

TENSE REVISION

Finished action - Past Simple
 Yesterday I studied English for 2 hours.
 Ayer estudié inglés durante 2 horas.


 Past Continuous
 I was studying English when you called me
 Estaba estudiando inglés cuando...

PRESENT

ROUTINE - Present Simple
 I **always** study English **in the morning**
 Siempre estudio inglés por la mañana


 NOW - Present Continuous
 I am studying English **now**
 Estoy estudiando inglés ahora

FUTURE

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

HAVE/HAS + past participle (-ed / 3^a column)

FORM		
Affirmative I / You have gone → He ido, has ido... He / She / It has gone We / You / They have gone	Negative I / You have not (haven't) gone He / She / It has not (hasn't) gone We / You / They have not (haven't) gone	Interrogative Have I / you gone? Has he / she / it gone? Have we / you / they gone?
Uses An action that began in the past and continues until the present An action that took place at an undetermined time in the past but is connected to the present	Examples We have lived in Ireland for two years. (Levamos viviendo en Irlanda (durante) dos años.) She has called her friend recently. (Chamou á súa amiga hai pouco.) Ha llamado a su amiga hace poco	Time expressions algunas veces "ya" ya (preguntas) en tu vida afirmativas acabo de never, ever? already, just, yet, recently, lately, how long ... ?, for, since, in recent years desde hace cuánto desde hace desde hace
Forma Afirmativa: suxeito + have / has + participio do verbo principal. O participio fórmase engadindo -ed aos verbos regulares e é o mesmo en todas as persoas. Lembra que os verbos irregulares non seguen ningunha regra e, por iso, cómpre aprendelos de memoria. Podes consultar a listaxe das páxinas 40-41. Negativa: suxeito + have / has + not (ou n't) + participio do verbo principal. Interrogativa: have / has + suxeito + participio do verbo principal.	Never, ever, already e just pónense entre o auxiliar e o participio do verbo, mentres que yet sempre aparece ao final da frase. They have already talked face-to-face. (Xa falaron cara a cara.) Has she informed you about the new social media site yet? (Informáronte xa sobre o novo medio social?) En afirmativa, empréganse just, never e already ; en negativa, yet ; e en interrogativa, already, ever, yet e just . I have never created an Instagram account. (Nunca creei unha conta de Instagram.) Molly hasn't visited my new website yet. (Molly non visitou a miña nova páxina web aínda.) Have you ever been terrified of something? (Algunha vez tiveches medo de algo?) How long ... ? emprégase para preguntar canto tempo pasou desde que a acción, que ainda continúa, comezou. How long has he lived abroad? (Canto tempo leva vivindo no estranxeiro?) For sinala canto dura unha acción, e since , cando comezou. I have worked with computers for 20 years / since I was young. (Traballo con ordenadores desde hai 20 anos / desde que era novo.)	

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→ I have been a teacher for 20 years (soy profe desde...)
 • Falar de accións que comenzaron no pasado e ainda continúan. Por iso, adóitase traducir o verbo en presente.
 • Con accións pasadas cuxos efectos son visíbeis no momento actual. → I have lost my key (he perdido la llave)
 + Expressar que unha acción vén de ocorrer. Daquela engádese **just** entre o auxiliar (**have / has**) e o participio.
 ↗ I have just received a text message.
 (Acabo recibir unha mensaxe de texto.)

EXAMPLES

Have you **ever cheated** on an exam? ¿alguna vez?
 No, I have **never cheated** on an exam. nunca
 Yes, I have **already cheated** on an exam. ya (AFIRM)

Have you **finished** your homework **yet?** ya? (PREGUNTA)
 Yes, I have **already finished** ya (AFIRM)
 No, I **haven't finished** yet. todavía no (NEG)

How long have you **studied** English? ¿desde hace cuánto?
 I have **studied** English for 10 years desde hace + cantidad de tiempo
 I have **studied** English since 2000 desde + momento

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

HAD + past participle (-ED, 3^a columna)

FORM		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I / You had come "había venido" He / She / It had come We / You / They had come	I / You had not (hadn't) come He / She / It had not (hadn't) come We / You / They had not (hadn't) come	Had I / you come ? Had he / she / it come ? Had we / you / they come ?
Use	Example	Time expressions
A completed action which took place before another action in the past	<i>By the time we arrived, the concert had already started.</i> (Para cando chegamos, o concerto xa comezara.)	ya ↑ para cuando ↑ después ↑ antes ↑ hasta que ↑ already, by the time, after, before, until, never, just

Forma

Afirmativa: suxeito + **had** + participio do verbo principal.

Negativa: suxeito + **had not** (ou **hadn't**) + participio do verbo principal.

Interrogativa: **had** + suxeito + participio do verbo principal.

EXTRA ACTIVITIES

1. Make sentences. Use the present perfect.

a) (you / ever / eat octopus)?

b) (I / never / skip classes)

c) (The train / already / arrive)

d) (The class / not finish / yet)

e) (you / read the book / yet)?

f) (How long / you / live / in Ourense)?

g) (I / not be / in Italy / since August)

h) (She / study / for 3 hours).

i) Oh! (The shop / just / close).

2. Translate the sentences in exercise 1 into your own language.

3. Complete with already, ever, just, yet, for or since.

She has seen this film. She says it's a waste of time.
Have you found a new flat? No, I haven't found it
Have you failed a test?

She's studied Biology 3 years.
They have been friends they wear 3 years old.

Uso

• En oracións, o *Past Perfect Simple* adoita ir acompañado doutro verbo en *Past Simple*. O *Past Perfect Simple* sinala que a acción ocorreu antes que a que vai en *Past Simple*.

When I arrived, the class had finished.



4. Answer the questions with the words in brackets.

a) Have you been to New York? (yet)

b) How long have you known your best friend? (for)

c) How long have you been in this school? (since)

d) Have you finished the exercise? (already)

5. Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple or the Present Perfect.

- a) I love this book. (you / ever / read) it?
- b) Adam (fail) the test yesterday because he was tired.
- c) Last week the teacher (give) us an assignment.
- d) The teacher (not come) to school today.
- e) you (finish) the project yet?

6. Write sentences. Use the past perfect.

a) The teacher was angry because Tom (cheat) on the exam.

b) By the time we arrived at school, the class (already / finish)

c) Until I started university, I (always / wear) a school uniform.

d) He didn't pass the exam because he (not / study).

7. Translate the sentences in exercise 6 into your own language.