

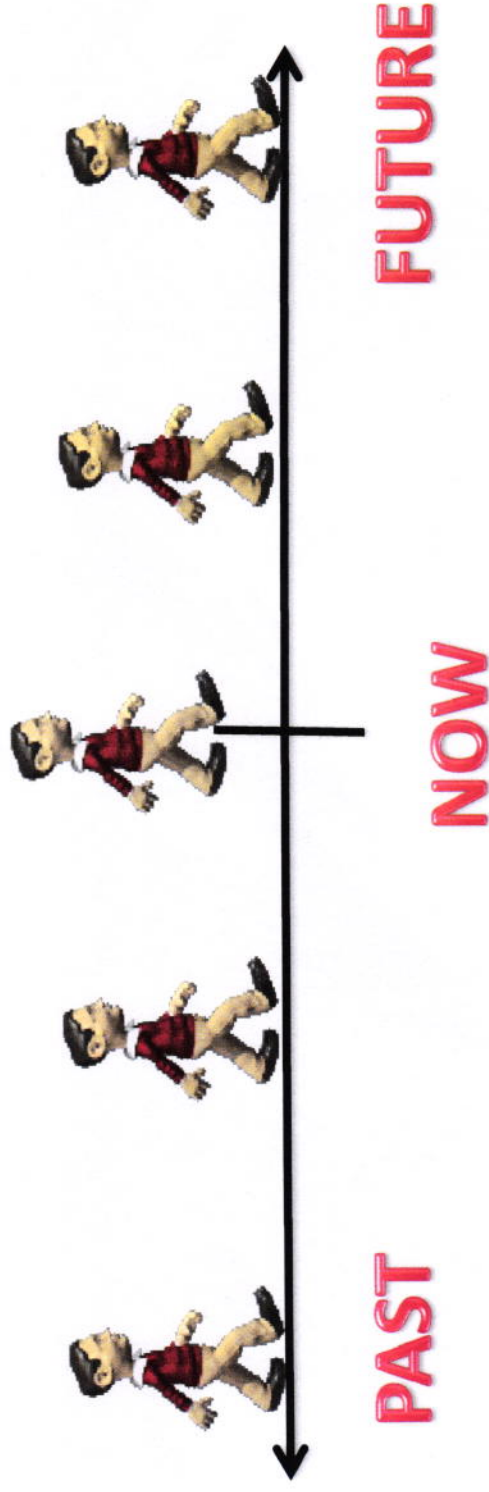
# English Tenses

Dr. Ahmed Rawdhan Salman

# Present Simple

- Refers to actions that are generally true or habitual

**He walks to work**



## Present simple

- ☐ I **eat** an apple a day.
- ☐ The government **builds** new hospitals every 5 years.
- ☐ Water **consists** of hydrogen and oxygen.
- ☐ He **is** an engineer.
- ☐ I **study** for two hours every night.

- **Key time words:**
- Always, often, usually, regularly, often, everyday, rarely, scarcely, (once, twice, three times a day, a week, a month, a year), daily, weekly, monthly, yearly.

## Negative form:

- 1- He **smokes** cigarette.  
He **doesn't** smoke cigarette.
  - 2- They always **teach** us some Spanish expressions.  
They **don't** teach us any Spanish expressions.
  3. They **are not** sick
- **Yes / no questions:**
  - **Does** he smoke cigarette?
  - **Do** they always teach you some Spanish expressions.?
  - **Is** the food delicious?
  - **Are** they sick?

