?

ADVERBS RULES

before the main verb (Antes del verbo principal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb of frequency</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>always</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>can usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandy</td>
<td>has sometimes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I always get up at 6.45.
Peter can usually play football on Sundays.
Mandy has sometimes got lots of homework.

after a form of to be am, are, is (was, were) (Después del verbo TO BE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adverb of frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>is never late.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The adverbs often, usually, sometimes and occasionally can go at the beginning of a sentence.
- Sometimes I go swimming.
- Often we surf the internet.

Sometimes these adverbs are put at the end of the sentence.

ADVERBS OF MANNER

Most adverbs of manner are formed by adding ‘-ly’ to an adjective, but sometimes other spelling changes are needed.

We cannot form adverbs from adjectives that end in ‘-ly’.

Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives.

We do not use adverbs after link verbs, you use adjectives.

1. Adverbs of manner are often formed by adding ‘-ly’ to an adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>beautifully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quick</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quietly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soft</td>
<td>softly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. There are sometimes changes in spelling when an adverb is formed from an adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>‘-le’ changes to ‘-ly’:</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gentle</td>
<td>gently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WARNING:

We cannot form adverbs from adjectives that already end in ‘-ly’. For example, you cannot say ‘He smiled at me friendlily’. We can sometimes use a prepositional phrase instead: ‘He smiled at me in a friendly way’.

3. Some adverbs of manner have the same form as adjectives and have similar meanings, for example ‘fast’, ‘hard’, and ‘late’.

*I've always been interested in fast cars.* (adjective)

*The driver was driving too fast.* (adverb)

4. The adverb of manner related to the adjective ‘good’ is ‘well’.

*He is a good dancer.*

*He dances well.*

Note that ‘well’ can sometimes be an adjective when it refers to someone's health.

*‘How are you?’:* ‘I am very well, thank you.’