

REVIEWING TENSES (1)

THE TENSE SYSTEM:

Remember there are three classes of verbs in English:

a) Auxiliary verbs

Do (and its forms does / did) is used in:	Be (and its forms am/is/are/was/were...) is used to form:	Have (and its forms has / had) is used to form:
➤ questions and negatives of SIMPLE TENSES (*remember: the main verb always comes in INFINITIVE) <i>Do you want to come?</i> <i>She doesn't know</i> <i>When did they arrive?</i> <i>She didn't come</i>	➤ CONTINUOUS TENSES (BE + present participle) <i>Alice is writing a book</i> <i>We were going for a walk</i>	➤ PERFECT TENSES (HAVE + past participle) <i>I've never been to China before.</i> <i>When they arrived, the train had already left.</i>
➤ affirmative sentences to give emphasis <i>She isn't lazy. She does try hard!</i>	➤ passive voice (BE + past participle) <i>He was injured in a car accident.</i> <i>They've been robbed</i>	
➤ question tags & short answers <i>You want to come to the party, don't you?</i> <i>Yes, I do.</i>		

b) Modal Auxiliary Verbs:

They are auxiliary because they “help” other verbs, but unlike **do**, **be** and **have**, modal auxiliary verbs have their own meanings and can express ability, necessity, obligation, advice, possibility, prohibition, logical deduction, etc.

She must be thirty or so. She went to university with my eldest sister who is 31 now.
You shouldn't wait outside too long. It's getting colder and colder.
You mustn't eat or drink in class.

c) Full verbs

Full verbs or main verbs are those which give the meaning to the sentence:

They don't understand why you're saying so.
We haven't seen your parents while they were here on holidays.





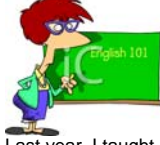







REVIEWING TENSES (2)

ENGLISH TENSES. – THEIR FORM

English tenses have two elements of meaning:

TIME <i>indicates when the action takes place:</i>			ASPECT <i>indicates how the speaker sees the action:</i>		
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>

These three times and three aspects can be combined to express 12 verb tenses:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	<p>I teach English in a highschool.</p> 	<p>They are talking about school</p> 	<p>John has bought a new car.</p> 	<p>We have been travelling for 2 months.</p> 
Past	<p>Last year, I taught English in a language school.</p> 	<p>They were talking about school when I saw them.</p> 	<p>He had bought a new car before he went on holidays.</p> 	<p>We had been travelling for 2 months when we met you.</p> 
Future	<p>Next year I will teach English in a school in Manchester</p> 	<p>They will be talking about school at this time tomorrow afternoon</p> 	<p>By the time you see him he will have already bought a new car.</p> 	<p>By the end of the week, they will have been travelling for two months</p> 

REVIEWING TENSES (3)

ENGLISH TENSES: THEIR USES

The Present Tenses

TENSE	USES	EXAMPLES
Present Simple	Habits or routines	<i>I teach English every day during the week</i>
	General truths	<i>The sun rises in the East</i>
Present Continuous	Action happening now	<i>Jim is reading the paper at this moment</i>
	Temporary action	<i>I am studying photography this year</i>
	Definite plans for the future	<i>We are leaving for England tomorrow</i>
Present Perfect	Action taking place in an undetermined time in the past but it's connected to the present	<i>I have seen your mum twice this week.</i>
	Action beginning in the past and continuing to the future	<i>I have worked in this school for 10 years.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous	Action beginning in the past and still continuing in the present	<i>He has been walking for two hours</i>
	Action whose results are still apparent	<i>He has been painting his bedroom. It is still wet</i>

