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Guía de Estudios del Turno Matutino

Guía de INGLÉS 3

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CONTENTS

1. Countable and uncountable nouns.....	3
2. This and these.....	3
3. That and those	4
4. The indefinite article a/an	4
5. The definite article “the”.....	4
6. Present simple /past tense	4
7. Frequency adverbs	6
8. Present continuous / present progressive	7
9. Past simple	8
10. Past continuous /past progressive.....	9
11. Comparative and superlative form.....	10
12. Future simple	11
13. Future idiomatic / future going to	12
14. Future continuous	13
15. Modals verbs.....	14
16. To be able to.....	15
17. Present perfect.....	15
18. Want-would like	16
19. ING verbs – gerund	17
20. Zero and first conditional.....	18
21. Phrasal verbs	20
22. Extra list of phrasal verbs.....	20
23. Bibliographic references and internet references	24

1. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable nouns are words with a meaning that we can count: books, pencils, chairs, schoolbags, CD players, etc.

- There are three **books** on that table.
- I have two **pencils** for my school work.

Uncountable nouns are words with a meaning that we can't count: milk , butter, coffee, water, bread, air, etc.

- There is some **milk** in that bottle
- I have some **tea** in my cup.

Also there are irregular **plural nouns**. Some nouns take an irregular form when used in the plural:

en ending : woman- women

oo singular- **ee** plural

child – children

foot – feet

man – men

tooth- teeth

Note: We can use some words like: **bottle, cup, glass, slice**, to express quantify , for example:

- There is a **bottle** of water on the table
- I am eating a **slice** of bread.

2. THIS AND THESE

Use **this** with singular countable or uncountable noun and **these** with plural nouns. Use **“this / these”** when you are near the object.

This is a classroom. **These** are pens.

This is a pilot and **these** are architects.

This is a teacher and **these** are janitors.

3. THAT AND THOSE

Use **“that”** with a singular countable or uncountable noun those with plural nouns. Use **“that /those”** when you are distant from the object.

That is an actor. **Those** are students.

That is a girl and **those** are doctors.

That is a pencil and **those** are markers.

4. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE A/AN

Use “a” before a noun beginning with a consonant sound.

Use “an” before a noun beginning with a vowel sound.

Mr. Rogers is **an** accountant.

Luis Miguel is **a** pop singer.

This is **an** orange.

That is **a** desk.

5. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE “THE”

Use **the** when referring to something specific.

Mr. Smith is **the** doctor and Mrs. Jones is the nurse of that hospital.

Mr. Taylor is **the** teacher of English in my school.

Mary Thomas is **the** new student, she is from England.

6. PRESENT SIMPLE

Use the simple present for true facts, things that do not change and routines

Example: I live in México Mr Taylor likes teaching English

- The positive form is formed with: **Subject + verb + Complement**

Example: I love boxing You like swimming We hate sodas They enjoy chess very much.

- For He/ She / It , add “s” to the verb.

Example: He loves Mary She reads a book It jumps in the garden

- When the verb ends with an “o” add “es” when used with

Example: He goes to the gym She does her homework

- When the verbs ends with a consonant + y, take out the “y” and add: “ies”, when used with He/She/It.

Example: (Worry) He worries very much (Study) She studies the books. (Carry) It carries the wagon.

The negative form is formed with:

Subject + do /does + not+ verb in simple form +complement.

- Use “Do” with: I, You, We, They.

- Use “Does” with: He, She, It.
- Negative form : do not, Contractive Form: Don’t
- Negative form: Does not, Contractive Form: Doesn’t

The interrogative form is formed with:

Do/does+ Subject + verb in simple form+ complement + ?

