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Reglas Universales para Hablar Inglés

Para crear oraciones afirmativas se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "AUX" después del Sujeto.

Sujeto + Aux + Complemento

Para crear oraciones negativas se utiliza la partícula "NOT" después del verbo auxiliar.

Sujeto + Aux "not" + Complemento

Para crear oraciones interrogativas el verbo auxiliar "AUX" se coloca antes del Sujeto.

Aux + Sujeto + Complemento?


Tips de pronunciación:

Ch	
Sh	
Th	
Y	

- (Cuadro completado en clases)

Tabla de la Manzanita

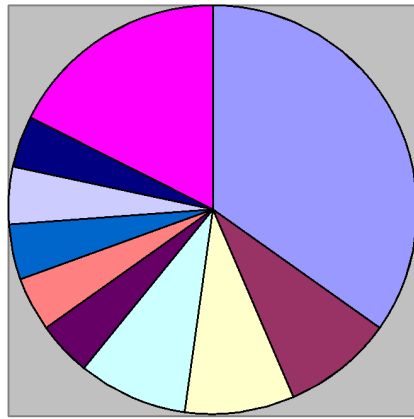
Column1	Column2		Column3	Column4
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Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives		Possessive Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	My		Mine	Me
You	Your		Yours	You
He	His		His	Him
She	Her		Hers	Her
It	Its		Its	It
We	Our		Ours	Us
They	Their		Theirs	Them



El Verbo Get

Puede tener diferentes significados: Obtener, comprar, recibir, llegar, convertirse, etc.



- Obtain
- Buy
- Receive
- Arrive
- Reach
- Bring
- Have
- Persuade
- Earn
- Become



Cuando trabajamos con adjetivos, podemos usar el verbo **GET + Adjective** para crear un verbo que indica la acción relacionada a ese

adjetivo.

Para esto se usa el verbo GET con el significado del verbo “Become” (convertirse, volverse, tornarse y nuestro chileno “ponerse”) y podemos usar la siguiente fórmula para transformar cualquier adjetivo en verbo.

GET + Adjective = Verb

Examples:

I always get nervous before a presentation	It just got interesting!	Why do you get so crazy about it?
She gets angry	She doesn't get angry	Does she get angry?
My nephew got so big.		When she spoke, the room got very quiet.

Listado de Herramientas Lingüísticas

1. - Introducing
2. - To Point at Things
3. - Present Continuous – Past Continuous
4. - Imperatives
5. - Simple Present – Simple Past
6. - Connectors and Prepositions
7. - Abilities – Present, Past and Future
8. - Future
9. - Quantities (How much, how many)
10. - Conditionals
11. - Comparative and Superlative Form
12. - Present Perfect y Present Perfect Continuous - Past Perfect y Past Perfect Continuous.
13. - Phrasal Verbs
14. - Passive Voice

1.- Introducing:

Sirve para **pedir y dar información personal** (nombre, teléfono, profesión, etc.) también para presentarse y/o presentar a otra persona, **dar descripciones físicas y psicológicas**. También para indicar **la ubicación** de algo o alguien **y estados de ánimo**.

Examples:

Aux: To Be	
Present: Am, Is, Are	
Past: Was - Were	
I –	am / was
You –	are / were
He –	is / was
She –	is / was
It –	is / was
We –	are / were
They –	Are / were

I am Mark, I am a lawyer and my telephone number is 5557869.	She is Jessica, she is an accountant. Jessica is my sister and she is single.	He is Peter, he is American. Peter is my neighbor and he is very intelligent.
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I am not a dentist and my last name is not Robinson. It is Anderson.	Jessica is not my cousin, she is my sister. She's not married.	Peter is not Chilean and his address is not 2245, Vespucio Avenue.
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Question: What is your name? Answer: My name is Mark	What is her name? Her name is Jessica.	What is his name? His name is Peter.
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What is your profession? I am a lawyer.	What is her profession? She is an accountant.	What is his profession? He is a policeman.
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Mark, are you single? Yes, I am. Are you Italian? No, I am not. I am Canadian	Is Jessica single? Yes, she is. Is she a teacher? No, she's not. She is an accountant	Are Jessica and Peter married? No, they are not. She is my sister and Peter is my neighbor. They are single.
--	--	---

2. - To Point at Things

Sirve para señalar objetos o personas que estén cerca o lejos. También se introducirá el concepto de **Adjetivos** para indicar las características de los objetos señalados.

