

BANCO DE CONTENIDO DIGITAL INGLÉS

CEPRUNSA II FASE 2025



CHAPTER I

Verb to be all forms / Personal pronouns / Possessive adjectives / Wh-Questions / Connectors

1.1. Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are words used to replace nouns, and refer to specific people or things.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	
I	
You	
He	
She	
It	
We	
You	
They	

1.2 Verb to be

The verb “to be” translates to two verbs in Spanish: “**ser**” and “**estar**”. It is the most important verb to master. Here are some useful tips:

- We always use capital “I”.
 - I am a student.
- The pronoun “you” is used both for singular “tú” as well as plural “ustedes”.

- The pronoun “it” is usually used for animals, plants and inanimate objects.
 - We use “they” for both people and things.

1.2.1. Affirmative form

SUBJECT	VERB “TO BE”	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	am	happy.
You	are	my best friend.
He	is	my brother.
She	is	my sister.
It	is	a cat.
We	are	students.
You	are	in high school.
They	are	my parents.

1.2.2. Negative form

SUBJECT	VERB “TO BE”	NOT	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	am	not	happy.
You	are	not	my best friend.
He	is	not	my brother.
She	is	not	my sister.
It	is	not	a cat.
We	are	not	students.
You	are	not	in high school.
They	are	not	my parents.

1.2.3. Interrogative form

VERB "TO BE"	SUBJECT	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Am	I	happy?
Are	you	my best friend?
Is	he	my brother?
Is	she	my sister?
Is	it	a cat?
Are	we	students?
Are	you	in high school?
Are	they	my parents?

1.2.4. Short answers

SHORT ANSWERS	"YES / NO"	SUBJECT	VERB "TO BE"
	Yes / No,	I	am / am not.
	Yes / No,	you	are / aren't.
	Yes / No,	he	is / isn't.
	Yes / No,	she	is / isn't.
	Yes / No,	it	is / isn't.
	Yes / No,	we	are / aren't.
	Yes / No,	you	are / aren't.
	Yes / No,	they	are / aren't.

Let's Practice!

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb "to be".

- _____ Ross and Rachel friends? No, they _____.
- _____ Gaston Acurio from Arequipa? No, he _____.
- _____ you from England? Yes, I _____.
- _____ you in university? No, we _____.
- _____ I in the team? Yes, you _____.

1.3. Possessive adjectives

PERSONAL PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	my
You	your
He	his
She	her
It	its
We	our
You	your
They	their

1.4. Vocabulary: Greetings and farewells

Greetings and farewells are the expressions we use when we see someone we know and when we leave.

1.4.1. Greetings

SITUATION	GREETING
Neutral to formal conversation:	A: Hi / Hello. How are you? B: Fine, thanks. How about you?
Casual conversation:	A: Hi / Hey. How are you doing? / How's it going? / How're things going? B: Pretty good! / All right! / Ok. / I'm good. How about you?
Sometimes, we use different greetings depending on the time of the day.	Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening Good night is NOT a greeting.
And when we meet someone for the first time, we say:	A: Nice to meet you! B: Nice to meet you too.

1.4.2. Farewells

SITUATION	FAREWELL
Neutral to formal conversation:	Good bye.
Casual conversation:	Take care! / Bye bye. / See you.
When you plan to see someone again:	See you later. / See you soon.
To someone you already know:	Good to see you! / Nice to see you.
When you are going to bed, or leaving at night:	Good night.
Saying goodbye to a friend or colleague, a customer, or as a pleasantry:	Have a nice day / afternoon / evening / weekend.
When we meet someone for the first time:	It was nice meeting you. / Nice meeting you.

Let's Practice!

What would you say in the following situations?

A: I'm going to sleep now. Tomorrow we can play more!

B: Alright. _____ Justin.

A: Thank you for shopping here. _____.

B: You too. Enjoy your weekend.

A: Hello. My name is Peter. I am the manager.

B: _____ Peter. My name is Derek.

1.5. Wh-Questions

We use wh-questions to ask for specific information. The answer cannot be "yes" or "no".

WH-QUESTION	USE
Who	Used to ask about a person or a subject.
What	Used to ask about a thing or a concept.
Where	Used to ask about a place.
How	Used to ask about a way or a method.
When	Used to ask about a time.
Why	Used to ask about a reason.

Examples:

A: Who is that man?

B: He is our math teacher.

A: When is the exam?

B: It's next week.

Let's Practice!

Fill in the blanks with: What – Because – Where – Why

A: _____ time is it?

B: It's five thirty.

A: _____ are you stressed?

B: _____ I have an exam tomorrow.

A: _____ is my backpack?

B: It's next to the table.

1.6. Personal information

Asking for personal information is the most common way to establish a relationship with someone. They are important to get to know people.

Names

A: What is your name?

B: My name is Luis.

A: What is your last name?

B: My last name is Fernandez.

A: Do you have a nickname?

B: Yes, people call me Lucho.

Work and Occupation

A: What do you do for work?

B: I am a _____.

A: Where do you work?

B: I work at _____.

Age

A: How old are you?

B: I am _____ years old.

A: When is your birthday?

B: My birthday is on _____.

Background

A: Where are you from?

B: I am from _____.

A: Where do you live?

B: I live in _____.

Other

A: Are you married / single?

B: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

A: Do you have a boyfriend? / girlfriend?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

A: What is your number?

B: My number is _____.

A: What is your insta?

B: My username is _____.

A: What is your email address?

B: My email address is _____.

A: Who do you live with?

B: I live with _____.

1.7. Countries, nationalities and languages

We don't really use the word "nationality" in everyday language. It is a formal word, used for official purposes, and most frequently in written English. You may find it in the travel industry, as well as in immigration.

Instead, we ask: Where are you from? Or "Where do you come from?"

To which we reply: I am from Peru. / I come from Peru. / I am Peruvian.

To know the nationality of a person, we usually add a suffix to the end of the country name. The most common suffixes are –ish, –ian, –an, –ese. However, there are exceptions to the rule.

Nationalities ending in -ish:

ENDING IN -ISH	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
	England	Inglaterra	English
	Ireland	Irlanda	Irish
	Spain	España	Spanish
	United Kingdom	Reino Unido	British
	Denmark	Dinamarca	Danish
	Finland	Finlandia	Finnish
	Scotland	Escocia	Scottish
	Turkiye	Turquía	Turkish

Nationalities ending in -ian:

ENDING IN -IAN	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
	Argentina	Argentina	Argentinian
	Brazil	Brasil	Brazilian
	Canada	Canadá	Canadian
	Ecuador	Ecuador	Ecuadorian
	Italy	Italia	Italian
	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivian
	Russia	Rusia	Russian
	Colombia	Colombia	Colombian

Nationalities ending in -ese:

ENDING IN -ESE	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
	Japan	Japón	Japanese
	China	China	Chinese
	Vietnam	Vietnam	Vietnamese
	Portugal	Portugal	Portuguese
	Taiwan	Taiwan	Taiwanese
	Nepal	Nepal	Nepalese
	Senegal	Senegal	Senegalese
	Sudan	Sudán	Sudanese

Nationalities ending in -an:

ENDING IN -AN	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
	Kenya	Kenia	Kenyan
	Germany	Alemania	German
	Mexico	México	Mexican
	Morocco	Marruecos	Moroccan
	USA	E.E.U.U.	American
	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuelan
	Chile	Chile	Chilean
	Cuba	Cuba	Cuban

Irregular nationalities:

IRREGULAR	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
	France	Francia	French
	Greece	Grecia	Greek
	The Netherlands	Países Bajos	Dutch
	Wales	Gales	Welsh
	Thailand	Tailandia	Thai
	Switzerland	Suiza	Swiss
	Czechia	República Checa	Czech
	Slovakia	Eslovaquia	Slovak

Finally, very frequently the language spoken in a place shares its name with the nationality.

In Spain, Spanish people speak Spanish.

In Japan, Japanese people speak Japanese.

This is not always the case:

In Brazil, Brazilian people speak Portuguese.

In Canada, Canadian people speak English.

1.8. Connectors: And, but, or, because and so

Connectors are short words or phrases that help us link two ideas or statements. Connectors often add a new meaning to the phrases.

The five connectors we will learn are:

AND – To express addition

OR – To express choice.

BUT – To express contrast.

BECAUSE – To express causation.

SO – To express effect.

Examples:

I like pop **and** rock music.

Do you prefer comedies **or** dramas?

I love dancing, **but** I hate clubbing.

Jennifer loves the Amazon **because** she likes nature.

Jennifer likes nature, **so** she loves the Amazon.

1.9. Vocabulary: Jobs and occupations

	Teacher		Judge
	Scientist		Police officer
	Doctor		Chef
	Singer		Farmer
	Taxi Driver		Waiter
	Doctor		Chef

Lawyer: Defends your client in court.

Firefighter: Rescues people in danger and put off fires.

Manager / CEO: Executive, boss of a business.

Secretary: Helps office workers with organization and schedules.

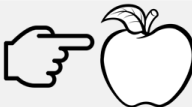
CHAPTER II

Demonstrative adjectives / Indefinite articles / Numbers / Date and time

2.1. Demonstrative adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives are words used to express the position of a noun, in relationship to the speaker. This position can be both in space and in time. The most common ones are: **this, that, these and those.**

Demonstrative adjectives show the physical distance of a noun, differentiating between close and far away.

	CLOSE	FAR
SINGULAR	 this	that 
PLURAL	 these	those 

Examples:

A: Do you like this phone?

B: No. I like that one!

A: Are these your clothes?

B: No. My clothes are those over there.

You can also use demonstrative adjectives to express how close or how far away in time is an event.

I graduate from college this year!

Remember that time we went to a concert?

She has free time these days.

Those years in high school were the best of my life.

2.2. Indefinite articles: a / an

Indefinite articles are words that help us talk about nouns without specifying it. There are two indefinite articles: “a” and “an”.

Keep in mind, indefinite articles are used only for **singular** nouns.

Examples:

I want an apple. (It can be any apple).