Examples:

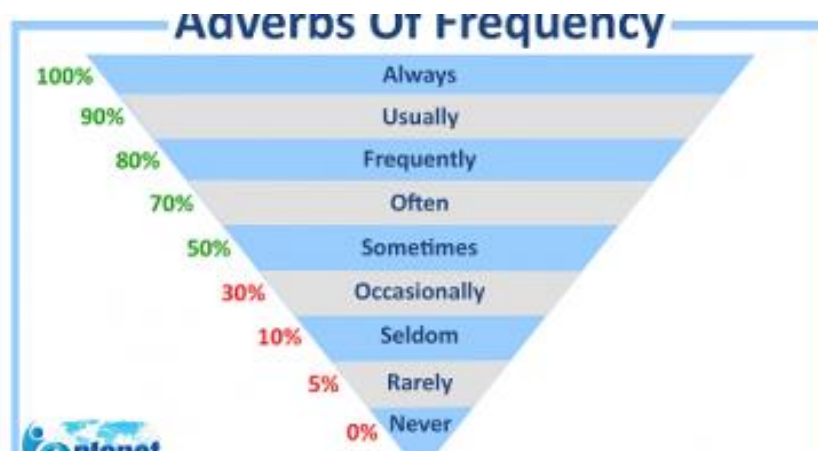
Affirmative form	Negative Form	Interrogative Form	
I love music	I don’t love music	Do I love music?	Yes, I do/ No I don’t
He reads the book	He doesn’t read the book	Does He read the book?	Yes, he does/ No, he doesn’t
It eats milk	It doesn’t eat milk	Does It eat milk?	Yes, it does / No, it doesn’t
They play de piano	They don’t play the piano	Do They play the piano?	Yes, they do/ No, they don’t

For Simple present use the **Frequency adverbs** to indicate the frequency that we do every activity.

7. FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Adverbs that express frequency are usually placed between the subject and the verb.

Some may also be placed at the beginning or end of the sentence, giving a stronger meaning to the adverb.¹



Example:

I **sometimes** take the bus.

Sometimes, I take the bus. (Stronger meaning)

I take the bus **sometimes**. (Stronger meaning)

I **usually** eat vegetables.

Usually, I eat vegetables. (Stronger meaning)

I eat vegetables **usually**. (Stronger meaning)¹

1. Learn Frequency adverbs E planet educational services, <<https://www.eplaneteducation.com/grammar-adverbs-of-frequency/>> .

8. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous is for actions happening now. It is formed with:

Subject + Verb TO BE + Verb ING + Complement

- Use “**am**” with: I
- Use “**are**” with: You , We , They
- Use “**is**” with: He, She, It.

The negative form is formed with:

Subject + Verb TO BE + not + Verb ING + Complement

- Negative form : am not
- Negative form: are not , Contractive Form: aren't
- Negative form: is not , Contractive Form : isn't

The interrogative form is formed with:

Verb TO BE + Subject + Verb ING + Complement + ?

Example:

Affirmative form

Negative Form

Interrogative Form

I **am reading** now

I **am not reading** now

Am I **reading** now? Yes, I am / No I am not

He **is doing** his homework

He **isn't doing** his homework

Is he **doing** his homework? Yes, he is/ No, he isn't

We **are walking** in the street / We **aren't walking** in the street / **Are** we **walking** in the

street?

Yes, we are/ No, we aren't

NOTE: Verbs ending with "e": omit the "e" and add "ing":

Take- taking love- loving erase- erasing change- changing

Verbs ending with a vowel + as single consonant: double the consonant and add "ing":

Jog – jogging shop- shopping run- running rob- robbing

9. PAST SIMPLE

We use the past tense or simple past, to express that something happened and finished in a specific period of time in the past. There are activities that started and finished in the past.

The **affirmative form** is formed with:

Subject + Verb in past tense+ Complement

- When the infinitive form of the regular verb ends in "e" we only add "d" to the verb to build the simple past tense; bake + d = baked
- Most of the regular verbs build their past tense by adding the suffix **ed** to their infinitive form:
look + ed: looked
play + ed: played
- There are some verbs in English which are irregular. These verbs have an irregular form when building their past tense:
go: went make: made take: took
begin: began buy: bought think: thought
- The verb TO BE is an irregular verb and its past tense is the following:
was: for singular **were:** for plural

The **negative form** is formed with:

Subject + did+ not+ verb in simple form+ complement

NOTE: Verb TO "BE" is the exemption to the rule. It builds its negative form by adding not after its simple past tense.

