

# GRAMMAR REFERENCE

# STARTER

## Presente simple

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They play the piano.	I/You/We/They do not (don't) play the piano.
He/She/It plays the piano.	He/She/It does not (doesn't) play the piano.

- El presente simple se usa para hablar de hechos, hábitos y rutinas.  
*I speak Italian. He goes to university.*
- La tercera persona (*he/she/it*) en presente simple termina en **-s**.  
*eat > he eats read > she reads*
- En los verbos acabados en **consonante + y**, sustituimos la **y** por **-ies** para las formas de *he/she/it*.  
*study > she studies*
- La terminación de *he/she/it* de los verbos acabados en **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x y -o** es **-es**.  
*kisses finishes teaches relaxes goes*
- Algunos verbos emplean una forma irregular para la tercera persona.  
*have > she has be > he is*
- Las frases negativas del presente simple se forman con el **sujeto + don't/doesn't + infinitivo**.  
*They don't speak Italian.*
- Para la tercera persona se usa **doesn't** (*he/she/it*).  
*He doesn't play in the school team.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Do I/you/we/they like rugby?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it like rugby?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

- Las preguntas cuya respuesta es **Yes/No** en presente simple se forman con **do/does + sujeto + infinitivo**.  
*Do you read magazines?*
- Usamos respuestas cortas con *do/does*. No se repite el verbo principal.  
**A:** *Do you write a blog?* **B:** *Yes, I do.* (NO ~~Yes, I write.~~)

## Adverbios de frecuencia

siempre **100%** ← **generalmente** **a menudo** **a veces** **nunca** → **0%**

- Los adverbios de frecuencia indican la frecuencia con la que se hace algo. Van detrás del verbo *be* pero delante de todos los demás verbos.  
*She's always late. He sometimes chats online.*
- En las preguntas, siempre van detrás del sujeto.  
*Do you always watch TV online?*

## Love, like, don't mind, hate + -ing

- Después de **like, don't like, don't mind, love y hate** usamos la forma **-ing** del verbo.  
*She loves making cakes.* (NO ~~She loves make cakes.~~)
- Detrás de estos verbos también se pueden usar nombres.  
*He doesn't mind basketball, but he loves athletics.*

## Have got

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have ('ve) got a phone.	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) got a phone.
He/She/It has ('s) got a phone.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) got a phone.

- Usamos **have got** para hablar de posesión y de relaciones.  
*I've got five brothers.*
- En conversación se suelen usar las formas contractas.  
*He's got an uncle in the UK.*
- Para hablar de manera más formal se usa la forma completa **have got**.  
*He has got an uncle in the UK.*
- Para hacer la forma negativa, se pone **n't** (*not*) detrás de **have** y antes de **got**.  
*We haven't got a portable charger.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Have I/you/we/they got a laptop?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it got a laptop?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **have + sujeto + got + objeto**.  
*Have you got headphones?*
- En inglés hablado, respondemos con respuestas cortas.  
**A:** *Have you got a tablet?*  
**B:** *Yes, I have.* (NO ~~Yes, I have got.~~)//*No, I haven't.* (NO ~~No, I haven't got.~~)

## Presente continuo

Afirmativa	Negativa
I am ('m) watching TV.	I am ('m) not watching TV.
You/We/They are ('re) watching TV.	You/We/They are not (aren't) watching TV.
He/She/It is ('s) watching TV.	He/She/It is not (isn't) watching TV.

- Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en el que se habla.  
*You are learning about the present continuous.*
- La forma afirmativa es **sujeto + be + verbo + -ing**.  
*Tom's watching a reality show. We're reading a blog.*
- Para la forma negativa, se pone **not** detrás de **be**.  
*She is not (isn't) downloading songs.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Am I watching TV?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you/we/they watching TV?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it watching TV?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **be + sujeto + verbo + -ing**.  
*Are you watching cartoons?*
- No usamos el **verbo + -ing** en las respuestas cortas.  
*Yes, I am. (NO Yes, I am listening.)*
- Las preguntas de información se forman con la partícula interrogativa que empieza por **Wh-** delante de **be**.  
*Who are you reading about?*  
*What are you watching on TV?*
- Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade **-ing** al infinitivo.  
*speak > speaking read > reading drink > drinking*
- En los verbos que terminan en **-e**, se elimina la **-e** y se añade **-ing**.  
*write > writing have > having give > giving*
- En los verbos que terminan en una vocal y una consonante, se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ing**.  
*stop > stopping shop > shopping plan > planning*