The Past Tenses

TENSE	USES	EXAMPLES
Past Simple	Completed action in the past	<i>We visited the museum last week</i>
	A series of completed actions in the past	<i>When I opened the door, I saw them playing.</i>
Past Continuous	Incomplete action happening at a time in the past	<i>Jim was reading the paper at this time yesterday.</i>
	Incomplete action interrupted by another action	<i>I was watching TV when you phoned.</i>
	Two incomplete actions in progress at the same time	<i>I was watching TV while you were reading</i>
Past Perfect	A completed action that took place before another action in the past	<i>When we arrived at the station, the train had already left</i>
Past Perfect Continuous	An action that continued up to another past action.	<i>We had been walking for 2 hours when it started raining.</i>

The Future Tenses

TENSE	USES	EXAMPLES
Future Simple	Predictions	<i>I think he will be at the party</i>
	Timetables	<i>I will arrive at 5 p.m.</i>
	Spontaneous decisions	<i>I will have a red wine, please.</i>
Future Continuous	An action in progress at a certain time in the future	<i>At this time tomorrow I will be travelling to New York</i>
Future Perfect	A completed action at a certain time in the future.	<i>By the end of the year, we will be living in New York.</i>

WRITING: DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Cando temos que facer unha descrición dunha persoa, debemos utilizar variedade de adxectivos tanto para describir a aparencia física como o carácter ou personalidade do personaxe en cuestión. Deste xeito, cando o lector termine de ler o texto deberá ter a sensación de que realmente coñece a esa persoa.

Planifica a túa descrición segundo o modelo seguinte:

♦ Opening paragraph:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Introduce the person</i> ✓ <i>Say why you chose to write about him/her</i>
♦ Body (paragraphs 2-3):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Describe the person's physical appearance</i> ✓ <i>Describe the person's character and personality</i> ✓ <i>Describe his/her interests, hobbies, talents, activities...</i> ✓ <i>Give examples and include any relevant biographical details</i>
♦ Closing paragraph	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Give your personal opinion about the person</i> ✓ <i>Give a conclusion to the whole essay.</i>

USEFUL VOCABULARY

Physical appearance	Personality	
tall/short	quiet / outgoing	S/he was born ...
good-looking / attractive /	extrovert / introvert	S/he is a ___year-old person
beautiful / pretty	funny / boring	S/he can be...
long/short	patient / impatient	S/he is easy to get along with
curly / straight / wavy	shy / sociable	s/he's quite / very / ...
pale	friendly / unfriendly	s/he's of average
thin / fat	interesting	love / hate / admire
dark/light	pleasant	a lot / nothing in common
pale	generous / mean	-----
-----	-----	

Example:

Tony is my boyfriend. We met last year at a party. We realised quite soon that we were suited to each other. Since then, we've been almost everyday together.

Tony has got short brown hair. He's average height, quite slim and really attractive. He wears casual clothes, jeans and T-shirts and white trainers. He's got a great sense of humour and he's very considerate, although he can get moody at times.

Tony and I love playing music together. He's a guitarist and I play the drums. I enjoy being with him because he's a lot of fun, and he's also extremely talented.

In short, Tony is a great musician and a wonderful boyfriend. I think we'll be together for a long time!

PHRASAL VERBS related to RELATIONSHIPS

Como xa sabes, os “phrasal verbs” son verbos que están formados por unha ou dúas partículas, preposicións ou adverbios, que fan que os verbos cambien o seu significado primario. Por exemplo: LOOK significa “mirar” *They looked at her and smiled* pero LOOK AFTER quer dicir “coidar” *They looked after her while her parents were at work.*

Aquí tes algúns Phrasal Verbs que podes utilizar en contextos de relacións personais.

