GUÍA DE ESTUDIO INGLES III

CONDITIONAL 0 (ZERO)

FUNCIÓN/USO

El condicional tipo 0 se emplea para realizar afirmaciones sobre el mundo real y suele referirse a hechos generales que damos por ciertos, como los hechos científicos. En estas oraciones el marco temporal es **ahora o siempre** y la situación es **real y posible.** Es decir, queeste condicional se refiere a una situación que es siempre verdadera (verdades universales).

Ejemplos:

1. If you freeze water, it becomes a solid.
2. Plants die if they don't get enough water.
3. If you mix red and blue, you get purple.

ESTRUCTUTRA GRAMATICAL:

En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 0 ("zero conditional"), el tiempo verbal en ambas proposiciones es el "simple present".

IF Clause	MAIN Clause
IF + PRESENT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE
IF+ 😊 +VERB(PRESENT)+COMPLEMENT	😊 +VERB(PRESENT)+COMPLEMENT
IF YOU FREEZE WATER,	IT BECOMES A SOLID.
IF YOU WORK HARD,	YOU HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.

Conditional Zero: match the sentences to a proper complement using conditional zero.

1	If you work hard,	Wait for me 10 more minutes	
2	If you wake up early,	you finish late	
3	If you don't study,	You fail the exam.	
4	When you eat a lot,	You buy a house.	1
5	When you fly on one of the budget airlines,	It rains	
6	When it is cloudy,	You have to buy your snack.	
7	Unless you have a lot of work,	You arrive on time.	
8	Unless I phone to say I'll be late,	You get stomach.	

Conditional Zero: Choose from the verbs below to complete the sentences. Make any necessary changes if needed.

not/work	~~eat~~	mix	study	Not/buy	not/eat

have	die	~~get~~	get	cry	be

1. If john **eats** too much, he **gets** fat.
2. If you _____, you _____ a house.
3. People _____, if they _____.
4. You _____ water if you _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
5. Mary _____if she _____exam.
6. If babies _____ hungry, they _____.

FIRST CONDITIONAL (TYPE 1)

FUNCION/USO:

Utilizamos el condicional 1 para hablar de una **posibilidad real en el futuro**; es decir, de una acción que es posible que ocurra en el futuro siempre y cuando se cumpla la condición.

Ejemplos:

1. If I have time, I will visit my parents this afternoon.
2. I f he is busy now, I will come back tomorrow.
3. If it rains, I will stay at home.

ESTRUCTUTRA GRAMATICAL:
Se forma con if + simple present + simple future.

IF Clause	MAIN Clause
IF + PRESENT TENSE	WILL (FUTURE)
IF+ 😊 +VERB(PRESENT)+COMPLEMENT	😊 +WILL+ VERB(SIMPLE FORM)+COMPLEMENT
IF IT IS WARM TOMORROW,	WE WILL GO TO THE BEACH.
IF IT IS COLD ,	WE WILL WEAR WARM CLOTHES.

First Conditional: Underline the correct option for the first conditional sentences.

1. If we don't protect the elephant, it _____ extinct.
   A. will become   B. becomes

2. If you don't put so much sugar in your coffee, you _____ so much weight!
   A.   won't put on   B. don't put on

3. If you _____ an apple every day, you'll be very healthy.
     A.   will eat   B. eat

4. She _____ completely different if she cuts her hair.
     A.   will look   B. looks

5. You won't pass the course if you _____.
     A.   don't study   B. won't study

First Conditional: complete the next sentences.

1. If you help me with my homework,
I_____

2. My parents will be very pleased, if
I_____

3. If Robert studies hard, he
_____

4. If Paco plays with us soccer,
we_____

5. I will rest all the weekend, if I
_____

USED TO (SOLER)

FUNCION/USO:

El verbo "**use**" significa "usar" o "utilizar". Sin embargo, cuando utilizamos este verbo en el pasado simple, más la preposición "**to**", como verbo modal, el significado cambia.

El verbo modal "**used to**" se emplea para indicar algo que ocurría o sucedería en el pasado de manera habitual. También, se utiliza para algo que antes era verdad pero ya no lo es. Como con los otros verbos modales, "**used to**" está seguido por la forma base del verbo (el infinitivo sin "**to**").

Ejemplos:

1. I **used to play** basketball when I was a child.
2. I **used to do** a lot of exercise when I was younger.

3. He **used to smoke** a pack of cigarettes a day, but he quit last year

ESTRUCTURA GRAMATICAL

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)
Sujeto + "used to" + verbo…

Ejemplos:
We used to go to the beach every summer when I was young.
I used to like mushrooms, but not anymore.
There used to be a great restaurant here, but it closed a few years ago.

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)
Sujeto + "didn't" + "use to" + verbo…

Ejemplos:
I didnt use tolike mushrooms, but now I do.
Food didn't use to be so expensive
We didn't use to go away on holydays when I was young

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)
Did + sujeto + "use to" + verbo…?

Ejemplos:
Did he use to smoke a lot?
Did you use to live here?
Did they use to go to the beach in summers?

Used to: Complete the sentences with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of *used to* as needed.

used to	didn't use to	didn't use to	Did they use to
used to	did you use to	didn't use to	~~used to~~

1. David Beckham **used to** play for Manchester United.
2. We _____do exercise, but we do now.
3. _____ study in the same school?

4. I _____ play with my friends when I was a child.
5. She _____ cook, but now she does.
6. Where _____ go on vacation?
7. There _____ be a supermarket.
8. I _____ like vegetables, but I do now.

Used to: Form sentences with the words bellow.

1. used to / Jim / library / study / in / the **Jim used to study in the library**.

