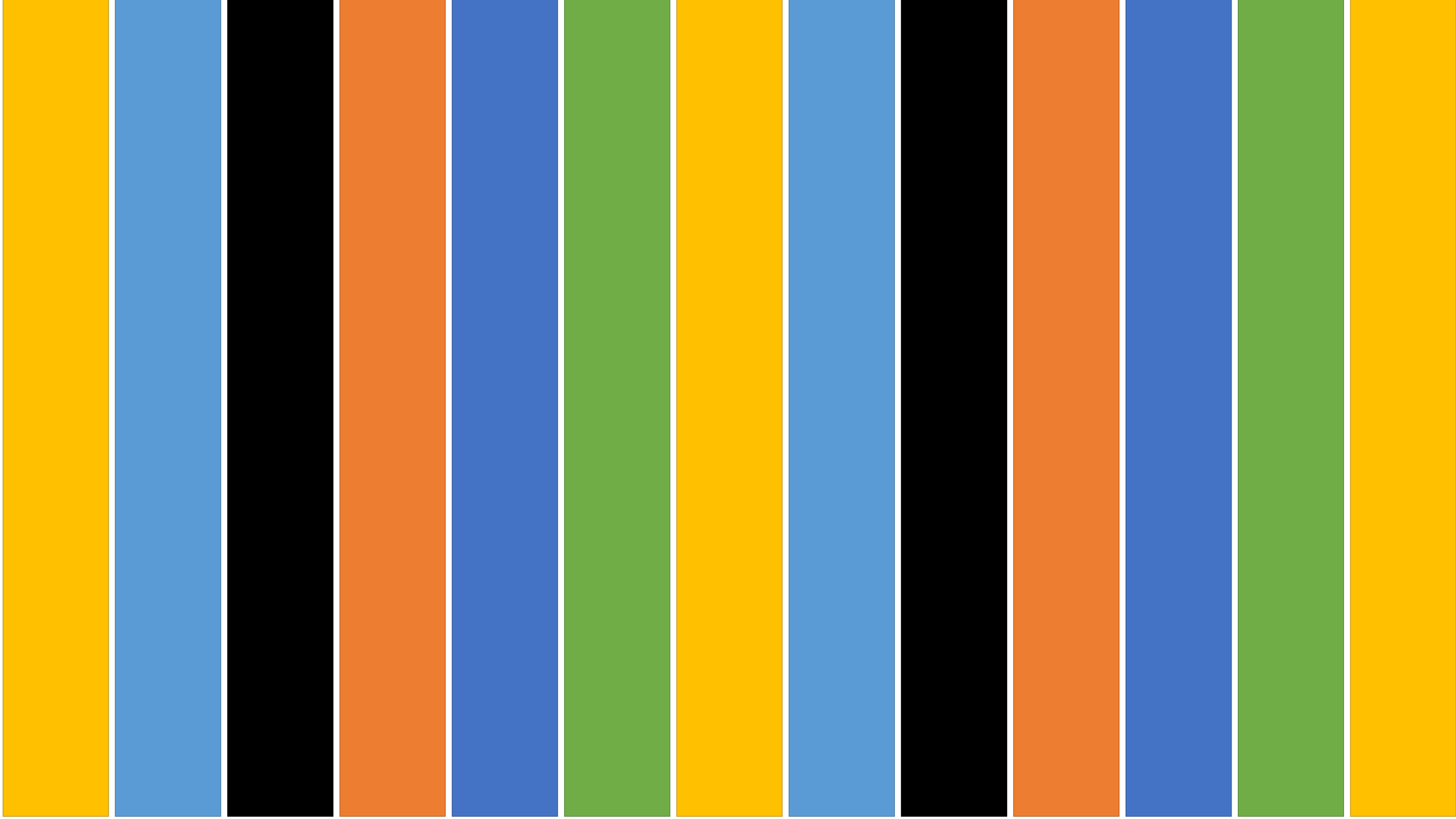
