

EASY-PEASY GRAMMAR

Essencial grammar in PDF
to get a B2/C in Aptis General

The collage features several grammar cheat sheets from 'one to one':

- ADJECTIVES**: Includes a tip about using different adjectives for different nouns (e.g., 'green great dragons' is incorrect, 'green great dragons' is correct) and a list of adjectives: beautiful, nice, good, big, long, old, six-year-old, broken, clean, round, square, white, grey, spotted, plan, light, Nordic, and plastic.
- DETERMINANTS**: Includes a tip about using different determiners for different nouns (e.g., 'a green great dragons' is incorrect, 'a green great dragons' is correct) and a list of determiners: a, an, the, this, that, these, those, some, any, every, each, both, neither, either, and some.
- MODAL VERBS**: Includes a table of modal verbs and their uses:

MODAL VERB	USE	EXAMPLE
ABILITY	be able to, can, could	I haven't been able to sleep recently. We can see the lake from our hotel room. Andy played well but he couldn't beat Jack.
PERMISSION	can, could, may	may I...? → could you...? → wish
POSSIBILITY	might, may, must	might 25%, can't 100% impossibility, may 50%, must 100% certainty
OBLIGATION	must, have/has to, had to	Your feel the obligation (written rules). You are obliged to do something.
CARE!!!	had to, didn't have to	
PROHIBITION	mustn't	You must keep that secret. You mustn't tell anyone.
NO OBLIGATION	don't have to, doesn't, needn't	You don't have to tell Tom anything. I can tell him myself. We've got enough time. We needn't hurry.
ADVICE & SUGGESTION	should, ought to, must, shall	Do you think I should / ought to apply for this job? You must watch new Will Smith's film. Shall we watch new Will Smith's film?
INTENTIONS & FAVOURS	will, would	Will you marry me? Oh, yes, I will. Would you like to have a drink?
WARNING	had better, had better not	We'd better stop for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty.
- BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER**: Includes a tip about using these words for two people or things (e.g., 'both restaurants are' is correct, 'both restaurants are' is correct).
- SOMEBODY/ANYBODY**: Includes a tip about using these words for indefinite people (e.g., 'somebody loves chocolate' is correct, 'somebody loves chocolate' is correct).

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Lo que vas a encontrar

Lo que vas a encontrar aquí es una forma muy diferente de ver la gramática a como acostumbrabas hasta ahora.

Esta guía de gramática esencial para Aptis General está diseñada siguiendo técnicas de visual thinking, un método de estudio que prioriza el uso de esquemas, dibujos y colores para ayudar al estudio.

Es por eso que con cada tema que vas a encontrar aquí, vas a descubrir una forma de organizar la información totalmente contraria a como te han explicado la gramática tradicional alguna vez.

Estos 23 temas, son los que yo misma, como preparadora experta en este examen, considero indispensables de cara a obtener la máxima nota en Aptis General.

No son todos los temas que componen mi metodología, pero sí los más importantes.

Te aconsejo que imprimas y encuadernes estos apuntes para sacarles el mayor provecho.

Good luck

María

DETERMINERS

DETERMINERS

(acompañan al sustantivo)

* **a / an** → singular words (la 1 vez que se menciona algo)

a pet an apple

* **the** → singular & plural words (algo ya conocido)

the dog the dogs

* **this** este/a **these** estos/as
that ese/a **those** esos/as

* **some** → plural & uncountable nouns

I have got **some** pets
 There's **some** ice in the fridge

* **any** → plural & uncountable nouns

I haven't got **any** pets
 Is there **any** ice in the fridge?

Would you like **SOME** drink?

Oh, yes. **ANY**

CUALQUIER

OFFERS & REQUESTS

TIP.

- Many y much se pueden usar en oraciones afirmativas en un contexto formal.
- Se dice many years, many weeks, many days (no a lot of)*
- Ex. We've lived here for many years.

QUANTIFIERS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

many

- I don't have **many** friends
- How **many** friends have you got?

