

English Made Easy

Guía de Estudio Fácil y Dinámica



English Made Easy

Guía de Estudio Fácil y Dinámica

Por **English Express**



Educación Interactiva

Introducción

¿Alguna vez te has aburrido de aprender inglés? ¿Es difícil para ti mantener la concentración en hacer ejercicios? ¿A menudo tienes que obligarte a encontrar tiempo para las clases de inglés?

Los estudiantes de inglés responderán afirmativamente a al menos una de estas preguntas. Esto suele suceder cuando estás perdiendo o ya has perdido motivación para estudiar. Cuando uno carece de motivación, puede ser difícil progresar, y el estancamiento en realidad puede conducir a la idea que el inglés es demasiado difícil de aprender. ¡Pero no lo es!

El propósito de English Express en este libro de trabajo es mostrar que usted puede aprender inglés sin obligarse. El proceso puede ser gratificante, solo necesitas encontrar un enfoque de estudio que funcione para usted. En este manual, trataremos de despertar su voluntad de aprender el idioma. Encontrarás consejos y trucos prácticos sobre cómo mantenerse motivados para aprender inglés y hacerlo de una manera divertida!

El hablar inglés no es cosa de magia, ya que es sólo una herramienta que puedes usar para ejecutar la tarea de comunicarte. Haz de cuenta que cada destreza o frase que descubres es una herramienta que guardarás en tu caja de herramientas del inglés. Cuando sea necesario, abre tu caja y selecciona la herramienta apropiada para la situación, ya sea para hablar del pasado, o para preguntar o expresar lo que te gusta o te disgusta, etc.

Recuerda que en interacciones cotidianas, generalmente puedes expresarte con pocas palabras y con algo de estructuración básica de la oración. **Así es que, ¡adelante!**

CÓMO RODEARSE DE INGLÉS

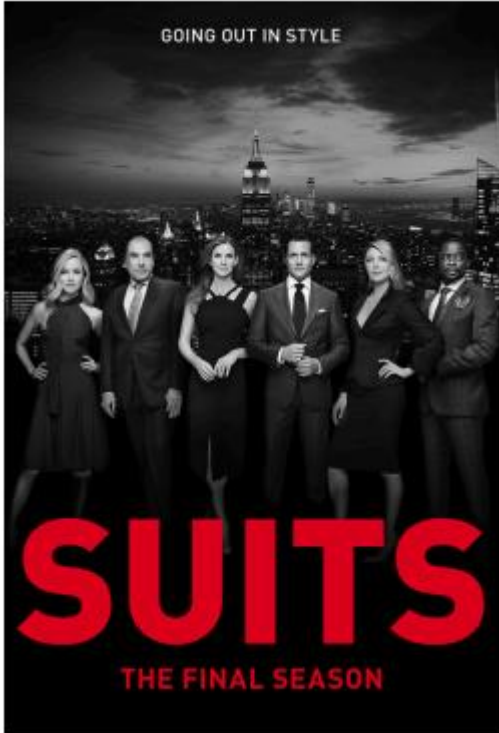
El primer mandamiento para un estudiante de inglés: si quieres hacerlo de la manera más eficiente y rápida posible, rodéate de inglés lo más que sea posible. La gramática y el vocabulario son, sin duda, una parte integral de hablar y escribir en cualquier idioma. Sin embargo, cuando empiezas a rodearte de información del mundo real: escuchar las noticias, ver películas en el idioma que estás aprendiendo, sólo entonces harás un verdadero notable avance en su comprensión. Hay una gran cantidad de formas de rodearte de inglés, pero la más agradable las que, por supuesto, son con la ayuda de fuentes de entretenimiento: películas, series, libros, blogs y vídeos de YouTube

POR QUÉ ES EFECTIVO APRENDER INGLÉS ¿DE PELÍCULAS Y PROGRAMAS DE TV?

Cuando ves tus películas y programas de TV favoritos, no tendemos a aburrirnos tan rápido como cuando hacemos ejercicios de gramática; esto suele ser una forma divertida y emocionante de pasar el tiempo. En los programas de televisión y las películas, hay muchos verbos frasales y palabras del vocabulario de una persona estadounidense o inglesa promedio siendo utilizado. Son mucho más raros de encontrar en los libros de texto. Es el conocimiento de tal vocabulario que acerca nuestro inglés a el preciado nivel avanzado! Además, las películas y la televisión extranjeras la serie muestra las costumbres y tradiciones de los estadounidenses y británicos

Hemos recopilado todo lo más relevante, interesante y útil. películas y series de televisión para ti. ¡Encuentra el tiempo y míralos!

SELECTION OF TV SHOWS



SUITS

This show takes place in a fictional law firm at New York. The series is about a self-taught lawyer who pretends to be a Harvard graduate and one of the best lawyers in the city.



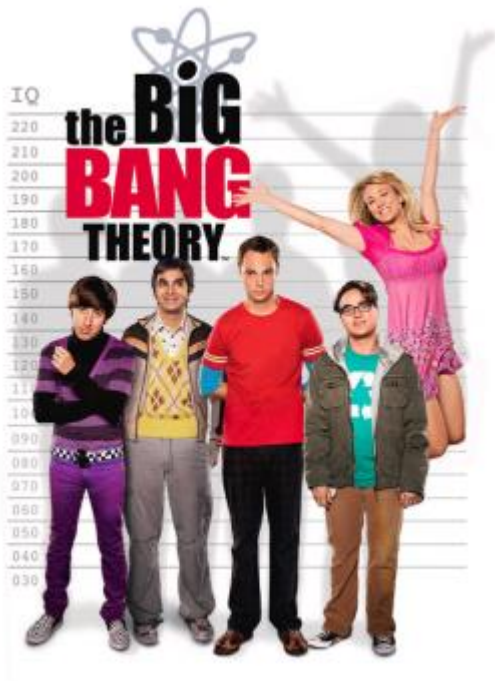
Stranger Things

The series is set in the fictional town of Hawkins in the 1980s. The plot follows a group of kids and teens whose world is turned upside down when one of their friends goes missing. The series is about villains, monsters, and even another world.



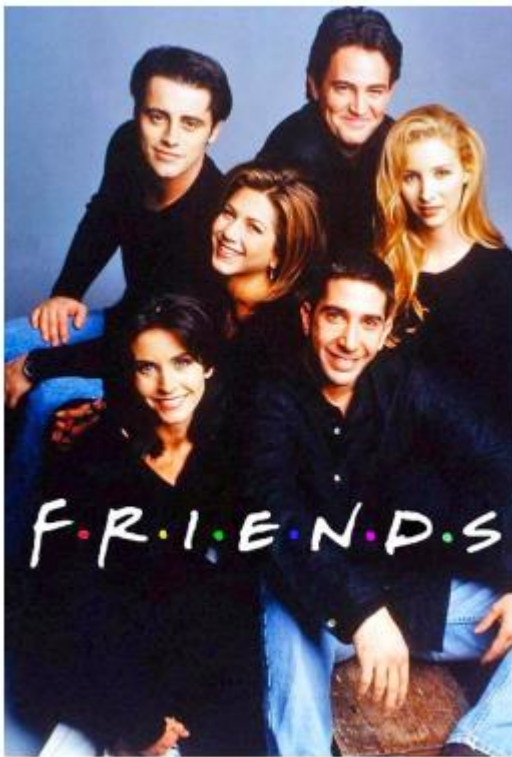
GLOW

At the center of the plot is a girl named Ruth, who all her life has dreamed of becoming a famous actress. But life had other plans and gave her a role in a series about female wrestlers. So Ruth finds herself in a world of bouffant hair, glitter, and spandex.



