

Curso inglés intermedio: Gramática

1- Invitación

2-Basic concepts about grammar

Parts of the sentence:

- **Subject :**

What the sentence is about , the responsible for the action.

- **Object:**

Nouns or phrases that receive the impact of the verb.

Some examples:

<https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/parts-of-speech.htm>

adverb: specifies the way that an action is done

// el adjetivo añade información al sustantivo

// el adverbio añade información al verbo

3-Questions in present simple

We have two types of questions in English:

- Yes or no questions: we're just looking for a confirmation
- Wh questions: More information

Wh questions:

Some examples:

Where are you?

We expect a complete answer like : I'm in the park (Using the verb to be)

Present simple wh- questions					
Singular	Who What When Where Why How	do	I	go work like think study live have eat	?
			you		
		does	he she it		
Plural	How often How much	do	you we they		

YoN questions:

Do you live in Bogota?

Do is the auxiliary, is necessary because the verbs don't express as much information as the verbs in other languages.

The auxiliary "do" express information about the present, we just use it to indicate the tense

The structure when you give the answer is:

(are you at home?)

Yes i'm or No i'm not

(do you live in Bogotá)

No i' don't

4-Present simple for general states and descriptions

The main structure of the present simple

Some examples:

Expressing Feelings or States

- 1- I feel more organized after I take a nap
- 2- She works more since she is in the new position
- 3- We are lucky we could get tickets
- 4- Rick and Joe study in the same university
- 5- I work every day from 9 to 5 (routine)
- 6- Marty is a brilliant student (description)

// En inglés tenemos que escribir siempre el sujeto porque el verbo por sí solo no nos da mucha información.

5-Present continuous: expressing lasting actions

Present continuous structure:

2 elements:

- Verb to be
- The gerund or the "ING" form of the verb (Lo que expresa la continuidad)

Questions and Negative

Question:

Are you working now?

What are you doing?

// también se puede hacer referencias a cosas que no estás haciendo en este preciso momento pero que las haces a diario, for example, I'm reading a book, no este preciso momento pero sí que lo leo todos los días un poco

Negative:

Examples:

I'm not doing this

I'm not doing anything

6-Past simple: finished actions in past

Structure:

Past Simple: Form

Negative: NOT

Subject	Verb (positive)	NOT (negative)	Modifier.
I	was	I was not	at home yesterday.
	worked	didn't work	as the writer at home.
You/ We/ They	were	were not	students.
	studied	didn't study	in the university.
He/ She/ It	was	was not	French.
	came	didn't come	from France.

Questions and Negative

Questions:

Did you study for the test?

What **did** you have for breakfast? -- I ate coffee with some bread

Negative:

I **did** not read the book

//yes or no questions we start with the auxiliary and the verb is in the normal form

7-Past continuous: ongoing actions that get interrupted

Structure:

was/were + present simple: I was watching a movie

Questions and Negative

Were you studying at the library? No, i wasn't
What were you doing there so early?

Negative:
i wasn't doing anything special when you arrived.

8-Future simple with be + going to

Using expressions such as going to, tell us about the plans that you have for the next month. Remember these are activities that are very likely to happen.

Tenemos dos formas de hablar sobre el futuro el going to and Will

Be +Going to: Plans and activities that we have already planned and are very likely to happen

Be+ Going to + Verb

Example: I'm going to visit my family next weekend , I have the plane tickets already.

Will: Promises, predictions or possibilities in the future
Some examples:

I will help you with your homework
She probably will find another job next month

Exception: cuando tomas decisiones en el mismo momento, ejemplo:
Can you open the window? Of course, I will

Questions and Negative

Will you help me to move this table?

Negative:
She **won't** work out tomorrow morning.

9-Future simple with will

Will es el auxiliar del futuro.
expresamos posibilidades sobre el futuro, no tanto planes como el going to.

We use **will + Verb to** to express promises , predictions

10-Conditional forms emphasizing type 1 (if + present simple, results with would)

Some examples:

If i work hard, i might get a promotion.

If she doesn't study for the test, she may fail it.

The following example starts with the result,its inverted:

I won't travel next month if I don't save money.