## ■ Wh questions:

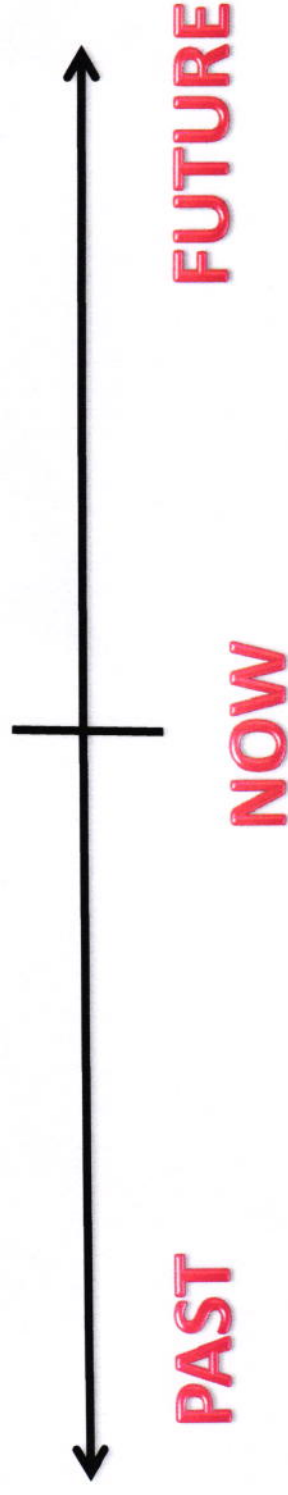
- When **Do** you leave?
- Who is that? That's my brother.
- When **Dose** she leave?

# Present Progressive

## am/is/are + V-ing

Indicates an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking

**He is walking**



## Present progressive

- 1- Please don't make so much noise. I **am studying**.
- 2- They **are racing** right now.
- 3- John **is sleeping** right now.
- 4- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** anymore.



# Present Progressive

- Key words / phrases:
- Now, right now, at the moment, (this week, month, semester, term, season, year), today, look, listen, be careful, be quiet,

## Task 1: Present Simple / continuous

1. Every Monday, Sally (drive) ----- her kids to football practice.
  - **drives**
2. Usually, I (work) ----- as a secretary at ABT, but this summer I (study) ----- French at a language school in Paris. That is why I am in Paris.
  - **Work / am studying**
3. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) ----- .
  - **is sleeping**

4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rain) --  
-----.

- **is raining**

5. I hate living in Seattle because it always  
(rain) -----.

- **rains**

• 6. I'm sorry I can't hear what you (say)-----  
because everybody (talk) ----- so loudly.

• are saying / is talking.

7. Justin currently (write) -----a book about  
his adventures in Tibet. I hope he can find a  
good publisher when he is finished.  
is writing

8- Listen. Some people (shout) ----- at each other.

- are shouting

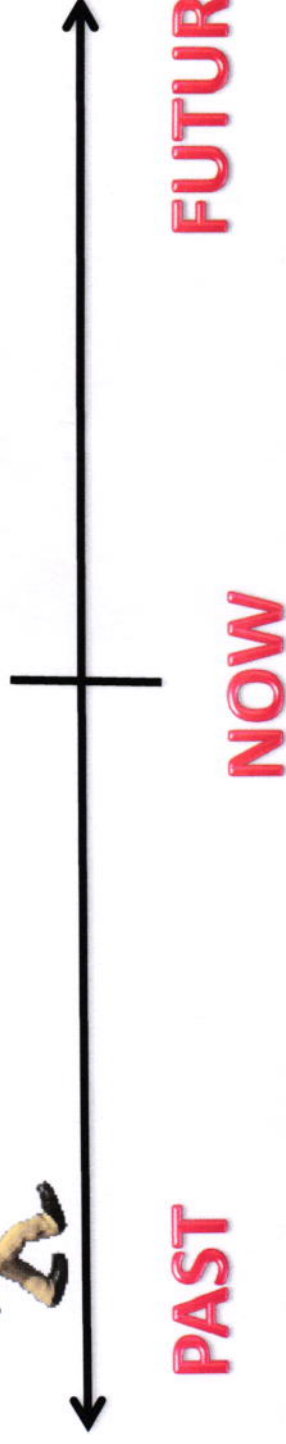
9 - Mr. Brown (donate / usually) ----- a lot of money for charitable organization.