Example:

William **was not** my friend at school

The girls **were not** at the cafeteria yesterday morning

The interrogative form is formed with:

Did+ subject+ Verb in simple form + Complement

NOTE: The interrogative form of Verb TO “BE” in the simple past is formed by placing “was/were” at the beginning of the sentence + the subject

Example:

Was she a good athlete?

Were you present when he fell?

Examples:

Affirmative form

Negative Form

Interrogative Form

I studied history last night

I didn't study history...

Did I study history....? Yes, I did /No, I didn't

She went to the beach

She didn't go to the beach

Did She go to the beach?

Yes, she went/
No, she didn't go

10. PAST CONTINUOUS

We use the past progressive or past continuous to speak about something happening at a certain time in the past.

The affirmative form is built with:

Subject + was/ were + verb ING + complement

- The verb TO BE is an irregular verb , we use :
was: for singular were: for plural
- Use “was” for : I, He , She, It
- Use “were” for: You, We, They

The negative form is built with:

Subject + was/ were + not + verb ING + complement

The Interrogative form is built with:

Was/ Were + subject + verb ING + complement + ?

Examples:

Affirmative form

Negative Form

I was studying yesterday at five o'clock. I wasn't studying yesterday at five o'clock.

Interrogative Form Was I studying yesterday at five o'clock?

Affirmative form

Negative Form

My friends were drinking coffee at the school cafeteria. My friends weren't drinking ...

Interrogative Form Were my friends drinking coffee at the school cafeteria?

11. COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

We use the **comparative form** to express comparison between two people, animals or things.

- One syllable and most 2- syllable adjectives add **"er"** to establish comparison:
Tall: taller small: smaller
- Two or more syllable adjectives take **"more"** before the adjective, and **"than"** after:
Difficult: **more** difficult **than**
Modern: **more** modern **than**

We use the **superlative form** of adjectives to express that one person, animal or thing is above others in a group.

- One syllable adjectives add **"est"** to the adjective:
Tall: tallest small: smallest

- Two or more syllable adjectives take **“the most”** before the adjective and **of/ in** after the adjective:
Expensive: **the most** expensive in/of
Beautiful: **the most** beautiful in/of

Also we have **Irregular** adjectives:

Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
Good	Better than	The best
Bad	Worse than	The worst
Little	Less than	The least
Many	More	The most
Much	More	The most

Examples:

Regular

Comparative: Mathematics is easier **than** Biology.

Superlative: Maria is **the most** beautiful **in** the group.

Irregular

Comparative: The ointment is **better than** a pill.

Superlative: June is **the best** month **in** the year.

12. FUTURE SIMPLE

In the future we use the auxiliary **“will”** to express an action in the future. We use **will** to express something with a future intention.

The affirmative form is built with:

Subject + will+ verb in simple form + complement.

In negative form we use **will not** or **won't** in the negative form, like this:

Subject + will not /won't + verb simple form + complement.

The structure of interrogative form is the next:

Will + Subject + verb in simple form + complement +?.

Example:

Affirmative form

I **will** study for my exam next Saturday and Sunday.
She **will** wear her uniform tomorrow at the ceremony.
They **will** go with us to the excursion.

Negative Form

I **will not** study for my exam next Saturday and Sunday.
She **won't** wear her uniform tomorrow at the ceremony.
They **won't** go with us to the excursion.

Interrogative Form

Will I study for my exam next Saturday and Sunday? Yes, I will/ No, I won't
Will she wear her uniform tomorrow at the ceremony? Yes, she will /No, she won't
Will they go with us to the excursion? Yes, they will/No, they won't

13. FUTURE IDIOMATIC / FUTURE GOING TO

We use **“be going to”** to talk about certain intentions, plans and expectations.

