



Resumen del tema 7.2

Now and then





Tema 7.2: Now and then



PRESENT SIMPLE: FORM POSITIVE SENTENCES

I You We You They	play	tennis on Sundays
He She It	plays	



Tema 7.2: Now and then



PRESENT SIMPLE: FORM 3RD PERSON SING. SPELLING

Verb	Ending	3rd Person	Example
Pass	-S	+es	Passes
Do	-O	+es	Does
Wish	-Sh	+es	Wishes
Watch	-Ch	+es	Watches
Wax	-X	+es	Waxes
Fly	Consonat+Y	+ies	Flies

Have = Has



Tema 7.2: Now and then



PRESENT SIMPLE: FORM NEGATIVE SENTENCES

I You We They	don't	play	tennis on Sundays
He She It	doesn't		



Tema 7.2: Now and then



PRESENT SIMPLE: FORM INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Do	I You We they	play	tennis on Sundays?
	He She It		
Does			



Tema 7.2: Now and then



PRESENT SIMPLE: FORM

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I do.

Yes, you do.

Yes, he does.

Yes, we do.

Yes, you do.

Yes, they do.

No, I don't.

No, you don't.

No, he doesn't.

No, we don't.

No, you don't.

No, they don't.



WH-QUESTIONS

What	do	you	want	for dinner?
What time	do	you	get up?	
When	do	they	go	to the gym?
Where	does	she	live?	
Who	do	you	live	with?
Why	does	she	want	to study?
How	do	you	feel?	
How old	are	you?		
How much	is	It?		
How often	does	he	go	shopping?
Which book	do	you	prefer?	



PRESENT SIMPLE: USES

Hábitos y rutinas	She wakes up at 7:00am. He never goes to the gym. I usually go to school by bus.
Hechos generales	Cats like milk. Birds do not like milk. Do pigs like milk?
Eventos programados	The train leaves tonight at 6 PM. The bus does not arrive at 11 AM, it arrives at 11 PM. When do we board the plane?



TIME EXPRESSIONS

Adverbs of frequency

Adverb	Meaning	Examples
Never	Nunca	I never take the bus to school
Sometimes	A veces	They sometimes go swimming
Often	A menudo	She often goes out on Fridays
Usually	Normalmente	I usually watch TV in the evening
Always	Siempre	They always play tennis on Sundays.



THE TIME: LA HORA

En Castellano, decimos la hora con la expresión “**Son las...**”, seguido de la **hora** y los **minutos**:

