

Presente y pasado simple y continuo

- Usamos el **presente simple** para hablar de hechos, hábitos y rutinas.
My sister likes pizza. I don't read every day.
- Usamos el **pasado simple** para hablar de acontecimientos terminados y acciones en pasado.
I translated the text into Spanish for him.
I visited Madrid three years ago.
- Usamos el **presente continuo** para hablar de acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en el que se habla.
That girl over there is waving at me.
- Usamos el **pasado continuo** para hablar de acciones que estaban sucediendo en un momento del pasado. También usamos **when**, **while** y **as** para expresar 'durante ese tiempo' o para conectar dos acontecimientos que están sucediendo al mismo tiempo.
Isabella was wearing a dress last night.
While I was shouting at the dog, he was looking for the ball.

Presente perfecto y pasado simple

- El **pasado simple** se usa cuando el momento en el que ha sucedido algo ya ha terminado. No siempre se menciona cuándo tuvo lugar, generalmente porque está claro.
I went to Barcelona in June.
They went sightseeing yesterday.
She wanted to shake your hand.
- El **presente perfecto** se usa cuando algo comenzó o sucedió en el pasado y continúa teniendo lugar ahora. Podemos decir cuánto tiempo ha sucedido, pero no cuándo comenzó.
I've been to Barcelona. (no se especifica cuándo, pero continúa teniendo lugar en este momento)
They've been sightseeing. (no sabemos cuándo)
She's wanted to shake your hand since she arrived. (sigue queriendo hacerlo)

Presente perfecto simple

- Usamos el **presente perfecto** para hablar de acciones, experiencias y hechos en pasado, cuando el momento exacto no se menciona o no es importante.

I've found my favourite T-shirt.

She has been to the shops.

Presente perfecto continuo

	Afirmativa	Negativa
He / She / It	has been practising for years.	hasn't been eating very well.
I / We / You / They	have been practising for years.	haven't been eating very well.

Preguntas		
Has	he / she / it	been sleeping a lot?
Have	I / we / you / they	

Respuestas cortas		
Yes,	he / she / it	has.
	I / we / you / they	have.
No,	he / she / it	hasn't.
	I / we / you / they	haven't.

- Usamos el **presente perfecto continuo** para hablar de una acción o serie de acciones que comenzaron en el pasado, siguen teniendo lugar y esperamos que continúen.
I've been studying hard all week.
She's been exercising since last summer.
- El **presente perfecto continuo** se suele usar para decir durante cuánto tiempo hemos estado haciendo algo.
I've been going to piano lessons for nine years.
- Solemos usar el **presente perfecto continuo** para expresar el hecho de que la acción continúa, más que el resultado de la misma.
We've been preparing for the party all day!

- El **presente perfecto continuo** no se usa con verbos de estado (p. ej. *like, have* y *know*).

Emily has liked him since she met him.

~~*Emily has been liking him since she met him.*~~

We have had our cat since she was a kitten.

~~*We've been having our cat since she was a kitten.*~~

- El **presente perfecto continuo** se forma con **sujeto + has/have (not) + been + -ing**.

I've been playing basketball since I was seven.

She's ill so she hasn't been coming to school this week.

- Las preguntas en **presente perfecto continuo** se forman con **has/have + sujeto + been + -ing**.

Has she been living here for a long time?

Presente perfecto simple y presente perfecto continuo

- Usamos el **presente perfecto simple** para recalcar que la acción o el acontecimiento ha terminado recientemente. El **presente perfecto continuo** se usa para hablar de acciones o acontecimientos que todavía están teniendo lugar en el momento en que se habla.

