

CÓMO ES LA PRUEBA				CÓMO TE LO PREGUNTAN (LAS 420 PREGUNTAS)	
20	4 opciones	+1/ -1/3 / 0	8 de 20	Hueco	275: una frase con uno o dos huecos.
puntuán, más 1 de reserva	una sola respuesta válida	acierto / fallo / en blanco	mínimo: 11 aciertos con las 20 contestadas	Hueco inicial	44: el hueco abre la frase.
Reserva	Solo cuenta si el Tribunal anula alguna de las otras 20. Se contesta en su propio apartado.			Pregunta	22: una pregunta con el hueco dentro (How long...?).
Eliminatoria	Por debajo de 8 quedas fuera del proceso, aunque hayas aprobado todo lo demás. Para el 8: 11 aciertos si contestas de 17 a 20; 10, de 13 a 16; 9, de 9 a 12.			Question tag	18: la frase acaba en la tag que hay que completar.
A ciegas	Contestar al azar sale, de media, a cero; si puedes descartar una opción, contestar ya compensa.			Cuatro frases	29: eliges la frase correcta entre cuatro (Choose the correct option).
Varias valen	Si te parece que valen varias, la convocatoria manda marcar la más completa.			Reescritura	17: pasar una frase a estilo indirecto, una en 17 de los 20 exámenes.
Tiempo	Sin tiempo propio: comparte un bloque de 140 minutos con ortografía, gramática y conocimientos, sin pausas entre pruebas.			Diálogo	14: un diálogo corto con hueco.
Orden	Lo decide el Tribunal. En 2024, 2025 y 2026, el inglés fue la última prueba del cuadernillo: guarda tiempo.			Respuesta	1: una pregunta completa a la que eliges la respuesta.
				Dos huecos	153 de las 420: cada opción trae las dos piezas.
				Opciones falsas	Muchas fallan por la forma: un pasado que no existe, un be o un been fuera de sitio, un auxiliar que no toca, una preposición de más.

EN EL EXAMEN	
Pista	Antes de mirar las opciones, busca el marcador de tiempo, el auxiliar o la palabra de delante del hueco.
Dos huecos	Resuelve el que tengas claro y tacha las opciones que no lo llevan; luego decide entre las que quedan.
Forma imposible	Tacha el pasado inventado, el be o el been fuera de sitio y el to de más o de menos.

DESDE 2021: EN CUÁNTOS DE LOS 12 EXÁMENES CAE CADA ESTRUCTURA					
12/12	12/12	12/12	12/12	11/12	11/12
tiempos verbales	cuantificadores	there + be	question tag	pasiva	comparativos
11/12	11/12	10/12	10/12	10/12	9/12
a, an, the	relativos	modales	condicionales	estilo indirecto	otras estructuras
9/12	8/12	8/12	6/12	5/12	1/12
preposiciones	formación de palabras	colocaciones	used to	-ing o to	reflexivos
Antes de 2021	La pasiva, las colocaciones y los artículos a, an y the no salieron en ninguno de los 8 exámenes de 2017 a 2020; los reflexivos, en 7 de esos 8, y used to, en los 8.				
Cruzan bloques	Los verbos irregulares y be, been o being caen en los 12 exámenes desde 2021: tienen bloque propio.				

