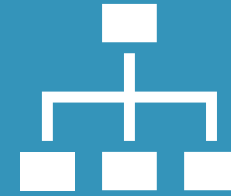


Before we begin.

1. Grab a notebook to take notes during the class.
2. Remember to keep 2 lists: Vocabulary + Verbs.
3. Write down any questions or doubts you have.
4. Always do the exercises out loud. 



Structure



TIME TRAVELING: The different ways to talk about the Present, Past & Future (part 1)

- Quick review of the 4 families.
- Different ways to talk about the present: Present Simple & Continuous
- Different ways to talk about the past: Past Simple, Past Continuous, & Present Perfect,
- Talking about present and past routines with: Usually vs Used to.
- Q & A (Questions & Answers)



Quick review of the families (Active Voice)

TIME	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	I do it	I am doing it	I have done it	I have been doing it
PAST	I did it	I was doing it	I had done it	I had been doing it
FUTURE	I will do it	I will be doing it	I will have done it	I will have been doing it
WOULD	I would do it	I would be doing it	I would have done it	I would have been doing it
CAN	I can do it	I can be doing it	I can have done it	I can have been doing it
COULD	I could do it	I could be doing it	I could have done it	I could have been doing it
MAY	I may do it	I may be doing it	I may have done it	I may have been doing it
MIGHT	I might do it	I might be doing it	I might have done	I might have been doing it
SHOULD	I should do it	I should be doing it	I should have done it	I should have been doing it
MUST	I must do it	I must be doing it	I must have done it	I must have been doing it





Quick review of the families (Passive Voice)

TIME	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
PRESENT	It is done	It is being done	It has been done	xxxxx
PAST	It was done	It was being done	It had been done	xxxxx
FUTURE	It will be done	It will be being done	It will have been done	xxxxx
WOULD	It would be done	It would be being done	It would have been done	xxxxx
CAN	It can done	It can be being done	It can have been done	xxxxx
COULD	It could done	It could be being done	It could have been done	xxxxx
MAY	It may done	It may be being done	It may have been done	xxxxx
MIGHT	It might done	It might be being done	It might have been done	xxxxx
SHOULD	It should done	It should be being done	It should have been done	xxxxx
MUST	It must done	It must be being done	It must have been done	xxxxx





Quick way to recognize the families

If in the sentence we see/hear:

- A gerund *(-ando / -endo)*
- A form of “haber” *(has, habéis, haya...)*
- A form of:
Haber estado + gerund / Llevar + gerund
- None of the above

The family will probably be:

CONTINUOUS: To Be + ing's

PERFECT: To Have + Participles

PERF. CONT. : To Have+Been + ing's

SIMPLE: Just the verb in present, past, future, etc...



Let's make sure this is understood

1- No **han** hecho nada malo.

They **haven't** done anything wrong.

2- Deberíais **estar** estudiando.

You should be studying**ing**.

3- Torre Picasso **se construyó** en 1982.

Torre Picasso **was built** in 1982.

4- Se **está** reparando el tejado.

The roof **is being** repaired.

5- **Llevo** trabajando todo el día.

I **'ve been** working all day.

6- Puede que acepten el trato.

They may/might accept the deal.

7- La casa se **ha** pintado hoy.

The house **has been** painted today.

8- Estaban **comiendo** cuando les llamé.

They were **having** lunch when I called them.

9- Compramos nuestra casa el año pasado.

We bought our house last year.

10- (Yo) Nunca **había** hecho esto antes.

I **had** never done this before.





How well did you do?
Is it clear?
Is it?



And now, let's begin...

TIME TRAVELING:

**The Different ways to speak about the present,
past & Future**

(PART 1)

**BACK
TO
THE FUTURE**





SPEAKING ABOUT THE PRESENT

The 2 most common ways to talk about it are:

PRESENT SIMPLE

This one is used to talk about routines, general truths and basically actions which don't change over time.

I love my family. / He always gets up very early. / The Sun rises in the east.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

This one is used to talk about temporary situations or actions happening now.

I'm studying law. / She's calling you. / We're getting great results this quarter.



SPEAKING ABOUT THE PRESENT

Things to be careful with:

PRESENT SIMPLE

- **Don't forget about the 3rd person singular "S":**
(He work**S** - He **doesn't** work – **Does** he work? / She live**S** - She **doesn't** live – **Does** she live? / It happen**S** / It **doesn't** happen – **Does** it happen?)
- **Remember the auxiliaires we use:**
To Be (am, are, is) To Do (do/does)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- **Remember the different conjugations of To Be:**
I **am** (I'm) – You **are** (You're) – He/She/It **is** (He's) – We/You/They **are** (We're)
- **Don't forget about adding the gerund (-ING):**
I'm calling – You're talking – He's working – They're trying



Let's practice a bit



1- Mi despertador suena a las 6:00 AM todos los días de la semana.

