

PRESENT

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PRESENTE

**PRESENT
SIMPLE**

State & Action verbs

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He Works (El trabaja)

- PRESENT SIMPLE

Ej) He is Working (El está trabajando)

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**PRESENT
PERFECT
SIMPLE**

**PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)

- PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

Ej) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)

- PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

PAST

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



PAST CONTINUOUS

Ej) He Worked (El trabajó)

Ej) He **was** Working (El estaba trabajando)

• SIMPLE PAST

• PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple permite en inglés expresar la anterioridad de una acción pasada con respecto a otra también pasada. Conoce los usos y las reglas de conjugación de este tiempo en inglés y practica gratis online con ejercicios interactivos.



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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- +** Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ?** Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

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Ej) He **had** Worked (El había trabajado)

Ej) He **had been** working (El estuvo trabajando)

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

FUTURE

FUTURO

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



- +** S+will/shall + V(bare form)
I will go to Thailand.
- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)
I will not go to Thailand.
- ?** Will + S + V(Base form) +...?
Will you go to Thailand?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

- +** S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)
I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.
- S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)
I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.
- ?** Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)
Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?

Ej) I **will** work (Yo trabajaré)
Ej) I **am going to** eat (Yo estaré comiendo)

Ej) I **will be** working (Yo trabajaré)
*The Rolling Stones **will be performing** in Madrid in July. (Los Rolling Stones estarán de gira en Madrid en Julio)*

• FUTURE SIMPLE

• FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Future Perfect Simple

El Future Perfect Simple se forma con los auxiliares will + have + el participio del verbo principal. Indica que una acción se habrá completado en un momento determinado del futuro o la suposición de lo que ha podido ocurrir en el pasado. Practica con ejercicios interactivos online.



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FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Future Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an on-going action before some point in the future.

Positive Statements

SUBJECT	WILL HAVE BEEN	VERB + ing	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.
You	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.
He	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.

Ej) I **will have worked** in Toledo for 7 months (Yo trabajaré en Toledo por 7 meses)

Ej) I **have been** watch**ing**

• FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE

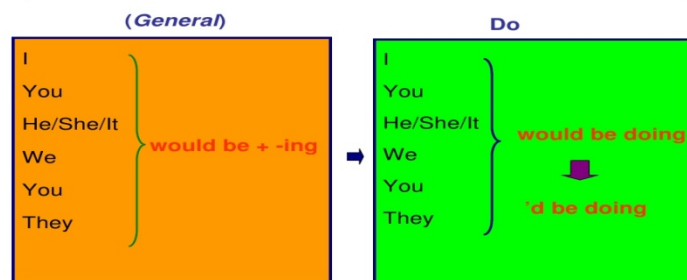
• FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL TENSE

condicional simple

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS (Aff.)



Ej) I **should** clean
(Yo **limpiaría**)

Ej) I **Should/Would be** clean**ing**
(Yo **estaría limpiando**)

• **CONDITIONAL SIMPLE**

• **CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS >>>**

Conditional Perfect in Spanish Grammar

The conditional perfect (condicional compuesto) expresses actions the could or would have taken place as well as wishes or suppositions about the past. Learn when to use the conditional perfect in Spanish grammar and how to conjugate regular and irregular verbs online with Lingolia. Test your knowledge in the free exercises.



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Ej) I **should have cleaned**
(Yo **habría limpiado**)

Ej) I **should have been** clean**ing**
(Yo **habría estado limpiando**)

• **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - SIMPLE**

• **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - CONTINUOUS**

CONDICIONALS MODES



Zero Conditional

The **Zero Conditional** sentence consists of two clauses, an if clause and a main clause. It is used to make statements about the real world and often refers to general truths.

If + Present Simple + Present Simple

Example Sentences;

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.
- If you want to be fit, you need to do exercise every day.
- If I listen to loud music, I always have a headache.
- If it rains, the ground gets wet.



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Ej) If you **heat** ice, it **melts**
(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

Ej) If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.
(Si tu **sales** temprano, tu **cogerás** un sitio en el Parking)

• 0. ZERO CONDITIONAL

• 1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.



THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given**



Ej) If **had** more money, I **Would buy** a bigger house
(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have** met your friend
(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• 2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

• 3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

CONDICIONALS MODES

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

- Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

If + subject + present simple,

subject + will/won't + infinitive.

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain.

Ej) If you **heat** ice, it **melts**

(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

Ej) If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.

(Si tu **sales** temprano, tu **cogerás** un sitio en el Parking)

• **0. ZERO CONDITIONAL**

• **1. FIRST CONDITIONAL**

If + subject + past simple,

subject + would/wouldn't + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.

If + subject + had + past participle,

subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.

Ej) If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• **2. SECOND CONDITIONAL**

• **3. THIRD CONDITIONAL**



REPORTED SPEECH



Direct & Indirect style

Adverbio de lugar: "here"

Dependiendo del contexto el adverbio "**here**" (aquí) se puede transformar en "**there**" (allí), al igual que pasa en español.

Estilo directo:

I will never eat here again

Yo no comeré nunca aquí otra vez

Estilo indirecto:

She told me that she would never eat there again

Ella me dijo que ella no comería nunca otra vez allí

That

La partícula "that" es opcional, las oraciones son correctas tanto con "that":

He told me that he was single

Él me dijo que era soltero

como sin "that":

He told me he was single

Él me dijo que era soltero

Siendo el significado el mismo.

REPORTED SPEECH

- In **direct speech** we can report what someone says by using the same words of the speaker:

He said, "I'm reading".

- In **reported speech** we don't repeat the same words of the speaker:

*He said that he **was reading**.*

When we change from **direct speech** to **reported speech**:

- **X Commas disappear X**:
-

"I'm going out with Mariah", she said.

- *She said that she was going out with Mariah.*

-

- **Personal and possessive pronouns** change:
-

- *"I'll give you my number", he said.*

- *He said that he would give me his number.*

- **Pronouns**, **demonstrative adjectives** and **adverbs of place** change:

-

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

- Time expressions change:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today / tonight	That day / that night
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next / following day
The day after tomorrow	Two days latter
Next week / month	The following week / month
Last week / month	The week / year before the previous week / year
Three hours ago	Three hours before

REPORTED STATEMENTS

Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + verb

- In **reported speech** there is a backshift of tenses:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect simple
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
Future simple (<i>will</i>)	<i>Would</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>Could</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>Might</i>
<i>Have to / must</i>	<i>Had to</i>

ATTENTION!!

- Some verbs do not change:
 - Past perfect
 - *Might*
 - *Could*
 - *Should*
 - *Mustn't*

PRESENT

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PRESENTE
- VOZ
PASIVA

**PRESENT
SIMPLE**

State & Action verbs

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**

Ejs) He Works (El trabaja) Voz activa
He is beaten (El es golpeado) Voz pasiva

Ejs) He is Working (El está trabajando)
He is being beaten (El está siendo golpeado)

• PRESENT SIMPLE

• PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**PRESENT
PERFECT
SIMPLE**

**PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ejs) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)
He has been beaten (El ha sido golpeado)

Ejs) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)

He has been being seen (El ha estado observando) *by me*

• PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

PAST

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



Ejs) He **Worked** (El trabajó) Active Voice
 He **was beaten** (El fue golpeado) Pasive Voice

Ejs) He **was Working** (El estaba trabajando)
 He **was being beaten** (El estuvo golpeandose)

• SIMPLE PAST

• PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Simple

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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- + Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ? Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

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Ejs) He **had Worked** (El había trabajado)
 He **had been beaten** (El había sido golpeado)

Ejs) He **had been working** (El estuvo trabajando)
 Ejs) He **was being beaten** (El habia estado golpeandose)

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

FUTURE

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

FUTURO

<p>Ej) I will work (Yo trabajaré) – Active V. I will be beaten (Yo seré golpeado) – Passive V.</p>	<p>Ejs) I will be working (Yo estaré trabajando) I will be being beaten (Yo estaré siendo golpeandome)</p>
<p>Ej) I am going to eat (Yo estaré comiendo) – Active V. I am going to be eaten (Yo estaré siendo golpeado) – Passive V.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUTURE SIMPLE - Will • FUTURE SIMPLE – Going To 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUTURE CONTINUOUS
<p>Ej) I will have worked in Toledo for 7 months (Yo trabajaré en Toledo por 7 meses)</p> <p>He will have been seen (by me)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

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TIEMPOS VERBALES en

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State & Action verbs

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He Works (El trabaja)

- PRESENT SIMPLE

Ej) He is Working (El está trabajando)

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**PRESENT
PERFECT
SIMPLE**

**PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)

- PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

Ej) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)

- PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PRESENT

SIMPLE

State & Action verbs

PRESENT SIMPLE

Uso del presente simple

El "presente simple" se usa para:

- **Rutinas**

I work in a silver mine

Trabajo en una mina de plata

- **Situaciones permanentes**

She has a car

Ella tiene un coche

- **Leyes naturales o físicas**

The Sun appears in the East

El Sol sale por el este

CONJUGACIÓN

- **ATTENTION!**
- Verb “to be”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am	am not	Am I...?
You	are	aren't	Are you...?
He/She/It	is	isn't	Is he/she/it...?
We	are	aren't	Are we...?
You	are	aren't	Are you...?
They	are	aren't	Are they...?

Verb “to have”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have	haven't	Have I...?
You	have	haven't	Have you...?
He/She/It	has	hasn't	Has he/she/it...?
We	have	haven't	Have we...?
You	have	haven't	Have you...?
They	have	haven't	Have they...?



PRESENT
CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

5. Uso del presente continuo

El "present continuous" se usa para:

- **Acciones que se están haciendo en el mismo momento que se habla**

I am eating an apple

Me estoy comiendo una manzana

- **Situaciones cíclicas en un periodo de tiempo definido**

I am getting up early this month

Me estoy levantando pronto este mes

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	work	don't work	Do I work?
You	work	don't work	Do you work?
He/She/It	works	doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?
We	work	don't work	Do we work?
You	work	don't work	Do you work?
They	work	don't work	Do they work?

* VERBS WITH STATE AND ACTION MEANINGS

	STATE	ACTION
Do	What do you do?	What are you doing ?
Be, have	This house is over 5 years old.	He is being very silly.
Imagine, Suppose, think, expect	I imagine you feel the same.	You're imagining things!
Hope, wonder	I hope you haven't been waiting long.	We're hoping to continue the talks next week.
Enjoy, like, love	I love going out for long walks.	I'm loving every minute of my new job!
Appear	Your visa appears to be out of date.	Sarah is appearing in Hamlet at the Grand Theatre.
Look	Jim looks ill.	Helen is looking well.
See, hear	I see you've had your hair cut.	Jane is seeing Harry.
Feel, see, smell, taste	The room smells awful!	I'm smelling the flowers!
Ache, feel, hurt	My foot hurts .	My foot is hurting .
Weight, measure	This bag weights more than 20 kilos.	I'm weighing the parcel before I post it.



P R E S E N T

P E R F E C T

S I M P L E



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

5. Uso del presente perfecto

El **present perfect** es usado para:

a) Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y que no han terminado aún en el presente

I have not slept in the past two days

No he dormido en los últimos 2 días

b) Acciones que comenzaron y acabaron en el pasado pero que su efecto continua en el presente.

I am not hungry because I have eaten an apple

No tengo hambre porque he comido una manzana

El matiz del ejemplo anterior es, que aunque hemos terminado de comer la manzana, esta acción tiene repercusión en el presente (no tenemos hambre en el presente por habernos comido la manzana)

I have bought a car

(Yo) he comprado un coche

El matiz de este segundo ejemplo es, que aunque la acción de comprar terminó, el coche nos sigue perteneciendo en el presente (continúa el efecto de la acción).

c) Acciones que comenzaron y acabaron en el pasado pero que el interlocutor ha situado la acción en un intervalo de tiempo no acabado. Esta situación de la acción en un intervalo temporal no finalizado obliga a construir la oración en presente perfecto:

Intervalo temporal no finalizado (Present Perfect):

I have been in USA this year

He estado este año en Estados Unidos

Intervalo temporal finalizado ([Past Simple](#)):

I was in USA last year

Estuve el año pasado en Estados Unidos

d) Acciones que comenzaron y acabaron en el pasado pero que el interlocutor ha situado la acción en un intervalo de tiempo no acabado. Esta situación de la acción en un intervalo temporal no finalizado obliga a construir la oración en presente perfecto:

Intervalo temporal no finalizado (Present Perfect):

I have been in USA this year

He estado este año en Estados Unidos

Intervalo temporal finalizado ([Past Simple](#)):

I was in USA last year

Estuve el año pasado en Estados Unidos

Partículas usadas en "Present Perfect"

> **Just** (acabar de)

Just se usa en "Present Perfect" para decir que una acción acaba de ser terminada:

we have just eaten and we are not hungry
Nosotros acabamos de comer y no tenemos hambre

➤ **Already** (ya)

Already significa "ya", pero sólo con oraciones afirmativas y en Present Perfect:

I have already ordered the books
ya he pedido los libros

➤ **Yet** (ya o todavía)

Yet en "Present Perfect" significa "ya" en oraciones [interrogativas](#) y "todavía" en [negativas](#) :

Have you ordered her book yet?
¿Ya has pedido su libro?

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have worked	haven't worked	Have I worked...?
You	have worked	haven't worked	Have you worked...?
He/She/It	has worked	hasn't worked	Has he/she/it worked...?
We	have worked	haven't worked	Have we worked...?
You	have worked	haven't worked	Have you worked...?
They	have worked	haven't worked	Have they worked...?



PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS

—

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Uso del presente perfecto continuo

Este tiempo verbal se usa cuando una acción que ha tenido una cierta duración acaba de ser terminada.

I have been spending so much lately

He estado gastando demasiado últimamente

She has been going out with Michael for about a year now

Ella ha estado saliendo con Michael desde hace aproximadamente un año

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have been working	haven't been working	Have I been working...?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working...?
He/She/It	has been working	hasn't been working	Has he/she/it been working...?
We	have been working	haven't been working	Have we been working...?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working...?
They	have been working	haven't been working	Have they been working...?

PAST

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



PAST CONTINUOUS

Ej) He Worked (El trabajó)

• SIMPLE PAST

Past Perfect Simple

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Ej) He was Working (El estaba trabajando)

• PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- + Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ? Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

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Ej) He had Worked (El había trabajado)

Ej) He had been working (El estuvo trabajando)

PAST TIME



& Present Perfect Simple

Irregular Verbs

- **YOU DON'T HAVE TO STUDY THOSE **IN RED**!!!**
- *(¡No tenéis que estudiar los verbos en rojo!)*
-

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	SPANISH
Arise	arose	arisen	surgir
Be	was / were	been	ser / estar
Beat	beat	beaten	golpear
Become	became	become	convertirse
Begin	began	begun	comenzar
Bet	bet / betted	bet / betted	apostar
Bite	bit	bitten	morder
Bleed	bled	bled	sangrar
Blow	blew	blown	soplar
Break	broke	broken	romper
Bring	brought	brought	traer
Build	built	built	construir
Buy	bought	bought	comprar
Catch	caught	caught	atrapar
Choose	chose	chosen	elegir
Come	came	come	venir
Cost	cost	cost	costar
Creep	crept	crept	arrastrarse

Cut	cut	cut	cortar
Deal	dealt	dealt	dar, repartir
Do	did	done	hacer
Draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
Dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	soñar
Drink	drank	drunk	beber
Drive	drove	driven	conducir
Eat	ate	eaten	comer
Fall	fell	fallen	caer
Feed	fed	fed	alimentar
Feel	felt	felt	sentir
Fight	fought	fought	pelear
Find	found	found	encontrar
Flee	fled	fled	huir
Fly	flew	flown	volar
Forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
Forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
Forsake	forsook	forsaken	abandonar
Freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
Get	got	got / gotten	tener, obtener
Give	gave	given	dar
Go	went	gone	ir
Grind	ground	ground	moler
Grow	grew	grown	crecer
Hang	hung	hung	colgar
Have	had	had	tener
Hear	heard	heard	oír
Hide	hid	hidden	escondarse
Hit	hit	hit	golpear

Hold	held	held	tener, mantener
Hurt	hurt	hurt	herir, doler
Keep	kept	kept	guardar
Kneel	knelt	knelt	arrodillarse
Know	knew	known	saber
Lead	led	led	encabezar
Learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	aprender
Leave	left	left	dejar
Lend	lent	lent	prestar
Let	let	let	dejar
Lie	lay	lain	yacer
Lose	lost	lost	perder
Make	made	made	hacer
Mean	meant	meant	significar
Meet	met	met	conocer, encontrar
Pay	paid	paid	pagar
Put	put	put	poner
Quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted	abandonar
Read	read	read	leer
Ride	rode	ridden	montar, ir
Ring	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
Rise	rose	risen	elevantar
Run	ran	run	correr
Say	said	said	decir
See	saw	seen	ver
Sell	sold	sold	vender
Send	sent	sent	enviar
Set	set	set	fijar
Sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	coser

Shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
Shine	shone	shone	brillar
Shoot	shot	shot	disparar
Show	showed	shown / showed	mostrar
Shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk	encoger
Shut	shut	shut	cerrar
Sing	sang	sung	cantar
Sink	sank	sunk	hundir
Sit	sat	sat	sentarse
Sleep	slept	slept	dormir
Slide	slid	slid	deslizar
Sow	sowed	sown / sowed	sembrar
Speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
Spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	deletrar
Spend	spent	spent	gastar
Spill	spilt / spilled	spilt / spilled	derramar
Split	split	split	partir
Spoil	spoil / spoiled	spoil / spoiled	estropear
Spread	spread	spread	extenderse
Stand	stood	stood	estar de pie
Steal	stole	stolen	robar
Sting	stung	stung	picar
Stink	stank / stunk	stunk	apestar
Strike	struck	struck	golpear
Swear	swore	sworn	jurar
Sweep	swept	swept	barrer
Swim	swam	swum	nadar

Take	took	taken	tomar
Teach	taught	taught	enseñar
Tear	tore	torn	romper
Tell	told	told	decir
Think	thought	thought	pensar
Throw	threw	thrown	lanzar
Tread	trode	todden / trod	pisar
Understand	understood	understood	entender
Wake	woke	woken	despertarse
Wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
Weave	wove	woven	tejer
Weep	wept	wept	llorar
Win	won	won	ganar
Wring	wrung	wrung	retorcer
Write	wrote	written	escribir

4. Uso del pasado simple

El "past simple" se usa para:

- **Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y ya están terminadas.**

I ate an apple yesterday
Me comí una manzana ayer

5. Complementos Temporales

Usualmente con las oraciones en "pasado simple" es necesario detallar cuando se realizó la acción (de manera explícita o por el contexto).

