

# **INGLÉS**

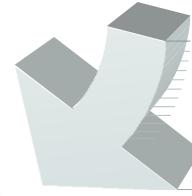
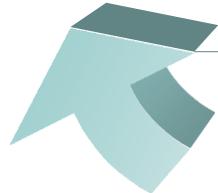
## **2º E.S.O**



## SÍGUENOS EN:



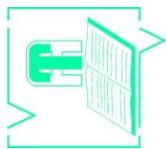
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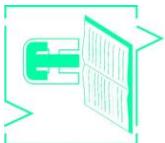
### ACADEMIA TAMARGO, S.L.U.

- 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	
	is	+ complementos
	are	
He is an actor		

Negativa:

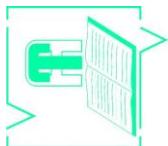
Sujeto +	am not	
	isn't	+ complementos
	aren't	
He isn't an actor		

Interrogativa:

Am		
Is	+ sujeto	+ complementos?
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                 |



Los dos significan "Hay"

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

**ESTRUCTURA:**

**Afirmativa:**

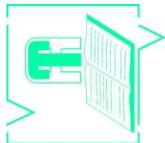
There is	There is a cat on the roof
There are	There are three cats on the roof

**Negativa:**

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

**Interrogativa:**

Is there.....?	Is there a cat on the roof?
Are there...?	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:

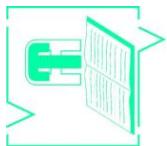
Sujeto +	have has	+ got + complementos
He has got a dog		

Negativa:

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

Interrogativa:

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



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 3º persona del singular, se añade -s o -es al verbo.

He readssa 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.

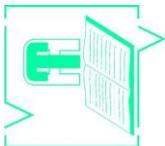
v

I am never late.