- Usually donates

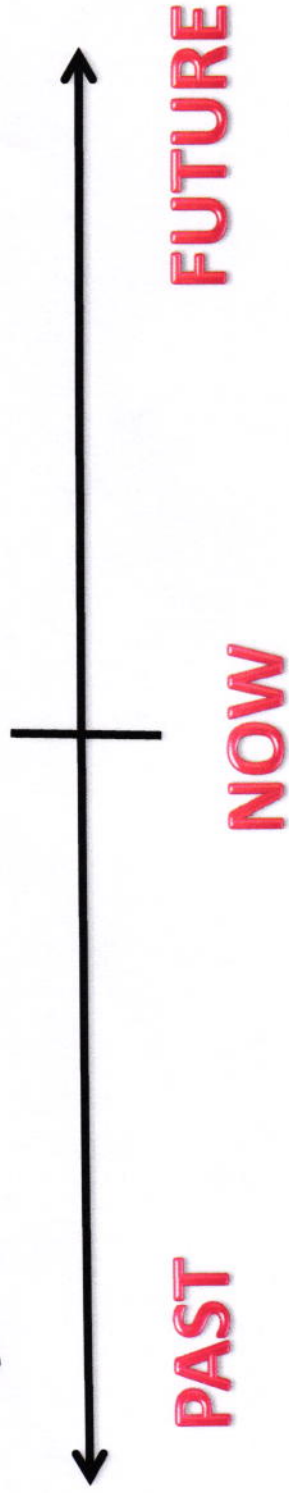
## Past Simple

- Indicates an action that took place before now, and has no real connection with the current time

He walked to school



# The bird flew to Adam's house



## Past Simple

- Regular verbs:
  - 1- The teacher **explained** the lesson **yesterday**.
  - 2- We **invited** them to our party **three days ago**.
  - 3- The police **stopped** me on my way **last night**.
- Irregular verbs:
  - 1- We all **left** the party at **11:00**.
  - 3- This house **cost** **\$75,000** in **1980**.



**You will often find the past simple used with time expressions such as these:**

1. Yesterday
2. three weeks ago
3. last year
4. in 2002
5. from March to June (past months)
6. for a long time
7. for 6 weeks
8. in the 1980s
9. in the last century
10. in the past

### **Negative form:**

- 1- They travelled abroad last week.  
They **didn't travel** abroad last week.
- 2- They taught us some Spanish expressions.  
They **didn't teach** us any Spanish expressions.

- **Yes / no questions:**
- **Did** you leave early last time?
- **Did** they finish their project in 2009?
- **Was** the food delicious?
- **Were** they sick last week?

## ■ Wh questions:

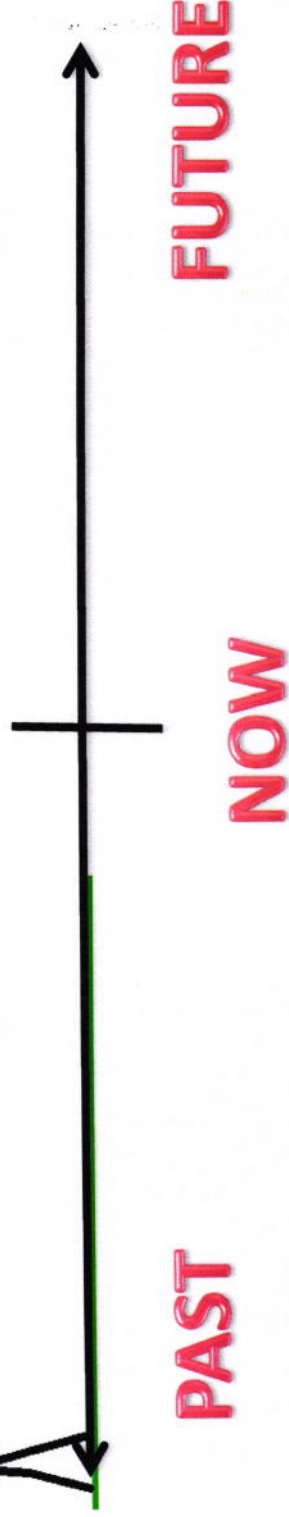
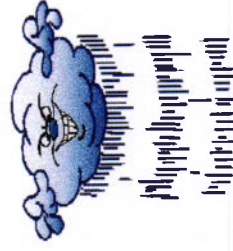
- When **did** you **leave** last week?
- What **did** they **buy** yesterday?
- How **did** you **travel** abroad?
- Why **was** Ahmed absent ?
- Where **were** they?