## Presente simple y presente continuo

- Usamos el presente simple para hablar de hechos, hábitos y rutinas.  
*Water freezes at 0 °C.*  
*I listen to music when I walk to school.*  
*She always goes shopping on Fridays.*
- Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en el que se habla.  
*I watch a lot of TV. At the moment, I'm watching a great on-demand series.*  
*He usually works in an office, but he's working at home today.*
- Algunos verbos no se suelen usar en la forma continua: **know, understand, like, love, prefer, hate, need, remember, think, want**.  
*I like this programme. (NO I'm liking this programme.)*
- Con el presente continuo se usan expresiones como **at the moment** y **right now**.  
*He's doing his homework at the moment.*
- Con el presente simple se usan adverbios de frecuencia.  
*He always does his homework after dinner.*

## Adverbios de modo

- Para decir cómo se hace algo usamos los adverbios de modo.  
*Carl can run very fast.*
- Los adverbios de modo van detrás del verbo o del objeto, si la frase lo tiene.  
*They don't speak clearly.*  
*Lia can draw animals well.*
- Para formar los adverbios regulares, añadimos **-ly** al adjetivo.  
*nice > nicely loud > loudly*
- En los adjetivos que terminan en **-y**, se elimina la **-y** y se añade **-ily**.  
*happy > happily noisy > noisily*
- En los adjetivos que terminan en **-l**, se añade **-ly**.  
*careful > carefully beautiful > beautifully*
- Algunos adverbios de modo son irregulares.  
*good > well hard > hard late > late*

## Past simple

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They went to a museum.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They did not (didn't) go to a museum.
Be	
I/He/She/It was bored.	I/He/She/It was not (wasn't) bored.
You/We/They were bored.	You/We/They were not (weren't) bored.

- Usamos el **pasado simple** para hablar de acontecimientos terminados y acciones en pasado.  
*He watched a history documentary last night.*  
*We were tired after the journey.*
- La terminación de pasado simple de la mayoría de verbos es **-ed**.  
*want > wanted need > needed show > showed*
- En los verbos que terminan en **-e**, se añade **-d**.  
*live > lived hate > hated phone > phoned*
- En los verbos que terminan en **consonante + -y**, se elimina la **-y** y se añade **-ied**.  
*study > studied carry > carried marry > married*
- En los terminados en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ed**.  
*shop > shopped travel > travelled stop > stopped*
- Algunos verbos tienen el **pasado simple** irregular.  
*become > became come > came put > put*
- La lista de verbos irregulares está en la página 128.
- La negativa del pasado simple se forma con **sujeto + did not (didn't) + infinitivo sin to**.  
*Borja didn't finish his homework last night.*
- La forma negativa de **be** en pasado se hace añadiendo **not (n't)**.  
*Mum wasn't very happy about my exam results.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go to a museum?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.
Be	
Was I/he/she/it bored?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were you/we/they bored?	Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

- Las preguntas en pasado simple se forman con **Did + sujeto + infinitivo sin to**.  
*Did Tom enjoy the concert yesterday?*
- Las partículas interrogativas van delante de **did**.  
*What did you do last weekend?*
- En las preguntas en pasado con **be**, se cambia el orden de palabras.  
*Were you late to class this morning?*

## There was/there were

	Afirmativa	Negativa
Singular	There was a bowl/ some food.	There was not (wasn't) a bowl/any food.
Plural	There were some forks.	There were not (weren't) any forks.

- Usamos **there was** y **there were** para hablar de lo que había en el pasado.
- **There was** se usa con nombres contables en singular y nombres no contables.  
*There was a book here. There was milk in the cup.*
- **There were** se usa con los nombres contables en plural.  
*There were a lot of tourists in our town last weekend.*
- Con nombres no contables y con nombres contables en plural se usa **some** detrás de **there was/were**.  
*There was some water in the bottle.*  
*There were some houses here years ago.*
- Con los nombres no contables y con los contables en plural se usa **any** detrás de **there wasn't/weren't**.  
*There wasn't any money in the purse.*  
*There weren't any cups.*

	Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Singular	Was there a bowl/ any food?	Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.
Plural	Were there any forks?	Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

- En las preguntas se suele usar **any** con los nombres contables en plural y con los no contables.  
*Was there any bread at home?*  
*Were there any interesting objects at the museum?*
- En las respuestas cortas no se repite **any**.  
**A:** *Was there any news about Laura?*  
**B:** *No, there wasn't (NO No, there wasn't any.)*

## Pasado continuo: afirmativa y negativa

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It was travelling.	I/He/She/It was not (wasn't) travelling.
You/We/They were travelling.	You/We/They were not (weren't) travelling.