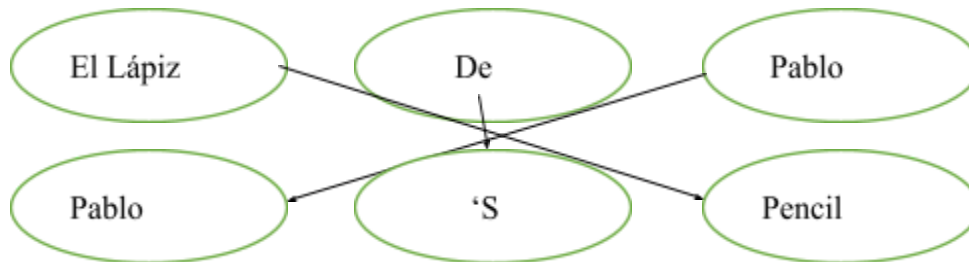
	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

Aux: To Be
 Present: Am, Is, Are
 Past: Was - Were

I – am / was
 You – are / were
 He – is / was
 She – is / was
 It – is / was
 We – are / were
 They – are / were

Los adjetivos en español se ubican después del sustantivo, por ejemplo (la casa grande, una niña bonita). Pero en inglés, los adjetivos se colocan antes del sustantivo (the big house, a pretty girl). El pronombre relativo **Whose** se utiliza para preguntar a quién le pertenece dicho objeto **Whose** (siempre se debe usar esta estructura y orden de palabras), **por ejemplo: Whose house is that? Whose keys are these?**

El uso del genitivo para indicar pertenencia es de la siguiente manera:

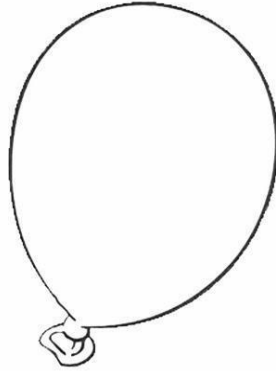


Examples:

This is a house.	That is a big house.	Those are 3 houses.
This is Pablo's house.	That is mark's apple.	These are my pencils.
This is not my house, my house is the white one.	Those are not your keys, they are Pablo's keys	These are not his bags, Pablo's bags are those.
Pablo, is this your credit card? Yes, it is.	Pablo, where are your keys? They are on that suitcase.	Are those your cars Mary?
Peter, whose computer is this? It is Pablo's computer.	Whose brother are you? I am Mark's brother.	If this is your car, then, whose car is that? I don't know.
This is not my cellphone, that one is mine.	Peter, is this yours? Yes, it is	These are not mine, so, whose are they?

3. – Present Continuous

Sirve para decir e indicar lo que está ocurriendo ahora en este momento.



Aux: To Be	
Present: Am, Is, Are	
Past: Was - Were	
I –	am / was
You –	are / were
He –	is / was
She –	is / was
It –	is / was
We –	are / were
They –	are / were

Examples:

What are you doing? I am eating an apple.	What is Paula drinking? She is drinking juice.	What are we doing here? We are waiting for my sister.
Are you studying English? Yes, I am.	Is she reading a book? No, she isn't. She is reading a magazine.	Where are you working? I am working in that office around the corner.
Where are you listening to music? I am listening to music in my bedroom.	Where are they cooking? They are cooking at home.	Is she sending the email? Yes, she is.
What are you wearing? I am wearing a shirt and my new jeans.	Why are you talking to him? Because we are planning her birthday.	I am thinking about quitting my job.
The students are using their cellphones.	Is she using her sister's car? I think she is.	Am I interrupting you? Not at all.
Are you using the ingredients I told you yesterday? Yes, I am.	Are you sure she is looking for me? Yes, I am.	Why is he carrying that box? Because he is quitting his job.