# Past Progressive

## Was/were + V-ing

- It indicates an action in the past that is longer in duration than another one in the past

**He was walking when it started to rain**



The past continuous shows us that the action was already in progress at a certain time in the past.

***What were you doing at 8 p.m. last night? I was studying.***

- This means that I started studying before 8 p.m. and I continued after 8 p.m.
- The past continuous can also show that an activity was in progress for some time, not just for a moment.

***We were cleaning the house all morning.***

- We can use the past simple and the past continuous in the same sentence structure with different meanings:

The past simple describes when the action started:

– "At 7am, I went to work."

This means that the journey to work began at 7am.

- The past continuous describes an action that was already in progress:

– "At 7am, I was going to work."

This means that the journey to work was already in progress at 7am; it began before 7am.

- Using "when" and "while" to describe actions that happen at the

same time

- "when" and past simple

We use "when" with the past simple to describe two actions where one action is the result of another action, or happens immediately

after: "I went downstairs when I heard the doorbell."

or

"When I heard the doorbell, I went downstairs."

The action of going downstairs is the result of hearing the doorbell.

- "when" with **past continuous** and **past simple**

To describe an action that was in progress (using past continuous)  
when another action happened (using past simple):

– "I was going downstairs when I heard the doorbell."

or

"When I heard the doorbell, I was going downstairs."

The action of going downstairs was already in progress and was interrupted when the doorbell rang.



- 1- While I **was reading**, the electricity went off.
- 2- When Helen **arrived**, we **were having** dinner.
- I ----- (sit) in a cafe when you -----(call)
  - Susie -----(watch) a film when she -----  
(hear) the noise.
  - He ----- (take) a shower when the  
telephone -----(ring).

**Task : edit the following sentences for verb tenses:**

Yesterday while they are fighting the enemy, three men died in the battle. One of their friends was trying to save them when he was receiving three deadly shots. He wasn't knowing that the soldiers were behind the near wall.

**Task : edit the following sentences for verb tenses:**

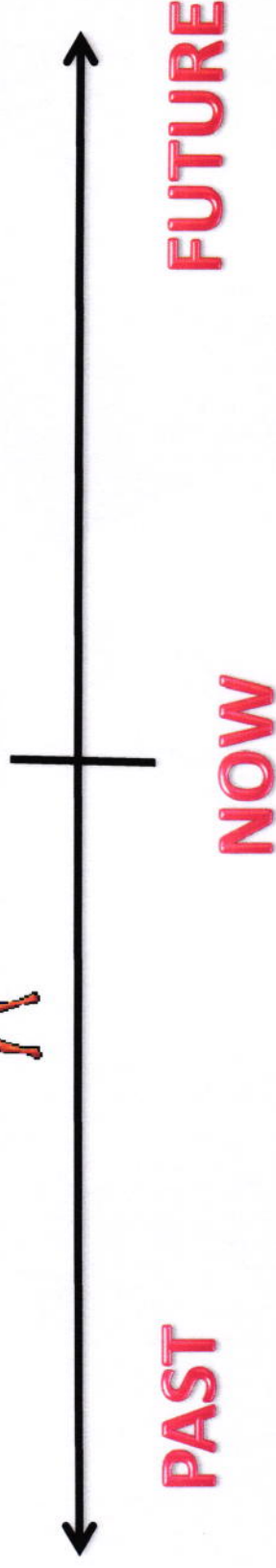
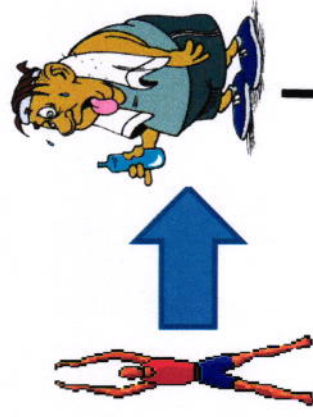
Yesterday while they were fighting the enemy, three men died in the battle. One of their friends was trying to save them when he received three deadly shots. He didn't know that the soldiers were behind the near wall.

