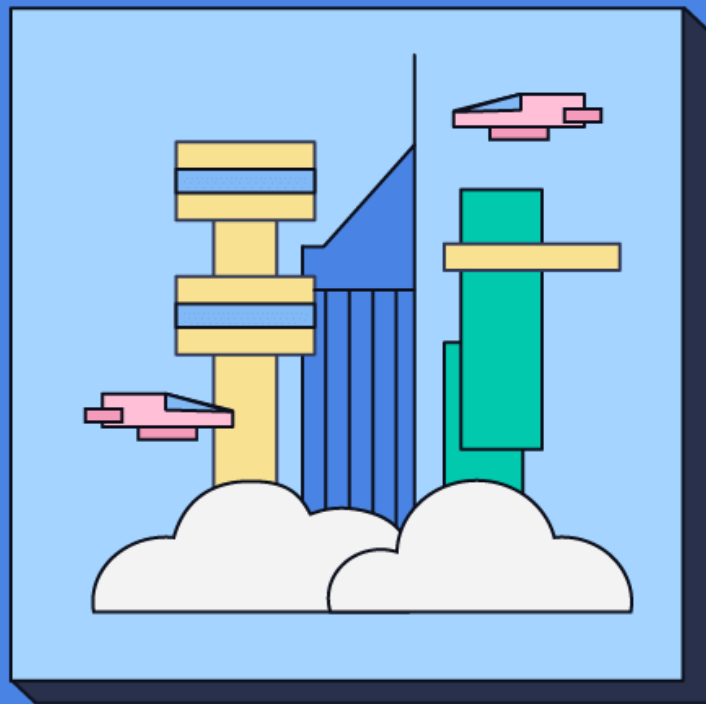
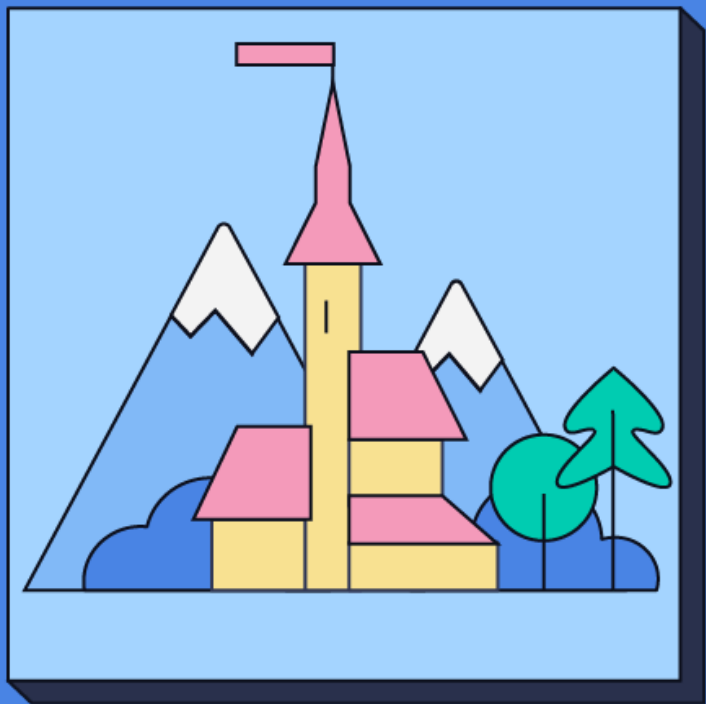


Instituto de Educación Superior 9-027. Guaymallén, Mendoza.
Guía teórico-práctica: Gramática del Inglés I. Profesorado de Inglés.



VERB TENSES



Simple present

Routine: Brenda always **has** breakfast at 9.

Permanent situations: David **lives** in Argentina.

Schedule: The bus to Orlando **leaves** at 11.

Conditional type 0 (factual situations):

If you **heat** water, it **boils**.



Present continuous

Use the present continuous to talk about **actions in progress**:

Call me later! I'm **driving** now.