Phrasal Verb	Definition	Meaning	Example
Bring someone up	Take care of a child	Educar, criar	<i>She was brought up by her grandparents because her parents were working abroad.</i>
Take after someone	Look like someone in the family	Parecerse	<i>Mary is quite tall. She certainly takes after her mum</i>
Look up to someone	Respect or admire someone	Respetar, admirar	<i>Many children really look up to famous footballers</i>
Grow up	Become an adult	medrar	<i>I grew up in a small town before I moved to Santiago</i>
Get on with someone	Be friends with someone	Levarse ben con alguén	<i>We tried to get on with each other but it didn't work out</i>
Fall out with someone	Have an argument or disagreement with someone and stop being friends with him/her	Enfadarse con alguén e deixar de ser amigos	<i>He fell out with his best friend and now they don't even talk to each other</i>
Live up to	Reach an expected standard		<i>Since all my sisters did so well at school, I had to live up to from the first day I went there</i>
Stand up to someone	Refuse to accept unfair treatment or behaviour		<i>After years of being treated badly by her husband, she stood up to him and made him change his ways</i>
Look back on something	Remember something that happened in the past	Mirar atrás, recordar o pasado	<i>Looking back on our childhoods usually brings a smile to our faces</i>
Tell someone off	Talk to someone severely for doing something wrong	Berrar	<i>His parents told him off for his school results.</i>

Idioms and expressions related to Relationships & Love

- ♦ **ask for someone's hand in marriage** → ask someone to marry you (CASAR)
After dating his girlfriend for several years he finally asked for her hand in marriage.
- ♦ **attracted to (someone)** → feel a physical or emotional attraction to someone (SENTIRSE ATRAIDO)
I was attracted to the woman at the party from the moment that I first met her.
- ♦ **blind date** → a date where the two people have never met before (CITA A CEGAS)
I went on a blind date in university but it did not work out very well.
- ♦ **break someone's heart** → cause someone emotional pain (ROMPERLLE O CORAZÓN)
The man broke his girlfriend's heart when he told her that he was no longer in love with her.
- ♦ **break up** → end a relationship (ROMPER)
They broke up after dating for more than three years.
- ♦ **crazy about (someone)** → think that another person is wonderful (TOLO/A POR ALGUÉN)
My cousin has been crazy about the bank manager for many months now.
- ♦ **date someone** → go on or have a date with someone (SAIR CON ALGUÉN)
My sister has been dating her boyfriend for over two years now.
- ♦ **fall for (someone)** → fall in love with someone (NAMORARSE DE)
She always seems to fall for the wrong person and is never happy.
- ♦ **fall in love (with someone)** → begin to feel love for someone (NAMORARSE DE)
He fell in love with a woman from his university class and they got married several months later.
- ♦ **first love** → the first person that one falls in love with (PRIMEIRO AMOR)
Her first love was with a boy in her high school art class.
- ♦ **get along with someone** → have a good friendly relationship with someone (LEVARSE BEN)
The woman gets along with her friends very well.
- ♦ **get back together** → return to a relationship or marriage after breaking up (VOLVER XUNTOS)
The man got back together with his girlfriend after separating for several months last winter.
- ♦ **get engaged** → decide to marry someone (COMPROMETERSE)
He got engaged to his wife several years before they actually got married.
- ♦ **good together** → two people who get along well with each other (BEN XUNTOS)
They are very good together and nobody has ever seen them argue.
- go out with someone** → go on a date or be dating someone (SAÍR CON ALGUÉN)
I have been going out with a woman from my hiking club for several months now.
- ♦ **have a crush (on someone)** → have strong feelings of love for someone (often for a short time and with no results) (ESTAR COLADO POR ALGUÉN)
The young girl had a crush on her teacher in junior high school but of course it was an impossible situation.
- ♦ **head over heels in love with someone** → be very much in love with someone (ESTAR PROFUNDAMENTE NAMORADO)
My friend is head over heels in love with the accountant in his new company.
- ♦ **hit it off (with someone)** → get along well with someone (usually from the beginning) (CONXENIAR)
I hit it off with a woman in my photography class and we have been dating for several months now.