I've studied for my English test tomorrow. (acción terminada)

I've been studying for my English test tomorrow. (aún está sucediendo)

Modificadores

- Para que el significado tenga más fuerza y enfatizar usamos modificadores con los adjetivos. Algunos modificadores comunes son *a bit, much too, totally, really, absolutely, extremely, quite* y *rather*.
*He was **really** upset. I felt **extremely** sorry for him.*
*Her parents are **quite** strict. She can't do anything.*
*They work **much too** hard. They need to relax.*
*Her room is **really** messy. There's stuff everywhere!*

Used to, would y el pasado simple

- **Used to** enfatiza qué estados, hábitos y acciones del pasado ya han terminado.
It used to be a castle, but now it's a museum.
She used to play piano. Today, she just sings.
- **Used to** no tiene forma de presente. Para hábitos y estados en presente, usamos el presente simple.
My cousin visits us every summer.
~~*My cousin use to visit us every summer.*~~
- Usamos **used to y would** para hablar de hábitos y acciones del pasado que ahora son diferentes.
They used to run on Tuesdays but now they run on Fridays.
When I was young, my parents would take me for a walk every day.
- También usamos **used to**, pero no **would**, para hablar de estados y sentimientos en el pasado que ahora son diferentes.
My grandfather used to have black hair, but now it's white.
~~*My grandfather would have black hair...*~~
She used to love volleyball, but she doesn't play anymore.
~~*She would love volleyball...*~~
- **Used to y would** no se utilizan para hablar de cosas que solo sucedieron una vez, o para decir cuántas veces sucedió algo.
Last year, I went to Mexico.
~~*Last year, I used to go to Mexico.*~~
Yesterday, I called my dad three times.
~~*Yesterday, I would call dad three times.*~~
- Las partículas interrogativas se colocan al principio de la pregunta.
What things did you use to do when you were younger?
- **Would** no se utiliza en preguntas ni en frases negativas.

- **Used to** es como cualquier verbo regular. Su forma de pasado termina en **d**, pero las formas interrogativa y negativa no.

I used to like playing but I didn't use to like practising.
Did you use to have a bike when you were younger?

Pasado perfecto con never, already, by (then), by the time

- El **pasado perfecto**, junto con otros tiempos de pasado, se usa para hablar de acciones o estados que tuvieron lugar antes de la acción o estado principales.
We hadn't seen the news so we didn't know about the storms.
I couldn't call you on Friday because I had left my phone at home.
- Con el pasado perfecto se usan **adverbios** como *already, ever, never, by the time y by then*.
- **Already, never y ever** van delante del participio de pasado, sin embargo *yet* se coloca detrás.
We had never been to New York until last year.
They left for school but they hadn't eaten breakfast yet.
- Usamos *already* para enfatizar que algo ya ha sucedido.
*I had **already** finished my test before class was over.*
- La expresión **by the time** indica que una acción había sucedido antes que otra.
They had already left by the time you arrived.
- Usamos **by then** para indicar que antes de tener lugar una acción ya había sucedido otra.

Tiempos de futuro

- Usamos **be going to** para hablar de planes e intenciones futuros y predicciones de las que estamos seguros.

After I graduate, I'm going to travel the world.

My sister is going to stay with my grandparents this summer.

I'm going to feel ill if I eat all of that!

- Usamos **will** para hablar de lo que sucederá en el futuro, especialmente sobre cosas de las que estamos seguros o sobre cosas planeadas.

I'll see him tomorrow.

I won't cook later, I'll be out.

- Para indicar que no estamos seguros sobre si sucederá la acción o el acontecimiento en el futuro pero sí pensamos que es probable, usamos **may (not)** o **might (not)** en vez de **will (not)**.

I might not go to university.

I may get a job with my dad.

When he gets here, he may want to speak to you.

Don't call after ten o'clock – we may be watching a film.

Presente continuo para futuro

- El **presente continuo** se usa para hablar de planes con tiempo fijado en el futuro.

They're getting married this summer.

What are you doing this weekend? I'm going shopping with my parents.

She isn't coming to the party. She's spending the day with her cousins.

Presente simple para futuro

- El **presente simple** se usa para hablar de acontecimientos con tiempo fijado en el futuro.

The lesson starts at 9.30 tomorrow instead of 10.30.

They don't go back to school until next Monday.