She watches a movie. (It is not specified which movie)

We use **a** before **consonant sounds**:

I saw **a** cat.

She eats **a** sandwich.

We use **an** before **vowel sounds**:

I have **an** exam.

They use **an** umbrella.

Sometimes, the letter “**h**” is **silent**. In this case, we use **an**:

An honest man.

An hour.

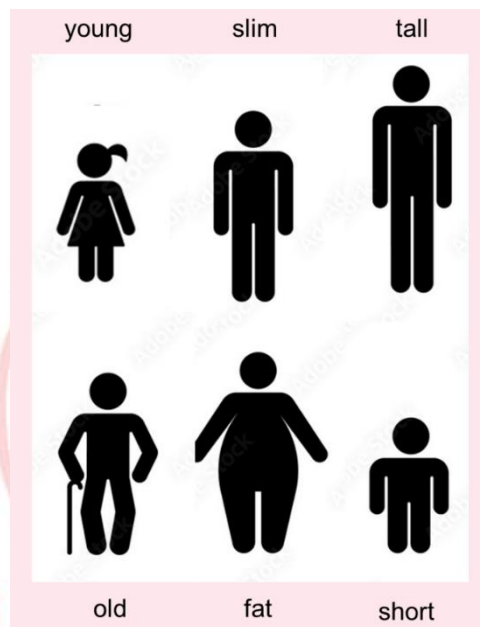
Finally, sometimes we use **a** for:

Long “u”: a uniform.

W-sounding “o”: a one-hour block.

Sounded “h”: a house.

2.3. Vocabulary: Physical appearance

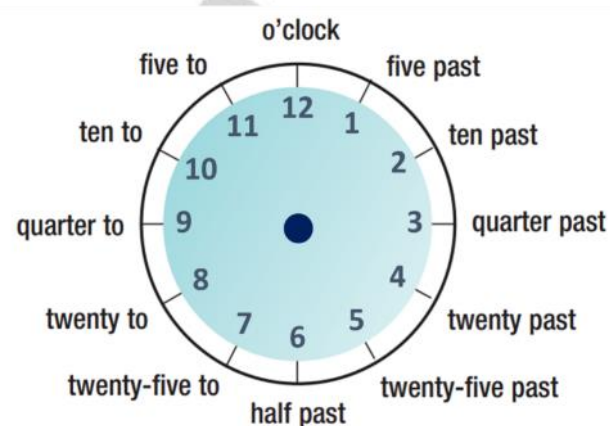


2.4. Cardinal numbers

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten	20 twenty	100 one hundred

2.5. Telling the time

4:00	It's four o'clock .
4:15	It's a quarter past four.
4:30	It's half past four.
4:45	It's quarter to five.
4:50	It's ten to five.
4:55	It's five to five.
12:00	It's noon / midday .
00:00	It's midnight .



July has **blonde, wavy** hair, and wears **glasses**.



Bea has **dark, curly** hair.



Jake has **brown** and **short** hair. He is a **brunette**.



Amy has **red, straight** and **long** hair. She is a **ginger**. Amy also has **freckles**.

2.6. Ordinal numbers

1st	first	11th	eleventh	21st	twenty-first
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	22nd	twenty-second
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	23rd	twenty-third
4th	fourth	15th	fifteenth	28th	twenty-eighth
5th	fifth	19th	nineteenth	30th	thirty
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth	31st	thirty-first

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Seasons:

Unlike days and months, seasons are not capitalized.

* *Fall* is used in American English, while *autumn* is used in British English *

2.7. Vocabulary: Days of the week, months and seasons

Days:

Days always **start** with **capital letters**.

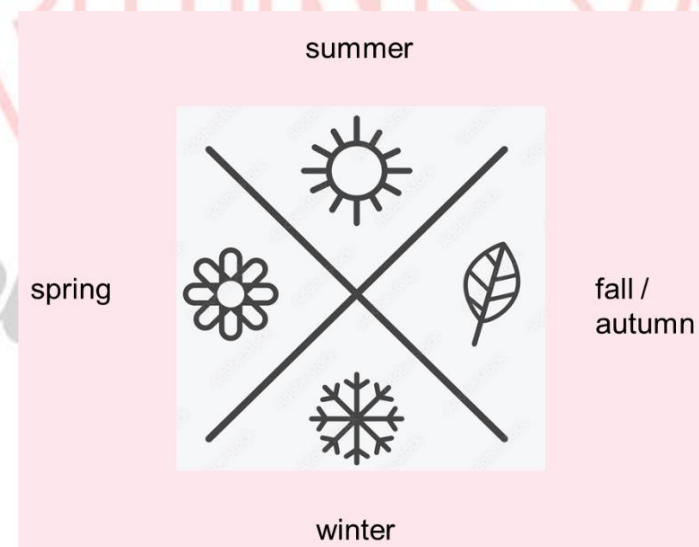
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday

Saturday
Sunday

WEEKEND

Months:

Months, too, always **start** with **capital letters**.



2.8. Telling the date

To communicate the date, firstly we write the month, always capitalizing the first letter. Then, we use cardinal numbers for the day, and lastly, we add the year.

Written English	Spoken English	Numbers
March 7th, 2024	March seventh	03/07/2024
July 1st	July first	07/01/2024
October 2nd	October second	10/02/2024
Month - Day* - Year		

In the spoken language, there are two ways to read the year:

Years are usually divided into two parts:
We read each as a two-digit number:

1984
Nineteen eighty-four

2023
Twenty twenty-three

For the years from 2000 to 2010, we usually say:
"Two thousand **and** number"

2007
Two thousand **and** seven

2005
Two thousand **and** five

Let's Practice!

Fill in the blanks with the correct date or time:

14:55: _____

January twenty-second: _____

11/07/2022: _____

11:30: _____

1955: _____

2.9. Vocabulary: Daily routines



Our daily routine is the collection of all activities we do on a **regular basis**. For most of us, we have a routine for week days (MON – FRI), and another routine for the weekend (SAT and SUN).

CHAPTER III

Present Simple / Adverbs of frequency / Vocab: Weather / Vocab: Colors

3.1. Present simple

The present simple tense is used to talk about **routines**, **habits** and **facts**. Unlike many other tenses, the present simple tense has a special feature: verbs in the third person singular (he, she, it) are conjugated differently. Let's take a look:

3.1.1 Affirmative form

I – run
 You – eat
 He – play**s**
 She – wash**es**
 It – ha**s**
 We – fly
 You – take
 They – think

As you can see, the verbs conjugated with **he**, **she** and **it**, have a different ending. In most cases, this ending is simply adding the letter “**—s**” at the end of the verb. However, there are some other rules:

Spelling rules for he, she and it:

a) For most verbs, add –s:

Work → work**s** / Run → run**s** / Eat → eat**s** / Play → play**s**

b) For verbs ending in –s, –sh, –ch, –x or –z, we add –es:

Wash → wash**es** / Pass → pass**es** / Match → match**es** /
Fix → fix**es** / Buzz → buzz**es**

c) For verbs ending in consonant + y, replace the “y” with an “i”, and add –es:

Fly → fl**ies** / Study → stud**ies** / Try → tr**ies**

*** Remember that the rule does NOT include vowel + y:

Enjoy → enjoy**s**

d) Some verbs are irregular:

be → is
do → does
have → has
go → goes

SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	run	very fast.
You	eat	Mexican food.
He	works s	at the bus station.
She	has s	a lot of homework

3.1.2 Negative form

For the negative form, we add the auxiliary verb “do”, plus the word “not”. In the case of **he**, **she** and **it**, we use “**does**” instead. In the negative form, we **do not change** the main verb.

SUBJECT	DO / DOES	NOT	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	do	not	run	very fast.
You	do	not	eat	Mexican food.
He	does	not	work	at the bus station.
She	does	not	have	a lot of homework

3.1.3 Interrogative form

For the interrogative form, we keep the auxiliars **do** and **does**, and we also keep the **verb in its base form**. However, we do change the order of the words.

DO / DOES	SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Do	I	run	very fast?
Do	you	eat	Mexican food?
Does	he	work	at the bus station?
Does	she	have	a lot of homework?

3.1.4 Short answers

SHORT ANSWERS	"YES / NO"	SUBJECT	DO / DOES / DON'T / DOESN'T
	Yes / No,	I	do / don't.
	Yes / No,	you	do / don't.
	Yes / No,	he	does / doesn't.
	Yes / No,	she	does / doesn't.

3.2. Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency to express how often we do an activity. These range from 100% of the time – always, to 0% – never.

100%	always
90%	usually
70%	frequently, often
50%	sometimes
30%	occasionally
10%	hardly ever, rarely
0%	never

3.2.1 Verb "to be"

When the sentence uses the **verb to be**, we place the adverb of frequency **after** the verb.

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	ADVERB OF FREQUENCY	REST OF THE SENTENCE
My aunt	is	always	happy.
They	are	frequently	on time.
I	am	never	late.

3.2.2 All other verbs

For all other verbs, we place the adverb of frequency **before** the verb.

SUBJECT	ADVERB OF FREQUENCY	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
My aunt	always	comes	to our house.
They	frequently	watch	TV.
I	never	arrive	late.

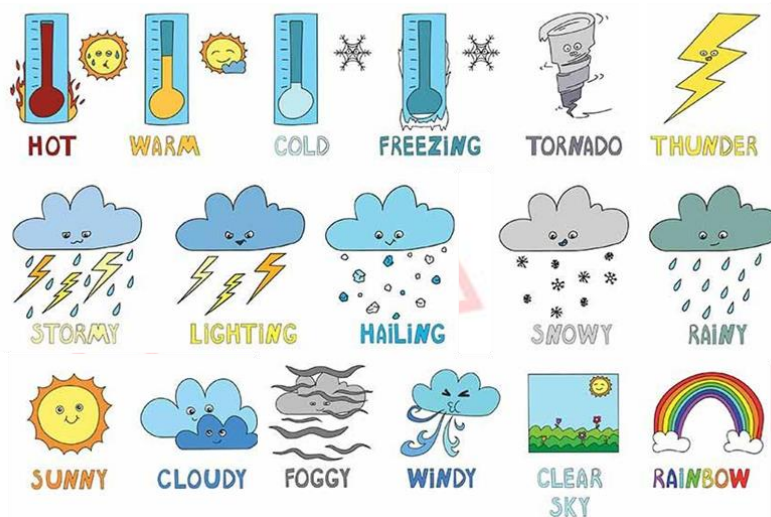
3.3. Expressions of frequency

Expressions of frequency go at the **end of the sentence**.

SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE	EXPRESSION OF FREQUENCY
My aunt	comes	to our house	twice a month.
They	watch	TV	every day.
I	arrive	late	on Thursdays.

3.4. Vocabulary: the weather

THE WEATHER



When we talk about the weather, we use the expression “it is”.

It is + **adjective**.

It is **sunny**.

It's **windy** in Chicago.

It is + **verb-ing**.

It's **rainy** in New York.

It's **snowing**. Let's build a snowman!

It is + **a + adjective + noun**.

It's **a stormy night**.

It's **a cold afternoon** here in Arequipa.

3.4.1. Nouns and adjectives

Very frequently, we can create adjectives for the weather by simply adding the letter **—y** at the end of a noun:

Rain → rainy

Fog → foggy

Sun → sunny

Cloud → cloudy

Wind → windy

3.5. Vocabulary: colors

Blue	Brown	Dark blue
Red	Black	Light blue
Yellow	White	Dark Green
Green	Gray	Light Green
Purple	Pink	Maroon
Orange	Cyan	Teal

There are two ways we can use to describe something with colors:

Noun + **verb to be** + **color**

My backpack **is** **black**.

Color + noun

I have an **orange** cat.

CHAPTER IV

There is and there are / Prepositions of place / Singular and plural nouns / Preferences / Modal verb can

4.1. There is and there are

We use “there is” and “there are” to express the existence or the presence of an object, animal or person. “There is” is exclusive to the **singular**, “while there are” is exclusive to the **plural**.

There is a cool jacket.



There are five cupcakes.



4.1.1. Affirmative form

THERE IS / THERE ARE	REST OF THE SENTENCE
There is	a lawyer outside.
There are	fourteen engineers working

4.1.2. Negative form

THERE IS / THERE ARE	NOT	ANY	REST OF THE SENTENCE
There is	not	any	milk.
There are	not	any	tickets left.

4.1.3. Interrogative form

IS THERE / ARE THERE	ANY*	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Is there		a restaurant nearby?
Are there	any	good movies on Netflix?

4.1.4. Short answers

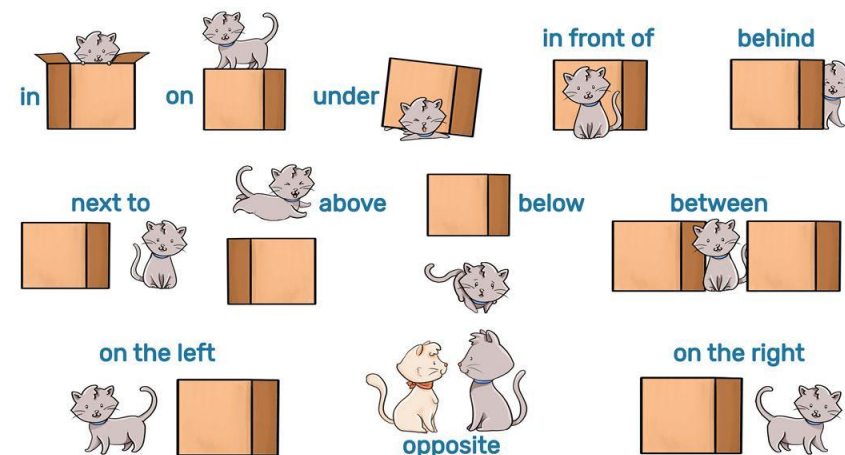
SHORT ANSWERS	"YES / NO"	THERE IS / THERE ARE
	Yes,	there is.
	No,	there isn't.
	Yes,	there are.
	No,	there aren't.

4.2. Prepositions of place

In – Used to position something **inside** a large area or a three-dimensional space.

On – Used to express something physically touching a **surface**.

At – Used to indicate a **specific** point, location or position.



Examples:

Let's meet **at** the bus station.

The doctor is **in** his office.

There's a phone **on** the table.

I like walking **under** the bridge.

The library is **between** the bus station and the school.

My things are **behind** my desk.

4.3. Singular and plural nouns

Just like in Spanish, there are two types of nouns in English: **singular** and **plural**. Singular nouns name **one** person, place or object:

Examples:

A horse.

A jacket.

An apple.

On the other hand, plural nouns name **more** than one:

Examples:

Two singers.

Some green trees.

Many students.

4.4. Rules for singular and plural nouns

4.4.1. Rules for regular nouns

In most cases, transforming a singular noun into a plural one is quite simple. Just add **-s** at the end. However, there are a few rules for other cases:

Add **-s**:

Phone → phones**s** / Cat → cats**s**

For words ending in “**s**”, “**sh**”, “**x**”, “**z**”, add **-es**:

Fox → fox**es** / Brush → brush**es**

For words ending in “**f**” or “**fe**”, replace for “**ve**” and add **-es**:

Wolf → wol**ves** / Life → liv**es**

For words ending in **consonant** + “**o**”, add **-es**:

Mango → mang**oes**

Mosquit**o** → mosquit**oes**

Certain words do not change:

Fish → fish / Deer → deer

Species → species / Series → series

4.4.2. Irregular nouns

There are a few words in English where the singular and plural forms are very different. Here's some examples:

Foot → feet

Child → children

Tooth → teeth

Person → people

Man → men

Mouse → mice

Woman → women

Goose → geese

4.5. Preference verbs

To talk about our preferences, we use the verbs like, love, hate and don't like. We always add **-ing** to the following verb.

Subject + **preference verb** + **ing-verb** + complement.

I **love playing** soccer with my friends.

She **hates doing** homework.

My grandpa **doesn't like eating** take-out.

4.6. Spelling rules for -ing

The ing form of verbs is called the gerund. In most cases, it is formed by simply adding **-ing** at the end of the verb. There are, however, some other rules:

General rule: add -ing at the end:

Sleep → sleep**ing**

Work → work**ing**

If the verb ends in **consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC)**, and the last syllable is stressed, **double the last consonant** and add **-ing**:

Stop → stop**ping**

Beg → beg**ging**

If the verb ends in **-ie**, replace those letters for a **"y"**, and then add **-ing**:

Tie → ty**ing**

Lie → ly**ing**

If the verb ends in **-e**, remove it and add **-ing**:

Come → com**ing**

Dance → danc**ing**

4.7. Modal verbs: can and can't

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that help us communicate more complex ideas. In the case of the verb “**can**”, it expresses **ability**, **possibility** or **permission**. Used in a question, it communicates a **request**.

4.7.1. Affirmative form

SUBJECT	CAN	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Michael	can	run	very fast.
You	can	speak	Russian.
Laura	can	play	the flute.

4.7.2. Negative form

SUBJECT	CAN'T	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Michael	can't	run	very fast.
You	can't	speak	Russian.
Laura	can't	play	the flute.

4.7.3. Interrogative form

CAN	SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Can	Michael	run	very fast?
Can	you	speak	Russian?
Can	Laura	play	the flute?

4.7.4. Short answers

SHORT ANSWERS	“YES / NO”	SUBJECT	CAN / CAN'T
	Yes,	he	can.
	No,	Laura	can't.
	Yes,	I	can.
	No,	Mike and John	can't.

4.8. Vocabulary: Abilities, sports and free time activities



CHAPTER 5

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

5.1. Present Continuous

We use present continuous to talk about events happening at the at the time of speaking or around the time of speaking.

5.1.1. Affirmative form

For sentences in present continuous we normally use:

subject + verb to be + —ing verb + complement

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	-ING VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	am	watching	TV.
He	is	using	the cooker.
Daniella	is	sleeping	on the armchair.
They	are	going	to the café.
Mike and John	are	working	in a swimming pool.

Playing
chess



Playing
soccer



Drawing &
Painting



Playing
guitar



Playing
basketball



Playing
baseball

When we talk about abilities, sports and free time activities, we frequently use **—ing** at the end. Similarly, we also express our ability to perform them using the modal **can**, in which case we use the **base form** of the following verb.

Examples:

I love playing**ing** chess. / I **can** play chess.

I **can** play the guitar. / I love playing**ing** the guitar.

5.1.2. Negative form

For sentences in present continuous in the negative form we use:

subject + verb to be (not) + —ing verb + complement

SUBJECT	VERB TO BE	—ING VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	'm not	watching	films.
He	isn't	using	the refrigerator.
Daniella	isn't	sleeping	on the bed.
They	aren't	going	to the bakery.
Mike and John	aren't	working	in a fire station.

5.1.3. Interrogative form and short answers

5.1.3.1. Yes / No questions

For Yes/No questions in present continuous we use:

verb to be + subject + —ing verb + complement + ?

VERB TO BE	SUBJECT	—ING VERB	COMPLEMENT
Are	you	watching	TV?
Is	he	using	the cooker?
Is	Daniella	sleeping	on the armchair?
Are	they	going	to the café?
Are	Mike and John	working	in a swimming pool?

For short answers in present continuous we use:

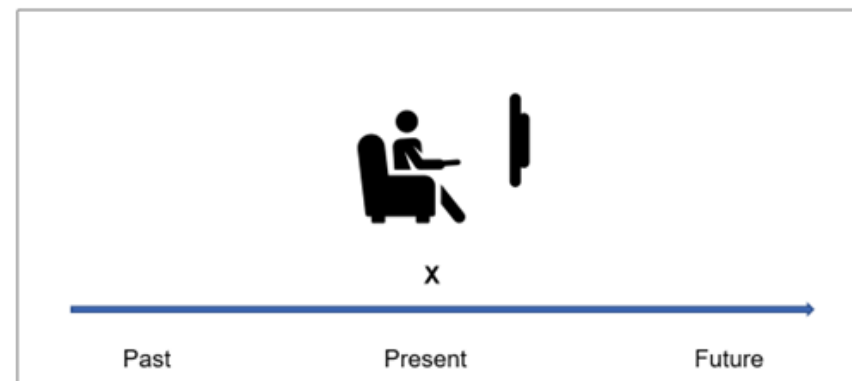
Yes / No, + pronoun + verb to be

Yes,	I	am.		No,	I	'm not.
Yes,	he	is.		No,	he	isn't.
Yes,	she	is.		No,	she	isn't.
Yes,	they	are.		No,	they	aren't.

