

Guía de Estudio

Inglés I, II, III, IV, V y VI.

Primer, Segundo, Tercero, Cuarto, Quinto y Sexto Trimestre.

Plan Preparatoria en 18 meses.

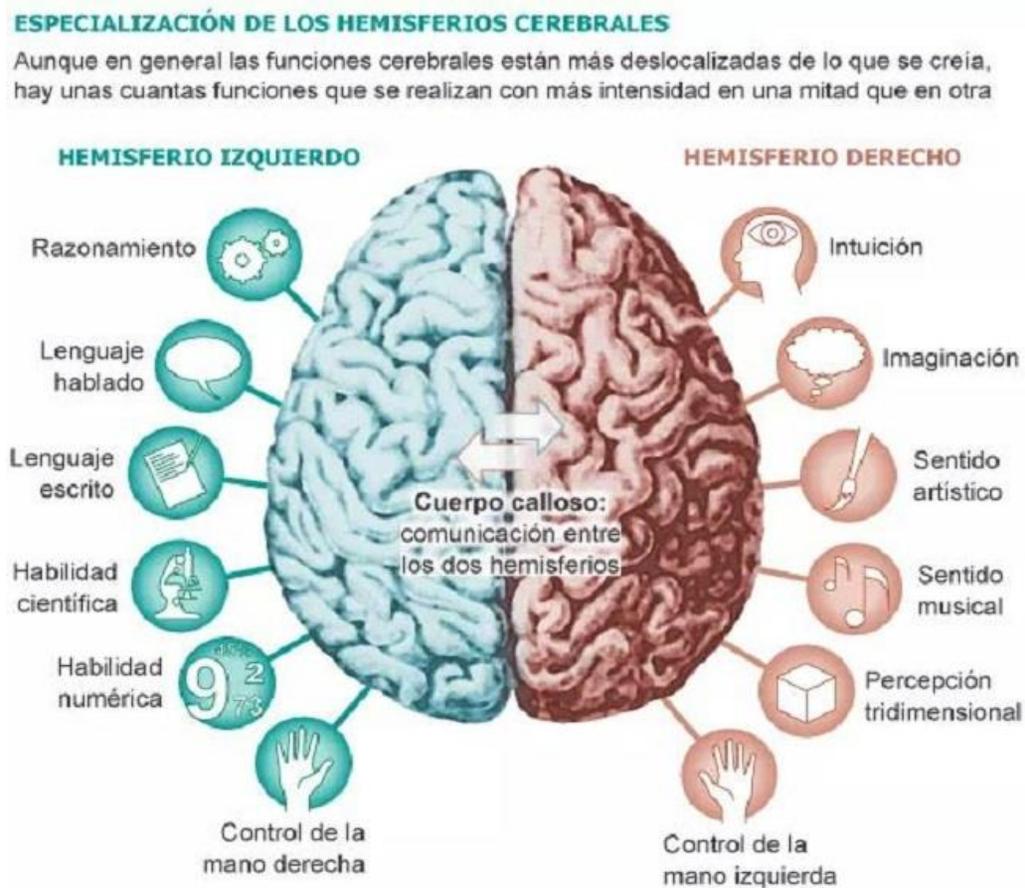


Preparatoria Clazani

“Calidad y Calidez educativa”

Este sistema educativo está diseñado para el estudio y aprendizaje a través de lecturas y ejercicios en casa que serán revisados, evaluados y repasados en clase por el profesor.

Dedica a cada materia por lo menos 20 minutos diarios, recuerda que la lectura y la redacción mantiene sano y activo al cerebro.



Planeación

Primer trimestre

Alphabet

Numbers (cardinal/ordinal)

Pronouns (personal/objective)

Genitive

Possessive adjective

Superlatives, comparatives

Segundo trimestre

There is/are

Telling the time

Asle and giving direction

Tercer trimestre

Simple present

Present continuous

Cuarto trimestre

Simple past

Quinto trimestre

Present perfect

Present perfect continuous

Past perfec

Past perfec continuous

Sexto trimestre

Simple future

Future continuous

Future perfect continuous

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Primer Trimestre.

1_ The alphabet

Practice the pronunciation of each word.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
<i>ei</i>	<i>bi</i>	<i>ci</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ef</i>	<i>lli</i>	<i>eich</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>llei</i>	<i>kei</i>	<i>el</i>

M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
<i>Em</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>pi</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>ar</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>ti</i>	<i>iu</i>	<i>vi</i>	<i>dobliu</i>	<i>ex</i>

Y	Z
<i>Wai</i>	<i>zdi</i>

Spell the next list of words

- Beautiful brave careful careless clever crazy
- Dangerous exciting famous friendly happy
- lucky

- Old poor popular rich sad thin ugly young
- Tall Small of medium height curly wavy straight bald
- Strong slim fat/chubby handsome cute
- School Bank Hotel Park office

2_Cardinal Numbers

- 1 – one
- 2 - two
- 3 - three
- 4 - four
- 5 - five
- 6 - six
- 7 - seven
- 8 - eight
- 9 - nine
- 10 - ten
- 11 - eleven
- 12 - twelve
- 13 - thirteen
- 14 - fourteen
- 15 - fifteen
- 16 - sixteen
- 17 - seventeen
- 18 - eighteen
- 19 - nineteen
- 20 - twenty
- 21 - twenty-one
- 22 - twenty-two
- 23 - twenty-three
- 30 - thirty
- 40 - forty
- 50 - fifty
- 60 - sixty
- 70 - seventy
- 80 - eighty
- 90 - ninety
- 100 - one hundred*
- 101 - one hundred and one
- 200 - two hundred
- 300 - three hundred
- 1000 - one thousand
- 1,000,000 - one million
- 10,000,000 - ten million

3_ Ordinal Numbers

- 1st - first
- 2nd - second
- 3rd - third
- 4th - fourth
- 5th - fifth
- 6th - sixth
- 7th - seventh
- 8th - eighth
- 9th - ninth
- 10th - tenth
- 11th - eleventh
- 12th - twelfth
- 13th - thirteenth
- 14th - fourteenth
- 15th - fifteenth
- 16th - sixteenth
- 17th - seventeenth
- 18th - eighteenth
- 19th - nineteenth
- 20th - twentieth
- 21st - twenty-first
- 22nd - twenty-second
- 23rd - twenty-third
- 30th - thirtieth
- 40th - fortieth
- 50th - fiftieth
- 60th - sixtieth
- 70th - seventieth
- 80th - eightieth
- 90th - ninetieth
- 100th - hundredth
- 101st - hundred and first
- 200th - two hundredth
- 300th - three hundredth
- 1,000th - thousandth
- 1,000,000th - ten millionth

3.1_The numbers.

Exercises:

Write the numbers correctly

38

9,548

42

5,683

584

20,459

359

463,852

1,864

754,235

2,453,895

35,652,934

585,542,385

4_ Write the name of the colors in English and their translation.

5_ Write the translation of the days of the week.

