

4, October, 2021

Homework

1. Buscar los tiempos verbales en ingles.
2. Escribir el uso de los diferentes tiempos verbales.
3. Escribir las Principales reglas de los tiempos verbales.
4. Escribir cinco ejemplos de cada uno de los verbos verbales, subrayar el verbo en cada uno de ellas.

Solución

1. • Tiempos verbales Pasados:

- * Past simple
- * Past continuous
- * Past Perfect simple
- * Past Perfect continuous

• Tiempos verbales Presentes

- * Present simple
- * Present continuous
- * Present Perfect simple
- * Present Perfect continuous

• Tiempos verbales Futuro:

- * Future simple
- * Future continuous
- * Future Perfect simple
- * Future Perfect continuous
- * Be going to

2. Tiempos verbales Pasado

Simple Past: Events ended in the Past.

Perfect Past: Emphasize an event whose consequences were still relevant in an implicit or declared Past tense.

Progressive Past: Emphasize setting other events in the Past.

Perfect-Progressive Past: Emphasize the ongoing nature of events that ended just prior to an implied or stated Past tense and that were still relevant at that time.

Tiempos verbales Presente:

Simple Present: Facts, generalizations and truths that are not affected by the passage of time.

Perfect Present: emphasize an event whose consequences are still relevant.
Progressive Present: emphasize the ongoing nature of an event (usually a temporary one).

Perfect-Progressive Present: emphasize the ongoing nature of events that recently ended and are still relevant.

Tiempos verbales Futuro.

Simple Future: events to be completed in the future.

Perfect Future: emphasize an event whose consequences will remain relevant in an implicit or stated future tense.

Progressive Future: emphasize the establishment of other events that are expected to take place in the future.

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Perfect-Progressive Future: emphasize the ongoing nature of events that will end just before an implicit or declared future time and that will remain relevant for that time.

3. Reglas

Tiempos verbales Pasado.

Present simple:

• con los verbos acabados en **o, ch, sh** se añade **-es**;

Ejemplo: do - he does
wash - she washes

• con los verbos acabados en consonante + **y**, esta última se transforma en **ie** antes de añadir la **-s**. Si el verbo termina en vocal + **y**, se puede añadir la **-s** sin necesidad de transformarlo;

Ejemplo: worry - he worries

play - he plays

• A los verbos modales, como can, may, might o must, nunca se les añade una -s. Se mantienen invariables en todas sus formas.

Ejemplo: he can swim
she must go

Present continuous:

• Si el infinitivo termina en -e, es necesario eliminar esta vocal antes de añadir -ing. En el caso de -ee, -oe o -te, la -e se mantiene.

Ejemplo: come - coming
agree - agreeing

• En palabras con una vocal de pronunciación corta antes de una consonante final, se duplica la consonante final. Esto no es así con las consonantes finales -w, -y, o -x

Ejemplo: sit - sitting
mix - mixing

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• Los verbos que terminan en -ie reemplazan estas vocales por una -y antes de añadir la terminación -ing.

Ejemplo: lie - lying

Present Perfect simple

• Cuando el verbo acaba en -e se añade simplemente una -d

Ejemplo: love - loved

• Después de una vocal de pronunciación corta se duplica la consonante final.

Ejemplo: admit - admitted

• La -y final de un verbo se transforma en i antes de añadir -ed.

Ejemplo: hurry - hurried

Present Perfect continuous

• Si el infinitivo termina en -e, es necesario eliminar esta vocal antes de añadir -ing. En el caso de -ee, -oe o -te, la e se mantiene.

Ejemplo: come - coming

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agree - agreeing

Tiempos Verbales Pasado

Past Simple

- Cuando el verbo acaba en -e se añade simplemente una -d

Ejemplo: love - loved

Tiempos Verbales Futuro

4. Tiempos verbales Pasado

Past Simple: • they watched a film

- she wrote papers for her
- she showed us where she was from on a map.
- Last month a girl from China joined our class
- if I spoke Chinese, I would like to go on holiday to China

Past Continuous: • It was raining

- she was writing the paper for class

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- I was watching TV
- Lucy was sitting on the beach at six o'clock yesterday.
- he was sailing

Past Perfect Simple: • she had eaten soup

- she had written papers for her classes.

• I had watched TV.

- she had made herself some porridge
- If the spider had not frightened her

Past Perfect Continuous: • I had been watching TV.

- she had been writing her papers for her classes.

• she had been waiting for us.

- Louise had been practising for hours when Mark knocked on the door.

• I had been doing it.

Tiempos Verbales Presente

Present Simple • I do it

- I watch TV
- She writes papers for her classes.
- They have a house
- He plays football every Tuesday

Present continuous: • I am watching TV

- she is writing her paper for her class.
- he is studying now
- I am doing it
- he is meeting his friend Brad tonight.

Present Perfect Simple: • I have watched

- TV.
- she has written papers for her classes.
- you have read this book.
- I have done it.
- she has wanted a surprise party for

Present Perfect continuous: • I have

- been watching TV.
- she has been writing her papers for her classes.
- he has been working hard.
- I have been doing it.
- Aaron has been changing tires all morning.

Tiempos Verbales Futuros

Future simple: • I will watch TV

- she will write papers for her classes.
- he will go to the office
- I will do it.
- You won't finish it in just one day.

Future continuous: • I will be watching TV

- she will be writing her paper for her class
- we will be travelling
- I will be doing it
- They will be playing bingo.

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE: • I will have **watched** TV.

- She will have **written** papers for her classes.
- He will have **arrived**.
- I will have **done** it.
- Don't worry, he will have **repaired** the bike by then.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS: • I will have been **watching** TV.

- She will have been **writing** her papers for her classes.
- You will have been **working**.
- I will have been **doing** it.
- You will have ~~a~~ been **driving** non-stop for six hours.