(mucho)

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

much

- I don't have **much** money
- How **much** money do you have?

a lot of / lots of*
a lot

- There are a lot of trees in this garden.
- I have got lots of food in the fridge.
- He eats a lot.

few / a few

poco / unos cuantos

(poco)

little / a little

poco / un poco de

- There are **few** birds on the tree.
- I speak **a few** words in English.

- They have **little** money.
- They have **a little** money.

too many

(demasiado)

too much

- There are **too many** people here

- I think she studies **too much**

SOMEBODY / ANYBODY

For indefinite people, things and places

(se usan para personas, cosas y lugares indeterminados)

* Rules

	-body -one	thing	-where
+ some-	alguien	algo	algún sitio
any- - ? +	nadie	nada	ningún sitio
	alguien	algo	algún sitio
	cualquier	cualquier cosa	cualquier sitio
+ no-	nadie	nada	ningún sitio
+? every-	todo el mundo	todas las cosas (todo)	todas partes

* Always in singular

- There is nothing to eat.
- Everybody loves chocolate.
- There isn't anybody at home.

* We can use they / them / their

- Everyone is at home now. They're watching Tv.
- Nobody brought their bags.

* Position in the sentence

- Al principio de la frase
- Como sujeto
- Como objeto

BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER

To refer to two people or things

(para hacer referencia a dos personas o cosas)

* BOTH + plural nouns (ambos / los dos) /bəʊt/

- ☺ Both restaurants are very good
- ☺ I don't know which of the two shirts to buy. I like **both**.

* EITHER + singular noun (cualquiera de dos / ninguno) /eɪə/ or /aɪdeɪ/

- ☺ Either restaurant is fine.
- ☺ I can't see **either** of them.

* NEITHER + singular noun (ninguno / ningún) /niːə/ or /naɪdeɪ/

- ☺ Neither restaurant was fine. Both were awful.
- ☺ Neither student could take the test.

Both of / either of / neither of + plural

- ☺ Both (of these) restaurants (them) are excellent.
- ☺ Either of them could have done the job.
- ☺ Neither of our boys was involved.

Both...and / either...or / neither...nor

- ☺ I was **both** tired **and** hungry when I arrived home.
- ☺ You **either** love him **or** hate him.
- ☺ **Neither** Chris **nor** Paul came to the party.

other uses:

- 'I never read newspapers' '**Neither** do I'
- Sarah hasn't got a car and **neither** has Mark.
- 'I don't know' 'I don't **either**'

PRESENT TENSES REVIEW

* PRESENT SIMPLE	→	ROUTINES	→	I don't usually study much
* PRESENT CONTINUOUS	→	NOW	→	She is reading a book now
* PRESENT PERFECT	→	EXPERIENCES	→	Have you ever been to London?

What do you do? **¿a qué te dedicas?**

What are you doing? **¿qué haces en este momento?**

P. SIMPLE [Frequency adverbs (always, often...)
Time expressions (once, twice...)
Stative verbs

P. CONT

[Now
At this moment
Hear!
Listen!

want, like, think, understand, know, need, love...



PRESENT TENSES REVIEW

Mixed stative verbs

Have:

- ☺ I have a beautiful house 
- (poseer)
- ☺ I'm having a beer with my friends 
- (tomar, pasar)

Think:

- ☺ She thinks you are a good person 
- (opinar)
- ☺ I am thinking of you right now 
- (pensar)

See:

- ☺ I see your point of view 
- (entender)
- ☺ I'm seeing the doctor today 
- (ver)

Taste:

- ☺ This soup tastes good 
- (saber, tener sabor)
- ☺ I am tasting the soup to check the salt 
- (probar)

PAST TENSES REVIEW

* PAST SIMPLE	→	FINISHED ACTION	→	She didn't find the keys
* PAST CONTINUOUS	→	CONCRETE MOMENT	→	I was working yesterday at six
* PAST PERFECT	→	PREVIOUS ACTION IN THE PAST	→	Mary had gone when we got to the party