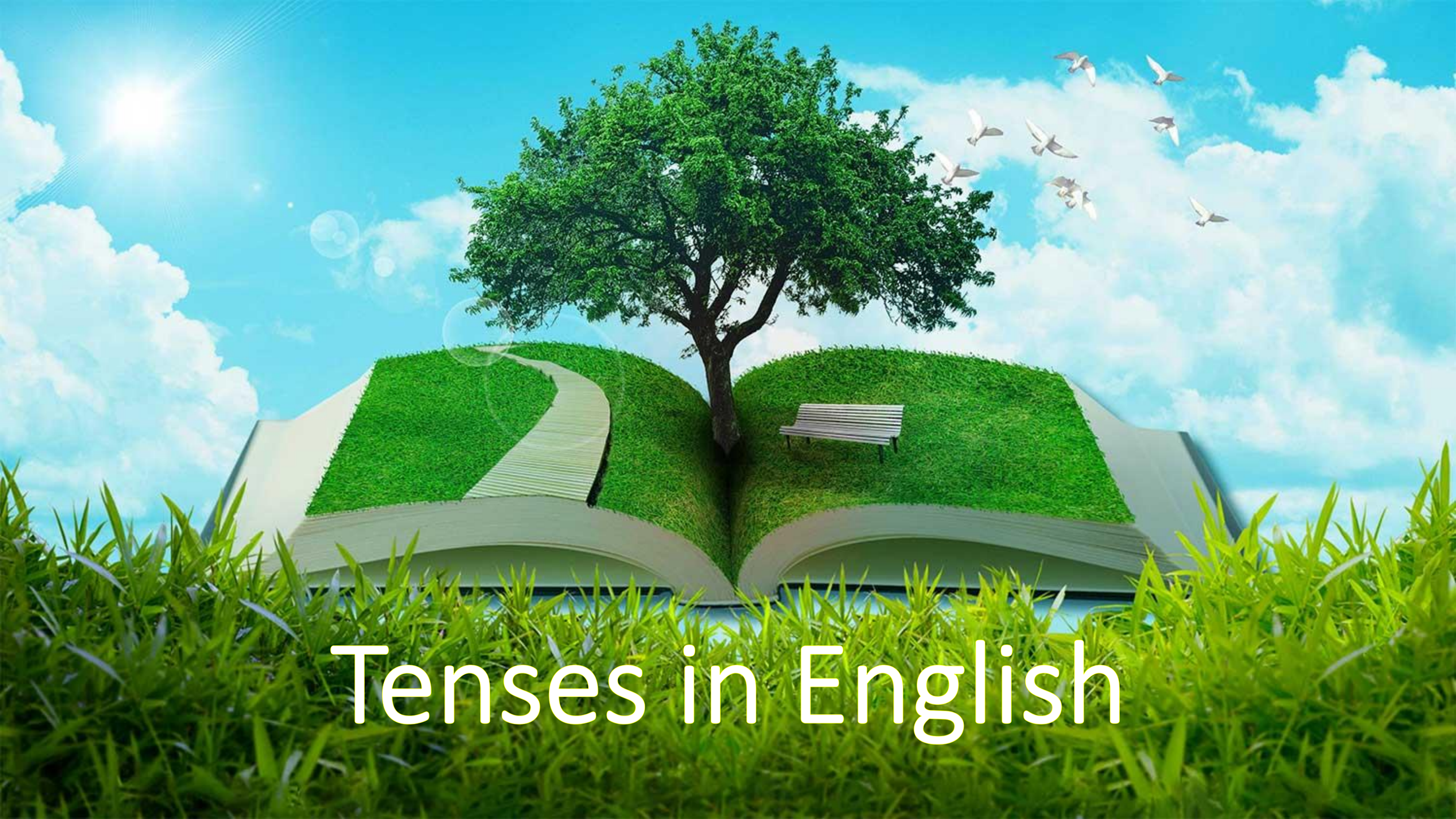