5.1.3.1. WH— questions (information questions)

Wh— word + verb to be + subject + —ing verb + ?

WH— WORD	VERB TO BE	SUBJECT	—ING VERB
What	are	you	watching?
What	is	he	using?
Where	is	Daniella	sleeping?
Where	are	they	going?
Where	are	Mike and John	working?



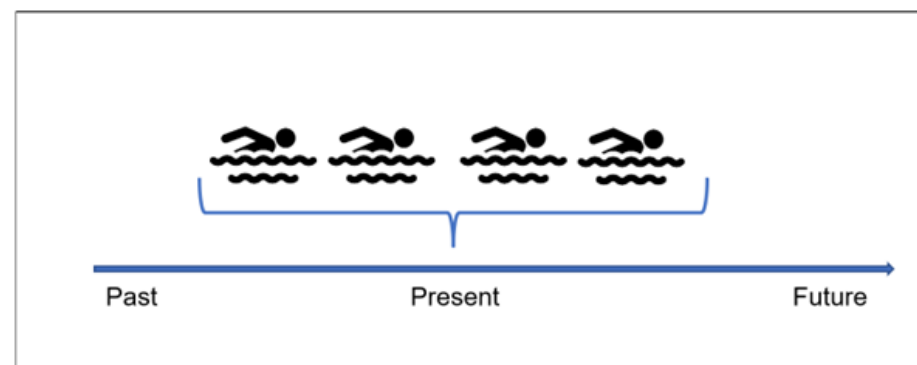
B. We use the present continuous to talk about events happening around the time of speaking.

- They're going to the café these days.
- Mike and John are working in a swimming pool this summer.

5.2. Uses of Present Continuous

A. We use present continuous to talk about events happening at the time of speaking.

- I'm watching TV right now.
- He's using the cooker at the moment.
- Daniella is sleeping on the sofa now.



5.3. Stative verbs

In present continuous we normally use active verbs (or actions): watching, using, sleeping, going, working, playing, eating, drinking, cooking, doing. They involve activity, movement, change, energy, time.

In the present continuous we don't use stative verbs (or states): have, like, depend, want, be, cost, etc.

Stative verbs are:

POSSESSION	PREFERENCE	EMOTION	MENTAL STATES	OTHERS
have	like	want	know	cost
contain	love	need	believe	be
include	hate	wish	forget	depend
	prefer		remember	

5.4. Present continuous vs Present Simple

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT SIMPLE
For events or actions happening at or around the time of speaking.	For permanent states and habits (repeated actions) or things that are always true.
Only for actions.	For actions or states.
With time expressions as: now, right now, at the moment, today, these days, this month, etc.	With time expressions as: every day, on Mondays, always, often, sometimes, never.

5.5. Parts of the house



5.6. Furniture and house objects



5.7. Places in town

PRUNSA
Nueva Imagen

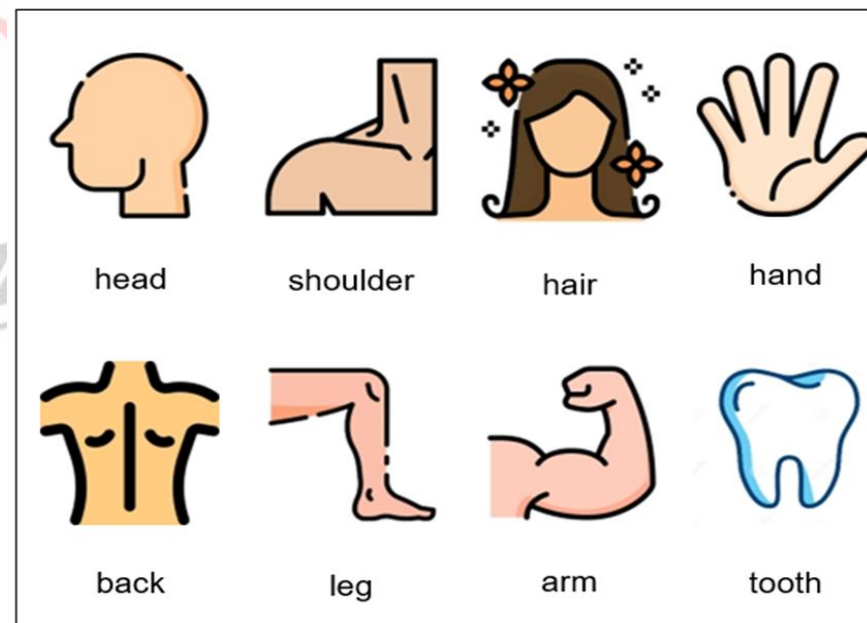
CHAPTER 6

BODY PARTS, CLOTHES AND ADJECTIVES

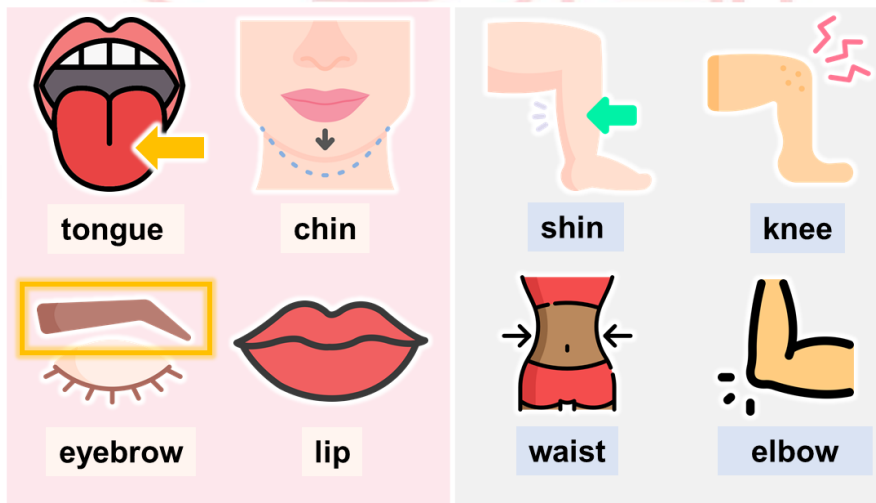
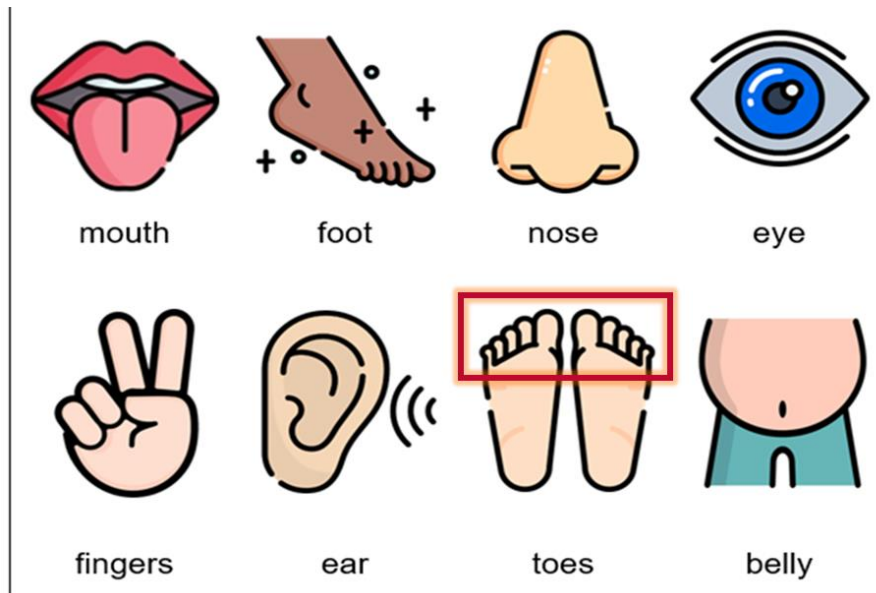
6.1. Vocabulary: Clothes



6.2. Vocabulary: Body parts



6.3. Common adjectives



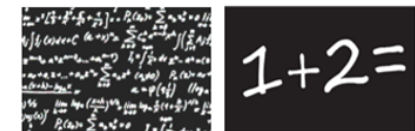
happy / sad



expensive / cheap



large / small



difficult / easy



clean / dirty



beautiful / ugly

6.4. Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two objects, places, animals or people.

Examples:

- A dress is **more** expensive **than** a skirt.
- Shorts are smaller **than** jeans.
- My T-shirt is cleaner **than** my jacket.

6.4.1. Spelling rules

For most adjectives: add —er

cheap	→	cheaper
large	→	larger
small	→	smaller
clean	→	cleaner

For adjectives ending in —CVC: double the consonant and add —er

sad	→	sadder
hot	→	hotter
thin	→	thinner
fat	→	fatter

For adjectives with two or more syllables: write “more” before

expensive	→	more expensive
difficult	→	more difficult
beautiful	→	more beautiful
interesting	→	more interesting

Irregular adjectives change differently.

good	→	better
bad	→	worse
far	→	farther

For adjectives ending in —y: change the “y” for an “i” and add —er

easy	→	easier
dirty	→	dirtier
ugly	→	uglier
pretty	→	prettier

6.5. Superlative adjectives

We use superlative adjectives to compare one thing with all the other things in a group, e.g., objects, places, animals or people from their group.

Examples:

- This is **the most** expensive dress.
- These are **the small**est**** shorts.
- This jacket is **the clean**est****.