GRAMÁTICA: LAS 16 ESTRUCTURAS, EN EL ORDEN EN QUE CAEN DESDE 2021, Y 4 FORMAS CON BLOQUE PROPIO	
1. TIEMPOS VERBALES: 108 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN LOS 12)	
Present Simple	Hábitos y rutinas; con he, she e it, el verbo lleva -s: Carmen works nights . En pregunta y negativa, do o does + forma base: Does the bakery open on Sundays?
Frecuencia	Delante del verbo principal, pero detrás de be y de los auxiliares: She always arrives early , She is always early , She has never been late . A How often...?: Once a week .
Present Cont.	Lo que pasa ahora y los planes ya cerrados: Look! It's snowing ; We're having lunch with Ana on Sunday .
Past Simple	Un momento terminado (yesterday, ago, last week). Pregunta y negativa con did + forma base: Where did you park the car? , I didn't see the sign . Irregulares: fell , rang , flew , taught ; 57 de ellos, en su bloque.
Past Cont.	La acción larga, en curso, y la corta que la interrumpe en Past Simple: We were watching the match when the lights went out .
Present Perfect	Del pasado hasta hoy, con for (cuánto dura) o since (desde cuándo): They've lived in Cádiz since 2019 . Experiencia: Have you ever tried octopus? Con yet: Has the parcel arrived yet?
Con ago	Con ago, o con yesterday y last week como momento terminado, el Present Perfect no vale: I saw her two days ago . Con since delante, sí: I haven't seen her since last week .
How long, When	How long have you worked here? : una duración hasta hoy, con Present Perfect. When did you start? : un momento terminado, Three years ago o In 2023 ; delante de ago, nunca since ni for.
Past Perfect	Lo que ya había pasado antes de otra acción pasada (en español, «había» + participio): By the time I finished my shift, everyone had gone home .
Futuro	will al decidir en el momento, al predecir y al prometer (I'll look it up for you); be going to, con sus cuatro piezas, para planes y lo que se ve venir (We're going to paint the kitchen); Present Continuous para citas (I'm seeing the dentist on Friday).

BLOQUE PROPIO: LOS VERBOS IRREGULARES. 76 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN LOS 12)

La trampa	Una opción inventa una forma (catched, flewn) o pone otra forma del verbo donde no toca (has wrote, I meet him yesterday): apréndete las tres columnas. Aquí tienes 57 que salen en los exámenes.
Las tres iguales	cost, cost, cost ; hurt, hurt, hurt ; read, read, read
Pasado = participio	bring, brought ; build, built ; buy, bought ; feel, felt ; find, found ; get, got ; have, had ; hear, heard ; keep, kept ; leave, left ; lend, lent ; lose, lost ; make, made ; meet, met ; pay, paid ; say, said ; sell, sold ; spend, spent ; sweep, swept ; teach, taught ; tell, told ; win, won
Las tres distintas	be, was/were, been ; begin, began, begun ; bite, bit, bitten ; break, broke, broken ; choose, chose, chosen ; do, did, done ; draw, drew, drawn ; drive, drove, driven ; eat, ate, eaten ; fall, fell, fallen ; fly, flew, flown ; forget, forgot, forgotten ; forgive, forgave, forgiven ; give, gave, given ; go, went, gone ; grow, grew, grown ; hide, hid, hidden ; know, knew, known ; ride, rode, ridden ; ring, rang, rung ; see, saw, seen ; shake, shook, shaken ; sing, sang, sung ; sink, sank, sunk ; speak, spoke, spoken ; steal, stole, stolen ; take, took, taken ; wake, woke, woken ; wear, wore, worn ; write, wrote, written
Participio = base	become, became, become ; come, came, come
Otros habituales	catch, caught, caught ; cut, cut, cut ; drink, drank, drunk ; fight, fought, fought ; hold, held, held ; let, let, let ; put, put, put ; run, ran, run ; send, sent, sent ; shut, shut, shut ; sit, sat, sat ; sleep, slept, slept ; stand, stood, stood ; swim, swam, swum ; think, thought, thought ; throw, threw, thrown ; understand, understood, understood

BLOQUE PROPIO: BE, BEEN O BEING. 46 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN LOS 12)

will, modal, to	be: will be , must be , There may be delays , The road will be repaired . Tras be used to, being: I'm used to being on my own .
have, has, had	been: has been , There have been two fires , The parcel had already been delivered .
am, is, are...	being, solo en la forma continua: She is being very patient , The bridge is being repaired .
Falsas	has being, will being, must being, are been: no existen.