Simple past

Use the simple past to talk about **completed actions** that happened at a **specific time**:

Rick **was born** in 1990.



Past continuous

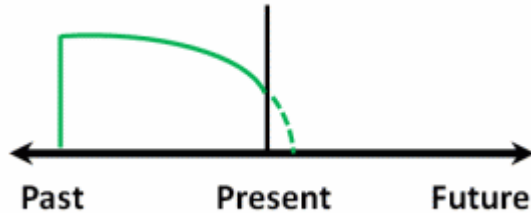
Use the past continuous to talk about **actions that were in progress**:

I **was sleeping** when the storm began.

Present perfect

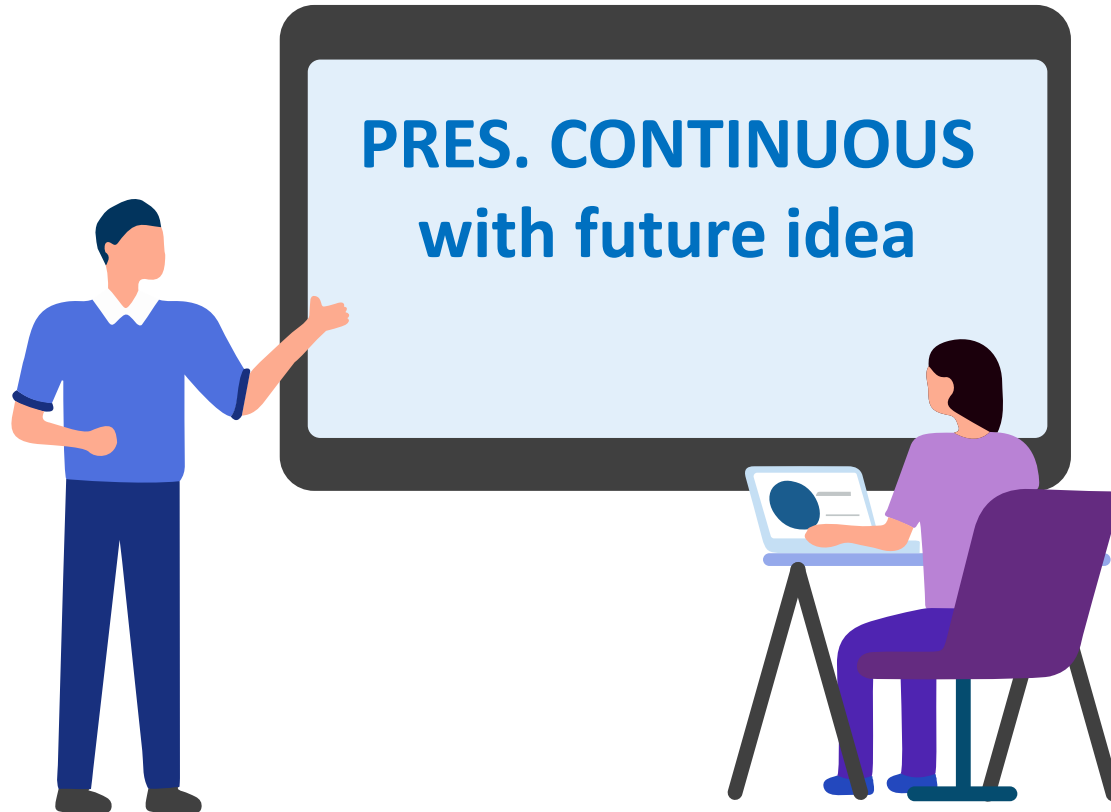
Use the present perfect to talk about:

- actions with **no specific time**: They've **worked** a lot.
- actions that **started** in the **past** but **continue today**: I've **been** a teacher **for three years**. / She's **lived** in Spain **since 2015**.
- actions that **finished** very **recently**: Your assistant **has just called**.





FUTURE TENSES



-I'm seeing the doctor tonight.

-Michael is cooking for us tomorrow morning.