6.5.1. Spelling rules

For most adjectives: add —est

cheap	→	the cheapest
large	→	the largest
small	→	the smallest
clean	→	the cleanest

For adjectives ending in —CVC: double the consonant and add —est

sad	→	the saddest
hot	→	the hottest
thin	→	the thinnest
fat	→	the fattest

For adjectives ending in —y: change the “y” for an “i” and add —est

easy	→	the easiest
dirty	→	the dirtiest
ugly	→	the ugliest
pretty	→	the prettiest

For adjectives with two or more syllables: write “most” before

expensive	→	the most expensive
difficult	→	the most difficult
beautiful	→	the most beautiful
interesting	→	the most interesting

Irregular adjectives change differently.

good	→	the best
bad	→	the worst
far	→	the farthest



The medium coffee is **more** expensive **than** the small coffee, but the large coffee is **the most** expensive.

Let's practice: Use comparatives or superlatives to complete the sentences.

- Brazil is _____ (big) than Peru, but Peru is _____ (interesting)
- These shoes are the _____ (large) I have!
- Daniel is _____ (happy) than Joe, but Kelly is the _____.
- I think your sunglasses are the _____ (beautiful) in the class, but your cap is even _____ (good). It's perfect!

6.6. Adjective order

In English, the proper order for adjectives is known as the Royal Order of Adjectives. The Royal Order of Adjectives is as follows:

opinion + size + age + color + NOUN

Example: A fast big modern red Ferrari.



	OPINION	SIZE	AGE	COLOR	NOUN
A	useful	large	new	black	sweater.
	beautiful	long		blonde	hair.
An	ugly	small	old	gray	jacket.
A	happy			brunette	face.

Let's practice: Put the words in order.

- an / new / important / message

- purple / hair / short / cool

3. blue / pretty / eyes / big

6.7. Adjectives with **—ed** and **—ing**.

Adjectives that end in **-ed** generally describe emotions – they tell us how people feel.

I was so **bored** in that lesson; I almost fell asleep.

He was **surprised** to see Helen after all those years.

She was really **tired** and went to bed early.

Adjectives that end in **-ing** generally describe the thing that causes the emotion – a boring lesson makes you feel bored.

Have you seen that film? It's really **frightening**.

I could listen to her for hours. She's so **interesting**.

I can't sleep! That noise is really **annoying**!



Example: We are **excited** because the movie is very **exciting**.

feeling	cause
tired	tiring
excited	exciting
bored	boring
embarrassed	embarrassing
amused	amusing
annoyed	annoying
exhausted	exhausting
interested	interesting
amazing	amazed

Let's practice: Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The game was very **excited** / **exciting**.
2. People are **bored** / **boring** because the play isn't very **interested** / **interesting**.
3. These activities are **tiring** / **tired**, I feel **exhausting** / **exhausted**.
4. Rolando was really **tiring** / **tired** and went to bed early.
5. I'm not **interesting** / **interested** in politics.

CHAPTER 7

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

7.1. Past simple: verb to be, was and were

The verbs “was” and “were” are the past simple forms of the verb to be. We use them to describe past states or past facts.

We use “was” and “were” for different pronouns.



WAS	WERE
Singular	Plural
I he she it	we you they

7.1.1. Affirmative form

Subject + was / were + complement

SUBJECT	WAS / WERE	COMPLEMENT
I	was	at home yesterday.
Percy	was	a very good student.
You	were	in the bed at 7 o'clock.
Mike and Anna	were	happy last weekend.

7.1.2. Negative form

Subject + was / were + not + complement

SUBJECT	WAS / WERE	NOT	COMPLEMENT
I	was	not	at school yesterday.
You	were	not	in the bed at 10 o'clock.
Percy	wasn't		a bad student.
They	weren't		sad last Sunday.

7.1.3. Interrogative form

7.1.3.1. Yes / No questions and short answers

Was / were + subject + complement + ?

WAS / WERE	SUBJECT	COMPLEMENT
Was	she	at home yesterday?
Was	Percy	a very good student?
Were	you	in the bed at 7 o'clock?
Were	Mike and Anna	happy last weekend?

For short answers we use:

YES,	SUBJECT	WAS / WERE
Yes,	she	was.
Yes,	he	was.
Yes,	I	was.
Yes,	they	were.
NO,	SUBJECT	WASN'T / WEREN'T
No,	she	wasn't
No,	he	wasn't.
No,	I	wasn't.
No,	they	weren't.

7.1.3.2. Wh— questions

Wh— word + was / were + subject + complement + ?

WH— WORD	WAS / WERE	SUBJECT	COMPLEMENT
Where	was	Ana	yesterday?
When	were	you	at home?

What	was	your name	again?
Why	were	Ann and Mike	here?

7.2. Was / Were born

We use “was born” and “were born” to talk about the birth of a person. We use two types of verbs.

Subject + was / were + born + complement

SUBJECT	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PART.	COMP.
I	was	born	In 2000.
Ashley	was	born	In Canada.
They	were	born	last year.
The kids	weren't	born	In Peru.

We can also make questions:

A: When were you born?

B: I was born in 2003.

A: Were you born in Spain?

B: Yes, I was.



Past tense for other verbs

PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
For past simple tense.	For perfect tenses.
was/were	been
worked	worked
made	made
ate	eaten

like	liked	liked
hate	hated	hated
love	loved	loved
agree	agreed	agreed

For verbs ending in consonant + **—y**, change the -y and add an **—i**, and then add **—ed**.

7.3. Regular verbs: spelling rules

For most regular verbs: add **—ed**

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PART.
clean	cleaned	cleaned
wash	washed	washed
work	worked	worked
play	played	played

study	studied	studied
carry	carried	carried
marry	married	married
cry	cried	cried

For verbs ending in a stressed syllable with **—CVC**, double the last consonant and add **—ed**.

For verbs ending in **—e**: add **—d**

stop	stopped	stopped
plan	planned	planned
hug	hugged	hugged
admit	admitted	admitted

7.4. Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs change differently or they don't change at all.

learn	learnt*	learnt*
smell	smelt*	smelt*
spell	spelt*	spelt*

lead	led	led
read	read	read
hear	heard	heard

buy	bought	bought
bring	bought	brought
teach	taught	taught
catch	caught	caught
think	thought	thought

wear	wore	worn
swear	swore	sworn
bear	bore	born
tear	tore	torn

lend	lent	lent
send	sent	sent
spend	spent	spent
bend	bent	bent

keep	kept	kept
sleep	slept	slept
weep	wept	wept
feel	felt	felt
meet	met	met

put	put	put
cut	cut	cut
sit	sit	sit
let	let	let
hit	hit	hit

cost	cost	cost
hurt	hurt	hurt
shut	shut	shut
forecast	forecast	forecast

feed	fed	fed
bleed	bled	bled
breed	bred	bred

mean	meant	meant
leave	left	left
deal	dealt	dealt
dream	dreamt	dreamt

pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
lay	laid	laid

begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
swim	swam	swam
sing	sang	sung
ring	rang	rung

see	saw	seen
be	was/were	been
go	went	gone/been
do	did	done

show	showed	shown*
sew	sewed	sewn*
saw	sawed	sawn*
sow	sowed	sown*

blow	blew	blown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
fly	flew	flown
draw	drew	drawn

break	broke	broken
wake	woke	woken
speak	spoke	spoken
choose	chose	chosen
steal	stole	stolen
forget	forgot	forgotten

sell	sold	sold
tell	told	told

run	ran	run
come	came	come
become	became	become

find	found	found
bind	bound	bound
grind	ground	ground
wind	wound	wound

take	took	taken
shake	shook	shaken
forsake	forsook	forsaken

shoot	shot	shot
get	got	got
sit	sat	sat
lose	lost	lost
win	won	won

beat	beat	beaten
bite	bit	bitten
hide	hid	hidden
forbid	forbade	forbidden

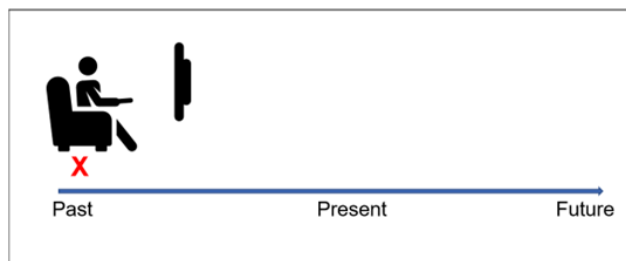
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
rise	rose	risen
write	wrote	written

*These verbs are also used with -ed.

7.5. Past simple: structure

We use past simple tense to talk about past states or past actions that are **completed**.

Example: I watch**ed** TV yesterday.



7.5.1. Affirmative form

For affirmative sentences we use the verb in past simple form:

Subject + verb (past simple) + complement

SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	watched	TV yesterday.
Percy	studied	hard last week.
You	laid	on your bed last night.
Mike and Anna	had	breakfast together.

7.5.2. Negative form

Subject + did + not + verb + complement

SUBJ.	DID	NOT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
I	did	not	play	videogames.
Percy	did	not	study	on Sunday
You	didn't		lay	on your bed.
They	didn't		have	lunch together.

7.5.3. Interrogative form

7.4.3.1. Yes / No questions and answers

DID	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
Did	I	watch	TV yesterday?
Did	Percy	study	hard last week?
Did	you	lay	on your bed last night?
Did	Mike and Anna	have	breakfast together?

For short answers we use:

Yes / No + subject + did / didn't

YES,	SUBJ.	DID
Yes,	you	did.
Yes,	he	did.
Yes,	I	did.
Yes,	they	did.

NO,	SUBJ.	DIDN'T
No,	you	didn't.
No,	he	didn't.
No,	I	didn't.
No,	they	didn't.

7.4.3.2. Wh— questions

WH—	DID	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
When	did	you	watch	TV?
What	did	Percy	study	last week?
Where	did	you	lay	last night?
Who	did	they	have	breakfast with?

