

Verb Tenses

- **Present Simple** is used for habitual actions, routines, general facts, and permanent situations.

Structure

- Affirmative: Subject + Verb (base form, add *-s* for he, she, it)
- Negative: Subject + *do not* / *does not* + Verb (base form)
- Question: *Do* / *Does* + Subject + Verb (base form)

Examples

- Affirmative: *She plays soccer on weekends.*
- Negative: *She does not play soccer on weekends.*
- Question: *Does she play soccer on weekends?*

- **Past Simple** is used to describe actions or events that happened at a specific point in the past and are now finished.

Structure

- Affirmative: Subject + Verb in past (*-ed* for regular verbs, specific form for irregular verbs)
- Negative: Subject + *did not* + Verb (base form)
- Question: *Did* + Subject + Verb (base form)

Examples

- Affirmative: *They visited Paris last year.*
- Negative: *They did not visit Paris last year.*
- Question: *Did they visit Paris last year?*

- **Present Perfect** is used to express past experiences without specifying when they occurred, actions that started in the past and continue in the present, or recent actions with relevance to the present.

Structure

- Affirmative: Subject + *have* / *has* + Past Participle
- Negative: Subject + *have not* / *has not* + Past Participle
- Question: *Have* / *Has* + Subject + Past Participle

Examples

- Affirmative: *I have finished my homework.*
- Negative: *I have not finished my homework.*
- Question: *Have you finished your homework?*

Using *had*, *have*, and *has*

- **Have:** Used with **I, you, we, they** in the **Present Perfect** tense to show actions that started in the past and continue in the present, or to describe experiences without a specific time.
 - Example: *They have completed the project.*
- **Has:** Used with **he, she, it** in the **Present Perfect** tense for similar uses as *have* but with third-person singular subjects.
 - Example: *She has visited many countries.*
- **Had:** Used with all subjects in the **Past Perfect** tense to indicate an action that was completed before another past action.
 - Example: *He had left before they arrived.*

Uses of *was* and *were*

- Se usa **was** con los sujetos en singular (*I, he, she, it*)
 - *I was at the park yesterday.*
 - *She was happy with the results.*
- Se usa **were** con los sujetos en plural (*you, we, they*)
 - *They were late to the meeting.*
 - *You were amazing in the play.*
- En preguntas y oraciones negativas, se mantiene el mismo uso:
 - Pregunta: *Was she there? / Were they invited?*
 - Negación: *I wasn't ready for the test. / They weren't at the party.*

Uses of the *-ing* Form

- Cuando el verbo se usa como sujeto.
 - *Making an omelette is easy.*
 - *Reading books helps improve vocabulary.*

- Después de ciertos verbos:

En los verbos de gustos, siempre se usa el *-ing*, salvo que esté acompañado de *would*.

- *I would like to travel abroad.* (No se usa **liking**.)
- *She would prefer to stay at home.* (No se usa **preferring**.)
- *Avoid shopping in supermarkets.*
- *She enjoys painting landscapes.*

- Después de una preposición: preposición + *-ing*.

- *I'm interested in trying new kinds of food.*
- *He left without saying goodbye.*

Uses of the Infinitive with *to*

- Después de ciertos verbos: *want to*, *need to*, etc.
 - *She needs to finish her homework.*
- Infinitivo + *to* cuando damos razones para hacer algo.
 - *I'm here to see the manager.*
 - *She has studied a lot to pass this exam.*
- Después de un adjetivo se usa *to* + infinitivo.
 - *It's nice to meet you, Ms. Evans.*
 - *It's difficult to understand his handwriting.*

Used to

- Para hablar de rutinas o hábitos del pasado.
 - *I used to write for my university magazine.*
 - *They used to play soccer every weekend.*
- En el pasado, con estructuras negativas o preguntas, se usa **use** sin la *d*.
 - *Did she use to live in New York?*
 - *He didn't use to like coffee.*

Past participle

El *past participle* es la forma del verbo que se utiliza para construir los **tiempos compuestos** (*perfect tenses*) y la **voz pasiva** (*passive voice*). En español equivale al participio, que termina en *-ado* o *-ido*.

Ejemplos: *gone* (ido), *played* (jugado), *won* (ganado).

- Se necesita el auxiliar **have** para formar los tiempos compuestos:

- *have done*
- *had traveled.*

- Se utiliza el auxiliar **be** para formar la voz pasiva:

- *was written*
- *are asked.*

The passive voice

La voz pasiva se utiliza cuando se quiere dar más importancia a la acción que a quien la realiza.

Estructura: *sujeto + to be + past participle (3ra columna del verbo)*

Ejemplos:

- **Presente:**

- *The best pasta is produced in Italy.*
- *The vegetables aren't cooked enough.*

- **Pasado:**

- *The restaurant was given an excellent review.*
- *The cars weren't made in this country.*

If + past tense + would (Second conditional)

El segundo condicional se usa para describir situaciones **hipotéticas o imaginarias** en el presente o futuro.

Estructura: *if + pasado simple, would + infinitivo (sin “to”)*

Ejemplos:

- *If my country was richer, I wouldn't want to live abroad.*
- *If we found a cure for malaria, millions of lives would be saved.*
- *If people didn't drive, the air would be cleaner.*
- *If we used solar power, would we save money?*

También se puede invertir el orden:

- *There would be less rain if the world's forests disappeared.*
- *You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.*

Phrasal verbs

Los *phrasal verbs* son estructuras verbales compuestas por un verbo y una segunda partícula, que puede ser un adjetivo, un adverbio o una preposición.

Phrasal Verb	Traducción	Phrasal Verb	Traducción
Take off	Despegar	Look after	Cuidar de
Give up	Rendirse	Turn on	Encender
Break down	Averiarse	Turn off	Apagar
Call off	Cancelar	Find out	Descubrir
Pick up	Recoger	Run out of	Quedarse sin
Put off	Posponer	Get up	Levantarse
Look for	Buscar	Take out	Sacar
Carry on	Continuar	Go out	Salir
Set up	Configurar/Preparar	Sit down	Sentarse
Get on	Subirse	Take over	Asumir el control
Give in	Ceder	Check in	Registrarse
Look forward to	Esperar con ansias	Break up	Romper (una relación)
Bring up	Criar, mencionar	Hold on	Esperar
Turn down	Rechazar	Pass away	Fallecer
Move on	Avanzar	Call back	Devolver la llamada
Check out	Pagar e irse	Drop off	Dejar (a alguien o algo)
Get back	Regresar	Hang out	Pasar el rato
Keep up	Mantener el ritmo	Run into	Encontrarse con alguien
Work out	Resolver, ejercitarse	Cut off	Cortar, interrumpir
Stand up	Levantarse	Look up to	Admirar
Put on	Ponerse (ropa)	Take back	Retirar
Show up	Aparecer	Keep on	Seguir haciendo algo
Fall apart	Desmoronarse	Throw away	Tirar (algo)
Bring back	Devolver	Wake up	Despertarse