










## Present Perfect Tense vs. Simple Past Tense.

*Diferenzas entre o Present Perfect e o Past Tense.*

This section will help you to understand the differences between the Present Perfect Tense and the Simple Past Tense.

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|  The <b>present perfect</b> is used when the <b>time period has NOT finished</b> :                                       |  <b>I have seen three movies this week.</b><br>(This week has not finished yet.)  |
|  The <b>simple past</b> is used when the <b>time period HAS finished</b> :   |  <b>I saw three movies last week.</b><br>(Last week is finished.)                 |
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|  The <b>present perfect</b> is often used when giving <b>recent news</b> :   |  <b>Martin has crashed his car again.</b><br>(This is new information.)           |
|  The <b>simple past</b> is used when giving <b>older information</b> :   |  <b>Martin crashed his car last year.</b><br>(This is old information.)         |
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|  The <b>present perfect</b> is used when the <b>time is not specific</b> :   |  <b>I have seen that movie already.</b><br>(We don't know when.)                |
|  The <b>simple past</b> is used when the <b>time is clear</b> :  |  <b>I saw that movie on Thursday.</b><br>(We know exactly when.)                |
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|  The <b>present perfect</b> is used with <b>for</b> and <b>since</b> , when the <b>actions have not finished yet</b> : |  <b>I have lived in Victoria for five years.</b><br>(I still live in Victoria.) |
|  The <b>simple past</b> is used with <b>for</b> and <b>since</b> , when the <b>actions have already finished</b> :     |  <b>I lived in Victoria for five years.</b><br>(I don't live in Victoria now.)  |



## Adjective Suffixes

Estas son terminacións de palabras comúns para adxectivos. **Se ves estas terminacións ao final dunha palabra, podes estar seguro/a de que se trata dun adxectivo**

<b>-ive</b>  extensive(adj) selective(adj)	at the end of a word means doing or tending toward doing some action ( <b>Facer ou tender cara a algo</b> )  extend+ive means doing something large in range or amount select+ive means tending to select.
<b>-en</b>  wooden (adj)	at the end of a word means made of _____. ( <b>feito de ..</b> )  wood+en means made of wood.
<b>-ic</b>  heroic (adj) poetic (adj)	at the end of a word means characteristic of ____ (propio de....)  hero+ic means characteristic of a hero. poet+ic means characteristic of (or like) poets or poetry.
<b>-al</b>  financial (adj) manual (adj)	sometimes makes an adjective; when it makes an adjective it means relating to _____. ( <b>Relativo a ....</b> )  finance+al means relating to finance. (Finance means money.) manu+al means relating to the hand.
<b>-able</b>  portable (adj) pleasurable (adj)	at the end of a word means able _____.; can _____.; or giving _____. ( <b>Que pode...., capaz de ....</b> )  port+able means can be carried; able to be carried. pleasure+able means giving pleasure.
<b>-y</b>  hairy (adj) rainy (adj)	at the end of a word means having _____. ( <b>Que ten ...</b> )  hair+y means having hair (a lot of hair). rain+y means having rain.
<b>-ous</b>  mysterious (adj)	at the end of a word means full of _____. - ( <b>Cheo de ..</b> )  mystery+ous means full of mystery.
<b>-ful</b>  hopeful (adj) beautiful (adj)	at the end of a word means full of _____.; ( <b>Cheo de..</b> )  hope+ful means full of hope. beauty+ful means full of beauty. Note: The suffix -ful is always spelled with one l; the word full has two.
<b>-less</b>  powerless (adj) homeless(adj)	at the end of a word means without _____. ( <b>Sen .....</b> )  power+less means without power. home+less means without a home.

## Forming Gerunds

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Here is a brief review of gerunds and how to form them.

➡ **Gerunds are nouns formed from verbs:** walking, talking, thinking, listening

➡ **Gerunds are formed** by adding **ING** to verbs: think + ing ➡ thinking

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However, there are a few spelling rules that you need to know in order to form gerunds correctly. The spelling of a gerund depends on the **vowels** (a, e, i, o, u) and **consonants** (b, c, d etc.) at the end of the verb:

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➡ If there is **one vowel** and **one consonant**, and **the syllable is stressed**, **double the consonant and add ING**:

hit + t + ing ➡ hitting

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➡ If there are **one or more consonants** and **E**, **remove the E and add ING**:

take + ing ➡ taking

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➡ In **most other cases**, just **add ING**:

study + ing ➡ studying

see + ing ➡ seeing