Possible forms of future for the result

Will: if you study you will learn

Might: if you don't sleep well, you might feel tired

Tambien se pueden usar: may could

11-Past perfect: structure and use

Suele usarse cuando hablamos con condicionales

La utilizamos cuando queremos enfatizar que una acción en el pasado terminó y una acción se completó antes que otra(el pasado del pasado)

I had learned English before I went to England

La otra oración que le precede suele ser pasado simple

Questions and Negative

Had you **played** the guitar before we met?

Negative

We hadn't had the chance to talk until now.

I **had never seen** such a beautiful beach before i went to Kuwait

12-Regular and irregular verbs

regular verb: follows a pattern consistently, in the past or past participle we use d or ed (watched), the past and past participle don't change

//estos verbos fueron apareciendo luego en el language

irregular verbs: it doesn't follow a pattern. (bought, wrote, saw).

13-Focus on present perfect for experiences

La columna de verbos expresa:

En la primer columna el presente, en la segunda el pasado y en la tercera el participio

present perfect: lo usamos cuando queremos enfatizar una acción que comenzó en el pasado y no mencionamos si ha terminado. (experiencias, cambios, situaciones que comenzaron en el pasado y quizás aún continúan)

Questions and Negative

Questions:

Have you **been** to the new restaurant yet?

What **have** you **done** lately?

Negative:

She **has** not **finished** the test.

I **haven't been** here for a long time.

14-Present perfect continuous: structure and use

A diferencia del presente perfecto ahora le agregamos énfasis en la duración, enfatizamos que una acción comenzó en el pasado y continúa hasta el presente

When we talk about an actions started in the past and continuous in the present.

Structure: Auxiliary: Have / Has + past participle (Been) + verb + ING

Some examples:

I have been practicing my reading skills for the last two weeks

Questions and Negative

Questions:

Have you **been playing** since yesterday?

Where **have** you **been hiding** all this time?

Negative:

She **has not been feeling** well lately.

I **haven't been sleeping** as much as i need

15-Modal verbs for recommendations

With modal verbs we can express: certainly, recommendations, obligations , provision...

There are two modals verbs for advice: **Should** and **Would**

Should structure :

for advice in the present we use

Should + Verb

A.I feel very sick, I think I caught a cold.

B. Too bad, You **should stay** at home and recover

//los verbos modales no se conjugan nunca

Would structure: (invitations, desires... in this case is a recommendation)

We can also use would for advices in the present but in this case you give the advice from your own perspective

A. i feel very sick , I think i caught a cold.

B. Too bad, I **would** go to the doctor.

SHOULD VERSUS WOULD

Should is used to indicate advice, suggestions, obligation, and duty

Would is used to indicate express a wish, preference, offer, or request

Past tense of shall

Past tense of will

Can indicate certainty and conviction

Can indicate uncertainty or vagueness

Pediaa.com

16-Phrasal modals: types and use

phrasal modals (expressions that behave as a modal verb but are composed of more than two words)

Be able to:

To express ability. It can be used in any tense depending on the conjugation of the **verb to be**.

A- I **am able to** speak three different languages at conversational levels

B- Mary **was able to** swim for 40 minutes non-stop when she was younger.

//cuando queremos conjugarlo solo cambiamos el verbo to be dependiendo del tiempo y la persona que vayamos a utilizar

Have got to (gotta es la contracción informal)

Have got to express a strong advice or suggestion, often with a negative result if it is not followed.

A-You' **ve got to** stop sleeping so much,you won't take advantage of your time.

Be allowed to (give permission or prohibition)

It expresses permission . It is usually used in contexts where you can or can't do something according to some rules

"At the library you **are not allowed to** yell or speak loudly"

17-Modal verbs for obligations

Explanation

Must and **Have to**:When you need express something of high importance or an obligation

Must: for general obligations in present(algo muy importante)

When you travel abroad you **must** present your passport at the airport.

Have to:

Have is not a modal verb as such, but it behaves as one. You must conjugate it

depending of the subject and tense.

Joe **has to** practice more if he wants to win the competition

18-Adjective comparisons: as

La comparación puede positiva o negativa

As.. as/ Not as.. as

AFFIRMATIVE

- Nike is as expensive as Adidas
- Blue is as nice as green
- My laptop is **as modern as** yours. They are very similar

NEGATIVE

- My office isn't as large as hers
- Peter isn't as successful as his father
- Desktop computers **aren't as practical as** the laptop computers

19-Phrasal verbs: constructions and possibilities

Phrasal verbs are verbs made up of two words, usually a verb and a adverb particle. These expressions usually have different meaning than the one from the main verb.