Affirmative form is built with:

Subject + Verb TO BE + going to + verb in simple form + complement.

- Use “am” with: I
- Use “are” with: You, We, They
- Use “is” with: He, She, It

Negative form is formed with:

Subject + Verb TO BE + not + going to + verb in simple form + complement.

Interrogative form is formed with:

Verb TO BE + Subject + going to + verb in simple form + complement+ ?

Examples:

Affirmative form

I **am going to** watch T.V. next Monday.

He **is going to** surf in the waves next summer.

We **are going to** play soccer next Sunday

Negative Form

I **am not going to** watch T.V. next Monday.

He **is not going to** surf in the waves next summer.

We **are not going to** play soccer next Sunday

Interrogative Form

Am I going to watch T.V. next Monday?

Is he going to surf in the waves next summer?

Are we going to play soccer next Sunday?

14.

15. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

We use future continuous for long action in the future.

After word like: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow or the next year.

The affirmative form is built with:

Subject + will be + going to + verb ING + complement

The negative form is formed with:

Subject+ will not /won't + be + verb ING + complement

The interrogative form is formed with:

Will + Subject + be + verb ING + complement + ?

Affirmative form

I will be sleeping

Negative Form

I won't be sleeping

Interrogative Form

Will I be sleeping?

Yes, I Will / No, I won't

He will be waiting for me

He won't be waiting for me

Will He be waiting for me?

16. MODALS VERBS

The structure of Modal verbs is the next:

Subject + Modal verb+ verb simple form + complement

The Negative form is formed with:

Subject + Modal verb + not + verb in simple form + Complement

The Interrogative form is built with:

Modal verb + Subject+ verb in simple form+ complement+?

CAN: Use "can" to talk about abilities in present

(+) My teacher can speak six languages.

(-) I can't drive a car.

Could : use "Could" to talk about abilities or possibility in past or for a request.

(+) He could have been working late.

(-) She couldn't work in the company.

Should: It is used to give advice, or give an opinion of something you should do.

(+) You should study more if you want to pass the exam.

(-) She shouldn't smoke!

Must and have to: It is use to talk about an obligation or for give an advice.

(+) Children must go to school

(-) You must not smoke at school.

(+) We have to wear a uniform at work.

(+) She has to stay in bed.

Might and May: These and other modal verbs will also be used to talk about the probability, and to ask or give permission

- Probability

(+) It **might** come soon He said he might be late

- (+) They **may** be safe there
- Permission
 - (+) You **may** not use the car tonight
 - (?) **May** I come in?
 - (?) **May** I go out?
 - (?) **May** I go to the bathroom?
 - (?) **May** I drink some water?
 - (?) **Might** I ask you something?

17. TO BE ABLE TO

We use be able to talk about something we are capable of doing.

- The structure of this is different, depend of the time.
- General is whit this:

To be able to + verb infinitive

Past	Present	Future
The detective was finally able to solve the mystery.	Angela is able to speak 3 languages.	I will be able to drive next year.

18. PRESENT PERFECT

We use present perfect to describe who have been done something. To express an action in the past without saying when the action happened. This action has some connection with the present. That is to say that it has begun in the past and has not yet ended.

Affirmative form is formed with :

Subject + have/ has + verb in past participle + complement

- Use "has" with: He, She, It.
- Use "have" with: I , You, We, They
-

Negative form is formed with:

Subject + have/has + not + verb in past participle + complement.

Interrogative form is formed with:

Have /has + Subject + verb in past participle + complement+ ?

Examples:

Affirmative form

Negative Form

Interrogative Form

I have wanted to see her / I haven't wanted to see her / Have I wanted to see her?

Yes, I have / No, I haven't

They have found the shoes / They haven't found the shoe /Have they found the shoes?