-My family and I aren't traveling to Chile next Friday. We're traveling to Peru.

Express a future idea with the present continuous tense to refer to something already arranged.

CONVERSATION MODEL

A: Hi, Fernanda! What are you going to do on vacation?

B: Hello, Tamara! I'm going to visit my parents in Buenos Aires. What about your plans?

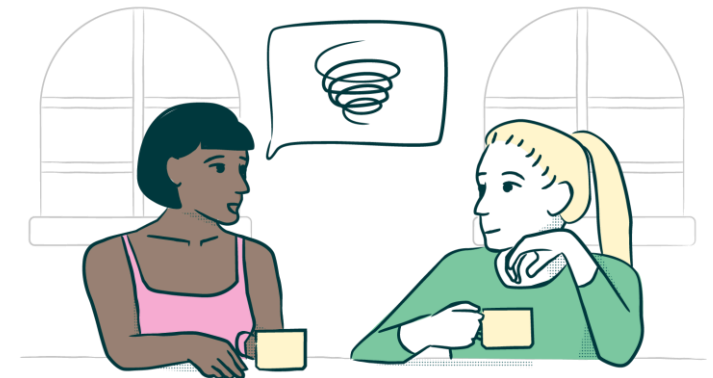
A: Oh, really? I'm going to travel to Buenos Aires too.

B: No kidding! I imagine you're going to come with me. I don't want to go alone. The city is too big.

A: Of course! I'd love that. Are you going to travel by bus?

B: Actually I'm going to take the train.

A: Great idea! It's going to be fun.



Future be going to

PLANS/DECISIONS (taken before now)

She's **going to watch** the game.

We're **going to buy** a new car in September.

PREDICTIONS (based on evidence)

Stop driving so fast! We're **going to have** an accident.

Look at the sky! It's **going to rain**.

Leave my house or I'm **going to call** the police.



THE WORLD IN 2050 ACCORDING TO LEA (25)



Our world **won't be** the same in 2050. We **will improve** our technology and everyone **will be able to** speak at least five languages. People **will live** longer and we **won't have** health problems because we **will improve** our knowledge on medicine. We **will** also **live** in peace and world countries **won't have** nuclear weapons anymore.

Future will

PROBABLE EVENTS/PREDICTIONS

I **will study** law when I grow up.

Will you **marry** one day?

This building **will probably collapse** if there's another strong earthquake (**conditional type I**).

My classmates think the exam **won't be** any easy.

**Then what's the difference between future be going to and future will? Future be going to expresses certainty and future will is uncertain.*

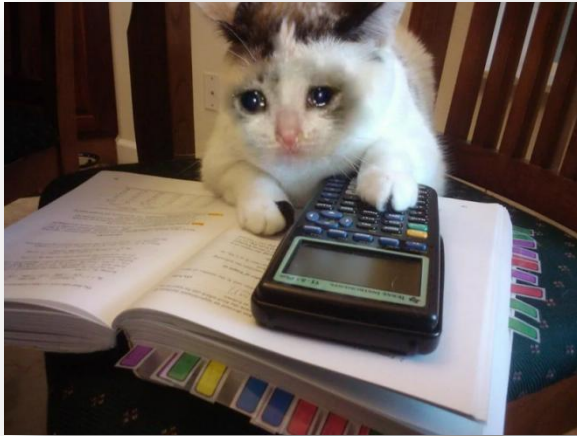
SPONTANEOUS IDEAS

-A: We're going to the movies

-B: I'**ll join** you.



Let's
practice. Are
you ready?



MIXED TENSES

1. I'm hungry. I (eat) something.
2. That plane (fly) to Rome once a month.
3. Don't bother the dog or he (bite) you.
4. I (do) really well in yesterday's exam.
5. you (have) a date with him tonight?
6. Paul (not / live) with his parents.
7. If it keeps raining, I (not / be able to) see my friends.
8. you ever (try) Brazilian food?
9. My mom thinks I (always love) Carl.
10. I (not / study) chemistry. I (study) political sciences.