I **was having** a shower when the telephone **rang**
acción en movimiento *interrumpe a la otra*

I wrote 3 letters this morning **acción acabada**
I have written 3 letters this morning **acción sin terminar**

P. SIMPLE	[	yesterday	PR. PERF	]	just, already, yet
		last			since, for
		ago			ever

USED TO

TIP. Este verbo se traduce como SOLÍA

Sth happened OFTEN IN THE PAST but NO LONGER happens

(para hablar de un hábito del pasado que ya no ocurre en el presente)

+ Subject + **used to verb (inf)** + objects + complem.

We **used to play** tennis when we were young.
I **used to think** Mark was unfriendly.

— Subject + **didn't use to verb** + objects + complem.

We **didn't use to play** tennis.
I **did not use to think** Mark was unfriendly.

? Did + subject + **use to verb** + objects + complem.?

Did you **use to play** tennis? Yes, I did
No, I didn't

take care!!!!

PAST

I **used to go** to the cinema on Friday

There **used to be** 4 cinemas in the town

PRESENT

I **usually** go to the cinema on Friday.

Now **there is** only one.

USED TO VS WOULD

ambos significan lo mismo pero:



Action verbs

I **used to wear** uniform when I went to school.



Stative verbs

I **used to live** in New York when I was a child.



Action verbs

I **would wear** uniform when I was a child.



Stative verbs

I ~~would~~ **live** in New York when I was a child.

USES OF GET

* Obtain

- ☞ I need to **get** some help
- ☞ I **got** a ticket from my brother



* Receive

- ☞ Did you **get** my email?
- ☞ I **got** a new phone for my birthday



* Buy

- ☞ I went to **get** a magazine
- ☞ Where did you **get** that watch?



* Arrive

- ☞ I'll phone you when I **get** home
- ☞ What time did you **get** here?



* Become

- ☞ It **gets** dark very early in winter
- ☞ My hands are **getting** cold



* Fetch

- ☞ Could you go and **get** my glasses from the kitchen?

* Answer the door/phone

- ☞ A: Is that the door?
B: Yes, I'll **get** it



GET

FUTURE TENSES

* WILL



DECISION at the moment of speaking
(para hablar de una decisión tomada en el momento del habla)

I'm hungry. I think I'll make a sandwich
I won't tell anyone your secret.

I think / I know / I'm sure
maybe / perhaps

* BE GOING TO



INTENTIONS
(para hablar de algo que ya has pensado/decidido antes)

We are going to buy a new car

* PRESENT CONTINUOUS



ARRANGEMENTS
(para hablar de algo que ya está acordado y concertado)

Our grandparents are visiting us this Christmas.



I will fly to London next summer
I am going to fly to London next summer
I am flying to London next summer

* PRESENT SIMPLE



SCHEDULED EVENTS
(para hablar de horarios y eventos programados)

The concert starts at 22.00

Leave / Arrive
start / Finish

PREDICTIONS

MONDAY, 23 MAY	27°	SUNNY
TUESDAY	25°	SUNNY
WEDNESDAY	21°	CLOUDY
THURSDAY	19°	WET CLOUDY
FRIDAY	15°	STORM
SATURDAY	11°	RAINY
SUNDAY	22°	PARTLY CLOUDY

WILL: no evidence



BE GOING TO: evidence

TIP. BE GOING TO en pasado se suele utilizar para hablar de planes incumplidos o frustrados.
Ex. *I was going to study for the exam, but I had no time.*

ADJECTIVES

TIP. A pesar de tener tantos tipos de adjetivos diferentes, no se suelen poner más de 3 con un mismo sustantivo.