Yes, they have/ No, they haven't

She has paid the ticket /She hasn't paid the ticket / Has She paid the ticket? Yes, she has/ No
She hasn't

19. WANT/WOULD LIKE

We use "**want**" and "**would like**" to indicate the preference of something.
 The difference: "want" is informal and "would like" is more formal.

Examples:

Want

I want go home.
 She wants chocolate milk.

Would like

I would like to go to New York someday.
 They would eat fish.

In interrogative form usually we use only "**would like**" to express an offer or to invite someone.
 The structure is the next:

Would + Subject+ like+ verb infinitive form+ complement+?

Examples:

Would you **like** to eat Mexican food or Italian food?
Would she **like** come with me?

20. ING VERBS – GERUND

A gerund is the form of a verb that ends with the letters "**ing**".

USES	Examples
Progressive or continuous Verb to be + verb ING	The man was digging this towel. The kids are learning English.
	SUBJECT:

<p>Subject or Object</p> <p>SUBJECT: When the subject is inside the verb in gerund. OBJECT: When functions as a noun or object.</p>	<p>Cooking is his passion. Traveling is what I love. OBJECT: (usually at the end) His passion is cooking. What I love is traveling.</p>																																												
<p>After a preposition</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="253 569 662 1083"> <tr><td>For</td><td>Para</td></tr> <tr><td>About</td><td>Sobre ,acerca de</td></tr> <tr><td>Of</td><td>De</td></tr> <tr><td>In</td><td>En , dentro de</td></tr> <tr><td>At</td><td>En lugar especifico</td></tr> <tr><td>Used to</td><td>Acostumbrado a</td></tr> <tr><td>From</td><td>De , desde</td></tr> <tr><td>Instead of</td><td>En lugar de</td></tr> <tr><td>On</td><td>En – Sobre</td></tr> <tr><td>By</td><td>En – Por (medio)</td></tr> <tr><td>After</td><td>Después de</td></tr> <tr><td>Before</td><td>Antes de</td></tr> <tr><td>Without</td><td>Sin</td></tr> </table>	For	Para	About	Sobre ,acerca de	Of	De	In	En , dentro de	At	En lugar especifico	Used to	Acostumbrado a	From	De , desde	Instead of	En lugar de	On	En – Sobre	By	En – Por (medio)	After	Después de	Before	Antes de	Without	Sin	<p>This key is for opening the door. I'll go after checking my email. I am used to going there. She always reads before sleeping.</p>																		
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About	Sobre ,acerca de																																												
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Before	Antes de																																												
Without	Sin																																												
<p>Like an adjective</p> <p>Adjective is a word or phrase naming an attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it.</p>	<p>It was a challenging game. She is in an interesting place This in not /isn't a jumping rope.</p>																																												
<p>After some verbs</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="253 1499 917 1824"> <tr><td>Enjoy</td><td>Disfrutar</td><td>Keep</td><td>Mantener</td></tr> <tr><td>Quit</td><td>Renunciar, dejar</td><td>Consider</td><td>Considerar</td></tr> <tr><td>Appreciate</td><td>Apreciar</td><td>Discuss</td><td>Discutir</td></tr> <tr><td>Mind</td><td>Importar</td><td>Mention</td><td>Mencionar</td></tr> <tr><td>Finish</td><td>Finalizar , terminar</td><td>Suggest</td><td>Sugerir</td></tr> <tr><td>Stop</td><td>Parar detenerse</td><td>Go</td><td>Ir</td></tr> <tr><td>Like</td><td>Gustar</td><td>Dislike</td><td>Disgustar</td></tr> <tr><td>Love</td><td>Amar, encantar</td><td>Start</td><td>Iniciar, comenzar</td></tr> <tr><td>Avoid</td><td>Evitar</td><td>Begin</td><td>Comenzar</td></tr> <tr><td>postpone</td><td>Posponer</td><td>Hate</td><td>Odiar</td></tr> <tr><td>Delay</td><td>retrasar</td><td>Admit</td><td>Admitir</td></tr> </table>	Enjoy	Disfrutar	Keep	Mantener	Quit	Renunciar, dejar	Consider	Considerar	Appreciate	Apreciar	Discuss	Discutir	Mind	Importar	Mention	Mencionar	Finish	Finalizar , terminar	Suggest	Sugerir	Stop	Parar detenerse	Go	Ir	Like	Gustar	Dislike	Disgustar	Love	Amar, encantar	Start	Iniciar, comenzar	Avoid	Evitar	Begin	Comenzar	postpone	Posponer	Hate	Odiar	Delay	retrasar	Admit	Admitir	<p>I like eating pizza. We love going to the cinema movies. Don't stop practicing.</p>
Enjoy	Disfrutar	Keep	Mantener																																										
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postpone	Posponer	Hate	Odiar																																										
Delay	retrasar	Admit	Admitir																																										