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

6_ Write the Months of the year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

7_ Personal Pronouns

I	“ai”	(yo)
You	“iu”	tú
He	“ji”	él
She	“shi”	ella
It	“et”	esto, esta
They	“dei”	ellos, ellas, cosas
We	“wi”	nosotros
You	“iu”	usted

Personal Pronouns

EXERCISES :

1. is dreaming. (**George**)
2. is white. (**the white board**)
3. are on the wall. (**the posters**)
4. is running. (**the dog**)
5. are watching TV. (**my mother and I**)
6. are in the garden. (**the flowers**)
7. is riding his bike. (**Tom**)
8. is from Bristol. (**Victoria**)
9. has got a brother. (**Diana**)
10. Have got a computer. (Tim and Axel)

8_ Verb to be is a verb used to say a fact of the reality. We can also describe states of feelings and say our age. NOTE: Verb to be is an Auxiliary verb.

To be (ser o estar)

I am

You are

He is

She is

It is

They are

We are

You are

Put in the following forms of be (am, are, is) into the gaps in the text. Do not use short/contracted forms.

Peter Baker_____ from Manchester, but Paul and John_____ from London. Manchester and London _____ cities in England. Hamburg_____ a city in Germany. Sandra_____ at school today. Jack and Peter_____ her friends. They_____ in the same class. Mr and Mrs Baker_____ on a trip to the USA to visit their cousin Anne. She_____ a nice girl. Peter says: "My grandfather_____ in the office. I_____ at home with my grandmother. " What time_____ it? It_____ 8 o'clock. _____ you tired? No, I_____ not

9_ Question Words Exercises

1. _____ is your name?
2. _____ is the bank?
3. _____ are your friends?
4. _____ is your birthday?
5. _____ are you so happy?
6. _____ is the person next to you?
7. _____ are these books?
8. _____ are these presents?
9. _____ is your favorite day of the week?

10_ The definite and indefinite article. Exercises:

Write **a, an** or **the**.

_____ book _____ school bag _____ orange _____ ice cream
_____ blue car of George _____ mp3 player _____ micro wave
_____ red apple on the table _____ mobile phone _____ hour
_____ hospital _____ bike _____ armchair _____ special day

11_ Genitive exercises.

Replace the phrase with the correct genitive form.

The book of Ana. _____

That is the house of my best friend. _____

This is the car of Nicky _____

Look! that is the bathroom of the girls. _____

The boots of the players. _____

The toys of the children. _____

I will see you at the house of James. _____

Get me the notebook of Luis. _____

12_ Possessive Adjective

Exercises:

Replace the personal pronouns by possessive adjectives:

1. Where is (I) _____ book?
2. Here is (we) _____ teacher.
3. She goes to school with (she) _____ brother.
4. (They) _____ father works in a car factory.
5. (You) _____ laptop is very expensive.
6. (He) _____ favorite hobby is tennis.
7. (I) _____ husband and I want to go to Paris.
8. We want to see (it) _____ historical monuments.
9. Leila likes (she) _____ dog !
10. (It) _____ name is Bobby.

13_ Write a possessive pronoun form for each sentence in the exercise above.

1_

2_

3_

4_

5_

6_

7_

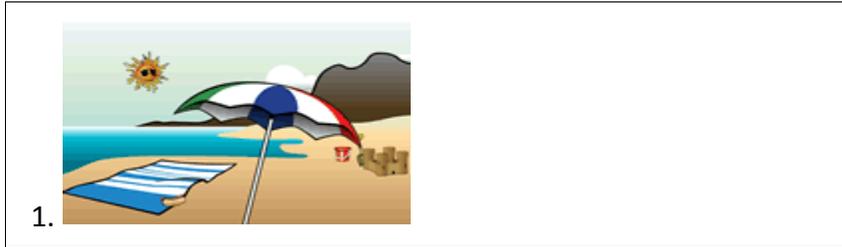
8_

9_

10_

14_What's the weather like?

1 / 11



- A. ? It's rainy
- B. ? It's foggy
- C. ? It's sunny

2 / 11 What's the weather like?



- A. ? It's snowy
- B. ? It's windy
- C. ? It's rainy

What's the weather like?

3 / 11



- A. ? It's snowy
- B. ? It's cloudy
- C. ? It's windy

What's the weather like?

4 / 11



- A. ? It's sunny
- B. ? It's cloudy
- C. ? It's rainy

5 / 11 What's the weather like?



5.

- A. ? It's windy
- B. ? It's sunny
- C. ? It's snowy

6/11 What's the weather like?



6.

- A. ? It's windy
- B. ? It's foggy
- C. ? It's rainy

7 / 11 What's the weather like?



7.

- A. ? It's stormy
- B. ? It's freezing
- C. ? It's windy

8 / 11 What's the weather like?



8.

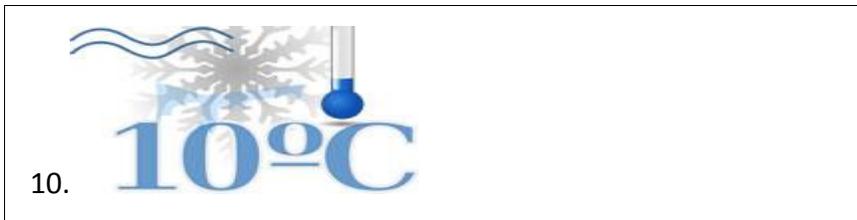
- A. ? It's rainy
- B. ? It's stormy
- C. ? It's freezing

9 / 11 What's the weather like?



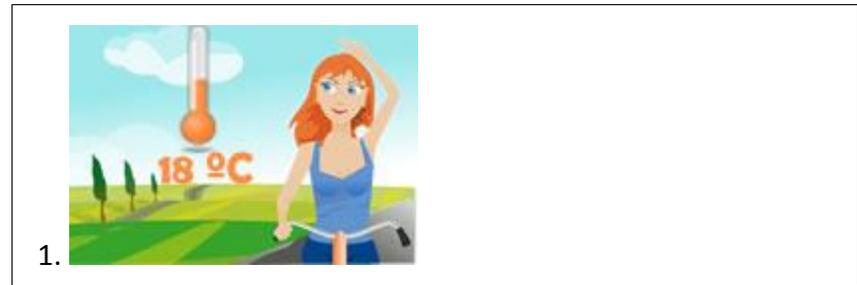
- A. ? It's hot
- B. ? It's cold
- C. ? It's warm

10 / 11 What's the weather like?



- A. ? It's hot
- B. ? It's warm
- C. ? It's cold

11/11 What's the weather like?



- A. ? It's cold
- B. ? It's warm
- C. ? It's hot

15_ Comparatives and Superlatives

Choose the correct answer.

Q1 of 10

My mother is ____ than my father.

- old
- older
- the oldest
- the old

Q2 of 10

What is ____ movie you have ever seen?

- funny
- funnier
- the funniest
- the funny

Q3 of 10

That movie was bad, but it wasn't ____ I have ever seen.

- baddest
- worstest
- worse
- the worst

Q4 of 10

Rachel's hair is not as ____ as Sarah's.

- long
- longer
- the longest
- more long

Q5 of 10

Yesterday's exam was ____ than the one last month.

- difficult
- difficulter
- the difficultest
- more difficult

Q6 of 10

Peter is as ____ as Alex.

