

ENGLISH TENSES

TENSES		FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES
INDEFINITE (SIMPLE)	PRESENT	A: I work. He/she/it works. You/we/they work. N: I do not (don't) work. He/she/it does not (doesn't) work_. You/we/they do not (don't) work. Q: Do I work? Does he/she/it work_? Do you/we/they work?	1-to talk about general truth and permanent actions(facts): The Earth rotates round its axis. It rains a lot in autumn. I speak English and French. 2-to talk about repeated, customary actions: He gets up at 8 o'clock every morning. They never listen to their teacher. 3-to talk about a planned future action (a timetable or schedule) The train leaves at 3 tomorrow.	always, every day/month/year never, often, normally, seldom, sometimes, usually, twice a week/day..., all the time
	PAST	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> Regular verbs + ed : worked, played, Irregular verbs – II column: went, ate </div> A: I worked/went. He/she/it worked/went. You/we/they worked/went. 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. Q: Did I work_/go? Did he/she/it work_/go? Did you/we/they work_/go?	1-to talk about actions performed in the past (with finished time expressions): I met my friend yesterday. Did you go to the seaside last summer? 2-to talk about a succession of past actions (stories): He opened the door, switched on the light and fed his cat. 3- to talk about an action taking place in the middle of another action : He fell asleep while the teacher was explaining new grammar rules.	yesterday, 2 minutes/hours/ days/years ago, in 1970, the other day, last month/year/ week/ Sunday
	FUTURE	A: I/we shall/will work. He/she/it will work. You/we/they will work. N: I/we shall not (shan't) work. He/she/it will not (won't) work. You/we/they will not (won't) work. Q: Shall/will I/we work? Will he/she/it work? Will you/we/they work?	1-to talk about future actions: I'll call you tomorrow. Mary will get a present next month. 2-to predict the future (with probably, I expect..., I'm sure..., (I) think..., don't think, I wonder..., perhaps) I think it will rain tomorrow. Perhaps she'll be late. I don't think the exam will be very difficult. 3- to express intention at the moment of decision: Do you like these shoes? - Yes, I'll buy them. 4-in the 1st type of conditional sentences If the weather is fine, we'll go to the country.	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.

***NOTE!!!**

Shall is used mostly in the questions shall I...?/shall we...?

In spoken English we normally use **I'll** and **we'll**.

TENSES	FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES	
CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)	PRESENT	<p>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: Look! The boys are playing football. Hurry up! The train is coming.</p> <p>2- to talk about actions that are happening around now, but not exactly at the moment of speaking: We are studying very hard these days. We have to prepare for our exams.</p> <p>3-to speak about what you have already arranged to do: -What are you doing on Saturday? -I am meeting my friend at the station. She is arriving at 8 pm.</p>	<p>now, at the moment, at present; Look!, Listen! these days, this morning, today</p>
	PAST	<p>to be (was/were) + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I was working. He/she/is 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/ was not (weren't) working.</p> <p>Q: Was I working? Was he/she/we working? Were you/we/they working?</p>	<p>1-to talk about a temporary action taking place at a given moment in the past: What were you doing at 6 o'clock yesterday?</p> <p>2-two or more actions happening at the same time in the past: She was cooking dinner and her kids were watching TV.</p> <p>3- action interrupted by another shorter action in the past: I was working on computer when the telephone rang.</p> <p>4- background information in a story: The sun was shining and the birds were singing...</p>	<p>at 6 o'clock yesterday, from 3 to 6 On Monday, when Mum came, while</p>
	FUTURE	<p>Shall/will + be + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I/we shall/will be working. He/she/is 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. 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> <p>*NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly <u>in the questions shall I...?/shall we...?</u> 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 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.</p>	<p>at 5 o'clock tomorrow, this time on Sunday, when I come</p>

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PERFECT	PRESENT	<p>have/has + participle II - regular verbs +ed worked, asked -irregular verbs-III column gone, eaten</p> <p>A: I/we/you/they have worked/gone. He/she/it has worked/gone.</p> <p>N: I/we/you/they have not (haven't) worked/gone. He/she/it has not (hasn't) worked/gone.</p> <p>Q: 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 have lost my keys. I can't open the door.</p> <p>1-to talk about a completed action connected with the present: I have seen this film and I can discuss it with you now.</p> <p>2-questions in the Present Perfect never start with when: When did you see this film?</p> <p>3-with this morning/evening, today this week, this year (when the time periods are not finished at the time of speaking): Have you called you mother today?</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>
	PAST	<p>had + participle II - regular verbs +ed : worked, asked -irregular verbs-III column : gone, eaten</p> <p>A: I/we/you/they had worked/gone. He/she/it had worked/gone.</p> <p>N: I/we/you/they had not (hadn't) worked/gone. He/she/it had not (hadn't) worked/gone.</p> <p>Q: Had I/we/you/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): She has already finished her work when he came. But: When I wrote the letter, I posted it.(Past Simple –succession of actions) By the time the police arrived ,he had already disappeared.</p> <p>2-with the conjunctions (hardly / scarcely/ nearly/barely + when...) I had hardly done it when they came. No sooner had they arrived than 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>
	FUTURE	<p>Shall/will + have + participle II</p> <p>A: I/we shall/will have worked/done. He/she/is will have worked/done. You/they will have worked/done.</p> <p>N: I/we shall not (shan't) have worked/done. will not (won't) have worked/done. He/she/it will not (won't) have worked/done. You/they will not (won't) have worked/done.</p> <p>Q: Shall/will I/we have worked/done? will he/she/it have worked/done? will you/they have worked/done?</p> <p>*NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly <u>in the questions shall I...?/shall we...?</u> In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>1-denotes an action completed before a definite moment in the future: She will have finished this work by 2 o'clock tomorrow. The film will have already started by the time we come .Hurry up!</p> <p>*NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly <u>in the questions shall I...?/shall we...?</u> In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.</p>	<p>by this time tomorrow, by 2 o'clock tomorrow, when you come back</p>

TENSES		FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	<p style="text-align: center;">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've been learning English for six years. It's been raining all day.</p> <p>2-to say how we have been filling our time (up to now) -Your hands are dirty. -I've been painting the walls.</p> <p>NOTE!!! We don't use Present Perfect Cont. with be, know, have and other non-progressive verbs: How long have you had your car? (Present Perfect)</p>	for, since; How long...?
	PAST	<p style="text-align: center;">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: We could not go out because it had been raining for two hours.</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: The baby's face was red and wet. He had been crying.</p>	since, for
	FUTURE	<p style="text-align: center;">Shall/will + have + been + verb + -ing</p> <p>A: I/we shall/will have been working He/she/is will have been working You/they will have been working</p> <p>N: I/we shall not (shan't) have been working will not (won't) have been working He/she/it will not (won't) have been working You/they will not (won't) have worked/done.</p> <p>Q: Shall/will I/we have been working? will he/she/it have worked/done? will you/they have worked/done?</p> <p>*NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly <u>in the questions</u> shall I...?/shall we...? In spoken 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: You will have been waiting for more than two hours when her plane finally arrives. In the fall I will have been studying here for 2 years. He will be tired when he arrives. He will have been travelling for 24 hours.</p>	for