

TIEMPO	ESTRUCTURA	USO	EJEMPLOS
PRESENTE SIMPLE	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + present conjugation of verb <i>I <u>play</u> tennis on Mondays.</i></p> <p>Negativa Subject + DO not + base form of verb <i>They <u>don't work</u> in New York.</i></p> <p>Pregunta (Wh?)+do+subject+base form of verb ? <i><u>Does she know</u> him?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acciones habituales • Opiniones y estados de mente • Situaciones permanentes o de larga duración. • Hechos y verdades generales • Sentimientos • Horarios y programas • Expresiones de tiempo presentes comunes: <i>usually, always, often, sometimes, on Saturdays, at weekends, rarely, on occasion, never, seldom.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I usually <u>get up</u> at 7 o'clock. • I <u>think</u> he is a wonderful student. • She <u>lives</u> in New York. • The Earth <u>goes</u> around the Sun. • I <u>love</u> walking around late at night. • The plane <u>leaves</u> at 4 p.m. • She <u>doesn't</u> often <u>go</u> to the cinema.
PRESENTE CONTINUO	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + verb 'be' (AM / IS / ARE) in present + verb -ing <i>He's <u>working</u> at the moment.</i></p> <p>Negativa Subj.+ V. 'be' in present+ not+ V-ing <i>They <u>aren't coming</u> this evening.</i></p> <p>Pregunta (Wh?) verb 'be' in present+subj. verb-ing? <i>What <u>are you doing</u>?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acción que ocurre en el momento presente • Actions happening in a period <i>around</i> the present moment in time • Planes futuros inmediatos, acuerdos • Acciones monótonas y molestas. • Expresiones de tiempo presente continuo comunes como: <i>at the moment, now, today, this week, this month, tomorrow, next week (for future arrangements), currently...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What <u>are you doing</u>? • She's <u>studying</u> hard for her final exam • She <u>isn't coming</u> on Friday. • You <u>are</u> always <u>laughing</u> at me! • I <u>am working</u> until 21h this week.
PASADO SIMPLE	<p>Afirmativa S+V in past (regular, <-ed>; irregular, 2nd column): <i>She <u>went</u> to Paris last week.</i></p> <p>Negativa Subject + DID not + root of the verb. <i>They <u>didn't drive</u> to work.</i></p> <p>Pregunta (Wh_) did + subject + root of the verb? <i>Where <u>did she get</u> that hat?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acciones acabadas que ocurren en un momento definido en el pasado. • Con la palabra 'ago' • Para expresar acciones cortas y consecutivas • Cuando hay dos acciones simultáneas, una de ellas suele ser más corta (simple) e interrumpe a la acción más larga (continuo). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I <u>went</u> to Paris last year • He <u>stopped</u> drinking alcohol 3 years <i>ago</i>. • I <u>fell</u> down and someone <u>helped</u> me. • The light <u>went out</u> (<i>short action</i>) while we <u>were having</u> dinner (<i>long action</i>)

<p>PASADO CONTINUO</p>	<p>Afirm.: S+V 'be' in past (WAS/WERE) + verb-ing. <i>'I <u>was</u> <u>watching</u> TV'</i></p> <p>Negativa: S+V 'be' in past + not + verb-ing: <i>He <u>wasn't</u> <u>working</u></i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?) + V+ 'be' in past +S +V-ing?: <i>What <u>were</u> you <u>doing</u>?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acciones en progreso (en realización) en un momento pasado. • Acciones largas e inacabadas • Queja y monotonía en el pasado. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At midnight we <u>were</u> driving home. • Yesterday I <u>was</u> <u>studying</u> very hard all day. • He <u>was</u> <u>always</u> telling boring jokes
<p>PRESENTE PERFECTO SIMPLE</p>	<p>Afirm.: S+have/has+V-participle <i>I <u>have</u> <u>seen</u> Mick three times this week</i></p> <p>Negat.: S+have/has+not+V-participle <i>She <u>has not been</u> to New York.</i></p> <p>Preg: (Wh?) Have/has+S+V-participle? <i>How long <u>have</u> you <u>worked</u> at Smith's?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para expresar una acción que comenzó en el pasado y termina, continua o tiene cualquier tipo de relación con el presente. • Cuando no decimos exactamente cuándo una acción ocurrió, normalmente con expresiones tales como: <i>yet, always, never, ever, just, already.</i> • <i>Expresiones españolas tales como::</i> <u>Hace</u> una semana que no te veo <u>Acabo de</u> llegar a casa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'I <u>have been</u> here for two hours' • They <u>have sold</u> more than a million snowboards since 1991. • The postman <u>hasn't come</u> yet. • I <u>have</u> not <u>seen</u> you for a week. • I <u>have</u> <u>just</u> <u>got</u> home.
<p>PRESENTE PERFECTO CONTINUO</p>	<p>Afirmativa: S+have/has+been+V-ing <i>I've <u>been</u> <u>living</u> in Melilla for 30 years</i></p> <p>Negat.: S+have/has+not+been+V-ing <i>He <u>hasn't been</u> <u>studying</u> for long.</i></p> <p>Preg.: (Wh?)+Have/has+S+been+V-ing? <i>How long <u>have</u> you <u>been</u> <u>working</u> on that problem?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para expresar la duración de una actividad continua comenzada en el pasado y continuando en el presente. • En expresiones españolas como: <u>Llevo</u> dos meses estudiando. <u>Excepción:</u> Esta mañana me he levantado a las 9'00h 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I <u>have been</u> <u>waiting</u> for the bus for a long time. • I <u>have been</u> <u>studying</u> for two months. • I <u>got up</u> at 9 o'clock this morning.