- fast
- faster
- the fastest
- the faster

Q7 of 10

I think Mary is ____ woman I have ever seen.

- beautiful
- the most beautiful
- the beautifulest
- the beautifuler

Q8 of 10

Her room is only a little bit ____ than mine.

- bigger
- the bigger
- big
- he biggest

Q9 of 10

He is ____ when he is playing football.

- the happier
- happiest
- the happy
- happyest

Q10 of 10

Michael's house is ____ from the train than Betty's.

- far
- the furthest
- the farther
- further

16_ Describing People

Exercise:

Describe three people of your class. Use more than five adjectives to describe him or her.

17_ The next list contains the 50 most used adjectives to describe personality.

English	Spanish
Ambitious	Ambicioso
Annoying	Pesado
argumentative, quarrelsome	Discutidor
bad-tempered	Malhumorado
big-headed	creído, engreído
Bitchy	de mala leche, venenoso;

Brave	Valiente
cantankerous	Cascarrabias
Carefree	Despreocupado
Careles	descuidado, poco cuidadoso
Cautious	prudente, cauteloso, cauto;
conceited, full of oneself	Presumido
Conservative	Conservador
Conventional	Convencional
Cowardly	Cobarde
crazy, nuts	loco, chiflado
Cruel	Cruel
Charming	Encantador
Cheerful	alegre, jovial;
dull, boring	soso, aburrido
Flirtatious	Coqueta
Friendly	amigable, simpático, agradable
Generous	Generoso
hard-working	Trabajador

Honest	Honesto
Kind	Amable
laid-back	tranquilo, relajado
Lazy	perezoso, vago
Loyal	Fiel
Mean	Tacaño
Modest	Modesto
Moody	de humor cambiante
Naive	ingenuo, inocentón
naughty (children)	malo, travieso (niños)
open-minded:	de actitud abierta, sin prejuicios
narrow-minded:	de mentalidad cerrada, intolerante;
Polite	cortés, educado
Proud	Orgullosa
reliable: he's a very reliable person	fiable, confiable: es una persona en la que se puede confiar
self-confident: to be self-confident	seguro de sí mismo: tener confianza en sí mismo
Selfish	Egoísta
Sensible	sensato, prudente;

Sensitive

shy - introverted

Strict

Stubborn

sympathetic (understanding)

Talkative

Trustworthy

two-faced

Sensible

tímido, vergonzoso – introvertido

estricto, severo, riguroso

terco, testarudo, tozudo

Comprensivo

conversador, hablador

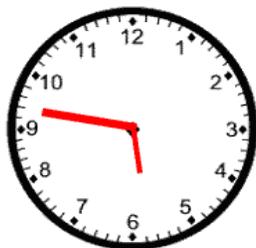
digno de confianza

Falso

Segundo trimestre.

19_ Telling the time

Exercise: Write the correct for of time using the different pictures of the clock.



19_ The definite and indefinite article.

Exercises:

Write **a, an** or **the**.

_____ book _____ school bag _____ orange _____ ice cream
_____ blue car of George _____ mp3 player _____ micro wave
_____ red apple on the table _____ mobile phone _____ hour
_____ hospital _____ bike _____ armchair _____ special day

20_ Formation of plurals

Exercises:

What is the correct plural of the word?

1. These (person) _____ are protesting against the president.
2. The (woman) _____ over there want to meet the manager.
3. My (child) _____ hate eating pasta.
4. I am ill. My (foot) _____ hurt.
5. Muslims kill (sheep) _____ in a religious celebration.
6. I clean my (tooth) _____ three times a day.
7. The (student) _____ are doing the exercise right now.
8. The (fish) _____ I bought is in the fridge.

9. They are sending some (man) _____ to fix the roof.
10. Most (housewife) _____ work more than ten hours a day at home.
11. Where did you put the (knife)_____?
12. (Goose)_____ like water.
13. (Piano)_____ are expensive
14. I have to take two _____ (bus) to arrive my school.
15. It is dangerous when _____ (colcano)erupt
16. The _____ (Wolf) and the dogs are very alike.
17. Many _____ (Factory) pollute the air everyday.
18. Look how those children play with their _____ (Toy)
19. How many _____ (place) of Mexico do you know?
20. I have traveled through many _____(city)

21_ There to be (There is/There are)

Exercise: Write the correct form of there to be.

1. _____ a Spanish girl in my class.
2. _____ a pencil in your schoolbag?
3. Yes there _____
4. _____ five apples in the basket.
5. _____ a jumper on the chair.
6. _____ a spider in the grass.
7. There _____ some/any children in the house.
8. _____ six forks next to the plate.
9. _____ there some/any pigs in the field?
10. There aren't some/any people in the street.

22_ Countable and uncountable nouns. Exercise: Fill the chart with the correct noun.

Sugar book car meat information money fruit love time computer tree
 coffee cheese sand air orange Person pencil light salt bird

Countable	Uncountable

23_ Quantifiers

Exercise: Write the right quantifier in each gap

Choose the correct quantifier.

1. They have _____ homework in mathematics today.
2. How _____ time do you need to finish the work?
3. There are too _____ students in the library.
4. Have you visited _____ foreign countries?
5. Although he's very ill, he didn't take _____ medicine.
6. _____ people know much about linguistics.
7. They say _____ knowledge is a dangerous thing.
8. He's having _____ of trouble passing his driving test.
9. I spend _____ of my time reading novels.
10. He knows _____ English. He knows enough English to manage.

24_ Introduction to food vocabulary.

List of the most common fruits.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES



FRUIT

Almond	Almendra
Apple	Manzana
Apricot	damasco, albaricoque
Banana	banana, plátano
blackberry	mora, zarzamora
blueberry	Arándano
Cherry	Cereza
Chestnut	Castaña
Coconut	Coco
Date	Dátil
Fig	Higo
Grape	Uva
grapefruit	pomelo, toronja

Hazelnut	Avellana
Lemon	Limón
Lime	Lima
Mango	Mango
Melón	Melón
morello cherry	Guinda
Orange	Naranja
Peach	durazno, melocotón
Peanut	cacahuete, maní
Pear	Pera
pineapple	ananá, piña
Plum	Ciruela
raspberry	Frambuesa
strawberry	fresa, frutilla
tangerine	Mandarina
watermelon	Sandía

List of the most common vegetables.



VEGETABLES

artichoke	alcaucil, alcachofa
aubergine	Berenjena
asparagus	Espárrago
Beans	frijoles, alubias
Beetroot	remolacha
Broccoli	Brócoli
Brussels sprouts	col/repollito de Bruselas
Cabbage	col, repollo
Carrot	Zanahoria
cauliflower	Coliflor
Celery	Apio
Corn	Maíz
courgette	zapallito, calabacín
cucumber	Pepino
Eggplant	Berenjena
Garlic	Ajo

Leek	Puerro
Lentils	Lentejas
Lettuce	Lechuga
mushroom	champiñón
Onion	Cebolla
Peas	arvejas, guisantes
Pepper	Pimiento
Pickle	Pepino
Potato	papa, patata
Pumpkin	calabaza
Radish	rabanito
Rice	Arroz
Rye	centeno
Spinach	espinaca
Squash	calabacita
sweet potato	Batata
Tomato	tomate
Turnip	Nabo
watercress	Berro
Wheat	Trigo

25_Types of meat, cooking and portions.

