**Dvd13.-**

**Simple past** (on, in, last, when, ago, yesterday – specified time)

**Present perfect** (just, ever, already, never, yet – unspecified time)

**Use the Present perfect tense:**

Acronyms to help you understand when you use the present perfect

***J E A N Y***: just, ever, already, never, yet – unspecified time\*\*\*

*When we use the present perfect*

They describe indefinite time (unspecified) words, so

**Just** (just now, recently), (solo, justo, a penas, tan solo, recién)

I have just seen him (means like two seconds ago) -> Acabo de verlo

**Already** (means something that you have done, it’s something that is finished in the past)

I’ve already seen it -> Ya lo he visto

**Ever** (This one here in England, used in question – means sometime in your life)

Have you ever been to England? -> ¿Alguna vez has estado en Inglaterra?

**Never** (means something that you haven’t done)

I have never been to England -> Nunca he estado en Inglaterra

**Yet** (means an action which hasn’t been completed)

Have you eaten yet? -> ¿has comido ya?

I haven’t eaten yet -> No he comido todavía

*Position in the sentence:*

Before the past Participle:

I’ve **just** come Have you **ever** been there?

He’s **already** gone I’ve **never** seen them

Exceptions. It comes after the past participle

I haven’t finished **yet**

**For** is a time word and we use “for”, for a length of time (F L O T). What’s length? Length means duration of time:

I have lived in France **for** ten years.

I have worked here **for** five minutes

I have been here **for** a year.

… **for** a long time. **for** 2 days

… **for** weeks. **for** ages

**Since**, S P O T (since point of time). We use “since" when we’re talking about an exact point of time (five o’clock)

I have been here **since** five o’clock.

I have been here **since** 2010.

… **since** Friday **since** 5 o’clock

….**since** 2001 **since** I was a young

… **since** December

*Question for*

**How long ….?** -> DESDE CUANDO … Is a period of time

How long have you been here?

How long have you lived in Cambridge? I’ve lived in Cambridge **for** ten years or **since** 2010

NOT WHEN WE USE***: How many times***…? -> CUANTAS VECES..?-es una determinada cantidad de tiempo uno, dos, tres

**SIMPLE PAST VS PRESENT PERFECT**

When you are deciding whether to use de simple past or present perfect, think of the time words

*When we use the simple past tense*

Acronym: **OIL WAY** specified time

**On**, **In**, **Last**,

**When**, **Ago**, **Yesterday**

Remember the time words

* I saw him **on** Friday
* We went there **in** 1988
* She came **last** week
* **When** did you visit them?
* I visited them 2 weeks **ago**
* I saw him **yesterday**

*When we use the present perfect tense*

Acronym: **J E A N Y** unspecified time

**Just** **Ever** **Already**

**Never** **Yet**

* I have **just** seen him
* Have you **ever** been to America?
* They’ve **already** eaten
* He has **never** learnt another language
* Have you met them **yet**?

**The gerund and infinitive**

**The gerund and infinitive** that is the question memory,

* *Verbs followed by the infinitive:* ***manage****,* ***offer****,* ***promise****,* ***have****,* ***arrange ->*** *organizar,* ***agree****,* ***decide****,* ***forget****,* ***hope****,* ***learn****,* ***need****,* ***plan****,* ***pretend****,* ***remember****,* ***start****\*,* ***try, go****.*

You managed to bake a cake -> Lograste hornear un pastel.

I promised to bring some.

What have you arranged to do? -> ¿Qué has organizado para hacer?

* *Verbs followed by the gerund:* ***love****,* ***imagine****,* ***consider****,* ***finish****,* ***enjoy****,* ***go on****,* ***hate****,* ***like****, (don’t)* ***mind->***preocuparse, cuidar*,* ***spend*** *(time),* ***start****\*,* ***stop****,* ***feel like->*** tener ganas de

She loves reading.

I imagine being a director is difficult.

He won’t finish rehearsing before midnight-> no terminará de ensayar antes de la medianoche.

\* **start** can be used with a gerund and infinitive

**The first conditional:**

***IF + PRESENT SIMPLE …..+ FUTURE “WILL…” /***

1. for real possibilities:

If you work with me, I’ll teach you all the tricks -> Si trabajas conmigo, te enseñaré todos los trucos.

If we use a kettle, you’ll make tea faster

***IF + PRESENT SIMPLE …..+ MIGHT***

1. when you are not certain of the future result:

If her father offers her a job, she might accept it -> Si su padre le ofrece un trabajo, ella podría aceptarlo.

If he accepts the job, he might move.

**present prefect continuous**

The **present prefect continuous** (present perfect: *I have been* -> he estado (**J E A N Y**)– mix – present continuous: *I am teaching* -> estoy enseñado)

I **have been teaching** for years -> he estado enseñando durante años.

It means that I started it in the past this action, I am still continuing it now.

I **have been learning** English for years (for, since, how long).

**HAVE BEEN**

**+ ING verb form**

**HAS BEEN**

*Positive form:*

Sharon ***has been working*** as a tour guide for many months. -> Sharon ha estado trabajando como guía durante muchos meses.

**He’s been working** here for five years (**‘s** -> Has, not is ).

*Negative form:*

Peter ***hasn’t been paying*** attention to Sharon for a number of weeks -> Peter no ha estado prestado atención a Sharon durante varias semanas

*Question form:*

***How long*** ***have you been doing*** your homework this morning? -> ¿Cuánto tiempo has estado haciendo tu tarea esta mañana?

**Never** -> nunca

**Ever** -> siempre, alguna vez, una vez

**Even (to)** -> adv: incluso, aun, hasta **Adj**: uniforme, igual, constante **Verb:** igualar, nivelar

**Talk (to)-> Verb:** *charlar*, conversar, hablar

**Tell (to)** -> **Verb:** *contar*, decir, saber

**Speak** **(to)**-> **Verb:** *hablar*, decir

**Say** **(to)**-> **Verb:** *decir*, opinar, afirmar, rezar

**I’m going to fall asleep->** Me voy a quedar dormido

**Deals** **(to)**->acuerdo, trato, reparto. **Verb:** negociar, repartir

**Rush** **(to)**-> prisa, carrera, ímpetu, ataque. **Verb:** precipitarse, asaltar

**Appeal** **(to)**-> apelación, llamamiento. **Verb:** apelar, atraer

**Overwhelming** -> abrumador, aplastante, contundente

**Frighten** (to)-> **Verb:** asustar

**Frightened** -> asustado

**Hesitant** -> vacilante, indeciso

**Rehearsals** -> ensayos, enumeración

**Glad** -> alegre, bueno

**Evolve (to)**-> **Verb:** evolucionar, tomar de

**Length** -> longitud, largo, extensión

**I refuse to give up** -> me niego a rendirme

**Threaten** (to) -> **Verb:** amenazar

**Threat** -> amenaza, espanto

**Menace** (to)-> **Verb:** amenazar

**Managed** -> administrado, manejado,

**By the way**-> por cierto, a propósito

**Arrange (to)** -> **Verb:** arreglar, organizar

**Arranged** -> arreglado, organizado

**Whether**-> si

**Bake** **(to)** -> hornear, cocción **Verb:** endurecer, cocer al horno.

**Blush (to)**  -> sonrojo, rubor **Verb:** sonrojarse, ruborizarse

**Flair** -> instinto, aptitud