

Week 1: Verb to be contractions - Contracciones con el verbo "to be"

Día 1: Introducción a las contracciones con "be"

Las contracciones son una forma corta de pronunciar o escribir dos palabras. En inglés, usamos contracciones con el verbo "to be" para hacer nuestras oraciones más fluidas.

Aquí te presento una tabla con las contracciones del verbo "to be":

Contracción	Significado
I'm	I am
You're	You are
He's	He is
She's	She is
It's	It is
We're	We are
They're	They are

Día 2: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "be" en afirmativo.

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta del verbo "to be":

_____ (You are) my best friend.

_____ (I am) very happy today.

_____ (It is) raining outside.

_____ (We are) going to the park.

_____ (They are) playing soccer.

_____ (She is) a good singer.

_____ (He is) late for the meeting.

_____ (It is) a beautiful day.

Día 3: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "be" en negativo.

Ahora vamos a practicar las contracciones con "be" en negativo. Asegúrate de recordar que "is not" se contrae a "isn't" y "are not" se contrae a "aren't".



- _____ (It is not) a good idea.
- _____ (You are not) being fair.
- _____ (We are not) late for the movie.
- _____ (I am not) ready to leave yet.
- _____ (They are not) available at the moment.
- _____ (He is not) feeling well.
- _____ (She is not) at home right now.
- _____ (It is not) my responsibility.

Día 4: Práctica de lectura con contracciones de "be"

Lee el siguiente párrafo y encuentra todas las contracciones con el verbo "be". Escribe las contracciones y las dos palabras que representan.

"Dear Sam, it's me, your old friend. I'm in New York now, and it's really different from our hometown. The buildings are so tall, they're like giants! The people here are always in a rush. There's never a quiet moment. But I'm not complaining. I'm actually enjoying the hustle and bustle. It's exciting, and I'm constantly discovering something new. I'm hoping you'll be able to visit soon. It'd be great to show you around. Hope everything's well with you. Yours, [put your name here]"

Día 5: Práctica de Speaking

Graba un audio de 2-3 minutos en el que hables sobre tu día, tu familia, o tus amigos utilizando contracciones con el verbo "to be". Asegúrate de practicar tanto la forma afirmativa como la negativa.

Ejemplo:

"Hi, I'm Alex. I'm a student at the local high school. My best friends are Max and Lily. They're really funny and we're always having a good time together. Max is into sports, but Lily isn't. She's more into reading and writing."



Week 2: Verb to be in past contractions - Contracciones con el verbo "to be" en pasado

Día 1: Introducción a las contracciones con "was/were"

Las contracciones son una forma corta de pronunciar o escribir dos palabras. En inglés, también usamos contracciones con el verbo "to be" en pasado ("was" y "were") para hacer nuestras oraciones más fluidas, pero únicamente las utilizamos en negativo.

Aquí te presento una tabla con las contracciones del verbo "to be" en pasado:

Contracción	Significado
I wasn't	I was not
You weren't	You were not
He wasn't	He was not
She wasn't	She was not
It wasn't	It was not
We weren't	We were not
They weren't	They were not

Día 2: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "was/were" en afirmativo y negativo.

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la forma correcta del verbo "to be" en pasado o su contracción:

_____ (I was) at the park yesterday, but _____ (it was not) fun because it started raining.

_____ (You were) in the school play last year, weren't you?

Even though _____ (He was) the best player on the team, _____ (he was not) arrogant.

_____ (We were) the champions of the tournament, but _____ (it was not) easy.

Día 3: Práctica de lectura con contracciones de "was/were".



Lee el siguiente párrafo y encuentra todas las formas y contracciones con el verbo "be" en pasado. Escribe las contracciones y las dos palabras que representan.

"Dear Sam, it's been a while. I was in New York last month, but it wasn't as exciting as I thought it would be. The buildings were tall and the people were in a hurry, but I wasn't impressed. Maybe I wasn't in the right mood. I hope you're well."

Día 4: Práctica de escritura libre.

Escribe un párrafo corto sobre tus experiencias pasadas utilizando las formas correctas y contracciones del verbo "to be" en pasado.

Día 5: Práctica de Speaking.