- **Red Meat** – Beef, Goat, Lamb
- **Poultry** – Chicken and Turkey
- **Pork** – Pig's meat
- **Seafood** –Fish, Crab, Lobster, shrimp, octopus
- **Inlay food** – Bacon, sausages, ham, pepperoni, salami.

Types of cooking:

Roast, fried, grilled, boiled, steamed,

Portions in food:

A steak of: beef, pork, breaded fish.

A piece of: pizza, cake, pie.

A slice(s) of: Bread, tomato, onion, ham.

Portions of drinks.

A cup of: tea, coffee,

A glass of: cold water, juice, milk, soda.

A jar of: beer, fruit watter.

26_ How to order meal in a restaurant, adequate phrases and how to buy an article in a super mall.

I would like to have/order a grilled steak of beef with slides of tomato and onion, lettuce, green sauce, rice and beans please... oh and a cold jar of dark beer thanks.

Phrases used by waiters and waitress:

Hello / Good morning / Good Afternoon / Good evening sir. What would you like to have / order for breakfast/ lunch/ dinner?

Would you like something to drink?

Oh! Yes I would...

No thanks, I'm afraid I wouldn't by the moment I'm still thinking what I will order, but thanks any way. I will call you when I am ready.

What would you like for dessert?

Question Words with How much / How many

We use how much and how many to ask for the amount of something that we want to know, for example.

How much fruit is there in the fridge?

How many pets have you got at your house?

We commonly use how much to know the price of an item, for example.

If the item is singular we can use these phrases.

How much is it?

How much does it cost?

How much is this wallet?

How much does this wallet cost?

How much is that shirt?

How much does that shirt cost?

If the item is plural we can use these phrases:

How much are they? How much do they cost?
How much are these shoes? How much do these shoes cost?
How much are those blue jeans? How much do those jeans cost?

Exercise: Your teacher will provide you basic vocabulary with items and clothes. Imagine you are in a super mall and you want to buy something. Practice with your partners.

27_ How to ask for and give directions.

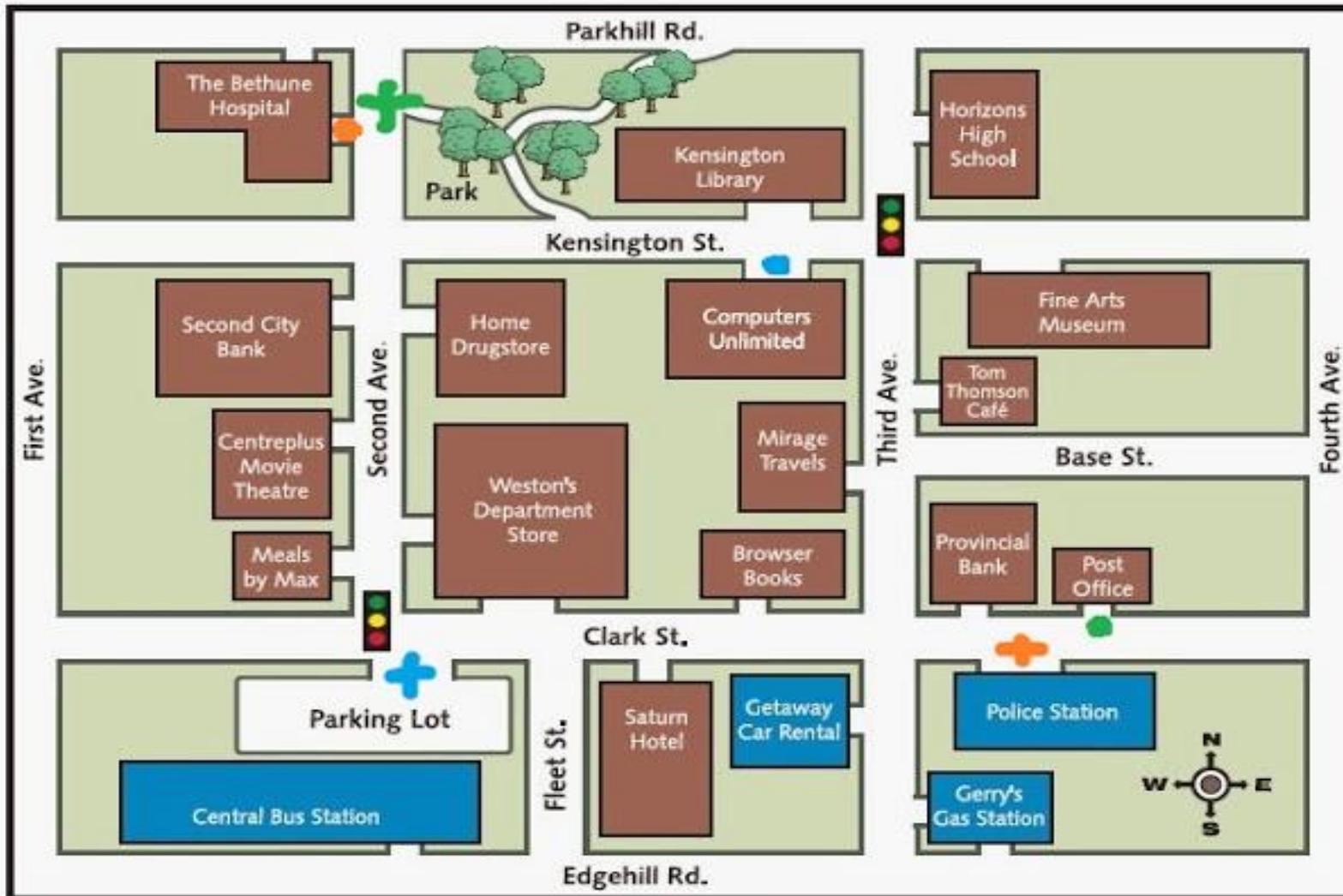
When you are looking for the place:

How do I get/ arrive the ...?
What's the best way to ...?
Where is the ...?

When you give a direction:

Go straight on (until you come to ...).
Turn back./Go back.
Turn left/right (into ...-street).
Go along ...
Cross ...
Take the first/second road on the left/right

It's on the left/right.
Straight on
Opposite
Near
Next to
Between
At the end (of)
On/at the corner
Behind
In front of
(just) around the corner
Traffic lights
Sign post



Exercise: Practice with your classmates asking for and giving directions using the map provided by the teacher.

28_ Modal Verbs.

A modal verb is a verb that is normally used before another verb.

There are two types.

Modal verbs used with “to”

Want to + verb

Need to

Have to

Try to

Expect to

Modal verbs with “ing” or “to”

Love + Verb with (ing)

Like

Enjoy

Don't mind

Don't like

Hate

Can't stand

There other type of modal verbs but in this case they are modal auxiliary verbs and they are used with out “to” and with out “ing”

Must + verb

Should

Can

Could

May

Might

Would

29_ Verb adjectives ending in (ed or ing)

When we want to express how we feel or how something is making us feel we use the adjective verbs.