- ♦ **hung up on someone** → be obsessed with another person (*ESTAR COLGADO POR ALGUÉM*)
The young woman has been hung up on a member of her tennis club for many months now.
- ♦ **interested in (someone)** → have a romantic interest in someone and possibly want to date that person (*ESTAR INTERESADO POR*)
My sister has been interested in one of the students in her university biology class for many months now.
- ♦ **love at first sight** → fall in love with someone (or something) the first time that one sees him or her (*NAMORARSE A PRIMEIRA VISTA*)
When I saw the woman at the party it was love at first sight and I knew that I wanted to meet her.
- ♦ **made for each other** → two people who get along extremely well (*ESTAR FEITOS UN PARA O OUTRO*)
Although we had some differences we got along very well together and seemed to be made for each other.
- ♦ **meet/find the right girl/guy** → find the right partner, the one to marry (*ENCONTRAR A PERSOA ADECUADA*)
When she moved to Madrid she joked that she would never return home if she met the right guy.
- ♦ **on the rocks** → a relationship or a marriage that is experiencing problems (*EN PERIGO*)
They are experiencing many problems at the moment and their relationship appears to be on the rocks.
- ♦ **one and only** → the only person that one loves (*A MEDIA LARANXA*)
She was his one and only and he felt lost when the relationship ended.
- ♦ **patch up a relationship** → repair a broken relationship (*REFACER UNHA RELACIÓN*)
Although the couple had been fighting and wanted to separate they managed to patch up their relationship and are now very happy together.
- ♦ **say "I do"** → get married (during a wedding ceremony it is common to say "I do" when you agree to marry your partner) (*DAR O "SÍ, QUERO"*)
He loved the woman very much and was hoping that she would say "I do" as soon as they could make the wedding arrangements.
- ♦ **seeing someone** → be dating someone on a regular basis (*SAIR CON ALGUÉM*)
The woman was not seeing anyone when she met a man who she liked at the party.
- ♦ **settle down** → establish a regular routine after getting married (*FORMALIZAR UNHA RELACIÓN*)
After dating dozens of women the young man finally decided to settle down.
- ♦ **split up** → two people in a relationship decide to end their relationship (*ROMPER*)
My sister's daughter and her boyfriend decided to split up after being together for seven years.
- ♦ **steal someone's heart** → cause someone to fall in love with you (*ROUBARLLE O CORAZÓN*)
She quickly stole the heart of the man who was working beside her at her office.
- ♦ **tie the knot** → get married (*CONTRAER MATRIMONIO*)
After dating for several years the young couple suddenly decided to tie the knot.
- ♦ **true love** → a genuine feeling of romantic love (*VERDADEIRO AMOR*)
It seemed like true love until we began to fight all of the time.
- ♦ **unrequited love** → love that is not returned, one-way love (*AMOR NON CORRESPONDIDO*)
The woman was in love with the president of her company but from the beginning it was a case of unrequited love.

REVIEWING TENSES (1)

O SISTEMA VERBAL

Lembra que hai tres clases de verbos en inglés:

a) Verbos auxiliares

Do (xunto con does / did) úsase en:	Be (e as formas am/is/are/was/were...) Utilízase para formar:	Have (e as formas has / had) úsase para formar:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ questions and negatives of SIMPLE TENSES (*remember: the main verb always comes in INFINITIVE) <i>Do you want to come?</i> <i>She doesn't know</i> <i>When did they arrive?</i> <i>She didn't come</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CONTINUOUS TENSES (BE + present participle) <i>Alice is writing a book</i> <i>We were going for a walk</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ PERFECT TENSES (HAVE + past participle) <i>I've never been to China before.</i> <i>When they arrived, the train had already left.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ affirmative sentences to give emphasis <i>She isn't lazy. She does try hard!</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ passive voice (BE + past participle) <i>He was injured in a car accident.</i> <i>They've been robbed</i> 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ question tags & short answers <i>You want to come to the party, don't you?</i> <i>Yes, I do.</i> 		

b) Verbos modais:

Son auxiliares na medida en que “axudan” a outros verbos pero, ó contrario de **do**, **be** e **have**, os verbos modais teñen significado propio e poden expresar habilidade, necesidade, obriga, prohibición, consello, posibilidade, dedución lóxica, etc.

Exemplos:

She must be thirty or so. She went to university with my eldest sister who is 31 now.

