

# ~~Activity~~

RZurir  
Instrucciones

Verb tenses, uses, rules and examples.

## Past

**Past simple:** They are actions or states that began and ended in a certain amount of time. The past simple is used for sentences in which the idea, act, or state has already been completed.

### Rules:

- 1- When a verb ends in one more consonant y, the y must be changed to i before adding the ending -ed.
2. If a verb has one syllable and ends in a single vowel plus a single consonant, the consonant is doubled before adding -ed.

## Examples:

- I talked to my mom last night.
- The baby smiled at me.
- Frank didn't call me yesterday.
- We didn't watch the news this morning.
- I had a meeting five minutes ago.

**Past continuous:** it is used to declare actions that take place in the past.

It is used to mention two or more actions from the past that happened at the same time.

## Rules:

1. use was and were depending on the personal pronoun.
2. use gerund verbs together with the verb to be.

## Examples:

- I was walking when I saw an eagle.
- Last year, I was studying for the exams.
- While my son was playing videogames, I was sleeping in his bedroom.
- She was watching a film yesterday when I called her.
- I was loving hanging out with you.

**Past perfect simple:** It is used to express sequences of events in the past and to identify what happened first.

**Rules:** The past perfect is formed with the verb "have" in the past simple (which is "had" for all people) plus the past participle.

## Examples:

- He came when I had left.
- Because I had left the keys inside.
- I had arrived home when you called me.
- I realized I had forgotten the gift.
- But you had visited it three times already.

**Past perfect continuous:** This time is useful to define a continuous action in the past that happened before another.

**Rules:** is is formed by conjugating the auxiliary verb to have in the past, wich is had, and the gerund that indicates the continuous time, that is, the -ing.

## Examples:

- I had been studying english for 2 years when i went to london.
- Lindsay had been working at the store since 2005 when it closed.
- They were surprised when the airline lost their baggage as they had been traveling for weeks without a problem.
- She was tired because she'd been working.
- They were angry because they'd been waiting.

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**Conditional Perfect:** expressions are structured in a Non-Continuous or Continuous.

### Rules:

Subject + would + have + Verb in participle.

expresses actions that couldn't have occurred, but did not happen for some reason.

### Examples:

- would you have been waiting for me if I had not arrived early?
- if I had seen Patrick, I would not have been calling him.
- if my neighbors had sold their house, they would have been moving to a new house.
- Dr. Hills would have been writing a book if he had found a publisher.
- The employees would have been working on the project if their boss had been present.

### Continuous perfect conditional:

Like the perfect conditional, it expresses situations that would have occurred, but have a longer duration.

Rules: affirmative.

Subject + should/would + have + been + Verb in form - ing + ...

### Examples:

- Her high school love would have been waiting for her all his life.
- His teacher at the college, would have been asking him all the assignments of all the subjects.

- His best friend would have been helping him a little at his jobs.
- They had been accompanying him, while his sister arrived.
- I would have been listening to him, when he was wrong.

# Present

**Simple present:** this time is used to talk about actions that happen frequently, either daily or with specific periodicity.

## Rules:

1. Verbs in the present simple in the affirmative form have an -s added at the end. In the negative and interrogative forms they do not have -s.
2. With verbs whose ending is -o, -sh, -ch, -ss, -x, -z, add -es.

## Examples:

- Guadalajara is the capital of Jalisco.
- Every four years is a leap year.
- I walk to my work.
- First, smash the potatoes and then pour some milk.
- Next Saturday is my wedding.

**Present continuous:** Describe actions that occur at the exact moment you speak or write. Anticipate facts, appointments, events or actions that will occur in the future. The speaker must be sure that they will happen.

**Rules:**

- All verbs end in -ing.
- When a verb ends in a consonant, the last letter must be doubled to add the ending -ing.

**Examples:**

- The elephant is playing in the water.
- The jaguar is running.
- They are dancing Cumbias.
- I am seeing my lawyer next Monday.
- He is lying to his boss.

**Present perfect:** The purpose of this verb tense is to link the past with the present. However, the focus is one outcome, that is, what has happened or what has not happened.

**Rules:**

1. The action started in the past and continues in the present.
2. The time to carry out the action has not expired.

**Examples:**

- I have talked to the doctor.
- You have not cleaned the house.

- Has she cooked pozole?
- I have lived in Veracruz since 1990.
- She has visited that museum several times.

**Present perfect continuous:** There are two main scenarios in which this verb tense can be used.

1. Actions that started in the past and continue in the present.
2. Actions that started and ended in the past but whose results continue in the present.

**Rules:** it is formed with the verb "to have" accompanied by a participle an verb ending in -ing

**Examples:**

- You have been working
- She has been running
- They have been working for days on that project.
- Have you been waiting for two hours?
- James has been teaching at the university since June.



**Simple conditional:** Express hypothetical situations in the present that would happen if it were not for a situation that prevents it.

**Rules:** The verbs salir, tener, valer, poner y venir; have a small irregularity in the conditional: in these cases I do not use the complete infinitive, but the vowel of the ending (the -i- or the -e-) becomes a -d-.

**Examples:**

- if you heat the water it boils.
- I would visit her if she lived here.
- I would be happier if she came.
- I should like to go there.
- it would be good to study chinese.

# FUTURE

**future simple:** with this time, actions or states are expressed that are thought spontaneously and will happen in the future.

**Rules:** The verbs to put, to leave, to have, to be worth and to come are irregular. These verbs add a -d before adding the future endings.

## Example:

- I am going to present my final exams tomorrow.
- I am going to see you this holiday season.
- they are going to see you this holiday.
- They are going to eat out tonight.
- I am not going to study law in that university.

**Be going to:** with this verb tense actions or states are declared that will surely be carried out in the future.

## Rules

To be + going to + infinitive + ...

## Examples:

- I've got the tickets so this weekend I'm going to see the big match!
- She's going to have a surprise when gets home tonight.
- I don't really have plans tonight, maybe I'll go to the cinema.
- when adriana finishes her studies she's going to live in London.
- This jumper is gorgeous! I'll buy it.

**future continuous:** They are states or actions that will have progress in the future.

**Rules:** The future continuous in English is formed with the auxiliary will/shall + be + Verbe in -ing.

### Examples:

- I will be studying when you call me.
- You will be playing cards.
- She will be studying french.
- We will be teaching at the university.
- The will be sleeping.

**future perfect:** These are states or actions that will be completed at some point in the future.

**Rules:** The future perfect in English is usually accompanied by various expressions of time such as By, By the time, Before, etc.

### Examples:

- we will have finished university by next year.
- we will not have finished university by next year.
- I will have retired by then.
- The will have made my birthday cake by next Saturday.

- will you have completed the report by 8 PM?

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## future perfect Continuous:

It serves to express actions or states that will occur in the future, as well as its conclusion.

### Rules:

The future perfect continuous in the affirmative is formed with the auxiliary will, plus the auxiliary have, and then the past participle of the verb, to be plus the main verb in gerund, that is, ending in -ing.

### examples:

- I will have been living.
- I will have been waiting here for three hours by six o'clock.
- By 2001 I will have been living in London for sixteen years.
- Next year I will have been working here for four years.
- I will have been playing.