Big Bang Theory

The main characters of the series are physicists-geeks. They know everything about the universe but are absolutely helpless in communicating with the opposite sex. The situation changes when an aspiring actress and waitress named Penny moves next door.



Friends

It's one of the best comedy series in the history of American television. The plot revolves around six friends who live in New York City as they navigate their lives together. This series has it all: ridiculous stories, killer jokes, support, and love.



The Morning Show

What happens behind the scenes of morning talk shows? In the series, you will find the answer. Based on real life situations, ambition, controversy and the battle for ratings, this show demonstrates what happens behind the bright smiles we see every morning on TV.

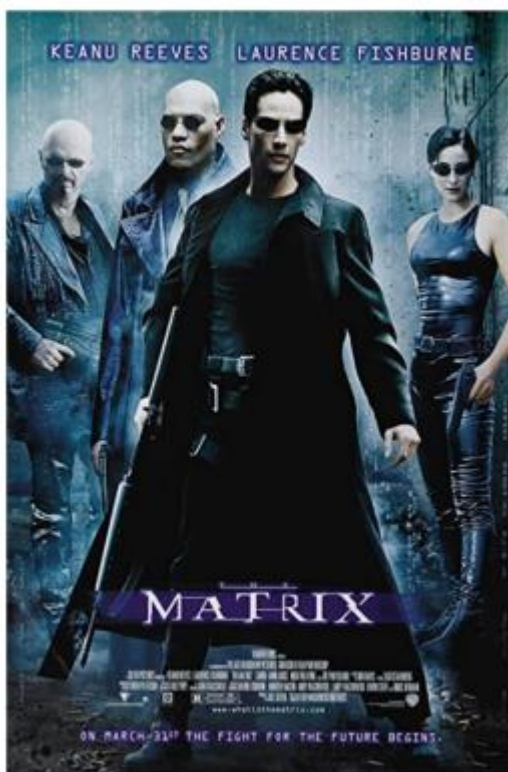
SELECTION OF MOVIES

Forrest Gump



The main character, Forrest Gump, is a simple, kind, open-hearted, and unsophisticated man. The movie follows his life and his incredible accomplishments throughout important moments in American culture. But the only thing he dreams about is the love of his childhood friend, Jenny.

The Matrix

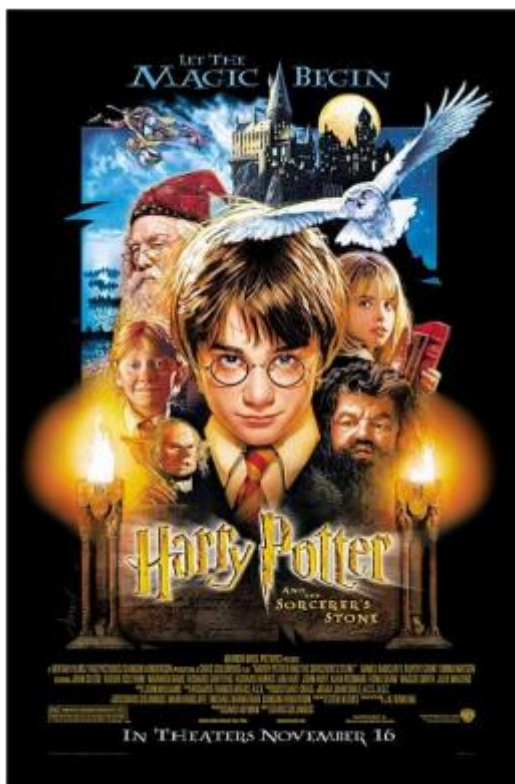


The main character, Neo, learns that the world in which people live is just a computer virtual reality controlled by machines. Machines keep people in a state of hallucination in order to feed on their energy. Neo takes the side of the fight against Artificial Intelligence to return freedom to humanity.



Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl

The charismatic and desperate pirate Jack Sparrow sets off on a journey on the ship the Black Pearl. One day, the ship is attacked and the daughter of the local governor is taken prisoner. Jack Sparrow leads the rescue operation.



Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

Harry, an orphan boy, has lived in the house of his cruel aunt and uncle for 10 years. One day, a giant bursts into his life with interesting news. It turns out the boy is a wizard. Now young Harry will have to learn the world of witchcraft and wizardry, and face many challenges.

¿POR QUÉ LAS PELÍCULAS Y LOS ESPECTÁCULOS NO ESTÁN DIVIDIDOS? EN DIFERENTES NIVELES?

Al crear una película, los directores y guionistas no piensan “Bueno, ¿para qué nivel de inglés es adecuado?”.

Hay un principio básico: si quieres ver algo más fácil, elija ejemplos de las listas anteriores. Más difíciles son los géneros. como fantasía, aventura o sobre una determinada profesión o área (política, negocios, finanzas, etc.).

USO DE SUBTÍTULOS

Puede activar los subtítulos, pero se recomienda que vea sin ellos si es posible. Es importante seguir lo que sucede. en la escena y no se distraiga con las palabras de abajo.

En lugar de leer líneas, mire mejor a los actores: esté atento a expresiones en sus rostros. Después de todo, en la vida real, la gente usa el cuerpo idioma, que también tendrás que dominar porque encanto y el carisma juega un papel clave en la construcción de negocios y amistades. !

¿Cuándo debo empezar a ver series de televisión en inglés sin subtítulos?

Cuando quiera entrenar sus oídos, aprender vocabulario moderno y jergas.

También hay un compromiso: active los subtítulos cuando realmente los necesite y luego desactivarlo cuando no.



TRUCOS DE VIDA Y REGLAS PARA MIRAR PELÍCULAS Y SERIES

Elija programas de televisión en función de dos criterios: nivel de idioma y intereses.

Elegir un programa o película según el nivel de inglés es bastante sencillo: el lenguaje en Los Simpson y House M.D. es diferente. Para entender lo que más te conviene, solo necesitas escuchar sus diálogos. Si es muy difícil o no te sientes suficientemente desafiado, tendrás que buscar algo más simple o más difícil.

Elige una historia de acuerdo a tus intereses. ¿Sueñas con trabajando como abogado en Washington, encontrando inversiones para su propia start up de TI, o tomando Hollywood por asalto? Entonces busca un serie sobre estos temas.

No es necesario buscar cada palabra desconocida en un diccionario. Si encuentra una palabra nueva, intente encontrarla en una búsqueda de imágenes.

Esto te ayudará a asociar la palabra con una imagen, haciendo lo más fácil de recordar. Si usas un diccionario, prueba el **Cambridge Diccionario** o **diccionarios de Oxford**.

Reduzca la velocidad de reproducción. Hay momentos en que los actores de una película o la serie de televisión hablan demasiado rápido y no puedes captar la línea. De Por supuesto, puedes leer los subtítulos, pero no debes ignorar comprensión auditiva. Servicios de transmisión como **Kinopoisk**, **Netflix**, y **Amazon Prime Video** tienen una función de control de velocidad de reproducción. No hay nada vergonzoso en ver un momento que no tuviste. entender a una velocidad de 0,5 o incluso 0,25. Si no usas plataformas de transmisión, entonces hay otra opción: instalar un Extensión especial del navegador. Por ejemplo, para **Google Chrome navegador**, use extensiones **SpeedUp**, **Netflix**, **Prime videos** o Video Controlador de velocidad.