Por ejemplo:

I played a match last week
Jugué un partido la semana pasada

Enumeramos algunos otros complementos temporales de este [tiempo verbal](#) a modo de ejemplo:

Complemento	Significado
yesterday	ayer
two years ago	hace dos años
in 2008	en 2008
last year	hace un año

on 01/01/2000

el 01/01/2000

in July

en julio

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	worked	didn't work	Did I work?
You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
He/She/It	worked	didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
We	worked	didn't work	Did we work?
You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
They	worked	didn't work	Did they work?

- 1) **Regular verbs** are those ones only need to add *-ed* after the verb to form the past simple and the past participle form: *He **listened** to music yesterday.*

- 2) **Irregular verbs** are those one that has a different form, totally different for past simple and past participle. We must study them. *He **went** to the doctor.*

ATTENTION!!

Verb “to be”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was	wasn't	Was I...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
He/She/It	was	wasn't	Was he/she/it...?
We	were	weren't	Were we...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
They	were	weren't	Were they...?

ATTENTION!!

Verb “to be”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was	wasn't	Was I...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
He/She/It	was	wasn't	Was he/she/it...?
We	were	weren't	Were we...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
They	were	weren't	Were they...?

**PAST
CONTINUOUS**

—



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

4. Uso del pasado continuo

El "past continuous" se usa para:

- **Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y se quiere remarcar que tuvieron una cierta duración.**

I was eating an apple, when I fell to the ground

Me estaba comiendo una manzana cuando caí al suelo

En el ejemplo anterior se utiliza el pasado continuo para describir que la acción de comer la manzana tuvo una cierta duración pero que la caída fue instantánea.

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was working	wasn't working	Was I working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
He/She/It	was working	wasn't working	Was he/she/it working?
We	were working	weren't working	Were we working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
They	were working	weren't working	Were they working?

OTHER USES OF PAST CONTINUOUS

Past continuous can also be used:

- To emphasize that an action was still continuing.
- To describe a changing situation.
- With *forever*, *continually*, *always*, etc. to criticize actions we feel are annoying, or which we wish to exaggerate.
- We do not generally use past continuous to describe habitual actions in the past.



**PAST
PERFECT**

—

PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

El Pluscuamperfecto en Inglés

El "past perfect" se usa para:

- **Acciones que terminaron en el pasado y fueron anteriores a otras que hace referencia.**

The film had not started when I arrived

La película no había empezado cuando yo llegué

CONJUGACIÓN

STRUCTURE: subject + *had* + past participle

- Use the past perfect simple when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action: *When they turned on the TV, the match **had finished**.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had worked	hadn't worked	Had I worked...?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked...?
He/She/It	had worked	hadn't worked	Had he/she/it worked...?
We	had worked	hadn't worked	Had we worked...?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked...?
They	had worked	hadn't worked	Had they worked...?

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH:

-
- **Past simple:** ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/night/year...
 - **Past continuous:** as, at 7am yesterday, last week/month...when, while.
 - **Past perfect:** after, already, before, by the time.
-



PAST

PERFECT

—

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *had been* + verb *-ing*

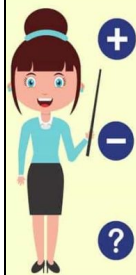
- Use past perfect continuous to indicate a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past: *I **had been working** in the garden all morning.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had been working	hadn't been working	Had I been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
He/She/It	had been working	hadn't been working	Had he/she/it been working...?
We	had been working	hadn't been working	Had we been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
They	had been working	hadn't been working	Had they been working...?

FUTURE

FUTURO

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



- +** S+will/shall + V(bare form)
I will go to Thailand.
- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)
I will not go to Thailand.
- ?** Will + S + V(Base form) +...?
Will you go to Thailand?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE



- +** S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)
I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.
- S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)
I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.
- ?** Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)
Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?

Ej) I will work (Yo trabajaré)

Ej) I am going to eat (Yo estaré comiendo)

• FUTURE SIMPLE

• FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Future Perfect Simple

El Future Perfect Simple se forma con los auxiliares will + have + el participio del verbo principal. Indica que una acción se habrá completado en un momento determinado del futuro o la suposición de lo que ha podido ocurrir en el pasado. Practica con ejercicios interactivos online.



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FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Future Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an on-going action before some point in the future.



Positive Statements

SUBJECT	WILL HAVE BEEN	VERB + ing	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.
You	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.
He	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.

Ej) I will have worked in Toledo for 7 months
(Yo trabajaré en Toledo por 7 meses)

Ej)
The Rolling Stones **will be performing** in Madrid in July.
(Los Rolling Stones estarán de gira en Madrid en Julio)

• FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE

• FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

FUTURE TIME



Will & Going to

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



+

S+will/shall + V(bare form)

I will go to Thailand.

-

S + will not/won't + V(Base form)

I will not go to Thailand.

?

Will + S + V(Base form) +...?

Will you go to Thailand?

2. Uso del futuro simple

- Se utiliza para realizar promesas

I will write you soon

Te escribiré pronto

- Se utiliza para decisiones tomadas mientras se está conversando

Ok, I will call customer service again

Vale, llamaré otra vez a atención al cliente

STRUCTURE: subject + will + infinitive

- Use *will/won't* for factual predictions: *Inflation **will increase** by 5% over the next months.*
- For predictions not based on the facts or opinions about the future: *I think hundreds of people **will run** in the marathon next month.*
- For an immediate decision: *I **will phone** you.*
- Promises and offers: *Don't worry, I **will lend** you my jacket.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will work	won't work	Will I work?
You	will work	won't work	Will you work?
He/She/It	will work	won't work	Will he/she/it work?
We	will work	won't work	Will we work?
You	will work	won't work	Will you work?
They	will work	won't work	Will they work?

Contractions are used, so: I'll, you'll, he'll, etc.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE



+

S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)

I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.

-

S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)

I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.

?

Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)

Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?

CONTINUOUS FUTURE

FUTURE CONTINUOUS: Going to

El Futuro Continuo (going to)

Contracciones

En argot se contrae **going to** en **gonna**:

Un ejemplo claro es la oración:

tonight is going to be a good night
hoy va a ser una buena noche

se convierte en:

tonight is gonna be a good night

también puede contraerse tonight y is, quedando:

tonight's gonna be a good night

4. Uso del futuro "going to"

El "future going to" se usa para:

- **Acciones que se ha planificado realizar en el futuro, usualmente en un futuro cercano.**

He is going to sing tomorrow night

Él va a ir a cantar mañana por la noche

Recordad que si la acción no es planificada (decisión espontanea) se usa el [futuro simple](#)

5. La pasiva con el futuro "going to"

La construcción de la [pasiva](#) es:

[SUJETO] + am/are/is going to be + [PARTICPIO]

Pasiva	Significado
I am going to be honored	yo voy a ser premiado
you are going to be honored	tú vas a ser premiado
he is going to be honored	él va a ser premiado
we are going to be honored	nosotros vamos a ser premiados
you are going to be honored	vosotros vais a ser premiados

they are going to be honored

ellos van a ser premiados

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am going to work	am not going to work	Am I going to work...?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work...?
He/She/It	is going to work	isn't going to work	Is he/she/it going to work...?
We	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are we going to work...?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work...?
They	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are they going to work...?

Will or going to? PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *had been* + verb *-ing*

- Use past perfect continuous to indicate a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past:

I had been working in the garden all morning.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had been working	hadn't been working	Had I been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
He/She/It	had been working	hadn't been working	Had he/she/it been working...?
We	had been working	hadn't been working	Had we been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
They	had been working	hadn't been working	Had they been working...?

- In many cases, *will* as a prediction can be replaced by *going to*, especially in everyday speech.
- Normally, *going to* cannot be replaced by *will* without changing the meaning.

- It depends on the **context**.

Future Perfect Simple

El Future Perfect Simple se forma con los auxiliares will + have + el participio del verbo principal. Indica que una acción se habrá completado en un momento determinado del futuro o la suposición de lo que ha podido ocurrir en el pasado. Practica con ejercicios interactivos online.



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FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + *will have* + participle

- Use future perfect to focus on the result, after a future action is completed.

It refers to a completed action in the future.

- It is most often used with a time expression: *She **will have been** in Toledo for 7 months on July 21st.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will have worked	won't have worked	Will I have worked...?
You	will have worked	won't have worked	Will you have worked...?
He/She/It	will have worked	won't have worked	Will he/she/it have worked...?
We	will have worked	won't have worked	Will we have worked...?
You	will have worked	won't have worked	Will you have worked...?
They	will have worked	won't have worked	Will they have worked...?



**FUTURE
CONTINUOUS**

—

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *will be* + verb *-ing*

- Use the future continuous to focus on the process during a future action.
- Events that have already been arranged for a future date: *The Rolling Stones will be performing in Madrid in July.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will be working	won't be working	Will I be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
He/She/It	will be working	won't be working	Will he/she/it be working?
We	will be working	won't be working	Will we be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
They	will be working	won't be working	Will they be working?



FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Future Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an on-going action before some point in the future.



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He	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *will have been* + verb *-ing*

- Use the future perf. continuous to describe actions that will continue up until a point in the future: *At two o'clock, she'll have been waiting for five hours.*
- It is most often used with a time expression.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will I have been working...?
You	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will you have been working...?
He/She/It	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will he/she/it have been working...?

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
We	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will we have been working...?
You	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will you have been working...?
They	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will they have been working...?

ATTENTION!!

There are some other ways to talk about the future without using future verb tenses.

- Present continuous: it is the most common way to talk about arrangements: *I'm **seeing** Sarah tomorrow.*
-

- Present simple: we can also use the present simple to talk about future events which are part of a timetable or a regular schedule: *The train **leaves** in five minutes.*

Other ways of expressing future arrangements:

- **Be due to + infinitive** can be used to say that something is arranged or expected.
-

- *My sister **is due to arrive** at 7.30 at the station.*

- **Be about to + infinitive** to say that something is going to happen very soon.
-

- *My sister **is about to have** a baby.*

- **Be + to + infinitive** in a formal style to talk about official plans and arrangements.
-

- *It has been announced that the chancellor **is to visit** France next month.*

CONDITIONALS

Zero, first, second & third

Oraciones de condicionales en inglés

Se usa este tipo de oraciones para dar órdenes condicionadas:

- If there is a problem, call me. Si hay un problema llámame.
- If I can, you can. Si yo puedo tu puedes.
- If you are late, I will not wait for you. Si tu llegas tarde no te esperaré
- If I were rich, I would buy a ship. ...
- If I had been a pilot, I would have bought a plane.

El Modo Condicional

- 1 Conjugación regular del condicional
 - 1.1 El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)
 - 1.2 El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)
 - 1.3 El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)
 - 1.4 El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto
- 2 La negación del condicional
- 3 La interrogación en el condicional
- 4 El condicional con los verbos modales
- 5 Uso del condicional

Conjugación regular del condicional

El modo condicional tiene 4 tiempos verbales:

- [El Condicional Simple \(Conditional simple\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo \(Conditional progressive\)](#)
- [El Condicional Perfecto \(Conditional perfect\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto \(Conditional progressive perfect\)](#)

El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
<u>can</u>	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
<u>may</u>	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

Siguientes Lecciones:

[home](#) > : [El Presente Simple](#) | [Presente Continuo](#) | [Pasado Simple](#) | [Pasado Continuo](#) | [Presente Perfecto](#) | [Pluscuamperfecto](#) | [Pluscuamperfecto Continuo](#) | [Futuro Simple](#) | [Futuro Continuo](#) | [Futuro going to](#) | [Futuro perfecto](#) | [Imperativo](#) | [el Infinitivo](#) | [el Gerundio](#)

[8 Consejos](#) | [La dificultad de aprender inglés](#) | [Guía de Conversación](#)

CONDITIONALS ZERO CONDITIONAL

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

- *If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.*
- *If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.*

ATTENTION!!

- *If* and *when* have the same meaning in the zero conditional:
 - ***If / When*** *I look after plants, they die.*

1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

If + subject + present simple, subject + will/won't +

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain. The main clause says what we think the result will be in this situation.
 - If you come early, you will get a parking space.
 - If I see her, I will tell her.

ATTENTION!!

- Unless = if...not
 - I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- We can use might instead of will in the main clause to mean "will perhaps".

2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

If + subject + past simple, subject + *would/wouldn't* + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
 - *If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house.*
 - *I **wouldn't do** that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.*
 - *If he **won** the lottery, he **would buy** a car.*
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.
 - *If I **had** her number, I **would call** him.* (But it is not possible because I don't have her number).

ATTENTION!!

- We can use **could** instead of *would* in the main clause to talk about ability or possibility.
- We can use **might** instead of *would* in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

If + subject + had + past participle, subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.
 - *If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend.*
 - *If the ship **hadn't hit** an iceberg, it **wouldn't have sunk**.*

ATTENTION!!

- We can also use **could, should, might** and **may** in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

- *If Shakespeare **had lived** longer, he **might have written** poesy.*

SUMMARY:

CONDITIONAL	FORM
Zero Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... present simple</i>
First Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... will/won't + infinitive</i>
Second Conditional	<i>If + past simple, ... would/wouldn't + infinitive</i>
Third Conditional	<i>If + had + past participle, ... would/wouldn't + have + past participle</i>



REPORTED SPEECH



Direct & Indirect style

Reported Speech

El "Reported speech" se usa para narrar con nuestras propias palabras lo que otra persona ha dicho. En español también existe y se llama "estilo indirecto". Os contamos como se forma:

- 1 El estilo directo y el estilo indirecto
- 2 Cambios en el "reported speech"
 - 2.1 Verbo de relato
 - 2.2 Tiempos verbales
 - 2.3 Pronombres personales
 - 2.4 Adverbios temporales
 - 2.5 Demostrativos
 - 2.6 Adverbio de lugar: "here"
- 3 That

El estilo directo se usa cuando nos expresamos con nuestros propios conocimientos:

The Earth is round

La Tierra es redonda

En cambio, el estilo indirecto es cuando narramos lo que otra persona ha dicho:

Columbus said that the Earth was round

Colón dijo que la Tierra era redonda

Cambios en el "reported speech"

Cuando construimos una oración en "reported speech" tenemos que realizar las siguientes tareas:

- Añadir un verbo de relato
- Cambiar tiempo verbal de la oración
- Cambiar pronombres personales
- Cambiar adverbios temporales
- Cambiar demostrativos
- Cambiar adverbios de lugar

Verbo de relato

Cuando construimos oraciones en "reported speech" tenemos que usar un verbo de relato. Los más frecuentes son:

Verbo	Significado
to tell	decir
to say	hablar
to ask	preguntar

to answer	contestar
to complain	quejarse

Por ejemplo:

She answered that she didn't know him very well

Ella contestó que no le conocía muy bien

Tiempos verbales

El tiempo verbal de una oración cambia cuando la convertimos a estilo indirecto. Aunque no nos hayamos dado cuenta también pasa en español.

Lo vemos mejor con un ejemplo,

Estilo directo (presente continuo):

I am working in a bank

Yo estoy trabajando en un banco

Estilo indirecto (pasado continuo):

He said that he was working in a bank

Él dijo que estaba trabajando en un banco

La tabla de conversión de tiempos verbales para el "reported speech" es:

Estilo Directo	Estilo Indirecto
<u>Presente Simple</u>	<u>Pasado Simple</u>
<u>Presente Continuo</u>	<u>Pasado Continuo</u>
<u>Pasado Simple</u> <u>Present Perfect</u> <u>Pluscuamperfecto</u>	<u>Pluscuamperfecto</u>
<u>Pasado Continuo</u>	<u>Pluscuamperfecto continuo</u>
<u>Futuro Simple</u> <u>Condicional</u>	<u>Condicional</u>

Pronombres personales

Los pronombres personales al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto cambian, y no es posible definir unas reglas fijas ya que dependen del contexto:

Si tomamos esta oración en estilo directo:

I lost my pen

Yo perdí mi lápiz

Existen varias posibilidades de estilo indirecto.

Si lo cuento yo mismo:

I said that I had lost my pen

Yo dije que había perdido mi lápiz

Si lo cuenta otra persona:

He said that he had lost his pen

Él dijo que había perdido su lápiz

o bien si me lo cuenta a mí:

You said that you had lost your pen

Tú dijiste que tú habías perdido tu lápiz

Como vemos los pronombres personales y los posesivos cambian al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto, y no hay reglas fijas sino tenemos que ver el contexto. Pero la suerte es que estos cambios se producen igualmente en español.

Adverbios temporales

Los adverbios temporales cambian al pasar de estilo directo a indirecto:

Estilo directo:

I must work today

Yo tengo que trabajar hoy

Estilo indirecto:

He said that he had to work that day

Él dijo que tenía que trabajar ese día

Los listamos os adverbios temporales más frecuentes y su transformación:

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
Now (ahora)	Then (entonces)
Today (hoy)	That day (ese día)
Yesterday (ayer)	The day before (el día anterior)
Tomorrow (mañana)	The following day (el siguiente día)
The next week (la semana que viene)	The following week (la siguiente semana)

Demostrativos

Ahora vamos a ver que el demostrativo "this" también cambia. Como siempre se ve mejor con un ejemplo:

Estilo directo:

I will buy this car

Me compraré este coche

Estilo indirecto:

He told me that he would buy that car

Él me dijo que se compraría ese coche

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
this (este)	that (ese)

Adverbio de lugar: "here"

Dependiendo del contexto el adverbio "here" (aquí) se puede transformar en "there" (allí), al igual que pasa en español.

Estilo directo:

I will never eat here again

Yo no comeré nunca aquí otra vez

Estilo indirecto:

She told me that she would never eat there again

Ella me dijo que ella no comería nunca otra vez allí

That

La partícula "that" es opcional, las oraciones son correctas tanto con "that":

He told me that he was single

Él me dijo que era soltero

como sin "that":

He told me he was single

Él me dijo que era soltero

Siendo el significado el mismo.

REPORTED SPEECH

- In direct speech we can report what someone says by using the same

words of the speaker: *He said, "I'm reading"*.

- In reported speech we don't repeat the same words of the speaker: *He said that he **was reading***.

When we change from direct speech to reported speech:

- **Commas disappear:**
-

- *"I'm going out with Mariah", she said.*
- *She said that she **was going out** with Mariah.*

- **Personal and possessive pronouns change:**
-

- *"I'll give you **my** number", he said.*
- *He said that he would give me **his** number.*

- Pronouns, demonstrative adjectives and adverbs of place change:

-

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

- Time expressions change:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today / tonight	That day / that night
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next / following day
The day after tomorrow	Two days latter
Next week / month	The following week / month
Last week / month	The week / year before the previous week / year
Three hours ago	Three hours before

REPORTING VERBS

- To introduce indirect speech, we use verbs like: *say, tell, admit, advise, agree, announce, apologize, beg, declare, explain, insist, invite, mention, offer, order, recommend, state* and *warn* followed by *that* (but it is not necessary).
 - “I like motorbikes”.
 - Clara says (that) she likes motorbikes.