# Present Perfect

## Have/has +pp

- Indicates an action that has been completed sometime before now, with a result that affects the current situation

**He has exercised**



## Present Perfect Tense

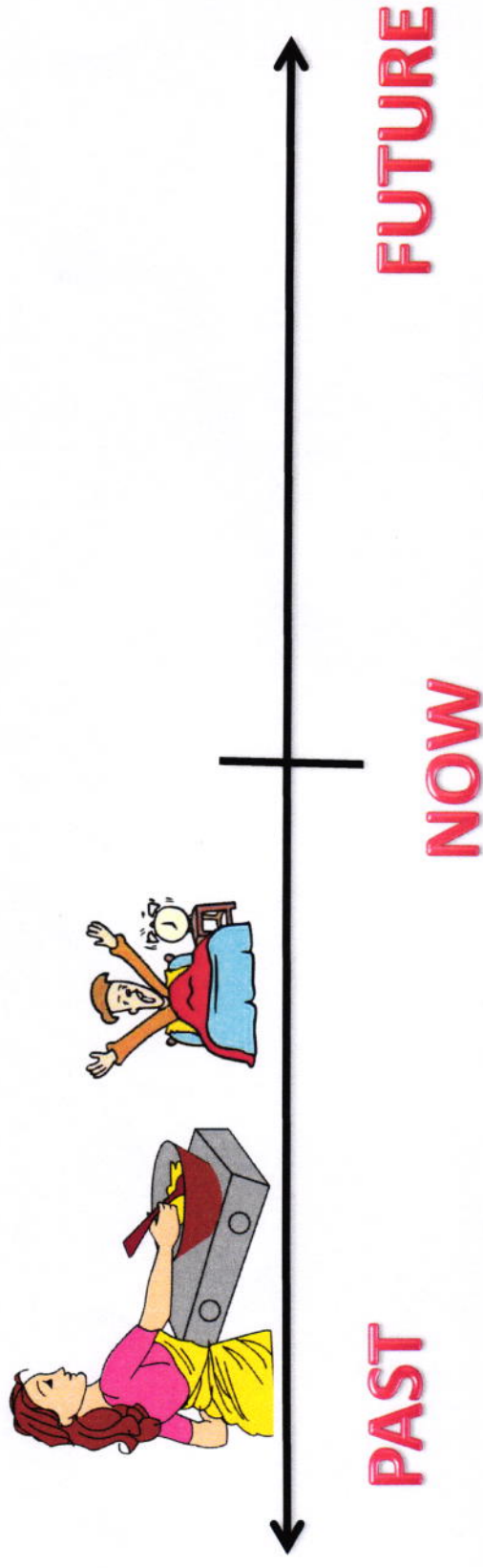
- We **have just finished** our activity.
- They **have already discussed** the test.
- We **haven't finished** our class **yet**.
- **Have you ever been** to France?
- No. I **have never been** to France.
- I **have met** many people **since** I worked here.
- We **haven't talked** to each other **since** January.

# Past Perfect

## Had +pp

- Indicates an action in the past that had been completed before another action or event in the past ( Past before past)

**My mother had cooked before I woke up**



## Past perfect (had + pp)

- She had talked to me before she left.
- She left after she had talked to me.
- When Ahmed had arrived, Jane left.
- They were angry because Tom hadn't invited them to the party.
- We had waited for him for two hours before he arrived yesterday.

