

Part 4

Tenses

Present simple

Simple present is used to express repeated or unchanging actions. The action can be a habit, hobby, recurring event, emotion, or wish. Simple present is not used to express actions that are happening right now.

Simple Present

For verbs ending in *consonants* or "-e", just add "-s" to the end of the verb.

I, You, We, They

Verb

Walk

Live

See

Speak

Play

Read

He, She, It

Verb +s

Walks

Lives

Sees

Speaks

Plays

Reads

Examples

I walk to school.

He walks to school.

We live in a house.

She lives in a house.

They see a dog.

The dog sees a bone.

I speak Spanish.

She speaks Spanish.

The children play in the park.

The child plays in the park.

Simple Present - Additional forms

For "**He**", "**She**" or "**It**" - If the verb ends in "**-o**", "**-x**", "**-sh**", "**-ch**", or "**-ss**", add "**-es**" to the end of the verb.

Verb	Verb + -es
Go	goes
Watch	watches
Miss	Misses
Fix	Fixes
Wash	Washes

He goes to school.
She watches TV.
Carol misses her mom.
Bill fixes the stove.
Joe washes his car.

Simple Present - Additional Forms

For "**He**", "**She**", or "**It**" - If the verb ends in a consonant + "**-y**" (i.e. *study*), change the "**y**" to "**i**" and add "**-es**". If the verb ends in a vowel + "**-y**" (i.e. *play*), just **add** "**-s**".

Consonant + y --> *Consonant + i + es*

Study --> Studies

Try --> Tries

Dry-->Dries

Vowel + y --> *Vowel + y + s*

Play --> Plays

Stay --> Stays

Buy --> Buys

She plays soccer.

She buys candy.

The boy dries the dishes.

He stays home.

Simple past

Simple past is used to express finished or completed actions.

Simple Past - Basic form

Visit

Walk

Talk

Verb Add "-ed"

Visited

Walked

Talked

For single-syllable verbs ending in a short vowel and a single consonant, double the final consonant Verb

Double ending consonant and add "-ed"

Slip Slipped

Drop Dropped

Cross Crossed

For verbs that end in "-e", only add "-d".

Verb **Add “-d”**

Dance Danced

Live Lived

Race Raced

I visited **ed** my old school.

I walked **ed** to work.

He dropped **ed** his keys.

They crossed **ed** the street.

They lived **ed** in England before moving to America.

He studied English.

She dried her clothes.

They tried dancing.

She played soccer.

We stayed **ed** home.

He prayed **ed** before eating

Future simple

Simple future is used to refer to a later time. Simple future has two forms: "**will + verb**" and "**be verb + going to + verb**". They both refer to a specific time in the future.

Simple Future - Will

"**Will**" usually expresses a promise to do something or a voluntary action. Sentences are formed with "**will + verb**". You can turn the sentences into *negative sentences* by placing "**not**" between "**will**" and *the verb*.

examples

Audrey will play softball next season.

Sophie will take Choir at school next year.

I will help him tomorrow.

They will build the shed this weekend.

Audrey will not play softball next season.

Sophie will not take Choir at school next year.

I will not help him tomorrow.

They will not build the shed this weekend.

We will not join them on Saturday.

Simple Future - Yes/No Questions with *Will*

"Will" can also be used in questions.

Will Audrey play softball next season?

Will Sophie take Choir at school next year?

Will you help him tomorrow?

Will they build the shed this weekend?

Will we join them on Saturday?

Simple Future - Be Verbs + going to

"**Be verb + going to**" usually expresses a plan to do something. Sentences are formed with "**be verb + going to + verb**". You can turn sentences into negative sentences by placing "not" between the "**be**" verb and "**going to**".

Audrey **is going to** play softball next season.

Sophie **is going to** take Choir at school next year.

I **am going to** help him tomorrow.

They **are going to** build the shed this weekend

Sophie is not going to take Choir at school next year.

I **am not going to** help him tomorrow.

They **are not going to** build the shed this weekend.

We **are not going to** join them on Saturday

Simple Future - Yes/No questions with Be verbs + going to

"Be verb + going to + verb" can also be used in questions.

Is Audrey **going to** play softball next season?

Is Sophie **going to** take Choir at school next year?

Are you **going to** help him tomorrow?

Are they **going to** build the shed this weekend?

Are we **going to** join them on Saturday?

Simple Future - Predictions

- Both forms of the simple future tenses *can express a prediction* about the future.

Audrey's softball team **will** win the game. | Audrey's softball team **is going to** win the game.

She **will** be the chess champion.

She **is going to** be the chess champion.

He **will** win a Grammy for this song.