Acuérdate de: 'Green great dragons cannot exist'

To say HOW sth or sb IS
(para decir cómo es algo o alguien)

* **No NUMBER, no GENDER**

a **red** shirt **two blue** flowers an **old** table

* **Always BEFORE noun**

It's a **nice day** today
Laura's got **big green eyes**

* **Noun + Noun**

the **tennis table** 'Tennis' dice de qué tipo es la mesa
the **horse race** 'Horse' dice el tipo de carrera

* **look / feel / smell / taste / taste / sound + adjective**

You **look tired**
I **feel exhausted**
It doesn't **smell good** but it **tastes delicious**
It **sounds very interesting**

* **Order of adjectives:**

DETERMINANTE

a/an, the, that...

OPINIÓN

beautiful, nice, good...

TAMAÑO

big, long...

EDAD

old, six-year-old...

FORMA

round, square

COLOR

red, white, grey...

PATRÓN

spotted, plain...

ORIGEN

English, Nordic...

MATERIAL

wood, plastic...

OBJETIVO

running, clothing...

SUSTANTIVO

flower, table, girl...

ADJECTIVES ED/ING

* Adjective + **-ED**

describes how sb feels
(emotion)

I am **bored**

Yo estoy aburrido (es como me siento)

* Adjective + **-ING**

describes sb or sth
(feature)

I am **boring**

Yo soy aburrido (es como soy)

Some verbs that transform into **-ED/-ING** adjectives:

amuse divertir	exhaust agotar	bore aburrir	depress deprimir
annoy enfadar	disgust asquear	excite emocionar	amaze asombrar
confuse confundir	interest interesar	embarrass avergonzar	disappoint decepcionar

TIP. No todos los adjetivos se forman de esta manera. Un ejemplo es "estresante". Podríamos pensar que su traducción es "stressing" pero en verdad es **STRESSFUL** (lleno de estrés)

ADVERBS

To say HOW sth HAPPENS

(para decir de qué manera sucede algo o alguien hace algo)

* Adjective + -ly

Adjective	bad	careful	quiet	heavy	good
Adverbs	badly	carefully	quietly	heavily	well

friendly
silly
lovely

are ADJECTIVES!

* Después de verb / obj

The train stopped **suddenly**
I opened the door **slowly**

* Antes del adj / adv

It's a **reasonably cheap** dress
She learns **incredibly quickly**

* hard* fast late* early

Sue works very **hard**
Ben can run **fast**
I went to bed **late/early**

Sue's job is very **hard**
Ben is a **fast** runner
The bus is **late/early**

SPELLING

Polite	→	Polite ly
Extreme	→	Extre mely
Simple	→	Simple ly
Terrible	→	Terrib ly
Easy	→	Eas ily
Angry	→	Angr ily
Tragic	→	Tragic ally
Magic	→	Mag ically

exceptions

hard	difícil	fine	bueno, bien
hardly	a penas	finely	meticulosamente
late	tarde	near	cerca
lately	últimamente	nearly	por poco, casi

COMPARATIVES

SUPERIORITY

* one syllable
-y words → **-er**

cheap → cheaper
large → larger
pretty → prettier
early → earlier

In Canada, winter is **colder** **than** summer.
My older brother is **taller** **than** me.

* longer words
-ly → **more**

expensive → more expensive
often → more often
easily → more easily
slowly → more slowly

You are **more** **patient** **than** me.
The exam was **more** **difficult** **than** I expected.

EQUALITY

* **as** **as** (tan ... como)

I'm late. I got here **as** fast **as** I could.

* **not as** **as**

Jack **isn't as** old **as** he looks.

* **the same as** (el/la mismo/a que)

Laura's salary is **the same as** mine.
Laura gets **the same** salary **as** me.

SPELLING

big → bigger
hot → hotter
thin → thinner

EXCEPTIONS

-er or more

clever → listo
narrow → estrecho
quiet → silencioso

shallow → simple

irregular comparisons

good / well → better
bad / badly → worse
far → further / farther

COMPARATIVES

OTHER COMPARISONS

* less than (menos ... que)

/

fewer than (menos ... que)

⌚ July is **less** cold **than** January.

⌚ There are **fewer** people in the room today **than** yesterday.

⌚ The beach is **less than** a mile away.