Common adverb particles

Adv Particles are the little words that go with a normal verb. The most common adverb particles used to form phrasal verbs are: around, at , away, down, in , off , on , out, over, round, round up:

Eg: Bring **in**, go **around**, look **up**, put **away** and take **off**

Adverb particles in bold.

Separable phrasal verbs

they can be separated. Regardless if a phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive some of them can be separated

- Can you please **turn off** the light?
- Can you please **turn** the lights **off**?

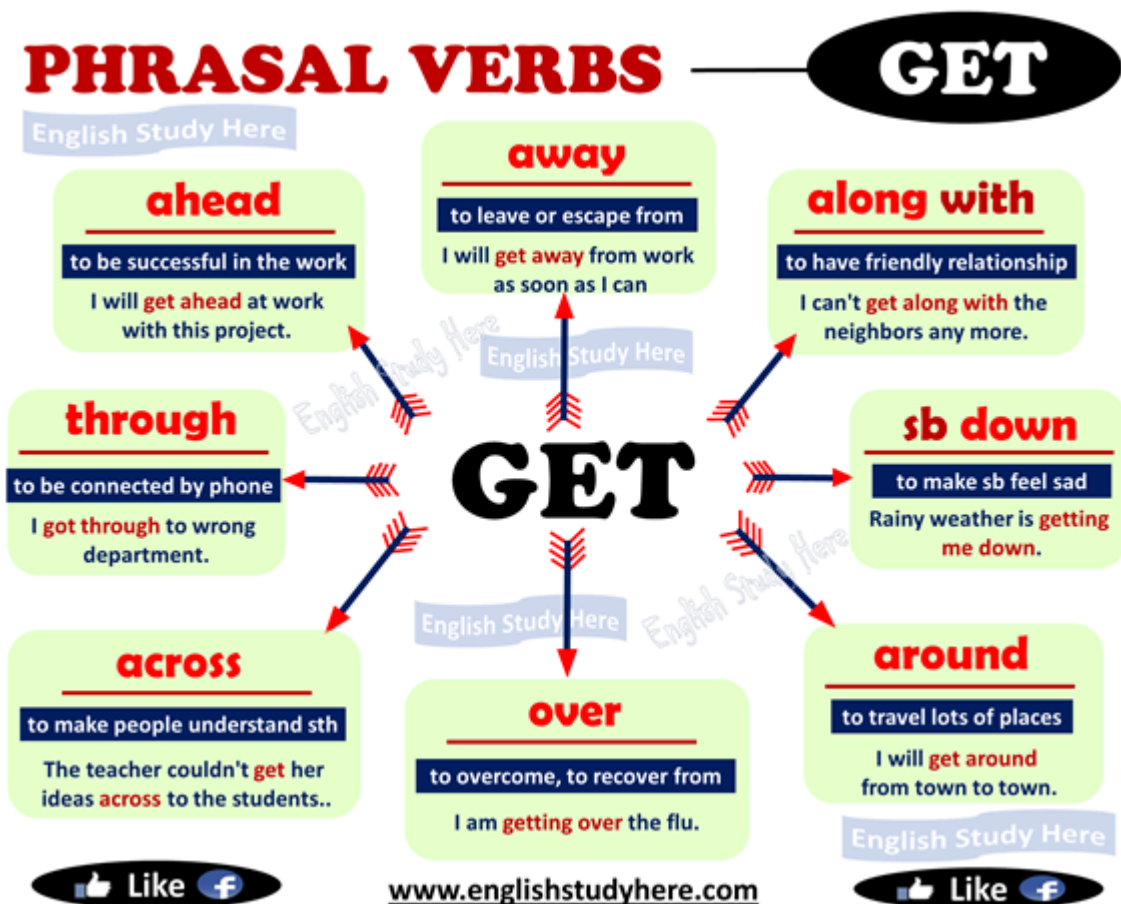
- Can you please **turn** them **off**?

Non separable Phrasal verbs

When we can't separate the phrasal verb we need to use the complete expression and then the object.

