

Brighton

situado al sur de Inglaterra

Solución

L. Tiempos verbales pasados:

\* Past simple

\* Past Continuous

\* Past Perfect simple

\* Past perfect continuous

Tiempos verbales presentes

\* Present simple

\* ~~Present~~ Present continuous

\* Present perfect simple

\* Present perfect continuous

Tiempos verbales futuros

\* Future simple

\* Future perfect simple

\* Future continuous

\* 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 decided 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 passage of time

**Perfect Present:** Emphasize an event whose consequences are still relevant



**Progressive present**: Emphasize an event whose consequences are still relevant

**Perfect Progressive present**: Emphasize the ongoing nature of an event (usually a temporary one)

**Perfect progressive present**: Emphasize the ongoing nature of events that have ended and are still relevant

**Future verbals**

**Simple future**: Events to be complete in the future

**Perfect future**: Emphasize an event whose completion will remain relevant in an implicit or stated future time

**Progressive future**: Emphasize the establishment of other events that are expected to take place in the future

**Perfect Progressive future**: Emphasize the ongoing nature of events that will end just before an implicit or stated future.

### 3 reglas

#### Tiempo 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, este último se transforma en ie antes de añadir de 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



arrivar - ing. En el caso de -ee, -oe o -ye, la -e semantizada.

**Ejemplo:** come - coming  
agree - agreeing

- en palabras con una vocal de pronunciación corta antes de una consonante final este no es así. con las consonantes finales -w, -y, o -x

**Ejemplo:** sit - sitting  
mix - mixing

## 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 el final

**Ejemplo:** admit - admitted

- La -y final de un verbo se transforma en -ied

**Ejemplo:** hurry - hurried

## Present Perfect continuous

Si el infinito termina en -e, a veces se elimina ese vocal para de amar -ing

ejemplos come camping

## Tiempos verbales Pasado

### past simple

- Cuando el verbo termina en -e se elimina la -e

## Tiempos verbales Futuro

past simple = She wrote papers for her

- They watched a film

- She showed us where she was from on a map

- last man to arrive from Japan came on a chest

- If I spoke Chinese I would like to go on holiday to China

past continuous = It was raining

- She was waiting here for me

- I was watching TV

- Lisa was sitting on the bench at six o'clock



• he was surfing

past perfect simple :

- she had eaten
- she had written papers for her class
- I had watched TV
- she had made herself some porridge
- I & the spotter had not frightened her

past perfect continuous: I had been watching TV

- she had been writing her papers for her class
- she had been waiting for us
- Louise had been practicing for hours when Mike knocked on the door
- it had been doing it

Tiempo verbal presente

present simple: I do it

- I watch TV
- she writes papers for her class



They have a house

He plays football every Tuesday