

GUÍA DE APOYO

ESTRUCTURAS GRAMATICALES # 2

TEMAS:

- FUTURO SIMPLE Y PROGRESIVO
- FUTURO PROXIMO (BE GOING TO)
 - PRESENTE PERFECTO
 - PASADO PERFECTO

***NOTA* cada tema tiene apoyo en youtube**

2019

FUTURO SIMPLE

SIMPLE FUTURE

9.4.- ORACIONES AFIRMATIVAS EN FUTURO SIMPLE

Una oración afirmativa en Futuro Simple se reconoce porque tiene dos (2) características que la diferencian de todos las demás oraciones afirmativas:

- 1.- Después del Sujeto, se escribe el Auxiliar **WILL**.
- 2.- Inmediatamente después se escribe el Verbo Principal en Presente (**V**)

La estructura entonces, debe tener los siguientes elementos:

S + WILL + V + C

Donde, S, es el Sujeto de la oración; WILL, es el auxiliar que me transformará al verbo principal con sentido de futuro; V, es el Verbo Principal conjugado en Presente; C, es el Complemento el cual se puede usar con o sin una expresión de tiempo.

Ex.: The Smiths **will travel** to Europe next week.
Robert **will eat** a piece of cake.



SIMPLE FUTURE (Futuro Simple)

MODO AFIRMATIVO	MODO INTERROGATIVO	MODO NEGATIVO
I will dance Yo bailaré	Will I dance? ¿Bailaré yo?	I will not dance Yo no bailaré
You will dance Tú bailarás	Will you dance? ¿Bailarás tú?	You will not dance Tú no bailarás
He will dance Él bailará	Will he dance? ¿Bailará él?	He will not dance Él no bailará
She will dance Ella bailará	Will she dance? ¿Bailará ella?	She will not dance Ella no bailará
It will dance Él / Ella bailará	Will it dance? ¿Bailará él / ella?	It will not dance Él / Ella no bailará
We will dance Nosotros bailaremos	Will we dance? ¿Bailaremos nosotros?	We will not dance Nosotros no bailaremos
You will dance Ustedes bailarán	Will you dance? ¿Bailarán ustedes?	You will not dance Ustedes no bailarán
They will dance Ellos bailarán	Will they dance? ¿Bailarán ellos?	They will not dance Ellos no bailarán

FUTURO CONTINUO O PROGRESIVO

Continuous Future

De acuerdo con los diferentes manuales de gramática inglesa, este tiempo verbal recibe el nombre de **Future Continuous** (Futuro Continuo) o **Future Progressive** (Futuro Progresivo) y se expresa mediante la estructura **WILL BE + ING VERB**.

En esta estructura, se utiliza el auxiliar **will** para todas las personas (no se utiliza **shall**) y va seguido del **infinitivo del verbo be** más la **forma -ing** del verbo correspondiente.

EXAMPLES:

- I will be lying on the beach tomorrow.
- We will be arriving at 5.30.
- Marcela will be meeting us there.

En el habla informal cotidiana, la contracción del verbo auxiliar **will** es '**'ll**:

EXAMPLES:

- I'll be lying on the beach tomorrow.
- We'll be arriving at 5.30.
- Marcela'll be meeting us there.

Future Continuous

¿PARA QUÉ SIRVE?

Se forma con el modal 'will' seguido del verbo 'to be' y un verbo terminado en '-ing'.

SUJETO

+

WILL BE

+

VERBO EN
-ING

+

RESTO DE
LA FRASE

I will be playing tennis.

She won't be playing tennis.

Will they be playing tennis?

Recuerda que se puede formar igualmente con la estructura con 'going to', aunque es menos usual; i.e She is going to be playing football.

FUTURO PROXIMO

GOING TO

Estructura básica

Afirmativo

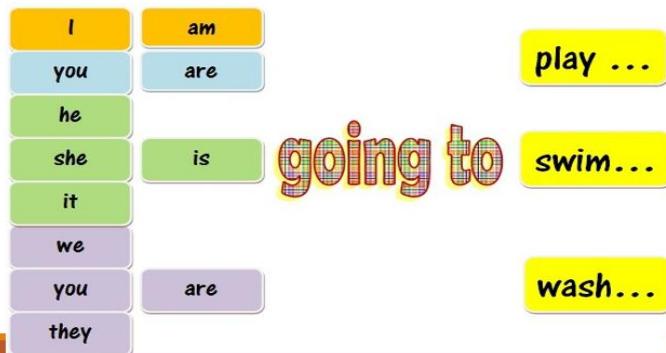
SUJETO + VERBO TOBE+ GOINT TO+ VERBO INF.

Suj	Verbo tobe	going to	verbo		
I	am	going to	eat	something.	Voy a comer algo.
You	are	going to	talk	to somebody.	Vas a hablar con alguien.
He	is	going to	listen	to something.	Va a escuchar algo. (él)
She	is	going to	read	something.	Va a leer algo. (ella)
It	is	going to	go	somewhere.	Va a ir a algún sitio.
We	are	going to	look	at something.	Vamos a mirar algo.
You	are	going to	wear	something.	Vais a poneros algo.
They	are	going to	sit	somewhere.	Van a sentarse en algún sitio.

