

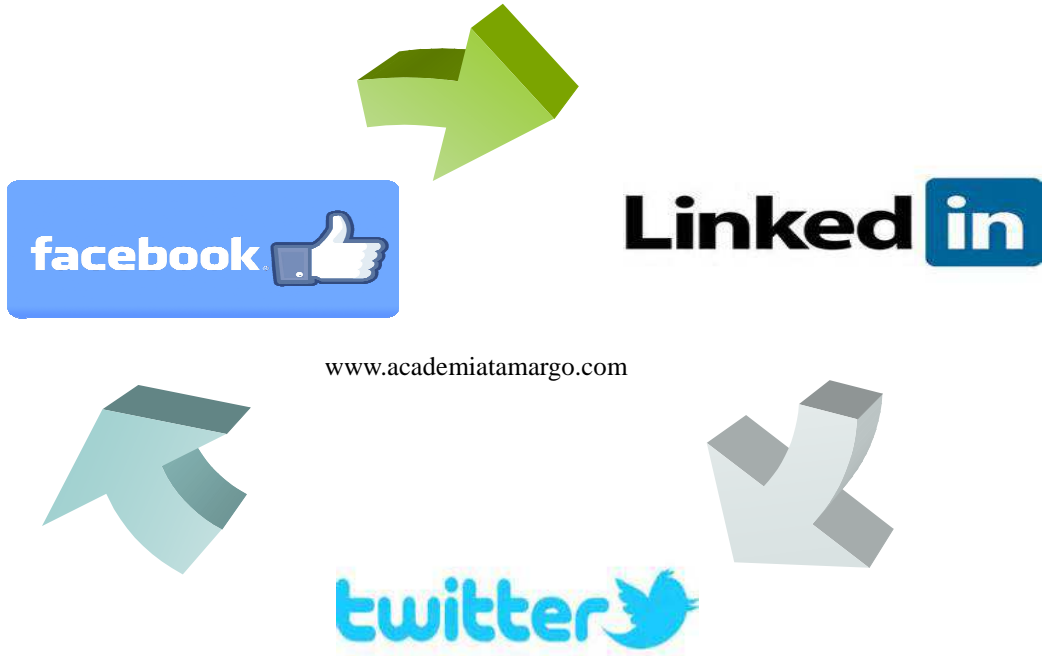
INGLÉS

1º E.S.O



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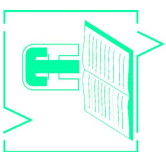
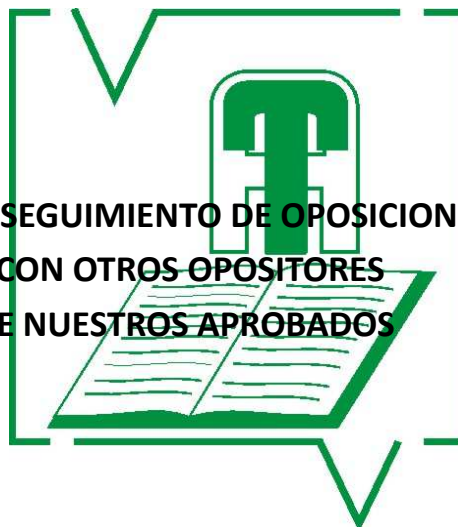
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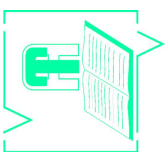
- NOTICIAS Y SEGUIMIENTO DE OPOSICIONES
- CONTACTO CON OTROS OPOSITORES
- LISTADOS DE NUESTROS APROBADOS
- REGALOS

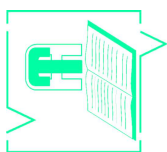


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1.

TO BE (Ser o estar)

PRESENTE

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
You are
They are

ESTRUCTURA:

Afirmativa:

Sujeto +	am	+ complementos
	is	
	are	

Negativa:

He is an actor

Interrogativa:

Sujeto +	am not	+ complementos
	isn't	
	aren't	

He isn't an actor

Am	+ sujeto	+complementos?
Is		
Are		

Is he an actor?