My alarm clock rings at 6:00 AM every weekday.

2- Los coches de Formula 1 son extremadamente rápidos.

Formula 1 cars are extremely fast.

3- Actualmente estoy escribiendo un correo electrónico importante para mi jefe.

I'm currently writing an important email for my boss.

4- Los niños están jugando en el jardín ahora mismo.

The children are playing in the garden right now.

5- Mi hermana siempre me ayuda con mis deberes.

My sister always helps me with my homework.

6- Mi marido está cocinando la cena esta noche. Está haciendo pizza casera.

My husband is cooking dinner tonight. He's making homemade pizza.





Let's practice a bit

7- El agua hierve a 100 grados Celsius.

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

8- Actualmente están renovando su cocina, así que está un poco desordenada.

They are currently renovating their kitchen, so it's a bit messy.

9- Mis padres nos visitan cada Navidad.

My parents visit us every Christmas.

10- Un buen gerente confía en los miembros de su equipo.

A good manager trusts their team members.

11- Estoy aprendiendo inglés y practico un poco todos los días.

I'm learning English and I practice a little bit everyday.

12- La empresa está expandiendo sus operaciones a nuevos mercados este año.

The company is expanding its operations into new markets this year.





BE MINDFUL OF THE REAL MEANINGS



What do you do?

What are you doing?

I want to know what you normally do or what your profession is.

I want to know what you are doing now or temporarily.

Do you live in Madrid?

Are you living in Madrid?

I want to know if you live in Madrid permanently.

I want to know if you are currently or temporarily living in Madrid.

He works in construction.

He's working in construction.

I mean he is a professional construction worker.

I mean he is currently working in construction. Probably temporarily.

I watch TV.

I'm watching TV.

I mean I normally watch TV.

I mean I'm watching TV at this moment.

Does she play tennis well?

Is she playing Tennis well?

I want to know if she is a good Tennis player.

I want to know if she is playing Tennis well today or lately.

Does he lie?

Is he lying?

I want to know if he lies on a regular basis.

I want to know if he is lying now.

Why do you look at me?

Why are you looking at me?

I want to know why you normally look at me.

I want to know why you're looking at me right now.





BE CAREFUL WITH LITERAL TRANSLATIONS



What do you do?

What are you doing?

¿Qué haces? / ¿A que te dedicas?

¿Qué haces? / ¿Qué estás haciendo?

Do you live in Madrid?

Are you living in Madrid?

¿Vives en Madrid?

¿Vives en Madrid? / ¿Estás viviendo en Madrid?

He works in construction.

He's working in construction.

Trabaja en la construction.

Trabaja en la construcción. / Está trabajando en la construcción.

I watch TV.

I'm watching TV.

Veo la televisión.

Estoy viendo la televisión.

Does she play tennis well?

Is she playing Tennis well?

¿Juega bien al Tennis?

¿Está jugando bien al Tennis?

Does he lie?

Is he lying?

¿Miente?

¿Miente? / ¿Está mintiendo?

Why do you look at me?

Why are you looking at me?

¿Por qué me miras?

¿Por qué me miras? / ¿Por qué me estás mirando?





With that in mind, which option would you choose?



Context: Estamos teniendo una conversación y de repente nuestro perro se pone a dar vueltas como un loco. Y le decimos:
¿Qué haces?

What do you do?



What are you doing?

Context: Estamos explicándole a un íntimo amigo que nuestro hijo nos ignora cuando le hablamos y hace lo contrario de lo que le pedimos. Y le pedimos consejo para esos casos: **¿Qué haces?**



What do you do?

What are you doing?



With that in mind, which option would you choose?



Context: Tenemos un compañero de trabajo que suele mirarnos de manera intensa y nos hace sentir incómodos. Y le preguntamos:
¿Por qué me miras así?



Why do look at me like that?

Why are you looking at me like that?

Context: Un jarrón aparece roto en el salón de casa y cuando nuestro padre pregunta “¿Quién ha sido?” Nuestro hermano nos mira a nosotros y le decimos:
¿Por qué me miras a mi?

Why do you look at me?



Why are you looking at me?



With that in mind, which option would you choose?



Context: Nuestra empresa nos destina 3 meses a Valencia para trabajar en un proyecto. Cuando le contamos a nuestros amigos que tal nos va por allí, decimos: **Vivo en un apartamento pequeño.**

I live in a small apartment.



