

# ENGLISH TENSES

TENSES	FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES	
INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)	<b>PRESENT</b>	<p><b>A:</b> I work. He/she/it works. You/we/they work.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I <b>do not (don't)</b> work. He/she/it <b>does not (doesn't)</b> work. You/we/they <b>do not (don't)</b> work.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> <b>Do</b> I work? <b>Does</b> he/she/it work? <b>Do</b> you/we/they work?</p>	<p>1-to talk about general truth and permanent actions(facts): <i>The Earth rotates round its axis.</i> <i>It rains a lot in autumn.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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>
	<b>PAST</b>	<p>Regular verbs + <b>ed</b> : <b>worked, played,</b> Irregular verbs – <b>II column</b>: <b>went, ate</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I worked /went. He/she/it worked/went. You/we/they worked/went .</p> <p><b>N:</b> I <b>did not (didn't)</b> work_/go. He/she/it <b>did not (didn't)</b> work_/go. You/we/they <b>did not (didn't)</b> work_/go.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> <b>Did</b> I work_/go? <b>Did</b> he/she/it work_/go? <b>Did</b> 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 yesterday.</i> <i>Did you go to the seaside last summer?</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 teacher was explaining 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>
	<b>FUTURE</b>	<p><b>A:</b> I/we <b>shall</b>*/ <b>will</b> work. He/she/it <b>will</b> work. You/they <b>will</b> work.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we <b>shall not (shan't)</b> * work <b>will not (won't)</b> work.</p> <p>He/she/it <b>will not (won't)</b> work. You/they <b>will not (won't)</b> work.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> <b>Shall/will</b> I/we work? <b>Will</b> he/she/it work? <b>Will</b> you/they work?</p> <p><b>*NOTE!!!</b> Shall is used mostly in the questions <b>shall I...?/shall we...?</b> In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>1-to talk about future actions: <i>I'll call you tomorrow.</i> <i>Mary will get a present next month.</i></p> <p>2-to predict the future (with <i>probably, I expect..., I'm sure..., (I) think..., don't think, I wonder..., perhaps</i>) <i>I think it will rain tomorrow.</i> <i>Perhaps she'll be late.</i> <i>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?</i> <i>- Yes, I'll buy them.</i></p> <p>4-in the 1<sup>st</sup> 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., in the near future, some day, in two days/five minutes/a month etc.</i></p>