- Usamos el **pasado continuo** para hablar de acciones que estaban sucediendo en un momento del pasado, o de acciones que fueron interrumpidas por otra acción.  
*We were doing homework at 5 pm yesterday.*  
*Chloe was reading when James texted her.*
- Las frases afirmativas se forman con **sujeto + was/were + verbo + -ing**.  
*He was walking to school.*
- Para formar las negativas, ponemos **n't (not)** detrás de **was/were** y delante del **verbo + -ing**. **Not** suele aparecer contraído.  
*They weren't listening to the teacher.*

## Pasado continuo: preguntas

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Was I/he/she/it travelling?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were you/we/they travelling?	Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **Was/Were + sujeto + verbo + -ing**.  
*Were you reading in bed last night?*
- En las respuestas cortas no se usa el **verbo + -ing**.  
*A: Was he chatting online?*  
*B: Yes, he was. (NO Yes, he was chatting.)*
- Las preguntas de información se forman con la partícula interrogativa que empieza por **Wh-** delante de **be**.  
*What were you doing this morning?*

## Pasado simple y pasado continuo

- El pasado simple y el pasado continuo se suelen usar juntos. El pasado simple se usa para acciones cortas que interrumpieron otras más largas, estas últimas en pasado continuo.

Pasado simple



**Pasado continuo**

- I was cycling to school when I saw Lily.*  
*He was walking through the park when he fell and hurt his knee.*
- Se suele usar *when, while* y *as* con el pasado continuo.  
*Their computer broke when they were studying.*  
*While she was having breakfast, she got a text from Madeline.*  
*As we were leaving the party, Lucas arrived.*
- *When* se usa con el pasado simple para acciones más cortas.  
*When I saw Tom, he was arguing with Adele in the street.*  
(NO *While I saw Tom ...*)

Could

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/ We/They could swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They could not (couldn't) swim.

- Para hablar de la habilidad, la posibilidad de hacer algo y para pedir permiso en pasado usamos **could/couldn't**.  
*When I was four I could swim ten metres.*  
*He couldn't call earlier because he was at work.*
- La forma de **could** no varía. La tercera persona (*he/she/it*) no termina en **-s**.  
*She could sing Happy Birthday in three languages.*
- Para formar las negativas, ponemos **n't (not)** detrás de **could**.  
*He couldn't pay for his university books.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Could I/you/he/she/ it/we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.

- En las preguntas se intercambia el orden de **could** y el sujeto.  
*Could you speak English in primary school?*

Adjetivos comparativos y superlativos

Comparativos	
Adjetivos cortos: <i>smart</i>	se añade <b>-er</b> : <i>smarter</i>
Adjetivos cortos terminados en vocal + consonante: <i>big</i>	se duplica la consonante final y se añade <b>-er</b> : <i>bigger</i>
Adjetivos terminados en <b>-e</b> : <i>safe</i>	se añade <b>-r</b> : <i>safer</i>
Adjetivos terminados en <b>-y</b> : <i>easy</i>	se elimina la <b>-y</b> y se añade <b>-ier</b> : <i>easier</i>
Adjetivos largos: <i>interesting</i>	se pone <b>more</b> delante del adjetivo: <i>more interesting</i>
Adjetivos irregulares <i>good bad</i>	<i>better worse</i>

- Los adjetivos comparativos se usan para comparar a una persona o una cosa con otra.
- La forma es verbo **be** + **adjetivo comparativo** + **than**.  
*Riley is taller than Amelia.*

Superlativos	
Adjetivos cortos: <i>smart</i>	se añade <b>-est</b> : <i>the smartest</i>
Adjetivos cortos terminados en vocal + consonante: <i>big</i>	se duplica la consonante final y se añade <b>-est</b> : <i>the biggest</i>
Adjetivos terminados en <b>-e</b> : <i>safe</i>	se añade <b>-st</b> : <i>the safest</i>
Adjetivos terminados en <b>-y</b> : <i>easy</i>	se elimina la <b>-y</b> y se añade <b>-iest</b> : <i>the easiest</i>
Adjetivos largos: <i>interesting</i>	se pone <b>the most</b> delante del adjetivo: <i>the most interesting</i>
Adjetivos irregulares <i>good bad</i>	<i>the best the worst</i>