State of feeling:

I am tired. (**tire**)

He is confused (**confuse**)

They are interested (**interest**) in music.

What causes the feeling

My job sometimes is tiring

The exam is confusing

This book is interesting

Exercises: Underline the correct adjective verb of the following sentences.

Q1. T
 his wet weather is so
 Depressed
 Depressing

Q2. I will be very if she does well in her test.
 Surprised
 Surprising

Q3. My new job is extremely
 Tired
 Tiring

Q4. I come home extremely at the end of each day.
 Tired
 Tiring

Q5. He's such a person. He never wants to go out.

Bored

Boring

Q6. I'm I have no idea what to do.

Confused

Confusing

Q7. Did you hear the news about the accident?

Shocked

Shocking

Q8. I'm not very in sport.

Interested

Interesting

Q9. I didn't find his joke very

Amused

Amusing

Q10. I am of spiders.
Frightened
Frightening

Q11. I am with my grade in the grammar test.
Disappointed
Disappointing

Q12. The film is very
Excited
Exciting

Q13. I am about my test grades. They are all quite bad.
depressed
depressing

Q14. It was not she failed her tests. She never studied.
surprised
surprising

Q15. I'm getting with this book. Nothing ever happens.

bored

boring

Q16. These instructions are extremely Can you help me?

confused

confusing

Q17. I'm that he could do something so stupid and dangerous.

shocked

shocking

Q18. I don't find sport at all

interested

interesting

Q19. I was not getting any at my aunt's party. They just wanted to tell stories.

amused

amusing

Q20. Our new science teacher is very We sat there like mice!

- frightened
 - frightening
-

Q21. It was very not to be selected for the basketball team.

- disappointed
 - disappointing
-

Q22. I am about the tennis tournament tomorrow.

- excited
- exciting

Q23. The news was quite

- Puzzled
- Puzzling

Q24. His behaviour has been very in recent weeks.

- Puzzled
- Puzzling

Tercer trimestre.

Present continuous

FORMACIÓN DEL "PRESENT CONTINUOUS"

El "present continuous" de cualquier verbo se compone de dos partes: *el presente del verbo to be + el "present participle" del verbo principal.*

(Para formar el "present participle": *raíz + ing, e.g. talking, playing, moving, smiling*)

Afirmativa		
Sujeto	+ to be	+ raíz + ing
She	Is	talking.
Negativa		
Sujeto	+ to be + not	+ raíz + ing
She	is not (isn't)	talking
Interrogativa		
to be	+ sujeto	+ raíz + ing
Is	She	talking?

EJEMPLOS: TO PLAY, "PRESENT CONTINUOUS"

Key formula: Subject + verb be in present + verb with (ing) + complement

Auxiliary verb: Be in the form of am, is, are.

I **am** **playing**

You **are** **playing**

He **is** **playing**

She **is** **playing**

It **is** **playing**

They **are** **playing**

We **are** **playing**

Examples:

Positive: We **are learning** English right now.

Negative: We **aren't learning** English right now.

Question: **Are** we **learning** English right now. Yes, we **are** / No, we **aren't**.

Question word: What **are** we **learning** right now.

Exercise: Write down on your notebook five actions that you and your classmates are doing and five you and your classmates are not doing.

Nota: contracciones de las formas negativas: *I'm not going, you're not going, he's not going etc.*

FUNCIONES DEL "PRESENT CONTINUOUS"

Como ocurre con todos los tiempos verbales del inglés, la **actitud del hablante** es tan importante como el momento en que ocurre la acción o el evento. Al emplear el "present continuous", nos estamos refiriendo a algo que **no ha terminado o está incompleto**

EL "PRESENT CONTINUOUS" SE UTILIZA:

- para describir una acción que está teniendo lugar en este momento: **You are using the Internet. You are studying English grammar.**
- para describir una tendencia o una acción que está sucediendo en la actualidad: **Are you still working for the same company? More and more people are becoming vegetarian.**
- para describir una acción o evento futuros que ya están programados: **We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm meeting my boyfriend tonight. Are they visiting you next winter?**
- para describir una situación o evento temporales: **He usually plays the drums, but he's playing bass guitar tonight. The weather forecast was good, but it's raining at the moment.**
- con "always, forever, constantly", para describir y enfatizar una sucesión de acciones repetidas: **Harry and Sally are always arguing! You're constantly complaining about your mother-in-law!**
- SIMPLE PRESENT

EL "SIMPLE PRESENT" SE UTILIZA:

- Para expresar hábitos y rutinas, hechos generales, acciones repetidas o situaciones, emociones y deseos permanentes: **I smoke** (hábito); **I work in London** (permanencia); **London is a large city** (hecho general)
- Para dar instrucciones o indicaciones: **You walk** for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- Para hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros: Your exam **starts** at 09.00.
- Para referirse al futuro, detrás de algunas conjunciones: **after, when, before, as soon as, until:** **He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.**

EJEMPLOS

- **Hábitos y rutinas**

He drinks tea at breakfast.

She only eats fish.

They watch television regularly.

- **Eventos y acciones repetidos**

We catch the bus every morning.

It rains every afternoon in the hot season.

They drive to Monaco every summer.

- **Hechos generales**

Water freezes at zero degrees.

The Earth revolves around the Sun.

Her mother is Peruvian.

- **Instrucciones o indicaciones**

Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.

You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.

- **Eventos programados**

His mother arrives tomorrow.

Our holiday starts on the 26th March

- **Construcciones de futuro**

She'll see you before she leaves.

- We'll give it to her when she arrives.

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PRESENT": TO THINK

Afirmativa	Interrogativa	Negativa
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

- Important note: Every time you talk about third person (he, she or it) the verb must take an addition of either (s, es, ies). It depends of the form of the verb.
- Example:

Verbs ending in: x-o-s-z-ch-sh Add es	Verbs ending in: Consonant + Y Add ies.	Verbs ending in: Vowel + Y Add s	The rest of the verbs that are not in the early list. Add s
Fix es Go es Kiss es Buzz es Watch es Wash es	Fly - Flies Cry - Cries Try - Tries Study - Studies	Play s Buy s Say s	Eat s Run s Take s Jump s Drink s

EJEMPLOS

- **He goes** to school every morning.
- **She understands** English.
- **It mixes** the sand and the water.
- **He tries** very hard.
- **She enjoys** playing the piano

The teacher will explain you the correct forms of use regarding to the different pronouns.

Exercise: Write about your daily routine. The text will be divided in three parts in order to express what you do in the:

Morning...

Afternoon...

Evening...

Cuarto trimestre.

Simple past

FUNCIONES DEL "SIMPLE PAST"

El "simple past" se utiliza para hablar de una **acción que concluyó** en un tiempo **anterior al actual**. La duración no es relevante. El tiempo en que se sitúa la acción puede ser el pasado reciente o un pasado lejano.

EJEMPLOS

- John Cabot **sailed** to America in 1498.
- My father **died** last year.
- He **lived** in Fiji in 1976.
- We **crossed** the Channel yesterday.