Futuro continuo

Afirmativa/Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will	be flying this
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	won't	time next week.

Preguntas		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	be flying this time next week?

Respuestas cortas		
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	won't.

- El **futuro continuo** se forma con **will/may/might + be + -ing**.
- Podemos usar el **futuro continuo** para hablar de acciones que pensamos que estarán en progreso en un momento del futuro.
In five years, he'll be living in Istanbul and working as a teacher.
By 2025, everyone will be wearing smart watches.
- También usamos el futuro continuo para hablar de planes futuros.
I'll be leaving at 2 pm. I'm picking my little brother up from school, so I can't be late.
- Las partículas interrogativas se colocan al principio de la pregunta.
What will you be doing in 20 years' time?
When will computers be cooking dinner for us?

Futuro perfecto

Afirmativa/Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will have finished	the project
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	won't have finished	by 2050.

Preguntas		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	have finished the project by 2050?

Respuestas cortas		
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	won't.

- El **futuro perfecto** se forma con **will + have + participio pasado**.
- Usamos el futuro perfecto para acciones que terminarán antes de un tiempo determinado del futuro.

Deducción y posibilidad

- Usamos **can, can't, could, may, might** y **must** + **infinitivo sin to** para indicar cómo de posible o probable creemos que es una acción o un acontecimiento.

It can't be him! He never wears a hat to a party!

She's late. She might be stuck in traffic.

You must be tired after your long trip.

- **Can** se utiliza para hacer frases generales sobre posibilidad.

They say that drinking too much coffee can be bad for you.

Try drinking more water; it can help you feel more awake!

- Para decir que creemos que algo es imposible o puede no ser verdad usamos **can't**.

That can't be Samantha. She's in China!

They can't be at home. I saw them leaving an hour ago.

- Para decir que creemos que algo es posible usamos **could, may** y **might**.

You could have an infection; that's why you're feeling bad.

A: Who's that man?

B: I don't know. He may be her husband.

It might be cold outside so I'll take a coat.

- Usamos **must** cuando creemos que algo es muy probable.

She's not answering her phone. She must be busy.

Obligación, prohibición, necesidad y consejo

- Para decir que es necesario hacer algo usamos **must** y **have to**.

Visitors must complete the form and then give it to the receptionist.

We have to fill in this application and then send it to the office.

- Cuando la obligación viene dada por quien habla por ser algo que esa persona considera importante, se suele usar **must**.

You must do your homework before you go to Greg's house.

I must get my grandfather a present for his birthday.

I forgot last year!

- **Must** va seguido de infinitivo sin to.

- **Have to** se usa para decir lo que es necesario hacer.

You have to answer all the questions in the exam.

He has to wear a uniform at school.

- Al hablar sobre leyes o reglas se suele usar **have to**.

You have to get good exam results to get in to this university.

He's angry because he has to take his hat off in school.

- **Have to** va seguido de infinitivo.

- **Don't have to** se usa para decir que no es necesario hacer algo, pero que se puede hacer si se quiere.

You don't have to help me with my experiment.

She doesn't have to get up early tomorrow.

- Las partículas interrogativas se colocan al principio de la pregunta.

How much homework do you have to do every day?

When do we have to make a decision?

- Para decir que era necesario hacer algo en el pasado usamos **had to**.

I had to leave school early as I wasn't feeling well.

- **Can't** y **mustn't** se usan para decir que algo está prohibido por ley o por las normas.

I can't take my new phone to school. It's the rule.

You mustn't use your calculator in the exam.

- Para expresar necesidad en presente usamos **need to** y para expresar la falta de necesidad usamos **don't need to**.

I need to get home before my parents get angry.

They don't need to leave now. It's still early.

- **Should(n't)** y **ought to** se utilizan para dar consejo. Tanto **should(n't)** como **ought to** expresan 'creo que (no) es una buena idea que se haga esto'.

You should take the bus. It will be faster.

They shouldn't eat that. They're going to get sick.

We ought to pay attention. This might be in the exam.