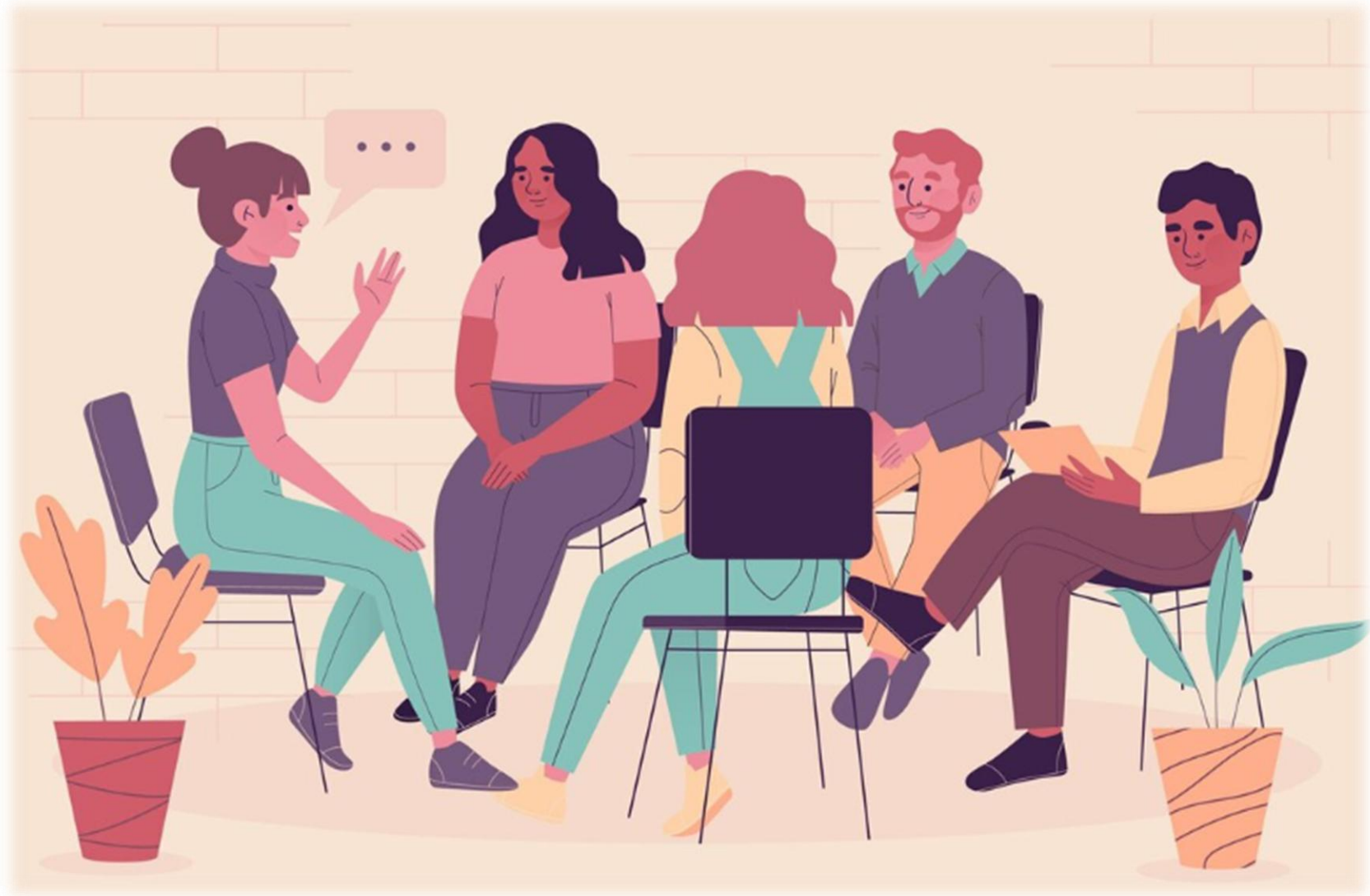
MIXED TENSES

11. In Argentina, cars (fly) in the future.
12. Whitney Houston (die) in 2012.
13. Peter visits Brazil every summer.
14. Tom and I (throw) a party on Thursday.
15. Nicki (be) to Prague twice
16. David got the flight tickets. He (finally travel) to Abu Dhabi.
17. Henry (live) in Boston since 2005
18. If Paul doesn't study hard, he (not / pass) his exams.
19. My new student from Canada (arrive) in some hours today.
20. My friends and I (go) for a walk some hours ago.

