ESQUEMA DE GRAMÁTICA - ENGLISH

4º de Primaria

1. Present simple + adverbios de frecuencia

Uso:

Los adverbios de frecuencia dicen con qué frecuencia hacemos algo. Van entre el sujeto y el verbo (o después del verbo to be "am, is/are").

Adverbio	Significado	Frecuencia
always	siempre	100%
usually	normalmente	80%
sometimes	a veces	50%
never	nunca	0%

She always gets up at seven. · I never eat meat.

2. Preguntas de frecuencia: How often...?

Uso:

Se usa para preguntar con qué frecuencia se hace algo.

How often do you exercise? — I exercise three times a week.

Expresiones de frecuencia:

once a week (una vez a la semana) · twice a week (dos veces a la semana) · three times a week (tres veces a la semana)

3. There is / There are (Hay)

Uso:

Se usa para decir que algo existe o está en un lugar. THERE IS + singular / THERE ARE + plural.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
There is / There's	There isn't	Is there...?
There are	There aren't	Are there...?

some / any:

SOME se usa en frases afirmativas. ANY se usa en negativas y en preguntas.

There's some bread. · Are there any biscuits? · No, there aren't.

4. Adjetivos comparativos

Uso:

Se usan para comparar dos cosas. Se forman añadiendo -ER al adjetivo y THAN después.

Adjetivo	Comparativo	Ejemplo
big	bigger than	A tiger is bigger than a lion.
small	smaller than	A mouse is smaller than a cat.
fast	faster than	A car is faster than a bike.
slow	slower than	A snail is slower than a dog.
long	longer than	A snake is longer than a worm.
short	shorter than	A rabbit is shorter than a horse.

5. Present simple vs. Present continuous

Present simple:

Se usa para hablar de RUTINAS y cosas que hacemos siempre.

He usually wears a coat.

Estructura

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I/you/we/they play	I/you/we/they don't play	Do I/you/we/they play...?
he/she/it plays	he/she/it doesn't play	Does he/she/it play...?

La 3ª persona del singular (he / she / it)

En afirmativa, el verbo en 3ª persona del singular añade una -S. Pero hay algunas reglas ortográficas importantes:

Regla	Ejemplo
Regla general: se añade -S	play → plays · like → likes · eat → eats
Verbos acabados en -o, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -z: se añade -ES	go → goes · watch → watches · wash → washes · kiss → kisses
Verbos acabados en consonante + y: la -y cambia a -IES	study → studies · fly → flies · cry → cries
Verbos acabados en vocal + y: se añade -S (no cambia la y)	play → plays · enjoy → enjoys
Verbos irregulares	have → has · do → does

She watches TV every evening. · He studies English on Mondays. · My dog has a red collar.

Negativa e interrogativa en 3ª persona:

Se usa DOESN'T y DOES, y el verbo vuelve a su forma normal (sin -s).

She doesn't watch cartoons. · Does he study English?

Marcadores de tiempo típicos

always, usually, often, sometimes, never · every day / week / year · on Mondays

Present continuous:

Se usa para hablar de acciones que están ocurriendo AHORA MISMO. Se forma con am/is/are + verbo-ing.

He's wearing a jumper today.

Estructura

Sujeto + am/is/are + verbo-ING

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I am playing	I am not playing	Am I playing...?
He/She/It is playing	He/She/It isn't playing	Is he/she/it playing...?
You/We/They are playing	You/We/They aren't playing	Are you/we/they playing...?

Reglas ortográficas para el gerundio (-ing)

Regla	Ejemplo
Regla general: se añade -ING	play → playing · read → reading
Verbo acabado en -e muda: se quita la -e y se añade -ING	write → writing · make → making
Verbo de una sílaba, vocal + consonante: se dobla la consonante	run → running · sit → sitting · swim → swimming
Verbo acabado en -ie: cambia a -Y y se añade -ING	lie → lying · die → dying

She is writing an email. · He is running very fast. · We are having lunch.

Marcadores de tiempo típicos

now, right now, at the moment, at this time, Look!, Listen!

3. Diferencia entre Present simple y Present continuous

	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
Uso	Rutinas, hábitos, hechos generales	Acciones que ocurren ahora mismo
Estructura	verbo (+s en 3ª persona)	am/is/are + verbo-ing

Marcadores	always, usually, every day...	now, at the moment, Look!...
Ejemplo	He usually wears a coat in winter.	He's wearing a jumper today.

Adverbios de modo:

Dicen CÓMO se hace una acción: quickly (rápido), slowly (despacio), carefully (con cuidado), quietly (silenciosamente), well (bien), badly (mal).

She speaks quietly. · He runs quickly.

6. Past simple del verbo TO BE: was / were

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I/he/she/it was	wasn't	Was he tired?
you/we/they were	weren't	Were they surprised?

Respuestas cortas:

Yes, he was. / No, they weren't.

7. There was / There were

Uso:

Se usa para hablar de cómo eran los lugares en el pasado. Se combina con a / some / any.

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
There was a cave.	There wasn't a cave.	Was there a cave?
There were buildings.	There weren't any buildings.	Were there any buildings?

8. Past simple: verbos regulares

Afirmativa:

Se añade -ED al verbo: watched, played, cooked, walked, dressed...

Negativa:

didn't + verbo en infinitivo

She didn't watch a film.

Interrogativa:

Did + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo + palabra interrogativa

What did you do? · Where did she go? · Who did she go with?

9. Past simple: verbos irregulares

Uso:

No siguen la regla del -ED, hay que aprender su forma de memoria.

do → did	take → took	come → came	have → had
read → read	send → sent	go → went	see → saw

Interrogativa y respuestas cortas:

Did + sujeto + verbo en infinitivo?

Did she come home at six? — Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.

Resumen de todos los contenidos:

Present simple · present continuous · there is/are (+ some/any) · comparativos · was/were · there was/were · past simple regular e irregular.