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21. ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONAL

Conditional sentences are those in which there is a condition on which the action depends. There will always be a conditional sentence (subordinate sentence) and a result.

- Use **“IF”** in de conditional sentences (subordinate sentence).
- In the Zero and First Conditional we have a **real condition**. This is a true situation or a possible situation.

In the **Zero** conditional we have 2 sentences. Those two are in Present Simple.

- First we have the conditional sentence (subordinate sentence), then we have to add a **“,”**, finally the second sentence is the result.

Examples

Present Simple

Condition

IF I study ,
 IF she pays in advance ,
 IF she travels in September ,
 IF Lissette doesn't practice ,

Present Simple

Result

you learn.
 we give you a special discount.
 the ticket cost less.
 she doesn't learn.

- If the result is the first sentence we don't need to add a **“,”**.

Present Simple

Result

You learn
 We give you a special discount
 The ticket cost less
 She doesn't learn

Present Simple

Condition

IF I study
 IF she pays in advance
 IF she travels in September.
 IF Lissette doesn't practice

In the **First** conditional we have 2 sentences. One sentence is in Present Simple (subordinate sentence) and the other is in Future or with modal verb (may , can, must, might, would, etc.)

- First we have the conditional sentence (subordinate sentence), then we have to add a “,”, finally the second sentence is the result.

Examples

Present Simple		Future or modal verb
Condition		Result
IF I am tired	,	I Won't go out.
IF she has time	,	she will come to see you.
IF she goes	,	I must go

- If the result is the first sentence we don't need to add a “,”.

Future or modal verb	Present Simple
Result	Condition
I Won't go out	IF I am tired
She will come to see you	IF she has time
I must go	IF she goes

22. PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are the verbs formed with 2 or 3 words.
 For example to talk about our routine in the morning we can say:

Every morning, I **wake up** at 6 o'clock.
 I **get up** after some minutes and
 I **turn on** the radio
 I **take off** my clothes and then
 I **get in** the shower
 I **look for** my towel and later
 I **get out of** the shower and after that
 I **put on/ get dress** my clothes
 I drink some coffee to **perk me up**
 Finally I **go out** to work all day.