7.6. Time expressions for the past

- Yesterday
- Yesterday evening
- In 2020
- Last Sunday
- Last night
- On Sunday
- In the morning
- At 7:00
- Two months ago
- Four weeks ago

Remember:

A year ago = last year
A month ago = last month



CHAPTER 8

FOOD, QUATIFIERS AND ARTICILES

8.1. Food



8.2. Countable and uncountable nouns

In English, some nouns are countable and other are uncountable. Countable nouns often use plural forms, uncountable nouns normally use singular form.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
Mostly in plural	Mostly in singular
fruits and vegetables small particles pieces and containers common objects people and animals	liquids and fluids tiny particles meat bread big loaves of food materials feelings and ideas

Examples:

- There is an onion. ✓
- There are two onions. ✓
- There is some milk. ✓
- There is some turkey. ✓
- There are three turkeys. ✗

(Many turkeys are not common for the table or one family.)

8.2.1. Countable nouns

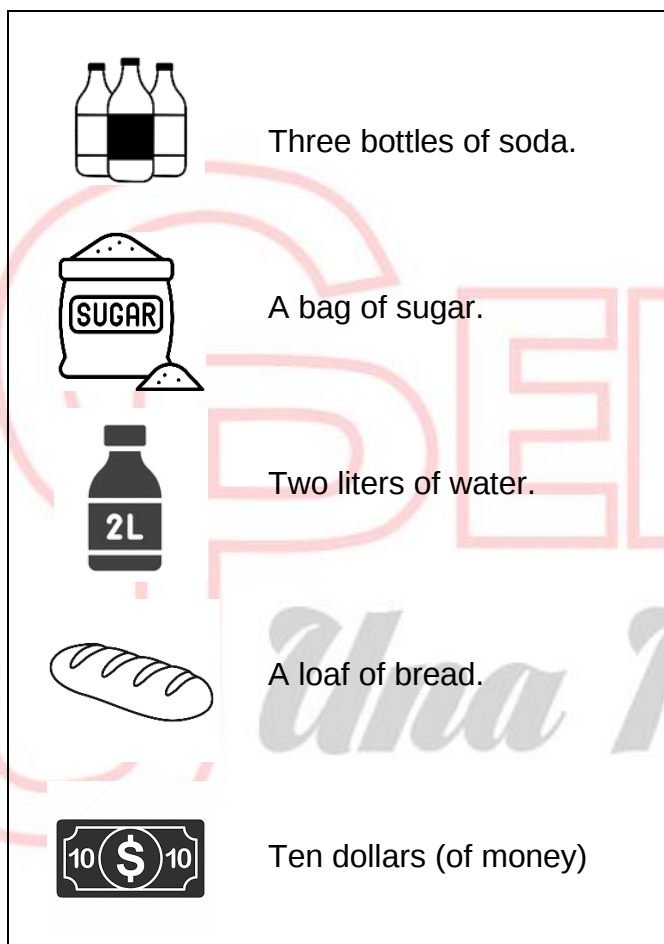


8.2.2. Uncountable nouns



8.3. Containers and units

To quantify uncountable nouns, we use containers or units as:
bottles, bags, liter, loaves, currency, etc.



8.4. Quantifiers

8.4.1. How many and how much

- We use “how many” to ask for the number of countable nouns.
- We use “how much” to ask for the amount of something that is uncountable.

COUNTABLE
How many?
How many cookies are there?
How many people are we?
How many bell peppers do you have?
How many loaves of bread do we need?

UNCOUNTABLE
How much?
How much soda is there?
How much fish can I have?
How much black pepper do you have?
How much bread do we need?

8.4.2. Some and any

We use **some** and **any** in different situations both for countable (only in plural) and uncountable (in singular).

SOME	ANY
Affirmative	Negative
There are some carrots. (C)	There aren't any carrots. (C)
We have some pigs. (C)	We don't have any pigs. (C)
There is some fire! (U)	There isn't any fire. (U)
We have some pork. (U)	We don't have any pork. (U)

SOME	ANY
Interrogative offers or requests	Interrogative asking about the existence
Do you want some carrots? (C)	Are there any carrots? (C)
Can I have some fries? (C)	Do you have any fries? (C)
Would you like some soda? (U)	Is there any soda left? (U)
Can I get some pork? (U)	Do we have any pork? (U)

Let's practice: choose the correct option:

- How **many / much** rice **is / are** there?
- How **many / much** mice **is / are** there in the kitchen?
There **is / are** about ten.
- Are there **some / any** chickens? No, there aren't **some / any** chicken.
- Excuse me, can I have **some / any** juice? Yes, here you have **some / any**.

8.4.3. A lot of, many, much, a few, a little

We use "**a lot of**" for big numbers and amounts, both for plural, countable and uncountable nouns, mostly in affirmative form.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
a lot	a lot
There are a lot of cafés.	There's a lot of coffee.
We have a lot of pigs.	We have a lot of pork.
There are a lot of problems.	There is a lot of pollution.
We have a lot of computers.	We have a lot of information.

We use “**many**” for big numbers, with plural and countable nouns, both in negative and interrogative sentences. We use “**much**” for big amounts (uncountable nouns) negative and interrogative form.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
many	much
There aren't many people here today. Are there many markets in your city?	There isn't much cheese. Do we have much food at home?

Be careful!

- There is **much** milk. ✗
- There is **a lot of** milk. ✓
- There is **too much** milk. ✓

We use “**a few**” for small numbers (countable nouns). We use “**a little**” for small amounts (uncountable nouns).

We use **too much** or **too many** + **noun** to mean more than we want or need of something.

- I've got **too many books**.
- She drinks **too much coffee**.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
a few	A little
There are a few cafés. We have a few pigs. There are a few problems. We have a few computers.	There's a little coffee. We have a little pork. There is a little pollution. We have a little information.

In short:



a few people



a lot of / many people



a little rice



a lot of rice

Let's practice: choose the correct option

- Oh, this is a **lot of / much** spaghetti. Thank you.
- How many tomatoes do we have for the pizza? We're OK, we have **a lot / a few**, about three kilos!
- I don't have **many / much** sugar, but I have too **many / much** red beans.
- There are **a few / a little** children waiting, I think they just want **a few / a little** hot chocolate for Christmas.

8.5. Articles: a / an, the and zero article.

A/AN	THE
UNKNOWN	KNOWN
When it's the first time we mention something: I saw a doctor at the hospital.	When it's the second time we mention something: The doctor was my uncle Ben!
When we don't know who exactly we are talking about: There's a teacher in a class .	When we know who exactly we are talking about: The teacher is in our class!
Only for singular nouns: a doctor, an hour, a house	For singular and plural: the teacher, the teachers

THE	ZERO ARTICLE
MORE PRECISE	LESS PRECISE
Something specific: I love the cats. 🐱🐱 (The ones I have at home)	Something in general: I love cats. 🐱🐱🐱🐱🐱🐱 (All over the world)
Concrete nouns: the house, the teacher, the dogs, the milk, the air	Abstract nouns: pollution, contamination, love, peace, justice
Unions or group countries: the USA, the UK, the Philippines, the Netherlands	Most countries: Peru, Japan, China, Belgium, Türkiye, Argentina
Oceans, deserts, mountain ranges: the Pacific, the Gobi Desert, the Himalayas 🏔️🏔️	Continents, cities, lakes, single mounts: Asia, Tokyo, Lake Titicaca, Mount Everest 🏔️
Something unique: the Sun, the Moon, the Earth	People's names: Dave, Lisa, Simpson, Trump
Superlatives: the biggest, the best, the worst, the most beautiful	Comparatives: bigger, better, worse, more beautiful
Ordinal numbers: the first, the second, the third	Cardinal numbers: one, two, three, four

CHAPTER 9

PRESENT PERFECT

9.1. Present Perfect

The present perfect simple is used to talk about events in the past that still have an effect on the present moment. It is formed with the auxiliary verb **“have / has”** and a past participle.

REGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES	IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES
Regular past participles are formed by adding “-ed” to the base form.	English has a lot of irregular past participles, which sometimes look very different from the base form.
- ask → asked - call → called - help → helped - need → needed - play → played	- be → been - buy → bought - come → come - do → done - have → had

9.1.1. Affirmative form

SUBJECT	“HAVE / HAS”	PAST PARTICIPLE	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I You We They	have	arrived	in London.
He She It	has	gone	on a trip to Egypt.

9.1.2. Negative form

SUBJECT	“HAVEN’T / HASN’T”	PAST PARTICIPLE	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I You We They	have not / haven’t	arrived	in London.
He She It	has not / hasn’t	gone	on a trip to Egypt.

9.1.3. Interrogative form

“HAVE / HAS”	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Have	I you we they	arrived	in London?
Has	he she it	gone	on a trip to Egypt?

SHORT ANSWERS	“YES / NO”	SUBJECT	“HAVE / HAS”
	Yes, / No,	I you we they	have. / haven’t.
	Yes, / No,	he she it	has. / hasn’t.

9.2. Uses of Present Perfect

• To give new information or news.	Hi! I have arrived in London! My plane landed five minutes ago.
• To talk about a repeated action that continues to happen over a period of time.	I have visited California every summer since I was 18.
• To talk about an event that started in the past and is still happening now.	Olivia has gone on a trip to Egypt.

Further examples with Present Perfect

Look! I've cooked dinner for us. 	You haven't cleared the table. It's a mess! 
John has just washed the dishes. 	Have you cleaned up your bedroom? 

9.3. Time expressions and adverbs

• EVER Use ever to ask about what someone has done in their life up to now.	• Have you ever flown an airplane?
• NEVER Use never to talk about what someone has not done in their life up to now.	• I have never made a cake.
• SINCE Use since to talk about past actions after a certain time or date.	• I have lived in Mexico since 1984.
• FOR Use for to talk about past actions in a period of time.	• He has worked on this wooden table for two weeks.
• JUST Use just for a very recent action (a few seconds or minutes ago).	• A: Are you hungry? • B: No, I've just had lunch.
• ALREADY Use already in positive sentences. Already = sooner than expected	• Don't forget to pay the bill. I've already paid it.
• YET We use yet to show that we are expecting something to happen. Yet = until now. We use yet in questions and negative sentences.	• Has it stopped raining yet? • I've written the email, but I haven't sent it yet.