⌚ The team has had **no fewer than** 10 managers in a year.

* quantifier + comparative

Let's go by car. It's **much cheaper**.

* no/any + comparative

Their apartment it's **no bigger** than ours or it isn't **any bigger** than ours.

* the the

'What time shall we leave?' 'The sooner the better'.

The **warmer** the weather, the **better** I feel.

* older & elder (para miembros de la familia)

'David looks **older than** he really is.

My **elder** sister is a Tv producer

TIP. Los cuantificadores también pueden compararse, así tendríamos:

- Few → fewer
- Little → less
- Much/many → more



SUPERLATIVES

SUPERIORITY

* **one syllable -y words** → **-est**

long → longest
hard → hardest
easy → easiest
lucky → luckiest

Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
She is a really nice person - one of **the nicest** people I know.

* **longer words -ly** → **most**

expensive → **most expensive**
often → **most often**
easily → **most easily**
slowly → **most slowly**

He is **the most patient** person I've ever met.

OTHER SUPERLATIVES

* **the least + adjective (el menos)**

This is **the least** interesting movie of the year!

* **the fewest + adjective (menos)**

Out of all the pizzas we ordered, the vegetarian pizza had **the fewest** toppings.

* **oldest & eldest**

My **eldest** son is 13 years old.

SPELLING

big → **biggest**
hot → **hottest**
thin → **thinnest**

EXCEPTIONS

-est or most

clever → listo
narrow → estrecho
quiet → silencioso
shallow → poco profundo
simple → simple

irregular superlatives

good / well → best
bad / badly → worst
far → furthest / farthest

TIP. Los superlativos se usan para hablar de extremos. THE FIRST y THE LAST también son superlativos.

IN ON AT (for time)

IN

PARTS OF DAY

- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the evening
- ⚠ at night/midnight/noon

MONTHS & SEASONS

- in June
- in spring

YEARS

- in 2020

LONG PERIODS

- in the present
- in the ancient Rome

ON

DAYS

- on Monday
- on Tuesday
- on Sunday morning

DATES

- on 12th January
- on my birthday

AT

TIME

- at 11 pm
- at 12 o'clock

FESTIVE DAYS

- at Christmas
- at Easter
- at the weekend

EXPRESSIONS

- at the moment
- at the end
- at lunchtime

IN ON AT (for places)

ÁREA, ESPACIO O DENTRO DE ALGO

continents & countries
cities
rooms
enclosed spaces

↑

in Australia / in Spain
in London
in the kitchen
in the park / in a car

in

ENCIMA DE ALGO

surfaces
levels of a building
streets & avenues
means of transport
media

↑

on a chair
on the first floor
on Carnaby street
on a bus / on a train
on the Internet

on

PUNTO ESPECÍFICO (no puede ser delimitado)

specific places
addresses
events

↑

at the bus stop
at 17 Carnaby street
at a concert

at

aclaración

in vs on

in the car / in the taxi

Estoy sentada dentro. No puedo levantarme y andar

on the bus / on the train...

Estoy montada. Puedo ponerme de pie y andar

in vs at

"My brother is in hospital"

Es un paciente. Está ingresado

"My brother is at hospital"

Está en el edificio. Trabajando o de visita

MODAL VERBS

ABILITY

be able to
can
could

I haven't **been able to** sleep recently
We **can** see the lake from our hotel room
Andy played well but he **couldn't** beat Jack



PERMISSION

can
could
may

may I...? → could
may you...? → wish



POSSIBILITY

might 25%
may 50%
can't 100% impossibility
must 100% certainty



OBLIGATION

must
have/has to
You feel the obligation (written rules)
You are obliged to do something



CARE!!!
had to
did you have to...?

PROHIBITION

mustn't

You must keep that secret. You **mustn't** tell anyone.



NO

don't have to
doesn't

You **don't have to** tell Tom anything. I can tell him myself.

OBLIGATION

needn't

We've got enough time. We **needn't** hurry.