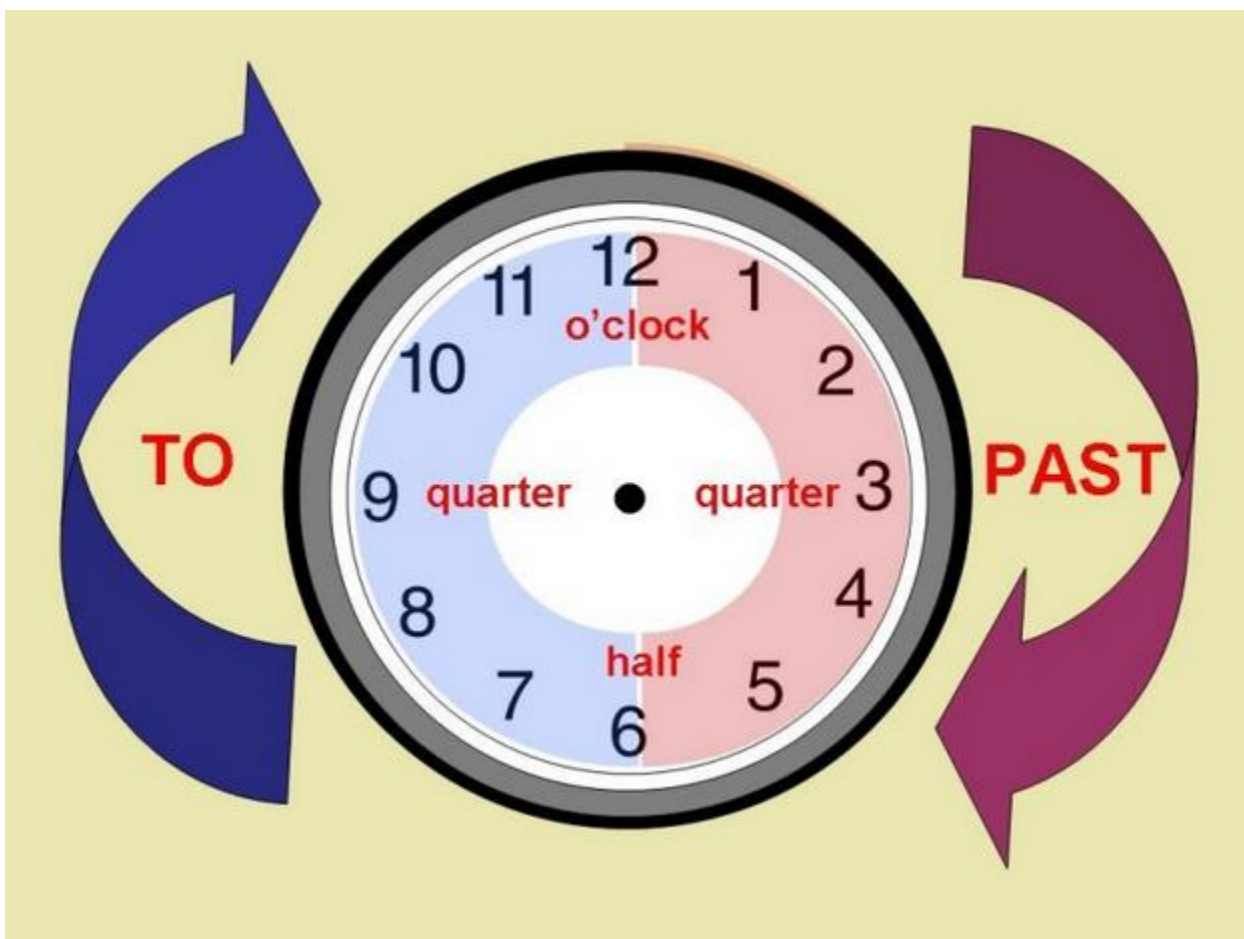
Son las tres y diez.

En Inglés, usamos la expresión “**It's...**”, seguido de los minutos y la hora:

It's ten past three.



THE TIME: LA HORA

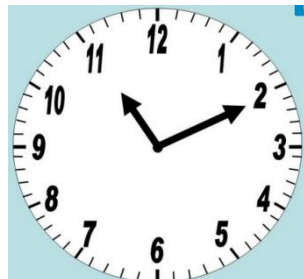




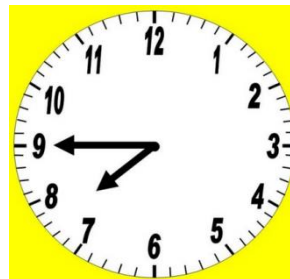
WHAT TIME IS IT?