EXPRESIONES CON EL VERBO TO BE QUE CORRESPONDEN A FORMAS DEL ESPAÑOL CON "TENER" U OTROS VERBOS:

- ↪ To be hot / cold ⇒ cold – tener frío /calor
- ↪ To be hungry / thirsty ⇒ tener hambre / sed
- ↪ To be right ⇒ tener razón
- ↪ To be afraid ⇒ tener miedo
- ↪ To be..... years old ⇒ tener.....años
- ↪ To be late ⇒ llegar tarde
- ↪ To be sunny ⇒ hacer sol

2.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Los dos significan "Hay"

THERE IS, se utiliza para singular.
THERE ARE, se utiliza para plural.

ESTRUCTURA:

Afirmativa:

There is
There are

There is a cat on the roof
There are three cats on the roof

Negativa:

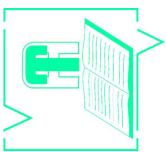
There isn't
There aren't

There isn't a cat on the roof
There aren't three cats on the roof

Interrogativa:

Is there.....?
Are there...?

Is there a cat on the roof?
Are there three cats on the roof?



3.

TO HAVE GOT (Tener)

I have got
You have got
He has got
She has got
It has got
We have got
You have got
They have got

ESTRUCTURA:

Afirmativa:

Sujeto +	have	+ got + complementos
	has	
He has got a dog		

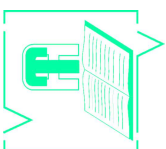
Negativa:

Sujeto +	haven't	+ got + complementos
	hasn't	
He hasn't got a dog		

Interrogativa:

Have	+ sujeto + got + complementos
Has	
Has he got a dog?	

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4. PRESENTE SIMPLE (Resto de verbos)

Equivale en español al presente de indicativo (yo como, tú bailas, él canta)

Afirmativa:

Sujeto + verbo + complementos
You read a book

Si el sujeto es 3ª persona del singular, se añade -s o -es al verbo.
He reads <u>a</u> book

Si el verbo acaba en -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, se añade -es
He watches TV every day

Negativa:

Sujeto +	don't	+ verbo (infinitivo) + complementos
	doesn't	
You don't read a book		
He doesn't watch TV everyday		

Interrogativa:

Do	+ sujeto + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos?
Does	
Do you read a book?	
Does he watch TV every day?	

ADVERBIOS DE PRESENTE SIMPLE	
Se colocan antes del verbo, excepto con el verbo TO BE que van después	
Always	Siempre
Usually	Usualmente
Often	A menudo
Rarely/hardly ever/seldom	Raras veces
Never	Nunca

I always arrive on time.

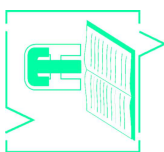
v

I am never late.

v

USOS:

- ↪ Acciones habituales.
I always go to the dentist one ayeas.
- ↪ Verdades absolutas.
The sum rises in the East.



5.

PRESENTE CONTINUO

Equivale en español a la forma perifrástica (estoy comiendo, están cantando,...)

Afirmativa:

Sujeto +	am	+ verbo (ING) + complementos
	is	
	are	
He is reading a book now.		

Negativa:

Sujeto +	am not	+ verbo (ING) + complementos
	isn't	
	aren't	
He isn't reading a book now.		

Interrogativa:

am	+ Sujeto + verbo (ING) + complementos?
is	
are	
Is he reading a book now?	

ADVERBIOS

Now	Ahora
At this moment	En este momento
At present	Actualmente

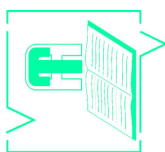
USOS:

↪ Acciones en progreso.

You are writing a letter now.

↪ Futuro cuando hay un plan organizado.

I'm having a party next weekend.