La voz pasiva

Presente simple		
Spanish	is	spoken in many countries.
Tigers	aren't	found in Africa.

Pasado simple		
Writing	was	invented in Asia.
Planes	weren't	used until the 1900s.

will		
The prize	will be	awarded next week.
The food	won't be	served until 10 pm.

Preguntas			
Will	your project	be	finished by next week?

- La **voz pasiva** se usa cuando no sabemos o no nos interesa quién o qué realiza una acción.
- Para formar la **voz pasiva** se usa la forma apropiada de **be + participio pasado**.
Millions of emails are written every day.
Brian wasn't invited to the party.
The microwave will be repaired tomorrow.
- El **present simple en voz pasiva** se usa para hablar sobre hechos en presente.
English is spoken in most hotels and tourist offices.
- Para hablar sobre hechos en pasado se usa el **pasado simple en voz pasiva**.
The first video game console was made in 1972.
- Para hablar sobre hechos y acciones que creemos que sucederán en el futuro usamos **will** con la **voz pasiva**.
Results will be emailed to students next week.
- Para indicar quién o qué realizó una acción se utiliza **by**.
The book was written by a marketing expert.
- Para las preguntas en presente y pasado se usa la forma correspondiente de **be + sujeto + participio pasado**. Las partículas interrogativas que empiezan por *Wh-* van delante de **be**.
Was the light bulb really invented by Edison?
Where is the most coffee drunk in the world?
- Para formar las preguntas con **will**, usamos **will + sujeto + be + participio pasado**.
When will the next drama club meeting be held?

Question tags

Oración principal	be/do/have/modal + pronombre sujeto
They aren't ready,	are they?
They are ready,	aren't they?
We don't need a pencil,	do we?
We need a pen,	don't we?
He was ill,	wasn't he?
He wasn't ill,	was he?
She can't run a marathon,	can she?
She can run a marathon,	can't she?
You won't be late,	will you?
You'll be late,	won't you?
You haven't seen it,	have you?
You've seen it,	haven't you?

- Las **question tags** se usan al final de las frases con la intención de recibir una respuesta de quien escucha.
A: You're an athlete, aren't you?
B: Yes, I am.
- Para formar las **question tags** usamos **be** si es el verbo principal, los auxiliares **do** o **have**, o un **verbo modal**, más el **sujeto**. El sujeto suele ser un pronombre.
- Con las frases afirmativas se usan las **question tags** negativas y al revés: con las frases negativas se usan las **question tags** afirmativas.
- Si en la frase principal se usan los auxiliares *be, do* o *have*, un verbo modal o *be* como verbo principal, estos son los que se usarán en la **question tag**.

Preguntas con preposiciones

- En la preguntas con **partículas interrogativas** que empiezan por *Wh-*, si el verbo rige preposición ésta suele ir al final de la pregunta, sobre todo en estilo informal.
What are you looking for?
Who is this pizza for?
Who is he listening to?
Which programme are you talking about?
What are you laughing at?
What's it full of?
- En la voz pasiva se suelen usar las preguntas con la preposición al final.
Who was it written by?

Primer condicional

- El **primer condicional** se usa para hablar de situaciones posibles en el presente o en el futuro y decir cuáles creemos que serán sus resultados.
- Para describir la acción o el acontecimiento posible se suele usar **if + presente simple**.
We'll find tickets if we go online at 7 am.
- En vez de **if not**, podemos usar **unless + presente simple**.
Unless we hurry up, we'll miss the bus.
- Cuando estamos seguros del resultado usamos **will/won't + infinitivo**, y cuando no estamos tan seguros usamos **may o might + infinitivo**.
If we don't leave now, we won't catch the 8.30 train.
If my uncle doesn't feel better, he may not travel.
- Si comenzamos la frase con **if**, debemos poner una coma entre ambas partes.
If I've got enough money, I'll go to the concert.
- Para formar las preguntas de primer condicional normalmente se usa **will**. No se suelen usar **may ni might**.
Will you practise with me this evening if you have time?