2. go/ used to / out / at / I / night
_____.
3. Joseph / study / London / in / used to
_____.
4. a child / use to / when / he / sleep / didn't / was / he /
late_____.
5. I / eat / / used to / restaurant / in/ that
_____.
6. Luca/ guitar/ the/ used to
/play/_____.
7. My/ friend/collect/ used
to/stamps/_____.

USED TO: Fill in the blanks with " **used to** " or " **use to** ".

1. Leila's grandfather _____ be a soldier during World War II.
2. His children didn't _____enjoy his stories about the war.
3. Did your grandfather _____work for the army?
4. My grandfather _____ drive a military van.
5. Those soldiers didn't _____ like Hitler.

Look at the next table and make sentences with *used to* as in the example. Use a proper verb for each sentence (___/5).

NAME	PAST	NOW
Tim	Exercise	Cigarettes
Roger	Milk	Soda
Katy	School	Work
George	Motorbike	Car
Lucy	Junk food	Healthy food

EXAMPLE:

1. <u>Tim used to do exercise, now he smokes a lot of cigarettes.</u>
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

PAST PROGRESSIVE
FUNCION /USO:

El pasado continuo se utiliza para acciones que ocurrieron en un momento específico en el pasado. Como el presente continuo, se forma con el verbo auxiliar "**to be**" y el gerundio

ESTRUCTURA GRAMATICAL

Para formar **el pasado continuo** se utiliza el verbo auxiliar "**to be**" y el gerundio (infinitivo + "**-ing**") del verbo. El verbo auxiliar "**to be**" está en el pasado simple, pero ten en cuenta que "**to be**" es un verbo irregular.

Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Gerundio
I, he, she, it	**was**	talking, eating, learning, doing, going…
you, we, they	**were**	talking, eating, learning, doing, going…

Ejemplos :

I was doing my homework.
He was watching the TV.
We were eating pizza.

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)
Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + gerundio.

Ejemplos:
❚ I **was talking**. (Estaba hablando.)
❚ He **was eating**. (Estaba comiendo.)
❚ They **were learning**. (Estaban aprendiendo.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)
Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + "not" + gerundio.

Ejemplos:

▌I **was not [wasn't] talking**. (No estaba hablando.)
▌He **was not [wasn't] eating**. (No estaba comiendo.)
▌They **were not [weren't] learning**. (No estaban aprendiendo.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)
Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + gerundio?

Ejemplos:
▌ **Were** you **talking**? (¿Estabas hablando?)
▌ **Was** he **eating**? (¿Estaba comiendo?)
▌ **Were** they **learning**? (¿Estaban aprendiendo?)

PAST PROGRESSIVE: Change the next sentences in affirmative, negative or interrogative (___/10).

1. I was doing exercise.
   _____(-)
2. They weren't dancing.
   _____(+)
3. My father wasn't
   working._____ (?)
4. Were you swimming?
   _____(+)
5. They were not
   playing._____ (?)
6. He was not
   eating._____ (+)
7. It was
   snowing._____
   _ (?)
8. Was she studying?
   _____ (-)
9. Were your cousins listening?
   _____ (+)
10. You were
    singing_____ (-)

PAST PROGRESSIVE: Was or Were?

1. They **were**playing the piano.
2. My cat _____ dancing to music!
3. His brothers _____ fighting over the TV remote.

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4. The students _____ writing a test.
5. Kane and Mark _____ watching a movie.
6. His sister _____ studying for her exam

CONNECTORS. WHEN /WHILE.
FUNCION/USO:
WHILE significa mientras: se usa para indicar que mientras hacías una acción otra persona está realizando otra a la vez.
Ejemplos:
I were giving a shower while my mom cooked
Me estaba dando una ducha mientras mi madre cocinaba
While i was walking, i found a coin on the floor
Mientras estaba caminando, encontré una moneda en el piso

WHEN significa cuando: se usa cuando una acción se vio interrumpida.
Ejemplos:
I was watching TV when the phone rang
Estaba viendo la tele cuando el teléfono sonó
When i was younger, i used to play videogames
Cuando era más joven, solía jugar videojuegos

CONNECTORS: Connect the next ideas by using "when" or "while".

1. He was studying for the exam. I was playing football.
   _____

2. We were watching T.V. My mother knocked the door.
   _____

3. It began to rain . She was walking on street.
   _____

4. Peter lost her computer. He was speaking to a friend on the phone.
   _____

5. We were getting ready for the picnic. They were still sleeping.
   _____

PHRASAL VERBS
FUNCION/USO:

Los phrasal verbs son expresiones idiomáticas que se forman combinando verbos con preposiciones o adverbios. Esto da como resultado nuevos verbos compuestos con un significado muy distinto al que nos da el diccionario para los verbos individuales.

Los verbos compuestos se usan mucho tanto en el inglés escrito como en el hablado. Constantemente surgen nuevos phrasal verbs ya que la estructura gramatical de los mismos es un recurso muy flexible para crear nuevos verbos y expresiones. Además, un mismo phrasal verb puede tener varios significados.

XI. PHRASAL VERBS: Use the following verbs **(look, fill, get, look, switch, take, throw, turn, try, agree)** and the prepositions **(away, down, for, in, off, on, on, on, with, after)** and form meaningful sentences.

Example: I don't understand anything in the exam, I _____.
Answer: I don't understand anything in the exam, I give up.

1) Quick! _____ the bus. It's ready to leave.

2) I don't know where my bag is. I have to _____ it.

3) I want to watch T.V. Can you _____ it, please?

4) Can you _____ this application, please.

5) -I need some new clothes.

    -Why don't you _____ these jeans?

6) It is very hot, _____ your hat.

7) This machine doesn't work. You can _____ it _____.

8) It's so loud here. Can you _____ the radio a little.

9) "All women are bad drivers" I don't _____you.

10) My mother is not at home, so I need to _____ the baby.