MIXED TENSES

21. Get back! The bomb (explode).
22. Leo and I (leave) the studio yet
23. My husband (wash) the car on Sunday.
24. you (buy) at the supermarket now?
25. She (be) in Malta last Tuesday, but we (be) in Italy.

NOW COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS



COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

A: Where is your camera?

B: I couldn't bring it. It's broken, but I (buy) a new one next month.



Conversation II

A: I'm hungry. What you (cook)?

B: Pasta. We can eat in ten minutes.

A: Pasta again? We (eat) that for lunch.



COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS

Conversation III

A: Hi, Lucy! you (finish) your report?

B: Yes, I

A: Finally! What you (do) tonight? Would you like to go out?

B: Sorry, but I (be) a little tired.



Conversation IV

A: Do you think we (use) paper in some years?

B: I (not / think) so. I guess we (have) to read books on e-readers and write on tablets.



COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS

Conversation V

A: So what you (do)?

B: I (be) a chef.

B: you (be) to this country before?

A: No, I

B: When you (arrive)?

A: I (arrive) in here two weeks ago.



Ready? Check!

MIXED TENSES

1. I'm hungry. I **will eat** something.
2. That plane **flies** to Rome once a month.
3. Don't bother the dog or he **is going to bite** you.
4. I **did** really well in yesterday's exam.
5. **Are** you **having** a date with him tonight?
6. Paul **does not live** with his parents.
7. If it keeps raining, I **won't be able to** see my friends.
8. **Have** you ever **tried** Brazilian food?
9. My mom thinks I **will always love** Carl.
10. I **do not study** chemistry. I **study** political sciences.
11. In Argentina, cars **will fly** in the future.
12. Whitney Houston **died** in 2012.
13. Peter **visits** Brazil every summer.
14. Tom and I **are throwing** a party on Thursday.
15. Nicki **has been** to Prague twice
16. David got the flight tickets. He **is finally going to travel** to Abu Dhabi.
17. Henry **has lived** in Boston since 2005
18. If Paul doesn't study hard, he **won't pass** his exams.
19. My new student from Canada **are arriving** in some hours today.
20. My friends and I **went** for a walk some hours ago.
21. Get back! The bomb **is going to explode**.
22. Leo and I **have not left** the studio yet
23. My husband **washes** the car on Sunday.
24. **Are** you **buying** at the supermarket now?
25. She **was** in Malta last Tuesday, but we **were** in Italy.

COMPLETE THE CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

A: Where is your camera?

B: I couldn't bring it. It's broken, but I **am going to buy** a new one next month.

Conversation II

A: I'm hungry. What **are** you **cooking**?

B: Pasta. We can eat in ten minutes.

A: Pasta again? We **ate** that for lunch.

Conversation III

A: Hi, Lucy! **Have** you **finished** your report?

B: Yes, I **have**.

A: Finally! What **are** you **doing** tonight? Would you like to go out?

B: Sorry, but I **am** a little tired.

Conversation IV

A: Do you think we **will use** paper in some years?

B: I **don't think** so. I guess we **will have** to read books on e-readers and write on tablets.

Conversation V

A: So what **do** you **do**?

B: I **am** a chef.

B: **Have** you **been** to this country before?

A: No, I **haven't**.

B: When **did** you **arrive**?

A: I **arrived** in here two weeks ago.