- Tomorrow i have to look after my little brother
- Tomorrow i have to look after him

20- Phrasal verbs: constructions and possibilities part 2

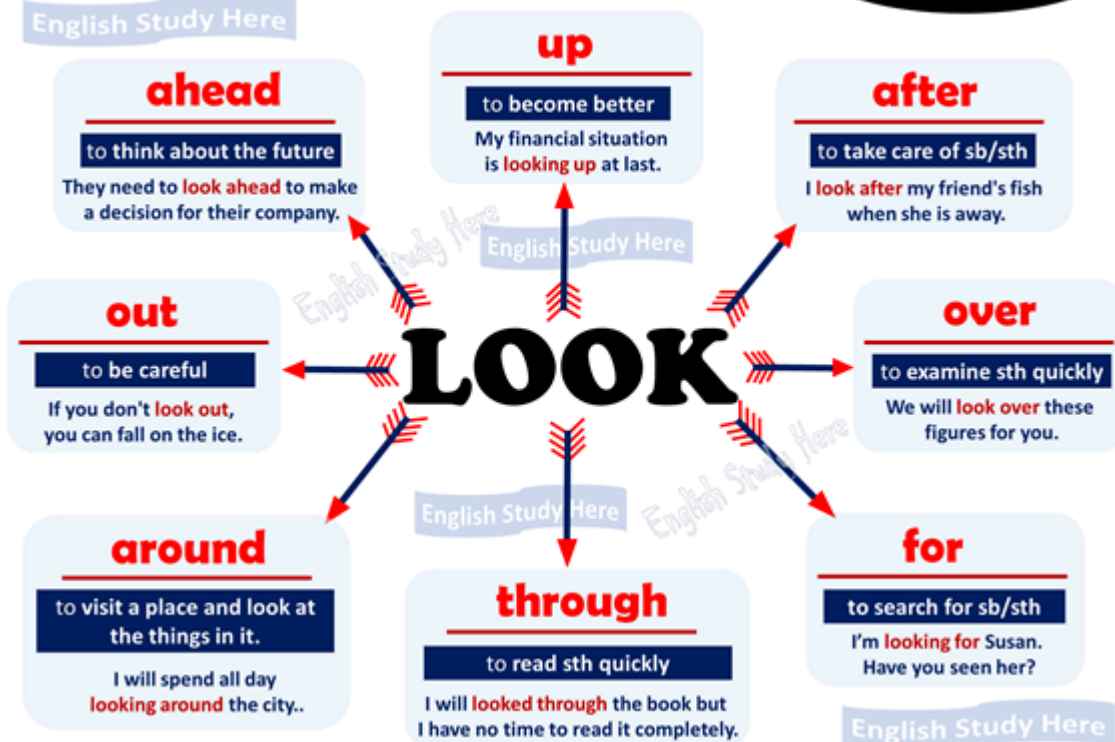




PHRASAL VERBS

LOOK

English Study Here



Like f

www.englishstudyhere.com

Like f

21-Past modals: should have

You can express recommendations in the past or regrets.
Es como una recomendación sobre algo que debió hacerse.

Structure:

Subject + Should + have + Past Participle

- When I was in the high school, I **should have studied** harder.
- You **shouldn't have waited** so long to talk about your plans with your family
- Bob **should have prepared** better for the exam, he failed.

22-Past modals: would have

También expresa sugerencias o recomendaciones pero también se puede usar para expresar situaciones hipotéticas

Wish for something different in the past.

Subject+ Would + Have + Past Participle

- I **would have come** earlier, but the traffic was horrible.
- She **would have brought** the book for you, but you didn't tell her
- We **would have practiced** yesterday, but the rain was too heavy

// nunca se usa el HAS

Hypothetical Situations In the Past

If + Past Perfect + Subject+ Would have + Past Participle

- If I had known about the party, I **would have invited** some friends over.
- If she had heard you when you talked about it, She **would have been** very angry.

23-Past habits: used to

Used to explanation

We use **used to** for expressing activities that we did frequently in the past but not anymore

Some examples:

- Back in High School, I **used to** play soccer all day long.
- There were many popular series in my childhood, i **used to** watch cartoons every Saturday morning.

24-Past habits: would

We can use **would** to talk about habits in the past .It is a bit formal used in narrations. It doesn't work with stative verbs

Examples:

- Everytime I went out with my family, I **would go** to this little restaurant downtown that we loved.
- I remember, after school , me and my friends **would** always **play** soccer for 2 or 3 hours