

BUEN DÍA QUERIDOS ESTUDIANTES DEL GRADO OCTAVO:

El día de hoy dejo un repaso con todo lo que hemos visto en todos los tiempos que hemos trabajado. Es importante que lean esto para que no olviden lo que hemos trabajado hasta hoy:

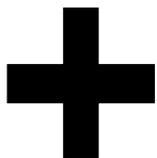
-Sujetos= Un sujeto indica una persona que realiza una acción: En inglés encontramos 7 de ellos:

Subjects/ Sujetos	
I	Yo
You	Tú/Ustedes
He	Él
She	Ella
It	Eso
We	Nosotros
They	Ellos

El tiempo presente indica acciones que realizamos justo ahora. (En este repaso lo encontrarán con color amarillo:

1) Simple present tense with 'be':

Positive	Positive Short Form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
they are	they're



Next, here's the negative. It's very easy. You only add 'not'.	
Negative	Negative short form
I am not	I'm not
you are not	you aren't
he is not	he isn't
she is not	she isn't
it is not	it isn't
we are not	we aren't
they are not	they aren't



And finally let's talk about the **question** form of the present simple with 'be'.

Firstly, here's the 'yes / no' question form:

Yes / No Questions
am I ?
are you ?
is he ?
is she ?
is it ?
are we ?
are they ?

If you'd like to make a 'wh' question, you just put the **question word** at the front:

Wh Questions	
where	am I ?
what	are you ?
why	is he ?
who	is she ?
when	are we ?
how	are they ?

Esto no lo hemos visto así que lo traduciré :V
Dónde
Qué
Porqué
Quién
Cuando
Cómo

2) Present simple tense with other verbs

The **positive** is really easy. It's just the verb with an extra 's' if the subject is 'he', 'she', or 'it'. Let's take the verb 'play' as an example:

Positive (of 'play')
I play
you play
he plays
she plays
it plays
we play
they play

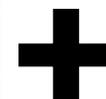
Don't forget the 's'!
Even really advanced students do this!

Verbs that end in 'y' often change 'y' to 'ie' before 's':
study becomes studies
try becomes tries
marry becomes marries
fly becomes flies
cry becomes cries

Verbs that end in 's', 'sh', 'ch' often add 'e' before 's':
pass becomes passes
wash becomes washes
teach becomes teaches

There are also few verbs which are irregular in the present simple

1. 'have' becomes 'has'
2. 'do' becomes 'does'
3. 'go' becomes 'goes'



To make the negative form, you need to use 'do not' (don't) or 'does not' (doesn't).	
Negative (of 'play')	SHORT FORM
I do not play	I don't play
you do not play	you don't play
he does not play	he doesn't play
she does not play	she doesn't play
it does not play	it doesn't play
we do not play	we don't play
they do not play	they don't play

AQUÍ EL VERBO NO CAMBIA, LA TERCERA PERSONA NO LLEVA S EN NEGACIÓN O INTERROGACIÓN.



How about the **question** form of the present simple tense?

We use 'do' or 'does' before the subject to make the 'yes / no' question:

Yes / No questions
do I play ?
do you play ?
does he play ?
does she play ?
does it play ?
do we play ?
do they play ?

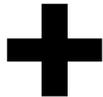
Just like with 'be', if you'd like to make a 'wh' question, you just put the question word at the front:	
Wh Questions	
where	do I play ?
what	do you play ?
why	does he play ?
who	does she play ?
when	do we play ?
how	do they play ?



3) Present Continuous

Form

To form the present continuous, **the auxiliary verb “to be” and the verb + ing are used.**



Sujeto	Auxiliar (to be)	Verbo+ing
I	am	talking, eating, learning, doing, going...

1. **Affirmative Sentences** **Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + verbo+ing.**

Examples
I'm talking.(Estoy hablando.)
He's eating.(Está comiendo.)
They're learning.(Están aprendiendo.)

2. **Negative Sentences**

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + auxiliar negativo (not) + verbo+ing.

Example
I'm not talking.(No estoy hablando.)
He's not [He isn't] eating.(No está comiendo.)

3. **Interrogative Sentences** **Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + verbo+ing?**



Are you talking?(¿Estás hablando?)
Is he eating?(¿Está comiendo?)
Are they learning?(¿Están aprendiendo?)

Uses (Usos)

1. El presente continuo se utiliza para hablar sobre algo que está pasando en el momento en el que hablamos.

Ejemplos:

- | I'm studying now.(Estoy estudiando ahora.)
- | He's eating at the moment.(Está comiendo en este momento.)
- | Is it raining?(¿Está lloviendo?)

2. También lo usamos para hablar de algo que está sucediendo en la actualidad, pero no necesariamente cuando hablamos. En este caso, se utilizan expresiones de tiempo como “currently”, “lately” o “these days”.

Ejemplos:

- | They're learning English.(Están aprendiendo inglés.)
- | She's currently looking for a job.(Actualmente está buscando un trabajo.)
- | Are you working much lately?(¿Estás trabajando mucho últimamente?)