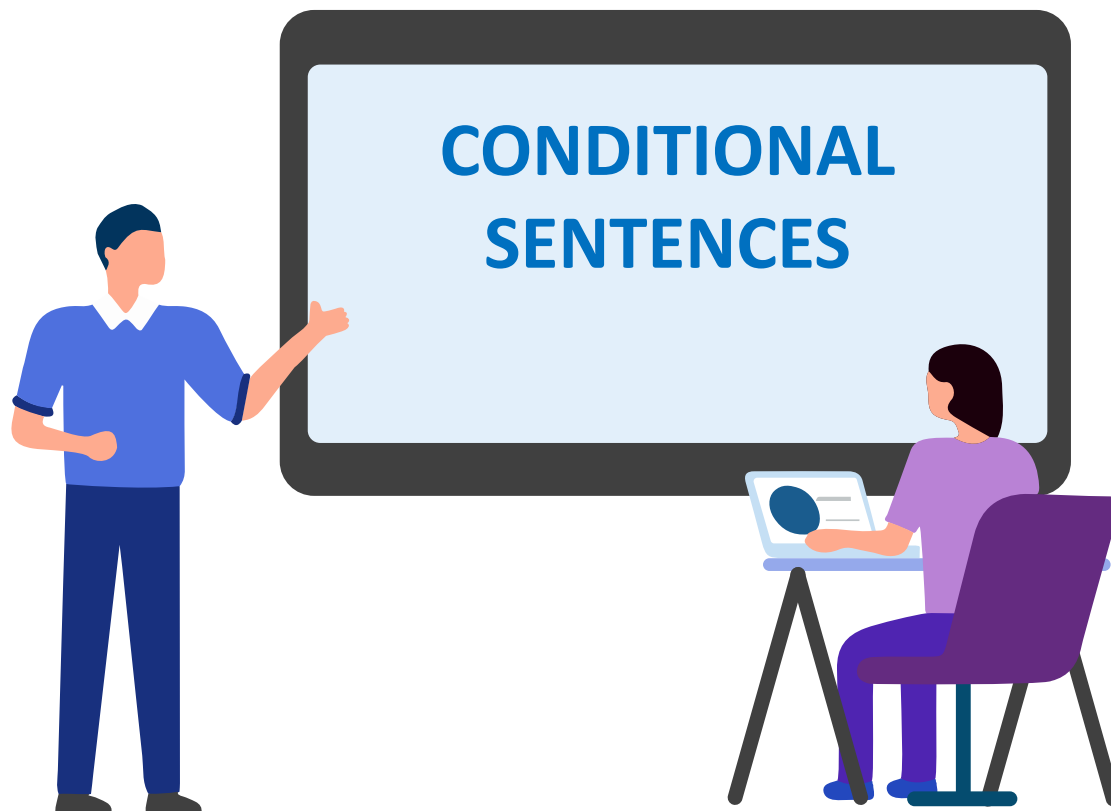


CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Main
clause

If-
clause





Conditional sentences express the result of an action. They usually have an if clause (or subordinate clause) and the result clause (or main clause). The term changes according to the bibliography you consult.

IF CLAUSE (CONDITION)	RESULT CLAUSE
If you study ,	you pass the exam.

***Use a comma if the sentence starts with the if clause.**

OTHER WAYS TO EXPRESS CONDITION



“If” is not the only way to express condition
See the examples below:

01

I'll tell you the truth **as long as** you don't say anything.

02

We won't go to that party **unless** you go.

03

When you heat water, it boils.

CONDITIONALS TYPE 0 AND 1

According to *learnenglish.britishcouncil.org* **conditional sentences type 0** refer to **things that are generally true**, especially for laws and rules:

When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

According to *dictionary.cambridge.org* **conditional sentences type 1** refer to **imagined conditions**.

We use the first conditional to talk about the result of an imagined future situation, when we believe the imagined situation is quite likely:

If the taxi doesn't come soon, I'll drive you myself.