- Los adjetivos superlativos se usan para decir que una cosa o una persona es la que más tiene de una cualidad particular.
- Delante de los **adjetivos superlativos** se pone **the**.  
*Riley is the tallest person in her family.*

Too, too much, too many

- Para decir que hay exceso de algo usamos **too, too much y too many**.
- **Too** se usa con **adjetivos**.  
*I'm too excited to sleep – it's my birthday tomorrow!*
- **Too much** con **nombres no contables**.  
*I've got too much homework so I can't go out tonight.*
- **Too many** con **nombres contables en plural**.  
*Daniel's got too many plans for the weekend – he doesn't know which one to choose.*

(Not) enough + nombre

- Para indicar que tenemos la cantidad adecuada de algo o que algo es suficiente usamos **enough**.  
*My brother has got enough experience to work there.*
- Para decir que necesitamos más cantidad de algo o que algo no es suficiente usamos **not enough**.  
*I haven't got enough time to do charity work at the weekend.*

## (Not) *as* + adjetivo + *as*

- Para comparar a una persona o una cosa con otra usamos **(not) as ... as**.  
*This tablet is as expensive as a laptop.*
- Para decir que dos cosas o dos personas no son iguales en un aspecto usamos **not as + adjetivo + as**.  
*Being a carer isn't as dangerous as being a firefighter.* (= Being a firefighter is more dangerous than being a carer.)
- Para decir que dos cosas o dos personas son iguales en un aspecto usamos **as + adjetivo + as**.  
*Being a nurse is as hard as being a doctor.* (= Being a doctor is as hard as being a nurse.)

## (Not) + adjetivo + *enough*

- Para decir que necesitamos más de algo o que algo no es suficiente usamos **not + adjetivo + enough**.  
*I'm not old enough to work there. You need to be 16 and I'm only 15.*
- Para indicar que tenemos la cantidad adecuada de algo o que algo es suficiente usamos **adjetivo + enough**.  
*This carpet is big enough to cover the floor.*

## *Have to*/*don't have to*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have to do the ironing.	I/You/We/They do not (don't) have to do the ironing.
He/She/It has to do the ironing.	He/She/It does not (doesn't) have to do the ironing.

- **Have to** se usa para decir lo que es necesario hacer.  
*My sister has to empty the dishwasher every day.*  
*You have to drive on the right side of the road in Spain.*
- **Don't have to** se usa para decir que no es necesario hacer algo, pero que se puede hacer si se quiere.  
*I don't have to help at home, but it makes my parents happy.*  
*They don't have to do after-school activities at their school.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Do I/you/we/they have to do the ironing?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it have to do the ironing?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **Do/Does + sujeto + have to + infinitivo**.  
*Does your mum have to work at the weekend?*
- En las respuestas cortas se repite **do** o **does**, no **have to**.  
**A:** *Do you have to go to bed early during the week?*  
**B:** *Yes, I do.* (NO *Yes, I have to.*)

## Should/shouldn't

should/shouldn't	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They should be careful on the beach.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They should not (shouldn't) swim in cold water.

- Usamos **should** y **shouldn't** para dar consejo y decir lo que creemos que es una buena idea hacer.  
*You should put cold water on a burn.*
- La forma de **should** no varía en las distintas personas. Detrás de **should** se usa el **infinitivo sin to**.  
*He should help his parents with the housework.*

## Must/mustn't

must/mustn't	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They must drive on the left in the UK.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They must not (mustn't) swim when there is a red flag.

- Usamos **must** y **mustn't** para recomendaciones fuertes y para hablar sobre reglas.  
*You must watch this TV programme; it's great.*  
*You must be 17 to drive a car.*
- **Mustn't** significa que algo no está permitido.  
*You mustn't use your phone in the cinema.*
- **Must** no varía en las distintas personas. Detrás de **must** se usa el **infinitivo sin to**.  
*He must remember to take his medicine every day.*

## Condicional cero

Acción/Situación: presente simple	Resultado: presente simple
If a bee stings you,	it hurts.
Resultado: presente simple	Acción/Situación: presente simple
It hurts	if a bee stings you.