- **Verbs such as: *ask, beg, invite, offer, order, remind* and *tell* go with an indirect complement and they have this structure:**

- “Don’t forget my meeting tonight.”
- Clara **reminded** them about her meeting that night.
- “Would you like some presentation?”
- Clara **offered** them some presentation.

REPORTED STATEMENTS

Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + verb

- In reported speech there is a backshift of tenses:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect simple
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
Future simple (<i>will</i>)	<i>Would</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>Could</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>Might</i>
<i>Have to / must</i>	<i>Had to</i>

ATTENTION!!

- Some verbs do not change:
 - Past perfect
 - *Might*
 - *Could*
 - *Should*
 - *Mustn't*

REPORTED QUESTIONS

- In Reported Speech the question becomes a statement and the word order is:
 - SUBJECT + VERB
- We do not need auxiliary “do” or question tags.
- As with reported statements, the verb changes into a more past tense:
 - *“Is he a friend of yours?” ➔ Stela asked whether / if he was a friend of mine.*
 - *“Who are you going out with?” ➔ My mother asked me who I was going out with.*

REPORTED COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND SUGGESTIONS

- There is no backshift of tenses with commands, requests and suggestions.
-

- **Commands and requests** are expressed by verbs: *tell* or *ask* + indirect complement + (*not*) *to* + infinitive:
 - “*Don’t judge him too quickly.*” ➔ *She asked me not to judge him too quickly.*
-

- **Suggestions are expressed with the verb**: *suggest* and one of these structures:
 - Reporting verb + (*that*) + subject + infinitive (without “to”)
 - Reporting verb + (not) verb + *-ing*

- **“Why don’t we all go out together?”**
 - I suggested (that) we all go out together.
 - I suggested going out together.

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences using **reported speech**.

- a) "The hotel is full". The receptionist told me the hotel
_____.
- b) "I'll call the manager". The waiter said_____.
- c) "I've passed all my exams". Jack said_____.
- d) "You should get to the airport early". They said that we
_____.
- e) "I may be late". Jack said_____.
- f) "I didn't tell anybody!". Mary said_____.
- g) "Can you help me?". She asked us_____.
- h) "Do you want to dance?". He asked me_____.

- i) "Have you been here before?". I asked her_____.
- j) "What music do you like?". She asked me_____.

2- Choose the correct answer.

- a) Jane said that she **will / would** come shopping with us.
- b) He **said me / told me** that he was at the shopping centre.
- c) I asked Cindy where **she buys / does she buy** her clothes.
- d) We asked the shop assistant how much **it was / was it**.

- e) He told me that he **hasn't bought / hadn't bought** anything.
- f) I asked the manager **whether / that** the shoes were in the sale.
- g) She said that she **had to go / must go** to the market.
- h) They asked me where I **worked / did work**.

- i) I **told / told them** that I **may / might** be late.
- j) My boss asked me **if I can / if I could** work late last night.

ANSWERS

Exercise 1

- a) was full
- b) he would call the manager
- c) he had passed all his exams
- d) should get to the airport
- e) he might be late
- f) she hadn't told anybody
- g) if we could help her
- h) if I wanted to dance
- i) if she had been there before
- j) what music I liked

Exercise 2

- a) would
- b) told me
- c) she buys
- d) it was
- e) hadn't bought
- f) whether
- g) had to go
- h) worked
- i) told them / might
- j) if I could



PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice



Passive Voice – Voz Pasiva

Hablaremos en esta ocasión sobre un recurso gramatical de gran importancia en la lengua inglesa: la voz pasiva. Para comenzar estableceremos la diferencia con el lenguaje que utilizamos habitualmente llamado voz activa en el cual la acción del verbo recae sobre el sujeto mientras que en la voz pasiva la acción del verbo recae sobre el objeto. Observa los siguientes ejemplos:

Voz Activa

The lady buys a new hat.

La dama compra un sombrero nuevo.

(El verbo “comprar” recae sobre “la dama” indicando que ella es quien realiza la acción)

Voz Pasiva

A new hat is bought by the lady.

Un nuevo sombrero es comprado por la dama.

(En este caso interesa que “un nuevo sombrero es comprado” sin demasiada importancia de quien realiza la acción)

Para construir la voz pasiva es necesario que la oración en voz activa cuente con objeto directo, es decir que responda a la pregunta “¿qué cosa?”, por ejemplo:

My sister lost the keys.

Mi hermana perdió las llaves.

¿Qué cosa perdió mi hermana?

Las llaves (éste es el objeto directo)

Luego el objeto directo establecido pasará a ocupar el lugar de sujeto, el sujeto de la voz activa pasa a ser complemento agente acompañado de la preposición BY y el verbo principal se coloca en pasado participio acompañado por el verbo TO BE en el tiempo que se encuentra la voz activa. Por ejemplo:

My sister lost the keys.

The keys were lost by my sister.

Observe en la oración pasiva que “the keys” ocupan el lugar de sujeto, “by my sister” es el complemento agente y el verbo principal está ahora en pasado participio acompañado por el verbo to be (were) en pasado simple ya que la oración activa se encontraba en ese tiempo verbal.

Veremos en el siguiente cuadro como se modifican los verbos de Voz Activa a Voz Pasiva:

Tiempo Verbal de la oración en voz activa	VOZ ACTIVA	VOZ PASIVA
Presente Simple	My brother studies the lesson.	The lesson is studied by my brother.
Presente Continuo	My brother is studying the lesson.	The lesson is being studied by my brother.
Pasado Simple	My brother studied the lesson.	The lesson was studied by my brother.
Pasado Continuo	My brother was studying the lesson.	The lesson was being studied by my brother.
Futuro Simple	My brother will study the lesson.	The lesson will be studied by my brother.
Futuro Cercano	My brother is going to study the lesson.	The lesson is going to be studied by my brother.
Presente Perfecto	My brother has studied the lesson.	The lesson has been studied by my brother.
Pasado Perfecto	My brother had studied the lesson.	The lesson had been studied by my brother.

La Pasiva en Inglés

- 1 Tipos de pasiva
 - 1.1 Pasiva de objeto directo
 - 1.2 Pasiva de objeto indirecto
- 2 Formación de la pasiva
 - 2.1 Presente Simple (pasiva)
 - 2.2 Presente Continuo (pasiva)
 - 2.3 Presente Perfecto (pasiva)
 - 2.4 Futuro Simple (pasiva)
 - 2.5 Futuro progresivo (pasiva)
 - 2.6 Futuro going to (pasiva)
 - 2.7 El pasado simple (pasiva)
 - 2.8 El pasado continuo (pasiva)
 - 2.9 El pluscuamperfecto (pasiva)
 - 2.10 El pluscuamperfecto continuo (pasiva)
- 3 La pasiva con los verbos modales
 - 3.1 can
 - 3.2 may
 - 3.3 must

En la voz pasiva se destaca la acción y no quien la realiza. En la oración pasiva quien realiza la acción carece de importancia o es desconocido.

Tanto en inglés como en español existen 2 voces:

- **La voz activa**
- **La voz pasiva**

Tipos de pasiva

En inglés existen 2 tipos de pasiva:

- [la pasiva de objeto directo](#)
- [la pasiva de objeto indirecto](#)

Pasiva de objeto directo

El objeto directo de la oración activa pasa a ser el sujeto de la oración pasiva:

Voz activa:

Sujeto AGENTE	Verbo VOZ ACTIVA	C. Directo PACIENTE
Luis	buys	a book
Luis	compra	un libro

Voz pasiva:

Sujeto PACIENTE	Verbo VOZ PASIVA	Complemento PACIENTE
A book	is bought	by Luis
Un libro	es comprado	por Luis

Pasiva de objeto indirecto

Este tipo de pasiva no existe en español. Es usada cuando se quiere destacar el complemento indirecto en lugar del complemento directo.

Voz activa:

Sujeto AGENTE	Verbo VOZ ACTIVA	Complemento Directo	C. Indirecto
I	offer	a job	to Tom
Yo	le ofrezco	un trabajo	a Tom

Voz pasiva:

Sujeto PACIENTE	Verbo VOZ PASIVA	Complemento Directo	Complemento PACIENTE
Tom	is offered	a job	(by me)
A Tom	le es ofrecido	un trabajo	(por mi)

Verbos con doble objeto

Los verbos que tienen objeto directo e indirecto construyen la pasiva normalmente con el objeto indirecto.

Los ejemplos típicos de verbos con 2 objetos son:

Verbo	Significado
ask	preguntar
give	dar
offer	ofrecer
order	pedir
pay	pagar
sell	vender
send	enviar
show	mostrar
tell	decir

Formación de la pasiva

En general la pasiva se forma añadiendo el verbo [to be](#) + el participio del verbo, vamos a repasar como se forman cada uno de los [tiempos verbales](#) en inglés:

Presente Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + [am/are/is](#) + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am beaten	yo soy golpeado
you are beaten	tú eres golpeado
he is beaten	él es golpeado
we are beaten	nosotros somos golpeados
you are beaten	vosotros sois golpeados
they are beaten	ellos son golpeados

Presente Continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + [am/are/is](#) being + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am being beaten	yo estoy siendo golpeado
you are being beaten	tú estás siendo golpeado
he is being beaten	él está siendo golpeado
we are being beaten	nosotros estamos siendo golpeados
you are being beaten	vosotros estáis siendo golpeados
they are being beaten	ellos están siendo golpeados

Presente Perfecto (pasiva)

La construcción es:

SUJETO + have/has been + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I have been beaten	yo he sido golpeado
you have been beaten	tú has sido golpeado
he has been beaten	él ha sido golpeado
we have been beaten	nosotros hemos sido golpeados
you have been beaten	vosotros habéis sido golpeados
they have been beaten	ellos han sido golpeados

Futuro Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + will be + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I will be beaten	yo seré golpeado
you will be beaten	tú serás golpeado
he will be beaten	él será golpeado
we will be beaten	nosotros seremos golpeados
you will be beaten	vosotros seréis golpeados
they will be beaten	ellos serán golpeados

Futuro progresivo (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + **will be being** + **PARTICIPPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I will be being beaten	yo estaré siendo golpeado
you will be being beaten	tú estaré siendo golpeado
he will be being beaten	él estará siendo golpeado
we will be being beaten	nosotros estaremos siendo golpeados
you will be being beaten	vosotros estaréis siendo golpeados
they will be being beaten	ellos estarán siendo golpeados

Futuro going to (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + **am/are/is** going to be + **PARTICIPPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am going to be beaten	yo voy a ser golpeado
you are going to be beaten	tú vas a ser golpeado

he is going to be beaten	él va a ser golpeado
we are going to be beaten	nosotros vamos a ser golpeados
you are going to be beaten	vosotros vais a ser golpeados
they are going to be beaten	ellos van a ser golpeados

Ç

El pasado simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + was/were + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I was beaten	yo fui golpeado
you were beaten	tú fuisteis golpeado
he was beaten	él fue golpeado
we were beaten	nosotros fuimos golpeados
you were beaten	vosotros fuisteis golpeados
they were beaten	ellos fueron golpeados

El pasado continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + were/was being + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I was being beaten	yo estuve siendo golpeado
you were being beaten	tú estuviste siendo golpeado
he was being beaten	él estuvo siendo golpeado
we were being beaten	nosotros estuvimos siendo golpeados
you were being beaten	vosotros estuvisteis siendo golpeados
they were being beaten	ellos estuvieron siendo golpeados

El pluscuamperfecto (pasiva)

La regla es:

SUJETO + had been + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I had been beaten	yo había sido golpeado
you had been beaten	tú habías sido golpeado
he had been beaten	él había sido golpeado
we had been beaten	nosotros habíamos sido golpeados
you had been beaten	vosotros habíais sido golpeados
they had been beaten	ellos habían sido golpeados

El pluscuamperfecto continuo (pasiva)

La forma es:

SUJETO + had been being + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I had been being beaten	yo había estado siendo golpeado
you had been being beaten	tú habías estado siendo golpeado
he had been being beaten	él había estado siendo golpeado
we had been being beaten	nosotros habíamos estado siendo golpeados
you had been being beaten	vosotros habíais estado siendo golpeados
they had been being beaten	ellos habían estado siendo golpeados

La pasiva con los verbos modales

La arquitectura es:

SUJETO + VERBO MODAL + be + PARTICIPIO

can

The file cannot be saved

El fichero no puede ser guardado

You could be eaten by a lion

Tú pudiste ser comido por un león

may

A car may be stolen

Un coche puede ser robado

The accident might be caused by poor visibility

El accidente pudo ser causado por la poca visibilidad

must

Respect must be earned

El respeto debe ser ganado

PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice

PASSIVES

Object + to be + past participle (+ subject)

Sentences can be in active or passive. We use active verb to say what the subject does and a passive to say what happens to the subject.

However, in a passive sentence, the main important component in the sentence is the **object**, that's why the object goes in the first place followed by the verb and sometimes the subject.

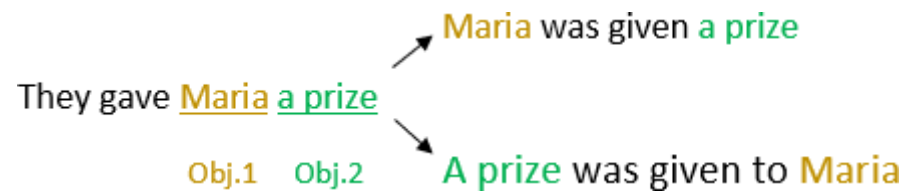
We use passive:

- To focus the attention on the object of an action and establish the topic of a sentence.
- To be impersonal in a scientific or technical process.
- When the agent of the action is not known, generic or obvious for the context, or unimportant, or is intentionally not named.
- To refer back to the previous sentence in a text.

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present simple	I see your friend	Your friend is seen (by me)
Present continuous	I am seeing your friend	Your friend is being seen (by me)
Past simple	I saw your friend	Your friend was seen (by me)
Past continuous	I was seeing your friend	Your friend was being seen (by me)
Present perfect simple	I have seen your friend	Your friend has been seen (by me)
Present perfect continuous	I have been seeing your friend	Your friend has been being seen (by me)
Past perfect simple	I had seen your friend	Your friend had been seen (by me)
Future simple(will)	I will see your friend	Your friend will be seen (by me)
Future perfect simple	I will have been seen your friend	Your friend will have been seen (by me)
Future (going to)	I'm going to see your friend	Your friend is going to be seen (by me)

ATTENTION!!

- **Only transitive verbs (verbs with an object) can be made passive.** Some transitive verbs cannot be made passive: *become, fit, get, have, lack, let, like, resemble, suit*.
- **Verbs with two objects:** There are sentences which contain two objects, in these cases, we can make the passive using both objects, so we are able to make two different passive sentences:



Most common verbs with more than one object:

Ask, bring, give, lend, offer, pass, pay, promise, sell, send, show, teach, tell...

EXERCISE

1-Write the **passive** sentences using the verb tense in brackets.

a) The film / **direct** / Steven Spielberg (present simple).

b) It / **show** / in cinemas next year (future, will).

c) It rained all the time the film / **make** / on location (past continuous).

d) The extras / **send to** / the wrong place (present perfect).

e) Auditions / **hold** / all day (present continuous).

f) The film / **dub** / into other languages (future, going to).

g) The film/ **make** / in France (past simple).

h) It / **base** / on a book (present simple).

ANSWER

Exercise 1

a) is directed

b) will be shown

c) was being made

d) have been sent to

e) are being held

f) is going to be dubbed

g) was made

h) is based

PRESENT

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PRESENTE

**PRESENT
SIMPLE**

State & Action verbs

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He Works (El trabaja)

- PRESENT SIMPLE

Ej) He is Working (El está trabajando)

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**PRESENT
PERFECT
SIMPLE**

**PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)

- PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

Ej) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)

- PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PRESENT

SIMPLE

State & Action verbs

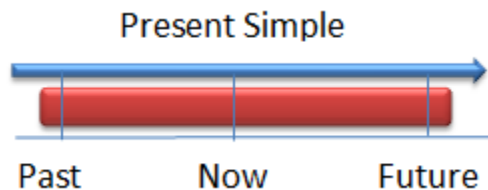
PRESENT SIMPLE

El Presente Simple en Inglés

El "present simple" es el tiempo verbal más sencillo e importante de la lengua inglesa. En esta lección vamos a explicar cómo se forma y cuando se usa:

- [1 Conjugación del presente simple](#)
 - [1.1 Caso especial: "-es" para la 3ª persona](#)
 - [1.2 Caso especial: "-ies" para la 3ª persona](#)
- [2 La negación en el presente simple](#)
- [3 La interrogación en el presente simple](#)
- [4 Uso del presente simple](#)
- [5 Casos especiales](#)
 - [5.1 Verbo irregular "to be"](#)
 - [5.2 Los verbos modales](#)

Conjugación del presente simple



La construcción del presente simple (**Present Simple**) en inglés es realmente fácil, tiene la estructura:

[SUJETO] + [VERBO] (en infinitivo sin to)

A tener en cuenta:

Si el sujeto es 3ª persona del singular se le añade una **"-s"** al verbo.

Veamos como ejemplo la conjugación del verbo **"to live"** (vivir) en presente simple:

Conjugación	Significado
I live	yo vivo
you live	tú vives
he / she / it lives	él / ella / ello vive
we live	nosotros vivimos
you live	vosotros vivís
they live	ellos/ellas viven

Caso especial: "-es" para la 3ª persona

Para los verbos acabados en "-o", "-sh", "-ch", "-ss", "-x", "-z", "-y" se añade "-es" en lugar de "-s" para la 3ª persona del singular".

Veamos a continuación algunos ejemplos:

Verbo	Tercera persona	Significado
to go	he goes	él va
to wish	he wishes	él desea
to reach	he reaches	él alcanza
to express	he expresses	él expresa
to fix	he fixes	él arregla
to kiss	he kisses	él besa
to buzz	he buzzes	él murmulla

Caso especial: "-ies" para la 3ª persona

Adicionalmente, los verbos acabados en "-y" cuando la "y" no es precedida de una vocal, forman la tercera persona en "-ies".

Verbo	Tercera persona	Significado
to occupy	he occup ies	él ocupa
to study	he stud ies	él estudia

Pero cuidado si la "-y" es precedida por una vocal, la tercera persona se forma con una "-s" (desinencia estándar)

Verbo	Tercera persona	Significado
to buy	he buy s	él compra

La negación en el presente simple

La negación con los verbos plenos (esto es no modales y no auxiliares) también es fácil:

[SUJETO] + do(es) + not + [VERBO]

I do not sing

Yo no canto

He does not sing

Él no canta

They do not play

Ellos no juegan

En inglés el "**do + not**" se contrae a "**don't**" y "**does + not**" se contraen a "**doesn't**".