v

~~~~~

### **USOS:**



↳ Acciones habituales.

I always go to the dentist once a year

↳ Verdades absolutas.

The sun rises in the East.

5.

PRESENTE CONTINUO

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

Afirmativa:

|                           |                 |                              |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Sujeto +                  | am<br>is<br>are | + verbo (ING) + complementos |
| He is reading a book now. |                 |                              |

Negativa:

|                              |                           |                              |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sujeto +                     | am not<br>isn't<br>aren't | + verbo (ING) + complementos |
| He isn't reading a book now. |                           |                              |

Interrogativa:

|                           |                                        |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| am<br>is<br>are           | + Sujeto + verbo (ING) + complementos? |
| Is he reading a book now? |                                        |

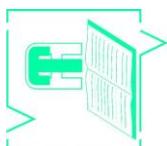
**ADVERBIOS**

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 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)                  |

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Afirmativa:

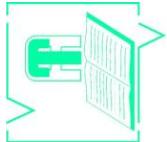
|                                   |             |                |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Sujeto +                          | <b>was</b>  | + complementos |
|                                   | <b>were</b> |                |
| <b>He was in London last year</b> |             |                |

Negativa:

|                                      |                |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sujeto +                             | <b>wasn't</b>  | + complementos |
|                                      | <b>weren't</b> |                |
| <b>He wasn't in London last year</b> |                |                |

Interrogativa:

|                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>was</b>                         | + Sujeto + complementos? |
| <b>were</b>                        |                          |
| <b>Was he in London last year?</b> |                          |



7.

**THERE WAS / THERE WERE**

Significan: “ Había, hubo”

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

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**Afirmativa:**

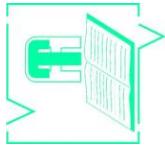
There was      **There was** a chair in the class.  
There were      **There were** three chairs in the class.

**Negativa:**

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

**Interrogativa:**

Was there ?      **Was there** a chair in the class?  
Were there?      **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? |          |                    |                 |

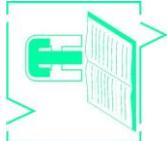
**ADVERBIOS**

|                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Yesterday                            | Ayer.                       |
| Last week                            | La semana pasada.           |
| Last month                           | El mes pasado.              |
| Last year                            | El año pasado.              |
| 3 days ago (Período 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.



En español equivale a las formas estuve corriendo, estaba cantando...

Afirmativa:

|                       |             |                              |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Sujeto +              | was<br>were | + verbo (ing) + complementos |
| He was reading a book |             |                              |

Negativa:

|                          |                   |                              |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Sujeto +                 | wasn't<br>weren't | + verbo (ing) + complementos |
| He wasn't reading a book |                   |                              |

Interrogativa:

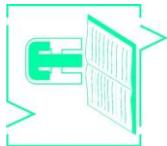
|                        |                                        |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Was<br>were            | + Sujeto + verbo (ing) + complementos? |
| Was he reading a book? |                                        |

USOS:

☞ Se utiliza junto con el pasado simple para indicar que estábamos haciendo algo, cuando sucedió otra cosa que lo interrumpió.

I was reading a book when someone rang.

**CONECTORES**



- ☞ When – cuando
- ☞ As – cuando
- ☞ While – mientras + pasado continuo.

10.

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:

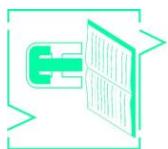
|     |                                                          |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|
| am  | + Sujeto + going to + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos? |
| is  |                                                          |
| are |                                                          |

Is he going to buy a new house?

**USOS:**

👉 Intenciones para hacer algo en el futuro.

I'm going to study law.



Afirmativa:

|                          |             |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sujeto +                 | will<br>'ll | + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos |
| He will win the lottery. |             |                                     |

Negativa:

|                           |                   |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sujeto +                  | will not<br>won't | + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos |
| He won't win the lottery. |                   |                                     |

Interrogativa:

|                          |                                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| will                     | + Sujeto + verbo (infinitivo) + complementos? |
| Will he win the lottery. |                                               |

**USOS:**

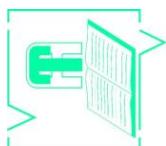
⌚ Decisiones sobre el futuro tomadas de forma espontánea.

The telephone is ringing.

I'll answer it.

⌚ Predicciones sobre el futuro.

It will rain.



12.

1º CONDICIONAL

IF – CLAUSE

/

RESULT

Presente Simple

Futuro (will + verbo (infinitivo)

If you study hard.

You will pass your exams

13.

VERBOS MODALES

Son unos verbos con unas características especiales:

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

|                    |                                    |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>CAN / CAN'T</b> | Saber hacer algo, poder hacer algo |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>CAN / CAN'T</b> | I can speak English |
|--------------------|---------------------|

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>CAN / CAN'T</b> | Can I go out tonight? |
|--------------------|-----------------------|

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| <b>MUST</b> | Obligación de hacer algo |
|-------------|--------------------------|

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| <b>MUST</b> | You must tidy your room. |
|-------------|--------------------------|

|                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| <b>MUSTN'T</b> | Prohibición de hacer algo |
|----------------|---------------------------|

|                |                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>MUSTN'T</b> | You mustn't talk during an exam. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|

14.

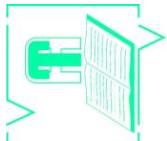
COULD/ COULDN'T // SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

|                        |                                                                   |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>COULD/ COULDN'T</b> | Saber hacer algo<br>Poder hacer algo<br>Hace referencia al pasado |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                        |                                              |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>COULD/ COULDN'T</b> | When he was a child, he could swim very well |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>SHOULD/ SHOULDN'T</b> | Da consejos en afirmativa o negativa |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|

|                          |                                                                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SHOULD/ SHOULDN'T</b> | You should eat more vegetables<br>You shouldn't eat so much fat |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|



## 15.

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.

## 16.

## SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES / INCONTABLES

### LOS SUSTANTIVOS CONTABLES

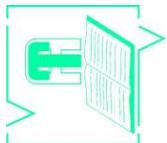
Son aquellos que se pueden contar mediante un número.

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...,,)



17.

SOME / ANY

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

|             |                                                        |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SOME</b> | Se utiliza en las oraciones afirmativas                |
| <b>ANY</b>  | 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.

18.

MANY / MUCH

Los dos significan mucho, -a, -as, -os.

Se utilizan en las oraciones negativas e interrogativas

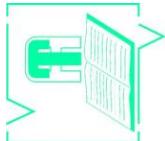
|             |                                             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>MANY</b> | Se utiliza para los sustantivos contables   |
| <b>MUCH</b> | Se utiliza para los sustantivos incontables |

There aren't **many** oranges in the fridge.

There isn't **much** milk at home.

Si se combinan con la partícula “**how**”, se utilizan para preguntar por la cantidad.

|                 |                                          |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>HOW MUCH</b> | Cuánto, cuánta (sustantivos incontables) |
| <b>HOW MANY</b> | Cuántos, cuántas (sustantivos contables) |



19.

## 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**

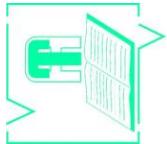
Baby ☞ Babies

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     |



20.

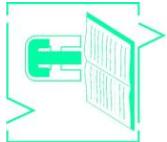
**POSESIVOS: DETERMINANTES Y PRONOMBRES**

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| DETERMINANTES |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| My            | Mi               |
| 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) |

+ SUSTANTIVO

| PRONOMBRES |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Mine       | Mio,-a                |
| 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) |



21.

DEMOSTRATIVOS

|          | CERCA | LEJOS |
|----------|-------|-------|
| SINGULAR | This  | That  |
| PLURAL   | These | Those |

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22.

FORMACIÓN DE ADVERBIOS

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

Adjetivo + **-ly**

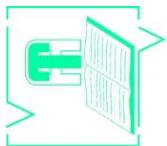
Happy + **- ly**            **happily**

23.

PRONOMBRE OBJETO

Siempre aparecen detrás de los verbos o de las preposiciones.

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



24.

GENITIVO SAJÓN

**USOS:**

- ☞ Para indicar posesión

**POSEEDOR + 'S + COSA POSEÍDA**

Ex.: Arthur's car.

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

Ex.: James' car.

25.

**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.

26.

**IMPERATIVOS**

**USOS:**

- ☞ Se utiliza para dar órdenes. Pueden ser afirmativas o negativas.

Afirmativa:

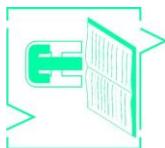
**Verbo + complementos!**

Ex.: Open the door!

Negativa:

**Don't + Verbo + complementos!**

Ex.: Don't open the door!



27.

## COMPARATIVOS (más .....que) Y SUPERLATIVOS

↳ 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  |

### SUPERLATIVOS

Se utilizan para destacar un elemento de entre varios (el más...)

- Adjetivos de una sola sílaba.

The adjetivo + est

The tallest

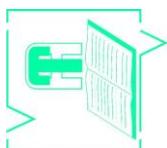
- Adjetivos terminados en **-y**. The ...iest.

The easiest.

- Adjetivos de dos sílabas o más.

The most adjetivo.

The most expensive.



28.

**PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR**

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| In                    | dentro de    |
| at                    | en           |
| on                    | encima de    |
| under                 | debajo de    |
| in front of           | delante de   |
| opposite              | en frente de |
| behind                | detrás de    |
| between               | entre (2)    |
| next to / by / beside | al lado de   |
| near                  | cerca de     |

**ACADEMIA TAMARGO S.L.U.**