USAR INSTAGRAM VENTAJOSAMENTE

Instagram no es solo una fuente de contenido de entretenimiento, un lugar para discutir nuevos memes o una plataforma para compartir fotos, puedes y deberías aprender inglés en Instagram. también debes saber que aprender no significa solo seguir relatos educativos, cuyas publicaciones luego te desplazan sin prestar ninguna atención. Es mejor suscribirse al contenido en inglés que le interese — relatos de viajes, canales sobre naturaleza, ciencia, psicología, Cuentas de famosos e influencers. Puedes aprender muchas cosas nuevas vocabulario que utilizan los nativos a través de sus publicaciones, y usar historias para entrenar la escucha y la pronunciación. Aquí hay un par de ejemplos de cómo convertir tu **feed de Instagram** en algo que te enseñe inglés.





Sin — the offense of breaking, or the breaking of, a religious or moral law.

Sinful — against the rules of religion or morally wrong. In this case, Dwayne Johnson sins with junk food. :)

Cheat meal — the so-called meal, which is planned to purposefully break a diet. During a cheat meal, a person can allow themselves more than usual, most often foods we restrict on diets, like sweet and fatty foods.

To treat oneself — to do something good and pleasurable for yourself, but not something necessary.

To devour — to eat something eagerly and in large amounts so that nothing is left.



To be beyond grateful — to be immensely grateful.

To be passionate — to have very strong feelings or emotions about something.

To be committed — to be loyal and willing to give your time and energy to something that you believe in.

Fellow actor — a partner, an actor-colleague.

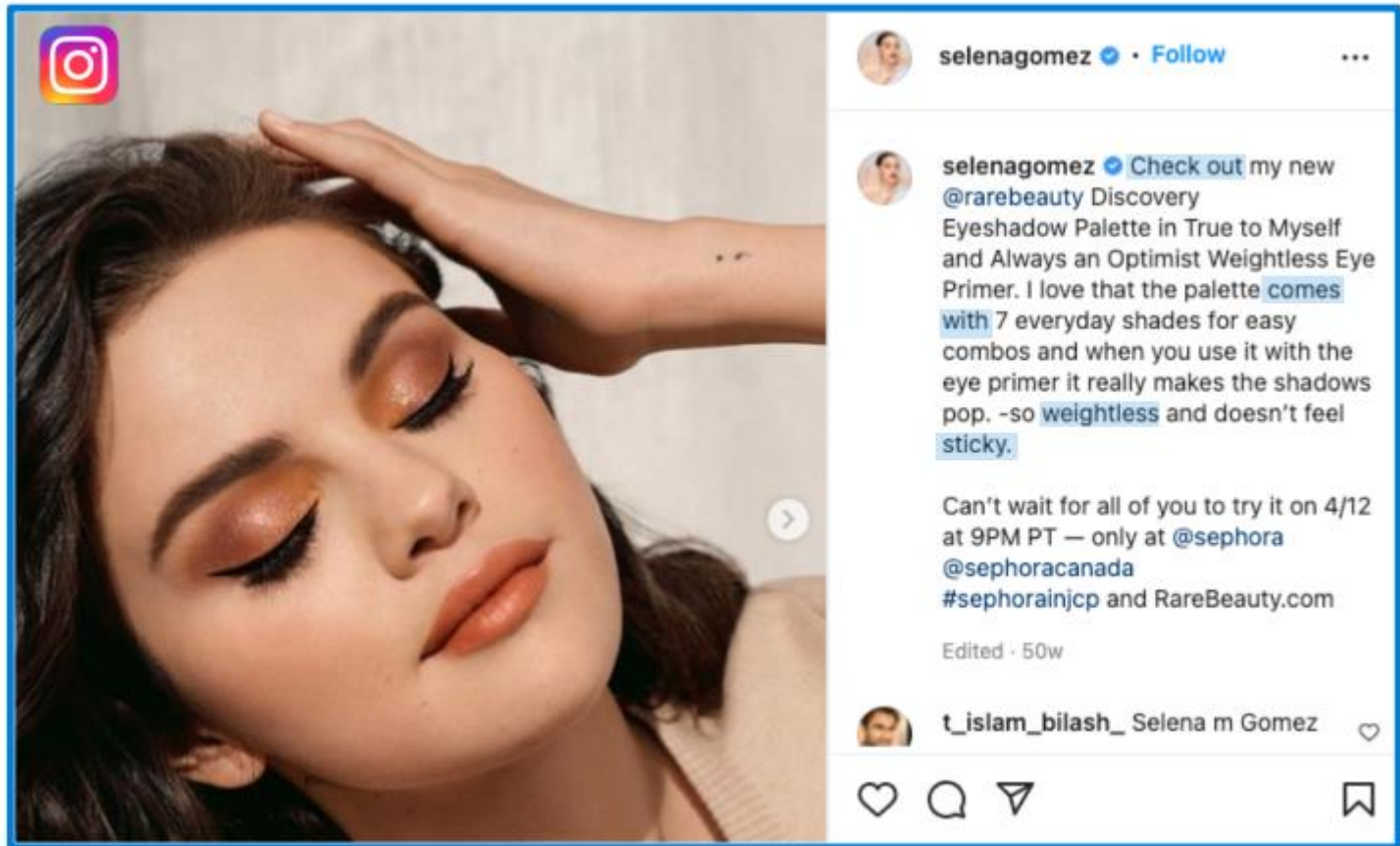
Nominee — someone who has been nominated for something.



Incredible — impossible, or very difficult, to believe.

Sneak peak — a secret look at or a preview of something.

To come out — if a book, record, film, etc. comes out, it becomes available for people to buy or see.



Check out — to examine something or visit a place in order to learn about it.

To come with — to be provided together with something.

Weightless — having or appearing to have no weight.

Sticky — made of or covered with an adhesive that stays attached to any surface it touches.

LECTURA EN INGLÉS

¿Alguna vez has sentido que no puedes dejar un libro? Aparte del hecho de que un libro puede entretenerte durante horas, uno en inglés también amplía tu vocabulario y mejora tus conocimientos de gramática. La literatura moderna muestra ejemplos reales de cómo se usa el lenguaje hoy. No importa el género que elijas, ficción, ciencia ficción, novelas, historias de detectives e incluso cuentos de hadas para niños, los libros pueden enseñarte a expresar emociones, ideas o contar historias en inglés.

Cómo estudiar inglés leyendo libros?

Consejo 1

Cuando vea una palabra nueva, no se apresure a buscarla en un diccionario. Trate de adivinar el significado del contexto. Esto te entrena en la lectura. en esencia, una habilidad que le permite captar la idea principal de un texto sin traducir palabras individuales.

Consejo 2

No intentes leer todo el libro de una sola vez. La velocidad no es importante, la calidad de la lectura es lo que realmente importa. Libros son ya dividido en capítulos, pero si hay demasiadas palabras nuevas y frases, siempre puede dividir el capítulo en partes más pequeñas, pasajes.

Consejo 3

Encuentra personas que amen leer y también quieran mejorar su inglés. Lean un libro juntos y discutan la trama y significado del libro.

Consejo 4

No te olvides de escribir nuevo vocabulario, frases y expresiones que le parezcan interesantes y que suenen muy bien. Tratar de usarlas en un discurso después de terminar de leer.