I don't sing

Yo no canto

He doesn't sing

Él no canta

They don't play

Ellos no juegan

La interrogación en el presente simple

En las oraciones [interrogativas](#) también se hace uso del verbo auxiliar **to do**. Anteponiéndolo al sujeto.

La estructura de las preguntas cerradas o de yes/no (es decir aquellas que no tienen partícula interrogativa) es:

do(es) + [SUJETO] + [VERBO] ?

Do you like music?

¿Te gusta la música?

Does he speak English?

¿Él habla inglés?

La estructura de las preguntas abiertas (es decir aquellas que tienen partícula interrogativa) es:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + do(es) + [SUJETO] + [VERBO] ?

Why do you like music?

¿Por qué te gusta la música?

When do you come back?

¿Cuándo vuelves?

Uso del presente simple

El "presente simple" se usa para:

- **Rutinas**

I work in a silver mine

Trabajo en una mina de plata

- **Situaciones permanentes**

She has a car

Ella tiene un coche

- **Leyes naturales o físicas**

The Sun appears in the East

El Sol sale por el este

Casos especiales

Verbo irregular "to be"

Un caso especial es el verbo [to be](#) que al ser muy irregular hay que memorizar su conjugación:

Conjugación	Significado
I am	yo soy
you are	tú eres
he is she is it is	él es ella es ello es
we are	nosotros somos
you are	vosotros sois
they are	ellos/ellas son

Los [pronombres](#) personales y el verbo "[to be](#)" se contraen en las formas que mostramos a continuación:

Conjugación	Significado
I'm	yo soy
you're	tú eres
he's she's it's	él es ella es ello es
we're	nosotros somos
you're	vosotros sois
they're	ellos/ellas son

El verbo [to be](#) forma la negación y la interrogación sin necesidad del verbo auxiliar [to do](#)

Los verbos modales

Los verbos modales [can](#), [must](#), [may](#) :

- no añaden la "-s" en la 3ª persona.
- forman la [negación](#) y la [interrogación](#) sin verbo auxiliar.

CONJUGACIÓN

- **ATTENTION!**
- Verb “to be”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am	am not	Am I...?
You	are	aren't	Are you...?
He/She/It	is	isn't	Is he/she/it...?
We	are	aren't	Are we...?
You	are	aren't	Are you...?
They	are	aren't	Are they...?

Verb “to have”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have	haven't	Have I...?
You	have	haven't	Have you...?
He/She/It	has	hasn't	Has he/she/it...?
We	have	haven't	Have we...?
You	have	haven't	Have you...?
They	have	haven't	Have they...?

PRESENT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: base form of verb + -s in 3rd person singular

- Use present simple for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules.
- Use **ASI** (Auxiliary + Subject + Infinitive) or **QUASI** (Question word + Auxiliary + Subject + Infinitive) to help you with word order in questions.
- Put the adverbs of frequency before the main verb and after *be*: *We **always** meet at 9 o'clock.*
- Frequency expressions like *every day* usually go at the end of the sentence: *We speak on the phone **every day**.*

In the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) we add an -s at the end of the verb, e.g. eats, lives, sings.

We use the auxiliary **do/does** in negative and interrogative statements.

- **Affirmative:** Subject + infinitive verb
- **Negative:** Subject + do not/does not + infinitive verb
- **Interrogative:** Do/Does + subject + infinitive verb

SPELLING RULES

Normally, in present simple tense we add -s at the end of the verb in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), but there are some special cases:

- If the verb ends in **-ss**, **-x**, **-ch**, **-sh** or the letter **o**, we add **-es**, e.g.
 - Kiss **7** kisses
 - Watch **7** watches
 - Crash **7** crashes
 - Go **7** goes
- If the verb ends in a consonant + **-y**, we remove the “y” and add **-ies**, e.g.
 - Carry **7** carries
 - Study **7** studies

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	work	don't work	Do I work?
You	work	don't work	Do you work?
He/She/It	works	doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?
We	work	don't work	Do we work?
You	work	don't work	Do you work?
They	work	don't work	Do they work?

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences with the **present simple** form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) She _____(go) to the gym four times a week.
- b) _____you usually _____(get up) late?
- c) They _____usually _____(not have) a big meal in the evening.
- d) I _____(love) going out to restaurants.
- e) She _____(not buy) low fat products very often.
- f) I _____(feel) guilty when I don't do my report.
- g) He _____(read) every night before going to bed.

2- Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick ✓ the correct sentences.

a) He doesn't have the car for this weekend.

b) I am loving eating out but it's very expensive.

c) Do you recognize the man in that photo? It's our old maths teacher.

d) Nowadays people don't mind paying more for healthy food.

e) I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does this word meaning?

f) I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend. It's depending on the weather.

g) I think that people today eat too much unhealthy food.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

CONTINUOUS PRESENT

. El Presente Continuo en Inglés

- 1 Conjugación del presente continuo
- 2 Construcción del gerundio
 - 2.1 Gerundio en verbos acabados en -ie
 - 2.2 Gerundio en verbos acabados en -e
 - 2.3 Doblado de la consonante final en la formación del gerundio
- 3 La negación en el presente continuo
- 4 La interrogación en el presente continuo
- 5 Uso del presente continuo

1. CONJUGACIÓN DEL PRESENTE CONTINUO



InglesSencillo.com

the sheep is running

La estructura del presente continuo (Present Continuous) en inglés es sencilla:

[SUJETO] + am/are/is (verbo to be) + [VERBO CON -ING (gerundio)]

Conjugación	Significado
I am singing	yo estoy cantando
you are singing	tú estás cantando
he is singing	él está cantando
we are singing	nosotros estamos cantando
you are singing	vosotros estáis cantando
they are singing	ellos están cantando

2. CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL GERUNDIO

Como norma general para formar el gerundio en inglés se añade "-ing" .

Aunque hay que tener en cuenta unas consideraciones:

Gerundio en verbos acabados en -ie

Se sustituye la terminación "-ie" por "-ying" .

Verbo	Gerundio
die	dying
lie	lying

Gerundio en verbos acabados en -e

Se sustituye la "-e" final por "-ing"

Verbo	Gerundio
use	using
have	having

Doblado de la consonante final en la formación del gerundio

Numerosos verbos doblan su consonante final para formar el gerundio:

Verbo	Gerundio
get	getting
set	setting
forbid	forbidding

Para que se realice el doblado se tienen que cumplir estas 3 condiciones:

Que la palabra acabe en una única consonante (que no sea r, w, x ó y) [ejemplo: set]

Que la última consonante sea precedida de una única vocal. [ejemplo: let]

Que la palabra sea monosílaba o que recaiga el acento en la última sílaba o bien que termine la palabra en "L"

3. La negación en el presente continuo

La negación con los verbos plenos (esto es no modales y no auxiliares) es muy simple:

[SUJETO] + am/are/is (verbo "to be") + not + [VERBO CON -ING (gerundio)]

I am not singing

yo no estoy cantando

he is not singing

él no está cantando

Nota: Es habitual contraer el verbo "to be" y "not"

4. La interrogación en el presente continuo

Para construir la **interrogación** simplemente hay que invertir el orden del sujeto y del verbo **to be**:

Estructura de la interrogación:

am/are/is + [SUJETO] + [VERBO CON "-ing"]?

Conjugación	Significado
am I singing?	¿estoy cantando?
are you singing?	¿estás cantando?
is he singing?	¿está cantando?
are we singing?	¿estamos cantando?
are you singing?	¿estáis cantando?
are they singing?	¿están cantando?

Present Continuous



5. Uso del presente continuo

El "present continuous" se usa para:

- **Acciones que se están haciendo en el mismo momento que se habla**
-

I am eating an apple

Me estoy comiendo una manzana

- **Situaciones cíclicas en un periodo de tiempo definido**
-

I am getting up early this month

Me estoy levantando pronto este mes

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am working	am not working	Am I working?
You	are working	aren't working	Are you working?
He/She/It	is working	isn't working	Is he/she/it working?
We	are working	aren't working	Are we working?
You	are working	aren't working	Are you working?
They	are working	aren't working	Are they working?

* VERBS WITH STATE AND ACTION MEANINGS

	STATE	ACTION
Do	What do you do?	What are you doing ?
Be, have	This house is over 5 years old.	He is being very silly.
Imagine, Suppose, think, expect	I imagine you feel the same.	You're imagining things!
Hope, wonder	I hope you haven't been waiting long.	We're hoping to continue the talks next week.
Enjoy, like, love	I love going out for long walks.	I'm loving every minute of my new job!
Appear	Your visa appears to be out of date.	Sarah is appearing in Hamlet at the Grand Theatre.
Look	Jim looks ill.	Helen is looking well.
See, hear	I see you've had your hair cut.	Jane is seeing Harry.
Feel, see, smell, taste	The room smells awful!	I'm smelling the flowers!
Ache, feel, hurt	My foot hurts .	My foot is hurting .
Weight, measure	This bag weights more than 20 kilos.	I'm weighing the parcel before I post it.

¹ *Cost* is sometimes used in continuous to describe a process that is still going on.

² ***Realize, regret and understand* are normally used with state meaning in present simple, but can be used in continuous to show a changing situation, usually with an adverbial which shows that change is happening.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: to be + verb *-ing*

- Use the present continuous for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future arrangements (near future): I'm **waiting** for a friend.
- Remember the spelling rules: **living**, **studying**, **getting**...

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am working	am not working	Am I working?
You	are working	aren't working	Are you working?
He/She/It	is working	isn't working	Is he/she/it working?
We	are working	aren't working	Are we working?
You	are working	aren't working	Are you working?
They	are working	aren't working	Are they working?

EXERCISES

- 1- Complete the sentences with the **present continuous** form of the verbs in brackets.
 - a) Emma _____ (play) the guitar at this moment, try to call her later, please.
 - b) I _____ (think) about going out tonight. What do you think?
 - c) She _____ (read) a really good book.
 - d) Lots of students _____ (try) to postpone the exam date.
 - e) Our boss _____ (have) a meeting right now.
 - f) I _____ (write) my report. Please, don't be noisy.
 - g) He _____ (sing) my favourite song.

- 2- Chose the correct alternative (**present simple or present continuous**) in these sentences:
 - a) Today she's spending/spends time with her granny.
 - b) They usually are going/go to the gym on Sundays.
 - c) We're having/have a barbecue later on. Do you want to come?

- d) They sometimes fly/are flying to Sweden, but usually they are going/go by boat.
- e) He always brings/is bringing a monolingual dictionary to his English class.

Present simple or continuous?

Sometimes, the choice between simple and continuous is part of the attitude of the writer or speaker, especially in explanations and descriptions of situations.

- Julie **lives** in London. ⑦ Permanent situation
- Julie **is living** in London for a few months. ⑦ Temporary situation

STATE AND ACTION VERBS

Some verbs have meaning which refer to states or conditions, and others have meaning which refer to actions. State verbs are either only used in simple form

or have a different meaning when used in continuous form.

STATE VERBS NORMALLY IN PRESENT SIMPLE

- Belong, consist of, contain, cost¹, depend on, deserve, matter, own, possess, resemble.
- Believe, imagine, know, prefer, realize², understand**, mean.
- Seem.

* VERBS WITH STATE AND ACTION MEANINGS

	STATE	ACTION
Do	What do you do?	What are you doing ?
Be, have	This house is over 5 years old.	He is being very silly.
Imagine, Suppose, think, expect	I imagine you feel the same.	You're imagining things!
Hope, wonder	I hope you haven't been waiting long.	We're hoping to continue the talks next week.

Enjoy, like, love	I love going out for long walks.	I'm loving every minute of my new job!
Appear	Your visa appears to be out of date.	Sarah is appearing in Hamlet at the Grand Theatre.
Look	Jim looks ill.	Helen is looking well.
See, hear	I see you've had your hair cut.	Jane is seeing Harry.
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PRESENT

PERFECT

SIMPLE

—

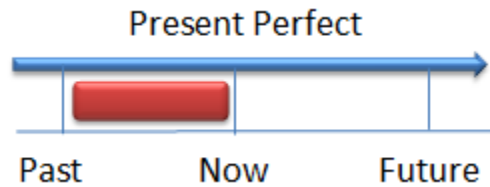
PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Present perfect

El Presente Perfecto

- 1 Conjugación del presente perfecto
- 2 Construcción del participio
 - 2.1 Verbos irregulares
 - 2.2 Participio en verbos acabados en "-e"
- 3 La negación en el presente perfecto
- 4 La interrogación en el presente perfecto
- 5 Uso del presente perfecto
- 6 Partículas usadas en "Present Perfect"
 - 6.1 Just (acabar de)
 - 6.2 Already (ya)
 - 6.3 Yet (ya o todavía)
 - 6.4 Ever (alguna vez)

1. Conjugación del presente perfecto



La estructura del **present perfect** en inglés es:

[SUJETO] + have/has + [PARTICPIO DEL VERBO]

Conjugación	Significado
I have played	yo he jugado
you have played	tú has jugado
he has played	él ha jugado
we have played	nosotros hemos jugado

you have played	vosotros habéis jugado
they have played	ellos han jugado

Como podéis observar el auxiliar "**has**" se utiliza en la tercera persona del singular y el auxiliar "**have**" en los demás casos.

2. Construcción del participio

Los verbos regulares forman el participio se añadiendo "-ed".

play→played

Aunque hay que tener en cuenta unas consideraciones:

Verbos irregulares



Para los [verbos irregulares](#) hay que memorizar su forma de pasado y de participio.

Verbo	Participio	Significado
to go	gone	ir
to make	made	hacer

Participio en verbos acabados en "-e"

Los verbos regulares acabado en **"-e"** forman su participio añadiendo simplemente una **"-d"**.

Verbo	Participio	Significado
to use	used	usar
to excuse	excused	disculpar

3. La negación en el presente perfecto

La negación en el **present perfect** no tiene ninguna complicación. Su estructura es simplemente:

[SUJETO] + have/has + not + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]

He has not played well

Él no ha jugado bien

I have not eaten in 2 days

(Yo) no he comido en 2 días

4. La interrogación en el presente perfecto

Se construye la [interrogación](#) invirtiendo el orden de sujeto y verbo [to have](#). Es decir:

Have/has + [SUJETO] + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]?

Conjugación	Significado
have I done?	¿he hecho?
have you done?	¿has hecho?
has he done?	¿ha hecho?
have we done?	¿hemos hecho?
have you done?	¿habéis hecho?
have they done?	¿han hecho?

Si la oración tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + have + [SUJETO] + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]?

What have you done?

¿Qué has hecho?

5. Uso del presente perfecto

El **present perfect** es usado para:

a) **Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y que no han terminado aún en el presente**

I have not slept in the past two days

No he dormido en los últimos 2 días

b) **Acciones que comenzaron y acabaron en el pasado pero que su efecto continua en el presente.**

I am not hungry because I have eaten an apple

No tengo hambre porque he comido una manzana

El matiz del ejemplo anterior es, que aunque hemos terminado de comer la manzana, esta acción tiene repercusión en el presente (no tenemos hambre en el presente por habernos comido la manzana)

I have bought a car

(Yo) he comprado un coche

El matiz de este segundo ejemplo es, que aunque la acción de comprar terminó, el coche nos sigue perteneciendo en el presente (continúa el efecto de la acción).

c) **Acciones que comenzaron y acabaron en el pasado pero que el interlocutor ha situado la acción en un intervalo de tiempo no acabado. Esta situación de la acción en un intervalo temporal no finalizado obliga a construir la oración en presente perfecto:**

Intervalo temporal no finalizado (Present Perfect):

I have been in USA this year

He estado este año en Estados Unidos

Intervalo temporal finalizado (Past Simple):

I was in USA last year

Estuve el año pasado en Estados Unidos

6. Partículas usadas en "Present Perfect"

> **Just** (acabar de)

Just se usa en "Present Perfect" para decir que una acción acaba de ser terminada:

we have just eaten and we are not hungry
Nosotros acabamos de comer y no tenemos hambre

➤ **Already** (ya)

Already significa "ya", pero sólo con oraciones afirmativas y en Present Perfect:

I have already ordered the books
ya he pedido los libros

➤ **Yet** (ya o todavía)

Yet en "Present Perfect" significa "ya" en oraciones interrogativas y "todavía" en negativas :

Have you ordered her book yet?
¿Ya has pedido su libro?

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + *have/has* + past participle

- Use the present perfect simple when there is a connection between the past and the present.

-
- Something that started in the past and continues to the present:

They've worked in the same company for nearly fifty years.

- An

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have worked	haven't worked	Have I worked...?
You	have worked	haven't worked	Have you worked...?
He/She/It	has worked	hasn't worked	Has he/she/it worked...?
We	have worked	haven't worked	Have we worked...?
You	have worked	haven't worked	Have you worked...?
They	have worked	haven't worked	Have they worked...?

experience up to the present

(especially when we are

talking about our lives): *It's*

the best present I've ever

received.



PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS
—

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

El presente perfecto continuo en inglés (Present Perfect Continuous)

- [1 Conjugación](#)
 - [2 La negación del presente perfecto continuo](#)
 - [3 Formación de la interrogación en el presente perfecto continuo](#)
 - [4 Uso del presente perfecto continuo](#)
-

Conjugación

La estructura del **present perfect continuous** en inglés es:

[SUJETO] + have/has been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]

Conjugación	Significado
I have been singing	yo he estado cantando
you have been singing	tú has estado cantando
he has been singing	él ha estado cantando
we have been singing	nosotros hemos estado cantando
you have been singing	vosotros habéis estado cantando
they have been singing	ellos han estado cantando

La negación del presente perfecto continuo

La **negación** en el **present perfect continuous** es similar al resto de tiempos verbales.

Estructura:

[SUJETO] + have/has not been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]

I have not been working much on my project

No he estado trabajando mucho en mi proyecto

Formación de la interrogación en el presente perfecto continuo

Como es habitual se forma la **interrogación** invirtiendo el orden del sujeto y del verbo **to have**:

Have/has + [SUJETO] + been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]?

Conjugación	Significado
have I been working?	¿he estado trabajando?
have you been working?	¿has estado trabajando?

has he been working?	¿ha estado trabajando?
have we been working?	¿hemos estado trabajando?
have you been working?	¿habéis estado trabajando?
have they been working?	¿han estado trabajando?

Si la oración tuviera un **pronombre** o un **adverbio** interrogativo la construcción sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + have/has + [SUJETO] + been + [VERBO EN GERUNDIO (-ing form)]

Where have you been living lately?

¿Dónde has estado viviendo últimamente?

Uso del presente perfecto continuo

Este tiempo verbal se usa cuando una acción que ha tenido una cierta duración acaba de ser terminada.