Siempre se utiliza el "simple past" para referirse a **cuándo** ocurrió algo, de modo que va asociado a ciertas expresiones temporales que indican:

- **frecuencia:** *often, sometimes, always*
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **un tiempo determinado:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*
We **saw** a good film *last week*.
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
She **finished** her work at *seven o'clock*
I **went** to the theatre *last night*
- **un tiempo indeterminado:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago* People **lived** in caves *a long time ago*.
She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

Nota: el término *ago* es útil para expresar distancia temporal en el pasado. Se coloca **después** del periodo de tiempo de que se trate: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago*.

Cuidado: el "simple past" del inglés puede parecerse a un tiempo verbal de tu propio idioma y, sin embargo, su significado puede ser distinto.

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PAST"

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PAST" CON VERBOS REGULARES

Afirmativa

Sujeto + raíz + ed

I skipped.

Negativa

Sujeto + did not + infinitivo sin *to*

They didn't go.

Interrogativa

Did + sujeto + infinitivo sin *to*

Did she arrive?

Interrogativa negativa

Did not + sujeto + infinitivo sin *to*

Didn't you play?

TO WALK

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

"SIMPLE PAST" DE LOS VERBOS TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

Sujeto	Verbo		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

NOTAS SOBRE LAS CONSTRUCCIONES AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

AFIRMATIVA

La forma afirmativa del "simple past" es sencilla.

- I **was** in Japan last year
- She **had** a headache yesterday.
- We **did** our homework last night.

▪ NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA

Para las formas negativa e interrogativa del "simple past" del verbo *"do"* como verbo ordinario, se emplea como auxiliar *"do"*, e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night.

La forma negativa del verbo *"have"* en "simple past" suele construirse utilizando el auxiliar *"do"*, aunque en ocasiones solo se añade *not* o la contracción *"n't"*.

La forma interrogativa del verbo *"have"* en "simple past" suele emplear el auxiliar *"do"*.

EJEMPLOS

- They **weren't** in Rio last summer.
- We **didn't have** any money.
- We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.
- **Were** they in Iceland last January?
- **Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?
- **Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

Nota: para construir las formas negativa e interrogativa de **todos** los verbos en "simple past", se utiliza siempre el auxiliar **'did'**.

"SIMPLE PAST": VERBOS IRREGULARES

Algunos verbos hacen el "simple past" de forma irregular. Estos son los más comunes.

TO GO

- He **went** to a club last night.
- **Did he go** to the cinema last night?
- He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

TO GIVE

- We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.
- They **didn't give** John their new address.
- **Did Barry give** you my passport?

TO COME

- My parents **came** to visit me last July.
- We **didn't come** because it was raining.
- **Did he come** to your party last week?

PAST CONTINUOUS

FUNCIONES DEL "PAST CONTINUOUS"

El "past continuous" describe acciones o eventos situados en un tiempo **anterior al presente**, cuyo comienzo se sitúa en el pasado y que **todavía no ha concluido** en el momento de hablar. Dicho de otro modo, expresa una **acción incompleta o inconclusa** del pasado.

Se utiliza:

- Con frecuencia, para describir el contexto en una historia escrita en pasado, e.g. "The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals **were relaxing** in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly. She **was looking** for her baby, and she didn't notice the hunter who **was watching** her through his binoculars. When the shot rang out, she **was running** towards the river..."
- para describir una acción incompleta que se vio interrumpida por otra acción o evento, e.g. "I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."
- para expresar un cambio de opinión: e.g. "I **was going** to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to get my homework done instead."
- con '*wonder*', para formular una petición muy educada: e.g. "I **was wondering** if you could baby-sit for me tonight."

EJEMPLOS

- They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened.
- Caroline was skiing when she broke her leg.
- When we arrived he was having a bath.
- When the fire started I was watching television.

Nota: con los verbos que no suelen conjugarse en "past continuous" se emplea normalmente el "simple past".

FORMACIÓN DEL "PAST CONTINUOUS"

El "past continuous" de cualquier verbo está compuesto de dos partes: el pasado del verbo *"to be"* (*was/were*) y la raíz del verbo principal *+ing*.

Sujeto	was/were	raíz + ing
They	were	watching
Afirmativa		
She	was	reading
Negativa		
She	wasn't	reading
Interrogativa		
Was	she	reading?
Interrogativa negativa		
Wasn't	she	reading?

TO PLAY, "PAST CONTINUOUS"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
He was playing	He wasn't playing	Was he playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

Quinto semestre.

Present perfect

FORMACIÓN DEL "PRESENT PERFECT"

El "present perfect" de cualquier verbo está compuesto por dos elementos: la forma apropiada del verbo auxiliar **to have** (en presente) y el "past participle" del verbo principal. La forma del "past participle" de un verbo regular es **raíz+ed**, e.g. *played, arrived, looked*. En cuanto a los verbos irregulares, consulta la **Tabla de verbos irregulares** de la sección '**Verbos**'.

Afirmativa		
Sujeto	to have	past participle
She	has	visited.
Negativa		
Sujeto	to have + not	past participle
She	has not (hasn't)	visited.
Interrogativa		
to have	sujeto	past participle
Has	she	visited?
Interrogativa negativa		
to have + not	sujeto	past participle
Hasn't	she	visited?

TO WALK, "PRESENT PERFECT"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I have walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked.	Have you walked?
He, she, it has walked	He, she, hasn't walked	Has he, she, it walked?
We have walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
They have walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked?

FUNCIONES DEL "PRESENT PERFECT"

El "present perfect" se emplea para señalar un vínculo entre el presente y el pasado. El tiempo en que transcurre la acción es **anterior al presente pero inespecífico** y, a menudo, recae un mayor interés sobre el **resultado** que sobre la propia acción.

EL "PRESENT PERFECT" SE UTILIZA PARA DESCRIBIR

- Una acción o situación iniciada en el pasado y que continúa en el presente. *I **have lived** in Bristol since 1984* (= todavía vivo allí.)
- Una acción realizada durante un periodo de tiempo aún no concluido. *She **has been** to the cinema twice this week* (= la semana todavía no ha terminado.)
- Una acción repetida en un periodo temporal inespecífico situado entre el pasado y el presente. *We **have visited** Portugal several times.*
- Una acción que ha concluido en un pasado muy reciente, lo que se indica mediante '**just**'. *I **have just finished** my work.*

- Una acción para la cual no es importante el momento preciso en que aconteció. *He **has read** 'War and Peace'*. (= lo relevante es el resultado de la acción)

Nota: Cuando queremos dar o pedir información sobre cuándo, dónde o quién, empleamos el "simple past". Consulta cómo elegir entre el "simple past" y el "present perfect".

ACCIONES INICIADAS EN EL PASADO Y QUE CONTINÚAN EN EL PRESENTE

- They ***haven't lived*** here for years.
- She ***has worked*** in the bank for five years.
- We ***have had*** the same car for ten years.
- ***Have you played*** the piano since you were a child?

CUANDO SE HACE REFERENCIA A UN PERIODO TEMPORAL INACABADO

- ***I have worked*** hard ***this week***.
- It ***has rained*** a lot ***this year***.
- We ***haven't seen*** her ***today***.