مرحباً بكم . . .
في دورة كفاءة اللغة الإنكليزية للطلبة
المتقدمين للدراسات العليا
والتي يقيمها مركز الحاسبة الالكترونية
في جامعة ديالى
عنوان محاضرة اليوم

GRAMMAR
TENSES



Designer Hazim Al Timimi


Tenses in English

Verbs in English





Forms of verb in sentence

Gone, written, played	Past Participle
Going, writing, playing	Present Participle
went, wrote, played	Past verb
goes, writes, plays	3 person singular
go, write, play	Base of verb



Auxiliary verbs



Primary Auxiliary

- Verb to be
- Verb to do
- Verb to have

Modal Auxiliary

- Shall, should – can, could – will, would

Smi Modal Auxiliary

- Used to, need, dare

Tenses in English

Present	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Past	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Future	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous

usage

Affirmative

Negative

interrogative

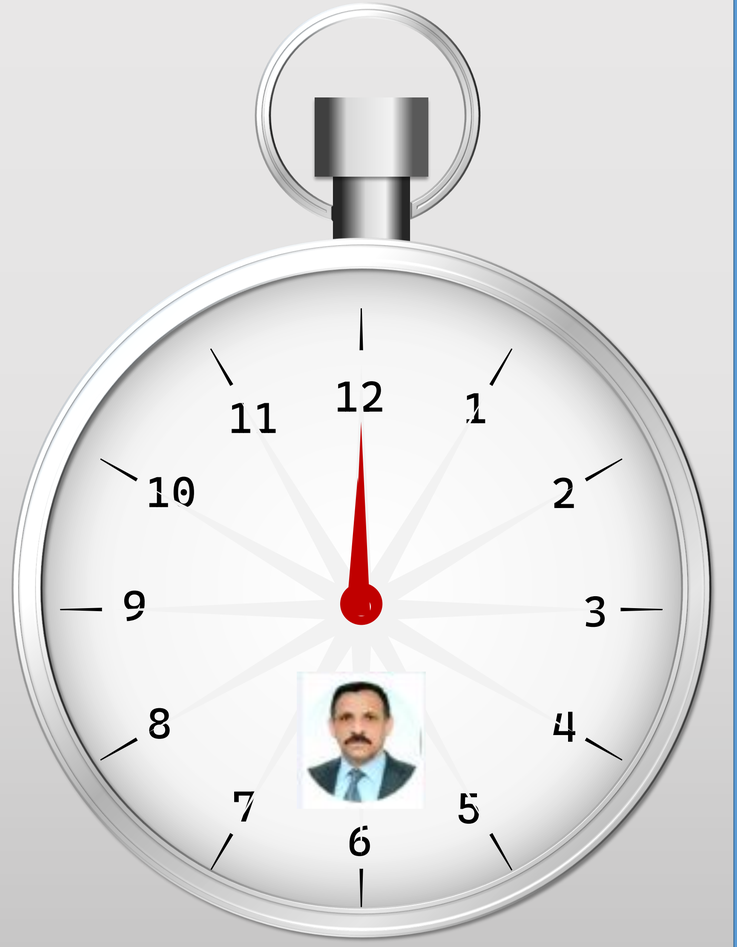


TENSES

Present

Present Simple	I **go** to school everyday.
Present Continuous	Sally **is helping** her mother now.
Present Perfect	I **have written** my homework .
P. Perfect Continuous	I **have been writing** my homework since morning.







Present Simple

When can we use the present simple

In general

Ali is angry with his wife.



Repeated action

Fatima always gets up at six o'clock every morning.



facts

Sun gives us light.



Structure of present simple

Subject + verb + complete
He, she, it + verb (s) + complete

Subject + do + not + verb + complete
Subject +does + not + verb (without s) + complete

Do + subject + verb + complete?
Does + subject + verb (without s) + complete



They play football every Friday.

He plays football every Friday

Do they play football ?

Does he play football ?

They don't play football .

He doesn't play football.