I have been spending so much lately

He estado gastando demasiado últimamente

She has been going out with Michael for about a year now

Ella ha estado saliendo con Michael desde hace aproximadamente un año

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *have/has been* + verb *-ing*

- Use the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* with action verbs.
 - Use the present perfect continuous for actions which have been doing on very recently. They have usually just stopped.
-

We use present perfect continuous for:

- Showing that something **started in the past and has continued up until now**. We can use time expressions as “for five minutes”, “since Tuesday”, etc. *They **have been talking** for the last hour.*
- **Showing actions which have just stopped** (though the whole action can be unfinished) and **have a result**, which we can often see, hear, or feel, in the present (focus on action). *I've **been running**, so I'm really hot.*

ATTENTION!

Difference between present perfect and past simple:

- Use the **present perfect simple** when there is a connection between the past and the present.
-
- Use the **past simple** to ask or talk about finished actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a part time expression (January, last week...).

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have been working	haven't been working	Have I been working...?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working...?
He/She/It	has been working	hasn't been working	Has he/she/it been working...?
We	have been working	haven't been working	Have we been working...?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working...?
They	have been working	haven't been working	Have they been working...?

EXERCISE

1- Complete with the correct form of **present perfect continuous**.

- a) Our friends _____ (not exercise) much lately.
- b) She _____ (not study) this last month.
- c) My cut _____ (bleed) on and off all afternoon.
- d) My brother and I have the flu. We _____ (not work) all week.
- e) Since the doctor told me to take lots of fluids, I
_____ (drink) tea every hour.
- f) Sam and James _____ (not watch) TV all day.

PAST

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



PAST CONTINUOUS

Ej) He Worked (El trabajó)

• SIMPLE PAST

Past Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple permite en inglés expresar la anterioridad de una acción pasada con respecto a otra también pasada. Conoce los usos y las reglas de conjugación de este tiempo en inglés y practica gratis online con ejercicios interactivos.



WWW.LINGOLIA.COM

Ej) He **was** Working (El estaba trabajando)

• PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- + Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ? Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

www.ejerciciosinglesonline.com

Ej) He **had** Worked (El había trabajado)

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

Ej) He **had been** working (El estuvo trabajando)

• PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PAST TIME

& Present Perfect Simple

PAST SIMPLE

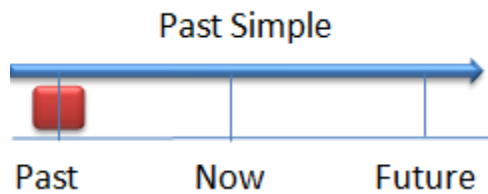
PAST SIMPLE PAST SIMPLE

SIMPLE PAST

El Pasado Simple en Inglés

- 1 Conjugación del pasado simple
 - 1.1 Construcción del pasado
 - 1.2 Verbos irregulares
 - 1.3 Pasado en verbos acabados en "-e"
- 2 La negación en el pasado simple
- 3 La interrogación en el pasado simple
- 4 Uso del pasado simple
- 5 Complementos Temporales

1. Conjugación del pasado simple



La estructura del "pasado simple" (Past Simple Tense) en inglés es:

[SUJETO] + [VERBO EN PASADO, TERMINACIÓN "-ed"]

Conjugación	Significado
I worked	yo trabajé
you worked	tú trabajaste
he worked	él trabajó

we worked	nosotros trabajamos
you worked	vosotros trabajasteis
they worked	ellos trabajaron

1.1. Construcción del pasado

Como norma general, para formar el pasado en inglés se añade **"-ed"** a un verbo.

work → **worked**

Aunque hay que tener en cuenta unas consideraciones:

1.2. Verbos irregulares

Para los [verbos irregulares](#) hay que memorizar su forma de pasado.

Os mostramos un par de ejemplos de verbos irregulares:

Verbo	Pasado	Significado
to go	went	ir
to buy	bought	comprar
to have	had	tener
to be	was/were	ser o estar

I went to the University of Oxford
Fui a la universidad de Oxford

1.3. Pasado en verbos acabados en "-e"

Para formar el pasado se sustituye la "-e" final por "-ed".

Verbo	Pasado
use	used
die	died

2. La negación en el pasado simple

La formación de la [negación](#) en "past simple" es más sencilla que la afirmación.

Su estructura es:

[SUJETO] + did + not + [VERBO EN INFINITIVO (sin to)]

Os mostramos un par de ejemplos:

I did not sing

yo no canté

he did not sing

él no cantó

3. La interrogación en el pasado simple

Para construir la [interrogación](#) se utiliza el verbo auxiliar [to do](#) en pasado (did).

La Estructura es:

Did + [SUJETO] + [VERBO EN INFINITIVO (sin to)] ?

Conjugación	Significado
did I sing?	¿canté?
did you sing?	¿cantaste?
did he sing?	¿cantó?
did we sing?	¿cantamos?
did you sing?	¿cantasteis?

did they sing?	¿cantaron?
-----------------------	------------

Si la interrogación tuviera una partícula interrogativa la estructura sería

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + did + [SUJETO] + [VERBO EN INFINITIVO]?

What did you sing?

¿Qué cantaste?

4. Uso del pasado simple

El "past simple" se usa para:

- **Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y ya están terminadas.**

I ate an apple yesterday
Me comí una manzana ayer

5. Complementos Temporales

Usualmente con las oraciones en "pasado simple" es necesario detallar cuando se realizó la acción (de manera explícita o por el contexto).

Por ejemplo:

I played a match last week
Jugué un partido la semana pasada

Enumeramos algunos otros complementos temporales de este [tiempo verbal](#) a modo de ejemplo:

Complemento	Significado
yesterday	ayer
two years ago	hace dos años
in 2008	en 2008
last year	hace un año
on 01/01/2000	el 01/01/2000

in July

en julio

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	worked	didn't work	Did I work?
You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
He/She/It	worked	didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
We	worked	didn't work	Did we work?
You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
They	worked	didn't work	Did they work?

- 1) **Regular verbs** are those ones only need to add *-ed* after the verb to form the past simple and the past participle form: *He **listened** to music yesterday.*

- 2) **Irregular verbs** are those one that has a different form, totally different for past simple and past participle. We must study them. *He **went** to the doctor.*

ATTENTION!!

Verb “to be”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was	wasn't	Was I...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
He/She/It	was	wasn't	Was he/she/it...?
We	were	weren't	Were we...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
They	were	weren't	Were they...?

PAST SIMPLE

STRUCTURE:

REGULAR VERBS: verb + *-ed*

IRREGULAR VERBS: verbs from the list

- Use the past simple for finished past actions: *They **worked** in a bank.*

- For past habits and routines, usually with a time expression: *Few people in Victorian times **took a bath every day.***

- Use Auxiliary + Subject + Infinitive or Question word + Auxiliary + Subject
+ Infinitive to help you with word order in questions: *Where **did** you **live**?*

We use the auxiliary verb **did** in negative and interrogative statements.

- **Negative:** Subject + *didn't (did not)* + verb inf.
- **Interrogative:** *Did* + subject + verb inf.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	worked	didn't work	Did I work?
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He/She/It	worked	didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
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You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
They	worked	didn't work	Did they work?

1) **Regular verbs** are those ones only need to add *-ed* after the verb to form the past simple and the past participle form: *He **listened** to music yesterday.*

2) **Irregular verbs** are those one that has a different form, totally different for past simple and past participle. We must study them. *He **went** to the doctor.*

ATTENTION!!

Verb “to be”:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was	wasn't	Was I...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
He/She/It	was	wasn't	Was he/she/it...?
We	were	weren't	Were we...?
You	were	weren't	Were you...?
They	were	weren't	Were they...?

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences with the **past simple** form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) My brother _____(go) to a different school than me.
- b) I _____(do) the best report of the company.
- c) Melissa _____(walk) 10 miles yesterday!
- d) My teacher _____(ask) John the most difficult question.
- e) The exam _____(to be) very easy!
- f) She _____(not play) the match.
- g) _____you _____(go) to Paris last summer?
- h) My parents _____(not allow) me to go out when I was 16.
- i) We _____(to be) very little when we went to Dublin.

Present perfect simple or past simple?

- Use present perfect simple for unfinished time and past simple for finished time.
- Use to show speaker attitude.
- Use with different time expressions. Present perfect refers to an action over a period of time and *for* describes how long the period is.

EXERCISE

1- Complete the dialogues with the **past simple** or **present perfect**.

a) **A:** How long _____ at university? (you / be)

B: I _____ two years ago. I'm in my third year now. (start)

A: Do you live with your parents?

B: I _____ with them for the first two years but then I
_____ into a student hostel last September and I

_____there since then. (live, move, live)

b) **A:** _____a job yet? (your brother / find) **B:** Yes, he__
_____work in a hotel.

c) **A:** _____to Nobu – that new Japanese restaurant? (you / ever
/ be)

B: Yes, we _____there for my birthday. (go) **A:** What was it
like?

B: The food _____fantastic but it _____a fortune!



**PAST
CONTINUOUS**

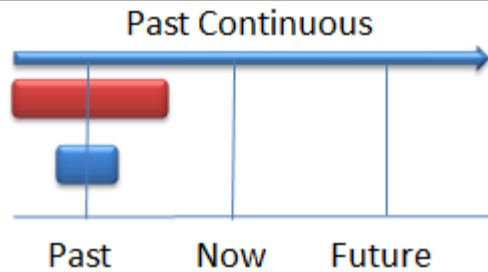
PAST CONTINUOUS

CONTINUOUS PAST

El Pasado Continuo en Inglés

- [1 Conjugación del pasado continuo](#)
- [2 La negación en el pasado continuo](#)
- [3 La interrogación en el pasado continuo](#)
- [4 Uso del pasado continuo](#)

1. Conjugación del pasado continuo



La estructura del Pasado Continuo (**Past Continuous Tense**) es:

[SUJETO] + was/were + [VERBO con terminación -ing (gerundio)]

Conjugación	Significado
I was working	yo estaba trabajando
you were working	tú estabas trabajando
he was working	él estaba trabajando

we were working	nosotros estábamos trabajando
you were working	vosotros estabais trabajando
they were working	ellos estaban trabajando

2. La negación en el pasado continuo

La negación se forma añadiendo simplemente el adverbio "not" entre el verbo "to be" (was/were) y el verbo principal de la oración:

Estructura:

[SUJETO] + was/were not + [VERBO con la terminación -ing (gerundio)]

I was not singing

yo no estaba cantando

he was not singing

él no estaba cantando

3. La interrogación en el pasado continuo

Para construir la [interrogación](#) simplemente se invierte el verbo "[to be](#)" y el sujeto:
Estructura de la interrogación:

was/were + [SUJETO]+ [VERBO con la terminación -ing ([gerundio](#))]?

Conjugación	Significado
was I singing?	¿estaba cantando?
were you singing?	¿estabas cantando?
was he singing?	¿estaba cantando?
were we singing?	¿estábamos cantando?
were you singing?	¿estabais cantando?
were they singing?	¿estaban cantando?

Si la interrogación tuviera una partícula interrogativa la estructura sería

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + was/were + [SUJETO] + [VERBO con la terminación -ing (gerundio)]

What were you singing?

¿Qué estabas cantando?

4. Uso del pasado continuo

El "past continuous" se usa para:

- **Acciones que comenzaron en el pasado y se quiere remarcar que tuvieron una cierta duración.**
-

I was eating an apple, when I fell to the ground

Me estaba comiendo una manzana cuando caí al suelo

En el ejemplo anterior se utiliza el pasado continuo para describir que la acción de comer la manzana tuvo una cierta duración pero que la caída fue instantánea.

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was working	wasn't working	Was I working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
He/She/It	was working	wasn't working	Was he/she/it working?
We	were working	weren't working	Were we working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
They	were working	weren't working	Were they working?

PAST CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *was/were* + verb *-ing*

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at specific time in the past: *You **were reading** a magazine.*

- For a continuing unfinished action interrupted by a sudden past action: *I **was getting** ready while the doorbell **rang**.*

- Two actions in the past at the same time: *They **were looking at** the actors and **listening to** the dialogue.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was working	wasn't working	Was I working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
He/She/It	was working	wasn't working	Was he/she/it working?
We	were working	weren't working	Were we working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
They	were working	weren't working	Were they working?

OTHER USES OF PAST CONTINUOUS

Past continuous can also be used:

- To emphasize that an action was still continuing.
- To describe a changing situation.
- With *forever*, *continually*, *always*, etc. to criticize actions we feel are annoying, or which we wish to exaggerate.
- We do not generally use past continuous to describe habitual actions in the past.

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences with the **past continuous** form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) Emma _____(cook) when her sister called.
- b) While I _____(paint) the outside of the house, my sister _____(read) a book.
- c) Last night at 8 pm I _____(have) dinner.
- d) They _____(drink) coffee when I arrived.
- e) We _____(go) to the cinema yesterday at this time.
- f) Mary _____(not go) to the school when the rain started.
- g) _____ they _____(talk) when the teacher arrived?



PAST
PERFECT

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

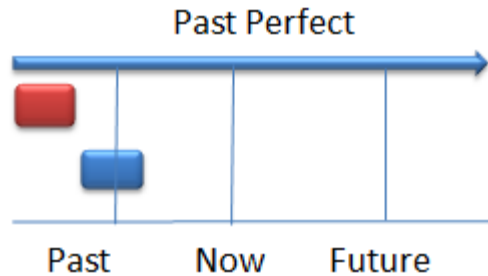
PERFECT PAST

El Pluscuamperfecto en Inglés

- [1 Conjugación del pluscuamperfecto](#)
- [2 La negación del pluscuamperfecto](#)
- [3 La interrogación en el pluscuamperfecto](#)
- [4 Uso del pluscuamperfecto](#)

En inglés este tiempo verbal se denomina "**Past Perfect Tense**" o "**Pluperfect**".

1. Conjugación del pluscuamperfecto



La estructura del pluscuamperfecto en inglés es:

[SUJETO] + had + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]

Conjugación	Significado
I had worked	yo había trabajado
you had worked	tú habías trabajado
he had worked	él había trabajado

we had worked	nosotros habíamos trabajado
you had worked	vosotros habíais trabajado
they had worked	ellos habían trabajado

2. La negación del pluscuamperfecto

La negación se construye colocando el adverbio "not" entre el "had" y el participio:

[SUJETO] + had + not + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]

I had not sung

Yo no había cantado

He had not eaten

Él no había comido

3. La interrogación en el pluscuamperfecto

Para construir la interrogación se utiliza invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

Estructura de la interrogación:

Had + [SUJETO] + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]?

Conjugación	Significado
had I sung?	¿había cantado?
had you sung?	¿habías cantado?
had he sung?	¿había cantado?
had we sung?	¿habíamos cantado?
had you sung?	¿habíais cantado?
had they sung?	¿habían cantado?

Si la interrogación tuviera una partícula interrogativa la estructura sería

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA] + had + [SUJETO] + [VERBO EN PARTICIPIO]?

What had you sung?

¿Qué habías cantado?

4. Uso del pluscuamperfecto

El "past perfect" se usa para:

- **Acciones que terminaron en el pasado y fueron anteriores a otras que hace referencia.**

The film had not started when I arrived

La película no había empezado cuando yo llegué

CONJUGACIÓN

STRUCTURE: subject + *had* + past participle

- Use the past perfect simple when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action: *When they turned on the TV, the match **had finished**.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had worked	hadn't worked	Had I worked...?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked...?
He/She/It	had worked	hadn't worked	Had he/she/it worked...?
We	had worked	hadn't worked	Had we worked...?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked...?
They	had worked	hadn't worked	Had they worked...?

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + *had* + past participle

- Use the past perfect simple when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action: *When they turned on the TV, the match **had finished**.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had worked	hadn't worked	Had I worked...?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked...?
He/She/It	had worked	hadn't worked	Had he/she/it worked...?
We	had worked	hadn't worked	Had we worked...?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked...?
They	had worked	hadn't worked	Had they worked...?

EXERCISE

- 1- Complete the following sentences in the past perfect simple tense.
 - a) She _____ (write) six letters before she got a response.
 - b) It _____ always _____ (snow) here before 1978.
 - c) Dan _____ (to be) sick for 3 days before he got better.
 - d) James and Lia _____ (try) four times before they gave up.
 - e) My father's old car _____ (run) very well before he sold it.
 - f) We _____ (not take) this test before.
 - g) My aunt _____ (visit) Portugal several times in the past.
 - h) Our father _____ never _____ (drive) to Florida.
 - i) I _____ (speak) to the president twice before, so I was not that nervous.
 - j) The old man _____ occasionally _____ (need) help crossing the street.

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH:

- **Past simple:** ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/night/year...

- **Past continuous:** as, at 7am yesterday, last week/month...when, while.

- **Past perfect:** after, already, before, by the time.



**PAST
PERFECT**

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *had been* + verb *-ing*

- Use past perfect continuous to indicate a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past: *I **had been working** in the garden all morning.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had been working	hadn't been working	Had I been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
He/She/It	had been working	hadn't been working	Had he/she/it been working...?
We	had been working	hadn't been working	Had we been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
They	had been working	hadn't been working	Had they been working...?

FUTURE

FUTURO

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



- +** S+will/shall + V(bare form)
I will go to Thailand.
- S + will not/won't + V(Base form)
I will not go to Thailand.
- ?** Will + S + V(Base form) +...?
Will you go to Thailand?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

- +** S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)
I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.
- S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)
I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.
- ?** Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)
Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?

Ej) I **will** work (Yo trabajaré)
Ej) I **am going to** eat (Yo estaré comiendo)

Ej) I **will be** working (Yo trabajaré)
*The Rolling Stones **will be performing** in Madrid in July. (Los Rolling Stones estarán de gira en Madrid en Julio)*

• FUTURE SIMPLE

• FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Future Perfect Simple

El Future Perfect Simple se forma con los auxiliares will + have + el participio del verbo principal. Indica que una acción se habrá completado en un momento determinado del futuro o la suposición de lo que ha podido ocurrir en el pasado. Practica con ejercicios interactivos online.



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FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Future Perfect Continuous is used to talk about an on-going action before some point in the future.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Positive Statements

SUBJECT	WILL HAVE BEEN	VERB + ing	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.
You	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.
He	will have been	watching	television for four hours when you come home.

Ej) I **will have worked** in Toledo for 7 months (Yo trabajaré en Toledo por 7 meses)

Ej) I **have been** watch**ing**

• FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE

• FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



FUTURE TIME

Will & Going to

FUTURE SIMPLE: WILL

El Futuro Simple en Inglés

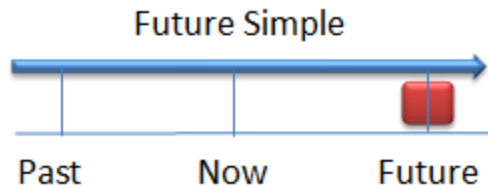
Cita del escritor francés Victor Hugo (1802 – 1885):

The future has several names.
For the weak, it is impossible.
For the fainthearted, it is unknown;
but for the valiant, it is opportunity

El futuro tiene muchos nombres.
Para los débiles es lo inalcanzable.
Para los temerosos, lo desconocido;
pero para los valientes, es la oportunidad

- 1 Conjugación
 - 1.1 Negación en el Futuro simple
 - 1.2 Interrogación en el futuro simple
 - 2 Uso del futuro simple

1. Conjugación



El futuro simple (Future Simple) en inglés se forma con la estructura:

SUJETO + will/shall + VERBO

Nota: El auxiliar **shall** sólo se utiliza para la primera persona de singular y del plural. Mientras que el auxiliar **will** se puede utilizar en todos los casos.