ADVICE &

should
ought to

Do you think I **should** / **ought to** apply for this job?



must
shall

You **must** watch new Will Smith's film.
Shall we watch new Will Smith's film?

INTENTIONS &

will

Will you marry me? Ohh, yes. I **will**.

FAVOURS

would

Would you like to have a drink?



WARNING

had better
had better not

We'd **better** stop for petrol soon. The tank is almost empty



CONDITIONALS

Para hablar de lo que podría, debería o desearíamos que ocurriese.

IF-clause / **main clause**
CONDITION RESULT



SECOND CONDITIONAL hypothesis unreal situations

IF + Present Simple / Present Simple

If you **mix** white with red, **it is** pink
When **I am** late, my father **takes** me to school

FIRST CONDITIONAL Possibility

IF + Present Simple / will

If I **have** time, I **will see** you
He **will arrive** late **unless** he **hurries up**

IF + Past Simple / would + inf

If I **were** you, I **would do** the exam
If she **had** time, she **would visit** them

THIRD CONDITIONAL past situations regrets

IF + Past Perfect / would + have p.part

If I **had studied** medicine, I'**d have been** a surgeon today

CONDITIONALS

WISH / IF ONLY + PAST SIMPLE

I wish you **didn't live** so far away.
If only we **knew** what to do.



Present situation we'd like to be different.

(lamentar que algo no es como te gustaría. Usamos pasado pero el significado es en presente)

WISH / IF ONLY + PAST PERFECT

They wish they **hadn't eaten** so much chocolate.
If only I'd **studied** harder when I was at school.



Something we'd like to change about the past

(arrepentirse de algo que hiciste o no hiciste)

WISH / IF ONLY + WOULD

I wish you **wouldn't borrow** my clothes without asking.
If only it **would rain**. The garden really needs some water.



Complaining about a situation.

(expresar molestia sobre algo o alguien. Tienes la sensación de que es improbable que cambie)

PASSIVE VOICE

To say **what happens to the subject**, not **what the subject does**

(para decir lo que le pasa al sujeto de una oración. No importa QUIEN realice la acción)

ACTIVE VOICE:

They **built** a school in the town.

subject object

to be Past Participle

PASSIVE VOICE:

A school **was built** in the town (by them)

subject

object

TO BE: En el mismo tiempo en el que esté el verbo principal en la voz activa.

MAIN VERB: Siempre en Participio de Pasado (3 columna irregulares)

AV

They **have built** a school in the town.

subject

object

aux verb

PV

A school **has been built** in the town (by them)

subject

object

AUX + to be + main verb

PASSIVE VOICE

* Verbs with 2 OBJECTS →

Somebody gave the police the information

- ☹ **The police** were given the information
- ☹ **The information** was given to the police

Most often we begin with the person:

- ☹ **I**'ve been offered the job, but I don't think I'll accept it
- ☹ **You** will be given plenty of time to decide

* I don't like being...

ACTIVE VOICE: I don't like **people telling me** what to do

PASSIVE VOICE: **I don't like being told** what to do

REPORTED SPEECH

To tell what other person has told you.

(para contar lo que otra persona te ha contado)

affirmative

* STATEMENTS

negative

"I am *studying a lot*"

He/she said **that** he was(n't) studying
a lot

wh-q

* QUESTIONS

"What's your name?"

He asked me **what** my name was.

verb aux

"Do you live in Spain?"

He asked me **if** I lived in Spain

* COMMANDS

imperative

→ infinitive

"Go *right now*"

She told me **to** go

"Don't *do that*"

She told me **not to** do that

REPORTED SPEECH

changes:

I. TENSES

Present	Past
Past	Past Perfect
Will + inf	Would + inf
Would + inf	Would perfect



II. PERSON

subject

I S/he
You I
We They

object

me him/her
you me
us them

poss. adj

my her/his
your my
our their

III. TIME EXPRESSIONS

present

this that
now then
today that day
tonight that night

past

yesterday the day before
ago before / previously
last the previous

future

tomorrow the next day
next the following
here there

INVERSIONS

to give emphasis

(se usan para enfatizar)

* how do they work?