• STILL

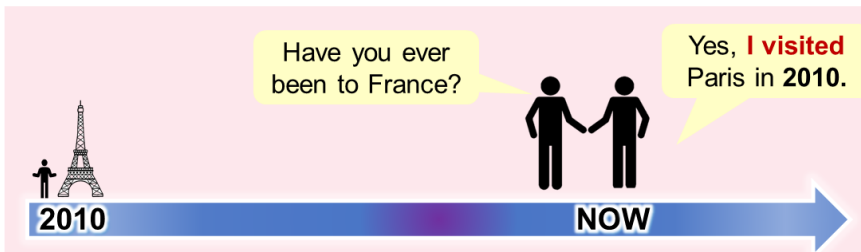
Use **still** to talk about events that continue to happen after a long time. Still is normally used in negative sentences.

- Marco **still** hasn't finished the report.
- I **still** haven't had lunch.

9.4. Present Perfect vs Past Simple

The past simple is used to talk about something that happened at a definite time. The present perfect is used when a particular time is not specified.

A specific date, 2010, is given, so the past simple is used.



There's no specific date, so the present perfect is used.



Present perfect

I have lived in Lyon.



Past Simple

I lived in Lyon in 1989.

Further Examples

PAST SIMPLE	PRESENT PERFECT
I saw a great movie last week. 	I haven't seen that movie. 
Pedro didn't climb Mount Fuji last year. 	Juan has climbed Mount Fuji twice. 
Carlos ate too much last night. 	Mario hasn't eaten curry before. 

9.5. Vocabulary: travelling



CHAPTER 10

FUTURE WITH BE GOING TO AND WILL

10.1. Future with be going to

Future forms in English are formed using auxiliary verbs. One of the most commonly used constructions is “be going to” plus the base form of the main verb.

10.1.1. Affirmative form

SUBJECT	“BE”	“GOING TO”	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	am	going to	buy	a new car.
He She It	is	going to	fly	tomorrow.
You We They	are	going to	bake	a cake this afternoon.

10.1.2. Negative form

SUBJECT	“BE”	“GOING TO”	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	‘m not	going to	buy	a new car.
He She It	isn’t	going to	fly	tomorrow.
You We They	aren’t	going to	bake	a cake this afternoon.

10.1.3. Interrogative form and short answers

Questions with “be going to” are formed by swapping the subject and “be.”

“BE”	SUBJECT	“GOING TO”	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Am	I	going to	buy	a new car?
Is	he she it	going to	fly	tomorrow?
Are	you we they	going to	bake	a cake this afternoon?

SHORT ANSWERS	“YES / NO”	SUBJECT	“BE”
	Yes, / No,	I	am. / ‘m not.
	Yes, / No	he she it	is. / isn’t.
	Yes, / No,	you we they	are. / aren’t.

10.2. Uses of be going to for future plans

10.2.1. “Be going to” for future plans

“Be going to” is used to talk about future plans and intentions. Usually, the decision about the future plans has already been made:

I’m going to start reading this book soon.



Saul’s going to get fit before his next birthday.



I’m not going to eat any chocolate this month.



We are going to cook dinner tonight.



10.2.2. “Be going to” for predictions

Be going to is used to predict future events that are very near (and can be seen) or seem sure to happen. Such predictions are based on present evidence:

Look at those clouds. It’s going to rain soon.



Diego is going to fail the exam if he continues to miss classes.



Hurry up! We’re going to miss the bus.



My sister is going to have a baby.



10.3. Future with Will

“Will” is used to form some future tenses in English. It can be used in several different ways, which are all different from the future with “going to.”

10.3.1 Affirmative form

SUBJECT	"WILL"	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I He She It You We They	will	love	the new movie.

10.3.2. Negative form

SUBJECT	"WILL NOT"	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I He She It You We They	will not / won't	love	the new movie.

10.3.3. Interrogative form and short answers

"WILL"	SUBJECT	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
Will	I he she it you we they	love	the new movie?

	"YES / NO"	SUBJECT	"BE"
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, / No,	I	will. / won't.
	Yes, / No	he she it	will. / won't.
	Yes, / No,	you we they	will. / won't.

10.4. Uses for will in the future tense

10.4.1. "Will" for predictions

"Will" is used to talk about predictions about the future when there is no firm evidence for that prediction.

This movie is great. You **will** love it.



Alonso **will** probably like the new house. It's really nice.



They **will** enjoy their trip to Egypt.

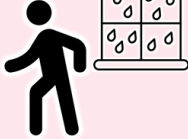


The mall **will** be so busy this afternoon.



10.4.2. "Will" for quick decisions

"Will" is used to describe **quick decisions** that someone has made at the time of speaking. They are often a solution to an unexpected problem.

Oh, it's raining! I'll take my umbrella. 	This apple is delicious. I'll have another one. 
A: Did you call Elva? B: No, I forgot it. I'll call her tonight. 	There's no juice, so I'll have some water instead. 

10.4.3. "Will" for making offers

"Will" is also used to offer to do something for someone.

I'll go to the post office for you if you want. 	You must be starving! I'll make you a sandwich. 
Sit down and relax, I'll make you a cup of tea. 	Since you cooked, I'll do the dishes. 

10.4.4. "Will" for making promises

"Will" can be used when we make a promise.

Don't worry, I'll be careful. 	We'll let you know as soon as your car's ready. 
I'll feed the dog when I get home. 	Mary said she'll call us as soon as she gets home. 

10.4.5. "Think" with "will"

"Think" can be used with "will" to show that a prediction is just an opinion, or a decision is not final.

I think that we'll have enough food for the party. 	Wait a few minutes. I think it will stop raining soon. 
I think I'll cook chicken for dinner this evening. 	It's cold outside, but we don't think it'll snow today. 

10.5. Time expressions for future

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| • Tomorrow | • This Summer |
| • The day after tomorrow | • One day |
| • Next week | • Soon |

10.6. Vocabulary about technology



ANNEXES

COMMON REGULAR VERBS

Present	Past	Participle	Meaning
Accept	Accepted	Accepted	<i>Aceptar</i>
Act	Acted	Acted	<i>Actuar</i>
Achieve	Achieved	Achieved	<i>Lograr, alcanzar</i>
Admire	Admired	Admired	<i>Admirar</i>
Advise	Advised	Advised	<i>Aconsejar</i>
Affect	Affected	Affected	<i>Afectar</i>
Agree	Agreed	Agreed	<i>Acordar</i>
Answer	Answered	Answered	<i>Responder</i>
Appear	Appeared	Appeared	<i>Aparecer</i>
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	<i>Llegar</i>
Ask	Asked	Asked	<i>Preguntar</i>
Attack	Attacked	Attacked	<i>Atacar</i>
Bake	Baked	Baked	<i>Hornear</i>
Behave	Behaved	Behaved	<i>Comportarse</i>
Believe	Believed	Believed	<i>Creer</i>
Belong	Belonged	Belonged	<i>Pertenecer</i>
Borrow	Borrowed	Borrowed	<i>Pedir prestado</i>
Call	Called	Called	<i>Llamar</i>
Cancel	Canceled	Canceled	<i>Cancelar</i>
Carry	Carried	Carried	<i>Llevar</i>
Cause	Caused	Caused	<i>Causar</i>
Celebrate	Celebrated	Celebrated	<i>Celebrar</i>
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned	<i>Limpiar</i>
Clear	Cleared	Cleared	<i>Aclarar</i>
Climb	Climbed	Climbed	<i>Trepar</i>
Close	Closed	Closed	<i>Cerrar</i>
Compare	Compared	Compared	<i>Comparar</i>
Compete	Competed	Competed	<i>Competir</i>
Complete	Completed	Completed	<i>Completar</i>
Continue	Continued	Continued	<i>Continuar</i>
Cook	Cooked	Cooked	<i>Cocinar</i>
Correct	Corrected	Corrected	<i>Corregir</i>
Count	Counted	Counted	<i>Contar</i>
Create	Created	Created	<i>Crear</i>
Cross	Crossed	Crossed	<i>Cruzar</i>
Change	Changed	Changed	<i>Cambiar</i>

Check	Checked	Checked	<i>Verificar</i>
Damage	Damaged	Damaged	<i>Dañar</i>
Dance	Danced	Danced	<i>Bailar</i>
Decide	Decided	Decided	<i>Decidir</i>
Depend	Depended	Depended	<i>Depender</i>
Describe	Described	Described	<i>Describir</i>
Design	Designed	Designed	<i>Diseñar</i>
Die	Died	Died	<i>Morir</i>
Discover	Discovered	Discovered	<i>Descubrir</i>
Discuss	Discussed	Discussed	<i>Discutir</i>
Disturb	Disturbed	Disturbed	<i>Molestar</i>
Dry	Dried	Dried	<i>Secar</i>
Eliminate	Eliminated	Eliminated	<i>Eliminar</i>
End	Ended	Ended	<i>Terminar</i>
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed	<i>Disfrutar</i>
Fill	Filled	Filled	<i>Llenar</i>
Fix	Fixed	Fixed	<i>Arreglar, fijar</i>
Follow	Followed	Followed	<i>Seguir</i>
Fry	Fried	Fried	<i>Freír</i>
Guess	Guessed	Guessed	<i>Adivinar</i>
Happen	Happened	Happened	<i>Suceder</i>
Hate	Hated	Hated	<i>Odiar</i>
Help	Helped	Helped	<i>Ayudar</i>
Hope	Hoped	Hoped	<i>Esperar</i>
Identify	Identified	Identified	<i>Identificar</i>
Imagine	Imagined	Imagined	<i>Imaginar</i>
Impress	Impressed	Impressed	<i>Impresionar</i>
Improve	Improved	Improved	<i>Mejorar</i>
Include	Included	Included	<i>Incluir</i>
Increase	Increased	Increased	<i>Aumentar</i>
Interview	Interviewed	Interviewed	<i>Entrevistar</i>
Introduce	Introduced	Introduced	<i>Introducir</i>
Invite	Invited	Invited	<i>Invitar</i>
Jump	Jumped	Jumped	<i>Saltar</i>
Knock	Knocked	Knocked	<i>Golpear</i>
Last	Lasted	Lasted	<i>Durar</i>
Learn	Learned	Learned	<i>Aprender</i>
Like	Liked	Liked	<i>Gustar</i>
Link	Linked	Linked	<i>Unir</i>
List	Listed	Listed	<i>Listar</i>
Listen	Listened	Listened	<i>Escuchar</i>
Live	Lived	Lived	<i>Vivir</i>