SELECCIÓN DE MATERIAL DE LECTURA EN INGLÉS

Los libros, al igual que las películas, no están estrictamente divididos en niveles, pero hay recomendaciones generales. Si quieres algo fácil de leer, vayan con novelas modernas, clásicos o cuentos de hadas. Si quieres algo más difícil, entonces opta por la no ficción, la ciencia ficción, e historias de detectives. De nuevo, lo principal es disfrutar del proceso. Si no sabes qué elegir en la librería, entonces utilice la selección a continuación.

ENGLISH CLASSICS

The Story of King Arthur and His Knights by Howard Pyle

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson

Little Women by Louisa May Alcott

The Hobbit, or There and Back Again by J.R.R. Tolkien

The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett

The Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank

The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe (Chronicles of Narnia, #1) by C.S. Lewis

Animal Farm by George Orwell

Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë

The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald



NON FICTION NOVELS

Asteroids & Meteoroids by Grace Hansen

A Short History of Nearly Everything by Bill Bryson

The Sixth Extinction by Elizabeth Kolbert

A Promised Land by Barack Obama

Unnatural Causes by Richard Shepherd

A Brief History of Time by Stephen Hawking

21 Lessons for the 21st Century by Yuval Noah Harari



NOVELS

The House on Mango Street by Sandra Cisneros

Wonder by R.J. Palacio

Eat, Pray, Love by Elizabeth Gilbert

Beach Read by Emily Henry

The Fault in Our Stars by John Green

Me Before You by Jojo Moyes

Red, White & Royal Blue by Casey McQuiston

The Unhoneymooners by Christina Lauren

When You Get the Chance by Emma Lord

Running Wild by K.A. Tucker



DETECTIVES

Murder on the Orient Express by Agatha Christie

And Then There Were None by Agatha Christie

The Da Vinci Code by Dan Brown ***The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*** by Arthur Conan Doyle

The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo by Stieg Larsson

Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn



FANTASY

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone by J.K. Rowling

The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan

The Fellowship of the Ring (The Lord of the Rings #1) by J.R.R. Tolkien

Howl's Moving Castle by Diana Wynne Jones

American Gods by Neil Gaiman

Dune by Frank Herbert

Dealing with Dragons by Patricia C. Wrede

The Ocean at the End of the Lane by Neil Gaiman

ESTUDIAR VOCABULARIO NUEVO

El vocabulario es la base de un idioma. Incluso si solo haz Empezado a aprender inglés y no entiendes la gramática, es un amplio vocabulario que te ayudará a hacer un pedido en un café o preguntar para direcciones en el extranjero. Aprender nuevo vocabulario también ayuda a mejorar las cuatro habilidades lingüísticas: escuchar, hablar, leer y escribir. En resumen, si desea mejorar su inglés en todos los frentes, comience por aprendiendo nuevo vocabulario. Las tarjetas "1000 palabras que necesitas saber en el nivel Intermedio" te ayudará con esto. Contienen vocabulario que se encuentra más a menudo tanto en el habla cotidiana de hablantes nativos y en medios impresos, películas, televisión. Básicamente todo lo que nos rodea! Habiendo dominado estas palabras, serás capaz de actualizar su vocabulario a un intermedio seguro. Mejora tu vocabulario y nota cómo tu comprensión y mejorar la comunicación en ingles!



LISTA DE GRAMÁTICA A ESTUDIAR

ENGLISH TENSES

PRESENT SIMPLE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I YOU WE THEY	Subject + verb	Subject + do not (don't) + verb	Question word + do + subject + verb
	<i>We meet every other week to catch up on all the news.</i>	<i>We don't meet every other week to catch up on all the news.</i>	<i>How often do you meet to catch up on all the news?</i>
HE SHE IT	Subject + verb + -s	Subject + does not (doesn't) + verb	Question word + does + subject + verb
	<i>She enjoys listening to classical music.</i>	<i>She doesn't enjoy listening to classical music.</i>	<i>Does she enjoy listening to classical music?</i>

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Subject + AM + verb + -ing	Subject + AM NOT + verb + -ing	Question word + AM + subject + verb + -ing
	<i>I'm reading this guidebook now.</i>	<i>I'm not reading a guidebook now.</i>	<i>What am I reading now?</i>
YOU WE THEY	Subject + ARE + verb + -ing	Subject + ARE NOT + verb + -ing	Question word + ARE + subject + verb + -ing
	<i>We're going to a party today.</i>	<i>We aren't going to a party today.</i>	<i>Are we going to a party today?</i>
HE SHE IT	Subject + IS + verb + -ing	Subject + IS NOT + verb + -ing	Question word + IS + subject + verb + -ing
	<i>Derek is watching a match now.</i>	<i>Derek isn't watching a match now.</i>	<i>What is he watching now?</i>

PRESENT PERFECT

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I YOU WE THEY	Subject + have + verb in past participle / third form	Subject + have not (haven't) + verb in past participle / third form	Question word + have + subject + verb in past participle / third form
	<i>I've been here before.</i>	<i>I haven't been here yet.</i>	<i>How long have you been here?</i>
HE SHE IT	Subject + has + verb in past participle / third form	Subject + has not (hasn't) + verb in past participle / third form	Question word + has + subject + verb in past participle / third form
	<i>Marie has been kinda sad lately.</i>	<i>Marie hasn't been happy lately.</i>	<i>How has she felt lately?</i>

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I YOU WE THEY	Subject + have + been + verb + -ing	Subject + have not (haven't) + been + verb + -ing	Question word + have + subject + been + verb + -ing
	<i>I've been studying all night.</i>	<i>You haven't been studying all night.</i>	<i>How long have you been studying?</i>
HE SHE IT	Subject + has + been + verb + -ing	Subject + has not (hasn't) + been + verb + -ing	Question word + has + subject + been + verb + -ing
	<i>Lucie has been acting weird.</i>	<i>She hasn't been acting weird.</i>	<i>Why has she been acting so weird?</i>

PAST SIMPLE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + verb in participle / second form	Subject + did not (didn't) + verb	Question word + did + subject + verb
	<i>Katie got a new dress yesterday.</i>	<i>Katie didn't get anything yesterday.</i>	<i>What did she get yesterday?</i>

PAST PROGRESSIVE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I HE SHE IT	Subject + WAS + verb + -ing	Subject + WAS NOT (WASN'T) + verb + -ing	Question word + WAS + subject + verb + -ing
	<i>She was doing her homework at that moment.</i>	<i>She wasn't paying attention</i>	<i>What was she doing when he came in?</i>
YOU WE THEY	Subject + WERE + verb + -ing	Subject + WERE NOT (WEREN'T) + verb + -ing	Question word + WERE + subject + verb + -ing
	<i>They were searching for their friend.</i>	<i>They weren't searching for their friend.</i>	<i>Who were they searching for?</i>

PAST PERFECT

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + had + verb in past participle / third form	Subject + had not (hadn't) + verb in past participle / third form	Verb + had + subject + verb in past participle / third form
	<i>Jared had called his girlfriend before going to her place.</i>	<i>He hadn't called his girlfriend before going to her place</i>	<i>Had Jared called his girlfriend before going to her place?</i>

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + had + been + verb + -ing	Subject + had not (hadn't) + been + verb + -ing	Question word + had + subject + been + verb + -ing
	<i>Marie had been asking John for ages before he agreed to help her.</i>	<i>Marie hadn't been asking John for ages before he agreed to help her</i>	<i>How long had Marie been asking John for ages before he agreed to help her?</i>