ACCIONES REITERADAS EN UN PERIODO INESPECÍFICO, ENTRE EL PASADO Y EL PRESENTE.

- They ***have seen*** that film six times
- It ***has happened*** several times already.
- She ***has visited*** them frequently.
- We ***have eaten*** at that restaurant many times.

ACCIONES CONCLUIDAS EN UN PASADO MUY RECIENTE (+JUST)

- ***Have you just finished*** work?
- I ***have just eaten***.
- We ***have just seen*** her.
- ***Has he just left?***

CUANDO LA DIMENSIÓN TEMPORAL NO ES RELEVANTE O CONOCIDA

- Someone **has eaten** my soup!
- **Have you seen** 'Gone with the Wind'?
- **She's studied** Japanese, Russian, and English.

Consulta cómo utilizar el "present perfect" con los términos "ever", "never", "already", y "yet" y cómo utilizar el "present perfect" con los términos "for" y "since".

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FORMACIÓN DEL "PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS"

El "present perfect continuous" está compuesto por dos elementos: el "present perfect" del verbo *'to be'* (have/has been) y el "present participle" del verbo principal (raíz+ing)

Sujeto	has/have been	raíz+ing
She	has been	swimming

Afirmativa: She has been / She's been running.

Negativa: She hasn't been running.

Interrogativa : Has she been running?

Interrogativa negativa: Hasn't she been running?

EJEMPLO: "PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS", TO LIVE

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I have been living	I haven't been living	Have I been living?
You have been living	You haven't been living	Have you been living?
He, she, it has been living	He hasn't been living	Has she been living?
We have been living	We haven't been living	Have we been living?
You have been living	You haven't been living	Have you been living?
They have been living	They haven't been living	Have they been living?

FUNCIONES DEL "PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS"

El "present perfect continuous" se refiere a un **periodo temporal inespecífico** situado entre el pasado y el presente. El hablante se refiere a algo que empezó y que puede no haber concluido en ese periodo de tiempo. Le interesa **tanto el proceso como el resultado**, y es posible que dicho proceso acabe de terminar o que aún no haya finalizado.

ACCIONES INICIADAS EN EL PASADO Y QUE CONTINÚAN OCURRIENDO EN EL PRESENTE

She **has been waiting** for you all day (= todavía está esperando).

I've **been working** on this report since eight o'clock this morning (= todavía no lo he terminado).

They **have been travelling** since last October (= todavía no han vuelto).

ACCIONES QUE ACABAN DE CONCLUIR Y DE LAS QUE NOS INTERESAN SUS RESULTADOS

She **has been cooking** since last night (= y la comida preparada tiene un aspecto delicioso).

It's **been raining** (= y las calles aún están mojadas).

Someone's **been eating** my chips (= quedan la mitad).

VERBOS SIN FORMAS PROGRESIVAS

Con verbos que no suelen utilizar la forma progresiva, empleamos el "present perfect". Por ejemplo: I've **wanted** to visit China for years.

She's **known** Robert since she was a child.

I've **hated** that music since I first heard it.

I've **heard** a lot about you recently.

We've **understood** everything.

we've **heard** this morning.

PAST PERFECT

FUNCIONES DEL "PAST PERFECT"

El "past perfect" hace referencia a un tiempo **anterior al pasado reciente**. Se emplea para señalar que **un evento ocurrió antes que otro** en el pasado. No importa cuál de los eventos se mencione primero, porque el tiempo verbal deja claro el orden temporal en que acontecieron.

En estos ejemplos, el Evento A es el que primero ocurrió y el Evento B tuvo lugar a continuación, es el más reciente:

Evento A

John **had gone** out

Evento A

I **had saved** my document

Evento B

When they arrived

Evento B

He was very tired

Evento B

when I arrived in the office.

Evento B

before the computer crashed.

Evento A

we **had already started** cooking.

Evento A

because he **hadn't slept** well.

FORMACIÓN DEL "PAST PERFECT"

En inglés, el "past perfect" está compuesto por dos partes: el pasado del verbo *to have* (*had*) + el "past participle" del verbo principal.

Sujeto	had	past participle
Afirmativa		
She	had	given
Negativa		
She	hadn't	asked.
Interrogativa		
Had	they	arrived?
Interrogativa negativa		
Hadn't	you	finished?

TO DECIDE, "PAST PERFECT"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I had decided	I hadn't decided	Had I decided?
You had decided	You hadn't decided	Had you decided?
She had decided	She hadn't decided	Had she decided?
We had decided	We hadn't decided	Had we decided?
They had decided	They hadn't decided	Had they decided?

"PAST PERFECT" + JUST

'Just' se utiliza con el "past perfect" para referirse a un evento acontecido muy poco antes de otro evento situado en el pasado, e.g.

- The train **had just left** when I arrived at the station.
- She **had just left** the room when the police arrived.
- I **had just put** the washing out when it started to rain.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FUNCIONES DEL "PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS"

El "past perfect continuous" se corresponde con el "present perfect continuous" pero se refiere a un tiempo anterior al pasado reciente. Como ocurre con el "present perfect continuous", nos interesa más el **proceso** que el resultado.

EJEMPLOS

- **Had you been waiting** long before the taxi arrived?
- **We had been trying** to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.
- **It had been raining** hard for several hours and the streets were very wet.
- Her friends **had been thinking** of calling the police when she walked in.

Esta construcción se emplea también en el **estilo indirecto** ("reported speech"). Es el equivalente del "past continuous" y del "present perfect continuous" utilizados en el estilo directo ("direct speech"):

- Jane said, "I have been gardening all afternoon." = Jane said **she had been gardening** all afternoon.
- When the police questioned him, John said, "I was working late in the office that night." = When the police questioned him, John told them **he had been working** late in the office that night.

FORMACIÓN DEL "PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS"

El "past perfect continuous" está compuesto por dos elementos: el "past perfect" del verbo *to be* (=had been) + el "present participle" del verbo principal (*raíz+ing*).

Sujeto	had been	raíz + ing
I	had been	walking
Afirmativa		
She	had been	trying
Negativa		
She	hadn't been	sleeping
Interrogativa		
Had you	been	eating?
Interrogativa negativa		
Hadn't they	been	living?

TO BUY, "PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I had been buying	I hadn't been buying	Had I been buying?
You had been buying	You hadn't been buying	Had you been buying?
She had been buying	She hadn't been buying	Had she been buying?
We had been buying	We hadn't been buying	Had we been buying?
They had been buying	They hadn't been buying	Had they been buying?

Sexto trimestre.

SIMPLE FUTURE

FUNCIONES DEL "SIMPLE FUTURE"

El "simple future" se refiere a un tiempo posterior al actual y expresa hechos o certezas.

El "simple future" se emplea:

- Para predecir un evento futuro:
It **will rain** tomorrow.
- Con "I" o "we", para expresar una decisión espontánea:
I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.
- Para expresar voluntad o disposición de hacer algo: **I'll do** the washing-up.
He'll carry your bag for you.
- En forma negativa, para expresar rechazo o falta de disposición para hacer algo:
The baby **won't eat** his soup.
I **won't leave** until I've seen the manager!
- En forma interrogativa con "shall" y "I", para formular un ofrecimiento:
Shall I open the window?

