

PRESENT TENSES

Simple present (presente simple)

En inglés, el presente simple es el tiempo verbal que utilizamos para hablar de cosas que simplemente suceden, sin especificar cuando ocurren:

El presente simple se divide en dos modos:

1.- Cuando el verbo es to be (ser, estar):

Afirmativo: I + am + a student.
sujeto to be predicado

Negativo: I + am not + a student.
sujeto to be negativo predicado

Pregunta: Are + you + a student?
to be sujeto predicado

Respuestas: Yes, I am / No, I am not

I	am	am not
You	are	aren't
He, she, it	is	isn't
we	are	aren't
You	are	aren't
they	are	aren't

2.- Cuando el verbo es cualquier otro:

Afirmativo: I + like + reality tv.
sujeto verbo predicado

Negativo: I + don't + like + reality tv.
sujeto auxiliar verbo predicado

Pregunta: Do + you + like + reality tv?
auxiliar sujeto verbo predicado

Respuestas: Yes, I do / No, I don't

I	do	don't
You	do	don't
He, she, it	does	doesn't
we	do	don't
You	do	don't
they	do	don't

Observa que el presente simple se modifica cuando el sujeto de la oración es la tercera persona del singular (he, she, it)

He likes reality tv.

He doesn't like reality tv.

Does he like reality tv?

Yes, he does / No, he doesn't

El presente simple puede ser utilizado también para indicar eventos que suceden con cierta regularidad al ser combinado con adverbios de tiempo:

I usually go to the movies on Saturday

I always eat spaghetti at Berny's

I never lie to my friends.

Adverbios de tiempo:

Always

Usually

Often

Sometimes

Rarely

Hardly ever

Never

frecuencia



Present progressive (Presente progresivo/continuo):

El presente progresivo es el tiempo verbal que utilizamos para referirnos a eventos que suceden en el momento preciso en el que estamos hablando.

Afirmativo: $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{am}}{\text{to be}} + \frac{\text{talking}}{\text{verbo + ing}} + \frac{\text{to my cousin.}}{\text{predicado}}$

Negativo: $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{am not}}{\text{to be negativo}} + \frac{\text{talking}}{\text{verbo + ing}} + \frac{\text{to my cousin.}}{\text{predicado}}$

Pregunta: $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{to be}} + \frac{\text{you}}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{talking}}{\text{verbo + ing}} + \frac{\text{to your cousin?}}{\text{predicado}}$

Respuestas: Yes, I am / No, I am not

1.6 Resuelve:

1.- Put the verbs into the correct form.

- a) I (like) _____ pizza.
- b) He (hate) _____ garlic.
- c) My sister (prefer) _____ tea to coffee.
- d) I (want) _____ to get away from here.
- e) She (not / understand) _____ me.
- f) I (not / believe) _____ it.
- g) I (not / know) _____ why you are so mean.
- h) We (not / think) _____ that this is right.
- i) (you / hear) _____ the music?

2.- Put the following sentences into the present continuous tense:

- a) Maria does yoga.
- b) Esteban speaks Greek.
- c) Joachin listens to the radio.
- d) Do they teach kung fu?
- e) Do you eat chocolate?
- f) Does Clara make cakes?
- g) I don't cook.
- h) We don't go to the cinema.
- i) Michael doesn't fight with his sister.
- j) Ana writes letters to her friends.

PAST TENSES

Simple past tense (pasado simple)

El pasado simple es el tiempo verbal que utilizamos para referirnos a eventos que sucedieron en el pasado.

Al igual que el presente simple, el pasado simple se divide en dos modos:

1.- Cuando el verbo es to be (ser, estar):

Afirmativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{was}{\text{to be}} + \frac{a student.}{\text{predicado}}$

Negativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{wasn't}{\text{to be negativo}} + \frac{a student.}{\text{predicado}}$

Pregunta: $\frac{were}{\text{to be}} + \frac{you}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{a student?}{\text{predicado}}$

I	was	wasn't
You	were	weren't
He, she, it	was	wasn't
we	were	weren't
You	were	weren't
they	were	weren't

Respuestas: Yes, I was / No, I wasn't

2.- Cuando el verbo es cualquier otro:

Afirmativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{loved}{\text{verbo pasado}} + \frac{the movie.}{\text{predicado}}$

Negativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{didn't}{\text{auxiliar}} + \frac{love}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{the movie.}{\text{predicado}}$

Pregunta: $\frac{did}{\text{auxiliar}} + \frac{you}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{love}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{the movie?}{\text{predicado}}$

Respuestas: Yes, I did / No, I didn't

El verbo en pasado puede ser regular o irregular, el pasado de los verbos regulares se forma añadiendo -ed al final del verbo (like, liked). El pasado de los verbos irregulares es diferente en cada caso (y debe de ser memorizado) (eat, ate, eaten).

Past progressive (Pasado progresivo/continuo).