He **is going to** win a Grammy for this song

Present Continuous is used to express a continuing action. This verb form is used to show that something is happening or will be happening very soon. They are used with active action words in the form of present participles ending in "-ing". They are used with "be" verbs. To form the present continuous, use the "**be verb + verb + -ing**".

Present Continuous - Basic Form

For verbs ending in a consonant, just add "**-ing**" to the end of the verb.

I am walking to school.

She is speaking Spanish.

They are speaking Spanish.

The children are playing in the park

Present Continuous for Verbs Ending in Vowels

Some verbs require modification before "-ing" can be added.

Verb ending in consonant + "e", delete the "e" then add "-ing".

bake --> baking

write --> writing

Verb ending in "-ee" or "-o", add "-ing". **No modification.**

see --> seeing

go --> going

Verb ending in "-ie", "-ie" changes to "y", then add "-ing".

tie --> tying

lie --> lying

I am baking a cake.

She is tying her shoelaces

He is writing an essay.

I am seeing double.

We are going to the movies.

Present Continuous for Verbs Ending in Short Vowel + Consonant

Some verbs require modification before "-ing" can be added. Single syllable: double the last consonant, then add "-ing".

sit --> sitting

shop --> shopping

Two syllables, first syllable stressed: add "-ing". **No modification.**

visit --> visiting

happen --> happening

Two syllables, second syllable stressed: double the last consonant, then add "-ing".

begin --> begin**ning**

He is sitting alone.

She is **shopping** for clothes.

They are **visiting** from Seattle.

It is **happening** right now.

It is **beginning** to rain

Negative Present Continuous

The negative present continuous tells about things that are not currently happening or will not happen in the near future. To make the negative present continuous, use "**be verb + not + present participle**".

I **am not eating** pizza for dinner.

We **are not playing** soccer today.

He is not studying.

She is not going to school.

They are not walking to school today.

The past continuous

is used to indicate that something happened over a period of time. This verb form is used to show that happened before now and can still be going on at this time. They are used with active action words in the form of past participles ending in "-ing". They are used with "be" verbs. To form the past continuous, use the past tense of the **"be verb (was/were) + verb + -ing"**.

Past Continuous To discuss things that happened in the past.

They were studying all night.

He was sleeping during class.

I was waiting for a long time.

Past Continuous

- To discuss something that happened in the middle of something else.

The children were sleeping when we got home.

I was watching a movie when you called.

People were sleeping when the smoke detector went off.

- To discuss something that continued to happen for a longer period of time.

My head was hurting.

Everyone was screaming.

The holiday shoppers were rushing.

Negative Past Continuous

The negative past continuous tells about things that did not happen. To make the negative present continuous, use "**be verb + not + present participle**".

We were not playing soccer today.

He was not studying last night.

They were not walking to school yesterday

Present perfect tense is used to express that an action happened in the past, has recently been completed, or is continuing into the present. It implies an unspecified time. You cannot use the present perfect with a specific time expression or time frame. You can use the present perfect with unspecific time adverbs such as "ever", "never", "already", and "yet

Present Perfect Tense with Ever

“Ever” means at any time. It is often used in interrogative sentences. It can also be used in *negative sentences* with "nobody has **ever**". It is always placed before the main verb or past participle

Have you **ever** eaten a bug?

Nobody has **ever** called me that

Present Perfect Tense with Never

"**Never**" means at no time in the past or future, not ever. It is always placed before the main verb or past participle.

I have **never** been to Uganda.

I have **never** failed a test.

Present Perfect Tense with Already

"**Already**" means sooner than a specified or planned time. It can be used in statements or interrogative sentences. It can be placed before the main verb or past participle or at the end of a sentence.

I have **already** read the newspaper article.

Has he finished his homework **already**?

I have **already** seen the movie

Have you **already** read the newspaper article?

Present Perfect Tense with Yet

"**Yet**" means up to the present time. It is used to suggest that something has not happened by a specific time. It can be used in interrogative or negative sentences. It is usually placed at the end of a sentence.

I haven't finished my homework **yet**.

He hasn't visited his parents **yet**

Has he visited his parents **yet**?

Have the guests arrived **yet**?

Present perfect tense is used to express that an action happened in the past, has recently been completed, or is continuing into the present. You can use the present perfect with a specific time expression or time frame. Use "**for**" to express a specific period of time. Use "**since**" to indicate a starting point in time.

Present Perfect Tense with For

"For + a time period or time frame"

I have known Billy **for** 20 years.

She has been my friend **for** many years

Present Perfect Tense with Since

"Since + a starting point in time"

I have known Billy **since** 1996.

She has been my friend **since** the 1980's.

I have worked there **since** May 1, 2013.

I have not been there **since** last Saturday.

