## ENGLISH TENSES

TE	NSES	FORMS (Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME
	PRESENT	A: I work. He/she/it works. You/we/they work.  I do not (don't) work. He/she/it does not (doesn't) work. You/we/they do not (don't) work.  O: 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
NITE (SIMPLE)	PAST	Regular verbs + ed : worked, played, Irregular verbs - II column: went, ate  A:   worked /went, He/she/it worked/went. You/we/they worked/went.  He/she/it 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: Did   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 docr, 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
INDEFI	FUTURE	A: I/we shall */ will work. He/she/it You/they will work.  N: I/we shall not (shan't) * work will not (won't) work.  He/she/it Will not (won't) work.  He/she/it You/they will not (won't) work.  O: Shall/will I/we work? Will he/she/it work? Will you/they work?  *NOTE!!!  Shall is used mostly in the questions shall I?/shall we? In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.	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 1 <sup>st</sup> 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.

## ENGUSH RENSES

TENSE	(Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	USE	TIME PHRASES
PRESENT	A:   am (I'm) working. He/she/is is (he's) working. You/we/they are (we're) working.  N:   am not (I'm not) working. He/she/it is not (isn't) working. You/we/they/ are not (aren't) working.  Q: Am   working? Is he/she/we working? Are you/we/they working?	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.  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.  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.	now, at the moment, at present; Look!, Listen! these days, this morning, today
CAVISSA PORTO DO PORTO DE PARTO DE PART	A: I was working. He/she/it was working. You/we/they were working. He/she/it was not (wasn't) working. He/she/it was not (wasn't) working. You/we/they were not (weren't) working.  Q: Was I working? Was he/she/it working? Were you/we/they working?	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?  2-two or more actions happening at the same time in the past:  She was cooking dinner and her kids were watching TV.  3- action interrupted by another shorter action in the past:  I was working on computer when the telephone rang.  4- background information in a story:  The sun was shining and the birds were singing	at 6 o'clock yesterday, from 3 to 6 On Monday when Mum came, while
FUTURE	A: I/we shall */will be working. He/she/it will be working. You/they will be working.  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.  You/they will not (won't) be working.  O: Shall/will I/we be working? Will he/she/it be working? Will you/they be working?  *NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly in the questions shall i?/shall we? In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.	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.	at 5 o'clock tomorrow, this time of Sunday, when I come

## ENGLISH TENSES

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	(Affirmative - A/Negative - N Question - Q)	是一种 计图像 是表现的	A HO
PRESENT	nas not (nasn't) worked/gone.	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.	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
PAST	A: I/you/we/they had worked/gone. He/she/it had worked/gone. N: I/we/you/we/they had not (hadn't) worked/gone. He/she it had not (hadn't) worked/gone.  Q: Had I/you/we/they worked/gone? Had he/she/it worked/gone?	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.  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.	when I entered, by 5 o'clock yesterday, (with the same adverbs as Present Rerfect but in the past context); no soonerthan
FUTURE	A: I/we shall*/will have worked/gone. He/she/it will have worked/gone. You/they will have worked/gone. N: I/we shall not (shan't) * have worked/gone. will not (won't)  He/she/it will not (won't) You/they will not (won't) have worked/gone.  Shall/will I/we have worked/gone? Will he/she/it have worked/gone? Will you/they have worked/gone? Will you/they have worked/gone?	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!  *NOTE!!!  Shall is used mostly in the questions shall I?/shall we?  In spoken English we normally use I'll and we'll.	by this time tomorrow, be 2 o'clock tomorrow, when you come back

## ENGLISH TENSES

	(Affirmative - A/Negative N  Question - Q)	USE	PHRASES
	have/has + been + verb + ring  A: I we/you/they have been working. He/she/it has been working.  N: I/we/you/they have not (haven't) been working. He/she/it has not (hasn't) been working.  Q: Have I/we/you/they been working? Has he/she/it been working?	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.  2-to say how we have been filling our time (up to now) -Your hands are dirtyI've been painting the walls.  NOTE!!! We don't use Present Perfect Cont. with be, know. have and other non-progressive yerbs: How long have you had your car? (Present Perfect)	for, since; How long?
PAST	had + been + verb + -ing  A: I /we/you/they had been working. He/she/it had been working.  N: i/we/you/they had not (hadn't) been working. He/she/it had not (hadn't) been working.  Q: Had I/we/you/they been working? Had he/she/it been working?	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 in two i outs.  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.	since, for
FUTURE	A: I/we shall/will have been working. He/she/it will have been working. You/they will have been working.  N: I/we shall not (shan't) have been working.  N: I/we shall not (shan't) have been working. Will not (won't) have been working. You/they will not (won't) have been working.  Q: Shall/will I/we have been working? Will he/she/it have been working? Will you/they have been working?  *NOTE!!! Shall is used mostly in the questions shall I?/shall we? In spoken English we normally use I/II and we'll.	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.	for

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A) Put the verbs into present simple or present progressive tenses.
1. IVIIS. IVIUARO S Haliduagvery beautiful (be)
2. Sara usually(put) on back shoes but now shewhite sandals
(1100.)
3. The delinquent studentto the cinema everyday (go).
4. Wajor Fromet BBC Field usually
5. The Anglophone students of GBHS Tokettheir promotion exams already (write).
B) Put the verbs into the past simple or past perfect tenses.
1. Before he(wake up), his motherbreakfast (already/prepare).
2. We(go) to the party because our friends
3. He(hear) the news(go) to the telephone anda friend (call).
4. It(be) cloudy for days before itto rain (begin).
5. The(not/know) where to meet because nobodythem (tell).
6. When she(start) learning English, sheFrench (already/learn).
7. Before that day, weof travelling to Ambam (never/think).
8. Ngonou(already/type) two pages when her computer(crash)
9. I
10. By the time the doctor(arrive) at the patient(die).
C) Dut the weaks into simula next an electronic teness
C) Put the verbs into simple past or past progressive tenses.
1. The receptionist(welcome) the guests andthem to fill the form (ask).
2. The car(break) down and weto walk home (have).
3. Maghe(go) to bed.
4. The boysmovies (watch).
5. While one group(prepare) dinner the othersfirewood (fetch).
D) Put the verbs into the past simple or present perfect tenses.
1. Imy homework (just/finish).
2. sheto Waza park (go).
3. I
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4 I con't take env nictures because I
4. I can't take any pictures because I
4. I can't take any pictures because I
5. My brotherin Liberia for five years now (be).
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