2. CUANTIFICADORES: 31 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN LOS 12)

some, any	some en afirmativas, ofrecimientos y peticiones; any en negativas y preguntas: We've got some bread, but there isn't any butter .
much, many	much + incontable, many + plural: How much flour do we need? , How many onions do we need? ; a lot of vale para los dos.
a little, a few	«Un poco», «unos pocos»; delante de un nombre solo, sin of: a little salt , a few onions ; con the, my o un pronombre, con of: a few of my friends . Sin a, «poco»: Few people came to the meeting .
too much	too much salt , con incontable; too many questions , con plural.
Incontables	information , advice , furniture , news , money , luggage : sin plural ni a: some advice , a piece of advice , The news is good .
Cifras	two hundred people , sin -s y sin of; hundreds of people cuando no dices cuántos.

BLOQUE PROPIO: THERE + BE. 24 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN LOS 12)

Regla	There no cambia; be concuerda con lo que viene detrás: There is a problem , There are two problems .
Present Perfect	8 de las 24: There has been an accident ; There have been several complaints ; en pregunta, Has there been any news?
Futuro	6 de las 24: There will be a meeting on Monday .
Con modal	5 de las 24: modal + be, sin to (salvo con ought to): There may be delays ; en pregunta, Could there be a mistake?
Cuantificador	5 de las 24: There isn't much milk left , There are too many tourists in August , How many chairs are there?
En la tag	Se repite there: There's a problem, isn't there?

3. QUESTION TAGS: 20 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, 1 EN CADA UNO DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES

Regla	Mismo auxiliar, signo contrario: You're coming, aren't you? , She isn't here, is she?
Sin auxiliar	do, does o did según el tiempo: Your cousins live in Lugo, don't they? , He lost his wallet, didn't he?
Pasado	found, bought, kept o hid son pasados aunque no acaben en -ed: did. She found the keys, didn't she?
Modales	El mismo modal: You can drive, can't you? , They'll call us, won't they? , We shouldn't wait, should we?
Con 's	Si es Present Perfect, has: She's finished the report, hasn't she? Con adjetivo, -ing o pasiva, is: She's tired, isn't she? , The bank's closed on Sundays, isn't it?
Pronombre	El de la persona: niece, aunt o daughter, she; nephew, uncle o son, he; un plural, they, nunca them: The twins are coming, aren't they?
Especiales	I'm right, aren't I? ; con never, nobody o hardly ever, tag afirmativa: He never complains, does he? , Nobody phoned, did they? ; con una orden, normalmente will you? ; con Let's, shall we?

4. VOZ PASIVA: 18 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, TODAS DESDE 2021, EN 11 DE LOS 12 EXÁMENES, Y EN LOS 7 ÚLTIMOS

Forma	be en el tiempo que toque + participio: is made , was built , has been sold , will be repaired , are being checked , must be signed .
Concordancia	Con el sujeto, y ojo con el plural: The windows were cleaned , The windows have been cleaned , The roads are being repaired .
by	Quien lo hace, solo si importa: The bridge was designed by a local engineer .
about to	«A punto de»: The film is about to start ; en pasiva: The road is about to be closed .

5. COMPARATIVOS Y SUPERLATIVOS: 20 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 19 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 11 DE 12)

Cortos	colder than , the coldest . Consonante + vocal + consonante dobla la última (salvo -w): bigger , hotter ; consonante + y cambia a -i: happier .
Largos	more expensive than , the most expensive : nunca more y -er a la vez. Detrás, than, nunca that ni then.
Irregulares	better , the best ; worse , the worst ; further , the furthest .
Igualdad	Ana is as tall as her brother ; en negativa, not as tall as . Con un nombre: the same height as her sister .
Superlativo	in con lugares y grupos: the tallest player in the team ; of con un plural: the oldest of my friends ; con ever: the best meal I've ever had .

6. A, AN Y THE: 12 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, TODAS DESDE 2021, EN 11 DE LOS 12 EXÁMENES

Profesión	Con a o an en singular: She's an engineer ; en plural, sin nada: They're engineers .
a o an	Según el sonido: an hour , an umbrella ; a uniform , a university .
En general	Plural sin the o the + singular: Bees are insects , The bee is an insect . Incontable, sin the: Life is short .
Plurales	Irregulares, con el verbo en plural: children , people , women : Those women are nurses .