CONDITIONAL TYPE 0

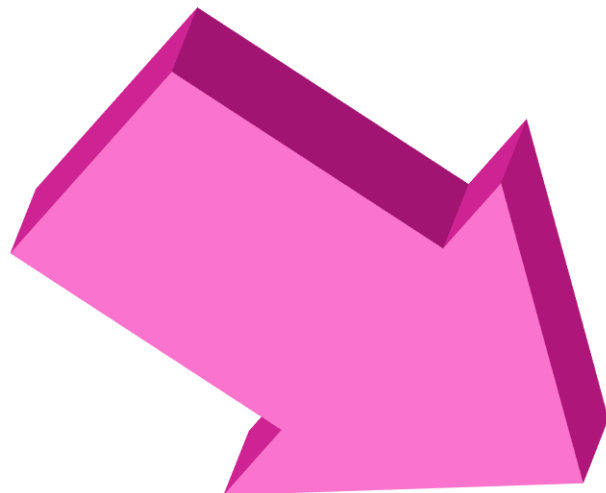
IF CLAUSE: SIMPLE PRESENT	RESULT CLAUSE: SIMPLE PRESENT
If you freeze water,	it turns to ice.
If you sweat too much,	you dehydrate .
If she doesn't feel well,	she has to go to the doctor.

CONDITIONAL TYPE 0

Remember that it is also possible to start a conditional sentence with the result clause.



RESULT CLAUSE: SIMPLE PRESENT	IF CLAUSE: SIMPLE PRESENT
Ice melts	if you heat it.



**let's
practice!**



GOOD JOB



Now let's watch a video to understand
CONDITIONAL TYPE 1.



CONDITIONAL TYPE 1

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

IF CLAUSE: SIMPLE PRESENT	RESULT CLAUSE: FUTURE WILL
If they (speak) French to the taxi driver,	he (not be able) to understand a single word.
If she (graduate) this year,	her parents (give) her money to travel to Germany.
If Stacy and Michael (not speak),	they never (learn) Spanish.

CONDITIONAL TYPE 1

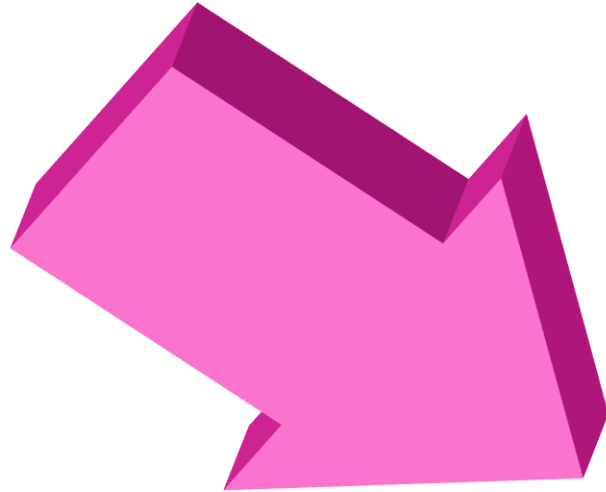
Are you ready to check? Then let's see the next slide.



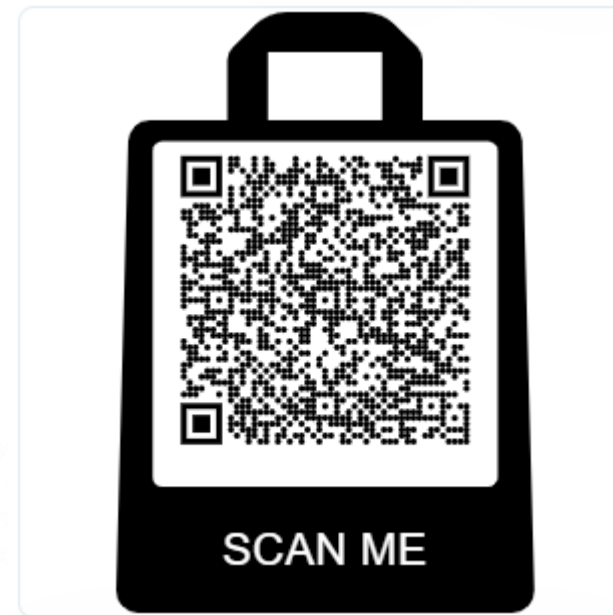
CONDITIONAL TYPE 1

GOOD JOB!