FUTURE SIMPLE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + will + verb	Subject + will not (won't) + verb	Question word + will + subject + verb
	<i>I'll get some milk on the way back home.</i>	<i>I won't disappoint you, I promise.</i>	<i>Will you help me?</i>

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + WILL + BE + verb + -ing	Subject + will not (won't) + BE + verb + -ing	Question word + will + subject + BE + verb + -ing
	<i>John will be working from 9 to 6 tomorrow.</i>	<i>John won't be working from 9 to 6 tomorrow.</i>	<i>Will he be working from 9 to 6 tomorrow?</i>

FUTURE PERFECT

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + WILL + HAVE + verb in past participle / third form	Subject + WILL NOT (won't) + HAVE + verb in past participle / third form	Question word + WILL + subject + HAVE + past participle / third form
	<i>John will have completed this task by tomorrow.</i>	<i>John won't have completed this task by tomorrow.</i>	<i>Will he have completed this task by tomorrow?</i>

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Subject of any gender and number	Subject + will + have + been + verb + -ing	Subject + will not (won't) + have + been + verb + -ing	Question word + will + subject + have + been + verb + -ing
	<i>Next month, I will have been working here for 2 years.</i>	<i>Next month, I won't have been working here for 2 years.</i>	<i>How long will you have been working here for next month?</i>



SIGNAL WORDS

PRESENT

SIMPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ usually ▪ every (day, week, etc.) ▪ often ▪ seldom, rarely ▪ always ▪ never ▪ sometimes ▪ as a rule ▪ hardly ever ▪ on Sunday ▪ in May ▪ annually 	<p><i>Venya teaches English every day.</i></p> <p><i>I rarely forget to pay the bills on time.</i></p> <p><i>We have a medical check-up annually.</i></p>
PROGRESSIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ now ▪ right now ▪ at the moment ▪ at this very moment ▪ today ▪ still ▪ this week/month 	<p><i>The weather is looking pretty good today.</i></p> <p><i>I am living at my friends' place this month.</i></p> <p><i>He is still doing his task</i></p>
PERFECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ever ▪ never ▪ just ▪ already ▪ yet ▪ recently ▪ lately ▪ before ▪ always ▪ so far ▪ at last ▪ it's the first time ▪ Today ▪ this week (month, year, etc) ▪ since ▪ for ▪ how long ▪ all my life all ▪ morning 	<p><i>I have done quite a lot of homework already.</i></p> <p><i>Sarah has never been to Portugal.</i></p> <p><i>Have you completed your project yet?</i></p>
PERFECT PROGRESSIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ how long? ▪ for ▪ for ages ▪ recently ▪ lately ▪ since ▪ all my life ▪ all day long ▪ all morning 	<p><i>It feels like I have been studying for ages.</i></p> <p><i>She has been working on this project all day long.</i></p> <p><i>She's been spending too much time alone lately.</i></p>

PAST

SIMPLE

- yesterday
- the day before
- yesterday last week (month, year, etc.)
- a week (a month, a year, etc.) ago
- the other day
- in 1994
- once
- when

Venya posted a really informative video yesterday.

She was here last week.

He graduated Harvard 2 years ago.

PROGRESSIVE

- at 7 o'clock yesterday
- from 7 till 9 yesterday
- the whole evening (day, night, etc.)
- yesterday at this time
- yesterday when
- someone did something
- while still

I was memorizing new words when my mom came home.

We were studying the whole day yesterday.

At this time yesterday, I was doing the dishes.

PERFECT

- by 5 o'clock yesterday
- when someone did something
- already
- just
- yet
- before/by the time someone did
- something it was the first time

I had finished my homework by 6 in the morning yesterday.

Kate had finished her dinner by the time I came home.

It was the first time he had ever lied to his wife.

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- how long?
- for
- for ages
- Recently
- Lately
- Since
- all my life
- all day long
- all morning

I had been working there for 10 years before I got the promotion.

They had been running that company since 1994.

They had been waiting for you all day long

FUTURE

SIMPLE

- tomorrow
- the day after tomorrow
- next week
(month, year, etc.)
- in an hour
(second, minute, etc.)
- in the 22nd century
- soon
- Later
- some day

I will finish my essay tomorrow.

She will be asleep in a minute.

Some day he will be rich and famous.

PROGRESSIVE

- at 3 o'clock tomorrow
- from 3 till 6 tomorrow
- still
- the whole evening (day, night, etc.)
- tomorrow
- at this time tomorrow
- when somebody does something
- while

I will be having lunch with that beautiful girl at 12 tomorrow.

She will be smiling the whole day tomorrow.

When you come back, I'll be sleeping probably.

PERFECT

- by 5 o'clock tomorrow
- when someone does something + already/yet
- before/by the time someone does something

I will have finished my work by midnight tomorrow.

By the time you read this, I will have left.

When you complete your freshman year at university, I will have already graduated.

PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- for
- since
- by/at some point in the future ...for

At 5 o'clock, I will have been waiting here for 2 hours.

By 2020, I will have been living in England for 10 years.

MODAL VERBS

VERB	WHAT TO USE FOR	EXAMPLE
CAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe mental and physical abilities Allow someone to do something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarah can easily get around an unknown city. You can go out with your friends when you finish your homework.
COULD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past form of the verb CAN. We can use it to describe physical and mental abilities in the past Describe possible hypothetical situations Politely request or ask about something Suggest an idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nick could run a marathon when he was in his twenties. Mike could be out with his friends but instead he's studying. Could you tell me where the post office is? We could rent a bigger apartment when we have a baby.
WOULD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politely ask for something or offer something Express preferences Describe past habits that we don't have anymore (Be careful – WOULD can only be used in this meaning only with active verbs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you mind if I open the window? I'd like a cup of strong coffee, please. Nick would often daydream during his lessons when he was at school.
MAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politely request something Allow something Speculate about something about something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May I leave a bit earlier today? You may go as soon as you are finished. Lucie may take a gap year, I am not sure.

<p>MIGHT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express possibility of doing something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I might watch a movie in the evening.
<p>SHOULD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give or ask for advice Make assumptions based on some facts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should practice English more, especially speaking. The turkey should be ready soon. It's been cooking for 2 hours now.
<p>MUST</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express obligations (usually the subject of the sentence in this case understands their duties and their importance) Express strong possibility (99%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I must be careful when driving. Jackie must be busy at the moment, that's why she isn't answering your calls.
<p>HAVE TO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express obligations imposed by someone else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I had to wear a uniform when I was at school. I hated it.
<p>HAD BETTER / OUGHT TO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You had better stop talking nonsense already.

PHRASAL VERBS

Los **phrasal verbs** son frases que consisten en un verbo y una preposición, un adverbio, o una preposición y un adverbio al mismo tiempo. Tú no puedes traducirlos palabra por palabra, adquieren un nuevo significado como un todo. Necesitas aprender **phrasal verbs** en inglés para mejorar tu nivel del idioma, leer literatura, entender nativo oradores, rendir exámenes y trabajar en el extranjero.

Cómo aprender verbos frasales?:

- Ver videos, escuchar o leer sobre un tema específico para recordar verbos frasales en contexto
- Repetir oralmente o por escrito
- Asegúrese de usar nuevas palabras en la práctica.



Veamos ejemplos.

Be away — be absent from a place. *He is away this weekend*

Be after — have the will and intention to carry out some action. *I have been after this phone for a long time*

Be on/off — be turned on/off. *Is your phone on or off now?*

Be up to — think, contemplate. *What are you up to?*



Be over — end, stop. *Don't worry, it will be over soon.*

Be up — wake up. *I am usually up at 8 am.*

Be against — be opposed to someone or something. *I am against such strict rules.*

Be for — supporting or in favor of someone or something. *I am all for the new changes to the law.*

Be back — return. *I'll be back in 10 minutes.*

Fall for somebody — fall in love with somebody.

He was so fantastically handsome—I just fell for him right away.

Fall down — fall.
The tree started to fall down and they started to run.



Fall apart — break because of being old or badly made. *Their marriage is likely to fall apart.*

Fall behind — move more slowly than other people so that you are behind them. *He was ill for six weeks and fell behind in his schoolwork.*

Come from — have been born in a particular place. *I come from Spain.*

Come up with something — think of something such as an idea or a plan. *We need to come up with a solution.*

Come over — visit someone in the place where they are, especially their house. *Could you come over here?*

Come across — meet someone, or to find something by chance. *She came across her ex-husband yesterday*



Come by — visit a place for a short time, often when you are going somewhere else. *Are you sure you can come by at nine?*

Come back — return. *When we came back home, we had a package waiting at the door.*

Come off — stop being fixed to something. *Old paint has come off the wall*

Come out — becomes available to buy or see. *Their new book will come out next week*

Get along with someone
— like each other and are
friendly to each other. *I
don't get along with his
friends.*

Get through — be
connected to a place
by telephone. *The call
didn't get through to
you.*

Get to — arrive. *I got
to my friends' house
at 8 pm.*



Get in — enter a room
or a car. *Excuse me,
may I get in?*

Get out — leave a
room or a car. *I'll get
out when you stop at
the traffic lights.*

Get off — leave a
bus, plane, or train. *I
got off at the railway
station.*

Get over — start to feel
happy or well again
after something bad has
happened to you. *I'm
not sure I will be able to
get over this failure*

Get up — get out of bed
after sleeping. *I usually
get up at 7 am.*

Give up — stop doing something that you are trying to accomplish. *The team gave up easily.*

Give back — give someone something that they owned or had before. *Can you give me my iPad back?*

Give away — tell information or facts that you should keep secret. *He always gives away other people's secrets.*



Give out — give something to several people. *They were giving out free samples at the supermarket.*

Give in — stop competing or arguing and accept that you cannot win. *Please, don't give in.*

Go out — leave your house and go somewhere, especially to do something enjoyable. *Do you want to go out for a drink after work?*

Go on — continue happening. *This war has been going on for years*

Go with — choose or accept something. *I think we can go with this suggestion.*



Go down/up — increase/decrease. *The prices are constantly going up*

Go back to somebody — return to someone, usually after arguing or breaking up. *He went back to his wife.*

Go without something — live without something that you need or would like to have. *I'd rather go without food than work for him.*

Look after — take care of someone or something and make certain that they have everything they need. *She was asked to look after the dog*

Look at — direct your eyes towards someone or something so that you can see them. *Look at yourself in the mirror*

Look up — try to find a particular piece of information by looking in a book or on a list, or by using a computer. *Look it up on the Internet.*

Look in — visit someone for a short time on your way to another place, especially if they are ill or may need help. Before he left the house, he looked in on his mom to see if she needed more medicine.



Look for — search for someone or something. *What are you looking for?*

Look forward to — feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen. *I'm looking forward to meeting you*

Look into — try to discover the facts about something such as a problem or a crime. *We'll look into your application.*

Look back — look behind. *Run and don't look back.*

Take back — admit that something you said to or about someone was wrong. *I take my words back.*

Take down — remove something that was previously put up or put in place. *Take this poster down!*

Take off — an aircraft leaves the ground and starts flying. *My plane took off at 7 o'clock*

Take after — look or behave like an older relative. *He took after his father.*



Take up — start doing something regularly as a habit, job, or interest. *You should take up art classes*

Take on — start to employ someone. *I don't want to take on this person*

Take over — begin to do something that someone else was doing. *When he died, his son took over as CEO*

Take out — go with someone to a restaurant, theater, performance, etc. and pay for everything. *I take my wife out twice a month.*

Turn on/off — make a piece of equipment start/stop working by pressing a button or moving a switch. *Please, turn the TV off*

Turn up/down — increase/decrease the amount of sound, heat, or light produced by a piece of equipment by pressing a button or moving a switch. *This is my niece singing, turn it up!*

Turn around — move so as to face in the opposite direction. *We turned the car around because we were going in the wrong direction.*



Turn away — start to move away or to face in a different direction. *He stared at her and she turned away.*

Turn into — change or develop into something different. *In this story, a boy turned into a wolf*

Turn in — give or return something or someone to an authority. *He caught me lying but he didn't turn me in.*

Turn out (to be) — be discovered to be something, have something etc. *This man turned out to be a serial killer.*

30 DÍAS DE PRÁCTICA DE GRAMÁTICA

1. Tenses

Exercise 1. Write what tenses are used in the sentences.

What happened? _____

What's going on? _____

I never forget anything. _____

I was sleeping all day long. _____

The train arrives at 5 am. _____

The train will leave in 10 minutes. _____

I cut my finger 3 days ago. _____

They have never been to Rome. _____

Right now he is telling them an interesting story. _____

I had moved to LA after living in New York. _____

They will have finished this project by next Friday. _____

He has not come yet. _____

Exercise 2. Put the verb in the correct form.

When I _____ (meet) him yesterday,

he _____ (eat) a pie. By the end of next year, we _____ (produce) three tons of soap.

She _____ (love) cakes and _____ (hate) broccoli.

What _____ those people _____ (do) in the middle of the road?

I _____ (be) to the Pyramids.

When they _____ (come) home, they _____ (realize) that someone _____ (break) into their house.

I'm glad to see you! I _____ (wait) for you for 3 hours. I _____ (listen) to the lecture carefully yesterday but I _____ (not understand) anything.

He _____ (read) a book at 5 o'clock yesterday.

Tomorrow morning I _____ (be) busy, I _____ (play) football with my

Exercise 3. Put the verb in the correct form.

Look, Jim _____ (swim) across the river!

I _____ (lose) my keys when I _____ (play) basketball yesterday.

In a year, he _____ (buy) a cottage for his family.

While you _____ (sleep), your mother _____ (arrive)

I promise I _____ (not leave) you.

He can't hang out with you, he _____ (play) hockey now.

He often _____ (bring) me flowers.

_____ you _____ (see) her yesterday?

Granny _____ (teach) me English when I _____ (be) seven.

When I _____ (come) home yesterday, my brother _____ (sleep).

Exercise 4. Correct the mistakes, if there are any.

Do you wearing a red shirt now?

I have never been in Moscow.

My brother don't call me very often.

What are you looking at?

We will finish this project by the end of the week.

He hasn't answered me yet.

I promise I never leave you.

She lives with her parents this week.

Mary has dinner with her sister tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

When he finally came home, the guests had already left.

2. Articles

Exercise 1. Put the article a/an where necessary.

I need to go to the shop to buy _____ milk and _____ loaf of bread.

Please turn on _____ radio, I'd like to listen to _____ news.

Would you like to go for _____ walk with me in the evening?