I seldom go to such fancy restaurants

Rara vez voy a restaurantes tan sofisticados

Adverbio + aux + subject + verb

➔ **Seldom** do I go to such fancy restaurants

Not only... but also

Not only **did I pass** my exam but also I got a merit.

Hardly

Hardly **had I spoken** when everybody looked at me

Never

Never **have I seen** such beauty

Rarely

Rarely **will you hear** me say that I love football

No sooner

No sooner **had we arrived** home when the telephone rang.

Under no circumstances / On no account

Under no circumstances **must you leave** the door unlocked.

*Only when / after / if

Only when I saw his face **could I recognize** the voice.

RATHER

* Preferencias

Lo que yo quiero hacer

I **would rather call** you next day

Lo que quiero que haga otra persona

I **would rather you bought** me this diamond necklace

Preferencias del pasado

I **would rather have gone** with you to the concert

* Adverbio de grado

That girl over there is **rather** pretty

* Especificar, precisar o corregir

I don't like oysters or **rather** they disgust me

* Usos avanzados

Enfatizar

I **rather** enjoyed the dinner with you

Rather + sustantivo

It is **rather a matter** of saying just the right words

TIP. *Rather* tiene otro uso muy British y no tan conocido y que puede ayudarte a destacarte en tu examen Aptis y es que se usa también con el significado de **¡Por supuesto!**

Ex. Would you like to come with us?

Rather!

QUESTION TAGS

Small questions at the end of a sentence

(preguntas cortitas al final de una frase cuando no estamos seguros de cierta información o también cuando hacemos una pregunta retórica.)

* how do they work?

The film wasn't very good, **was it**?

That's the postman, **isn't it**?

They promised to repay us, **did they not**?

* negative after affirmative and vice versa

You're the new secretary, **aren't you**?

You're not the new secretary, **are you**?

* auxiliaries

Sally can speak French, **can't she**?

The meeting's at ten, **isn't it**?

You didn't speak to Luke, **did you**?

We wouldn't like a puppy, **would you**?

* negative words

You never say what you are thinking, **do you**?

It's not good, **is it**?

It's hardly rained at all this summer, **has it**?

There's little we can do about it, **is there**?

* meaning and intonation

The meeting is at four o'clock, **isn't it**?

(No sabemos la respuesta. Es una pregunta real)

It's a beautiful day, **isn't it**?

(Ya sabemos la respuesta. No es una pregunta real)

* I (don't) think

I think you are hungry, **aren't you**?

I don't think we should go, **should we**?

I suppose it will rain, **won't it**?

Thtat's the end

Y este es el final de esta guía de gramática básica.

Espero de corazón que lo que te he mostrado aquí te resulte realmente útil y que a partir de ahora puedas ver la gramática y el inglés con otros ojos.

Como siempre digo, el inglés no es difícil, sólo depende de cómo te lo expliquen y aquí tienes al menos, si no toda la gramática que suelo explicar en mis cursos, sí una parte muy importante de ella.

Ahora ya sabes qué gramática deberías conocer y dominar sí o sí para tu Aptis General.

Si por el contrario eres profe, igualmente deseo que sea una buena ayuda para mejorar el inglés y la motivación de tus alumn@s y que de paso te sirva a ti de inspiración para tus clases.

El visual thinking funciona. Está demostrado.

Este material lo he creado personalmente estudiando cuidadosamente la mejor manera de plantear el tema para que resulte fácil de estudiar.

Me ha llevado mucho esfuerzo y tiempo crearlo por lo que te pido que no compartas este PDF.

Thank you

who am I?



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Profesora de inglés experta en Aptis



Experta en aprendizaje visual



La queen de la motivación en inglés



Amante de los perros y cualquier bicho en general



Friki de los paseos por el campo



Cantante aficionada (sobre todo en la ducha)



one
to —
one