

Getting Started

PRESENT SIMPLE

FORM

Affirmative I / You go He / She / It goes We / You / They go	Negative I / You do not (don't) go He / She / It does not (doesn't) go We / You / They do not (don't) go	Interrogative Do I / you go ? Does he / she / it go ? Do we / you / they go ?
Uses	Examples	Adverbs of frequency / Time expressions
A regular habit or routine	<i>Paul goes to school by train.</i>	always, usually, generally, regularly, occasionally, frequently, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never
A general truth or scientific fact	<i>The sun sets in the West.</i>	at 1 o'clock, at night, in the morning, on Fridays, every week, once a month, how often ... ?
Stative verbs	<i>I like basketball very much.</i>	

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORM

Affirmative I am playing You are playing He / She / It is playing We / You / They are playing	Negative I am (I'm) not playing You are not (aren't) playing He / She / It is not (isn't) playing We / You / They are not (aren't) playing	Interrogative Am I playing ? Are you playing ? Is he / she / it playing ? Are we / you / they playing ?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
An action which is happening now	<i>They are playing tennis right now.</i>	now, right now, at the moment
A temporary action	<i>My brother is learning Chinese this year.</i>	this year, at present, today, these days, this month
A definite plan for the near future	<i>We are leaving for Rome next week.</i>	this evening, tonight, tomorrow, next Friday / week / year

Stative Verbs

Indican un estado más que una acción y suelen usarse en *Present Simple*. Están relacionados con:

- las emociones y los sentimientos (**dislike, enjoy, hate, hope, like, love, need, prefer, want**),
- el pensamiento y la opinión (**believe, forget, guess, know, remember, think, understand**),
- la percepción y los sentidos (**feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste, touch**),
- los precios y las medidas (**cost, measure, weigh**) y
- la posesión (**belong, have, own**).

Algunos indican tanto estado como actividad y pueden usarse en *Present Simple* y en *Present Continuous*.

*Ted **thinks** the film is boring.*

(Ted piensa que la película es aburrida.) [estado]

*My parents **are thinking** about going to Canada this summer.*

(Mis padres están pensando en ir a Canadá este verano.) [actividad]

El verbo **see** en *Present Continuous* indica una acción futura fijada de antemano.

*Jane **is seeing** her friends tomorrow.*

(Jane verá a sus amigos mañana.) [Ya han quedado.]

PAST SIMPLE

FORM

Affirmative I / You walked He / She / It walked We / You / They walked	Negative I / You did not (didn't) walk He / She / It did not (didn't) walk We / You / They did not (didn't) walk	Interrogative Did I / you walk ? Did he / she / it walk ? Did we / you / they walk ?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
A completed action in the past	<i>She walked home after work yesterday.</i>	yesterday, last week / year, two days ago, in 2007, in the 1980s, in the 18th century, when, then
A series of completed actions in the past	<i>He got into the car and drove home.</i>	

PAST CONTINUOUS

FORM		
Affirmative I was studying You were studying He / She / It was studying We / You / They were studying	Negative I was not (wasn't) studying You were not (weren't) studying He / She / It was not (wasn't) studying We / You / They were not (weren't) studying	Interrogative Was I studying? Were you studying? Was he / she / it studying? Were we / you / they studying?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
An incomplete action in progress at a specific time in the past	<i>At 11 o'clock last night, we were watching a film on TV.</i>	last night / week / year, at 4 o'clock
An incomplete action interrupted by another action	<i>I was studying for the exam when the computer broke down.</i>	when, while, as
Two incomplete actions in progress at the same time in the past	<i>He was preparing the meal while she was laying the table.</i>	

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You have worked He / She / It has worked We / You / They have worked	Negative I / You have not (haven't) worked He / She / It has not (hasn't) worked We / You / They have not (haven't) worked	Interrogative Have I / you worked? Has he / she / it worked? Have we / you / they worked?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
An action that began in the past and continues until the present	<i>Claudia has worked in that company for ten years.</i>	never, ever, already, just, yet, recently, lately, how long ... ?, for, since, in recent years
An action that took place at an undetermined time in the past but is connected to the present	<i>She has never taken swimming lessons.</i>	

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You had arrived He / She / It had arrived We / You / They had arrived	Negative I / You had not (hadn't) arrived He / She / It had not (hadn't) arrived We / You / They had not (hadn't) arrived	Interrogative Had I / you arrived? Had he / she / it arrived? Had we / you / they arrived?
Use	Example	Time expressions
A completed action which took place before another action in the past	<i>By the time they arrived at the airport, the plane had already taken off.</i>	already, by the time, after, before, until, never, just

FUTURE SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You will invite He / She / It will invite We / You / They will invite	Negative I / You will not (won't) invite He / She / It will not (won't) invite We / You / They will not (won't) invite	Interrogative Will I / you invite? Will he / she / it invite? Will we / you / they invite?
Uses	Examples	Time expressions
A prediction	<i>It will snow tomorrow.</i>	this evening, in an hour, at 2 o'clock, later, tomorrow, next month / year, soon, in a few weeks, in the future, on 1st May
A timetable	<i>The train will leave at 7 o'clock.</i>	
A spontaneous decision	<i>That looks delicious. I'll order it.</i>	

GETTING STARTED ...

BE GOING TO

FORM

Uses	Examples	Time expressions
A planned action for the future	<i>We are going to move to Paris next year.</i>	this evening, later, in an hour, at 4 o'clock, tomorrow, soon, next month / year, in a few weeks, on 8th May
An action that is about to happen	<i>Listen! She is going to sing our favourite song!</i>	

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM

Use	Example	Time expressions
An action that will be completed by a certain time in the future	<i>By this time next week, we will have finished the school project.</i>	by this time next week, by 3 o'clock, by the end of ... , by then, by August, in four months

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FORM

Use	Example	Time expressions
An action in progress at a certain future time	<i>At this time next Monday, Alison will be playing in the concert.</i>	at this time tomorrow / next ... , on Thursday, in the next decade