7. ORACIONES DE RELATIVO: 18 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 18 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 11 DE 12)

who, which	who para personas, which para cosas y animales: the man who lives next door .
that	Personas o cosas, solo sin comas.
whose	«Cuyo»: the neighbour whose dog barks all night ; who's es who is o who has.
Guion	La opción que es solo un guion (sin pronombre) vale si detrás viene otro sujeto con su verbo y a ese verbo le falta el complemento: The jacket I bought has a hole . Si la frase de detrás ya está completa, con un lugar va where, con un momento when y tras reason why; con un momento, o tras reason, place, somewhere, anywhere o everywhere, vale también el guion (the place we met). Delante de un nombre suyo, whose; si el verbo va justo detrás, who, which o that. Y detrás de un nombre, «que» nunca es what.
Con comas	who o which, nunca that: My uncle, who lives in Vigo, is a fisherman .
whom	Objeto, en un registro formal.

8. MODALES: 34 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 18 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 10 DE 12)

Forma	Forma base, sin to y sin -s: She can ski , You should take a break . Con to: ought to , y las formas de apoyo have to y be able to , que sí cambian: she has to .
can, could	Capacidad en presente y en pasado: My grandfather could speak three languages ; para un logro concreto, was able to o managed to . En futuro: will be able to .
must	Obligación fuerte (You must show your ID) y deducción casi segura (The lights are on, so someone must be at home).
mustn't	mustn't es «está prohibido»; don't have to , «no hace falta».
should, may	Consejo: You should call your mother more often . Posibilidad: It might snow tonight .

9. CONDICIONALES: 26 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 18 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 10 DE 12)

Tipo 1	if + presente, will + forma base: If it rains, we'll cancel the picnic .
unless	«A menos que», también con presente: We'll miss the bus unless we hurry .
Tipo 2	if + Past Simple, would + forma base: If I had more time, I would learn to sail ; con be vale were: If I were you, I'd call her .
Tipo 3	if + had + participio, would have + participio: If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have missed the ferry .
would	En los condicionales del examen, would va en la otra mitad de la frase, no detrás de if.
No caen	El tipo 0 y el mixto: ninguno en los 20 exámenes.

10. ESTILO INDIRECTO: 20 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 18 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 10 DE 12)

Tiempos	Un paso atrás: He said he was tired ; will pasa a would: She said she would call me ; can a could; may a might.
Referencias	tomorrow pasa a the next day (o the day after); yesterday a the day before ; now a then ; here a there .
you, your	Pasan a quien escuchaba: "I'll call you," Ana told me pasa a Ana told me she would call me ; your pasa a my, our, his, her o their, según quién escuchaba.
say, tell	tell lleva a la persona, sin to: She told me she was tired ; say va sin persona o con to: She said (to me) she was tired .
Órdenes	told o asked + persona + to + forma base: The coach told us to run ; en negativa, She asked me not to shout .
Preguntas	if o whether, con orden de afirmación: He asked me if I had finished ; She asked what time the shop opened .
Sin cambio	Vale sin retroceder si sigue siendo verdad: She said she lives in Soria . could, would, should y might no cambian.

11. EL ORDEN DE LA PREGUNTA, EXCLAMACIONES Y CONECTORES (OTRAS ESTRUCTURAS): 43 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 17 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 9 DE 12)

Pregunta	Interrogativa + auxiliar + sujeto + verbo: Which bus do you take to work? , Where have you been? ; con be, se invierte: Where is the station? ; sin auxiliar si la interrogativa es el sujeto: Who called you?
Indirecta	Orden de afirmación y sin el do de apoyo: Can you tell me where the bus station is?
Exclamación	What a long day! , What an awful day! ; sin a, con incontables y plurales: What awful weather! , What lovely flowers! ; How + adjetivo: How kind!
Conectores	because + oración; because of o due to + sustantivo; although para el contraste; in order to + forma base.
Demostrativos	this y that con singular; these y those con plural, también los irregulares: these feet , those women .
Posesivos	Delante del nombre, my , her , our ; solos, mine , hers , ours : Is this umbrella yours or mine?
Pronombres	Objeto detrás del verbo: I called her . Respuesta corta con el auxiliar, en la persona de quien responde: So do I , Neither can I .