The children ……. to school on Sunday.

a. going b. went c. goes d. go



PRESENT SIMPLE

Structure:

Positive and negative

I We You They	live don't live	near here.
He She It	lives doesn't live	

I work in London.
I don't work in London.
She works in London.
She doesn't work in London



PRESENT SIMPLE

Structure:



Do you come from Iraq?
Does your brother go to party at weekend?

Note:

- We use do and does to make questions with the present simple. We use does for the third person singular (she/he/it) and do for the others.
- We use do and does with question words like where, what and when:

Work in London.



PRESENT SIMPLE

Structure:

Question

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

Where do Angela and Rita live?

When does Rita usually get up?

Note:

But questions with *who* often don't use *do* or *does*:

***Who lives** in London?*

***Who plays** football at the weekend?*



2.2 Put the verb into the correct form.

1 Julie doesn't drink (not / drink) tea very often.

2 What time do the banks (the banks / close) here?

3 I've got a car, but I do not use (not / use) it much.

4 'Where does Ricardo come (Ricardo / come) from?' 'From Cuba.'

5 'What do you do (you / do)?' 'I'm an electrician.'

6 It takes (take) me an hour to get to work. How long does it take (it / take) you?

7 Look at this sentence. What does this word mean (this word / mean)?

8 David isn't very fit. He does not do (not / do) any sport.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Structure:

Positive and negative

I	'm (am) 'm not	working.
He She It	's (is) isn't	
We You They	're (are) aren't	

I am working in London now.
I am not working in London now.
They are working in London this year.
They aren't working in London this year.



Present Continuous

Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She **is driving** to work.

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking.

The action is not finished.

Am/is/are + -ing is the *present continuous*:

I	**am**	(= I'**m**)	**driving**
he/she/it	**is**	(= he'**s** etc.)	**working**
we/you/they	**are**	(= we'**re** etc.)	**doing** etc.