Dedución lóxica → Debe ter trinta anos máis ou menos. Foi á universidade coa miña irmá máis vella que ten agora 31.

You shouldn't wait outside too long. It's getting colder and colder.

Consello → non deberías esperar fóra tanto tempo. Cada vez fai máis frío.

You mustn't eat or drink in class.

Prohibición → non podes comer nin beber na aula.

c) Verbos principais:

Os verbos principais son aqueles que dan significado á frase:

They don't understand why you're saying so.

We didn't see your parents while they were here on holidays.













REVIEWING TENSES (2)

TEMPOS VERBAIS.- A SÚA FORMA

Os tempos ingleses teñen dous elementos de significado:

TIME (tempo) <i>Indica cando ten lugar á acción:</i>			ASPECT (aspecto) <i>indica cómo ve a acción o falante:</i>		
<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Simple</i>	<i>Continuous</i>	<i>Perfect</i>

These three times and three aspects can be combined to express 12 verb tenses:

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	<p>I teach English in a highschool.</p> 	<p>They are talking about school</p> 	<p>John has bought a new car.</p> 	<p>We have been travelling for 2 months.</p> 
Past	<p>Last year, I taught English in a language school.</p> 	<p>They were talking about school when I saw them.</p> 	<p>He had bought a new car before he went on holidays.</p> 	<p>We had been travelling for 2 months when we met you.</p> 
Future	<p>Next year I will teach English in a school in Manchester</p> 	<p>They will be talking about school at this time tomorrow afternoon</p> 	<p>By the time you see him he will have already bought a new car.</p> 	<p>By the end of the week, they will have been travelling for two months</p> 

REVIEWING TENSES (3)

OS TEMPOS INGLESES.- OS SEUS USOS

Os tempos presentes:

TENSE	USES	EXAMPLES
Present Simple	Hábitos ou rutinas	<i>I teach English every day during the week</i>
	Verdades universais	<i>The sun rises in the East</i>
Present Continuous	Accións que están ocorrendo agora	<i>Jim is reading the paper at this moment</i>
	Accións temporais	<i>I am studying photography this year</i>
	Plans definidos para o futuro	<i>We are leaving for England tomorrow</i>
Present Perfect	Accións que teñen lugar nun tempo do pasado non determinado pero que está conectado co presente.	<i>I have seen your mum twice this week.</i>
	Acción que comenza no pasado e continúa no futuro	<i>I have worked in this school for 10 years.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous	Acción que comenza no pasado e aínda continúa no presente	<i>He has been walking for two hours</i>
	Acción con resultados visibles no presente	<i>He has been painting his bedroom. It is still wet</i>

Os tempos pasados

TENSE	USES	EXAMPLES
Past Simple	Acción finalizada no pasado	<i>We visited the museum last week</i>
	Sucesión de accións terminadas no pasado	<i>When I opened the door, I saw them playing.</i>
Past Continuous	Acción incompleta nun momento do pasado	<i>Jim was reading the paper at this time yesterday.</i>
	Acción incompleta que é interrompida por outra no pasado	<i>I was watching TV when you phoned.</i>
	Dúas accións incompletas que teñen lugar ao mesmo tempo do pasado	<i>I was watching TV while you were reading</i>
Past Perfect	Unha acción finalizada que tivo lugar con anterioridade a outra tamén pasada.	<i>When we arrived at the station, the train had already left</i>
Past Perfect Continuous	Unha acción que continuaba no pasada ata o momento en que outra sucedeu..	<i>We had been walking for 2 hours when it started raining.</i>

Os tempos futuros

TENSE	USES	EXAMPLES
Future Simple	Predicións	<i>I think he will be at the party</i>
	Horarios	<i>I will arrive at 5 p.m.</i>
	Decisións espontáneas	<i>I will have a red wine, please.</i>
Future Continuous	Unha acción en progreso nun momento do futuro	<i>At this time tomorrow I will be travelling to New York</i>
Future Perfect	Unha acción finalizada nun momento do futuro	<i>By the end of the year, we will have been living in New York for 3 years</i>

EXPRESIÓNS CON COMPARATIVOS

Nalgúns casos, utilizamos na nosa lingua expresións con fórmulas comparativas como por exemplo: “canto máis durmas, mellor te vas encontrar” ou “cada vez cánsome máis”

Como diríamos estas expresións en inglés?

