

Activity.

tiempos verbales:

Past

- Past Simple
- Past (continuous)
- Past Perfect Simple
- Past perfect (continuous)

PRESENT

- Present Simple
- Present (continuous)
- Present perfect Simple
- Present perfect (continuous)

FUTURE

- Future simple
- future (continuous)
- Future perfect Simple
- future perfect (continuous).

Uso:

Simple past: used to express completed action in the Past

Reglas: Af = subject + verb + complement

Ng = Subject + didn't + verbs in past + complement

? = did + subject + verb + complement

verbs in past:

↳ Regulars: termina in -Ed

Examples:

- Juan worked yesterday
- Michael didn't play yesterday
- Did Laura dance yesterday

Scribe

Past Continuous: Express action or states that were taking place in the past when another action or state interrupted or reinforced it.

Reglas: Afirmativo: S + was/were + verbo + ing

Negativo: S + was/were + not + v-ing

Interrogativo: was/were + S + verbo + ing

Examples: ✓ she was cooking all morning

✓ she was not sleeping when he came home

✓ was he sleeping when he came home

✓ you were playing soccer

✓ was I reading?

past perfect continuous: to describe a past action, already started and continued up to another action or time in the past, to express the duration before something in the past.

Reglas:

Afirmativo: S + had + been + v-ing

Negativo: S + had not + hadn't + been + v-ing

Interrogativo: had + S + been + v-ing?

Example: ✓ I had been working here since I graduated.

✓ We had been trying open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key

✓ I had not been travelling since the baby was born

✓ Had I been studying arts for a long time before the visit to the beach?

✓ They hadn't been playing tennis

Past perfect Simple: to talk about a past action that occurred before another in the past.

Rules: Affirmative: Subject + had + verb in participle + Complement

Negative: S + hadn't + participle + complement

Interrogation: had + S + participle + complement?

Example: ✓ I had met them before the meeting

✓ They had studied English before they went to London

✓ I had not said how long will the video call is

✓ Had I gone to eat before lunch time?

✓ Had you been waiting long before the bus arrived?

Present Simple: to express habits and routines, general facts, repeated actions or permanent situations, emotions and desires.

Rules: Affirmative: S + am / is + verb + object.

Negative: S + don't / doesn't + verb + object

Interrogative: Do / does + S + verb + object?

Examples: ✓ he drinks too much coffee

✓ I eat vegetables every day

✓ he does not drink too much coffee

✓ She does not eat a lot of fruits

✓ Do they eat a lot of fruits?

Present Continuous: it is a verbal form widely used to express actions that are occurring in the moment, that occur in general or that will occur in the near future.

Rules: Affirmative: S + am / is / are + v + ing

Negative: S + am + are + not + v + ing

Interrogative: Am / is / are + S + v + ing + ?

- Example:
- ✓ it is singing in the rain
 - ✓ we are not learning German
 - ✓ i'm not watching TV
 - ✓ we're not drinking beer
 - ✓ what's it making that noise for?

present perfect simple: focused on the result of the activity and that something is finished.

Rule; Affirmative: S+ have + had + V (participated + 3rd)

Negative: S+ haven't + hasn't + V (ed + 3rd)

Interrogative: have / has + S + (ed + 3rd)

- Example:
- ✓ I have just finished my exam
 - ✓ he has already washed the dishes
 - ✓ have you ever had indian food?
 - ✓ how long have you been in this gym?
 - ✓ you have not cleaned the house

present perfect continous: the present perfect continous serves to refer to: actions that have not been completed, that is, actions that began in the past and continue in the present moment.

Rule: Affirmative: S + have + had + been + v + ing
 Negative: S + have + had + not + been + v - ing
 Interrogative: have + had + S - been + v - ing

Examples: ✓ it's been raining since yesterday
 ✓ you have been working for three years
 ✓ haven't you been playing?
 ✓ hasn't she been sleeping?
 ✓ I haven't been laughing lately
 ✓ they haven't been attending class

Future Simple: it is used to describe actions that will take place in the future, without specifying when.

Rule: Affirmative: S + will/shall + v + complement
 Negative: S + will not / won't + v + complement
 Interrogative: will + S + v + complement + ?

Examples: ✓ will you go to Thailand?
 ✓ I will not go to Paris
 ✓ I will go to Colombia
 ✓ I will not work

future continuous: to indicate that an action that is running in the future is interrupted by another specific action, to express actions that will be ongoing or taking place at a specific time in the future.

Rules: Affirmative: S + will + be + v-ing (present participle)

Negative: S + will + not + be + v-ing (present participle)

Interrogative: will + S + be + v-ing (present participle)

Examples: ✓ I will not be singing in the concert yesterday

✓ will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?

✓ I will be singing in the concert tomorrow

future perfect continuous: to indicate that an action that is running in the future is interrupted by another specific action. It is used to refer to a fact that may have begun in the past, and will continue until a certain point in the future.

Rules: Affirmative: S + will + have + been + v-ing

Negative: S + will + not + have + been + v-ing

Interrogative: Will + S + have + been + v-ing?

Example: ✓ I will have been eating vegetables for three months.

✓ I won't have been eating vegetables

✓ for three months

✓ Will you have been eating vegetables for three months?