Como ejemplo de la conjugación del futuro simple, veamos el verbo **to work** (trabajar):

Conjugación	Significado
I will/shall work	yo trabajaré

you will work	tú trabajarás
he will work	él trabajará
we will/shall work	nosotros trabajaremos
you will work	vosotros trabajareis
they will work	ellos trabajaran

En inglés son muy frecuentes las contracciones

Los pronombres y el auxiliar **will** se contraen en las siguientes formas:

Conjugación	Significado
I'll work	yo trabajaré
you'll work	tú trabajarás
he'll work	él trabajarás
we'll work	nosotros trabajaremos
you'll work	vosotros trabajareis
they'll work	ellos trabajaran

X Negación en el Futuro simple

La [negación](#) del futuro se realiza simplemente añadiendo el adverbio **not** entre el auxiliar **will** y el verbo:

SUJETO + will + not + VERBO

Conjugación	Significado
I will/shall not work	yo no trabajaré
you will not work	tú no trabajarás
he will not work	él no trabajará
we will/shall not work	nosotros no trabajaremos
you will not work	vosotros no trabajareis
they will not work	ellos no trabajaran

Nota sobre contracciones:

will not se contrae en **won't** y
shall not se contrae en **shan't**

¿? Interrogación en el futuro simple

La interrogación se forma, como es habitual, invirtiendo el verbo y el sujeto:

will + **SUJETO** + **VERBO?**

Conjugación	Significado
will/shall I work?	¿trabajaré?
will you work?	¿trabajarás?
will he work?	¿trabjará?
will/shall we work?	¿trabajaremos?
will you work?	¿trabajareis?
will they work?	¿trabajaran?

2. Uso del futuro simple

- **Se utiliza para realizar promesas**

I will write you soon

Te escribiré pronto

- **Se utiliza para decisiones tomadas mientras se está conversando**

Ok, I will call customer service again

Vale, llamaré otra vez a atención al cliente

STRUCTURE: **subject + will + infinitive**

- Use *will/won't* for factual predictions: *Inflation **will increase** by 5% over the next months.*
- For predictions not based on the facts or opinions about the future: *I think hundreds of people **will run** in the marathon next month.*
- For an immediate decision: *I **will phone** you.*
- Promises and offers: *Don't worry, I **will lend** you my jacket.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will work	won't work	Will I work?
You	will work	won't work	Will you work?
He/She/It	will work	won't work	Will he/she/it work?
We	will work	won't work	Will we work?
You	will work	won't work	Will you work?
They	will work	won't work	Will they work?

Contractions are used, so: *I'll, you'll, he'll, etc.*

FUTURE SIMPLE: BE GOING TO

STRUCTURE: subject + to be + going to + infinitive

- Use *going to* for personal plans and intentions: ***I'm going to stay in bed all night.***
- When the cause of a possible event is present: *Look at the colour of the sky!* ***It's going to snow.***
- For decisions about the future: *I've decided* ***I'm going to phone the police.***

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am going to work	am not going to work	Am I going to work...?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work...?
He/She/It	is going to work	isn't going to work	Is he/she/it going to work...?
We	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are we going to work...?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work...?
They	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are they going to work...?

Will or going to?

- In many cases, *will* as a prediction can be replaced by *going to*, especially in everyday speech.
- Normally, *going to* cannot be replaced by *will* without changing the meaning.
- It depends on the **context**.

EXERCISE

1- Complete the sentences with the future simple form **will** or **going to**.

a) A: There's no milk left!

B: Oh! I _____ some from the shop. (get)

b) The population of Valencia _____ 2 million by the year 2050. (reach)

c) Mum: I told you to tidy up your room.

Son: Sorry, Mum, I forgot. I _____ after lunch. (do)

d) A: Why don't we meet for coffee on Friday morning? B: Sorry. I can't. I

_____ the doctor then.

e) "Tomorrow _____ bright and sunny day everywhere in Spain, except in La Coruña", said the weatherwoman. (be)

f) Look at that big black cloud. I think it _____. (rain)

g) In the future, people _____ bigger heads. (have)

h) Next month I _____ a DVD player. (buy)

i) When _____ you _____ another party? (have)

j) Oh no! I think I _____ . (sneeze)

2- Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in

parentheses in simple future tense: **will**.

a) The house is dirty. I _____(clean) it on Monday.

b) (Cook)_____ you _____ on Tuesday, please?

c) It looks like the washer is broken. I _____(ask) a repair man to come
Wednesday.

d) Okay then, our group _____(meet) on Thursday.

e) _____you _____(come) with us on Friday?



FUTURE TIME

Will & Going to

FUTURE SIMPLE: BE GOING TO

CONTINUOUS FUTURE

El Futuro Continuo (going to)

Cita de Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884 – 1962), primera dama de los Estados Unidos:

The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams

El futuro pertenece a quienes creen en la belleza de sus sueños

- 1 Conjugación del futuro: "going to"
 - 1.1 Contracciones
- 2 La negación en el futuro going to
- 3 La Interrogación en el futuro "going to"
- 4 Uso del futuro going to
- 5 La pasiva con el futuro going to

1. Conjugación del futuro: "going to"

El futuro going to se forma:

SUJETO + am/are/is going to + **VERBO EN INFINITIVO**

Conjugación	Significado
I am going to eat	yo iré a comer
you are going to eat	tú irás a comer
he is going to eat	él irá a comer
we are going to eat	nosotros iremos a comer
you are going to eat	vosotros iréis a comer

they are going to eat

ellos irán a comer

Contracciones

En argot se contrae **going to** en **gonna**:

Un ejemplo claro es la oración:

tonight is going to be a good night

hoy va a ser una buena noche

se convierte en:

tonight is gonna be a good night

también puede contraerse tonight y is, quedando:

tonight's gonna be a good night

2. La negación en el futuro "going to"

Para formar la [negación](#) se añade **not** después del am/are/is:

Estructura:

SUJETO + am/are/is not going to + VERBO EN INFINITIVO

I am not going to dance tonight

Yo no voy a ir a bailar esta noche

I'm not going to use the computer for around four hours

No voy a usar el ordenador en aproximadamente cuatro horas

3. La Interrogación en el futuro "going to"

Para formar la [interrogación](#) se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo auxiliar [to be](#), esto es:

am/are/is + SUJETO + going to + VERBO EN INFINITIVO ?

Are you going to dance tonight?

¿Vas a bailar esta noche?

4. Uso del futuro "going to"

El "future going to" se usa para:

- **Acciones que se ha planificado realizar en el futuro, usualmente en un futuro cercano.**

He is going to sing tomorrow night

Él va a ir a cantar mañana por la noche

Recordad que si la acción no es planificada (decisión espontanea) se usa el [futuro simple](#)

5. La pasiva con el futuro "going to"

La construcción de la [pasiva](#) es:

[SUJETO] + am/are/is going to be + [PARTICIPPIO]

Pasiva	Significado
I am going to be honored	yo voy a ser premiado

you are going to be honored	tú vas a ser premiado
he is going to be honored	él va a ser premiado
we are going to be honored	nosotros vamos a ser premiados
you are going to be honored	vosotros vais a ser premiados
they are going to be honored	ellos van a ser premiados

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am going to work	am not going to work	Am I going to work...?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work...?
He/She/It	is going to work	isn't going to work	Is he/she/it going to work...?
We	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are we going to work...?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work...?
They	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are they going to work...?

Will or going to? PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *had been* + verb *-ing*

- Use past perfect continuous to indicate a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past: *I **had been working** in the garden all morning.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had been working	hadn't been working	Had I been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
He/She/It	had been working	hadn't been working	Had he/she/it been working...?
We	had been working	hadn't been working	Had we been working...?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working...?
They	had been working	hadn't been working	Had they been working...?

- In many cases, *will* as a prediction can be replaced by *going to*, especially in everyday speech.
- Normally, *going to* cannot be replaced by *will* without changing the meaning.
- It depends on the **context**.



FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FUTURE CONTINUOUS: WILL BE + ING

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *will be* + verb *-ing*

- Use the future continuous to focus on the process during a future action.
- Events that have already been arranged for a future date: *The Rolling Stones **will be performing** in Madrid in July.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will be working	won't be working	Will I be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
He/She/It	will be working	won't be working	Will he/she/it be working?
We	will be working	won't be working	Will we be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
They	will be working	won't be working	Will they be working?

EXERCISE

1- Write the correct form of the future continuous tense using *will*.

- a) I _____ (to do) my homework tomorrow.
 - b) Well, I guess we _____ (to ride) the bus to work next week.
 - c) He _____ (to eat) roast beef for dinner.
 - d) At 7:30 tonight, I _____ (to watch) a movie.
 - e) I hope it _____ (to rain) at this time tomorrow.
 - f) Jane _____ not _____ (to quit) her job on Monday.
 - g) My sister _____ probably _____ (to go) to camp this summer.
-

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + *will have* + participle

- Use future perfect to focus on the result, after a future action is completed. It refers to a completed action in the future.
- It is most often used with a time expression: *She **will have been** in Toledo for 7 months on July 21st.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will have worked	won't have worked	Will I have worked...?
You	will have worked	won't have worked	Will you have worked...?
He/She/It	will have worked	won't have worked	Will he/she/it have worked...?
We	will have worked	won't have worked	Will we have worked...?
You	will have worked	won't have worked	Will you have worked...?
They	will have worked	won't have worked	Will they have worked...?

EXERCISE

1- Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **future perfect simple**.

- a) Before the store opens, the employees _____ (prepare) for the sale.
- b) By the time the treasure hunt begins, Susan _____ (hide) all the clues.
- c) The housekeeper _____ (clean) the house when the guests arrive.
- d) You can touch the walls tomorrow. The paint _____ (dry) by then.
- e) By Tuesday, the roofers _____ (finish) laying the tiles.
- f) Jason and Sam _____ (buy) a house before they move to London in July.
- g) Let's watch TV at 8:00 p.m. By then, the news _____ (end).



**FUTURE
CONTINUOUS**

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *will be* + verb *-ing*

- Use the future continuous to focus on the process during a future action.
- Events that have already been arranged for a future date: *The Rolling Stones will be performing in Madrid in July.*

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will be working	won't be working	Will I be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
He/She/It	will be working	won't be working	Will he/she/it be working?
We	will be working	won't be working	Will we be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
They	will be working	won't be working	Will they be working?

EXERCISE

1- Write the correct form of the future continuous tense using *will*.

- a) I _____(to do) my homework tomorrow.
- b) Well, I guess we _____(to ride) the bus to work next week.
- c) He _____(to eat) roast beef for dinner.
- d) At 7:30 tonight, I _____(to watch) a movie.
- e) I hope it _____(to rain) at this time tomorrow.
- f) Jane _____ not _____(to quit) her job on Monday.
- g) My sister _____ probably _____(to go) to camp this summer.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + *will have been* + verb *-ing*

- Use the future perf. continuous to describe actions that will continue up until a point in the future:
At two o'clock, she'll have been waiting for five hours.
- It is most often used with a time expression.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will I have been working...?
You	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will you have been working...?
He/She/It	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will he/she/it have been working...?

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
We	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will we have been working...?
You	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will you have been working...?
They	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will they have been working...?

ATTENTION!!

There are some other ways to talk about the future without using future verb tenses.

- Present continuous: it is the most common way to talk about arrangements: *I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow.*
-
- Present simple: we can also use the present simple to talk about future events which are part of a timetable or a regular schedule: *The train leaves in five minutes.*

Other ways of expressing future arrangements:

- **Be due to + infinitive** can be used to say that something is arranged or expected.
 - *My sister is due to arrive at 7.30 at the station.*
- **Be about to + infinitive** to say that something is going to happen very soon.
 - *My sister is about to have a baby.*
- **Be + to + infinitive** in a formal style to talk about official plans and arrangements.
 - *It has been announced that the chancellor is to visit France next month.*

EXERCISE

- 1- Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in **future perfect continuous**.
 - a) This spring, the twins _____(attend) culinary school for two years.
 - b) By 2021, our city _____(recover) from the hurricane for ten years.
 - c) When it closes next week, the furniture store _____(do) business since 1980.
 - d) By tomorrow morning, it _____(snow) for four days without stopping!
 - e) Aunt Jane _____(cook) breakfast for about an hour when we get up.
 - f) Friends of the bride _____(decorate) the banquet hall before the reception begins.
 - g) Mankind _____(print) books by machine for around 600 years by the year 2034.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL TENSE

condicional simple

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS (Aff.)



Ej) I **should** clean

(Yo limpiar**ía**)

Ej) I **Should/Would** **be** clean**ing**

(Yo **estaría** limpi**ando**)

- **CONDITIONAL SIMPLE**

- **CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS >>>**

Conditional Perfect in Spanish Grammar

The conditional perfect (condicional compuesto) expresses actions the could or would have taken place as well as wishes or suppositions about the past. Learn when to use the conditional perfect in Spanish grammar and how to conjugate regular and irregular verbs online with Lingolia. Test your knowledge in the free exercises.



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Ej) I **should** **have** **cleaned**

(Yo **habría** limpi**ado**)

Ej) I **should** **have been** clean**ing**

(Yo **habría estado** limpi**ando**)

- **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - SIMPLE**

- **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - CONTINUOUS**

CONDICIONALS MODES



Zero Conditional

The **Zero Conditional** sentence consists of two clauses, an if clause and a main clause. It is used to make statements about the real world and often refers to general truths.

If + Present Simple + Present Simple

Example Sentences;

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.
- If you want to be fit, you need to do exercise every day.
- If I listen to loud music, I always have a headache.
- If it rains, the ground gets wet.



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Ej) If you **heat** ice, it **melts**
(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

Ej) If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.
(Si tu **sales** temprano, tu **cogerás** un sitio en el Parking)

• 0. ZERO CONDITIONAL

• 1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.



THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given**



Ej) If **had** more money, I **Would buy** a bigger house
(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have** met your friend
(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• 2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

• 3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

CONDICIONALS MODES

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

- Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

If + subject + present simple,

subject + will/won't + infinitive.

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain.

Ej) If you **heat** ice, it **melts**

(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

Ej) If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.

(Si tu **sales** temprano, tu **cogerás** un sitio en el Parking)

• **0. ZERO CONDITIONAL**

• **1. FIRST CONDITIONAL**

If + subject + past simple,

subject + would/wouldn't + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.

If + subject + had + past participle,

subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.

Ej) If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• **2. SECOND CONDITIONAL**

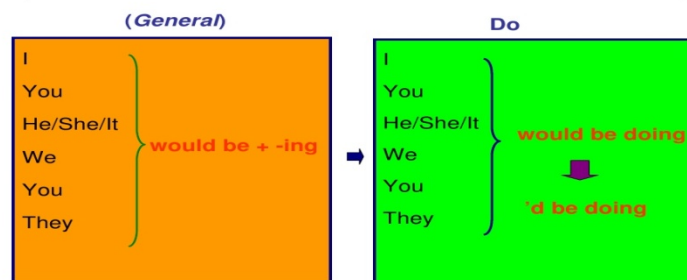
• **3. THIRD CONDITIONAL**

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL TENSE

condicional simple

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS (Aff.)



Ej) I **should** clean

(Yo limpiar**ía**)

Ej) I **Should/Would be** cleaning

(Yo **estaría** limpi**ando**)

• **CONDITIONAL SIMPLE**

• **CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS >>>**

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Ej) I **should have** clean**ed**

(Yo **habría** limpi**ado**)

Ej) I **should have been** cleaning

(Yo **habría estado** limpi**ado**)

• **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - SIMPLE**

• **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - CONTINUOUS**

CONDICIONALS MODES



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The **Zero Conditional** sentence consists of two clauses, an if clause and a main clause. It is used to make statements about the real world and often refers to general truths.

If + Present Simple + Present Simple

Example Sentences;

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• 1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.



THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given**



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(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

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(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• 2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

• 3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

CONDICIONALS MODES

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

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subject + will/won't + infinitive.

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(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

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If + subject + had + past participle,

subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.

Ej) If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• **2. SECOND CONDITIONAL**

• **3. THIRD CONDITIONAL**

condicional simple

CONDITIONAL SIMPLE

CONDITIONAL SIMPLE

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	should clean Would	shouldn't clean would	Should I clean? Would
You	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should you clean?
He/She/It	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should he/she/it clean?
We	should clean Would	shouldn't clean would	Should we clean?
You	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should you clean?
They	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should they clean?