Segundo condicional

- Usamos el **segundo condicional** para hablar de situaciones imaginarias y sus posibles consecuencias.
- Para describir la situación imaginaria se usa **if + pasado simple**, y **would, could o might** para la consecuencia.
If I didn't have a cat, I'd like to have a rabbit.
- **Would (not)** lo usamos cuando estamos seguros de la consecuencia.
He would do better in school if he didn't spend all his time playing basketball.
- Para expresar una posibilidad o habilidad como consecuencia se usa **could (not)**.
If it was Friday night, we could go to the cinema.
- Para mostrar que no estamos tan seguros de la consecuencia usamos **might (not)**.
If I had more free time, I might take up the guitar.
- En la oración con **if-** podemos usar **was o were** con **I, he/she e it**.
If it wasn't/weren't so spicy, I could finish it.
I wouldn't say anything if I were/was you.

Tercer condicional

Situación imaginaria en pasado	Consecuencia imaginaria en pasado
(if + pasado perfecto)	(would have + infinitivo)
If I had seen your message,	I would have called you.
If I hadn't seen your message,	I wouldn't have called you.
Consecuencia imaginaria en pasado	Situación imaginaria en pasado
(would have + infinitivo)	(if + pasado perfecto)
I would have called you	if I had seen your message.
I wouldn't have called you	if I hadn't seen your message.
Preguntas	
If he had been the chef,	what would he have prepared?
If you had let me help you,	wouldn't you have done better?

- Usamos el **tercer condicional** para hablar de situaciones imaginarias en pasado y sus posibles consecuencias en pasado.
If you hadn't read the story, the ending of the film would have been a surprise.
They would have found the exam easy if they'd worked harder.
- Para describir la situación imaginaria en pasado se usa **if + pasado perfecto**.
If I hadn't missed the shot, we would have won the game.
The book would have been better if the hero hadn't guessed that Jason was the bad guy.
- Para mostrar que estamos seguros de la consecuencia imaginaria en pasado usamos **would (not) + have + participio pasado**.
We would have seen his new car if he'd been at home.
If she'd won the match, she wouldn't have been sad.
- El **tercer condicional** se suele usar para hablar de cosas que nos arrepentimos de haberlas hecho.
If I hadn't posted that photo, my parents wouldn't have found out.
My sunglasses wouldn't have broken if I hadn't left them on the sofa.

Gerundios e infinitivos

Gerundios

- El **gerundio** se puede usar como nombre o para hacer frases nominales.
Running is great exercise.
My favourite free time activity is kitesurfing.
Being the youngest child can be difficult sometimes.
They think having a school dance is a terrible idea.
- También se usa el **gerundio** detrás de las preposiciones.
My aunt isn't very good at cooking, but she tries very hard.
They spend a lot of money on buying clothes.
We're thinking of giving up singing lessons.
I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer.
- Detrás de algunos verbos y expresiones debemos usar **gerundio**. Algunos verbos y expresiones comunes que rigen **gerundio** son *avoid, finish, enjoy, practise, miss, be good/bad at, can't stand y don't mind*.
They enjoy working on the same team.
I don't mind helping you clean your room.
- Para la mayoría de verbos se le añade **-ing** al **infinitivo sin to**.
eat – eating watch – watching buy – buying
- En los verbos que terminan en **-e**, se elimina la **-e** y se añade **-ing**.
have – having write – writing save – saving
- En los verbos que terminan en una **vocal** y una **consonante**, se duplica la consonante final y se añade **-ing**.
get – getting run – running shop – shopping

Infinitivos

- El **infinitivo con to** se suele usar detrás de adjetivos.
He was lucky to get tickets for the show.
I'm very pleased to meet you!
My teacher's very easy to talk to.
- Detrás de algunos verbos siempre debemos usar **infinitivo con to**. Algunos verbos comunes que rigen **infinitivo con to** son *decide, want, refuse, hope, would like*, etc.
Kaitlyn decided to help me with my homework.
We would like to buy two tickets, please.
They refused to come with us.