Graba un audio de 2-3 minutos en el que hables sobre tus experiencias pasadas utilizando las formas correctas y contracciones con el verbo "to be" en pasado. Asegúrate de practicar tanto la forma afirmativa como la negativa.

Ejemplo:

"Hi, I'm Alex. Last year, I was a student at the local high school. My best friends were Max and Lily. They were really funny, but they weren't always around because they were busy with their own activities. I wasn't upset, though. I understood they were busy."

¡Felicidades por llegar al final de otra semana de estudio! Has estado trabajando duro y eso definitivamente va a dar sus frutos. Recuerda que el aprendizaje de un idioma lleva tiempo y paciencia, pero cada pequeño paso que tomas te acerca más a tu objetivo!

Week 3: Will contractions - Contracciones con "will"**Día 1: Introducción a las contracciones con "will"**

En inglés, usamos contracciones con "will" para hacer nuestras oraciones más fluidas. Aquí te presento una tabla con las contracciones del verbo "will":

Contracción	Significado
I'll	I will
You'll	You will
He'll	He will
She'll	She will
It'll	It will
We'll	We will
They'll	They will

Día 2: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "will"

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta del verbo "will":

- _____ (You will) love this movie. *Un estilo de vida*
- _____ (I will) see you tomorrow.
- _____ (It will) be sunny later.
- _____ (We will) arrive at 5pm.
- _____ (They will) win the match.
- _____ (She will) pass the test.
- _____ (He will) buy a new car.

Día 3: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "will" en negativo

Vamos a practicar las contracciones con "will" en negativo. Ten presente que "will not" se contrae a "won't".

- _____ (It will not) rain tomorrow.
- _____ (You will not) regret it.
- _____ (We will not) be late.



_____ (I will not) forget your birthday.

_____ (They will not) lose the game.

_____ (He will not) fail the exam.

_____ (She will not) miss the party.

Día 4: Práctica de lectura con contracciones de "will"

Lee el siguiente párrafo y encuentra todas las contracciones con "will". Escribe las contracciones y las dos palabras que representan.

"Dear friend, I've got some exciting news to share with you about the coming year. I'll be going on a trip around the world. First on my itinerary is Europe; I'm quite sure it'll be full of remarkable experiences. I've decided to explore France, Italy, Spain, and Germany, and I'm sure you'll love hearing about my adventures there. Although I'm a bit anxious about the journey ahead, I'm also really looking forward to it. I'll also continue updating my blog throughout the journey, hoping to inspire others who may have the same aspirations. Though the thought of leaving familiar surroundings is a bit daunting, I'm certain it'll be worth it. Take care, and I promise to keep you updated on my travels!"

Un estilo de vida

Día 5: Práctica de Speaking

Graba un audio de 2-3 minutos en el que hables sobre tus planes para el futuro utilizando contracciones con "will". Asegúrate de practicar tanto la forma afirmativa como la negativa.

Ejemplo:

"Hi, I'm Lisa. I'll finish my studies next year and then I'll travel around Europe. I've always dreamed about it and I can't wait. I'll visit Italy, France, Spain, and Germany. But I won't go alone. My best friend will join me. It'll be an amazing experience!"

¡Felicidades por llegar hasta aquí! Las contracciones con "will" son muy útiles y te ayudarán a sonar más natural en inglés. Sigue practicando y no te desanimes, estás progresando cada día. ¡Adelante con la siguiente semana!



Week 4: Have/has contractions – Contracciones con have y has

Día 1: Introducción a las contracciones con "have"

Las contracciones son una manera eficaz de hacer nuestras oraciones más fluidas en inglés. El verbo "have" se usa tanto como verbo principal (tener) como auxiliar en los tiempos perfectos (haber). Aquí te presento una tabla con las contracciones del verbo "have". "has" es una conjugación de "have" para las terceras personas del singular (he/she/it):

Contracción	Significado
I've	I have
You've	You have
We've	We have
They've	They have
He's	He has
She's	She has
It's	It has

Cuando "have" se usa como auxiliar en los tiempos perfectos, utilizamos las contracciones anteriores. Cuando "have" es un verbo principal, que indica posesión o la realización de una acción (tener), no utilizamos estas contracciones.

