

Date: 01th, October

Activity

- 1 buscar los tiempos verbales en inglés
- 2 escribir el uso de los diferentes tiempos verbales
- 3 escribir las principales reglas de los tiempos verbales
- 4 escribir 5 ejemplos de cada uno de los verbos verbales, subrayar el verbo en cada uno de ellos

Resolution

Verbal tenses in english

Simple Present:

- express daily habits or usual activities, express general statements.
- uses: for events or situations that exist always, (action happened today)

Rules:

Affirmatives:

add s, es, ies.

In: He, she, it.

's if the verb ends in vowel + y

Example: Play → plays

ies! Add "es" for words that end in ch, s, sh, x, or z. Ex: relaxes

ies! If the verb ends in consonant + y change the "y" to "i" add "es" Ex: study → studies

For: we you they "doesn't change" ex: we work.

Negative: we have to use the auxiliary don't, doesn't
ex: many doesn't eat candies when use the auxiliary the verbs in: He, she, it don't add ies, s, or es.

Questions: Do you study english?

we use firsts the aux + subject + verb + C

Examples:

- Canila eats hamburger
- They don't make the exercises
- He watches tv every day
- we are happy
- she isn't intelligent

Present Progressive:

* **Uses:** Express an activity that is occurring now and probably continues into the future.

* **Rules:** For present progressive we use as auxiliary verb to be "is" "are" "am" and the principal verb ends in "ing". Ex: she is walking around the park for.

He
She } is walking - "Affirmative"
It } isn't walking - "Negative"

we
you } are walking "Affirmative"
They aren't walking "Negative"

Question: Aux + s + v-ing + ct?

is she walking around the park?

Examples:

- Sara is studying English
- They aren't working in class
- I am learning English

- are they travelling to Europe?
- I am not going to the school for Pandemia.

Past tense

• **uses:** Is used to talk about activities that began and ended in past. yesterday, last night, two days ago.

• **Rules:** Simple past are formed by ending "ed" to the verb. ex: work = worked in regular verbs and some verb are irregular and take the past according to the list. ex: Mary made the homework (-make)

Affirmative: He write in past "Carlos ate hamburger"

Negative: use auxiliary "Did" + not + didn't and the verb is in present. Ex: Carlos didn't eat hamburger.

Question: Aux + S + V in present + C + ?

Ex: Did Carlos eat hamburger?

Examples:

- Mary bought a big car

- They didn't understand comics
- I traveled to Sta Marta in February
- Did He work in the airport last year?

Post Progressive:

uses: express an activity that was in progressive was occurring, or was happening at time in the past.

rules: post progressive is formed with the past tense verb "be" = was / were

Affirmative:

you	}	were + v ing	He	}	was + v ing
they			she		
we	}	<u>They were</u> reading the book	It	}	<u>I was</u> reading the book

Negative:

were't } They weren't eating pizza
wasn't } He wasn't swimming yesterday

question: Aux + s + v ing + c + ?

was she buying a new shoes yesterday?

Examples:

- Bob was eating dinner with Maria
- They weren't sleeping in class
- He was walking with his dog
- were they speaking English?
- (here) The children were playing with the ball

Simple future:

use: express future time

Rules: will is the auxiliary, it is (the verb) to be used by simple form of the verb; the negative form is "won't" it is a probability ex: I will travel to Mexico

Be going to: express future time too and is worked with "To be" ex: I am going to travel next month

Affirmative: subject + will + simple form of the verb

Ex: They will go to Africa next year

Negative: Auxiliary is won't

Ex: They won't go to Africa next month

Question: First is the auxiliary

EX: will they go to Africa next month?

with be going to:

Affirmative:

He
she } is going to work in home
it

we
They } are going to work in home
you

negative

He
she } isn't going to work in home
it

we
you } aren't going to work in home
they

question: is he going to work in home?

are they going to work in home?

Examples:

- I'm going to eat lunch with him tomorrow
- They won't buy a new car this weekend
- Will you come tomorrow?
- I will be home at eight tomorrow
- Are Susan going to help us to move into our new apartment?

Future Progressive:

use: express a continuing action that will be in progress at a future time.

Rules: Future Progressive tense is formed with:
Auxiliary will plus verb to be and present participle of the verb end in ing. ex: In hour she will be sitting at her table with her friends.

Affirmative: subject + will + be + v. p ing + C

She will be cleaning the house

Negative: She will not / won't be playing the guitar

Question: Will we be working next month?

Ex: They haven't lived here

question: have } + s + P, P, V + C + ?
 has }

Have you met Patricia's husband?

EXAMPLES:

- I haven't written my sister letter in a long time
- He has finished his composition
- My Parents have been married for first 11 years
- Have you finished this exercises yet?
- Has he visited Europe?

Present Perfect progressive:

use: the Present Perfect Progressive is used to express the duration of an activity that is in progress.

Rules: use Auxiliary have } and P.P of verb take
 has }
(been) + V.P in Ing

Affirmative: st have + been + V Ing + C

They have been watching TV since seven o'clock.

Negative: S + have / has + not + been + v Ing.

They haven't been watching TV since 5:00 PM

Question: use "how long"

How long + have + s + v ing + ct?

How long have you been living in Bogotá?

Examples:

- How long have you been sitting in class?
- we have been doing this exercise for an hour
- she hasn't been talking on the phone today
- He has been studying english since sixth grade with Diego teacher
- How long has teacher Diego been working in this school?

Past Perfect:

use: express an activity that occurred before another time in past

Rules: use auxiliary had and Past Participle of the verb

Affirmative: S + had + VPP + C

→ He had spoken English for three years

Negative: Carolina hadn't worked here since 2008

Question: Had you met him?

Examples:

• I had finished my homework when Nicolas arrived

• The rain hadn't stopped

• Had she washed the dishes?

• I didn't come to the concert in a long time

• When I arrive to the airport the phone had

gone yet

past Perfect Progressive:

uses: express an activity that occurred in Past before occur other.

Rule: is formed with: Auxiliary "had" + been + VING

Affirmative: S + had + been + vING + C

Sara had been studying until Miguel came back.

Negative: S + had + not + been + vING + C

She had not been working a lot until she called.

Questions: had + S + been + vING + C + ?

Had they been visiting their neighbours?

Examples:

- I had been playing basket for five years
- she had been working for six hours
- Henry was sick because he had been sleeping out side.
- we had not been waiting
- Had you been studying english for a long time before you visited New York?

Future perfect tense

use: it is used to contrast two actions in the future, emphasizing that by the time something happens in a moment it will have happened.

Rules:

Affirmative: S + will + have + V.PP + C

I will have arrived at 7 o'clock

Negative: S + won't + have + V.PP + C

She won't have finished the report

Question: will + S + have + V.PP + C + ?

Will you have eaten?

Examples

- She will have finished by the time you get home
- They won't have decided to leave
- Will he studied the lesson by Monday?
- I won't have cooked dinner
- We will have met Katy

Future Perfect Progressive

use: is a form of the verb that shows that the action will continue in the future.

Rules: use will have + been + v-ing + c

Affirmative: They will have been working for 3 hours

Negative: He won't have been practicing dance

Question: will he have been playing outside?

Examples:

- Marcos will have been dancing for an hour
- I won't have been working in that school
- They will have been exercising for 2 hours
- will he have been working in this office?
- She will have been studying French for six years