Lesson

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## Free English Grammar \* Gramática Inglesa Gratis

## Tiempos Verbales Ingleses

Present Simple = presente simple

Richard is a barman, and he works in a pub. He usually works from 8 pm till 1 am.

(Richard es un barman, y trabaja en un pub. Él en general trabaja desde las 20 hasta la una.)

Does Richard work in a pub?

Richard does not (doesn't) work in a pub.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Present Progressive = presente progresivo

Richard is working now.

(Richard está trabajando ahora.)

Is Richard working now?

Richard is not (isn't) working now.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Simple Past = pretérito

Richard worked till midnight last night.

(Richard trabajó hasta medianoche ayer por la noche.)

Did Richard work till midnight last night?

Richard did not (didn't) work till midnight last night.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

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Past Progressive = pretérito progresivo

This morning when I telephoned him, Richard was working in his garden.

(Esta mañana cuando le telefoneé, Richard estaba trabajando en su jardín.)

Was Richard working in his garden this morning? Richard was not (wasn't) working in his garden this morning. (affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Present Perfect Simple = pretérito perfecto

Today Richard has worked hard in his garden.

(Hoy Richard ha trabajado fuerte en su jardín.)

Has Richard worked hard in his garden today?

Today Richard has not (hasn't) worked hard in his garden.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Present Perfect Progressive = pretérito perfecto progresivo

Richard has been working hard the whole week.

(Richard "ha trabajado" fuerte la entera semana.)

Has Richard been working hard the whole week?

Richard has not (hasn't) been working hard the whole week.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

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Past Perfect Simple |= pluscuamperfecto

When I telephoned Richard at 8 pm, he had already gone to work.

(Cuando telefoneé a Richard a las 8 de la tarde, había ya ido a trabajar.)

Had Richard already gone to work at 8 pm?

At 8 pm, Richard had not (hadn't) gone to work vet.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Past Perfect Progressive | = pluscuamperfecto progresivo

When Richard arrived at the pub, he was very tired, because he had been working the whole day.

(Cuando Richard llegó al pub, estaba muy cansado, porque "había estado trabajando" el día entero.)

Had Richard been working the whole day?

Richard had not (hadn't) been working the whole day.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

= futuro (con el "present simple") Future Simple

The train leaves at 7.

El tren sale (saldrá) a las 7.

Does the train leave at 7?

The train does not (doesn't) leave at 7.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

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2. Future Simple = futuro (con el "present progressive")

This evening Mary is going to a birthday party.

(Esta tarde Mary irá a una fiesta de cumpleaños).

Is Mary going to a birthday party this evening?

This evening Mary is not (isn't) going to a birthday party.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Future Simple = futuro (con "going to")

Next summer Mark is going to spend his holidays in Brazil.

(El próximo verano Mark pasará sus vacaciones en Brasil).

Is Mark going to spend his holidays in Brazil next summer?

Next summer Mark is not (isn't) going to spend his holidays in Brazil.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

= futuro (con "will") 4. Future Simple

The sky is covered with clouds, it will rain soon.

(El cielo está cubierto de nubes, lloverá pronto.)

Will it rain soon?

It will not (won't) rain soon.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

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Future Progressive

= futuro progresivo

When the train arrives, Frank will be waiting for you at the station.

(affirmative)

(Cuando el tren llegue, Frank estará esperándote en la estación.)

Will Frank be waiting...?

(interrogative)

Frank will not (won't) be waiting...

(negative)

Future Perfect

= futuro anterior

I will have finished this project by Saturday.

(Habría terminado este proyecto antes del sábado.)

Will I have finished this project by Saturday?

I will not (won't) have finished this project by Saturday.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Present Conditional

= condicional presente

My girlfriend would like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco.

(affirmative)

(A mi novia le gustaría pasar sus próximas vacaciones en Acapulco.)

Would my girlfriend like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco?

(interrogative)

My girlfriend would not (wouldn't) like to spend her next holidays in Acapulco.

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# Free English Grammar \* Gramática Inglesa Gratis

Past Conditional = condicional pasado

Frank would have liked to become a pilot.

(A Frank le habría gustado llegar a ser piloto).

Would Frank have liked to become a pilot?

Frank would not (wouldn't) have liked to become a pilot.

(affirmative)

(interrogative)

(negative)

Imperative = imperativo

Speak English, please!

(iHabla inglés, por favor!)

Don't speak English, please!

(affirmative)