Día 2: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "have"

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta del verbo "have":

- _____ (I have) seen that movie before.
- _____ (You have) been to Paris, haven't you?
- _____ (We have) finished the project on time.
- _____ (They have) been studying for four hours.
- _____ (He has) done his homework.
- _____ (She has) cooked dinner.



Día 3: Diferenciando "have" como verbo principal y auxiliar

En este día vamos a practicar la distinción entre "have" como verbo principal y "have" como auxiliar. Recuerda que cuando "have" se usa como auxiliar, indica un tiempo perfecto, mientras que cuando se usa como verbo principal, indica posesión o una acción que se está realizando.

Practiquemos esta distinción con los siguientes ejercicios. Subraya "have" en las siguientes oraciones y determina si es un verbo principal o auxiliar.

1. They have a beautiful house in the countryside. _____
2. I've been working on this project all day. _____
3. We have to finish our homework before dinner. _____
4. She's just arrived at the airport. _____
5. You have a great sense of humor. _____

Día 4: Práctica de lectura con contracciones de "have"

Lee el siguiente párrafo y encuentra todas las contracciones con el verbo "have". Escribe las contracciones y las dos palabras que representan.

"Hello there, I've been meaning to write this letter for quite some time, but things have been rather hectic lately. I've taken up a new role at work which has required a lot of my attention and energy. It's been a challenging yet rewarding experience. I've learned so much already and met some truly inspiring individuals. They've shared their experiences and knowledge with me, and I feel like I've grown significantly both professionally and personally."

Día 5: Práctica de Speaking

Graba un audio de 2-3 minutos en el que hables sobre tu día, tu familia, o tus amigos utilizando contracciones con el verbo "have". Asegúrate de practicar tanto el uso de "have" como verbo principal como su uso de auxiliar.

Ejemplo:

"Hi, I've been quite busy with work recently. I have a new project that I'm working on and it's been taking up most of my time. However, I've also been spending time with my family. We've been cooking together and it's been fun."



Extra day: Práctica de escritura con contracciones de "have" en negativo.

Ahora vamos a practicar las contracciones con "have" en negativo. Ten presente que para "have not" usamos "haven't", y para "has not" usamos "hasn't".

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta:

I _____ (have not) finished the book yet.

They _____ (have not) decided where to go on vacation.

She _____ (has not) arrived at the party.

It _____ (has not) been a good day.

We _____ (have not) seen the movie.

You _____ (have not) been to London.

He _____ (has not) read the report.

Recuerda, el aprendizaje de un nuevo idioma lleva tiempo y práctica constante. No te preocupes si no lo entiendes todo de inmediato. ¡Sigue practicando y pronto te sentirás más cómodo usando estas contracciones!

Week 5: Differences between 's = is/'s = has - Diferenciando las contracciones 's = is y 's = has

Día 1: Introducción a las contracciones "he's", "she's", "it's"

Las contracciones "he's", "she's", "it's" pueden significar tanto "he is", "she is", "it is" como "he has", "she has", "it has". Sin embargo, las formas "has" se usan principalmente en los tiempos perfectos, mientras que las formas "is" son mucho más comunes en situaciones de la vida diaria.

Contracción	Significado
he's	he is / he has
she's	she is / she has
it's	it is / it has



Día 2: Práctica con "he's", "she's", "it's" = "he is", "she is", "it is"

Completa las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta entendida como "is":

- _____ (He is) my best friend.
- _____ (She is) very happy today.
- _____ (It is) a beautiful day.
- _____ (It is) raining outside.
- _____ (She is) a doctor.
- _____ (He is) reading a book.
- _____ (It is) very hot today.
- _____ (She is) wearing a red dress.

Día 3: Práctica con "he's", "she's", "it's" = "he has", "she has", "it has" en tiempos perfectos.

Ahora vamos a practicar las contracciones entendidas como "has". Recuerda que es más común en los tiempos perfectos.

- _____ (He has) been to France before.
- _____ (She has) finished her homework.
- _____ (It has) been a long day.
- _____ (It has) rained a lot this week.
- _____ (She has) written a novel.
- _____ (He has) lived in Spain for two years.
- _____ (She has) lost her keys.
- _____ (It has) become very cold recently.