6. TO BE (Pasado simple)

I was	(yo era, yo estaba, yo fui, yo estuve)
You were	(tu eras, tu estabas, tu fuiste, tu estuviste)
He was	(él era, él estaba, él fue, él estuvo)
She was	(ella era, ella estaba, ella fue, ella estuvo)
It was	(ello era, ello estaba, ello fue, ello estuvo)
We were	(nosotros éramos, nosotros estábamos, nosotros fuimos, nosotros estuvimos)
You were	(vosotros erais, vosotros estabais, vosotros fuisteis, vosotros estuvisteis)
They were	(ellos eran, ellos estaban, ellos fueron, ellos estuvieron)

Afirmativa:

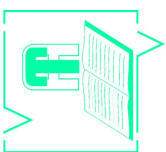
Sujeto +	was were	+ complementos
He was in London last year		

Negativa:

Sujeto +	wasn't weren't	+ complementos
He wasn't in London last year		

Interrogativa:

was were	+ Sujeto + complementos?
Was he in London last year?	



7.

THERE WAS / THERE WERE

Significan: “ Había, hubo”

THERE WAS se usa en singular
THERE WERE se usa en plural

Afirmativa:

There was
There were

There was a chair in the class.
There were three chairs in the class.

Negativa:

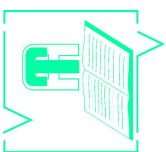
There wasn't
There weren't

There wasn't a chair in the class.
There weren't three chairs in the class.

Interrogativa:

Was there ?
Were there ?

Was there a chair in the class?
Were there three chairs in the class?



8. PASADO SIMPLE (Resto de los verbos)

Equivale al Pretérito imperfecto o al Pretérito perfecto simple de indicativo (cantaba, canté).

Afirmativa:

Sujeto +	Verbo (pasado) / Infinitivo + ED/ 2º columna/	+ complementos
He went to England last week.		

Negativa:

Sujeto +	Didn't +	Verbo (infinitivo)	+ complementos
He didn't go to England last week.			

Interrogativa:

Did +	Sujeto +	Verbo (infinitivo)	+ complementos?
Did he go to England last week?			

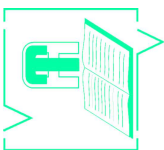
ADVERBIOS

Yesterday	Ayer.
Last week	La semana pasada.
Last month	El mes pasado.
Last year	El año pasado.
3 days ago (Periodo de tiempo + ago)	Hace 3 días.
When I was five (When + oración)	Cuando yo tenía cinco años.

USOS:

↪ Acciones que sucedieron en el pasado y sabemos exactamente cuándo.

He passed his driving test last year.



9.

FORMA GOING TO

Afirmativa:

Sujeto +	am	+ going to + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos
	is	
	are	
He is going to buy a new house.		

Negativa:

Sujeto +	Am not	+ going to + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos
	Isn't	
	Aren't	
He isn't going to buy a new house.		

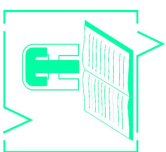
Interrogativa:

am	+ Sujeto + going to + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos?
is	
are	
Is he going to buy a new house?	

USOS:

↪ Intenciones para hacer algo en el futuro.

I'm going to study law.



10.

VERBOS MODALES

Son unos verbos con unas características especiales:

- ↪ No se comportan como el resto de los verbos
- ↪ Expresan ideas: prohibición, obligación,....

CAN / CAN'T	Saber hacer algo, poder hacer algo
I can speak English Can I go out tonight?	
MUST	Obligación de hacer algo.
You must tidy your room.	
MUSTN'T	Prohibición de hacer algo
You mustn't talk during an exam.	

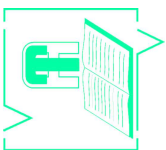
11.

A / AN

Los dos significan "un, una" tanto para masculino como para femenino

A baby.
A table.

An, se utiliza cuando la palabra siguiente empieza por vocal o -h- muda.



An elephant.
An hour.

12.

SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES / INCONTABLES

LOS SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES

Son aquellos que se pueden contar mediante un número.

A table.
Two books.

LOS SUSTANTIVOS INCONTABLES

Son aquellos que necesitan ir acompañados de ciertas expresiones para ser contados (un paquete de..., un kilo de..., un litro de...,)

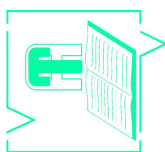
13.

SOME / ANY

Los dos significan algunos, -as o algo de...

SOME	Se utiliza en las oraciones afirmativas
ANY	Se utiliza en las oraciones interrogativas y negativas

There is **some** milk in the fridge.
Is there **any** milk in the fridge?
There isn't **any** milk in the fridge.



14. FORMACIÓN DEL PLURAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS.

↪ Normalmente, se añade **-s**.

Boy ⇨ Boys

↪ Si el sustantivo acaba en **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, se añade **-es**

Bus ⇨ Buses

↪ Si el sustantivo acaba en consonante + **y** se sustituye por, **ies**

Baby ⇨ Babies

Si el sustantivo acaba en **-f, -fe**, se sustituye por **-ves**

Scarf ⇨ Scarves

IRREGULARES:

Man ⇨ men

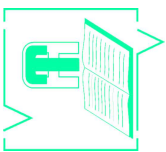
Woman ⇨ women

Foot ⇨ feet

Goose ⇨ geese

Child ⇨ children

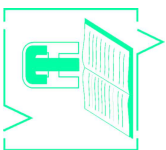
Mouse ⇨ mice

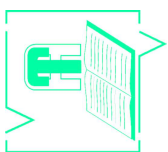


15. POSESIVOS: DETERMINANTES Y PRONOMBRES

DETERMINANTES		
My	Mi	+ SUSTANTIVO
Your	Tu	
His	Su (de él)	
Her	Su (de ella)	
Its	Su (de ellos)	
Our	Nuestro,-a	
Your	Vuestro,-a	
Their	Su (de ellos/as)	

PRONOMBRES		
Mine	Mio,-a	+ SUSTANTIVO
Yours	Tuyo,-a	
His	Suyo,-a (de él)	
Hers	Suyo,-a (de ella)	
Its	Suyo,-a (de ellos)	
Ours	Nuestro, -a	
Yours	Vuestro, -a	
Theirs	Suyo,-a (de ellos/as)	





16.

DEMOSTRATIVOS

	CERCA	LEJOS
SINGULAR	This	That
PLURAL	These	Those

17.

FORMACIÓN DE ADVERBIOS

El sufijo **-ly.**, equivale al sufijo **-mente** español

Adjetivo + **-ly**

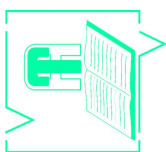
Happy + **-ly** ⇨ happily

18.

PRONOMBRE OBJETO

Siempre aparecen detrás de los verbos o de las preposiciones.

me	me, a mí
you	te, a tí
him	le, lo, a él
her	le, lo, a ella
it	le, lo, a ello
us	nos, a nosotros/as
you	os, a vosotros/as
them	les, los, las, a ellos/as



19.

GENITIVO SAJÓN

USOS:

↪ Para indicar posesión

POSEEDOR + 'S + COSA POSEIDA

Ex.: Arthur's car.

↪ Cuando el poseedor acaba en -s, solo se añade el apóstrofe

Ex.: James' car.

20.

LIKE, LOVE, HATE + VERBO (ING)

USOS:

↪ Se utiliza para indicar una actividad que nos gusta, nos encanta, u odiamos.

↪ Siempre van seguidos de un verbo con -ing

Ex.: I like swimming.
I love singing.
I hate running.

21.

IMPERATIVOS

USOS:

↪ Se utiliza para dar órdenes. Pueden ser afirmativas o negativas.

Afirmativa:

Verbo + complementos!

Ex.: Open the door!

Negativa:

Don't + Verbo + complementos!

Ex.: Don't open the door!

22.

COMPARATIVOS (másque)

↪ Con adjetivos monosílabos se añade **-er**

Ex.: tall ⇨ taller

↪ Con adjetivos acabados en **-e**, se añade **-r**

Ex.: large ⇨ larger

↪ Con adjetivos acabados en **cvc**, se duplica la última consonante

Ex.: big ⇨ bigger

↪ Con adjetivos de dos o más sílabas, se coloca **more** delante del adjetivo.

Ex.: expensive ⇨ more expensive

IRREGULARES:

Good	better
Bad	worse

