

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 got 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.

At 7 o'clock last night.

While / when / as.

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.
 - o She has been sleeping all day.
 - o I have been working here for 5 years.

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

No con like, love, want, need.

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 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

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

Ejemplos:

- 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