I hope you have _____ good time in _____ Moscow.

Please don't scream, I've got _____ headache!

I've got _____ good idea. Let's buy _____ new car.

He was late, I had to wait for him for half _____ hour.

_____ my brother works 6 days _____ week.



Exercise 2. Put the article the where necessary.

After living in _____ Portugal for a year he could speak _____ Portuguese fluently.

My dad likes to read _____ Times in the mornings.

I heard about an interesting film. _____ film is called "Titanic".

Open _____ door and turn on _____ light.

Which is _____ shortest month of _____ year?

_____ Earth is our home, we need to keep it clean for future generations. She left a book in class so she had to return to _____ university to get it.

You will always find some interesting books in _____ library.



Exercise 3. Put an appropriate article, a/an or the.

_____ Smiths have a dog and a cat.
She was the first woman to swim across _____ English Channel.
At the end of _____ busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.
She has got _____ terrible _____ headache.
I had _____ very interesting holiday in England.
My mother is _____ accountant and my father is _____ lawyer.
They work in _____ same company in _____ center of _____ our town.
Ann has been looking for _____ job for _____ long time.
Yesterday, I bought _____ pair of _____ shoes. Unfortunately
_____ shoes are too tight.

Exercise 4. Correct the mistakes, if there are any.

It is evident that the people want peace.

The acting was poor, but we enjoyed a music.

Bring milk from the kitchen.

Tell her truth.

Against her parents' wishes, she wants to be the doctor.

The article was published in the Times on the May 10th.

Money, which my father gave me, is running out.

He was extremely boring fellow.

There was dead mouse in the corner.

Can you give me that book over there?

3. Modal verbs

Exercise 1. Choose the correct modal verb.

I'm sure he _____ do this homework tomorrow.

a) could **b)** will be able to **c)** was able to

When I was young, I _____ run for miles.

a) could **b)** can **c)** was able

You have wonderful cigars, Mr. Johnson. _____ I take one with your permission?

a) can **b)** may **c)** am allowed

I _____ wear a suit, I had to wear a suit for the interview yesterday.

a) must **b)** had to **c)** was to

Though he could hardly speak, he _____ finish the lecture.

a) could **b)** was able to **c)** will be able to

Our car broke down and we _____ walk to the station.

a) had to **b)** must **c)** were to

You look tired. You _____ stop working so hard.

a) have to **b)** must **c)** should

You _____ come to the meeting, our CEO is very strict about it.

a) must **b)** have to **c)** are to

Exercise 2. Choose the appropriate verb.

You _____ (must/can) go to bed now, it's midnight already.

He _____ (can/may) speak Spanish, he studied it at school.

She _____ (may/should) read this book, she has an exam tomorrow.

I _____ (must/may) go home now, it's very late.

The students _____ (must/may) use a calculator in the Math lessons.

My mother _____ (can/should) cook many delicious dishes, our family loves it.

My father _____ (must/can) drive a car really well.

You _____ (should/must) ask his advice, he is really good at economics.

Kate _____ (may/can) remember a lot of words, she knows a lot of poems by heart.

Exercise 3. Correct the mistakes, if there are any.

You don't can go to the party.

He musts call her twice a day.

Jane must to go there.

I can join you.

He not must be late.

Can his brother speak English?

You don't must smoke here.

Verbs and adjectives with prepositions

Exercise 1. Match the verbs with the prepositions.

1. To apologize	on
2. To apply	to
3. To depend	from
4. To graduate	for
5. To laugh	for
6. To congratulate	from
7. To rely	at
8. To wait	on
9. To protect	for
10. To listen	on



Exercise 2. Match the adjectives with the prepositions.

1. To be accused	at
2. To be capable	in
3. To be angry	of
4. To be disappointed	at
5. To be amazed	by
6. To be successful	of
7. To be bad	by
8. To be skillful	in
9. To be hopeful	of
10. To be shocked	at



Exercise 3. Write a suitable preposition.

1. I hope you recover quickly _____ the illness.
2. It depends _____ how much money I have in my wallet.
3. I think that coat will shield me _____ the cold.
4. Soon, they must escape _____ this place.
5. It is unnecessary to add so much sugar _____ the milk.
6. When concentrating _____ something interesting, you forget about everything else.
7. They didn't comment _____ my behavior.
8. I apologize _____ everybody for my absence at the conference

Exercise 3. Write a suitable preposition.

1. I hope you recover quickly _____ the illness.
2. It depends _____ how much money I have in my wallet.
3. I think that coat will shield me _____ the cold.
4. Soon, they must escape _____ this place.
5. It is unnecessary to add so much sugar _____ the milk.
6. When concentrating _____ something interesting, you forget about everything else.
7. They didn't comment _____ my behavior.
8. I apologize _____ everybody for my absence at the conference

RESPUESTAS

Exercise 1. Write what tenses are used in the sentences.

- What happened? Past Simple
- What's going on? Present Progressive
- I never forget anything. Present Simple
- I was sleeping all day long. Past Progressive
- The train arrives at 5 am. Present Simple
- The train will leave in 10 minutes. Future Simple
- I cut my finger 3 days ago. Past Simple
- They have never been to Rome. Present Perfect
- Right now he is telling them an interesting story. Present Progressive
- I had moved to LA after living in New York. Past Perfect
- They will have finished this project by next Friday. Future Perfect
- He has not come yet. Present Perfect

Exercise 2. Put the verb in the correct form.

- When I met him yesterday, he was eating a pie.
- By the end of the next year, we will have produced three tons of soap.
- She loves cakes and hates broccoli.
- What are those people doing in the middle of the road? I have been to the Pyramids.
- When they came home, they realized that someone had broken into their house.
- I'm glad to see you! I have been waiting for you for 3 hours.
- I was listening to the lecture carefully yesterday but I didn't understand anything.
- He was reading a book at 5 o'clock yesterday.
- Tomorrow morning I will be busy, I will be playing football with my kids.

Exercise 3. Put the verb in the correct form.

- Look, Jim is swimming across the river!
- I lost my keys when I was playing basketball yesterday.
- In a year, he will buy a cottage for his family.
- While you were sleeping, your mother arrived.
- I promise I will not leave you.
- He can't hang out with you, he is playing hockey now.
- He often brings me flowers.
- Did you see her yesterday?
- Granny taught me English when I was seven.
- When I came home yesterday, my brother was sleeping.

Exercise 4. Correct the mistakes, if there are any.

- ~~Do you wearing a red shirt now?~~ Are you wearing a red shirt now?
- ~~I have never been in Moscow.~~ I have never been to Moscow.
- My brother don't call me very often. My brother doesn't call me very often. What are you looking at? Correct.
- ~~We will finish this project by the end of the week.~~ We will have finished this project by the end of the week.
- He hasn't answered me yet. Correct.
- ~~I promise I never leave you.~~ I promise I will never leave you.
- ~~She lives with her parents this week.~~ She is living with her parents this week.
- ~~Mary has dinner with her sister tomorrow at 3 o'clock.~~ Mary is having/is going to have dinner with her sister tomorrow at 3 o'clock.
- When he finally came home, the guests had already left. Correct.

Articles

Exercise 1. Put the article a/an where necessary.

I need to go to the shop to buy milk and a loaf of bread.
Please turn on the radio, I'd like to listen to the news.
Would you like to go for a walk with me in the evening?
I hope you have a good time in Moscow.
Please don't scream, I've got a headache!
I've got a good idea. Let's buy a new car.
He was late, I had to wait for him for half an hour.
My brother works 6 days a week.