4. – Imperatives

Sirve para dar instrucciones u órdenes. Se usa el verbo en su forma base y el imperativo en negativo se construye anteponiendo **Do not** o **Don't** y el verbo.

Aux: To Do

Do not
(Don't)

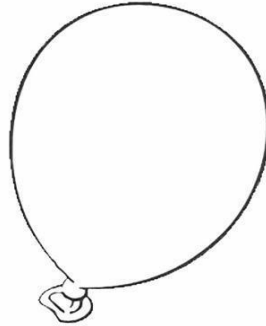
Si el hablante desea incluirse en la acción debe utilizar la construcción **Let's** (let's speak – hablemos, let's go - vamos)

Examples:

Go away	Don't go.	Girl, don't go away mad. Just go away.
Tell me your name.	Please, tell me her name.	Speak slowly please.
Read chapter 1.	Don't open that drawer.	Don't eat that in my car.
Tell her that I am looking for her.	Pass me the salt please.	Don't do that here.
Go to the supermarket and buy some chocolate.	Don't buy that one because it is not the right color.	Send me the e-mail tomorrow.
Let's go to the supermarket.	Let's not speak about that.	Don't send the report until tomorrow.

5. – Simple Present

Sirve para hablar de lo que sucede habitualmente, rutinas diarias y la frecuencia de dichas acciones. Lo que sucede, hago, tengo o que me gustan.



Aux: To Do

Present: Do, Does

Past: Did

I – do / did

You – do / did

He – does / did

She – does / did

It – does / did

We – do / did

They – do / did

Examples:

I work every day.	I don't work on Saturday.	Do you work here?
I play the guitar.	I don't play the piano.	Do you play any instrument?
She eats healthy food.	She doesn't eat meat.	Does she eat at home?
I have 5 years of experience.	I don't know how to start a car.	Do you live nearby?
Why do you like this song? Because it is romantic.	Does she like sushi? No, she doesn't. She hates it.	We don't know this song. Do you?
I like to play chess.	I don't like to watch football.	She loves to read books.
I like singing their songs.	She doesn't like eating at restaurants.	Why do you like sitting so far away?
Do you have breakfast at home? Yes, I do.	Does Jennifer work here? Yes, she does.	I love going out with friends, but I prefer to stay home.
How often do you go out with friends? I never go out.	How often does she visit her family? She always visits them.	Do you generally exercise alone? Yes, I do.
Do you want me to come tomorrow?	I need you to understand how important this is.	I want you to learn fast.

6. – Connectors, Prepositions and useful words

Cada conector o conjunción tiene la finalidad de unir dos o más palabras, frases u oraciones. Los conectores pueden ser usados con cualquiera de nuestras **Herramienta Lingüísticas**.

And: Une palabras, frases u oraciones - *I like pizza and sushi*

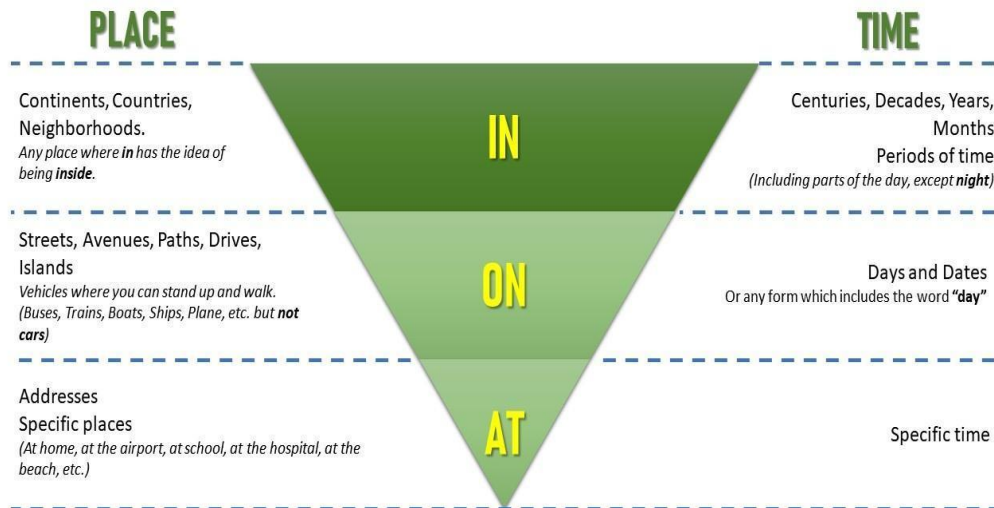
But: Indica contraste entre dos oraciones - *Today I have a party but I will not drink anything*

