

TYING THE PARCEL UP

1. Making offers (*¿quieres... / te apetece...?*)

WOULD YOU LIKE A/SOME + (Noun)...?

YES, PLEASE / NO, THANKS

Would you like a sweet /some cake? Yes, please. / No, thanks.

2. Giving invitations (*¿quieres... / te apetece.../te gustaría...?*)

WOULD YOU LIKE TO + (V)...?

YES, I WOULD / NO, THANKS

Would you like to come? Yes, I would. / No, thanks.

3. The Future with going to (*voy a hacer*)

Af: (S) + AM / ARE / IS + GOING TO + (V)

It's going to rain. (instant predictions)

Neg: (S) + AM / ARE / IS + NOT + GOING TO + (V)

I'm not going to study this afternoon. (intentions)

Int: (Q.W.)+ AM / ARE / IS + (S) +GOING TO+ (V)...?

Is she going to write a novel? (plans)

S.A.: Yes, I am / No, she isn't ... etc.

4. The Future with will (*haré*)

Af: (S) + WILL + (V)
'LL

* With the subjects **I** and **we** it is possible to use **shall** for will and **shall not / shan't** for will not / won't but it is unusual.

You'll feel better tomorrow. (predictions)

I'll help you. We shall /will study the matter. (offer, promise)

Neg: (S) + WILL NOT + (V) We shan't accept that.
WON'T (No *aceptaremos eso.*)

I won't wear the red dress for the party. (instant decision)

Int: WILL + (S) + (V)...?

Will you love me for ever?

S.A.: YES, + (Pron.) + WILL Yes, I will.
NO, + (Pron.) + WON'T No, they won't.

5. The Present Perfect tense. (*Pret. Pfto. de Ind.: he hecho*)

Af: (S) + HAVE / HAS + (Past Participle)
'VE / 'S

I've finished my work. She has never been here.

Neg: (S) + HAVE / HAS + NOT + (Past Participle)
HAVEN'T / HASN'T

We haven't bought any tickets for the match.

Int: HAVE / HAS + (S) + (Past Participle)...?

Have you taken your umbrella?

S.A.: Yes, I have / he has No, we haven't / she hasn't ...etc.

- Adverbs commonly used with the Present Perfect. They go before the past participle.

- **never** (*nunca*): in affirmative sentences.

I have never been to England.

- **ever** (*alguna vez*): in interrogative sentences.

Have you ever eaten Chinese food?

- **just** (*hace un instante; acabo de...*): in the affirmative.

I've just arrived. (*Acabo de llegar.*)

- **already** (*ya*): in the affirmative.

She's already finished.

- Adverbs used after the Present Perfect form:

- **yet** (*todavía*): in the negative, at the end of the sentence.

They haven't telephoned us yet.

- **yet** (*ya*): in the interrogative, at the end of the sentence.

Has Betty arrived yet?

- **for** (*durante*): in aff., neg. and int.

I've been a teacher for twenty years.

- **since** (*desde –tiempo-*): in aff. and neg.

I haven't played football since my childhood.

6. **Possessive Pronouns** (Pronombres Posesivos)

1s: **mine** (*mí@, -s*) 1p: **ours** (*nuestr@, -s*)

2s: **yours** (*tuy@, -s*) 2p: **yours** (*vuestr@, -s*)

3sf: **hers** (*suy@, -s*) 3p: **theirs** (*suy@, -s*)

3sm: **his** (*suy@, -s*)

3sn: **its** (*suy@, -s*) (No noun after these possessive.)

7. **The Conditional tense** (*Condicional: haría*)

Af: (S) + WOULD + (V) I would say yes. / I'd say...
'D
(*Yo diría que sí.*)

Neg: (S) + WOULD NOT + (V) I wouldn't go there.
WOULDN'T
(*Yo no iría allí.*)

Int: WOULD + (S) + (V)...? Would you come with me?
(*¿Vendrías conmigo?*)

S.A.: Yes, I would / No, they wouldn't. ...etc.

• **Expressing wishes and preferences with the Conditional.**

- I'D PREFER + A/SOME + (N) I'd prefer a sandwich.
TO + (V) I'd prefer to stay.
(*prefiero/preferiría...*)

I'd prefer not to go. (*Preferiría no ir.*)

- I'D RATHER + (V) I'd rather take a taxi.
(*Prefiero coger un taxi.*)

I'd rather not read now. (*Mejor no leo ahora.*)

8. **Expressing possibility: may / might** (*puede que...*)

I may phone you. (*Puede que te llame por teléfono.*)

It might be true. (*Puede que sea cierto.*)

She may not win. (*Puede que ella no gane.*)

9. **Expressing obligation with have to**, (*tener que*)

Af: (S) + HAVE TO + (V) I have to study a lot.
HAS
(*Tengo que estudiar mucho.*)

Neg: (S) + DON'T + HAVE TO + (V) I don't have to do it.
DOESN'T
(*No tengo que hacerlo.*)

Int: DO + (S) + HAVE TO + (V)...?
DOES

Does Sue have to work today?(*¿Tiene Sue que trabajar hoy?*)

S.A.: Yes, I do / he does. No, they don't / she doesn't, etc.

10. **Zero Conditional**: IF + P.S. → P.S. (*Si ocurre A ocurre B*)
Used for events that always happen or they are logical.
If you walk a lot you get tired. (*Si caminas mucho te cansas.*)

11. **First Conditional**: IF + P.S. → Fut (*Si ocurre A ocurrirá B*)
Used to express a prediction or a consequence.
If you don't study you'll fail. (*Si no estudias suspenderás.*)
If it rains we won't go out. (*Si llueve no saldremos.*)

12. **Questions tags** (*preguntas breves, coletillas: ¿verdad?, ¿no?*)

• Q.T. use the same auxiliar verb in the statement.
You are English, **aren't you?** You can swim, **can't you?**
They will come, **won't they?** You've got a son, **haven't you?**
She would go, **wouldn't she?** You were there, **weren't you?**

• If the verb in the statement is not an auxiliar, we use "do/does don't / doesn't ... did / didn't" in the Q.T.

You know him, **don't you?** You went to Madrid, **didn't you?**
Ann lives here, **doesn't she?** They liked the film, **didn't they?**

• If the statement is affirmative the Q.T. becomes interr.-negat.
(See all the examples above.)

• If the statement is negative the Q.T. becomes interr.-affirm.
I'm not the winner, **am I?** She can't play chess, **can she?**
They won't come, **will they?** Mark wasn't in, **was he?**
The children haven't eaten yet, **have they?** You don't smoke, **do you?**
You didn't take my glasses, **did you?** We shan't go out tonight, **shall we?**
You aren't sure, **are you?**