Exercise 2. Put the article the where necessary.

- After living in Portugal for a year he could speak Portuguese fluently.
My dad likes to read the Times in the mornings.
- I heard about an interesting film. The film is called "Titanic".
- Open the door and turn on the light.
- Which is the shortest month of the year?
- The Earth is our home, we need to keep it clean for future generations.
- She left a book in class so she had to return to the university to get it.
- You will always find some interesting books in the library.

Exercise 3. Put an appropriate article, a/an or the.

- The Smiths have a dog and a cat.
- She was the first woman to swim across the English Channel.
- At the end of a busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your energy.
- She has got a terrible headache.
- I had a very interesting holiday in England.
- My mother is an accountant and my father is a lawyer. They work in the same company in the center of our town.
- Ann has been looking for a job for a long time.
- Yesterday, I bought a pair of shoes. Unfortunately, the shoes are too tight.

Exercise 4. Correct the mistakes, if there are any.

It is evident that the people want peace. Correct

~~The acting was poor, but we enjoyed a music.~~ The acting was poor, but we enjoyed the music.

Bring milk from the kitchen. Correct

~~Tell her truth.~~ Tell her the truth.

~~Against her parents' wish, she wants to be the doctor.~~ Against her parents' wishes, she wants to be a doctor.

~~The article was published in the Times on the May 10th.~~ The article was published in the Times on May 10th.

Money, which my father gave me, is running out. Correct He was extremely boring fellow.

~~He was an extremely boring fellow.~~

There was dead mouse in the corner. There was a dead mouse in the corner.

Can you give me that book over there? Correct

Modal Verbs

Exercise 1. Choose the correct modal verb.

- I'm sure he will be able to do this homework tomorrow.
- When I was young, I could run for miles.
- You have wonderful cigars, Mr. Johnson. May I take one with your permission?
- I had to wear a suit for the interview yesterday.
- Though he could hardly speak, he was able to finish the lecture.
- Our car broke down and we had to walk to the station.
- You look tired. You should stop working so hard.
- You must come to the meeting, our CEO is very strict about it.

Exercise 2. Choose the appropriate verb.

You must go to bed now, it's midnight already.

He can speak Spanish, he studied it at school.

She should read this book, she has an exam tomorrow.

I must go home now, it's very late.

The students may use a calculator in the Math lessons.

My mother can cook many delicious dishes, and our family loves it.

My father can drive a car really well.

You should ask his advice, he is really good at economics.

Kate can remember a lot of words, she knows a lot of poems by heart.

Exercise 3. Correct the mistakes, if there are any.

~~You don't can go to the party.~~ You can't go to the party.

~~He musts call her twice a day.~~ He must call her twice a day.

Jane must to go there. Jane must go there.

I can join you. Correct.

~~He not must be late.~~ He must not be late.

Can his brother speak English? Correct.

~~You don't must smoke here.~~ You must not smoke here.

Conditionals

Exercise 1. Open the brackets and put the verb in the correct form.

1. If I see him, I will tell him the news.
2. If she eats all the cakes, she will get sick.
3. They will be furious if they hear this.
4. You would learn more if you studied sometimes.
5. If I find your bag, I will let you know.
6. If we had nothing to do, life would be boring.
7. If you had called, I would have met you at the station.
8. The teacher will get angry if you make many mistakes.
9. You'll miss the bus if you don't leave at once.
10. If he had studied better, he would have passed this exam.

Exercise 2. Match 1-8 with A-H.

1 - D. 2 - A. 3 - F. 4 - B. 5 - H. 6 - G. 7 - E. 8 - C.

Exercise 3. Use the verbs in brackets to make

1) a real condition 2) an unreal condition

1. If I (know), I (tell) you the truth.
If I know, I will tell you the truth.
If I knew, I would tell you the truth.
2. If he (have) enough money, he (buy) a large house.
If he has enough money, he will buy a large house.
If he had enough money, he would buy a large house.
3. She (feel) lonely if John (go) away.
She will feel lonely if John goes away.
She would feel lonely if John went away.

4. If we (can) come on Friday, we (come).

If we can come on Friday, we will come.

If we could come on Friday, we would come.

5. I (understand) Mr. Gibbs if he (speak) slowly.

I understand Mr. Gibbs if he speaks slowly.

I would understand Mr. Gibbs if he spoke slowly.

Verbs and adjectives with prepositions

Exercise 1. Match the verbs with the prepositions.

1. To apologize for.
2. To apply for.
3. To depend on.
4. To graduate from.
5. To laugh at.
6. To congratulate on.
7. To rely on.
8. To wait for.
9. To protect from.
10. To listen to.

Exercise 2. Match the adjectives with the prepositions.

1. To be accused of.
2. To be capable of.
3. To be angry at.
4. To be disappointed in.
5. To be amazed by.
6. To be successful at.
7. To be bad at.
8. To be skilled in.
9. To be hopeful of.
10. To be shocked by.

Exercise 3. Write a suitable preposition.

1. I hope you recover quickly from from the illness.
2. It depends on how much money I have in my wallet.
3. I think that coat will shield me from the cold.
4. Soon, they must escape from this place.
5. It is unnecessary to add so much sugar to the milk.
6. When concentrating on something interesting, you forget about everything else.
7. They didn't comment on my behavior.
8. I apologize to everybody for my absence at the conference.

Exercise 4. Write a suitable preposition.

1. They are afraid of losing their money.
2. You have to be careful of making making mistakes.
3. I can't work with him. He is bad at everything.
4. I am not jealous of her.
5. I was surprised at your appearance.
6. I applied for the job that I saw advertised in the paper.
7. I was never really good at singing.
8. Who does this car belong to?

Palabras Finales

¡Felicidades! ¡Lo hiciste! Has completado todos los ejercicios de este ¡libro! Incluso es un poco triste ya que hemos pasado por tanto juntos. Espero que este libro de trabajo te haya ayudado a motivarte a aprender inglés tanto en el sentido tradicional como en formas que te muestran cómo Fácilmente el inglés se puede integrar en tu vida.

Sé que es difícil recordar toda la información de la guía, así que asegúrese de revisar la información constantemente y actualizar su conocimiento. No olvide consultar nuestras colecciones recomendadas de videos, películas, podcasts y libros. Al hacer pequeños avances todos los días, mantendrás tu inglés en buena forma.

Queremos darte un regalo por todo tu arduo trabajo: usa la promoción **ENGLISHEXPRESSRD** para un descuento de **%30 de Inscripción** en cualquier taller y curso intensivo de English Express. Esto es para permitirle progresar en Inglés aún más rápido.

Para que todo el trabajo no se haya hecho en vano y las habilidades adquiridas se queden contigo, necesitas estudiar inglés constantemente. Los cursos de **English Express** te ayudarán a mantener la regularidad de las clases y potenciar tus habilidades lingüísticas. **En nuestra web** encontrarás un curso para cualquier propósito y nivel: **mejora tu** pronunciación, enriquece tu vocabulario, comprender la gramática o prepararse para un examen. Qué es aún más importante es que aprender con nosotros ayudará a que el inglés una parte integral de ti, y podrás utilizarlo activamente en tu vida profesional y cotidiana.

Ve al sitio web, elija el curso que desee y actualice su ¡habilidades lingüísticas!

<https://myenglishexpress.com/>