So: Indica el resultado de algo - *Yesterday, it was my day off so I decided to go shopping*

Because: Indica el motivo de algo - *I am having lunch at the mall because it is my day off*

While: Indica dos situaciones que están ocurriendo al mismo tiempo - *The kids are playing videogames while their mother is Reading a magazine*

Prepositions (In, On, At)



7. – Abilities

Sirve para indicar lo que puedo o no puedo hacer, también se introducirá su forma pasada y futura.

Aux: Can Could To Be Able To

Past	Present	Future
COULD	CAN	N/A
To be able to (was - were)	To be Able to (am – is - are)	Will be able to

Examples:

I can speak English	I can't speak French	She can cook very well
Can you play any instrument? Yes, I can.	Can she speak any languages? Yes. She can speak German	Can we go to another place?
I am sorry. I couldn't send you the e-mail yesterday	Could you go to the party last week?	My sister could not come this time.
I am able to speak 3 languages.	She is not able to drive a car.	Are we able to do this?
When I was a child, I was able to run very fast	They were not able to take this trip with us.	Were you able to play the piano as a child?
With your help, I will be able to speak English	I will not be able to go shopping with you today	Will you be able to come to my birthday party?

8. – Future

Sirve para hablar acerca del futuro, lo que haré o lo que sucederá. Existen 4 estructuras para expresar el futuro.

Will
To be (am, is,
are)

1. **Will :**

I will eat a sandwich

2. **To be + Going to :**

I am going to eat a sandwich

3. **Present continuous + time phrase in the future :**

I am eating a sandwich tomorrow

4. **Future continuous**

I will be eating a sandwich (by the time you get home)

I will <u>study</u> English this weekend.	I am going to <u>study</u> English this weekend.	I am <u>studying</u> English this weekend.
I will <u>go</u> to the supermarket.	I am going to <u>go</u> to the supermarket.	I am <u>going</u> to the supermarket.
Mark will have lunch in 30 min.	Mark is going to have lunch in 30 min.	Mark is having lunch in 30 min.
We will work on this project.	We are going to work on this project.	We are working on this project.
I will not let you do this.	I am not going to let you do this.	I am not letting you do this.
They won't allow animals there.	They are not going to allow animals there.	They are not allowing animals there.
What will you do this weekend?	What are you going to do this weekend?	What are you doing this weekend?
What time will you <u>go</u> to the party?	What time are you going to <u>go</u> to the party?	What time are you <u>going</u> to the party?
Will she be here early?	Is she going to be here early?	She is not coming today.
By the time you get home I will be sleeping.	By the time you get home I am going to be sleeping.	When the plane arrives I will be waiting for her.