**Task 5: correct the verbs in brackets in the following sentences:**

1. The storm destroyed the tent that we **(build)**.  
✓ had built
2. We **(sleep)** for 12 hours when he woke us up.  
✓ Had slept
3. The President announced his resignation after he **(consult)** with his aides.  
✓ Had consulted
4. They **(be)** very tired in the evening because they had helped on the farm all day.  
✓ were



5. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum **(make)**.  
✓ **Had made**
6. Thousands of people **(protest)** in the streets after they had heard about the deadly attack.  
✓ **protested**
7. They had waited at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally **(arrive)**.  
✓ **arrived**
8. The delegation **(hold)** talks with the prisoners' families before they met the President.  
✓ **Had held**

9. When she **(go)** out to play, she had already done her homework.

✓ **went**

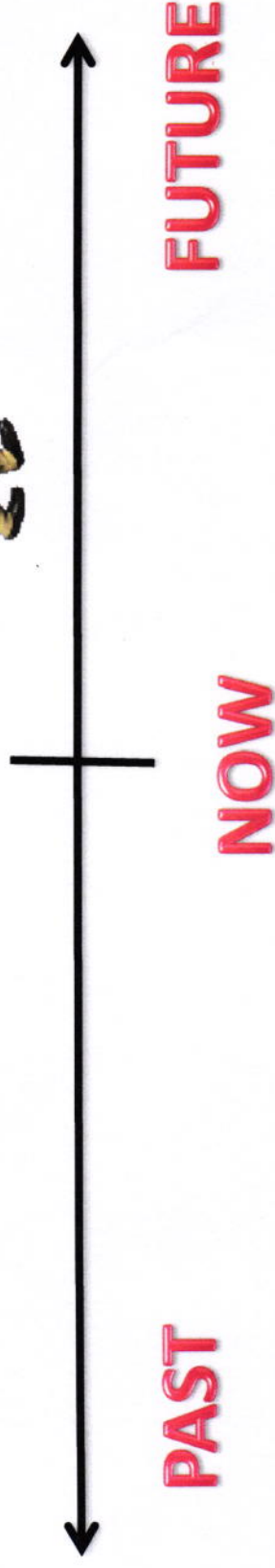
10. We **(look for)** her missing bag for two hours and then we found it behind the table.

✓ **had looked**

**Future Simple**  
**Will + Verb**

- Indicates an action that will take place after the current moment, and that has no real connection with the current time

**He will walk home**



**Future Simple**  
**Will + Verb**

1. The President **will visit** Italy next week.
2. The voters **will go** to the polls tomorrow to elect a new president.
3. The Minister of Health **will resign** from post next month.
4. Over 10,000 people **will gather** in Gaza's main square.
5. Israel **will build** more Jewish settlements in Jerusalem.















# TENSES IN ENGLISH

	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Past	I learned	I was learning	I had learned	I had been learning
Present	I learn	I am learning	I have learned	I have been learning
Future	I will learn	I will be learning	I will have learned	I will have been learning



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# English Tenses

past	present	future
←		→
<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>  worked	<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>  work(s)	<b>FUTURE SIMPLE</b>  will work
<b>PAST PERFECT</b>  had worked	<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b>  have/has worked	<b>FUTURE PERFECT</b>  will have worked
<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>  was/were working	<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b>  am/is/are working	<b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS</b>  will be working
<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b>  had been working	<b>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b>  have/has been working	<b>FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b>  will have been working

**1- Present Simple - I do**

**2- Present Continuous- I am doing**

**3- Present Perfect- I have done**

**4- Present Perfect Continuous- I have been doing**

**5- Past Simple- I did**

**6- Past Continuous- I was doing**

**7- Past Perfect- I had done**

**8- Past Perfect Continuous- I had been doing**

**9- Future Simple- I will do**

**10- Future Continuous- I will be doing**

**11- Future Perfect- I will have done**

**12- Future Perfect Continuous- I will have been doing**

**English rule for using**

**"ing"**

**with a Verb**





# Verbs + ing

If the last letter of the word is "y"

**y + ing = ying**



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for example

**play = playing**

**cry = crying**

**fly = flying**

# Verbs + ing

If the last letter of the word is "e"

**e + ing = ~~e~~ + ing**



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for example

come = coming

dance = dancing

hide = hiding

# Verbs + ing

If the word ends with "ie"

**ie + ing = je + ying**



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for example

die = dying

lie = lying

tie = tying

# Verbs + ing

If the word ends with "ee"