Look	Looked	Looked	<i>Mirar</i>
Love	Loved	Loved	<i>Amar</i>
Match	Matched	Matched	<i>Unir</i>
Measure	Measured	Measured	<i>Medir</i>
Mention	Mentioned	Mentioned	<i>Mencionar</i>
Miss	Missed	Missed	<i>extrañar</i>
Move	Moved	Moved	<i>Mover</i>
Name	Named	Named	<i>Nombrar</i>
Need	Needed	Needed	<i>Necesitar</i>
Note	Noted	Noted	<i>Notar</i>
Notice	Noticed	Noticed	<i>Notar, fijarse</i>
Number	Numbered	Numbered	<i>Numerar</i>
Offer	Offered	Offered	<i>Ofrecer</i>
Open	Opened	Opened	<i>Abrir</i>
Order	Ordered	Ordered	<i>Ordenar</i>
Organize	Organized	Organized	<i>Organizar</i>
Paint	Painted	Painted	<i>Pintar</i>
Pass	Passed	Passed	<i>Pasar,</i>
Persuade	Persuaded	Persuaded	<i>Persuadir</i>
Plan	Planned	Planned	<i>Planear</i>
Play	Played	Played	<i>Jugar, tocar,</i>
Practice	Practiced	Practiced	<i>Practicar</i>
Predict	Predicted	Predicted	<i>Predecir</i>
Prefer	Preferred	Preferred	<i>Preferir</i>
Present	Presented	Presented	<i>Presentar</i>
Program	Programmed	Programmed	<i>Programar</i>
Protect	Protected	Protected	<i>Proteger</i>
Provide	Provided	Provided	<i>Proporcionar</i>
Rain	Rain	Rain	<i>Llover</i>
Receive	Received	Received	<i>Recibir</i>
Recommend	Recommended	Recommended	<i>Recomendar</i>
Relate	Related	Related	<i>Relacionar</i>
Relax	Relaxed	Relaxed	<i>Descansar</i>
Remember	Remembered	Remembered	<i>Recordar</i>
Repair	Repaired	Repaired	<i>Reparar</i>
Repeat	Repeated	Repeated	<i>Repetir</i>
Resist	Resisted	Resisted	<i>Resistir</i>
Rest	Rested	Rested	<i>Descansar</i>
Return	Returned	Returned	<i>Volver</i>
Review	Reviewed	Reviewed	<i>Revisar</i>
Sail	Sailed	Sailed	<i>Navegar</i>
Save	Saved	Saved	<i>Ahorrar, salvar</i>

Scare	Scared	Scared	<i>Asustar</i>
Share	Shared	Shared	<i>Compartir</i>
Shop	Shopped	Shopped	<i>Comprar</i>
Shout	Shouted	Shouted	<i>Gritar</i>
Skate	Skated	Skated	<i>Patinar</i>
Slow	Slowed	Slowed	<i>Disminuir</i>
Snow	Snowed	Snowed	<i>Nevar</i>
Solve	Solved	Solved	<i>Resolver</i>
Spell	Spelled	Spelled	<i>Deletrear</i>
Start	Started	Started	<i>Empezar</i>
Stop	Stopped	Stopped	<i>Detener</i>
Study	Studied	Studied	<i>Estudiar</i>
Suggest	Suggested	Suggested	<i>Sugerir</i>
Surprise	Surprised	Surprised	<i>Sorprender</i>
Talk	Talked	Talked	<i>Hablar</i>
Taste	Tasted	Tasted	<i>Probar</i>
Thank	Thanked	Thanked	<i>Agradecer</i>
Touch	Touched	Touched	<i>Tocar</i>
Travel	Traveled	Traveled	<i>Viajar</i>
Try	Tried	Tried	<i>Tratar</i>
Turn	Turned	Turned	<i>Girar</i>
Underline	Underlined	Underlined	<i>Subrayar</i>
Use	Used	Used	<i>Usar</i>
Wait	Waited	Waited	<i>Esperar</i>
Walk	Walked	Walked	<i>Caminar</i>
Want	Wanted	Wanted	<i>Desear</i>
Wash	Washed	Washed	<i>Lavar</i>
Watch	Watched	Watched	<i>Ver, vigilar</i>
Water	Watered	Watered	<i>Regar</i>
Wish	Wished	Wished	<i>Desear</i>
Work	Worked	Worked	<i>Trabajar</i>
Worry	Worried	Worried	<i>Preocuparse</i>

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	<i>Despertarse</i>
Be / am, are, is	Was / Were	Been	<i>Ser / Estar</i>
Beat	Beat	Beaten	<i>Golpear</i>
Become	Became	Become	<i>Llegar a Ser</i>
Begin	Began	Begun	<i>Empezar</i>

Bet	Bet	Bet	<i>Apostar</i>
Bite	Bit	Bitten	<i>Morder</i>
Bleed	Bled	Bled	<i>Sangrar</i>
Break	Broke	Broken	<i>Romper</i>
Bring	Brought	Brought	<i>Traer Llevar</i>
Build	Built	Built	<i>Edificar</i>
Burn	Burnt / Burned	Burnt / Burned	<i>Quemar</i>
Burst	Burst	Burst	<i>Reventar</i>
Buy	Bought	Bought	<i>Comprar</i>
Cast	Cast	Cast	<i>Arrojar</i>
Catch	Caught	Caught	<i>Coger</i>
Come	Came	Come	<i>Venir</i>
Cost	Cost	Cost	<i>Costar</i>
Cut	Cut	Cut	<i>Cortar</i>
Choose	Chose	Chosen	<i>Elegir</i>
Do (Does)	Did	Done	<i>Hacer</i>
Draw	Drew	Drawn	<i>Dibujar</i>
Dream	Dreamt / Dreame	Dreamt / Dreame	<i>Soñar</i>
Drink	Drank	Drunk	<i>Beber</i>
Drive	Drove	Driven	<i>Conducir</i>
Eat	Ate	Eaten	<i>Comer</i>
Fall	Fell	Fallen	<i>Caer</i>
Feed	Fed	Fed	<i>Alimentar</i>
Feel	Felt	Felt	<i>Sentir</i>
Fight	Fought	Fought	<i>Luchar</i>
Find	Found	Found	<i>Encontrar</i>
Fly	Flew	Flown	<i>Volar</i>
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	<i>Olvidar</i>
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	<i>Helar</i>
Get	Got	Got / Gotten	<i>Obtener</i>
Give	Gave	Given	<i>Dar</i>
Go (Goes)	Went	Gone	<i>Ir</i>
Grow	Grew	Grown	<i>Crece</i>
Hang	Hung	Hung	<i>Colgar</i>
Have	Had	Had	<i>Haber o Tener</i>
Hear	Heard	Heard	<i>Oír</i>
Hit	Hit	Hit	<i>Golpear</i>
Hold	Held	Held	<i>Agarrar Celebrar</i>
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	<i>Herir</i>
Keep	Kept	Kept	<i>Conservar</i>
Know	Knew	Known	<i>Saber Conocer</i>
Learn	Learnt / Learned	Learnt / Learned	<i>Aprender</i>

Leave	Left	Left	<i>Dejar</i>
Lend	Lent	Lent	<i>Prestar</i>
Let	Let	Let	<i>Permitir</i>
Lie	Lay	Lain	<i>Mentir</i>
Light	Lit	Lit	<i>Encender</i>
Lose	Lost	Lost	<i>Perder</i>
Make	Made	Made	<i>Hacer</i>
Mean	Meant	Meant	<i>Significar</i>
Meet	Met	Met	<i>Encontrar</i>
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	<i>Equivocar</i>
Pay	Paid	Paid	<i>Pagar</i>
Put	Put	Put	<i>Poner</i>
Read	Read	Read	<i>Leer</i>
Ride	Rode	Ridden	<i>Montar</i>
Ring	Rang	Rung	<i>Llamar</i>
Rise	Rose	Risen	<i>Levantarse</i>
Run	Ran	Run	<i>Correr</i>
Say	Said	Said	<i>Decir</i>
See	Saw	Seen	<i>Ver</i>
Sell	Sold	Sold	<i>Vender</i>
Send	Sent	Sent	<i>Enviar</i>
Set	Set	Set	<i>Poner(se)</i>
Shake	Shook	Shaken	<i>Sacudir</i>
Shine	Shone	Shone	<i>Brillar</i>
Show	Showed	Shown	<i>Mostrar</i>
Sing	Sang	Sung	<i>Cantar</i>
Sit	Sat	Sat	<i>Sentarse</i>
Sleep	Slept	Slept	<i>Dormir</i>
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	<i>Oler</i>
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	<i>Hablar</i>
Speed	Sped	Sped	<i>Acelerar</i>
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	<i>Deletrear</i>
Spend	Spent	Spent	<i>Gastar</i>
Spill	Spilt / Spilled	Spilt / Spilled	<i>Derramar</i>
Stand	Stood	Stood	<i>Estar en pie</i>
Swear	Swore	Sworn	<i>Jurar</i>
Swim	Swam	Swum	<i>Nadar</i>
Take	Took	Taken	<i>Coger</i>
Teach	Taught	Taught	<i>Enseñar</i>
Tell	Told	Told	<i>Decir</i>
Think	Thought	Thought	<i>Pensar</i>
Throw	Threw	Thrown	<i>Arrojar Tirar</i>

Understand	Understood	Understood	<i>Entender</i>
Wake	Woke	Woken	<i>Despertarse</i>
Wear	Wore	Worn	<i>Llevar puesto</i>
Wet	Wet	Wet	<i>Mojar</i>
Win	Won	Won	<i>Ganar</i>
Write	Wrote	Written	<i>Escribir</i>

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