I'm living in a small apartment.



Context: Conocemos a una persona nueva y durante la conversación le decimos: **Vivo en un apartamento pequeño (que compramos hace 5 años).**



I live in a small apartment.

I'm living in a small apartment.





Can you see the difference?...



Alright!! Let's continue.



SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST

The 3 most common ways to talk about it are:

PAST SIMPLE

This one is used to talk about completely finished actions, even if they're recent.

I lost my job. / He just called us. / My team won 5-0.

PAST CONTINUOUS

This one is used to talk about actions which were happening at a specific moment in the past.

*She was taking a shower when I got home. /
They were driving too fast when they had the accident.*

PRESENT PERFECT

This one is used to talk about actions that started in the past and are still relevant or unfinished. Also to show a progress over time.

*They have called us three times this week. /
Carlos Alcaraz has won 2 Roland Garros tournaments so far.*



SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST

Things to be careful with:

PAST SIMPLE

- **Don't forget about the pronunciation of the past of regular verbs "-ED":**
liked /laikT/ - Called /colT/ - Stopped /sstopT/ - wanted /wonted/ - needed /nided/
- **Remember the auxiliares we use:**
To Be (was/were) - To Do (did)

PAST CONTINUOUS

- **Remember the different past conjugations of To Be:**
I **was** – You **were** – He/She/It **was** – We/You/They **were**
- **Don't forget about adding the gerund (-ING):**
I **was** thinking – You **were** saying – He **was** sleeping – They **were** doing

PRESENT PERFECT

- **Remember the different conjugations of To Have:**
I **have** – You **have** – He/She/It **has** – We/You/They **have**
- **Don't forget about adding the participle:**
I **have** seen – You **have** done – He **has** finished – They **have** arrived



SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST

Differentiating factors to identify each one:

PAST SIMPLE

We will normally specify the finished time when the action took place.

*I saw Mike **yesterday**. / We went to the cinema **last night**. / We sent the documents **2 days ago**. / **When I was a child** I loved watching cartoons. / The Berlin wall was taken down **in 1989**.*

PAST CONTINUOUS

We will usually specify the moment when the action was happening.

*I was playing Tennis **when you called me**. / We were sleeping **when he came home**. / The phone rang **while** I was cooking dinner. / He wasn't working **yesterday at 6 pm**.*

PRESENT PERFECT

We will generally specify an open non finished time. (The action is not finished yet)

*We have finished 30% of the Project **so far**. / She has sold 3 cars **this week**. / He has been a teacher **since 2012**. / I have seen Susan a lot **lately**.*



Let's practice a bit



1- La empresa lanzó un nuevo producto el mes pasado.
The company launched a new product last month.

2- Mi hermana estaba estudiando cuando llegué a casa.
My sister was studying when I got home.

3- El gobierno ha subido los impuestos de nuevo este año.
The government has raised the taxes again this year.

4- Mi amigo Mike me visitó ayer.
My friend Mike visited me yesterday.

5- Los arqueólogos han descubierto una nueva momia en Egipto recientemente.
Archeologists have discovered a new mummy in Egypt recently.

6- El presidente estaba pronunciando su discurso cuando se oyeron unos disparos.
The president was delivering his speech when some gunshots were heard.





Let's practice a bit

- 7- Cuando vivía en Santander, me apunté a un club de vela.
When I lived in Santander I joined a sailing club .
- 8- Nuestra empresa ha expandido a tres nuevos países hasta ahora.
Our company has expanded to three new countries so far.
- 9- El equipo estaba preparando la presentación cuando se fue la luz.
The team was preparing the presentation when the lights went out.
- 10- El Euro se estableció en Europa en el año 2002.
The Euro was established in Europe in the year 2002.
- 11- Los aficionados estaban animando ruidosamente durante el partido.
The fans were cheering loudly during the game.
- 12- Conozco (he conocido) a mi mejor amigo desde la infancia.
I've known my best friend since childhood.





How are we doing so far?...

So far,
so good?



Now, let's talk about one last thing...



Speaking about routines with:

Usually & Used to





USUALLY vs USED TO

USUALLY (SUELO "HACER")

We use it to talk about PRESENT ROUTINES to express what we normally/usually do or what we do on a regular basis.

*I **usually** get up at 7 a.m. / I **don't usually** take showers in the evening. / What **do you usually** do on weekends?*

USED TO (SOLÍA "HACER")

We use it to talk about PAST ROUTINES to express what we used to do in a past time but don't do anymore.