**ee + ing = ee + ing**



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for example

see = seeing

agree = agreeing

flee = fleeing

# Verbs + ing

If the word ends with

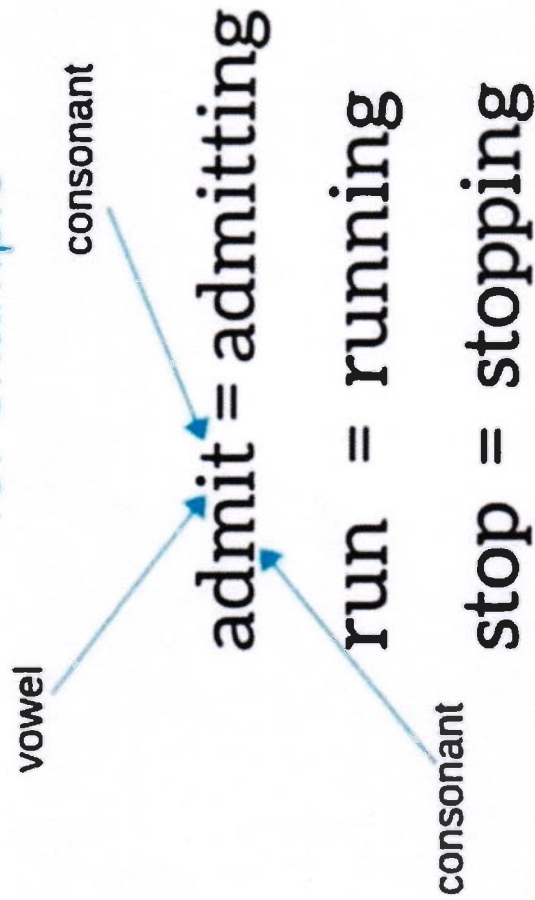
**"consonant+vowel+consonant"**

**c/v/c\* + ing = double final consonant + ing**



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for example



# CAN

## Ability, Request

- Example:
1. Julie can swim.
  2. Can I come with you?

## Past Ability, Suggestion, Future Possibility

- Example:
1. Could I use your phone please?
  2. Julie could swim when she was young.

# COULD

# MAY

## Permission for Future Possibility

- Example:
1. May I borrow your pen?
  2. He may come to our place.

## Present or Future Possibility

- Example:
1. We might win the trophy but I doubt.

# MIGHT

# MUST

## Necessity or Obligation

- Example:
1. You must have an identity proof to enter in the room.

## What's Right & Correct

- Example:
1. We might win the trophy but I doubt.

# OUGHT TO

# SHALL

## Offer or Suggestion

- Example:
1. Shall I help you?
  2. Shall I call her?

## Advice or Uncertain Prediction

- Example:
1. You should check it again.
  2. He should give her a call.

# SHOULD

# WILL

## Willingness, Certain Prediction or Promise

- Example:
1. I will go to New York.
  2. It will rain today.

## Request, Invitation or Making Arrangements

- Example:
1. Would you pass the pizza?
  2. Would you prefer tea or coffee?

# WOULD

# Active vs. Passive Voice

## TENSE

## ACTIVE

## PASSIVE

Present Simple	I make a cake	A cake <b>is</b> made
Present Contin.	I'm making a cake	A cake <b>is being</b> made.
Past Simple	I made a cake.	A cake <b>was</b> made.
Past Continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake <b>was being</b> made.
Present Perfect	I have made a cake	A cake <b>has been</b> made.
Past Perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake <b>had been</b> made.
Future Simple	I <b>will</b> make a cake.	A cake <b>will be</b> made.
Future be going to	I'm going to make a cake.	A cake <b>is going to be</b> made.
Modal	I must make a cake.	A cake <b>must be</b> made.
Modal Perfect	I should have made a cake.	A cake <b>should have been</b> made.

# OTHER WAYS TO SAY

## BUT

- however
- although
- though
- yet
- nevertheless

## ALSO

- besides
- likewise
- moreover
- as well as
- furthermore



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## THEREFORE

- hence
- thus
- as a result
- subsequently
- for this reason

## ESPECIALLY

- mainly
- notably
- above all
- principally
- exclusively