- El condicional cero se usa para hablar de situaciones cuyos resultados son siempre verdad.  
*If you heat water to 100 °C, it boils.*  
*When you sprain your ankle, it usually bruises.*
- Cuando la frase de la acción/situación va la primera, separamos ambas frases con una coma.  
*If you work hard, you get results.*

## Primer condicional

Acción/Situación: presente simple	Resultado: will + infinitivo
If we see a jaguar,	we'll take a photo.
Resultado: will + infinitivo	Acción/Situación: presente simple
We'll take a photo	if we see a jaguar.

- El primer condicional se usa para hablar de situaciones posibles en el futuro y sus resultados.  
*If we pass all our exams, we'll have a party.*  
*You'll lose your teeth if you eat too much sugar.*
- Cuando la frase de la acción/situación va la primera, separamos ambas frases con una coma.  
*If it's good weather tomorrow, we'll go to the park.*

## Presente perfecto: afirmativa y negativa

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have ('ve) finished.	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) finished.
He/She/It has ('s) finished.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) finished.

- Usamos el **presente perfecto** para hablar de acciones con un resultado presente y acciones dentro de un periodo de tiempo no finalizado.  
*I've found my favourite hat!*  
*Logan hasn't been to the dentist this year.*
- Para la forma afirmativa se usa **sujeto + have/has + participio pasado**.  
*I've burnt my hand.*
- La forma negativa se expresa con **n't (not)** detrás de **have/has** y delante del participio pasado. **Not** suele aparecer contraído.  
*Smartphones haven't replaced human interaction completely.*
- La mayoría de participios pasados terminan en **-ed**.  
*want > wanted need > needed play > played*
- En los verbos terminados en **-e**, se añade **-d**.  
*love > loved hope > hoped phone > phoned*
- En los verbos terminados en **consonante + -y**, se elimina la **-y** y se añade **-ied**.  
*study > studied try > tried copy > copied*
- En los verbos terminados en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, se duplica la **consonante final** y se añade **-ed**.  
*slip > slipped travel > travelled drop > dropped*
- Algunos participios pasados son irregulares y no siguen ningún patrón.  
*see > seen find > found put > put*
- La lista de verbos irregulares está en la página 128.

## Will/won't, may y might

Will/won't	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They will ('ll) survive.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not (won't) survive.

- Para hacer predicciones ciertas sobre el futuro usamos **will y won't**.  
*Computers will control our lives in the future.*  
*The laptop will help me with my homework.*

Will/won't	
Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they survive?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

- En las preguntas se intercambia el orden de **will** y el sujeto.  
*Will we travel in cars in the future?*

May y might	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They may have a flying car.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They may not have a flying car.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They might have a flying car.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They might not have a flying car.

- Para hacer predicciones no ciertas sobre el futuro usamos **may y might**.  
*Rhinos may become extinct in the future, no one knows for sure.*  
*I might go to Bridget's house this weekend; I don't know yet.*

## Infinitivo de finalidad

- Para expresar el propósito de hacer algo usamos **to + infinitivo**.  
*I use a car to get to work.*  
*She bought a tablet to watch videos when she travels.*  
*They saved money to pay for the wedding.*  
(NO ~~They saved money for pay for the wedding.~~)



Presente perfecto para experiencias

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have ('ve) seen this film.	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) seen this film.
He/She/It has ('s) seen this film.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) seen this film.

- Para hablar de experiencias usamos el presente perfecto.  
*He's visited every country in Europe.*  
*Jayden and Layla haven't met Mia.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Have I/you/we/they seen this film?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it seen this film?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

- Las preguntas cuya respuesta es **Yes/No** se forman con **have/has + sujeto + participio pasado**.  
*Has your mum been to Spain?*
- En las respuestas cortas se repite **have/has**.  
*A: Have you tried Turkish food?*  
*B: Yes, I have.*

Pronombres indefinidos

	Personas	Cosas	Lugares
<b>Some-:</b> para hablar de una persona/ cosa/lugar en una frase afirmativa	<b>Someone/Somebody</b> called me earlier.	I want <b>something</b> to eat.	I want to go <b>somewhere</b> hot on holiday.
<b>Every-:</b> para hablar de todas las personas, cosas o lugares	<b>Everyone/Everybody</b> likes chocolate.	<b>Everything</b> in your flat is beautiful.	I've been <b>everywhere</b> in London.
<b>Any-:</b> para hablar de una persona/ cosa/lugar en una frase negativa o una pregunta	I don't know <b>anyone/anybody</b> at this party.	I don't have <b>anything</b> to wear to the party.	I don't want to go <b>anywhere</b> tonight.
<b>No-:</b> para indicar nadie, nada o en ningún lugar	<b>No one/Nobody</b> called me yesterday.	<b>Nothing</b> happened last night.	<b>Nowhere</b> is open for dinner tonight.

