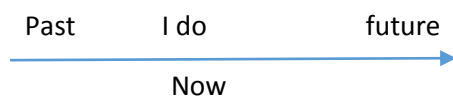


# TENSES

- We use present simple for things in general

Action or things happen repeatedly.

- For general truth



## E.g:

- 1)-Water boils at 100 degree.
- 2)-It doesn't rain very much in summer.
- 3)-What do you do?
- 4)-I always go to bed before midnight.

- We use Present simple for permanent situations:

## E.g:

- 1)-My parents live in London, they have lived there all their lives
- 2)-John isn't lazy, he works hard most of the time.

## Remembers:

I /we/ they/ you/: work

She/he/it/: s ⇒ works or verbs ending with: O/SH/CH/X/S=es

To be: am/ is/are

To do: do/does

## Time markers:

-Always

-Often

-Usually

-Never

-Every day / every week

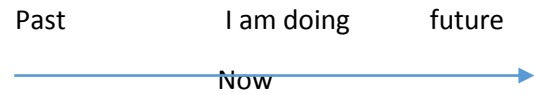
**Present simple**

**I do**



- We use present continuous for something around alternatively, at the time of speaking.

(The action isn't finished)



**E.g :**

- 1)-Listen to those people what language are they speaking?
- 2)-Let's go out, it isn't raining now.
- 3)-Why. What are you doing?
- 4)-I am going to bed now, good night.

- **we use Present Continuous for temporary situations:**

- 1)-I am living with some friends, until I find a flat
- 2)-You are working hard to day.
- 3)-Ann is in her car, she is on her way to work. She is driving to work

this means: she is driving to work now at the time of speaking.

**Rule:**

**am/ is/ are+ driving**

- I am doing something; I am in the middle of doing something.
- I have started to do it and haven't finished yet

**Time markers:**

- Right now / Now
- Today/ Look
- At the moment
- At this moment

**Complete action:**

Events or actions happened in the past

Very often the past simple ends in " ed"

**E.g:**

1) - I work in travel agency now, before that

I worked in a shop.

**Rule:**

But many verbs are irregular:

To write: wrote

To see : saw

To be: were/was

To do: did

**Time markers:**

-Days of the week + on

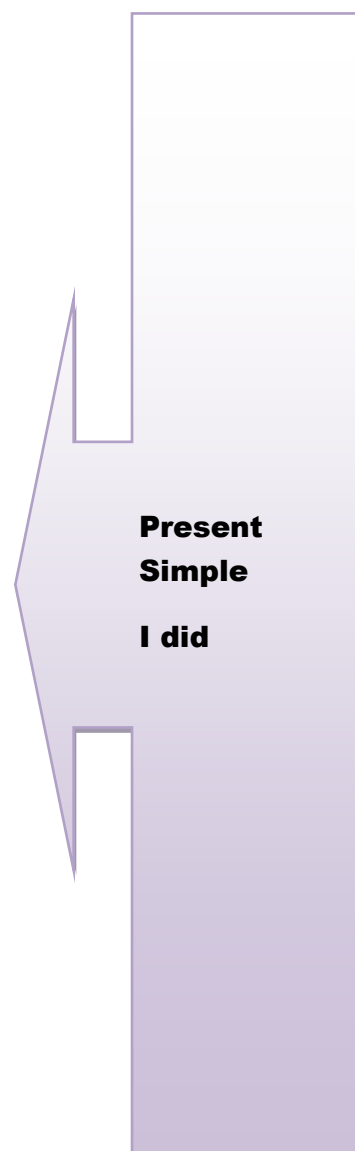
-yesterday

-Times of day, days, weeks, months, seasons and years +last

-Dates and numbers + in or ago

-at the week-end

-The day before yesterday





## Present Continuous

### In the middle of an action

1)- I was walking home when I met Dave.

2)-yesterday, Karen and Jim played tennis

They started at 10 o'clock and finished at 11 o'clock.