- Algunos verbos requieren objeto delante del **infinitivo con to**.
My mum taught me to ride a bike.
I didn't invite Elizabeth to come with us.
- Algunos verbos pueden llevar objeto delante del **infinitivo con to**.
They asked us to turn the music down.
She'd like everyone to arrive by 8 am.
- Detrás de *remember, forget y stop* podemos usar **gerundio** o **infinitivo con to**, pero su significado cambia.
Remember to do your assignment. (= No te olvides de hacerlo.)
Do you remember feeling so happy after we won? (= ¿Recuerdas ese momento?)
Don't forget your book bag. (= Trae tu mochila.)
We'll never forget winning that championship. (= Siempre recordaremos ese momento.)
We stopped to eat something on our trip. (= Nos paramos un momento.)
They stopped eating junk food last year. (= Dejaron de comer comida basura.)

Preguntas sujeto y objeto

- Cuando usamos **preguntas sujeto** estamos intentando averiguar información sobre el sujeto de la pregunta. No utilizamos verbo auxiliar (*do, does, did*), el orden de las palabras se invierte y la partícula interrogativa que empieza por **Wh-** se convierte en el sujeto de la frase.
Who ate the last piece of cake?
What happened?
- Cuando usamos **preguntas objeto** estamos intentando averiguar información sobre el objeto de la pregunta y utilizamos verbo auxiliar (*do, does, did*).
Who does Tania like? (= Queremos saber quién le gusta a Tania.)
What did Brad want? (= Queremos saber qué quería Brad.)
- Para comparar **preguntas sujeto y objeto** que se parecen nos hacemos estas preguntas:
Tema: *Mike likes eating vegetables.*
Who likes eating vegetables? (pregunta sujeto)
(Quién = Mike)
What does Mike like eating? (preguntas objeto)
(Qué = verdura)

Oraciones de relativo especificativas

- Usamos las **oraciones de relativo especificativas** para dar información esencial sobre una persona, un lugar o una cosa.
My aunt has a friend who makes great cookies.
This is the film that I told you about.
- Los **pronombres relativos** van al principio de las oraciones de relativo. El sujeto al que se refiere el pronombre no se repite cuando coincide con el de la siguiente oración.
They know a lot of people who live in Istanbul.
They know a lot of people who ~~they~~ live in Istanbul.
- Para referirnos a personas usamos **who** o **that**.
The woman who/that lives next door is very friendly.
I like the new person who/that works in the café.
- Para hablar de cosas usamos **that** o **which**.
I don't enjoy books which/that have sad endings.
He wants to buy some boots which/that he can wear with his new hat.
- Para los lugares usamos **where**.
That's the office where my uncle works.
Let's go to the restaurant where I had my birthday dinner.
- Si hablamos de posesiones usamos **whose**.
Do you remember the boy whose mobile was lost?

Oraciones de relativo explicativas

- Para dar más información sobre una persona o cosa usamos las **oraciones de relativo explicativas**. No es necesario que se entienda a quién o a qué nos referimos, no es una información necesaria. Las **oraciones de relativo explicativas** se introducen con un pronombre y van delimitadas por comas.
Ms Parker, who studied in Italy, is my teacher.
They just visited Madrid, where Javier is from.
Last night we had dinner at John's Pizza Parlour, which we'd never tried before.
My dad, whose name is Wayne, is 40 years old.
- El pronombre **that** no se usa para introducir las oraciones de relativo explicativas.
Sam, who scored three goals in the first game, was amazing.
~~*Sam, that scored three goals in the first game, was amazing.*~~

Pronombres indefinidos

somebody	someone	something	somewhere
anybody	anyone	anything	anywhere
everybody	everyone	everything	everywhere
nobody	no one	nothing	nowhere

- Los **pronombres indefinidos** se usan para hablar de personas, lugares o cosas y de manera general. Para formar los **pronombres indefinidos** combinamos *some, any, every* y *no* con *body, one, thing* o *where*. Se escriben en una sola palabra a excepción de *no one*.
Can somebody help me? = Can someone help me?
Is anybody here? = Is anyone here?
Everybody is late today. = Everyone is late today.
Nobody was there last night. = No one was there last night.
Is something wrong? = Is anything wrong?