PASADO PERFECTO	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + HAD + participle <i>I <u>had</u> already <u>eaten</u> before they came.</i></p> <p>Negativa: Subject + had + not + participle <i>She <u>hadn't</u> (had not) <u>been</u> to Rome before that trip.</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?) Had + subject + participle? <i>Had you <u>ever</u> <u>seen</u> such a crazy lady before that?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para expresar una acción que ocurre antes de otra acción en el pasado. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She <u>had</u> <u>cooked</u> the lunch (1st action) before she went to work (2nd action)
PASADO PERFECTO CONTINUO	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + HAD + BEEN + verb-ing <i>She'd <u>been</u> <u>waiting</u> for 3 hours when he finally arrived.</i></p> <p>Negativa: Subject + had + not + been + verb-ing <i>I <u>hadn't</u> <u>been</u> <u>sleeping</u> for long when I heard the doorbell ring</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?) Had + subject + been + verb-ing? <i>How long <u>had</u> you <u>been</u> <u>playing</u> tennis when she arrived?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para expresar la duración de una actividad continua comenzada antes de otra actividad pasada. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We <u>had</u> <u>been</u> <u>waiting</u> for hours when the train finally arrived.
FUTURO SIMPLE	<p>Afirm.: Subject+ WILL+ base form of verb + object(s) <i>I <u>will</u> <u>meet</u> you at the airport tomorrow.</i></p> <p>Negat.: Subject+ will+not base form of verb+object(s) <i>He <u>will not be</u> <u>able</u> to come.</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Quest. Word) + will + S+ base form of verb? <i><u>Will</u> they <u>visit</u> us soon?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisiones espontáneas tomadas en el momento sobre el futuro. • Predicciones futuras (sin evidencias) • Promesas futuras, ofrecimientos, ayudas y sugerencias. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That's difficult! I'll <u>help</u> you with the problem. • She won't win the game. • <u>Will</u> you <u>marry</u> me? I'll <u>make</u> you a sandwich
FUTURO CON 'BE GOING TO'	<p>Afirm.: S+to be+going to+base form of verb+object(s) <i>He's <u>going to</u> fly to Boston next week.</i></p> <p>Negativa: S+to be+not+going to+base form of verb+obj. <i>They're <u>not going to</u> invite the Browns.</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?)+ to be+S+ going to+base form of verb? <i>Where <u>are you going to</u> stay?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisiones planeadas, hechas antes del momento de habla. • Predicciones futuras con evidencias • Intenciones futuras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm <u>going to</u> study Languages at university next year. • Look at those clouds. It's <u>going to</u> rain. • I'm <u>going to</u> be a policeman when I grow up.
FUTURE CONTINUO	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + will + be + verb-ing <i>I'll <u>be</u> <u>cooking</u> dinner when you arrive.</i></p> <p>Negativa: Subject + will + not + be + verb-ing <i>They <u>won't</u> <u>be</u> <u>living</u> in Paris this time next year.</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?) + will + subject + be + verb-ing? <i>What <u>will</u> you <u>be</u> <u>doing</u> next week at this time?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para expresar que estamos muy seguros de que algo ocurrirá tal y como se ha planeado. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next Friday at this time I <u>will be</u> travelling to London.

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FUTURO PERFECTO	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + <u>will</u> + have + verb-participle <i>We'll <u>have lived</u> here for twenty years by 2005.</i></p> <p>Negativa: Subject + will + not + have + participle <i>She <u>won't have finished</u> her homework by the time we arrive.</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?) + will + subject + have + participle? <i>How long <u>will you have lived</u> in France by the end of next year?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Para expresar qué habrá ocurrido o durante cuánto tiempo algo habrá ocurrido hasta un cierto punto en el tiempo.
FUTURO PERFECTO CONTINUO	<p>Afirmativa: Subject + <u>will</u> + have + been + verb-ing <i>He'll <u>have been sleeping</u> for a few hours by the time we arrive.</i></p> <p>Negativa: Subject + will + have + been + verb-ing <i>She <u>won't have been working</u> for long by 5 o'clock.</i></p> <p>Pregunta: (Wh?) + will + subject + have + been + verb -ing? <i>How long <u>will you have been driving</u> by 6 o'clock?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Para expresar la duración de una actividad hasta un punto de tiempo en el futuro.

VERBOS ESTÁTICOS: verbos que nunca o rara vez se usan en formas continuas.

Estados emocionales y mentales:

Believe prefer
dislike realize
doubt recognize
feel remember / forget
Guess suppose
Hate think
hope understand
Imagine want
know wish
like
love
need

Percepción:

appear
seem
see
hear
smell
taste
sound

Comunicación:

agree
disagree
deny
astonish
impress
mean
please
promise
satisfy
surprise

Otros estados:

be involve
belong lack
concern matter
consist owe
contain own
cost possess
depend
deserve
fit
include