12. PREPOSICIONES: 25 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 17 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 9 DE 12)

Lugar	in, dentro: in the drawer ; on, sobre una superficie o en un piso: on the shelf , on the fourth floor ; at, en un punto: at the door . A los lados: on the left , on the right .
Con o sin of	Sin of: next to , beside , opposite , near , behind , under , above . Con of: in front of .
at	Con las horas: at half past six ; y at night .
on	Con días y fechas: on Monday , on Monday morning , on 3 May , on my birthday .
in	Con meses, años, estaciones y partes del día: in March , in 2015 , in winter , in the evening .
Tras adjetivo o verbo	good at , interested in , afraid of , proud of , worried about , depend on .

13. FORMACIÓN DE PALABRAS: 18 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 14 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 8 DE 12, Y EN LOS 7 ÚLTIMOS)

Adverbios -ly	slowly ; la -y pasa a -i: easily , happily ; -ble pasa a -bly: possibly , terribly .
Irregulares	good, well ; fast, fast ; hard, hard ; late, late . Ojo: hardly es «apenas» y lately , «últimamente».
-ing, -ed	-ing, lo que lo provoca; -ed, quien lo siente: The lecture was boring, so half the class was bored .
Clase de palabra	Si describe a alguien o algo (tras be, look, feel o seem), adjetivo: The ending was so surprising ; si dice cómo se hace la acción, adverbio: He drives carefully . very, so y really van con los dos: very carefully . Ni el nombre (excitement) ni with + un adjetivo solo.
Gentilicios	Hay que saberlos: Norwegian , Moroccan , Swiss , Dutch ; y el país, en inglés: Sweden , no «Suecia».

14. COLOCACIONES Y VOCABULARIO: 11 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, TODAS DESDE 2021, EN 8 DE LOS 12 EXÁMENES

make	Crear, producir: make a mistake , make a decision , make money , make an effort , make a noise .
do	Tareas y actividades: do your homework , do the shopping , do your duty ; y «salir bien», do well .
tell, say	tell the truth , tell a lie , tell a story ; say hello , say sorry .
Adjetivo + prep.	fond of , keen on , good at ; detrás, -ing: She's keen on cooking .
Nombre + of	Con -ing: the chance of winning , the idea of moving .
Expresiones	out of order (averiado), a life sentence (cadena perpetua).

BLOQUE PROPIO: USED TO. 14 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 14 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 6 DE 12)

Afirmativa	4 de las 14: used to + forma base, el «solía» del español: He used to work in a bakery .
Negativa	6 de las 14: sin -d, porque la -d ya la lleva did: We didn't use to have a car .
Pregunta	3 de las 14: Did you use to live near the sea?
be used to	1 de las 14: «estar acostumbrado», con -ing o con un nombre: She's used to working at night .
get used to	«Acostumbrarse», también con -ing o con un nombre: You'll get used to wearing the uniform .

15. VERBO + GERUNDIO O INFINITIVO: 8 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 7 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, EN 5 DE 12, TODOS ENTRE LOS 7 ÚLTIMOS)

Con -ing	enjoy , avoid , finish , mind , miss , keep , suggest , feel like , admit , deny , consider : I don't mind waiting .
Con to	decide , refuse , agree , promise , hope , choose , manage , offer : They agreed to help .
Las dos	Casi igual: like , love , hate , start , begin . Cambia el sentido: She stopped smoking (lo dejó), She stopped to smoke (paró para fumar).
Persona + to	They want us to stay . Y el gerundio puede ser sujeto: Reading before bed helps me relax .

16. PRONOMBRES REFLEXIVOS: 8 DE LAS 420 PREGUNTAS, EN 8 DE LOS 20 EXÁMENES (DESDE 2021, SOLO EN 1)

Formas	myself , yourself , himself , herself , itself , ourselves , yourselves , themselves .
Base	Se forman sobre my, your y our, y sobre him, her y them: por eso himself y themselves no existen.
Usos	Help yourself! (sírrete), Enjoy yourselves! (pasadlo bien), She cut herself , He lives by himself (vive solo). Recíproco: They help each other .