Pronombres reflexivos

I	→	myself	it	→	itself
you	→	yourself	we	→	ourselves
he	→	himself	you	→	yourselves
she	→	herself	they	→	themselves

- Los **pronombres reflexivos** se usan cuando el sujeto y el objeto de una frase coinciden.
I sing to myself when I'm alone.
~~*I sing to me when I'm alone.*~~
She bought herself a new shirt.
~~*She bought her a new shirt.*~~
- También podemos usarlos para enfatizar que alguien hizo algo por sí solo, sin ayuda.
He didn't buy the cookies. (He made them himself).
He's good at baking.

Pronombres recíprocos

- Usamos la forma **each other** cuando cada uno de los dos, o más, sujetos realizan la acción del verbo mutuamente.
Dave and Ellen sent each other presents. (Dave sent Ellen a present, and Ellen sent Dave a present.)
The triplets really love each other. They're always together.

Oraciones en estilo indirecto

Estilo directo	Estilo indirecto
Presente simple 'I want some new shoes.'	Pasado simple He said (that) he wanted some new shoes.
Pasado simple 'I had a great time.'	Pasado perfecto She said (that) she had had a great time.
Presente perfecto 'We've just seen a show about a fire.'	Pasado perfecto She said (that) they had just seen a show about a fire.
Presente continuo 'We're growing our own vegetables.'	Pasado continuo He said (that) they were growing their own vegetables.
will 'They will need to bring a laptop.'	would She said (that) they would need to bring a laptop.
can 'You can do it.'	could He said (that) I could do it.
must 'We must buy some bread.'	had to She said (that) we had to buy some bread.
have to 'I have to wear a uniform.'	had to She said (that) she had to wear a uniform.

- Cuando se informa de las palabras de otra persona, se suelen cambiar las formas verbales. En la tabla anterior se pueden ver los cambios en las formas verbales.
- En el estilo indirecto también se suelen cambiar los pronombres.
'**You** have to leave before 11 pm'. He said (that) **we** had to leave before 11 pm.

Órdenes en estilo indirecto

- *tell* + a alguien + (not) to + infinitivo
Estilo directo: 'Stop talking, Larry!'
Estilo indirecto: The teacher told Larry to stop talking.

Ofrecimientos y sugerencias en estilo indirecto

- Ofrecimientos
offer + (not) to + infinitivo
Estilo directo: 'I can carry the bag for you.'
Estilo indirecto: She offered to carry the bag for me.
- Sugerencias
suggest + (not) + -ing
Estilo directo: 'Let's take the bus.'
Estilo indirecto: He suggested taking the bus.
- Para hablar de ofrecimientos y sugerencias en estilo indirecto se usan distintos verbos y, como se ve en los ejemplos anteriores, cada uno va seguido de una estructura específica.

Preguntas en estilo indirecto

- Al informar sobre preguntas en estilo indirecto se suelen hacer los mismos cambios que en las frases afirmativas en estilo indirecto en cuanto a las formas verbales, los pronombres y las referencias temporales.
- En las preguntas en estilo indirecto con partículas interrogativas que empiezan por *Wh-* no se añade verbo auxiliar y el orden de las palabras es el mismo que en las frases afirmativas.
He asked me what I'd done at the weekend.
~~*He asked me what had I done at the weekend.*~~
Connor asked when the school trip was.
~~*Connor asked when was the school trip.*~~
- Para las preguntas en estilo indirecto cuya respuesta es *Yes/No* usamos *if*.
'*Did you tell the truth?*' They asked him if he'd told the truth.
- Las preguntas en estilo indirecto no llevan signo de interrogación.
'*Where did you go after school?*' My parents asked me where I'd been after school.