

ENGLISH TENSES

TENSES		FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES
INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)	PRESENT	<p>A: I work. He/she/it works. You/we/they work.</p> <p>N: I do not (don't) work. He/she/it does not (doesn't) work. You/we/they do not (don't) work.</p> <p>Q: Do I work? Does he/she/it work? Do you/we/they work?</p>	<p>1-to talk about general truth and permanent actions(facts): <i>The Earth rotates round its axis. It rains a lot in autumn. I speak English and French.</i></p> <p>2-to talk about repeated, customary actions: <i>He gets up at 8 o'clock every morning. They never listen to their teacher.</i></p> <p>3-to talk about a planned future action (a timetable or schedule) <i>The train leaves at 3 tomorrow.</i></p>	<p><i>always, every day/month/year never, often, normally, seldom, sometimes, usually, twice a week/day..., all the time</i></p>
	PAST	<p>Regular verbs + ed : worked, played, Irregular verbs – II column: went, ate</p> <p>A: I worked /went. He/she/it worked/went. You/we/they worked/went .</p> <p>N: I did not (didn't) work_/go. He/she/it did not (didn't) work_/go. You/we/they did not (didn't) work_/go.</p> <p>Q: Did I work_/go? Did he/she/it work_/go? Did you/we/they work_/go?</p>	<p>1-to talk about actions performed in the past (with finished time expressions): <i>I met my friend <u>yesterday</u>. Did you go to the seaside <u>last summer</u>?</i></p> <p>2-to talk about a succession of past actions (stories): <i>He opened the door, switched on the light and fed his cat.</i></p> <p>3- to talk about an action taking place in the middle of another action: <i>He fell asleep while the <u>teacher was explaining</u> new grammar rules.</i></p>	<p><i>yesterday, 2 minutes/hours/ days/years ago, in 1970, the other day, last month/year/ week/ Sunday</i></p>
	FUTURE	<p>A: I/we shall / will work. He/she/it will work. You/they will work.</p> <p>N: I/we shall not (shan't) / will not (won't) work. He/she/it will not (won't) work. You/they will not (won't) work.</p> <p>Q: Shall/will I/we work? Will he/she/it work? Will you/they work?</p> <p>◆ NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly <u>in the questions shall I...?/shall we...?</u> <u>In spoken</u> English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>1-to talk about future actions: <i>I'll call you <u>tomorrow</u>. Mary will get a present <u>next month</u>.</i></p> <p>2-to predict the future (with probably, I expect..., I'm sure..., (I) think..., don't think, I wonder..., perhaps) <i>I think it will rain tomorrow. Perhaps she'll be late. I don't think the exam will be very difficult.</i></p> <p>3- to express intention at the moment of decision: <i>Do you like these shoes? - Yes, I'll buy them.</i></p> <p>4-in the 1st type of conditional sentences <i>If the weather is fine, we'll go to the country.</i></p>	<p><i>tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, one of these days, next week/month/ year etc., soon, in the near future, some day, in two days/five minutes/a month etc.</i></p>

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CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)	<p style="text-align: center;">to be (am/is/are) + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I am (I'm) working. He/she/is is (he's) working. You/we/they are (we're) working.</p> <p>N: I am not (I'm not) working. He/she/it is not (isn't) working. You/we/they/ are not (aren't) working.</p> <p>Q: Am I working? Is he/she/we working? Are you/we/they working?</p>	<p>1- to talk about actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking: <i>Look! The boys are playing football. Hurry up! The train is coming.</i></p> <p>2- to talk about actions that are happening around now, but not exactly at the moment of speaking: <i>We are studying very hard <u>these days</u>. We have to prepare for our exams.</i></p> <p>3- to speak about what you have already arranged to do: <i>-What are you doing on Saturday? -I am meeting my friend at the station. She is arriving at 8 pm.</i></p>	<p><i>now, at the moment, at present; Look!, Listen! these days, this morning, today</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">to be (was/were) + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I was working. He/she/it was working. You/we/they were working.</p> <p>N: I was not (wasn't) working. He/she/it was not (wasn't) working. You/we/they were not (weren't) working.</p> <p>Q: Was I working? Was he/she/it working? Were you/we/they working?</p>	<p>1- to talk about a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the past: <i>What were you doing at 6 o'clock yesterday?</i></p> <p>2- two or more actions happening at the same time in the past: <i>She was cooking dinner and her kids were watching TV.</i></p> <p>3- action interrupted by another shorter action in the past: <i>I was working on computer when the telephone rang.</i></p> <p>4- background information in a story: <i>The sun was shining and the birds were singing...</i></p>	<p><i>at 6 o'clock yesterday, from 3 to 6 On Monday, when Mum came, while</i></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">shall/will + be + verb +-ing</p> <p>A: I/we shall ♦/will be working. He/she/it will be working. You/they will be working.</p> <p>N: I/we shall not (shan't) ♦ be working. will not (won't) be working.</p> <p> He/she/it will not (won't) be working. You/they will not (won't) be working.</p> <p>Q: Shall/will I/we be working? Will he/she/it be working? Will you/they be working?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>♦NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly in the questions shall I...?/shall we...? In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p> </div>	<p>1- to talk about an action at a particular moment in the future. The action will start before that moment but it will not have finished at that moment: <i>I will be playing tennis at 10am tomorrow. This time on Sunday I'll be bathing in the sea. When you arrive, he will be waiting for you.</i></p>	<p><i>at 5 o'clock tomorrow, this time on Sunday, when I come</i></p>

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PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	<p>have/has + been + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I/we/you/they have been working. He/she/it has been working.</p> <p>N: I/we/you/they have not (haven't) been working. He/she/it has not (hasn't) been working.</p> <p>Q: Have I/we/you/they been working? Has he/she/it been working?</p>	<p>1-to say how long things have been continuing up to now: <i>I've been learning English for six years.</i> <i>It's been raining all day.</i></p> <p>2-to say how we have been filling our time (up to now) <i>-Your hands are dirty.</i> <i>-I've been painting the walls.</i></p> <p>NOTE!!! We don't use Present Perfect Cont. with be, know, have and other non-progressive verbs: <i>How long have you had your car? (Present Perfect)</i></p>	<i>for, since; How long...?</i>
	PAST	<p>had + been + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I/we/you/they had been working. He/she/it had been working.</p> <p>N: I/we/you/they had not (hadn't) been working. He/she/it had not (hadn't) been working.</p> <p>Q: Had I/we/you/they been working? Had he/she/it been working?</p>	<p>1-denotes an action which began before a definite moment in the past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at the moment: <i>We could not go out because it had been raining for two hours.</i></p> <p>2-denotes an action which was no longer going on at a definite moment in the past, but which had been in progress not long before: <i>The baby's face was red and wet. He had been crying.</i></p>	<i>since, for</i>
	FUTURE	<p>shall/will + have + been+ verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I/we shall/will ♦ have been working. He/she/it will have been working. You/they will have been working.</p> <p>N: I/we shall not (shan't) ♦ will not (won't) have been working. He/she/it will not (won't) have been working. You/they will not (won't) have been working.</p> <p>Q: Shall/will I/we have been working? Will he/she/it have been working? Will you/they have been working?</p> <p>♦NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly <u>in the questions shall I...?/shall we...?</u> <u>In spoken</u> English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>1-denotes an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to the moment and will be going on at that moment: <i>You will have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives.</i> <i>In the fall I will have been studying here for 2 years.</i> <i>He will be tired when he arrives. He will have been travelling for 24 hours.</i></p>	<i>for</i>