23. EXTRA LIST OF PHRASAL VERBS²

Phrasal Verb en inglés	Significado en español	Ejemplos de su uso en inglés y en español
Bring up	Mencionar algo	<i>Susy's little dog died last week, please don't bring it up, she is still very sad about it.</i> El perrito de susy murió la semana pasada, por favor no lo menciona, todavía está muy triste por eso.
Bring on	Causar / Vamos	<i>Excessive consumption of fat can bring on serious health issues.</i> El consumo excesivo de grasa puede causar serios problemas de salud. <i>Do you want to challenge me? Bring it on! I am sure I can beat you.</i> ¿Me quieres retar? ¡Vamos! Estoy seguro de que te puedo ganar.
Call on	Visitar / Llamado	<i>The volunteers will call on the orphanage tomorrow afternoon.</i> Los voluntarios visitarán el orfanáto mañana en la tarde.
Call of	Cancelar	<i>The rehearsal was called off because of the rain.</i> El ensayo se canceló por la lluvia.
Cheer up	Animar	<i>I was feeling down but my friend's visited cheered me up.</i> Me sentía triste pero la visita de mi amiga me animó.
Come up (with something)	Tener una idea	<i>I came up with a great idea for our physics class' final Project.</i> Se me ocurrió una excelente idea para nuestro proyecto final de la clase de física.
Come in	Entrar	<i>Please come in, the door is open.</i> Por favor entre, la puerta está abierta.
Come across	Encontrarse	<i>I was walking downtown when I can across with Lauren, what are the odds?</i>

Estaba caminando en el centro cuando me encontré con Lauren, ¿cuáles son las posibilidades?

Come forward	Comparecer / Acudir	<i>The police is expecting for more witnesses to come forward, so they can gather enough information to make a case.</i> La policía espera que más testigos comparezcan, para poder reunir información suficiente para tener un caso.
Cut off	Interrumpir / Cortar	<i>I'll have to find a part time job, my father cut me off without any money, because I didn't get good grades this semester.</i> Tendré que encontrar un trabajo de medio tiempo, mi padre dejó de darme dinero, porque no obtuve buenas calificaciones este semestre.
Cut (it) out	Detener	<i>Hey, cut it out, if you don't stop fighting I am gonna call our mom.</i> Ey, detente, si no dejas de pelear voy a llamar a nuestra mamá.
Drop by	Visitar / Pasar	<i>I just found out my boyfriend is sick, so I will drop by to bring him some soup.</i> Me acabo de enterar que mi novio está enfermo, así que voy a pasar a visitarlo para llevarle sopa.
Drop off	Dejar / Entregar	<i>If you pass downtown on your way, Could you please drop me off at the office?</i> Si pasas por el centro, ¿podrías dejarme en la oficina?
Fall apart	Romper en pedazos	<i>We left the sculpture in the garden and after a heavy rain it fell apart.</i> Dejamos la escultura en el jardín y después de una fuerte lluvia se rompió en pedazos.
Fall down	Caerse	<i>I felt down hiking and broke my leg, so I have to stay in bed for a couple of days.</i> Me caí escalando y me rompí una pierna, así que me tengo que quedar en cama por unos días.

Fill up	Llenar	<i>I filled up on sweets all afternoon and now I can't eat the actual dinner.</i> Me llené de dulces toda la tarde y ahora no puedo comer la cena.
Get along with	Llevarse bien con	<i>Family meetings are not a burden for me because I really get along with my parents-in-law.</i> Las reuniones familiares no son una carga para mí porque me llevo muy bien con mis suegros.
Get up	Levantarse	<i>I get up early every day to work out.</i> Me levanto temprano todos los días para hacer ejercicio.
Give up	Rendirse /Abandonar	<i>After the baby was born, I had to give up my entrepreneurial project because I needed a steady income.</i> Después de que nació el bebé, tuve que abandonar mi proyecto emprendedor porque necesitaba un ingreso fijo.
Go out /(With)	Salir / con alguien	<i>I've been going out with Peter for a month now and I feel like I am already in love with him.</i> He estado saliendo con Peter por un mes y siento que ya estoy enamorada de él.
Grow up	Crecer	<i>I am not talking to you until you grow up and stop acting like a child.</i> No voy a hablar contigo hasta que crezcas y dejes de actuar como un niño.
Take off	Quitarse	<i>I just need to take off my sweaty gym clothes before we go out.</i> Solo necesito quitarme mi ropa del gimnasio sudada, antes de que salgamos.

2. Manjarez, Laura Elizabeth , English Live , <<https://englishlive.ef.com/es-mx/blog/laboratorio-de-gramatica/phrasal-verbs/>>, 18/11/2019.

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