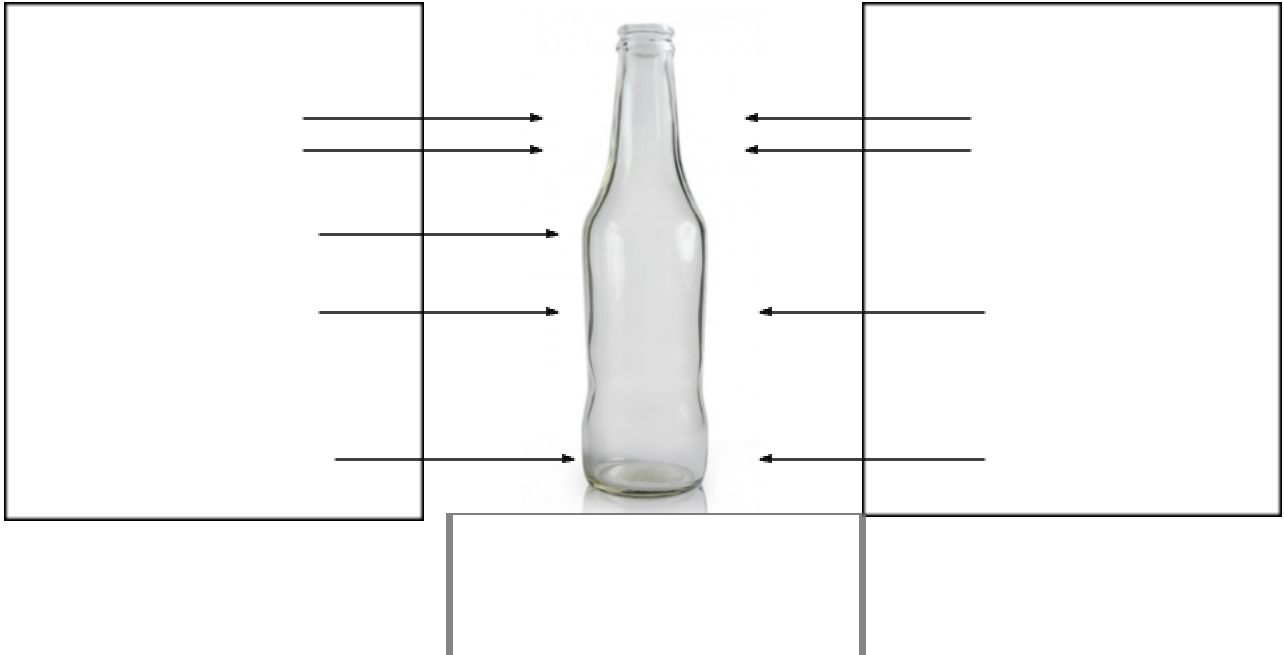
9. – Quantities (How much, how many)

Sirve para indicar la cantidad de algo. Utilizamos sustantivos y estos son contables o incontables.

Cuando la palabra es contable usamos **there is** para el singular **are** para el plural (*there are 2 cars*).

Cuando la palabra es incontable usamos **there is** (*there is a little water*)

<p>AUX There is – there are There Was – There Were</p>
--



There is a snake in my boot.	There is not (isn't) any space here.	Is there any food left?
There are many things to say.	How much is this book?	Is there anything I can do for you?
How many siblings do you have?	How much money does the company make?	Hurry up! There is no time!

10. – Conditionals

Los condicionales están compuestos por dos oraciones principales.

First Conditional: Sirve para indicar una acción probable y su resultado en el futuro.
If (simple present), Will + base form – *If I practice English every day, I will improve rapidly.*

Second Conditional: Sirve para indicar una acción poco probable y su resultado hipotético.
If (simple past), would + base form – *If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house.*

Third Conditional: Sirve para indicar una condición en el pasado y su resultado hipotético en el pasado.
If (past perfect), would have + Past participle – *If I had taken the other job, I would have bought a house nearby.*

Zero Conditional: Sirve para indicar situaciones constantes y también para dar instrucciones.
If (simple present), (simple present) – *If you heat water, It boils – If you receive the email, let me know as soon as possible.*

If I eat too much, I will get fat.	If you don't study, you will fail the test.	What will you do if It is true?
If I were the president, I would take care of old people.	If I didn't have a car, I would use public transportation.	What would you do if you saw a UFO?
If I had known that you were coming, I would have cleaned up my house.	If I had studied engineering, I would have been really good at it.	If I hadn't stayed up all night, I wouldn't have been so tired the next day
If you don't believe me, go and see it for yourself.	You can take it off if you like.	If you are in town, give me a call

11. – Comparative and Superlative Form

To Be
(am – is - are)
(was - were)

Al usar adjetivos podemos crear comparaciones entre dos elementos o usar la forma superlativa que expresa la característica en su grado máximo.