The past perfect is used to indicate that something happened before another event in the past. To form the past perfect, use the past tense of the verb "**to have (had) + the past participle**". The event that happened first is the verb form of "**had + past participle**".

He **had finished** his homework *before* his mom told him to do it.

She **had learned** about the city *before* she visited it.

They **had read** the book *before* they saw the movie

It started to rain *after* we **had arrived** at the park.

We drove by our house *where* we **had lived** as children.

By the time we arrived at the party, everyone **had left**

Future perfect

The future perfect is used to indicate that something will occur before another action in the future. It can also show that something will happen before or by a specific time in the future. To form the future perfect, use **will have + past participle**

Future Perfect- Will have

"**Will have + past participle**". You can turn the sentences into *negative sentences* by placing "not" between "will" and "have". "**Will + not + have + past participle**".

Audrey **will have played** softball for four seasons in 2017.

Sophie **will have taken** Spanish class for three years this fall.

They **will have built** the shed by the time Sam arrives

Future Continuous - Yes/No questions with Will have

"Will have" can also be used in questions.

Will Audrey **have played** softball for four seasons in 2017?

Will Sophie **have taken** Spanish class for three years this fall?

Will they **have built** the shed by the time Sam arrives?

The present perfect continuous refers to actions that started in the past and continues into the present time. To form the present perfect continuous, use "**has/have + been + present participle**".

For verbs ending in a consonant, just add "**-ing**" to the end of the verb.

It **has been raining** all day.

I **have been running** for several miles.

She **has been sleeping** since noon.

• The **negative present continuous** tells about things that did not happen in the past or will not be happening in the near future. To make the negative present perfect continuous, use "**has/have + not + been + present participle**".

It **has not been raining** all day.

She **has not been sleeping** well lately.

They **have not been waiting** a long time

The past perfect continuous refers to actions that started in the past and completed before another past action. To form the past perfect continuous, use "**had + been + present participle**".

To discuss things that happened in the past and continued up until another past action.

They **had been studying** for several hours before the library closed.

He **had been sleeping** until his alarm woke him up.

I **had been waiting** at the bus stop for an hour when the bus finally arrived.

To discuss that something happened because of what happened in the past.

The children were tired because they **had been playing** all day.

I was angry because I **had been waiting** all day for my friend to arrive. He never showed up.

Negative Past Perfect Continuous

Use the negative past perfect continuous to tell about things that did not happen. To make the negative present continuous, use "**had + not + been + present participle**".

Jason failed the class because he **had not been doing** his homework.

I was so tired because I **had not been sleeping** well.

I gained weight because I **had not been exercising**.

The future continuous

The future continuous is used to indicate that something will be in progress at a later time. They are used with active action words in the form of past participles ending in "-ing". Future Continuous has two forms: "**will be + present participle**" and "**be verb + going to be + present participle**". They both refer to a time in the future and give the sentences the same meaning.

Future Continuous - Will be

"Will be + present participle. You can turn the sentences into negative sentences by placing "not" between "will" and "be". **"Will + not + be + present participle".**

They **will be building** the shed once they purchase all of the materials.

We **will be joining** them on Saturday.

Audrey **will not be playing** softball when the season starts in spring.

Sophie **will not be taking** Spanish class at school next year.

Future Continuous - Be verb + going to be

"Be verb + going to be + present participle". You can turn sentences into negative sentences by placing "not" between the "be verb" and "going to be".

"Be verb + not + going to be + present participle

They **are going to be building** the shed once they purchase all of the materials.

We **are going to be joining** them on Saturday.

Audrey **is not going to be playing** softball when the season starts in spring.

Sophie **is not going to be taking** Spanish class at school next year

- **Future Continuous - Yes/No questions with Will be**

"Will be" can also be used in questions.

Will Audrey **be playing softball** when the season starts in spring?

Will Sophie **be taking** Spanish class at school next year?

Will you be helping him tomorrow after work?

- **Future Continuous - Yes/No questions with Be verb + going to be**

"Be verb + going to be" can also be used in questions

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Is Audrey **going to be playing** softball when the season starts in spring?

Is Sophie **going to be taking** Spanish class at school next year?

Future Perfect Continuous

The future perfect continuous is used to indicate that something will happen in the future by making a reference to some future time. It is most often used with a time expression. To form the future perfect continuous, use "**will have + been + present participle**".

To discuss things that will happen in the future by making a reference to some future time.

He **will have been sleeping** for 12 hours at 10 pm.

I **will have been waiting** at the bus stop for over an hour when the bus finally arrives

Negative Future Perfect Continuous

To make the negative future perfect continuous, use "**will have + not + been + present participle**".

They **will have not been studying** for 12 hours by 10 pm.

He **will have not been sleeping** for 2 days at 10 pm.

~Exercises ~