TABLAS COMPARATIVAS

MODALES, POR LO QUE SIGNIFICAN			ESTILO INDIRECTO: UN TIEMPO ATRÁS	
MODAL	PARA QUÉ	EJEMPLO	DIJO	SE CUENTA
can / can't	capacidad, permiso	Can I sit here?	"I work nights."	He said he worked nights.
could	capacidad pasada, petición	Could you open the door?	"I'm leaving."	She said she was leaving.
will be able to	capacidad futura	You'll be able to swim by June.	"I missed the bus."	She said she had missed the bus.
must	obligación, deducción	She must be at home.	"I've finished."	He said he had finished.
mustn't	prohibición	You mustn't touch the cables.	"I'll be there."	He said he would be there.
don't have to	no hace falta	You don't have to bring anything.	"I can't come."	She said she couldn't come.
should / ought to	consejo	You ought to apologise.	"I may stay."	He said he might stay.
may / might	posibilidad	He might be late.	"I must leave."	He said he had to leave.

THERE + BE EN CADA TIEMPO			USED TO, BE USED TO Y GET USED TO		
TIEMPO	AFIRMATIVA	PREGUNTA	FORMA	SIGNIFICA	EJEMPLO
Presente	There is / There are	Is there...? / Are there...?	used to + base	solía	I used to cycle to work.
Pasado	There was / There were	Was there...? / Were there...?	didn't use to	no solía	I didn't use to cycle.
Present Perfect	There has been / have been	Has there been...?	Did you use to...?	¿solías?	Did you use to cycle?
Futuro	There will be	Will there be...?	be used to + -ing o nombre	estar acostumbrado	I'm used to cycling.
Modal	There may be / might be	Could there be...?	get used to + -ing o nombre	acostumbrarse	I got used to cycling.

CON INCONTABLES O CON PLURALES		
CON INCONTABLES	CON PLURALES	CON LOS DOS
much	many	a lot of
a little, little	a few, few	some, any
less	fewer	
too much	too many	plenty of
How much...?	How many...?	no (no money, no chairs)
There is	There are	

BE, BEEN O BEING: LA PALABRA DE DELANTE		
DETRÁS DE	VA	EJEMPLO
will, un modal o to + infinitivo	be	It will be ready.
have, has o had	been	It has been sold.
am, is, are, was, were	being	It is being repaired.

TRAMPAS FRECUENTES DE EXAMEN			
be, been, being	~~has being~~ has been (tras has, been)	Question tag	~~She's left, isn't she?~~ hasn't she? (‘s left = has left)
be, been, being	~~will being~~ will be (tras will, be)	Question tag	~~The kids ate it, didn't them?~~ didn't they? (plural, they)
be, been, being	~~are been~~ are being (tras are, being)	Comparativo	~~more easier than~~ easier than (ni more ni that)
Irregular	~~catched~~ caught (pasado irregular)	a little	~~a little of sugar~~ a little sugar (nombre solo, sin of)
Participio	~~has wrote~~ has written (tras has, participio)	Incontable	~~an advice~~ some advice (sin a ni plural)
going to	~~She is going call~~ She is going to call (be + going + to + forma base)	Adverbio	~~She works hardly~~ She works hard (hardly es apenas)
Used to	~~didn't used to~~ didn't use to (la -d ya la lleva did)	-ing, -ed	~~I was very boring~~ I was very bored (si te aburrías, -ed)
Used to	~~I used to working nights~~ I used to work nights («solía», forma base; con -ing: I'm used to working)	Adjetivo	~~The show was so excitement~~ The show was so exciting (adjetivo, no el nombre)
There + be	~~There will been~~ There will be (tras will o un modal, be)	Profesión	~~My cousin is pilot~~ My cousin is a pilot (a o an delante)
There + be	~~Could there to be...~~ Could there be...? (modal + be, sin to)	Reflexivo	~~themselves~~ themselves (sobre them)
Pasado	~~didn't know~~ didn't know (did + forma base)	Preposición	~~near of the hospital~~ near the hospital (near, sin of)
ago	~~since three years ago~~ three years ago (ago, sin since ni for)	Causa	~~because the fog~~ because of the fog (o due to)
Present Perfect	~~I have seen him yesterday~~ I saw him yesterday (yesterday, pasado; since yesterday, Present Perfect)	Pregunta	~~Where lives your brother?~~ Where does your brother live? (auxiliar delante)
Condicional	~~If I would have time~~ If I had time (would, en la otra parte)	Indirecta	~~Do you know where is the bank?~~ Do you know where the bank is? (orden de afirmación)
unless	~~unless it will rain~~ unless it rains (con presente)	Exclamación	~~What a strange weather!~~ What strange weather! (incontable, sin a)
Modal	~~must to wear~~ must wear (sin to)	Relativo	~~the singer who's songs~~ whose songs (whose es cuyo)
Pasiva	~~will repaired~~ will be repaired (be + participio)	Relativo	~~the jacket what I bought~~ the jacket I bought («que» no es what)
Pasiva	~~The keys has been found~~ The keys have been found (plural, have)	say, tell	~~She said me~~ She told me (tell + persona)
Gerundio	~~enjoy to cook~~ enjoy cooking (enjoy + -ing)	make, do	~~do a mistake~~ make a mistake (make, crear)

REGLAS MNEMOTÉCNICAS			
La -d, una sola vez used to; didn't use to; Did you use to...?	Tag espejo mismo auxiliar, signo al revés	¿Hay ago? Fuera el have con ago o yesterday, nada de Present Perfect; con since yesterday, sí	Will BE, have BEEN, is BEING la palabra de delante elige la forma de be
Cuatro piezas am, is o are (was o were en pasado) + going + to + forma base	-ED: Estado De ánimo bored, quien lo siente; boring, lo que lo provoca	There no se mueve; be se conjuga there has been, there will be, there may be	Since señala, for mide since May; for six months

CONEXIONES ENTRE TEMAS	
T25 Lengua	«vivo aquí desde 2019» es I have lived here since 2019 , no I live here since 2019.
T25 Lengua	Detrás de if y de when, el subjuntivo no se traduce con would ni will: «si tuviera» es if I had ; «cuando llegue», when I arrive .
T25 Lengua	Con think o be sure, will aunque el español pida subjuntivo: «no creo que haya mucha gente» es I don't think there will be many people .
Concordancia	people are , the police are ; pero the news is .
Calcos	«desde hace tres años» es for three years ; «¿cuánto tiempo llevas...?», How long have you...? , no How long time; el adjetivo, sin plural: the blue ones ; «vivir» es live , no life.
Orden	El adjetivo, delante del sustantivo: a red car . El adverbio de frecuencia, delante del verbo principal y detrás de be y de los auxiliares.
Preposiciones	«depende de» es depend on ; «casado con», married to ; «interesado en», interested in ; «bueno en», good at .

Un vistazo no basta. Úsalo así.

- 1 Lee el esquema entero.** Por lo menos una vez, para ver de qué va el tema y cómo encaja todo.
- 2 Tápalo y recuerda.** Cubre cada bloque e intenta reconstruirlo de memoria. Lo que no te salga, eso es justo lo que falta repasar.
- 3 Repaso de última hora.** Tenlo a mano los días previos al examen. Para refrescar la memoria, un esquema vale más que releer el temario entero.
- 4 Demuestra que te lo sabes.** El examen es tipo test; entrénate con preguntas tipo test. En opositu.com cada pregunta de nuestro banco de preguntas propio de este tema incluye el razonamiento de por qué la respuesta correcta es correcta. Así aprendes de cada fallo.

Demuestra que te lo sabes en opositu.com

Preguntas tipo examen de este tema, simulacros con el tiempo real de la prueba y un porcentaje que estima tu nivel de preparación.

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