Como en galego ou castelán, tamén en inglés faremos uso de expresións comparativas aínda que non se correspondan literalmente coas que utilizamos nas nosas linguas.

O primeiro exemplo diríase en inglés: *The more you sleep, the better you'll feel*

O segundo exemplo diríase en inglés: *I'm getting more and more tired.*

E dicir:

a) A expresión:

CANTO MÁIS _____, MÁIS _____
CANTO MENOS _____, MENOS _____

equivale a unha cláusula con **THE + comparativo de superioridade ou inferioridade**.

THE MORE _____ / THE _____-ER, THE MORE _____ / THE _____-ER (will+verb)
THE LESS _____, THE LESS _____

eg. “Canto máis comes, máis engordas”→ “*The more you eat, the fatter you'll get*”.

“Canto menos durmas, máis cansa vas estar”→ “*The less you sleep, the more tired you'll feel*”

***Fíxate que o verbo da segunda oración vai sempre en futuro (WILL + base form)**

b) A expresión:

CADA VEZ MÁIS (E MÁIS)-----
CADA VEZ MENOS (E MENOS) _____

Equivale a unha expresión co **comparativo de superioridade ou inferioridade do adxectivo/adverbio repetido**.

MORE AND MORE _____ / _____-ER AND _____-ER
LESS AND LESS _____

eg. “Cada vez durmo máis”→ “*I sleep more and more*”

“Cada vez adelgaza máis”→ “*She's getting thinner and thinner*”

“Estou cada vez menos cansa”→ “*I'm less and less tired*”

FAQ: O PRESENT PERFECT CON ORACIÓNS TEMPORAIS

Como poderíamos traducir as oracións temporais en PRESENT PERFECT (SIMPLE or CONTINUOUS) en galego?

É certo que os tempos perfectos en inglés presentan de por si algúns problemas. Se a isto lle engadimos que non existen estes tempos verbais en galego, a dificultade vese aínda máis incrementada.

Cando debemos utilizar o present perfect con expresións temporais?

Os tempos perfectos con expresións temporais utilízanse en inglés sempre que a acción comence no pasado pero chegue ata o presente e incluso continúe no futuro. É dicir, cando falamos de feitos temporais que reúnan un concepto de tempo pasado, presente e futuro, temos que usar o “present perfect” tanto na forma simple (have/has + past participle) como na continua (have/has been + _____-ing):

Eg: *We have been studying English for 6 years / since 2003*
She has lived in Berlin for 3 months / since September

Nas dúas oracións, as accións tanto de estudar inglés como de vivir en Berlín comencan no pasado, chegan ata o momento en que se din e poden continuar no futuro: ata agora estudamos inglés e continuaremos estudando ata rematar o curso, por exemplo; e ela vive en Berlín, e ela continuará en Berlín algún tempo máis, ou o resto da súa vida.

A que equivalen na nosa lingua?

Estas oracións temporais que abarcan pasado, presente e futuro correspóndense en galego con oracións en presente. Existen varias fórmulas para traducilas:

- a) Verbo principal en presente de indicativo:
estudamos inglés dende hai seis anos / dende o 2003
vive en Berlín dende hai 3 meses / dende setembro
- b) Levar + xerundio: *levamos estudando inglés seis anos / dende o 2003*
leva vivindo en Berlín tres meses / dende setembro.
- c) Hai x tempo que ... *hai seis anos que estudamos inglés*
hai tres meses que vive en Berlín
- Hai que ter moito coidado en non traducir literalmente as cláusulas temporais xa que poden levar a engano:

