

Usos del Present Perfect Simple

Acciones que empezaron en el pasado y aún continúan (lleva <i>for</i> o <i>since</i> y se traduce en presente)	<i>She has worked here since 1999.</i> (Ella trabaja aquí desde 1999.)
Acciones pasadas que afectan al presente o tienen consecuencias en el momento actual	<i>I have already finished. I'm bored now.</i> (Ya he terminado. Ahora estoy aburrida.)
Acciones pasadas sin especificar cuándo ocurrieron	<i>They have enjoyed their holiday.</i> (Se lo han pasado bien en las vacaciones.)
Acciones muy recientes (lleva <i>just</i> y se traduce por "acabar de" + inf.)	<i>The train has just left the station.</i> (El tren acaba de salir de la estación.)

Contraste Present Perfect Simple / Past Simple

El *Present Perfect Simple* indica que lo ocurrido en el pasado guarda relación con el presente y no dice cuándo sucedió. En cambio, el *Past Simple* habla de acciones pasadas que ya no afectan al momento actual e indica cuándo ocurrieron.

He **has written** many stories. (Ha escrito muchas historias.)
He **bought** some fruit yesterday. (Compró fruta ayer.)

UNIT

3

El futuro con *be going to*

AFIRMATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I am going to run	I'm going to run
You are going to run	You're going to run
He is going to run	He's going to run
She is going to run	She's going to run
It is going to run	It's going to run
We are going to run	We're going to run
You are going to run	You're going to run
They are going to run	They're going to run

NEGATIVA Y FORMA CONTRAÍDA

I am not / I'm not going to run
You are not / You aren't / You're not going to run
He is not / He isn't / He's not going to run
She is not / She isn't / She's not going to run
It is not / It isn't / It's not going to run
We are not / We aren't / We're not going to run
You are not / You aren't / You're not going to run
They are not / They aren't / They're not going to run

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Am I going to run?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to run?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to run?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to run?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to run?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to run?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to run?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to run?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Significa "ir a" + infinitivo.

- **Afirmativa:** sujeto + *to be* en presente + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.
Paul is going to wait at the bus stop.
(Paul va a esperar en la parada de autobús.)
- **Negativa:** sujeto + *to be* en presente + *not (n't)* + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.
They aren't going to go to the art gallery.
(No van a ir a la galería de arte.)
- **Interrogativa:** *to be* en presente + sujeto + *going to* + verbo en la forma base.
Is she going to meet us at the concert hall?
(¿Ella va a quedar con nosotros en la sala de conciertos?)
- **Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + el verbo *to be*, sin contraer en afirmativa o contraído en negativa.
Are you going to live in Oslo? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(¿Vas a vivir en Oslo? Sí. / No.)

Los usos del futuro con *be going to*

Hablar de intenciones, planes o decisiones	<i>I'm going to paint the house.</i> (Voy a pintar la casa.)
Expresar lo que va a suceder porque se ven indicios de ello	<i>She's going to have a baby.</i> (Va a tener un bebé.)

El Present Simple con valor de futuro

El *Present Simple* se puede utilizar como tiempo futuro cuando va seguido de horarios o programas.

The Star Wars film starts at 6 o'clock.
(La película de *Star Wars* empieza a las 6 en punto.)