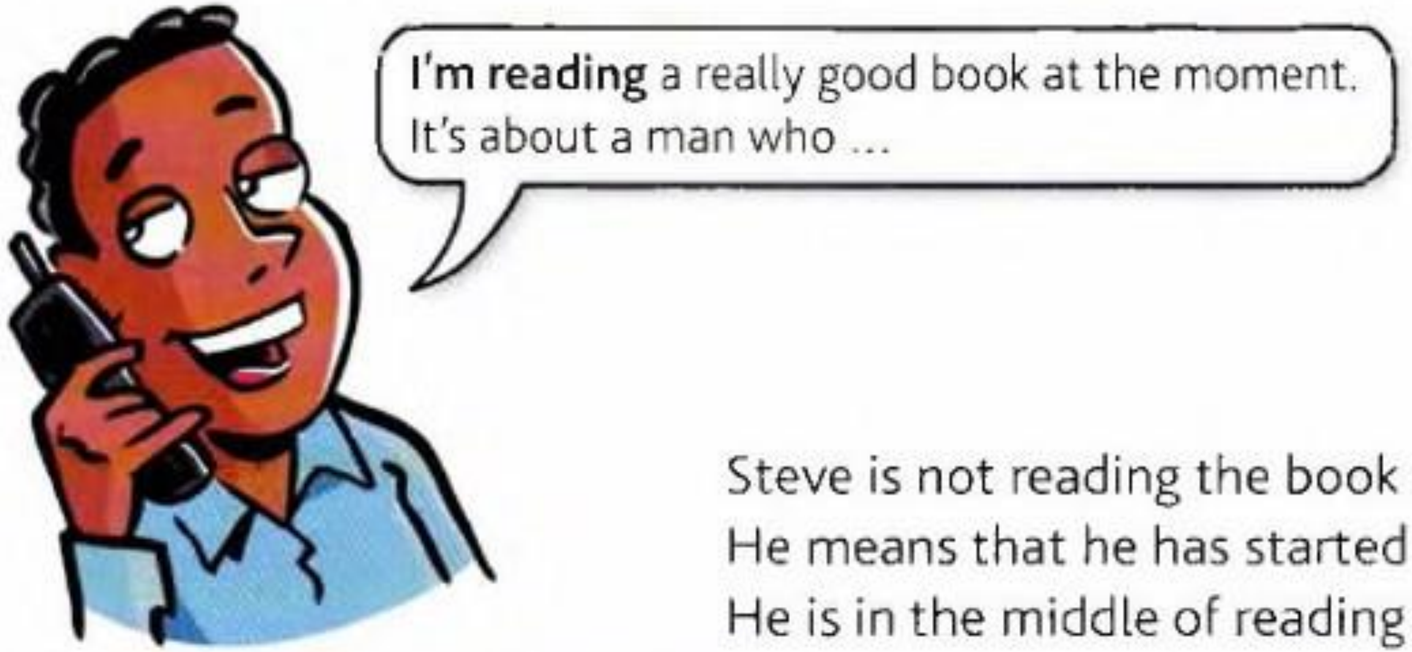


I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished:

- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm trying** to work. (*not* I try)
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He**'s having** a shower.' (*not* He has a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- *(at a party)* Hi, Jane. **Are** you **enjoying** the party? (*not* Do you enjoy)
- What's all that noise? What**'s going** on? (= What's happening?)

Sometimes the action is not happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



Steve is not reading the book at the time of speaking.
He means that he has started it, but has not finished it yet.
He is in the middle of reading it.

You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year** etc. (periods around now):

- A: You're **working hard today**. (*not* You work hard today)
  B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these verbs:

get	**change**	**become**	**increase**	**rise**	**fall**	**grow**	**improve**	**begin**	**start**

- **Is** your English **getting** better? (*not* Does your English get better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- At first I didn't like my job, but **I'm beginning** to enjoy it now. (*not* I begin)



Exercises

c b h d a g e

Unit 1

1.1 The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Which sentence goes with which?

1	Please don't make so much noise.	a	It's getting late.
2	I need to eat something soon.	b	They're lying.
3	I don't have anywhere to live right now.	c	It's starting to rain.
4	We need to leave soon.	d	They're trying to sell it.
5	They don't need their car any more.	e	I'm getting hungry.
6	Things are not so good at work.	f	~~I'm trying to work.~~
7	It isn't true what they said.	g	I'm looking for an apartment.
8	We're going to get wet.	h	The company is losing money.

1 f
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....
8 .....



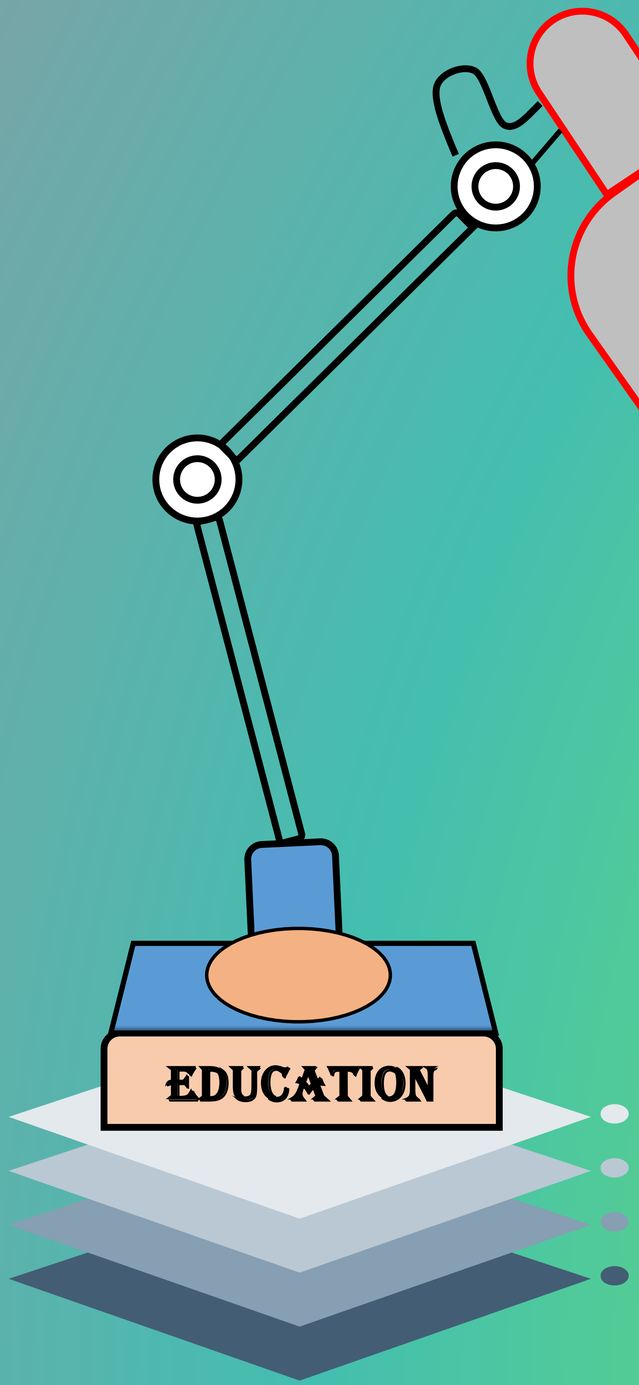
1.2 Complete the conversations.