So, at 10h30 they were playing tennis

**they were playing** = they were in the middle of playing , they had not finished playing.

### Rule:

**was / were / + v + ing**

➤ We use the Past. C to say that Somebody was in the middle of doing Something, the action or the situation had already started before this time, But had not finished.



We often use Past.S and Past.C together

to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

**Ex:** Tom burnt his hand while he was Cooking the dinner

### Time markers:

**When / while**

\*To show that a long past action was Broken by a short past action.

\*To show two long past actions happened at the same time.

**E.g:**

1)-Tom has lost his key.

He lost it and he still hasn't got it

I/You/We/They/= have

She /He/It/ = has

The present perfect is have/has+ past participial of the verb

1. When we use the present perfect there is always:

\*The action in the past has a result in the present

2)-Is Sara here? No, she is gone out / (she is out now).

\*To a recent happening.

3)-From the newspaper, the police has arrested the thief

2. We can use Present Perfect with:

-just (a short time ago):

-Hello, have you just arrived.

-Already (we use it to say that something


**Happened sooner than expected:**

Has already gone!

At what time is living?

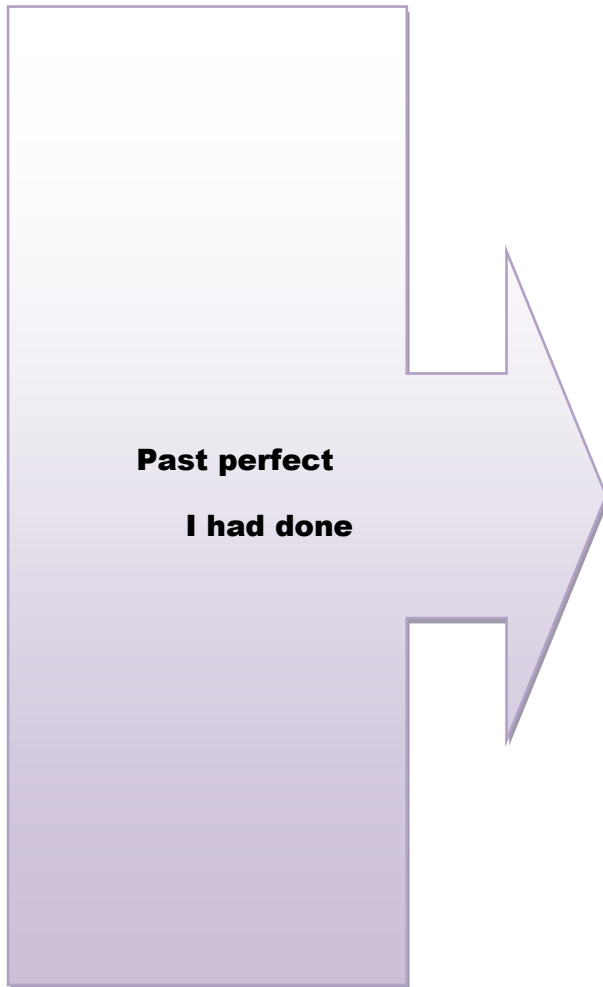
-Yet (until **now**) :

-Hasn't stopped raining yet.



**Present Perfect**  
**I have done**

❖ the past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now ,it is used



for event happened before another in the past.

-the event A is the event that Happened first and B is the second or more recent event.

1) John had gone out when I arrived in the office.

2) He was very tired because he hadn't slept well.

**Past Perfect**= the past tense of the verbs to have (had) + P.P of V.

**Affirmative:**

-She had given.

**Negative:**

-She hadn't asked.

**Interrogative:**

-Had they arrived?

## Future

-Future tense will always refer to a time later than, but it may also express our attitude to the future event.

I will + verb

\*\*To describe an action in the future

-I will go.....

- You will go.....

**Interrogation:** will I read?

Will you read?

Will they read?

**To offer to do something:**

-Sara I'm really tired, I'm falling asleep.

David: I will make you a coffee.

**Promises:**

If you help me to cook dinner, I will do the washing up.

**Request / order:**

-Will you buy me a drink please?

**Prediction:**

-I think a new window will cost a few dollars

**GOOD LUCK**

