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when

if

unless

+ present/future



when

- usado para hablar de situaciones que sucederán en un punto del futuro (cosas que estamos seguros que van a suceder)

When I get home this evening, I'll call you.

if

- usado para hablar de situaciones que podrían o no suceder en el futuro y para indicar que pasará si suceden

If I finish work early, I will have dinner with you.

unless

- 'if not'
- usado para hablar de situaciones que podrían o no suceder en el futuro y para indicar que pasará si suceden

Unless it rains, I will go to the beach.

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haven't

or

don't have

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haven't

- 'have' (o has o had) puede ponerse en negativo solo cuando funciona como **auxiliar** (NO como verbo):

I haven't met him yet.

She has lived here for ages, hasn't she?

We have learn a lot and so have they.

They hadn't started yet when we arrived.

don't have

- have necesita un auxiliar (don't/doesn't/didn't) para ponerse en negativo cuando es un **verbo** o para hacer la negativa del semi-modal 'have to'

I didn't have dinner yesterday.

She doesn't have a dog.

I didn't have fun at the party.

They don't have many friends.

"They have a dog, don't they?"

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The

or

no article

before plural nouns



(-) no art

- No se usa ningún artículo delante de sustantivos contables plurales cuando hablamos de algo en general, de algo no específico o genérico.

Books are good for learning new vocabulary.

Children love watching films in class.

Elephants are the largest land mammals on earth.

The

- Usamos un artículo 'the' delante de un sustantivo contable plural cuando nos referimos a algo específico, a algo en particular.

The books we have to read this year are very interesting.

The children of my son's school are going on a trip next week.

The elephants we saw in the zoo looked sad.

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a lot of

or

a lot



a lot of

- Significa 'un montón de' y se usa con el 'of' cuando a continuación vamos a poner un sustantivo.

I have a lot of books in my house.
She always drinks a lot of water.
We visited a lot of monuments in our trip to London.

a lot

- Significa 'un montón' y se usa SIN el 'of' porque no va seguido de ningún sustantivo. Normalmente se usa para hablar del grado de una acción.

I passed the test because I studied a lot.
She likes burgers a lot.
He sings a lot when he is in the shower.

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gender

or

genre

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gender

/ˈdʒɪndər/

- Gender refers to the state of being male or female or something else, typically used in relation to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. It can also refer to the grammatical classification of words as masculine, feminine, or neuter.

In many languages, such as Spanish and French, nouns have a gender assigned to them.

Gender inequality is a major issue in many parts of the world.

genre

/'ʒnrə/

- Genre refers to a category or type of artistic, literary, or musical composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content. For example, literature genres include fiction, non-fiction, poetry, drama, etc. Film genres include action, comedy, drama, horror, etc.

I enjoy reading science fiction and fantasy genres.

Horror is a popular genre in literature and film.

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