FUTURO VA A

-Es para la acción que se pretende hacer en el futuro: Yo voy a estudiar biología el próximo año.

-Para acciones basadas en lo que está pasando: Mira a ese coche! Va a chocar.

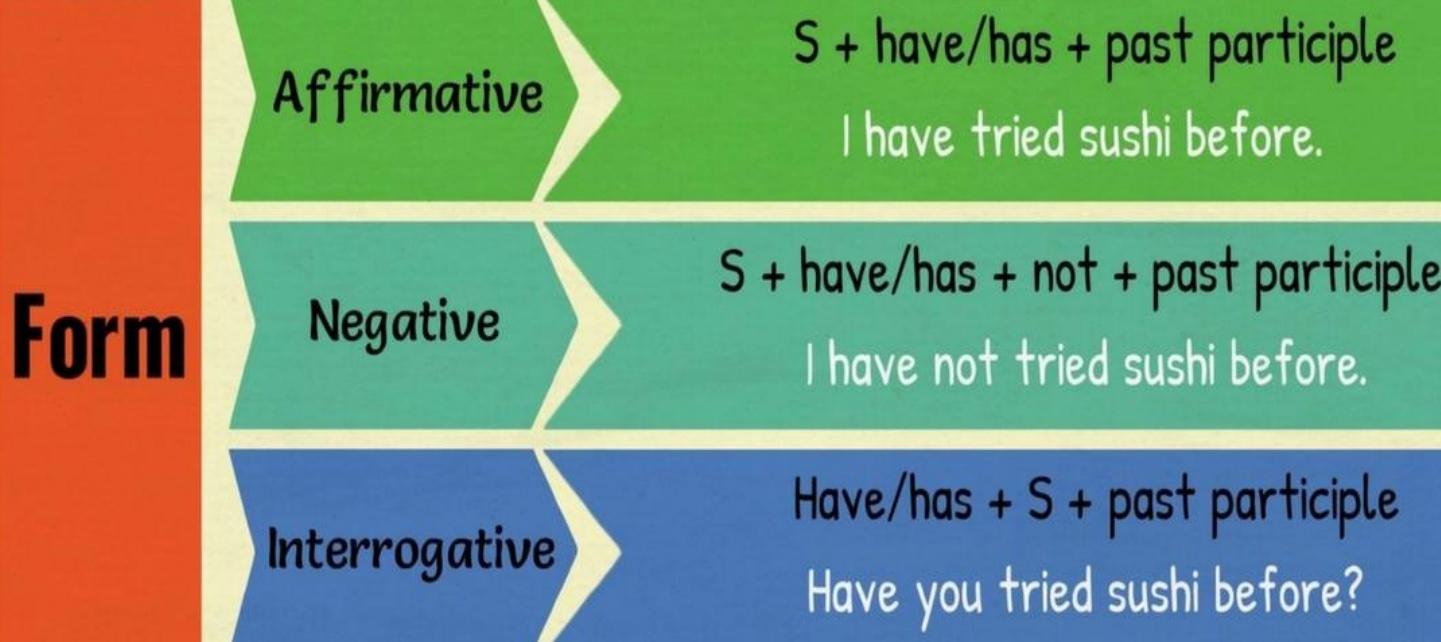


PRESENTE PERFECTO

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

POSITIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM						
Sbj + has/have + V3			Sbj + has/have NOT + V3						
He	+ has	+ started	He	has not	+ started				
She			She	hasn't					
It			It						
I	+ have	+ started	I						
You			You	+ have not	+ started				
We			We	haven't					
You			You						
They			They						
+ Ex: I have done it. Ex: He has done it.		- Ex: I have not (haven't) done it. Ex: He has not (hasn't) done it.							
QUESTION FORM									
Has/Have + Sbj + V3									
Has	+	He	+	started					
Have	+	I							
		You	+ started						
		We							
		You							
		They							
? Ex: You have done it. Ex: She has done it.		→ Have you done it? → Has she done it?							

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



Present perfect continuous



APOYO EN YOUTUBE https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ATj9Do_Rl8

PASADO PERFECTO

PAST PERFECT TENSE

POSITIVE FORM			NEGATIVE FORM		
Sbj + had + V3			Sbj + had NOT + V3		
I			I		
You			You		
He	+ had	+ started	He	+ <u>had not</u>	+ started
She			She		
It			It		
We			We		
You			You		
They			They		
+ Ex: I had completed it.		- Ex: I had not (hadn't) completed it.			
QUESTION FORM					
Had + Sbj + V3			I You He She It We You They		
Had			+ started		
? Ex: You had completed it. → Had you completed it?		→ Had you completed it?			

PAST PERFECT AFFIRMATIVE

Singular	I	had	found
	you		seen
	he		been
	she		closed
Plural	it		thought
	you		talked
	we		cleaned
	they		bought

subject + had + past participle

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS POSITIVE

Singular	I	had	(I'd)	been	reading
	you		(you'd)		speaking
	he		(he'd)		crying
	she		(she'd)		eating
Plural	it		(it'd)		bringing
	you		(you'd)		telling
	we		(we'd)		sleeping
	they		(they've)		buying

subject + had + been + verb-ing