IF CLAUSE: SIMPLE PRESENT	RESULT CLAUSE: FUTURE WILL
If they speak French to the taxi driver,	he won't be able to understand a single word.
If she graduates this year,	her parents will give her money to travel to Germany.
If Stacy and Michael don't speak ,	they will never learn Spanish.



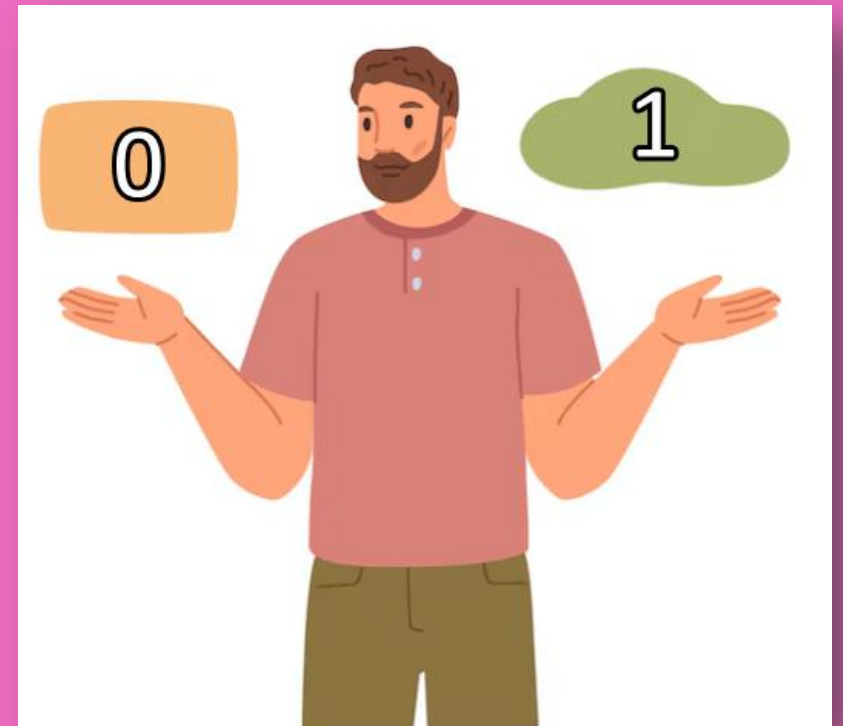
Here you have some more practice:



Easy
Practice
Tax

INTEGRATION

We've already practiced conditional sentences type 0 and 1 separately. Are you ready to detect which of the following sentences are type 0 or 1?
Give it a try.



INTEGRATION

1. If I (go) to sleep too late tonight, I (not be able to get up) on time tomorrow.
2. She (go on) vacation in January if she (not have) too much work.
3. If you (eat) too much, you (gain) weight.
4. If the weather (improve), we (go) for a walk.
5. If you (read) books, you (learn).
6. If you (mix) yellow and blue, you (get) green.
7. you (help) me with French if I (help) you with English?

INTEGRATION

Are you ready to check? Then let's see the next slide.



INTEGRATION

1. If I **go** to sleep too late tonight, I **won't be able to get up** on time tomorrow. **type 1**
2. She **will go on** vacation in January if she **doesn't have** too much work. **type 1**
3. If you **eat** too much, you **gain** weight. **type 0**
4. If the weather **improves**, we **will go** for a walk. **type 1**
5. If you **read** books, you **learn**. **type 0**
6. If you **mix** yellow and blue, you **get** green. **type 0**
7. **Will** you **help** me with French if I **help** you with English? **type 1**



Congratulations!