

## 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

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### 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

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### 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

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### 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