Día 4: Práctica de lectura con contracciones "he's", "she's", "it's"

Lee el siguiente párrafo y encuentra todas las contracciones. Escribe las contracciones y las dos palabras que representan.



"Bob's my neighbor, and he's a really interesting person. He's travelled all over the world and he's met many fascinating people. He's been a teacher, a pilot, and he's even worked in a circus! She's his wife and she's a great cook. They've had three kids, and it's evident that they're a happy family. It's always a pleasure to visit them."

Día 5: Práctica de Speaking

Graba un audio de 2-3 minutos en el que hables sobre alguien que conoces utilizando las contracciones "he's", "she's", "it's". Asegúrate de practicar tanto con "is" como con "has" en tiempos perfectos.

Ejemplo:

"Hi, I want to tell you about my friends Jack and Jill. He's a really funny guy. He's always making me laugh with his jokes. He's been to many different countries and he's learned to speak several languages. She's a brilliant scientist. She's published several research papers. It's amazing to see how they've managed to balance their work and family life."

¡Sigue practicando! Con el tiempo, distinguir entre las contracciones será cada vez más natural. Recuerda que la práctica constante es la clave para el dominio del inglés.

Week 6: Contractions with "Would", "Should" y "Could"- Contracciones con "Would", "Should" y "Could"

Día 1: Introducción a las contracciones con "Would", "Should" y "Could"

Las contracciones son una manera efectiva de hacer que el inglés hablado y escrito sea más fluido y natural. Hoy nos enfocaremos en las contracciones formadas con "would", "should" y "could". Estas contracciones son comunes en la conversación cotidiana. Aquí está la tabla:

Contracción	Forma Larga
Could've	Could have
Should've	Should have



Contracción	Forma Larga
Would've	Would have
Couldn't have	Could not have
Shouldn't have	Should not have
Wouldn't have	Would not have

Día 2: Práctica de escritura con contracciones afirmativas

Ahora que sabes las contracciones, intenta completar las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta:

- He _____ (could have) helped me if he was here.
- They _____ (should have) called me before they arrived.
- I _____ (would have) bought the car if I had enough money.
- She _____ (should have) informed her boss about the change.
- We _____ (could have) won the match if we played better.
- I _____ (would have) visited you if I had time.
- They _____ (should have) taken the highway to avoid the traffic.
- He _____ (could have) finished the project on time if he had worked harder.

Día 3: Práctica de escritura con contracciones negativas

Para el día de hoy, practicarás con las contracciones negativas. Intenta completar las siguientes oraciones con la contracción correcta:

- They _____ (could not have) arrived on time due to the heavy traffic.
- I _____ (should not have) eaten so much candy, I feel sick now.
- She _____ (would not have) missed her flight if she had left earlier.
- We _____ (should not have) ignored his advice.
- You _____ (could not have) seen me, I wasn't there.
- He _____ (would not have) failed if he had studied for the exam.
- They _____ (should not have) been rude to their guests.

Día 4: Práctica de lectura con contracciones



Lee el siguiente párrafo y encuentra todas las contracciones con "would", "should", "could" y las negativas. Anota las contracciones y las palabras que representan.

"Dear Jack, I've been thinking about our college days recently. We could've had more fun if we weren't so focused on our studies. I guess we should've attended more parties and events. However, I wouldn't have landed my current job if we hadn't worked so hard. So, there are no regrets. Anyway, it would've been nice to catch up. Hope to see you soon. Regards, Lisa."

Día 5: Práctica de Speaking

Graba un audio de 2-3 minutos donde hables sobre situaciones hipotéticas del pasado utilizando las contracciones que hemos estudiado esta semana. Recuerda practicar tanto las formas afirmativas como las negativas.

Ejemplo: "If I hadn't studied so much, I couldn't have passed my exams. However, I should've taken more breaks as I felt really stressed. I wouldn't have been so stressed if I had managed my time better."

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¡Sigue practicando! El uso correcto de estas contracciones puede hacer que tu inglés suene más fluido y natural. Además, entender estas contracciones te ayudará a comprender mejor lo que lees y escuchas en inglés. ¡Sigue esforzándote!