For → durante / dende hai / hai X tempo que (for + nº de horas/días/semanas/meses/anos)

Since → dende (since + un determinado día da semana, mes do ano, ano, hora do día)

Ago → hai / X horas/días/semanas/meses/anos...) atrás (nº horas, días, semanas, meses, anos ago)

I have worked here for 3 years / since 2006 → traballo aquí dende hai 3 anos / dende o 2006

I worked here for 3 years / 3 years ago → traballei aquí durante 3 anos / hai 3 anos

FAQ: STATIVE VERBS

Que son “stative verbs” ou “verbos estáticos”?

Os “stative verbs” son aqueles verbos que describen estados, non accións.

A característica principal é que non se poden utilizar nas formas progresivas ou continuas.

Cales son?

Pódense clasificar en cinco grupos, segundo o que expresen

Sentimentos	Sentidos	Opinión	Poseción	Medidas
Hate Want Like Dislike Prefer Love	See Smell Taste Hear Touch Feel Sound	Think Believe Remember Forget Know Understand Guess	Have Own Belong	Cost Measure Weigh

Nota: Lembra que algúns verbos poden ser “estáticos” e “dinámicos” dependendo do contexto. Se son dinámicos poden, polo tanto, utilizarse en formas progresivas e o seu significado varía.

I think I'll go to your birthday party → *Creo que irei a túa festa de cumpreanos*

What are you thinking about? → *En que estás pensando?*

I see what you mean → *Entendo o que dis*

I am seeing you at lunch time → *Quedamos para xantar*

O PRESENT PERFECT CON ORACIÓNS TEMPORAIS

É certo que os tempos perfectos en inglés presentan de por sí algúns problemas. Si a esto lle engadimos que non existen os perfectos en galego, a dificultade vese incrementada. Por eso unha das preguntas que nos podemos facer é:

Cando debemos utilizar o tempo perfecto con expresións temporais?

Os tempos perfectos con expresións temporais utilízanse en inglés sempre que a acción dera comenzo no pasado pero chega ata o presente e pode continuar no futuro. E dicir, cando falamos de feitos temporais que aúnan un concepto de tempo pasado, presente e futuro, temos que usar o “present perfect” tanto na forma simple (have/has + past participle) como na continúa (have/has been + _____-ing):

Eg: We have been studying English for 6 years / since 2003
 She has lived in Berlin for 3 months / since September

Nas dúas oracións, as accións tanto de estudar inglés como de vivir en Berlín comenzo no pasado, chegan ata o momento en que se din e poden continuar no futuro: ata agora estudamos inglés e continuaremos estudando ata rematar o curso, por exemplo; e ela vive en Berlín, e ela continuará en Berlín algún tempo máis, ou o resto da súa vida.

A que equivalen na nosa lingua?

Estas oracións temporais que abarcan pasado, presente e futuro correspóndense tanto en galego como en castelán con oracións en presente. Existen varias fórmulas para traducilas:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| a) presente de indicativo: | estudamos inglés dende hai seis anos / dende o 2003
vive en Berlín dende hai 3 meses / dende setembro |
| b) Llevar + xerundio: | levamos estudando inglés seis anos / dende o 2003
leva vivindo en Berlín tres meses / dende setembro. |
| c) Fai x tempo que ... | fai seis anos que estudamos inglés
fai tres meses que vive en Berlín |

- Hai que ter moito coidado en non traducir literalmente as cláusulas temporais xa que poden levar a engano:

For → durante / dende fai / fai X tempo que (for + nº de horas/días/semanas/meses/anos)

Since → dende (since + un determinado día da semana, mes do ano, ano, hora do día)

Ago → fai / X horas/días/semanas/meses/anos...) atrás (nº horas, días, semanas, meses, anos ago)

I have worked here for 3 years / since 2006 → traballo aquí dende hai 3 anos / dende o 2006

I worked here for 3 years / 3 years ago → traballei aquí durante 3 anos / fai 3 anos