El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)

Para los verbos no modales el condicional simple se forma:

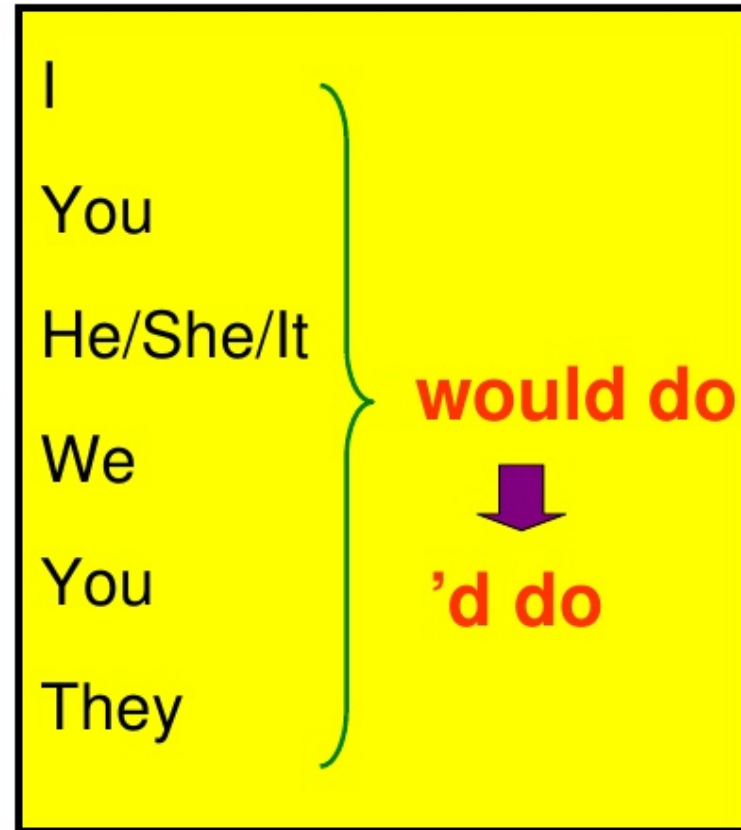
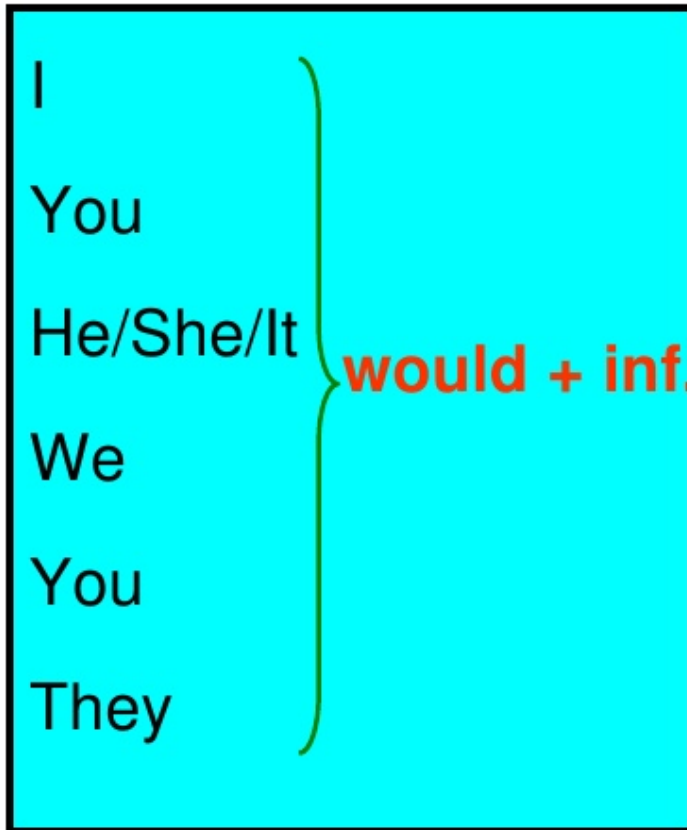
Sujeto + would / should + verbo en infinitivo sin to

would se puede utilizar siempre mientras que **should** sólo se emplea para la primera persona del singular y del plural.

CONDITIONAL (**Aff.**)

(General)

Do



La negación del condicional

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + verbo

If I were you, I would not drink alcohol

Si yo fuera tú, no bebería alcohol

We would not have bought a car if we knew then what we know now

Nosotros no habríamos comprado un coche si hubiéramos sabido lo que sabemos ahora

CONDITIONAL SIMPLE (Neg.)

(General)

I	}	would not + inf.
You		
He/She/It		↓
We		wouldn't + inf.
You		
They		



Do

I	}	would not do.
You		
He/She/It		↓
We		wouldn't do
You		
They		

La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la **interrogación** se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

[Would/Should + SUJETO + VERBO?]

If you were rich, would you be happy?

Si tu fueras rico, ¿serías feliz?

Si la pregunta tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + would + SUJETO + VERBO?]

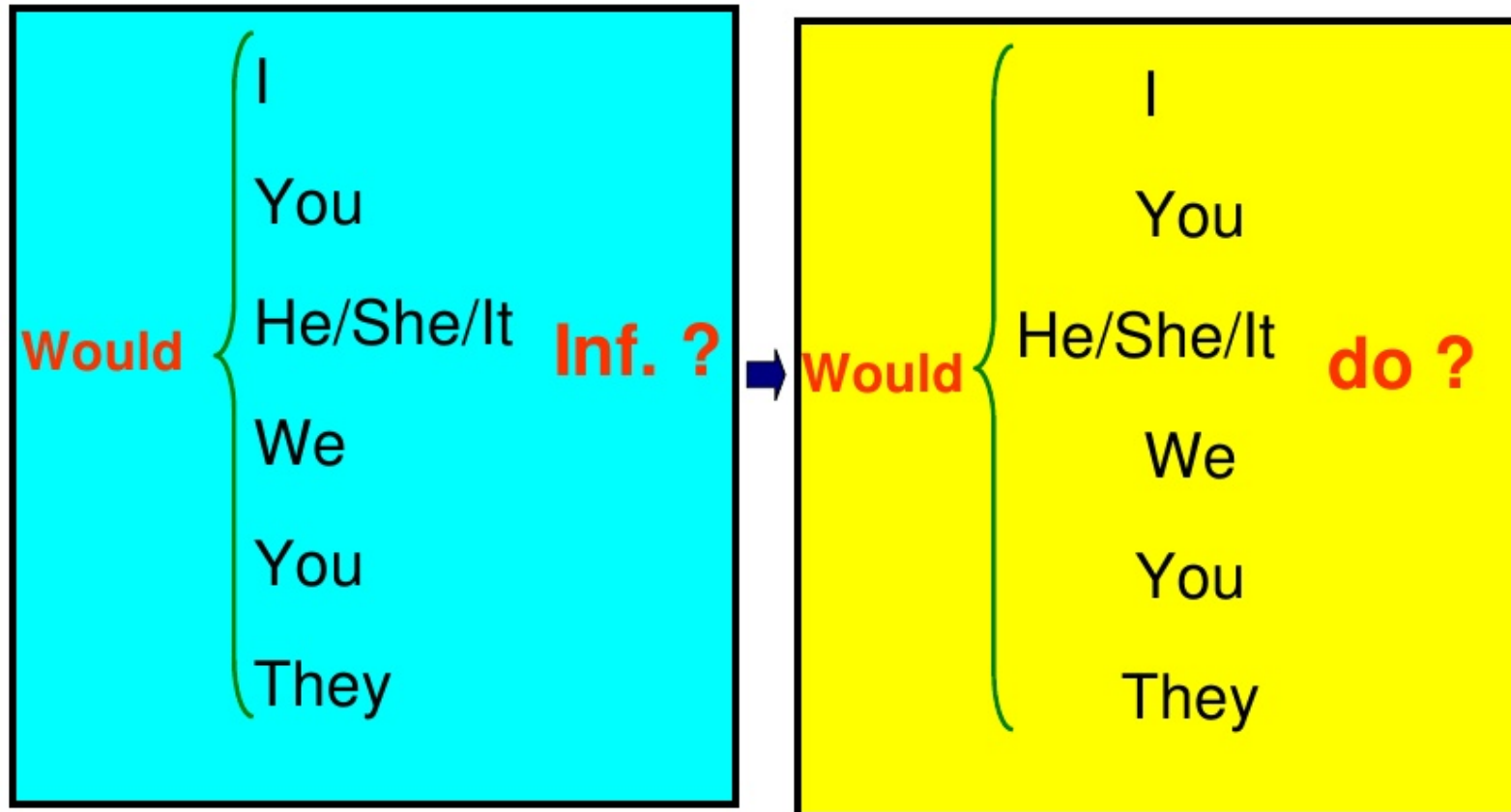
What would you do if you suddenly had superpowers?

¿Qué harías si de repente tuvieras superpoderes?

CONDITIONAL (Int.)

(General)

Do



El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
can	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
may	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

CONDITUONAL
CONTINUOUS

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS

El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)

El condicional progresivo se forma en inglés:

Sujeto + would / should + be + verbo en gerundio (-ing)

Conjugación	Significado
I would be cleaning I should be cleaning	yo estaría limpiando
you would be cleaning	tú estarías limpiando
he would be cleaning	él estaría limpiando
we would be cleaning we should be cleaning	nosotros estaríamos limpiando
you would be cleaning	vosotros estaríais limpiando
they would be cleaning	ellos estarían limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al presente continuo del indicativo en el modo condicional.

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Should be cleaning Would be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning wouldn't be cleaning	Should be I cleaning? Would be I cleaning?
You	Should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be you cleaning?
He/She/It	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be he/she/it cleaning?
We	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be we cleaning?
You	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be you cleaning?
They	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be they cleaning?

La negación del condicional Progresivo o Continuo

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + **would/should** + **not** + **be** + **verbo** + **ing**

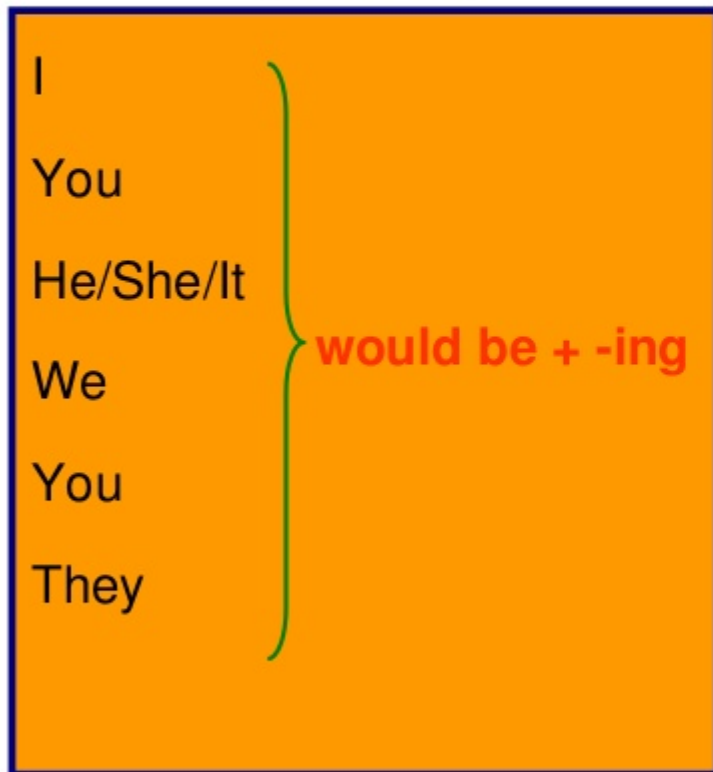
La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la *interrogación* se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

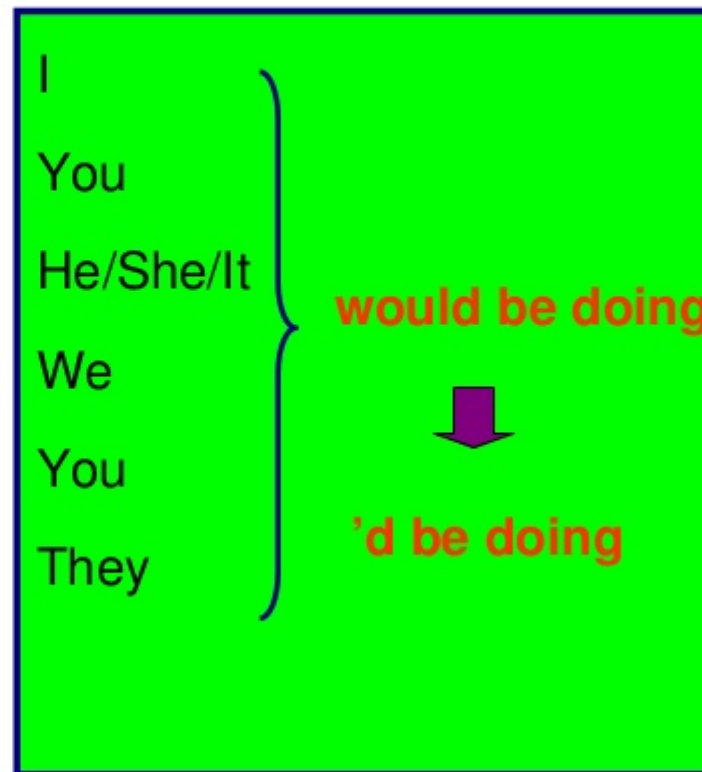
[**Would/Should + be** **SUJETO + VERBO + ing?**]

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS (**Aff.**)

(General)



Do



CONDITIONAL

PERFECT - Simple

CONDITIONAL - PERFECT SIMPLE

El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)

Este tiempo verbal se estructura así:

Sujeto + would / should + have + verbo en participio (-ed)

Conjugación	Significado
I would have cleaned I should have cleaned	yo habría limpiado
you would have cleaned	tú habrías limpiado
he would have cleaned	él habría limpiado
we would have cleaned we should have cleaned	nosotros habríamos limpiado
you would have cleaned	vosotros habrías limpiado
they would have cleaned	ellos habrían limpiado

Este tiempo verbal corresponde en el modo condicional al [pasado simple del indicativo](#) .

CONDITIONAL PERFECT (**Aff.**)

(General)

I	}	would + perf. inf.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		



Do

I	}	would have done
You		
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

CONDITIONAL PERFECT - SIMPLE

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Should have cleaned Would have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have I cleaned? Would have I cleaned?
You	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have you cleaned?
He/She/It	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have he/she/it cleaned?
We	should have cleaned Would have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned wouldn't have cleaned	Should have we cleaned?
You	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have you cleaned?
They	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have they cleaned?

El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)

Para los verbos no modales el condicional simple se forma:

Sujeto + would / should + have + verbo en pasado participio sin to

would se puede utilizar siempre mientras que **should** sólo se emplea para la primera persona del singular y del plural.

La negación del condicional

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + + have + verbo en pasado participio sin to

La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la **interrogación** se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

[Would/Should + SUJETO + VERBO?]

If you were rich, would you be happy?

Si tu fueras rico, ¿serías feliz?

Si la pregunta tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + would + SUJETO + VERBO?]

What would you do if you suddenly had superpowers?

¿Qué harías si de repente tuvieras superpoderes?

El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
can	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
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El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

CONDITIONAL

PERFECT -

Continuous

CONDITIONAL - PERFECT CONTINUOUS

El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto

En inglés se llama "Conditional progressive perfect" y se forma:

Sujeto + **would / should** + **have been** + **verbo en gerundio (-ing)**

Conjugación	Significado
I would have been cleaning I should have been cleaning	yo habría estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	tú habrías estado limpiando
he would have been cleaning	él habría estado limpiando
we would have been cleaning we should have been cleaning	nosotros habríamos estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	vosotros habrías estado limpiando
they would have been cleaning	ellos habrían estado limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al [pasado continuo del indicativo](#).

CONDITIONAL PERFECT – CONTINUOUS

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Should have been cleaning Would have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should I have been cleaning ? Would I have been cleaning ?
You	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should you have been cleaning ?
He/She/It	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should he/she/it have been cleaning ?
We	should have been cleaning Would have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning wouldn't have been cleaning	Should we have been cleaning ?
You	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should you have been cleaning ?
They	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should they have been cleaning ?

CONDITIONALS

Zero, first, second & third

Oraciones de condicionales en inglés

Se usa este tipo de oraciones para dar órdenes condicionadas:

- If there is a problem, call me. Si hay un problema llámame.
- If I can, you can. Si yo puedo tu puedes.
- If you are late, I will not wait for you. Si tu llegas tarde no te esperaré
- If I were rich, I would buy a ship. ...
- If I had been a pilot, I would have bought a plane.

El Modo Condicional

- 1 Conjugación regular del condicional
 - 1.1 El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)
 - 1.2 El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)
 - 1.3 El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)
 - 1.4 El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto
- 2 La negación del condicional
- 3 La interrogación en el condicional
- 4 El condicional con los verbos modales
- 5 Uso del condicional

Conjugación regular del condicional

El modo condicional tiene 4 tiempos verbales:

- [El Condicional Simple \(Conditional simple\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo \(Conditional progressive\)](#)
- [El Condicional Perfecto \(Conditional perfect\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto \(Conditional progressive perfect\)](#)

El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)

Para los verbos no modales el condicional simple se forma:

Sujeto + would / should + verbo en infinitivo sin to

would se puede utilizar siempre mientras que **should** sólo se emplea para la primera persona del singular y del plural.

Conjugación	Significado
I should clean I would clean	yo limpiaría
you would clean	tú limpiarías
he would clean	él limpiaría
we should clean we would clean	nosotros limpiaríamos
you would clean	vosotros limpiaríais
they would clean	ellos limpiarían

Este **tiempo verbal** equivale al **presente simple del indicativo** en el modo condicional.

El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)

El condicional progresivo se forma en inglés:

Sujeto + **would / should** + **be** + **verbo en gerundio (-ing)**

Conjugación	Significado
I would be cleaning I should be cleaning	yo estaría limpiando
you would be cleaning	tú estarías limpiando
he would be cleaning	él estaría limpiando
we would be cleaning we should be cleaning	nosotros estaríamos limpiando
you would be cleaning	vosotros estaríais limpiando
they would be cleaning	ellos estarían limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al **presente continuo del indicativo** en el modo condicional.

El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)

Este tiempo verbal se estructura así:

Sujeto + would / should + have + verbo en participio (-ed)

Conjugación	Significado
I would have cleaned I should have cleaned	yo habría limpiado
you would have cleaned	tú habrías limpiado
he would have cleaned	él habría limpiado
we would have cleaned we should have cleaned	nosotros habríamos limpiado
you would have cleaned	vosotros habrías limpiado
they would have cleaned	ellos habrían limpiado

Este tiempo verbal corresponde en el modo condicional al [pasado simple del indicativo](#) .

El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto

En inglés se llama "Conditional progressive perfect" y se forma:

Sujeto + **would / should** + **have been** + **verbo en gerundio (-ing)**

Conjugación	Significado
I would have been cleaning I should have been cleaning	yo habría estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	tú habrías estado limpiando
he would have been cleaning	él habría estado limpiando
we would have been cleaning we should have been cleaning	nosotros habríamos estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	vosotros habrías estado limpiando
they would have been cleaning	ellos habrían estado limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al **pasado continuo del indicativo** .

La negación del condicional

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + verbo

If I were you, I would not drink alcohol

Si yo fuera tú, no bebería alcohol

We would not have bought a car if we knew then what we know now

Nosotros no habríamos comprado un coche si hubiéramos sabido lo que sabemos ahora

La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la **interrogación** se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

[Would/Should + SUJETO + VERBO?]

If you were rich, would you be happy?

Si tu fueras rico, ¿serías feliz?

Si la pregunta tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + would + SUJETO + VERBO?]

What would you do if you suddenly had superpowers?

¿Qué harías si de repente tuvieras superpoderes?

El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
<u>can</u>	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
<u>may</u>	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

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CONDITIONALS

0.ZERO CONDITIONAL

Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

*If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.*

- *If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.*

ATTENTION!!

□ *If* and *when* have the same meaning in the zero conditional:

- ***If / When** I look after plants, they die.*

1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

If + subject + present simple, subject + will/won't +

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain. The main clause says what we think the result will be in this situation.
 - If you come early, you will get a parking space.
 - If I see her, I will tell her.

ATTENTION!!

- Unless = if...not
 - I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- We can use might instead of will in the main clause to mean "will perhaps".

2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

If + subject + past simple, subject + *would/wouldn't* + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
 - *If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house.*
 - *I **wouldn't do** that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.*
 - *If he **won** the lottery, he **would buy** a car.*
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.
 - *If I **had** her number, I **would call** him.* (But it is not possible because I don't have her number).

ATTENTION!!

