

**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)

• 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](http://www.ejerciciosinglesonline.com)

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

• PAST PERFECT - SIMPLE

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

• 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.



WWW.LINGOLIA.COM

### 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

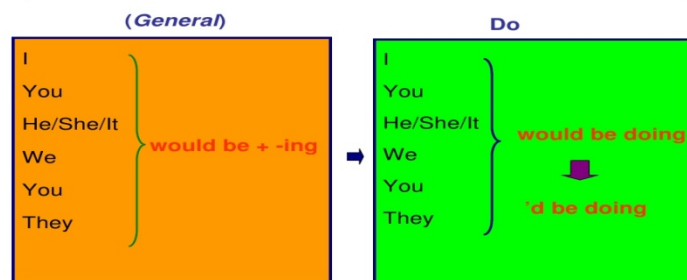
### • FUTURE PERFECT - CONTINUOUS

**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.



WWW.LINGOLIA.COM



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.



[www.englishstudyhere.com](http://www.englishstudyhere.com)



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

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

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](http://www.ejerciciosinglesonline.com)

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) – Passive 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) – Passive 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