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CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)	<b>PRESENT</b>	<p><b>to be (am/is/are) + verb + -ing</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I <b>am (I'm)</b> working. He/she/it <b>is (he's)</b> working. You/we/they <b>are (we're)</b> working.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I <b>am not (I'm not)</b> working. He/she/it <b>is not (isn't)</b> working. You/we/they/ <b>are not (aren't)</b> working.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> <b>Am</b> I working? <b>Is</b> he/she/we working? <b>Are</b> 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 these days.</i> <i>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> <i>-I am meeting my friend at the station.</i> <i>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>
	<b>PAST</b>	<p><b>to be (was/were) + verb + -ing</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I <b>was</b> working. He/she/it <b>was</b> working. You/we/they <b>were</b> working.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I <b>was not (wasn't)</b> working. He/she/it <b>was not (wasn't)</b> working. You/we/they <b>were not (weren't)</b> working.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> <b>Was</b> I working? <b>Was</b> he/she/it working? <b>Were</b> 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>
	<b>FUTURE</b>	<p><b>shall/will + be + verb + -ing</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I/we <b>shall</b>*/<b>will be</b> working. He/she/it <b>will be</b> working. You/they <b>will be</b> working.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we <b>shall not (shan't)</b> *<b>be</b> working. <b>will not (won't) be</b> working.</p> <p>He/she/it <b>will not (won't) be</b> working. You/they <b>will not (won't) be</b> working.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> <b>Shall/will</b> I/we <b>be</b> working? <b>Will</b> he/she/it <b>be</b> working? <b>Will</b> you/they <b>be</b> working?</p> <p><b>*NOTE!!!</b> Shall is used mostly in the questions <b>shall I...?/shall we...?</b> In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p>	<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.</i> <i>This time on Sunday I'll be bathing in the sea.</i> <i>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	<p><b>PRESENT</b></p> <p><b>have/has + participle II</b> - regular verbs +ed worked, asked -irregular verbs-III column gone, eaten</p> <p><b>A:</b> I/we/you/they have worked/gone. He/she/it has worked/gone.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we/you/they have not (haven't) worked/gone. He/she/it has not (hasn't) worked/gone.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> Have I/we/you/they worked/gone? Has he/she/it worked/gone?</p>	<p>-is always connected with the present and the only thing which matters here is the result: the time when the action took place is of no importance: <i>I have lost my keys. I can't open the door.</i></p> <p>1-to talk about a completed action connected with the present: <i>I have seen this film and I can discuss it with you now.</i></p> <p>2-questions in the Present Perfect never start with <u>when</u>: <i>When did you see this film?</i></p> <p>3-with <u>this morning/evening, today this week, this year</u> (when the time periods are not finished at the time of speaking): <i>Have you called your mother today?</i></p>	<p>already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now, of late, lately, recently; with for and since; with This is the first time ... this morning/evening, today, this week, this year</p>
	<p><b>PAST</b></p> <p><b>had + participle II</b> - regular verbs +ed : worked, asked -irregular verbs-III column: gone, eaten</p> <p><b>A:</b> I/you/we/they had worked/gone. He/she/it had worked/gone.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we/you/we/they had not (hadn't) worked/gone. He/she it had not (hadn't) worked/gone.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> Had I/you/we/they worked/gone? Had he/she/it worked/gone?</p>	<p>1-denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past; it is not used to denote a succession of actions (Past Simple): <i>She has already finished her work when he came.</i></p> <p><b>But:</b> When I wrote the letter, I posted it. (Past Simple – succession of actions)</p> <p>By the time the police arrived, he had already disappeared.</p> <p>2-with the conjunctions (hardly/scarcely/ nearly/barely + when...) <i>I had hardly done it when they came.</i></p> <p><b>No sooner had they arrived than</b> it started to rain.</p>	<p>when I entered, by 5 o'clock yesterday, (with the same adverbs as Present Perfect but in the past context); no sooner...than ...</p>
	<p><b>FUTURE</b></p> <p><b>shall/will + have + participle II</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I/we shall*/will have worked/gone. He/she/it will have worked/gone. You/they will have worked/gone.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we shall not (shan't) * have worked/gone. will not (won't)</p> <p>He/she/it will not (won't) have worked/gone. You/they will not (won't) have worked/gone.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> Shall/will I/we have worked/gone? Will he/she/it have worked/gone? Will you/they have worked/gone?</p>	<p>1-denotes an action completed before a definite moment in the future: <i>She will have finished this work by 2 o'clock tomorrow.</i> <i>The film will have already started by the time we come. Hurry up!</i></p>	<p>by this time tomorrow, by 2 o'clock tomorrow, when you come back</p>

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TENSES	FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<p><b>PRESENT</b></p> <p><b>have/has + been + verb + -ing</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I/we/you/they have been working. He/she/it has been working.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we/you/they have not (haven't) been working. He/she/it has not (hasn't) been working.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> 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><b>NOTE!!!</b> We don't use Present Perfect Cont. with <u>be, know, have</u> and other <u>non-progressive verbs</u>: <i>How long have you had your car? (Present Perfect)</i></p>	<p>for, since; How long...?</p>
	<p><b>PAST</b></p> <p><b>had + been + verb + -ing</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I/we/you/they had been working. He/she/it had been working.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we/you/they had not (hadn't) been working. He/she/it had not (hadn't) been working.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> 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>	<p>since, for</p>
	<p><b>FUTURE</b></p> <p><b>shall/will + have + been + verb + -ing</b></p> <p><b>A:</b> I/we shall/will * have been working. He/she/it will have been working. You/they will have been working.</p> <p><b>N:</b> I/we shall not (shan't)* have been working. will not (won't)</p> <p>He/she/it will not (won't) have been working. You/they will not (won't) have been working.</p> <p><b>Q:</b> Shall/will I/we have been working? Will he/she/it have been working? Will you/they have been working?</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>	<p>for</p>