*He **used to** enjoy reading comic books. / He **didn't used to** read novels but now he does. / What **did he used to** do after school?*



USUALLY vs USED TO



BE CAREFUL NOT TO CONFUSE THEM



USUALLY
(PRESENT)

Suelo levantarme / **Suele** decir / **Suelen** llamarnos /...

USED TO
(PAST)

Solía levantarme / **Solía** decir / **Solían** llamarnos / ...



Which one would you use to translate these sentences?



1- Suelo revisar mis correos antes de empezar a trabajar.

USUALLY

2- Solía trabajar hasta tarde, pero ya no.

USED TO



3- Ella no suele tomar el tren para ir a la oficina.

USUALLY

4- Solemos tener reuniones de equipo los lunes.

USUALLY

5- Ella no solía viajar mucho por trabajo, pero ahora sí.

USED TO

6- Solíamos vivir cerca de la oficina.

USED TO

7- Él no suele comer en casa.

USUALLY

8- Él solía salir todos los fines de semana, pero ya no.

USED TO





Now, let's translate them

1- Suelo revisar mis correos antes de empezar a trabajar.

I **usually** check my emails before I start working.

2- Solía trabajar hasta tarde, pero ya no.

I **used to** work late, but not anymore.

3- Ella no suele tomar el tren para ir a la oficina.

She **doesn't usually** take the train to go to the office.

4- Solemos tener reuniones de equipo los lunes.

We **usually** have team meetings on Mondays.





Now, let's translate them

5- Ella no solía viajar mucho por trabajo, pero ahora sí.

She **didn't use to** travel much for work, but now she does.

6- Solíamos vivir cerca de la oficina.

We **used to** live near the office.

7- Él no suele comer en casa.

He **doesn't usually** have lunch at home.

8- Él solía salir todos los fines de semana, pero ya no.

He **used to** go out every weekend, but not anymore.



As a final step, choose between **usually** or **used to** to fill the gaps in a conversation between two people who are getting to know each other.

Mike: Do you usually work from home or the office?

Susan: I usually work from home. How about you?

Mike: I used to work at the office every day, but now I work remotely.
Do you usually exercise?

Susan: Yes, I actually do. I usually go running in the mornings.
What about you?

Mike: I used to play tennis when I was younger, but not anymore.
Do you usually eat out or cook at home?

Susan: I usually cook at home most days.

Mike: Yeah, me too.

Susan: Did you use to eat out more often?





Mike: Yeah, I did. I used to eat out a lot, but now I prefer cooking.

Do you usually travel for work?

Susan: No, I **don't** usually travel for work. **Did you** use to travel a lot?

Mike: I used to travel a lot for business, but not anymore.

Do you usually take public transport?

Susan: No, I **don't** usually take public transport. I used to, but now I drive.

Do you usually read books?

Mike: I usually read before going to bed. **Did you** use to read as a kid?

Susan: Yes, I used to read a lot when I was a child.

Do you usually watch movies on weekends?

Mike: Yes, I usually watch movies on weekends. What about you?

Do you usually go to the cinema often?

Susan: I used to, but now I usually watch movies at home more often.



Let's read the conversation again.

Mike: **Do you usually** work from home or the office?

Susan: **I usually** work from home. How about you?

Mike: **I used to** work at the office every day, but now I work remotely.
Do you usually exercise?

Susan: Yes, I actually do. **I usually** go running in the mornings. What about you?

Mike: **I used to** play tennis when I was younger, but not anymore.
Do you usually eat out or cook at home?

Susan: **I usually** cook at home.

Mike: Yeah, me too.

Susan: **Did you use to** eat out more often?





Mike: Yeah, I did. **I used to** eat out a lot, but now I prefer cooking. **Do you usually** travel for work?

Susan: No, **I don't usually** travel for work. **Did you use to** travel a lot?

Mike: **I used to** travel a lot for business, but not anymore. **Do you usually** take public transport?

Susan: No, **I don't usually** take public transport. **I used to**, but now I drive. **Do you usually** read books?

Mike: **I usually** read before going to bed. **Did you use to** read more as a kid?

Susan: Yes, **I used to** read a lot when I was a child. **Do you usually** watch movies on weekends?

Mike: Yes, **I usually** watch movies on weekends. What about you? **Do you usually** go to the cinema often?

Susan: **I used to**, but now **I usually** watch movies at home more often.





Well done!!
Now remember to be very mindful when you speak about
the present or the past.





Review this seminar and
the previuos ones again
and always remember to
Stay curious!

**We´ll continue our journey in two weeks.
Take care everybody!!! *Javi* 😊**



Q & A

(Questions & Answers)

Does anybody have
any questions?

♥ *I love questions!* ♥