El pasado progresivo se utiliza para hablar de cosas que sucedieron a la vez que se estaba realizando alguna otra acción:

Afirmativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{was}{\text{to be}} + \frac{eating}{\text{verbo + ing}} + \frac{at the hotel.}{\text{predicado}}$

Negativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{wasn't}{\text{to be negativo}} + \frac{eating}{\text{verbo + ing}} + \frac{at the hotel.}{\text{predicado}}$

Pregunta: $\frac{Were}{\text{to be}} + \frac{you}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{eating}{\text{verbo + ing}} + \frac{at the hotel?}{\text{predicado}}$

Respuestas: Yes, I was / No, I wasn't.

10.5 Resuelve:

1.- Put the verbs in the simple past tense:

- Yesterday my father (go) _____ to work by car.
- This morning I (have) _____ a shower.
- My sister (not clean) _____ her room on Saturday.
- The birds (fly) _____ over our heads.
- Last week my family (not buy) _____ a new table.
- The other day, I (lose) _____ my math book.
- I (tell) _____ my mother a lie.
- We (hear) _____ a terrible sound outside last night.
- (you see) _____ football match Tuesday night?
- Pau (drink) _____ a litre of Coke for lunch yesterday.

2.- Put the following sentences into the past continuous tense

- Maria does yoga.
- Esteban speaks Greek.
- Joachin listens to the radio.
- Do they teach kung fu?
- Do you eat chocolate?
- Does Clara make cakes?
- I don't cook.
- We don't go to the cinema.
- Michael doesn't fight with his sister.
- Ana writes letters to her friends.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past participle
Be ser/estar	Was/were	Been
Begin empezar	Began	Begun
Break romper	Broke	Broken
Bring traer	Brought	Brought
Build construir	Built	Built
Buy comprar	Bought	Bought
Choose elegir	Chose	Chosen
Cost costar	Cost	Cost
Cut cortar	Cut	Cut
Do hacer	Did	Done
Draw dibujar	Drew	Drawn
Drink beber	Drank	Drunk
Drive conducir	Drove	Driven
Eat comer	Ate	Eaten
Fall caer	Fell	Fallen
Feel sentir	Felt	Felt
Find encontrar	Found	Found
Fly volar	Flew	Flown
Forget olvidar	Forgot	Forgotten
Give dar	Gave	Given
Go ir	Went	Gone
Grow crecer	Grew	Grown
Have tener	Had	Had
Hear oír	Heard	Heard
Keep guardar	Kept	Kept
Know saber	Knew	Known
Let dejar	Let	Let
Lose perder	Lost	Lost
Mean significar	Meant	Meant
Meet encontrar	Met	Met
Pay pagar	Paid	Paid
Read leer	Read	Read
Rise subir	Rose	Risen
Say decir	Said	Said
See ver	Saw	Seen
Show mostrar	Showed	Shown
Sing cantar	Sang	Sung
Sell vender	Sold	Sold
Send enviar	Sent	Sent
Sit sentarse	Sat	Sat
Sleep dormir	Slept	Slept
Spend gastar/pasar	Spent	Spent
Swim nadar	Swam	Swum
Take tomar	Took	Taken
Teach enseñar	Taught	Taught
Wake despertarse	Woke	Woken
Wear llevar	Wore	Worn
Win ganar	Won	Won
Write escribir	Wrote	Written

FUTURE TENSES (TIEMPO FUTURO)

Simple future (futuro simple)

El futuro simple se utiliza para referirnos a eventos que tendrán (o no) lugar en un momento indeterminado del futuro:

El futuro simple se forma con el auxiliar modal will:

Afirmativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{will}}{\text{auxiliar}} + \frac{\text{run}}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{\text{the marathon.}}{\text{predicado}}$

Negativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{won't}}{\text{auxiliar}} + \frac{\text{run}}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{\text{the marathon.}}{\text{predicado}}$

Pregunta: $\frac{\text{will}}{\text{auxiliar}} + \frac{\text{you}}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{run}}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{\text{the marathon?}}{\text{predicado}}$

Respuestas: Yes, I will / No, I won't

Alternativamente, podemos utilizar be going to para referirnos a los mismos eventos:

Afirmativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{am}}{\text{to be}} + \frac{\text{going to}}{\text{going to}} + \frac{\text{run}}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{\text{the marathon.}}{\text{predicado}}$

Negativo: $\frac{I}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{am not}}{\text{to be negativo}} + \frac{\text{going to}}{\text{going to}} + \frac{\text{run}}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{\text{the marathon.}}{\text{predicado}}$

Pregunta: $\frac{\text{are}}{\text{to be}} + \frac{\text{you}}{\text{sujeto}} + \frac{\text{going to}}{\text{going to}} + \frac{\text{run}}{\text{verbo}} + \frac{\text{the marathon?}}{\text{predicado}}$

Respuestas: Yes, I am / No, I am not

19.4 Resuelve:

Put the following sentences into the simple future tense

- Maria does yoga.
- Esteban speaks Greek.
- Joachin listens to the radio.
- Do they teach kung fu?
- Do you eat chocolate?