	Comparative form	Superlative form	
Todos los Adjetivos de 1 sílaba	Adjective + er than	The Adjective + est	Todos los Adjetivos de 2 sílabas que terminen en y, le, et, ow.
Todos los Adjetivos de 3 sílabas	More Adjective than	The Most Adjective	

Adjetivos irregulares

	Comparative form	Superlative form
Good	Better than	The best
Bad	Worse than	The worst
Many / Much	More than	The most
Little / A few	Less than	The least

También contamos con la construcción comparativa **as adjective as** – *she is as tall as her mother; they are not as bad as I thought.*

Examples

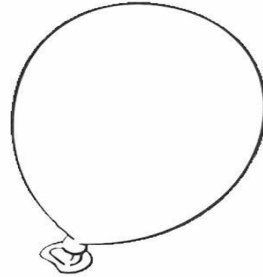
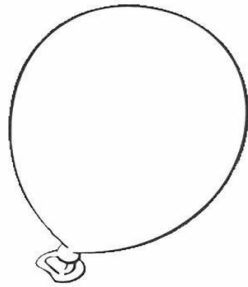
Robert is taller than his brother.	I think she is younger than me.	Russia is the biggest country.
Julia is more intelligent.	Mark is more handsome than George.	The Titanic was the greatest ship ever built.
I like the other dress but that one is cheaper	This is the fastest computer	This machine is more reliable.

12. – Present Perfect – Present Perfect Continuous

El Presente Perfecto sirve para indicar experiencias de vida, una acción que se “ha” realizado.

El Presente Perfecto Continuo sirve para indicar acciones que han estado sucediendo “últimamente” (lately)

Aux: To Have	
Present:	Have, Has
Past:	Had
I –	have / had
You –	have / had
He –	has / had
She –	has / had
It –	has / had
We –	have / had
They –	have / had



Example

I have done this many times	I haven't been abroad	Have you ever seen the rain?
She has written 2 books so far	We haven't received any notification	Have you ever been in jail?
She has seen the movie twice	He hasn't seen the movie yet	Have you finished already?
How long have you been waiting for me?	We have been friends for 20 years	It has been raining since this morning

13. – Phrasal Verbs

Los Verbos Frasales o Phrasal Verbs son verbos compuestos de un verbo más un adverbio o una preposición y que juntos producen un significado diferente.

Ejemplos:

Look after (someone or something) significa CUIDAR de alguien, de algún animal o cosa.
I have to look after my grandmother.

Look for (someone or something) significa BUSCAR o Tratar de encontrar algo o alguien.
I am looking for a red dress for the party.

Find out – significa descubrir, averiguar. *I just found out about the situation.*

Phrasal verbs

Take care	Cuidar	Please, take care when you go out
Pick up	Pasar a buscar	What time do you want me to pick you up?

14. – Passive Voice

La voz pasiva se forma con el verbo “to be” (ser, estar) y el verbo en pasado participio.

La voz pasiva se suele utilizar cuando se desconoce o no interesa mencionar quién o qué hace la acción. Es más normal encontrar en español formas con ‘se’, por ejemplo: ‘se habla’, ‘se alquila’ o verbos en plural como ‘venden’, ‘compran’.

	To be	Verb in past participle form	
Simple present			
The house	is	cleaned	Every day.
Present continuous			
The house	is being	cleaned	At the moment.
Simple past			
The house	was	cleaned	Yesterday.
Past continuous			
The house	was being	cleaned	Last week.
Present perfect			
The house	has been	cleaned	Since you left.
Past perfect			
The house	had been	cleaned	Before they arrived.
Future			
The house	will be	cleaned	Next week.
Future continuous			
The house	will be being	cleaned	Tomorrow.
2nd Conditional			
The house	would be	cleaned	If they had visitors.
3rd Conditional			
The house	would have been	cleaned	If it had been dirty.
Modal verbs			
The house	must be	cleaned	Before we arrive.
The house	should be	cleaned	Before we arrive.
The house	Has to be	cleaned	Before we arrive.