Inglés Básico — 60 expresiones esenciales

Estas expresiones son muy comunes y usan cinco de los verbos más importantes del inglés. Cómo siempre, mucho más en aprendemasingles.com. Have fun!

Expresiones con DO

Las formas en presente son do y does, y en pasado did.

1. do your homework = hacer tus deberes — Did you do your homework last night?
2. do the housework = hacer las labores del hogar — Will you help me do the housework?
3. do the laundry = hacer la colada — I don’t have any clean clothes. I need to do the laundry today.
4. do your best = hacer lo mejor que puedas — I did my best, but I failed the exam.
5. do someone a favor = hacerle un favor a alguien — Can you do me a favor? I need a little bit of help with this project.
6. do the dishes = lavar los platos — If you make lunch, I’ll do the dishes.
7. do your job = hacer tu trabajo — If you do your job well, you might get a promotion next year.
8. do yoga = hacer yoga — I do yoga almost every day. It makes me feel great!
9. do sports = hacer deporte — My sister does a lot of sports. She plays basketball, she goes running, and she does yoga.
10. do a course = hacer un curso — I’m doing a course in computer programming next month. It should be interesting.
11. do what you can = hacer lo que puedas — In the end, it doesn’t have to be perfect. Just do what you can.
12. do the right thing = hacer lo correcto — I don’t know what to do. Hopefully I can make a good decision and do the right thing.

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Expresiones con BE

Las formas en presente son am, is y are. En pasado son was y were.

1. **be 30 years old** = tener 30 años — *His birthday was last month. He’s 30 years old now.*

2. **be hungry** = tener hambre — *Are you hungry? I can make some sandwiches if you want.*

3. **be bored** = estar aburrido — *I’m bored. There’s nothing to do in this town.*

4. **be awake** = estar despierto — *Are you awake? We have to go!*

5. **be asleep** = estar dormido — *The baby is asleep. Be quiet!*

6. **be early / late** = llegar temprano / tarde — *I was late for class yesterday.*

7. **be angry** = estar enfadado — *My friend Mary is angry with me, and I don’t know why.*

8. **be interesting** = ser interesante — *Prague is a very interesting city.*

9. **be right** = ser correcto, tener razón — *You’re right. It was a terrible idea.*

10. **be wrong** = estar equivocado — *I was wrong about Pablo. I didn’t like him at first, but he’s a really nice guy.*

11. **be excited** = estar emocionado — *I’m excited about the concert. It’s going to be great!*

12. **be important** = ser importante — *It’s very important that you finish this project before Friday.*

**Notas:** *be early / late* tiene otro significado. Con una persona como sujeto es “llegar temprano / tarde”. Pero con “it” o un evento como sujeto habla de “ser temprano / tarde.”

*It’s so early. Why are you awake?* = *Es muy temprano. ¿Por qué estás despierto?*

*I was early for my appointment, and I had to wait.* = *Llegué temprano para la cita, y tuve que esperar.*

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Expresiones con MAKE

Las formas en presente son make y makes. En pasado es made.

1. **make an appointment** = hacer una cita (con el médico, por ejemplo) — *I made an appointment with the dentist. I’m going next Tuesday.*

2. **make breakfast / lunch / dinner** = hacer el desayuno / la comida / la cena — *I’m going to make dinner tonight. What do you want?*

3. **make sense** = tener sentido — *That film was very confusing. It didn’t make sense.*

4. **make a mistake** = cometer un error, equivocarse — *I made a mistake on the last part of the exam, but I still passed.*

5. **make noise** = hacer ruido — *The kids always make a lot of noise when they’re playing.*

6. **make a cup of coffee** = hacer una taza de café — *I’m going to make a cup of coffee. Do you want one?*

7. **make someone happy** = hacer feliz a alguien — *It makes me very happy that you came to visit me.*

8. **make someone angry** = enfadar a alguien (o sea, hacer enfadar a alguien) — *Pedro made me really angry yesterday. He can be so insensitive sometimes!*

9. **make a phone call** = hacer una llamada por teléfono — *Could you wait just a minute? I need to make a phone call.*

10. **make a lot of money** = ganar mucho dinero — *He made a lot of money working as a doctor. Now he’s retired, and he just plays golf all the time.*

11. **make a reservation** = hacer una reserva — *I’ll make a reservation for dinner. Is nine o’clock okay?*

12. **make friends** = hacer amigos — *It’s sometimes difficult to make friends if you’re living in a new city.*

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Expresiones con HAVE

Las formas en presente son have y has. En pasado es had.

1. have plans = tener planes — Do you have any plans for the weekend?
2. have a lot to do = tener mucho que hacer — I have a lot to do at work today.
3. have breakfast / lunch / dinner = desayunar / comer / cenar — Do you want to have lunch at my house on Saturday? I can make lasagna.
4. have a hangover = tener resaca — I went out last night and today I have a pretty bad hangover today. I don’t feel good at all.
5. have a sense of humor = tener un sentido del humor — John is a nice guy, but he doesn’t have a sense of humor. He never laughs or smiles.
6. have brothers and sisters = tener hermanos (y hermanas) — She has two brothers and a sister. It’s a big family.
7. have a boyfriend / girlfriend = tener novio / novia — Does your sister have a boyfriend, or is she single?
8. have a cat / dog = tener un gato / un perro — She loves animals. has a dog and two cats.
9. have something to say = tener algo que decir — Do you have something to say?
10. have a cold = estar resfriado — I had a terrible cold last week, but now I feel better.
11. have something on your mind = estar pensando en algo — Sorry, I have something important on my mind today. I can’t concentrate.
12. have a drink = tomar algo — Do you want to have a drink after work?

Notas: fíjate que se dice “have a drink” y no “drink something”. A mi, “drink something” me suena que no sabes exactamente qué te has bebido. Por ejemplo: I drank something that Pedro made for me and now I feel terrible. La implicación es que no sabes muy bien qué es que has bebido. Para algo más usual, prueba: I had a drink with Pedro.

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Expresiones con GO

Las formas en presente son go y goes. En pasado la forma es went. Y el gerundio es going.

1. go shopping = ir de compras — Do you want to go shopping downtown tomorrow? (downtown = en el centro de la ciudad.)

2. go home = ir a casa — I’m tired. It’s time for me to go home.

3. go on vacation (UK go on holiday) = ir de vacaciones — Do you usually go on vacation in July, or in August?

4. go to work = ir al trabajo — I have to go to work. See you later!

5. go out = salir de fiesta, salir románticamente con alguien = Did you hear that Maria is going out with Thomas?

6. go abroad = ir al extranjero — She went abroad last year to look for a job.

7. go to a party = ir a una fiesta — We went to a party last Saturday.

8. go swimming = nadar — She goes swimming three times a week.

9. go running = correr (para hacer deporte) — Do you want to go running on Thursday?

10. go upstairs / downstairs = subir / bajar las escaleras — I’m going to go upstairs to get dressed. (get dressed = vestirse)

11. go crazy = volverse loco — I’m really nervous about the exam next week. I feel like I’m going crazy!

12. go out of town = salir de la ciudad — Are you going out of town this weekend, or are you staying here?

Notas: como explico en bit.ly/1FReXKu se usa go + un gerundio para hablar de una actividad (go shopping, go swimming, etc). Esta expresión no habla de irse a un sitio, y por lo tanto no usa la preposición to. I’m going to the shopping center. = Me voy al centro comercial. I’m going shopping. = Voy de compras.

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