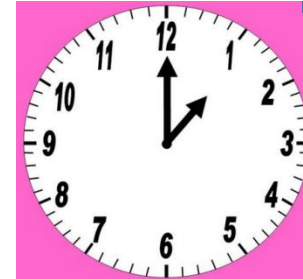
It's half-past seven



It's ten past eleven



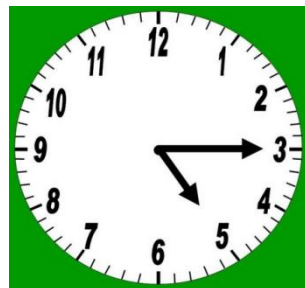
**It's a quarter to
nine**



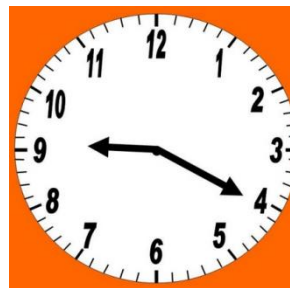
It's one o'clock



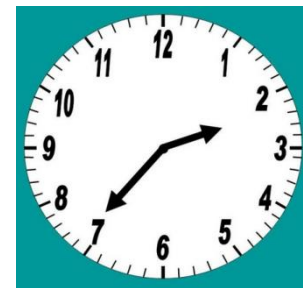
It's five to five



**It's a quarter past
five**



**It's twenty past
nine**



**It's twenty-five to
three**



THE TIME: LA HORA

ENGLISH	SPANISH
0'clock	En punto
A quarter past	Y cuarto
A quarter to	Menos cuarto
Half-past	Y media



THE TIME: PARTS OF THE DAY

ENGLISH	SPANISH
In the morning	Por la mañana
In the afternoon	Por la tarde
In the evening	Por la noche
At night	Por la noche (madrugada)
At noon/At midday	A mediodía
At midnight	A medianoche



SIMPLE PAST: FORM POSITIVE SENTENCES. -ED SUFFIX

El pasado simple en oraciones afirmativas en inglés, se forma con la desinencia **-ed**, salvo con los verbos irregulares, que tienen formas propias y se aprenden de memoria.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
I walked to home yesterday.	I run 5km yesterday.
I phoned Peter two days ago.	I bought a new car last week.
We watched a terror movie last weekend.	I saw him at the supermarket.



-ED SPELLING RULES ORTOGRAFÍA

Past simple, affirmative form:
spelling rules for regular verbs

Most regular verbs add <i>-ed</i> .	<i>return</i> → <i>return</i> ed
Regular verbs ending in <i>-e</i> add <i>-d</i> .	<i>arrive</i> → <i>arrive</i> d
Regular verbs ending in consonant + <i>-y</i> change <i>-y</i> to <i>-i</i> and add <i>-ed</i> .	<i>carry</i> → <i>carri</i> ed
Regular verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i> .	<i>travel</i> → <i>travell</i> ed



SIMPLE PAST: FORM NEGATIVE SENTENCES

El pasado simple en oraciones afirmativas en inglés, se forma con la forma base del verbo (bare infinitive) precedida del auxiliar DID más la partícula negativa NOT: **DIDN'T**

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
I didn't walk to home yesterday.	I didn't run 5km yesterday.
I didn't phone Peter two days ago.	I didn't buy a new car last week.
We didn't watch a terror movie last weekend.	I didn't see him at the supermarket.



SIMPLE PAST: FORM QUESTIONS

El pasado simple en oraciones interrogativas en inglés, se forma con la siguiente estructura:

YES/NO QUESTIONS: DID+SUBJECT+VERB(base form)+IO+DO+CC+?

WH-QUESTIONS: WH-PRONOUN+DID+SUBJECT+VERB(base form)+IO+DO+CC+?

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
Did you walk to home yesterday?	Did you run 5km yesterday?
Did you phone Peter two weeks ago?	Did you buy a new car last week?
What did you watch yesterday?	Where did you see him?



IRREGULAR VERBS LIST



CLICK EN LA IMAGEN PARA VER LA
LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES



MAIN USES OF THE PAST SIMPLE

Acciones completadas en un momento concreto del pasado.	I saw a movie yesterday. I didn't see a play yesterday.
Serie de acciones completadas consecutivamente.	I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.



TIME EXPRESSIONS

EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES

last	ago	yesterday
last night	10 minutes ago	yesterday
last Sunday	an hour ago	yesterday morning
last week	three days ago	yesterday afternoon
last weekend	a week ago	yesterday evening
last year	a month ago	the day before yesterday
last month	a year ago	

EJEMPLOS:

Last week.
Last month.
2 days ago.
Three years ago.
Yesterday morning

La semana pasada.
El mes pasado.
Hace 2 días.
Hace tres años.
Ayer por la mañana.