- En forma interrogativa con "shall" y "we", para formular una sugerencia:
Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
- En forma interrogativa con "shall" y "I", para solicitar consejo o instrucciones:
What **shall I tell** the boss about this money?
- Con "you", para dar órdenes:
You **will do** exactly as I say.
- En forma interrogativa con "you", para formular una invitación:
Will you come to the dance with me?
Will you marry me?

Nota: en el inglés actual, **will** tiene un uso preferente frente a **shall**. "Shall" se utiliza fundamentalmente con las primeras personas, **I** y **we**, para ofrecer o sugerir algo, o para pedir consejo (ver los ejemplos anteriores). Con el resto de las personas (you, he, she, they) "shall" se emplea únicamente en construcciones poéticas o literarias, e.g. *"With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, She **shall have** music wherever she goes."*

FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE FUTURE"

El "simple future" está compuesto por dos partes: *will* / + verb

Sujeto	Will	infinitivo sin to
Afirmativa		
I	Will	Go
Negativa		
They	will not	see
They	won't	see
Interrogative		
Will	she	ask?
Interrogativa negativa		
Won't	they	try?

CONTRACCIONES

I will = I'll

We will = we'll

You will = you'll

He will = he'll

She will = she'll

They will = they'll

Will not = won't

La forma "it will" no suele contraerse.

TO SEE: "SIMPLE FUTURE"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Interrogativa Negativa
I will buy	I won't buy	Will I buy?	Won't I buy?
You will buy	You won't buy	Will you buy?	Won't you buy?
He will buy	He won't buy	Will he buy?	Won't he buy?
We will buy	We won't buy	Will we buy?	Won't we buy?
They will buy	They won't buy	Will they buy?	Won't they buy?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FORMACIÓN

El "future continuous" está compuesto por dos elementos:
el "simple future" del verbo 'to be' + el "Verb (ing)" + complement.

Sujeto	"simple future" de 'to be'	"present participle" del verbo principal
You	will be	watching
I	will be	staying

TO STAY, "FUTURE CONTINUOUS"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Negativa interrogativa
I will be staying.	I won't be staying.	Will I be staying?	Won't I be staying?
You will be staying.	You won't be staying.	Will you be staying?	Won't you be staying?
He will be staying.	He won't be staying.	Will he be staying?	Won't he be staying?
She will be staying.	She won't be staying.	Will she be staying?	Won't she be staying?
It will be staying.	It won't be staying.	Will it be staying?	Won't it be staying?
We will be staying.	We won't be staying.	Will we be staying?	Won't we be staying?

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Negativa interrogativa
They will be staying.	They won't be staying.	Will they be staying?	Won't they be staying?

FUNCIONES

El "future continuous" hace referencia a una acción o evento inacabados que seguirán ocurriendo con posterioridad al momento presente. El "future continuous" se emplea con una considerable variedad de propósitos.

El "future continuous" puede utilizarse para proyectarnos hacia el futuro.

EJEMPLOS

- This time next week **I will be sun-bathing** in Bali.
- By Christmas **I will be skiing** like a pro.
- Just think, next Monday **you will be working** in your new job.

El "future continuous" puede utilizarse para realizar predicciones o suposiciones sobre eventos futuros.

EJEMPLOS

- **He'll be coming** to the meeting, I expect.
- I guess **you'll be feeling** thirsty after working in the sun.
- **You'll be missing** the sunshine once you're back in England.

En forma interrogativa, el "future continuous" sirve para pedir educadamente información sobre el futuro.

EJEMPLOS

- **Will you be bringing** your friend to the pub tonight?
- **Will Jim be coming** with us?
- **Will she be going** to the party tonight?
- **Will I be sleeping** in this room?

El "future continuous" puede utilizarse para hacer referencia a eventos de cierta duración que creemos que se desarrollarán en el futuro.

EJEMPLOS

- I'll be seeing Jim at the conference next week.
- When he is in Australia **he will be staying** with friends.
- **I'll be eating** with Jane this evening so I can tell her.

En combinación con el término "*still*", el "future continuous" hace referencia a eventos que ya están ocurriendo ahora y que suponemos que se prolongarán en el futuro.

EJEMPLOS

- In an hour **I'll still be ironing** my clothes.
- Tomorrow **he'll still be suffering** from his cold.
- Next year **will she still be wearing** a size six?
- **Won't stock prices still be falling** in the morning?
- Unfortunately, **sea levels will still be rising** in 20 years.

FUTURE PERFECT

FORMACIÓN

El "future perfect" está compuesto por dos elementos:

el "simple future" del verbo "to have" (will have) + el "past participle" del verbo principal

Sujeto	+ will have	+ "past participle" del verbo principal
He	will have	finished.
I	will have	finished.

TO ARRIVE, "FUTURE PERFECT"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Negativa Interrogativa
I will have arrived	I won't have arrived	Will I have arrived?	Won't I have arrived?
You will have arrived	You won't have arrived	Will you have arrived?	Won't you have arrived?
He will have arrived	He won't have arrived	Will he have arrived?	Won't he have arrived?
We will have arrived	We won't have arrived	Will we have arrived?	Won't we have arrived?
They will have arrived	They won't have arrived	Will they have arrived?	Won't they have arrived?

FUNCIONES

El "future perfect" se refiere a una acción que se completará en el futuro. Cuando empleamos este tiempo verbal, estamos proyectándonos hacia el futuro y echando la vista atrás, hacia una acción concluida en algún momento posterior al presente. La mayoría de las veces, se emplea con expresiones temporales.

EJEMPLOS

- **I will have been** here for six months on June 23rd.
- By the time you read this **I will have left**.
- **You will have finished** your report by this time next week.
- **Won't they have arrived** by 5:00?
- **Will you have eaten** when I pick you up?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FORMACIÓN

El "future perfect continuous" está compuesto por dos elementos:

el "future perfect" del verbo "to be" (**will have been**) + el "present participle" del verbo principal (raíz + ing)

Sujeto	+ will have been	+ "present participle" del verbo principal
He	will have been	playing.
I	will have been	playing.

TO LIVE, "FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS"

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	Negativa interrogativa
I will have been living	I won't have been living	Will I have been living?	Won't I have been living?
You will have been living	You won't have been living	Will you have been living?	Won't you have been living?
He will have been living	He won't have been living	Will he have been living?	Won't he have been living?
We will have been living	We won't have been living	Will we have been living?	Won't we have been living?
They will have been living	They won't have been living	Will they have been living?	Won't they have been living?

FUNCIONES

Al igual que el "future perfect", empleamos este tiempo verbal para proyectarnos hacia el futuro y echar la vista atrás. El "future perfect continuous" se refiere a eventos o acciones inacabadas, situadas entre el momento presente y un tiempo futuro. La mayoría de las veces se acompaña de expresiones temporales.

EJEMPLOS

- **I will have been waiting** here for three hours by six o'clock.
- By 2001 **I will have been living** in London for sixteen years.
- When I finish this course, **I will have been learning** English for twenty years.

- Next year I **will have been working** here for four years.
- When I come at 6:00, **will you have been practicing** long?

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