

PAST CONTINUOUS

Se usa para hablar de **acciones** que estaban **en progreso** en un **momento concreto del pasado**.

Normalmente responde a la pregunta → ¿Qué estaba pasando a esa hora?

Yesterday at 1 pm I **was working**.

Last Saturday at 3 pm you **weren't sleeping**.

Formas

Afirmativa:

Subject + was / were + verb -ing

- I **was studying**
- They **were sending** a text

Negativa:

Subject + wasn't / weren't + verb -ing

- I **wasn't studying**
- Mark and I **weren't studying**

Interrogativa:

Was / Were + subject + verb -ing ...?

- **Was** he **playing** tennis yesterday at 5 pm?
- **Were** you **sleeping** last night at 11 pm?

Short answers:

- Yes, I **was** / Yes, they **were**
- No, I **wasn't** / No, they **weren't**

Past Continuous vs Past Simple

Se usan juntos cuando una acción interrumpe a otra.

- Past Continuous → Acción **en progreso**
- Past Simple → Acción **corta** que interrumpe

While I **was doing** my homework, my mum **arrived**.

We **were watching** TV when the power **went** off.

When / While / As / During

WHEN + Past Simple

Una **acción corta interrumpe** → **When** Sam goes home, we **were watching** TV.

WHILE + Past Continuous

Dos acciones largas al mismo tiempo → **While** I **was explaining** the lesson, he **was listening** to music.

AS + Past Continuous

Igual que **while** (**acción de fondo**) → **As** I **was revising** the presentation, the light **went** off.

DURING + noun / period of time

Nunca va seguido de verbo → **During** his lunch hour, Tim **was buying** a new camera.

Expresiones de tiempo típicas

Yesterday at 5 pm.

While / when / as.

At 7 o'clock last night.

All morning / during lunchtime.

Frase modelo

At + time + past, subject + was/were + verb -ing

At 8 pm last night, I **was studying** English.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Se usa para:

1. **Experiencias** en la vida (**sin decir cuándo**). Alguna vez en tu vida / hasta ahora
 - I **'ve been** to Berlin.
 - **Have** you ever **travelled** by helicopter?
2. **Acciones pasadas conectadas** con el presente.
 - I **'ve seen** this film → Sin decir cuándo.
 - Si dices cuándo → Past Simple → I **saw** this film yesterday.
3. **Acciones** que empezaron **en el pasado y continúan** (verbos NO de acción).
 - I **'ve had** my car for 10 years.
 - I **'ve lived** here since 2018.

Formas

have / has + past participle

- I **have done**
- She **has eaten**
- We **haven't seen** it
- **Have** you **been** to London?

Short answers:

- Yes, I **have** / No, I **haven't**.

For / Since

FOR + period of time → For 10 years.

SINCE + starting point → Since 2018.

How long have you...?

Ever / Never

Have you ever + participle...?

I **have never been** to Japan. (Never va con verbo en positivo).

Just / Already / Yet

JUST → Acabo de.

- I **'ve just had** a coffee.

ALREADY → Ya (afirmativa).

- I **'ve already finished**.

YET → Aún / todavía.

- Have you finished **yet**?
- I haven't finished **yet**.

Been to vs Gone to

Has been to → Fue y volvió.

- Mark **has been to** Mexico.

Has gone to → Está allí ahora.

- Mark **has gone to** Mexico.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Se usa para:

1. **Acciones** que empezaron en el pasado y siguen ahora.
2. **Enfatizar** la duración.
 - She **has been sleeping** all day.
 - I **have been working** here for 5 years.

Solo con **verbos de acción** (play, work, live, study, run, sleep...).

No con **verbos estado**: Like, love, want, need, know, believe, understand...

Formas

have / has + been + verb -ing.

- I **have been waiting** for two hours.
- She **has been studying** all morning.

Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous

SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS
Resultado	Duración
Experiencias	Acción en progreso
Verbos no de acción	Verbos de acción
I've lived here for 10 years	I've been living here for 10 years

PLANS, PROMISES & PREDICTIONS

Future Simple – Will / Won't + infinite

Decisiones instantáneas:

- I'll **answer** it.
- I'll **have** a sandwich, please.

Promesas:

- I **will always** love you.
- I **won't tell** your secret.

Predicciones sin evidencia:

- I think you **will like** that film.
- My brother **will win** the race.

Hechos futuros:

- The exam **will be** on the 9th of March.

Formas

I **will go** / I **won't go**

Will you go? → Yes, I **will** / No, I **won't**

Be Going To + infinite

Planes e intenciones:

- Next Saturday I'm **going to** visit some friends.

Predicciones con evidencia:

- It's **going to be** hot tomorrow (I saw it on the news).
- He's driving dangerously. He's **going to have** an accident.

Formas

am / is / are + going to + infinitive

- I'm **going to study** this afternoon.
- She **isn't going to** celebrate her birthday.
- Are you **going to go** shopping?

Present Continuous con significado de futuro

Planes cerrados / arreglos (hora o lugar fijo):

- **Tonight**, I'm **meeting** my friends.
- I'm **travelling** to London **next month** (flights booked).

Resumen

Situación	Tiempo
Decisión en el momento	Will
Promesa	
Predicción sin evidencia	
Plan /intención	Goint to
Predicción con evidencia	
Plan cerrado (hora/lugar)	Present Continuous

First Conditional

IF + Present Simple, WILL + infinitive

- **If it rains**, I won't go to the park.
- We won't be happy if **we don't pass** the exam.

Nunca future en la cláusula IF.

Imperative

- If you need help, **tell** me.

UNLESS = IF NOT

- **Unless** we pass the exam, we won't be happy.
- **Unless it** rains, I will do sport outside.

Future Time Clauses

Palabras clave → When, after, before, as soon as, until, once, by the time

Present Simple para hablar del futuro → **When** she finishes the exam, we'll go out.

- **As soon as** I arrive home, I'll cook lunch.
- **Once** I finish this course, I will look for a job.

MODAL VERBS & HAD BETTER

Modal verbs

Modal + infinitive sin "to":

- can speak.
- must wear.

Modal obligation

Have to + infinitive.

Obligación externa (reglas, leyes, normas):

- I **have to wear** a uniform at work.
- Yesterday I **had to** stop at the signpost.
- Tomorrow I **will have to study**.

Must + infinitive.

Obligación interna / personal.

Algo que yo considero **necesario o importante**:

- I **must visit** my grandma tonight.
- I **must finish** packing soon.

Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous

HAVE TO	MUST
Regla externa	Opinión personal
Ley / norma	Necesidad interna
Todos los tiempos	Presente / futuro

Prohibition vs Lack of obligation

MUSTN'T + infinitive

Prohibido (No hacer algo):

- You **mustn't smoke** in this building.
- You **mustn't put** liquids in your bag.

DON'T HAVE TO + infinitive (No hace falta)

No es necesario (pero puedes hacerlo):

- You **don't have to come** to the meeting.
- You **didn't have to bring** your books.

Advice & Warning

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T (Recomendación)

You **should study** for your exam.

You **shouldn't eat** too many sweets.

HAD BETTER (NOT)

Consejo fuerte / advertencia.

Consecuencia negativa si no lo haces.

Forma

Subject + **had better + verb** / Subject + **had better not + verb**

- You **had better** see a doctor.
- She **had better** not be late.
- We'd **better** leave now.

Can / Could / May

Ability:

- I **can speak** English.
- I **could play** the flute.

Polite requests:

- **Can I use** your phone? (informal).
- **Could / May I** use your phone? (formal).

Possibility:

- He **may be** at home.
- He **might be** at the supermarket.

Reflexive Pronouns

Subject	Reflexive
I	Myself
You	Yourself
He	Himself
She	Herself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves