

WHO      WHAT      HOW      WHERE      WHEN      WHY  
 Subject   verb & object   manner   place   time   reason/purpose

## 1st WEEK

M	I - do	<b>Have done</b> describe an action that was completed at some indefinite point in the past but is relevant to the present <b>"I have lived in this city for five years"</b> <b>"I have eaten 3 eggs so far"</b>
T	You - did	<b>Had done</b> describe an action that was completed before another past action or a specific point in the past <b>"He realized he had forgotten his keys after he had locked the door."</b> <b>"He had run, before they ate"</b>
W	He - will	<b>Will have done</b> is used to express an action that will be completed before a specific point in the future <b>"By the time you arrive, I will have finished my homework"</b> <b>"I will have eat, before go out"</b>
T	She - would	<b>Would have done</b> is used to describe hypothetical or unreal past situations, expressing conditions that did not actually occur or expressing regrets, wishes, or unrealized possibilities. <b>"If I had known you were coming, I would have baked a cake."</b> <b>I have brought you a gift if I had know todayn is your birthay</b>
F	It - could	<b>Could have done</b> used to express the idea of a possibility or ability that existed in the past, but for various reasons, it was not realized or acted upon <b>"I could have gone to the party, but I chose to stay home."</b> <b>"I could have done that, but I decided to do this"</b>

S	We - should	<b>Should have done</b> used to convey a sense of expectation, obligation, or advice regarding past actions or events. It implies that something was the right or expected course of action, but it was not followed or realized. <b>"He should have listened to the warnings about the weather."</b> <b>"She should have received the package yesterday."</b>
S	They - must	<b>Must have done</b> to express a Strong Inference or Deduction based on evidence about a past event or situation <b>"He's not answering his phone; he must have forgotten about our meeting."</b> <b>"The ground is wet; it must have rained recently."</b>

## 2nd WEEK

M	You -can	<b>Can have done</b> used when there is a connection between a past action and the present moment, either in terms of ongoing relevance, recent completion, or a condition that persisted from the past <b>"They can have submitted the report already."</b>
T	connectors	<b>Would have done</b> is used to describe hypothetical or unreal past situations, expressing conditions that did not actually occur or expressing regrets, wishes, or unrealized possibilities. <b>"If I had known you were coming, I would have baked a cake."</b> <b>I have brought you a gift if I had know todayn is your birthay</b>
W	connectors	<b>Could have done</b> used to express the idea of a possibility or ability that existed in the past, but for various reasons, it was not realized or acted upon <b>"I could have gone to the party, but I chose to stay home."</b> <b>"I could have done that, but I decided to do this"</b>

T	prepositions	<b>Should have done</b> used to convey a sense of expectation, obligation, or advice regarding past actions or events. It implies that something was the right or expected course of action, but it was not followed or realized. <b>"He should have listened to the warnings about the weather."</b> <b>"She should have received the package yesterday."</b>
F	prepositions	<b>Must have done</b> to express a Strong Inference or Deduction based on evidence about a past event or situation <b>"He's not answering his phone; he must have forgotten about our meeting."</b> <b>"The ground is wet; it must have rained recently."</b>
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## Links

<https://danher2.github.io/ShertonEnglish/es/gramatica/verbos-irregulares-en-ingles.html>

<https://github.com/danher2/prueba/tree/master/English%20tools>

## Exercise:

Create phrases with above english structure and join them with connectors