

Orden de las Frases

- Hay que formar frases con TODAS las palabras y SIN CAMBIARLAS.
- Lo ideal es conocer todas las palabras:
 - a) qué significan
 - b) qué CATEGORÍA VERBAL tienen (qué TIPO de palabra son)
 Por ejemplo: loud es a) adjetivo y b) adjetivo. (Sabemos que probablemente irá delante de un sustantivo...): “a loud voice”, no “~~a voice loud~~”
- Cuidado! Los sustantivos pueden ir delante de otros sustantivos y funcionan como adjetivos: A milk bottle = una botella de leche.
- Preferentemente ponemos los complementos circunstanciales (Adverbials, A) al final.
- Hay que tener en cuenta las posibles estructuras, e ir las “rellenando” con las palabras. Algunas estructuras:

Tipo de frase	Estructura	Ejemplo
Afirmativa con verbo intransitivo (sin objeto)	(A+) S + V (+A) (A+) S + V (+A) (+A) ... (se pueden añadir muchos A)	My brother arrived My brother arrived soon Yesterday my brother arrived [muy poco frecuente] Yesterday my brother arrived soon My brother arrived soon yesterday
Afirmativa con verbo transitivo (1 objeto)	(A+) S + V + O (+A) [El objeto puede ser Od u Oi]	She had some fries She had some fries with her meal Last time she had some fries Last time she had some fries with her meal
Afirmativa con verbo transitivo (2 objetos)	(A+) S + V + Oi + Od (+A) (A+) S + V + Od+ TO + Oi (+A)	They told me that They told me that a week ago Surprisingly they told me that Surprisingly they told me that a week ago They said that to me They said that to me a week ago Surprisingly they said that to me Surprisingly they said that to me a week ago
Negativa	Igual que las afirmativas pero negando el verbo	[necesitan el auxiliar negativo adecuado]
Interrogativa con verbo intransitivo (sin objeto) (partícula interrogativa opcional) * Ojo: si preguntamos por quién (incluye partícula interrogativa “who” o similar), NO se usa estructura de pregunta, sino de afirmación (no hay Auxiliar)	(A+) (Wh-) + Aux + S + V (+A)	Did my brother arrive? Did my brother arrive soon? Yesterday, did my brother arrive? [muy poco frecuente] Yesterday, did my brother arrive soon? [poco frecuente] Did my brother arrive soon yesterday? What time did my brother arrive yesterday?

	(Get + O + to V)	Negativa: We didn't get him to go to the store Interrogativa: Did you get him to go to the store?
[Expresión / Estructura especial]	Used to + V -ing = Solía Be used to + O / V -ing = Estar acostumbrado a Get used to + O / V -ing = Acostumbrarse a	Afirmativa: She used to go = Solía ir Negativa: She didn't use to go = No solía ir Interrogativa: Did she use to go? = ¿Solía ir? Afirmativa: She is used to that = Está acostumbrada a eso She is used to travelling = Está acostumbrada a viajar Negativa: She isn't used to that / travelling = No está acostumbrada a eso / viajar Interrogativa: Is she used to that / travelling = ¿Está acostumbrada a eso / viajar? Afirmativa: She got used to that = Se acostumbró a eso She got used to travelling = Se acostumbró a viajar Negativa: She didn't get used to that / travelling = No se acostumbró a eso / viajar Interrogativa: Did she get used to that / travelling = ¿Se acostumbró a eso / viajar?
Posición de los adverbios de frecuencia [ver " hojita específica ", o la página , para más información]	Detrás de "to be" Delante de otros verbos Entre el auxiliar y el verbo (si sólo hay un auxiliar) Detrás del primer auxiliar	We are always there I never watch TV He has always been kind to me You should never have said that
Si un verbo hace de núcleo del sujeto o del objeto, va en infinitivo (to + V) o en gerundio (V -ing)	Como sujeto, preferentemente gerundio, aunque da igual Como objeto, elegimos infinitivo o gerundio dependiendo del verbo	Smoking is unhealthy / To smoke is unhealthy Quiero huir = I want to escape Me gusta nadar = I like swimming (USA: to swim)
Enough /ináf/ (= bastante / suficiente(mente))	Adj / Adv + enough Enough + N	Good enough = Lo bastante bueno / Suficientemente bueno Enough money = Suficiente dinero
Also /ólsou/ (= también)	"Also, + frase" (coma obligatoria) Mismas posiciones que los adverbios de frecuencia	Also, they were tired I am also tired He has also come I should also have come
Too /tu: /	Si "too" = también: "frase, too" Si "too" = demasiado: "too + Adj / Adv"	I'm tired, too It's too dangerous

Verbos pseudocopulativos + O + atributo	Consider (o similar) something done (o similar) Consider + O + V en participio -(e)d / 3ª columna)	Consider it done = Considéralo hecho Consider me informed = Considérame informado
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Ejercicios sacados de selectividad:

USE THE WORDS IN THE BOXES TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL SENTENCE. USE ALL AND ONLY THE WORDS IN THE BOXES WITHOUT CHANGING THEIR FORM.

1

printer	she	her	got	book	yesterday	new
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2

tuna	yesterday	we	delivered	our	had	pizza
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3

meat	unhealthy	to	is	it	red	eat
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4

and	more	products	getting	Ikea	are	popular	more
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5

information	me	some	you	give	can	more	please	?
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6

promise	up	smoking	did	?	when	he	give	to
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7

with	should	scientists	technologies	be	the	familiar	latest
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8

say	he	I	sorry	to	am	ill	is
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9

if	I	were	school	go	that	you	would	I	to
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10

just	told	to	they	wait	been	have
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11

writing	to	computers	students	used	with	are
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12

before	heard	I	speaking	never	her	had
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13

be	law	by	issued	this	september	will
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14

whole	with	infected	the	her	she	enthusiasm	class
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15

make	heavy	can	ineffective	smoking	treatment
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16

a	alcohol	planned	ban	government	total	the	on
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17

to	too	on	exhausted	was	he	go
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18

people	alcohol	the	buy	ordered	to	authorities	not
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19

the	at	?	you	enjoy	did	party	dancing
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20

your	enough	good	not	is	cooking
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21

too	carry	box	heavy	to	is	that
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22

40	dollars	me	wine	charged	they	the	for
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23

station	had	a	Malenchenko	walk	the	around
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24

useless	space	people	exploration	consider	many
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25

cry	her	made	story	me
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26

me	buy	I	my	asked	to	mobile	father	a
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27

wait	to	for	it	is	the	useless	bus
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28

seeing	I	looking	to	am	forward	you
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