



ACCESOS - Inglés

DIARIO DE CLASE: October, 27th

Hoy vamos a estudiar algunos de los tiempos verbales.

1- SIMPLE PRESENT

1.1 AFIRMATIVA

1.1.1.- Conjugación de Verbos auxiliares

	<u>TO BE</u>		<u>TO DO</u>		<u>TO HAVE</u>
I	am		do		have
you	are		do		have
s/he/it	is		does		has
we	are		do		have
they	are		do		have

Ejemplos de frases en “Simple Present”, en **afirmativa**, del verbo TO BE:

- I am a student.
- He is Spanish = He's Spanish
- She is my friend.
- You are beautiful.

1.1.2.-Conjugación del Resto de verbos

	TO RUN	TO WORK	TO PLAY	TO LISTEN	TO SLEEP	TO ...
I	run	work	play	listen	sleep	
you	run	work	“	“	“	
s/he/it	run S	work S	play S	listen S	sleep S	
we	run	work	play	listen	sleep	

they	run	work	“	“	“	
------	-----	------	---	---	---	--

1.2 NEGATIVA

1.2.1. NEGATIVA DEL VERBO TO BE

TO BE		
I	AM NOT	I'M NOT
you	ARE NOT	YOU AREN'T
s/he/ it	IS NOT	HE ISN'T
we	ARE NOT	WE AREN'T
they	ARE NOT	THEY AREN'T

Ejemplos de frases negativas del verbo TO BE:

- I am not a student
- He is not Spanish = He isn't Spanish.
- She is not my friend = She isn't my friend.
- You are not beautiful = You aren't beautiful.

1.2.2.- NEGATIVA DEL RESTO DE VERBOS

	(Verbo auxiliar en negativa)		TO RUN	TO SLEEP	TO SWIM	
I	DO NOT	DON'T	RUN	SLEEP	SWIM	
you	DO NOT	DON'T				
s/he/ it	DOES NOT	DOESN'T				
we	DO NOT	DON'T				
they	DO NOT	DON'T				

ESTRUCTURA:

SUJETO + VERBO TO DO conjugado + NOT + Infinitivo sin TO
He.... +DOES..... +NOT + UNDERSTAND
 = HE DOESN'T UNDERSTAND

Ejemplo: transformación de frases de afirmativa a negativa.

I run 3 km everyday	I don't run 3km everyday
You swim in the morning	You don't swim in the morning
They read horror novels	They don't read horror novels
He eats hamburguers	He doesn't eat hamburguers

--	--

1.3 Interrogativa

1.3.1. Interrogativa del verbo TO BE

TO BE	
AM	I ?
ARE	YOU ?
IS	HE/SHE/IT ?
ARE	WE ?
ARE	THEY ?

Ejemplos:

- Am I a student?
- Is he Spanish?
- Is she my friend?
- Are you beautiful?

1.3.1.1 Interrogativa-negativa del verbo TO BE

- Am I not a student?
- Is he not Spanish? = Isn't he Spanish?
- Is she not my friend? = Isn't she my friend?
- Are you not beautiful? = aren't you beautiful?

1.3.2. Interrogativa del resto de verbos

ESTRUCTURA:

Todos los verbos, excepto el verbo TO BE, necesitan un auxiliar para formar las frases interrogativas.

DO (conjugado) + Sujeto + Infinitivo sin TO + (complementos) + ?

.....DO + I... + RUN.... + ... 6km every morning?

.....DOES +HE.. +GO. + ... to school in the morning?

Transformación de frases de afirmativa a negativa:

- I go to school on Thursday – Do I go to school on Thursday?
- He works in an office – Does he work in an office?
- They prefer to eat Paella – Do they prefer to eat Paella?
- My cousin sings very well – Does my cousin sing very well?
- My parents watch tv at night – Do my parents watch tv at night?

2.- SIMPLE PAST

2.1. del verbo TO BE (verbo auxiliar)

2.1.1 Afirmativa

TO BE	
I	was
you	were
S/He/it	was
we	were
they	were

- I was blonde
- They were in bed
- He was my friend
- you were in Madrid last summer.

2.1.2. Negativa del Simple Past

- I was not blonde = I wasn't blonde
- They were not in bed = They weren't in bed
- He was not my friend = he wasn't my friend
- You were not in Madrid last summer = You weren't in....

2.1.3. Interrogativa del Simple Past

- Was I blonde?
- Were they in bed?
- was he my friend?

2.2 SIMPLE PAST DEL VERBO TO DO (verbo auxiliar)

TO DO	
I	DID
you	DID
s/he/it	DID
we	DID
they	DID

2.3. SIMPLE PAST DEL VERBO TO HAVE (verbo auxiliar)

TO HAVE	
I	HAD
YOU	HAD
HE	HAD
WE	HAD
THEY	HAD

2.4.- SIMPLE PAST DEL RESTO DE VERBOS

2.4.1.- SIMPLE PAST DE VERBOS REGULARES

2.4.1.1.- SIMPLE PAST DE VERBOS REGULARES EN AFIRMATIVA

Los verbos regulares forman el pasado simple añadiendo “-ED” al final del infinitivo. Por ejemplo: to work – worked; to play – played; to listen - listened

work – worked; He worked yesterday.

open – opened; We opened the door

close -closed; They closed the office.

play – played; My children played in the beach last summer

2.4.1.2.- Simple Past de verbos regulares en INTERROGATIVA

Para formar frases **interrogativas** en Simple Past utilizamos la misma estructura que en Present Simple. Lo único que cambia es que el verbo auxiliar **TIENE QUE ESTAR EN PASADO**.

(Simple Present) He **works** in an office – **Does** he work in an office?

(Simple Past) He **worked** in an office – **Did** he work in an office?

(S. Past) We opened the door – did we open the door?

(S. Past) They closed the door – did they close the door?

2.4.1.3.- Simple Past de verbos regulares en NEGATIVA

Para formar frases **negativas** en Simple Past utilizamos la misma estructura que en Present Simple. Lo único que cambia es que el verbo auxiliar **TIENE QUE ESTAR EN PASADO**.

He doesn't work in an office – He didn't work in an office.

we don't open the door – We didn't open the door.

they don't close the door – they didn't close the door.