3. Usamos el presente continuo para hablar de algo que está ya decidido que se hará en el futuro próximo. Su uso indica que es bastante seguro que lo planificado sucederá.

Ejemplos:

- | I'm going to the party tonight.(Voy a la fiesta esta noche.)
- | He's not [He isn't] coming to class tomorrow.(No viene a la clase mañana.)



la semana que viene?)

4) PAST SIMPLE

Past simple

We need to be careful (you have to know which verbs are regular or irregular)

Regular verbs: We used the infinitive + the ED at the end.

| want → | **wanted**
| learn → | **learned**
| stay → | **stayed**
| walk → | **walked**
| show → | **showed**

1. Para verbos que terminan en una “e”, sólo añadimos “-d”.

Ejemplos:

| change → | **changed**
| believe → | **believed**

2. Si el verbo termina en una vocal corta y una consonante (excepto “y” o “w”), doblamos la consonante final.

Ejemplos:

| stop → | **stopped**
| commit → | **committed**

3. Con verbos que terminan en una consonante y una “y”, se cambia la “y” por una “i”.

Ejemplos:

| study → | **studied**
| try → | **tried**

There are many irregular verbs In English, unfortunately there is not an structure for them. YOU HAVE TO LEARN THEM!

Verb	Past simple
be	⓪ was (I, he, she, it) ⓪ were (you, we, they)
do	⓪ did
have	⓪ had

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES: SUJETO + VERBO PRINCIPAL

She **was** a doctor. *(Era doctora.)*

| The keys **were** in the drawer. *(Las llaves estaban en el cajón.)*

| I **wanted** to dance. *(Quería bailar.)*

| They **learned** English. *(Aprendieron inglés.)*

| We **believed** him. *(Le creímos.)*

| I **bought** a blue car. *(Compré un coche azul.)*



2. Negative Sentences *(Frases negativas)*

To be:

Sujeto + "to be" + "not"...

Ejemplos:

⓪ She **wasn't** a doctor. *(Ella no era doctora.)*

⓪ The keys **weren't** in the drawer. *(Las llaves no estaban en el cajón.)*

Todos los verbos demás:

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to do) + "not" + verbo principal (en infinitivo)...

Ejemplos:

⓪ I **didn't** want to dance. *(No quería bailar.)*

⓪ They **didn't** learn English. *(No aprendieron inglés)*

⓪ We **didn't** believe him. *(No le creímos.)*

⓪ I **didn't** buy a blue car. *(No compré un coche azul.)*

3. Interrogative Sentences *(Frases interrogativas)*

To be:

"To be" + sujeto...?

Ejemplos:

- ▶ **Was she a doctor?** (*¿Era doctora?*)
- ▶ **Were the keys in the drawer?** (*¿Estaban las llaves en el cajón?*)

Todos los demás verbos:

Verbo auxiliar (to do) + sujeto + verbo principal (en infinitivo)...?

Ejemplos

- ▶ **Did you want to dance?** (*¿Querías bailar?*)
- ▶ **Did they learn English?** (*¿Aprendieron inglés?*)
- ▶ **Did you believe him?** (*¿Le creíste?*)
- ▶ **Did you buy a blue car?** (*¿Compraste un coche azul?*)

?

5) PAST CONTINUOUS

El Pasado Continuo, es un tiempo verbal que describe acciones que estaban siendo realizadas en un momento del pasado al que se hace referencia y que luego continuaron, por ejemplo:

Yesterday he was studying English. Ayer él estaba estudiando inglés.
(Comenzó a estudiar antes de ese momento y continuó estudiando posteriormente)

John was playing tennis at 10 a.m. John estuvo jugando tenis a las 10 a.m.
(Comenzó a jugar tenis antes de las 10 a.m. y continuó haciendolo después)

El Pasado Continuo se construye con el verbo auxiliar "to be" en su forma pasada y el verbo principal en infinitivo con la terminación ING:

PASADO CONTINUO					
MODO AFIRMATIVO		MODO INTERROGATIVO		MODO NEGATIVO	
I was playing	Yo estaba jugando	Was I playing?	¿Estaba yo jugando?	I was not playing	Yo no estaba jugando
You were playing	Tú estabas jugando	Were you playing?	¿Estabas tú jugando?	You were not playing	Tú no estabas jugando
He was playing	Él estaba jugando	Was he playing?	¿Estaba él jugando?	He was not playing	Él no estaba jugando
She was playing	Ella estaba jugando	Was she playing?	¿Estaba ella jugando?	She was not playing	Ella no estaba jugando
It was playing	Él / Ella estaba jugando	Was it playing?	¿Estaba él / ella jugando?	It was not playing	Él / Ella no estaba jugando
We were playing	Nosotros estábamos jugando	Were we playing?	¿Estábamos nosotros jugando?	We were not playing	Nosotros no estábamos jugando
You were playing	Ustedes estaban jugando	Were you playing?	¿Estaban ustedes jugando?	You were not playing	Ustedes no estaban jugando
They were playing	Ellos estaban jugando	Were they playing?	¿Estaban ellos jugando?	They were not playing	Ellos no estaban jugando