- Los pronombres indefinidos se usan para hablar de personas, cosas y lugares sin especificarlos.
- Los pronombres indefinidos se usan con el verbo en singular.  
*Everyone is excited about the wedding.* (NO ~~Everyone are excited about the wedding.~~)
- Con **no one, nothing y nowhere** se usa la forma afirmativa del verbo.  
*There's nothing to do here!* (NO ~~There isn't nothing to do here!~~)
- Con **anyone, anything y anywhere** se usa la forma negativa del verbo.  
*I haven't got anything to do today.* (NO ~~I've got anything to do today.~~)

- Al preguntar sobre una experiencia, podemos usar **ever** para expresar 'en algún momento', y **never** en las frases afirmativas para indicar 'en ningún momento'.  
*Have you ever seen a crocodile in real life?*  
*I've never travelled outside of my country.*

Pronombres reflexivos

I > myself	I saw <b>myself</b> on TV.
you > yourself	You saw <b>yourself</b> on TV.
he > himself	He saw <b>himself</b> on TV.
she > herself	She saw <b>herself</b> on TV.
it > itself	It saw <b>itself</b> on TV.
we > ourselves	We saw <b>ourselves</b> on TV.
you (plural) > yourselves	You saw <b>yourselves</b> on TV.
they > themselves	They saw <b>themselves</b> on TV.

- Los pronombres reflexivos se usan cuando el sujeto y el objeto de una frase son el mismo, o para enfatizar el sujeto de la acción.  
*My dad talks to himself when he's nervous.*  
*I made dinner myself in the end because Dad was late.*
- El pronombre suele ir directamente detrás del verbo.  
*We enjoyed ourselves at Liam's birthday party.*  
(NO ~~We enjoyed at Liam's birthday party ourselves.~~)

## Going to

Afirmativa	Negativa
I am ('m) going to dance.	I am ('m) not going to dance.
You/We/They are ('re) going to dance.	You/We/They are not (aren't) going to dance.
He/She/It is ('s) going to dance.	He/She/It is not (isn't) going to dance.

- **Going to** se usa para hablar de planes e intenciones futuros.  
*I'm going to work in another country in the future.*
- Para la forma afirmativa usamos **be + going to + infinitivo**.  
*We're going to travel around Europe before university.*
- Para la forma negativa usamos **be + not + going to + infinitivo**.  
*Ryan isn't going to study French in France.*

Pregunta	Respuesta corta
Am I going to dance?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you/we/they going to dance?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it going to dance?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- Las preguntas se forman con **be** delante del sujeto.  
*Are they going to get married this year?*
- En las respuestas cortas se repite **be**.  
**A:** *Are you going to learn the keyboard?*  
**B:** *Yes, I am.*

## Will y going to

- **Will** se usa para predicciones y **going to** para planes e intenciones futuros.  
*Lidia will be the best singer in the school show.*  
*We're going to write the school play next year – Mr Newsome has decided.*

## Presente continuo para futuro

- El presente continuo se usa para hablar de planes fijos en el futuro, sobre todo, planes que hemos acordado con otras personas.  
*I'm meeting my friends at 8 pm tomorrow. We're seeing a concert.*  
*We're having lunch with my aunt next Saturday.*
- Con el presente continuo solemos usar expresiones temporales para indicar futuro, como **tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, this summer, next week, next month** y **after class/school**.  
*Aria and I are practising for the school show this weekend.*

## Presente simple para futuro

- El presente simple se usa para hablar de acontecimientos con tiempo fijado en el futuro.  
*The concert starts at 10 pm tomorrow. It finishes at midnight.*  
*My plane leaves tomorrow morning at nine.*  
*Their train arrives at 8.45 in the morning.*  
*Our summer holidays start on 24th June.*