Put the following sentences into the progressive future tense

- Does Clara make cakes?
- I don't cook.
- We don't go to the cinema.
- Michael doesn't fight with his sister.
- Ana writes letters to her friends.

PERFECT TENSES (TIEMPOS PERFECTOS)

Present perfect tense (presente perfecto)

El presente perfecto simple se utiliza para referirnos a acciones que sucedieron en algún tiempo sin especificar en el pasado:

Afirmativo: I + have + seen + the Eiffel tower.
sujeto have verbo (part) predicado

Negativo: I + haven't + seen + the Eiffel tower.
sujeto haven't verbo (part) predicado

Pregunta: have + you + seen + the Eiffel tower?
have sujeto verbo (part) predicado

Respuestas: Yes, I have / No, I haven't

Past perfect tense (pasado perfecto)

El pasado perfecto simple se utiliza para referirnos a acciones que habían sucedido en algún momento sin especificar del pasado al momento de suceder otro evento, que también se encuentra en el pasado:

Afirmativo: I + had + eaten + the last bun.
sujeto had verbo (part) predicado

Negativo: I + hadn't + eaten + the last bun.
sujeto hadn't verbo (part) predicado

Pregunta: had + you + eaten + the last bun?
had sujeto verbo (part) predicado

Respuestas: Yes, I had / No, I hadn't

19.5 Resuelve:

Put the following sentences into the present perfect tense

- Maria does yoga.
- Esteban speaks Greek.
- Joachin listens to the radio.
- Do they teach kung fu?
- Do you eat chocolate?

Put the following sentences into the past perfect tense

- Does Clara make cakes?
- I don't cook.
- We don't go to the cinema.
- Michael doesn't fight with his sister.
- Ana writes letters to her friends.

Tense Identification Chart:

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	Perfect progressive
Present	To be or verb + s (do/does) Ej: I am a tourist	To be/ -ing Ej: I am looking at you	Have + participle Ej: I have caught a fever	have + been + -ing Ej: I will have been running
Past	To be or verb (past) Did Ej: I was a teacher	To be + -ing Ej: I was looking for you	Had + participle Ej: I had looked at every option	Had + been + -ing Ej: I had been doing this all day
future	Will Be going to Ej: I will eat a pizza	Will + to be + -ing Ej: I will be running for president	Will + have + participle Ej: I will have seen the world	Will + have + been + -ing Ej: I will have been trying to change the world.

Pronombres:

Personal	Possessive Adjectives	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	My	Me	Mine	Myself
You	Your	You	Yours	Yourself
He	His	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	Its	It	Its	Itself
We	Our	Us	Ours	Ourselves
You	Your	You	Yours	Yourselves
They	Their	Them	Theirs	Themselves

Uso de los pronombres:

Los pronombres personales (personal pronouns) sustituyen al sujeto en la oración:

Pedro is a good friend - He is a good friend.

Los adjetivos posesivos (possessive adjectives) se utilizan junto con un sustantivo (noun) para indicar posesión de un objeto:

This is my car.

Los pronombres objeto (object pronouns) se utilizan como objeto de una preposición:

Give it to me.

Los pronombres posesivos (possessive pronouns) se utilizan junto con un verbo copulativo para indicar posesión:

The house is mine.

Los pronombres reflexivos (reflexive pronouns) se utilizan para indicar que la acción la realiza el sujeto sin intervención externa:

He did it all by himself.

Hibernation

Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters. Hibernation is like a very deep sleep that allows animals to save their energy when there is little or no food available. The body functions of 'true hibernators' go through several changes while they are hibernating. Body temperature drops, and the heart rate slows. For example, a hibernating woodchuck's body temperature drops by more than 30 degrees Celsius, and its heart rate slows from 80 to 4 beats per minute! Other true hibernators include the jumping mouse, little brown bat, eastern chipmunk, and several ground squirrels.

Other animals, such as the skunk and raccoon, are not considered true hibernators, as they wake up in the winter to feed, and their body functions do not change as much. Since they only sleep for a little bit at a time, the term dormancy or 'light sleeping' is used to describe their behavior. The largest animals to hibernate are bears. Their heart rate may slow down from a usual 40 –50 beats per minute to 8-12 beats per minute, but their body temperature changes very little, so they are able to wake up quickly.

Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called hibernation inducement trigger, or HIT. This substance becomes active in the fall, when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter. Some animals store food so that they can eat when they wake up, and some animals eat a lot in late summer and fall to add excess fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmer and acts as a source of energy while they are sleeping. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep (dens). They add leaves and grasses to keep them warm.

28.3 Resuelve:

Answer the questions about hibernation:

- a) Why do animals hibernate?
- b) What changes occur in the functions of an animal's body when it hibernates?
- c) Why are raccoons and skunks not 'true hibernators'?
- d) What is the term used to describe the behavior of raccoons and skunks?
- e) What does HIT stand for?
- f) When does HIT become active?
- g) How do animals prepare for hibernation?