- We can use **could** instead of *would* in the main clause to talk about ability or possibility.
- We can use **might** instead of *would* in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

If + subject + had + past participle, subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.
 - *If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend.*
 - *If the ship **hadn't hit** an iceberg, it **wouldn't have sunk**.*

ATTENTION!!

- We can also use **could, should, might** and **may** in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

- *If Shakespeare **had lived** longer, he **might have written** poesy.*

SUMMARY:

CONDITIONAL	FORM
Zero Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... present simple</i>
First Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... will/won't + infinitive</i>
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Third Conditional	<i>If + had + past participle, ... would/wouldn't + have + past participle</i>

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences with **zero conditional**:

- a) If you _____(pour) oil on water, it _____(float).
- b) If you _____(freeze) water, it _____(turn) into ice.
- c) If you (mix) flour and water, you _____(get) dough.
- d) If you _____(smoke), your skin _____(age) more quickly.
- e) If I _____(eat) too much chocolate, I _____(feel) sick.
- f) If she _____(come) home very late, her parents _____(get) very angry.

2- Complete the sentences with **first conditional**:

- a) If I _____(to be) hungry, I _____(make) a sandwich.
- b) She _____(marry) him if he _____(ask) her.
- c) If she _____(go) to the party, she _____(take) a present.
- d) If Sarah _____(lonely), she _____(call) some friends.
- e) If I _____(miss) the bus, I _____(to be) late for work.
- f) If you _____(not move), the bee _____(not sting) you.

3- Complete the sentences with **second conditional**:

- a) If she _____healthier food, she _____(lose) weight.
- b) If he _____(drive) more carefully, he _____ (have) fewer accidents.
- c) If I _____(study) harder, I _____(pass) the exam.

d) If she _____(do) her homework every day, she

_____ (get) better marks.

e) I _____ (buy) a new car if I _____ (have) more money.

f) If she _____ (lose) her ring, she _____ (to be) upset.

4- Complete the sentences with **third conditional**:

a) If you _____ (go) to the party, I _____ (go) too.

b) I _____ (not stay) at that hotel if you _____ (recommend) it to me.

c) If I _____ (not take) my umbrella, I _____ (get) very wet.

d) If I _____ (plan) a trip to France, I _____ (try) to learn some French.

e) I _____ (not go) to the movie if I _____ (know) it was scary.

f) If they _____ (to be) more organised, they

_____ (not to be) so stressed at the last minute.

CONDITIONALS

Zero, first, second & third

Oraciones de condicionales en inglés

Se usa este tipo de oraciones para dar órdenes condicionadas:

- If there is a problem, call me. Si hay un problema llámame.
- If I can, you can. Si yo puedo tu puedes.
- If you are late, I will not wait for you. Si tu llegas tarde no te esperaré
- If I were rich, I would buy a ship. ...
- If I had been a pilot, I would have bought a plane.

El Modo Condicional

- 1 Conjugación regular del condicional
 - 1.1 El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)
 - 1.2 El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)
 - 1.3 El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)
 - 1.4 El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto
- 2 La negación del condicional
- 3 La interrogación en el condicional
- 4 El condicional con los verbos modales
- 5 Uso del condicional

Conjugación regular del condicional

El modo condicional tiene 4 tiempos verbales:

- [El Condicional Simple \(Conditional simple\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo \(Conditional progressive\)](#)
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PRESENT

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PRESENTE

**PRESENT
SIMPLE**

State & Action verbs

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He Works (El trabaja)

- PRESENT SIMPLE

Ej) He is Working (El está trabajando)

- PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**PRESENT
PERFECT
SIMPLE**

**PRESENT
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)

- PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

Ej) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)

- PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

PRESENT

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PRESENTE
- VOZ
PASIVA

PRESENT SIMPLE

State & Action verbs

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Ejs) He Works (El trabaja) Voz activa
 He is beaten (El es golpeado) Voz pasiva

Ejs) He is Working (El está trabajando)
 He is being beaten (El está siendo golpeado)

• PRESENT SIMPLE

• PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Ejs) He has Worked (El ha trabajado)
 He has been beaten (El ha sido golpeado)

Ejs) He has been working (El ha estado trabajando)
 He has been being seen (El ha estado observando) *by me*

• PRESENT PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PRESENT PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

PAST

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



PAST CONTINUOUS

Ejs) He **Worked** (El trabajó) Active Voice
 He **was beaten** (El fue golpeado) Pasive Voice

Ejs) He **was Working** (El estaba trabajando)
 He **was being beaten** (El estuvo golpeandose)

• SIMPLE PAST

• PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple permite en inglés expresar la anterioridad de una acción pasada con respecto a otra también pasada. Conoce los usos y las reglas de conjugación de este tiempo en inglés y practica gratis online con ejercicios interactivos.



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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- + Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ? Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

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Ejs) He **had Worked** (El había trabajado)
 He **had been beaten** (El había sido golpeado)

Ejs) He **had been working** (El estuvo trabajando)
 Ejs) He **was being beaten** (El habia estado golpeandose)

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

PAST

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

PASADO



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• PAST CONTINUOUS

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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- + Sujeto + had been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- Sujeto + hadn't been + verbo en -ing + complementos.
- ? Had + sujeto + been + verbo en -ing + complementos?

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Ejs) He **had Worked** (El había trabajado)
 He **had been beaten** (El había sido golpeado)

Ejs) He **had been working** (El estuvo trabajando)
 Ejs) He **was being beaten** (El habia estado golpeandose)

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

• PAST PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

FUTURE

Passive Voice

TIEMPOS VERBALES en

FUTURO

Ej) I **will** work (Yo trabajaré) – Active V.
 I **will be** beaten (Yo seré golpeado) – Pasive V.

Ejs) I **will be** work**ing** (Yo estaré trabajando)
 I **will be being** beaten (Yo estaré siendo golpeandome)

Ej) I am **going to** eat (Yo estaré comiendo) – Active V.
 I am **going to be** eaten (Yo estaré siendo golpeado) – Pasive V.

- FUTURE SIMPLE - Will
- FUTURE SIMPLE – Going To

- FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Ej) I **will have worked** in Toledo for 7 months (Yo trabajaré en Toledo por 7 meses)
 He **will have been** seen (by me)

- FUTURE PERFECT - SIMPLE

- FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



FUTURE TIME

Will & Going to

FUTURE SIMPLE: WILL

Futuro Simple (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + **will be** + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I will be beaten	yo seré golpeado
you will be beaten	tú serás golpeado
he will be beaten	él será golpeado
we will be beaten	nosotros seremos golpeados
you will be beaten	vosotros seréis golpeados
they will be beaten	ellos serán golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will I be beaten ?
You	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will You be beaten ?
He/She/It	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will He/She/It be beaten ?
We	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will We be beaten ?
You	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will You be beaten ?
They	Will be beaten	Won't be beaten	Will They be beaten ?



PASSIVE

Passive & Active voice



FUTURE TIME

Will & Going to

FUTURE SIMPLE: BE GOING TO (**Passive Voice**)

Futuro going to (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + am/are/is going to be + **PARTICIPIO**

Pasiva	Significado
I am going to be beaten	yo voy a ser golpeado
you are going to be beaten	tú vas a ser golpeado
he is going to be beaten	él va a ser golpeado
we are going to be beaten	nosotros vamos a ser golpeados
you are going to be beaten	vosotros vais a ser golpeados
they are going to be beaten	ellos van a ser golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am going to be beaten	amn't going to be beaten	Am I going to be beaten ?
You	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are You going to be beaten ?
He/She/It	is going to be beaten	isn't going to be beaten	Is He/She/It going to be beaten ?
We	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are We going to be beaten ?
You	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are You going to be beaten ?
They	are going to be beaten	aren't going to be beaten	Are They going to be beaten ?



PASSIVE



Passive & Active voice



**FUTURE
CONTINUOUS**

FUTURE CONTINUOUS - Pasive Voice

FUTURE CONTINUOUS- Pasive Voice

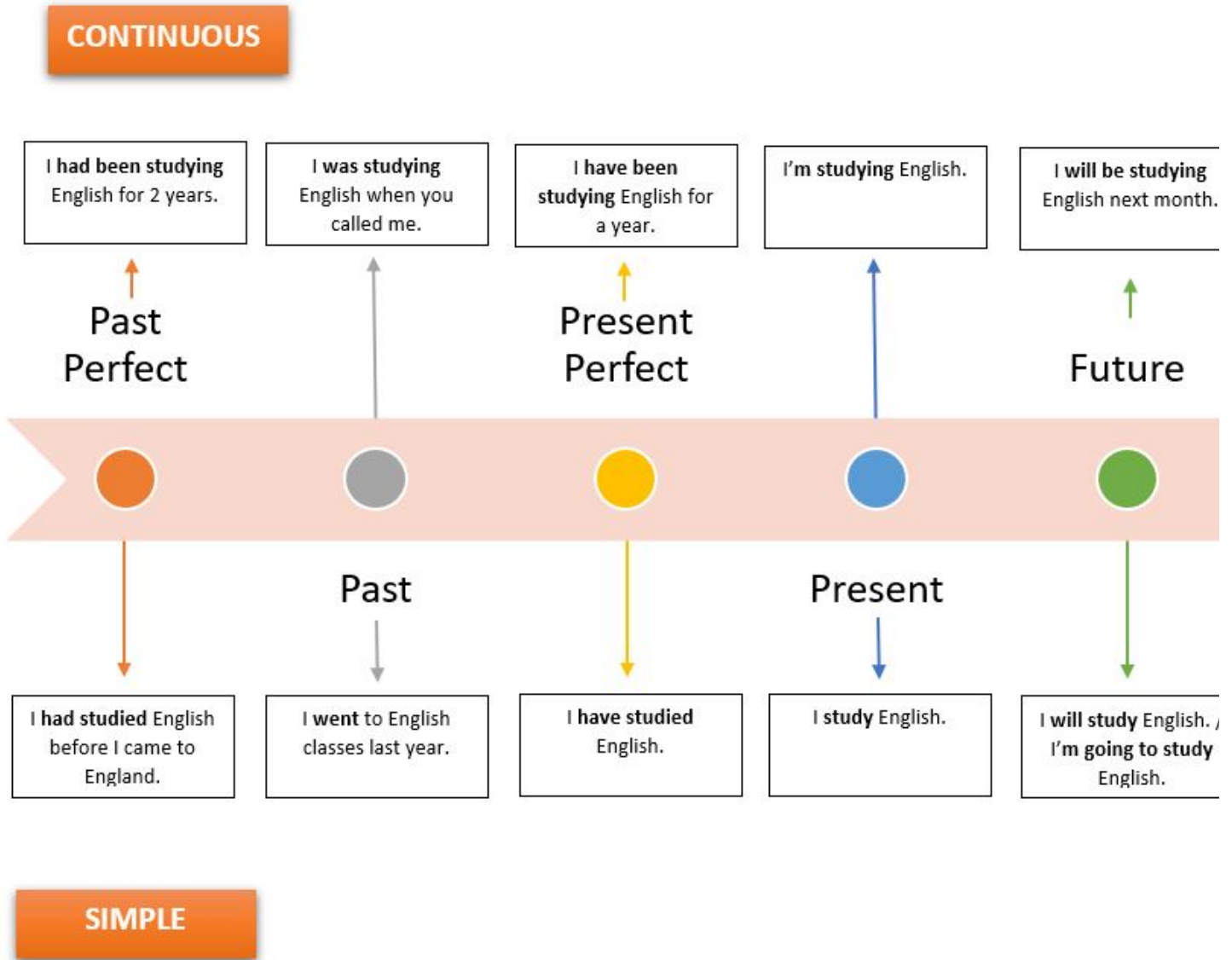
Futuro progresivo (pasiva)

La estructura es:

SUJETO + will be being + PARTICIPIO

Pasiva	Significado
I will be being beaten	yo estaré siendo golpeado
you will be being beaten	tú estaré siendo golpeado
he will be being beaten	él estará siendo golpeado
we will be being beaten	nosotros estaremos siendo golpeados
you will be being beaten	vosotros estaréis siendo golpeados
they will be being beaten	ellos estarán siendo golpeados

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will I be being beaten ?
You	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will You be being beaten ?
He/She/It	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will He/She/It be being beaten ?
We	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will We be being beaten ?
You	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will You be being beaten ?
They	Will be being beaten	Won't be being beaten	Will They be being beaten ?



TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PRESENT PERFECT

already

yet

before

never

recently

at last

ever

just

lately

all my life

(up) till now/this very moment

so far

this morning/afternoon/evening

today

this week

YOU CANNOT USE THIS TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PRESENT PERFECT:

two months ago

one year ago

last week

yesterday

when I was X years old



TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PAST SIMPLE

just now

3 minutes ago

yesterday

the day before yesterday

the other day

on Monday

last Friday

last week

a year ago

in 1990

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PAST CONTINUOUS

When...

During

At...

While...

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PAST PERFECT

before

already

just

since

until

by the time

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH FUTURE PERFECT

By the time/the end of...

In X weeks...

Before

Until

Then

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH FUTURE CONTINUOUS

In the future

Next week

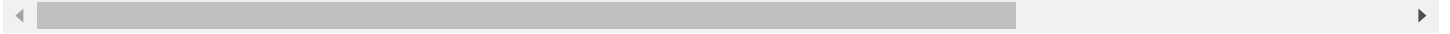
Next time

Next year

At this moment next year

At this time tomorrow

At 5 p.m tomorrow...



ANSWERS

Present Simple

Ex. 1:

- a) goes
- b) do you usually get up
- c) don't usually have
- d) love
- e) doesn't buy
- f) feel
- g) reads

Ex. 2:

- a) ✓
- b) I love eating out but it's very expensive
- c) ✓
- d) ✓
- e) I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does this word mean?
- f) I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend. It depends on the weather
- g) ✓

Present Continuous

Ex. 1:

- a) is playing
- b) am thinking
- c) is reading
- d) are trying
- e) is having
- f) am writing
- g) is singing

Ex. 2:

- a) spending
- b) go to
- c) having
- d) fly
- e) brings

Present Perfect Continuous

Ex.1:

- a) haven't been exercising
- b) hasn't been studying
- c) has been bleeding
- d) haven't been working
- e) have been drinking
- f) haven't been watching
- g) has been suffering
- h) have been practicing

Past Time

Ex. 1:

- a) went
- b) did
- c) walked
- d) asked
- e) was
- f) didn't play
- g) Did you go
- h) didn't allow
- i) were

Present perfect simple or past simple?

Ex. 1:

- a) have you been / started / lived / moved / have lived
- b) ERROR**
- c) Have you ever been / went
- d) was / cost

Other uses of past continuous

Ex.1:

- a) was cooking
- b) was painting / was reading
- c) was having
- d) were drinking
- e) were going
- f) wasn't going
- g) were / talking

Past Perfect

Ex.1:

- a) had written
- b) had always snowed
- c) had been
- d) had tried
- e) had run
- f) had taken
- g) had visited
- h) had never driven
- i) had spoken
- j) had occasionally needed

Will or going to?

Ex.1:

- a) will get
- b) is going to reach
- c) will do
- d) am going to
- e) is going to bright
- f) is going to rain / will rain
- g) will have
- h) will buy / is going to buy
- i) are you going to have
- j) will sneeze

Ex.2:

- a) will clean
- b) will you cook
- c) will ask
- d) will meet
- e) will you come
- f) will carry
- g) will you read

Future Continuous

Ex.1:

- a) will be doing
- b) will be riding
- c) will be eating
- d) will be watching
- e) will be raining
- f) will not be quitting
- g) will probably be going

Future Perfect Simple

Ex.1:

- a) will have prepared
- b) will have hidden
- c) will have cleaned
- d) will have dried
- e) will have finished
- f) will have bought
- g) will have ended

Future Perfect Continuous

Ex.1:

- a) will have been attending
- b) will have been recovering
- c) will have been doing
- d) will have been snowing
- e) will have been cooking
- f) will have been decorating
- g) will have been printing

Adverbs & Adjectives

Adverbs

Ex.1:

- a) quietly
- b) angrily
- c) wonderfully
- d) fluently
- e) simply
- f) happily

Adjectives

Ex.1:

- a) dangerous
- b) beautiful
- c) shy
- d) well
- e) regularly
- f) carefully
- g) easy

Yet & Still & Already

Ex.1:

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) still
- e) already
- f) still

For & Since

Ex.1:

- a) for
- b) since
- c) for
- d) for
- e) since
- f) for

Connector

Ex.1:

- a) even though
- b) though
- c) however,
- d) as well
- e) so
- f) despite

Comparatives & Superlatives & Equatives

Ex.1:

- a) heavier
- b) higher
- c) easier
- d) more important
- e) colder
- f) better
- g) more difficult

Ex.2:

- a) the coldest
- b) the largest
- c) the most expensive
- d) the luckiest
- e) the cheapest
- f) the worst
- g) the highest

Ex.3:

- a) as sweet as
- b) as dangerous as
- c) as tall as
- d) as beautiful as
- e) as fast as
- f) as expensive as
- g) as difficult as

Conditionals

Ex.1:

- a) pour / floats
- b) freeze / turns
- c) get
- d) smoke / ages
- e) eat / feel
- f) comes / get

Ex.2:

- a) make / will make
- b) will marry / asks
- c) goes / will take
- d) is lonely / will call
- e) miss / will be
- f) don't move / won't sting

Ex.3:

- a) ate / would lose
- b) drove / would have
- c) studied / would pass
- d) did / would get
- e) would buy / had
- f) lost / would be

Ex.4:

- a) had gone / would have gone
- b) would have stayed / had recommended
- c) hadn't taken / would have gotten or got
- d) had planned / would have tried
- e) would have gone / had known
- f) had been / wouldn't have been

Intensifiers

Ex.1:

- a) The film was very sad so everyone cried.
- b) Have we got enough money? Can we pay for tickets?
- c) It was such a good meal. We ate far too much.
- d) The teacher was stupid enough to believe the children.
- e) The trousers were so cheap that I bought six pairs.
- f) Is there enough food? Can we feed everyone?
- g) The film was very bad so most people walked out.
- h) He can't walk far. He's too old.
- i) My boss was kind enough to paid for the meal.

Ex.2:

- a) She plays tennis so good that she wins all her matches.
- b) Algebra isn't too complicated for me.
- c) The package isn't light enough for you to lift by yourself.
- d) It is such a good book that I can't put it down.
- e) It was such a magnificent view from the top.
- f) This bag isn't light enough for me to carry.
- g) Sammy is so short to be a basketball player.
- h) The teacher didn't speak slow enough for me to understand.
- i) Alan isn't young enough to change careers now.
- j) She didn't run fast enough.

Question tags

Ex.1:

- a) isn't she?
- b) isn't he?
- c) aren't they?
- d) can't you?
- e) didn't they?
- f) aren't you?
- g) isn't she?
- h) did you?
- i) isn't it?
- j) aren't you?