1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.
B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)
A: He's at university.
B: What is he studying ? (what / he / study)
A: Psychology.
B: Is he enjoying it? (he / enjoy)
A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.

2 A: Hi, Nicola. How is your new job going ? (your new job / go)
B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but it is getting better now. (it / get)
A: What about Daniel? Is he OK?
B: Yes, but he is not enjoying his work right now. (he / not / enjoy)
He's been in the same job for a long time and he is beginning to get bored with it. (he / begin)



Present Perfect





PRESENT PERFECT



Verb to have

have **has** **had** **having** **had**

Present perfect 1 (I have done)

Study this example situation:



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
He **has lost** his key.

He **has lost** his key = He lost it recently, and he still doesn't have it.

Have/has lost is the *present perfect simple:*

I/we/they/you **have** (= I'**ve** etc.)	**finished** **lost** **done** **been** etc.
he/she/it **has** (= he'**s** etc.)	

The present perfect simple is **have/has** + *past participle*. The past participle often ends in **-ed** (finish**ed**/decid**ed** etc.), but many important verbs are *irregular* (**lost/done/written** etc.).

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.



PRSENT PERFECT





form Subject + have, has + (p.p verb) + co.

Negative Subject + have, has + not + (p.p verb) + co.

Interrogative Have, has + subject + (p.p verb) + co.



THE EXERCISES



Read the situations and write sentences. Use the following verbs in the present perfect:

arrive break fall go up grow improve ~~lose~~

1 Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.
Tom has lost his key.

2 Lisa can't walk and her leg is in plaster.
Lisa **has broken her leg.**

3 Last week the bus fare was £1.80. Now it is £2.
The bus fare **has gone up.**

4 Maria's English wasn't very good. Now it is better.
Her English **has improved.**

5 Dan didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard.
Dan **has grown beard.**

6 This morning I was expecting a letter. Now I have it.
The letter **has arrived.**

7 The temperature was 20 degrees. Now it is only 12.
The **temperature has fallen.**

Present Perfect Continuous



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure

Usage

Negative

Question



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject	have, has	been	Verb (ing)	Co.
he, she, it	has	been	Verb (ing)	
I, they, you, we	have	been	Verb (ing)	

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage



It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.
How long has it been raining?
It has been raining for two hours.
We use the present perfect continuous in this way especially
with how long, for ... and since ... . The activity is still happening (as in this example).

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage

- It is used to express actions began in the past and continued for a period of time. With effect of action in present.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Negative

Subject + have, has+ not + been + verb (ing) + co.

- They have been going to school this morning.
- They have not been going to school this morning.
- Suha has been helping her mother this evening.
- Suha has not been helping her mother this evening.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Question

Have, Has + subject + been + verb (ing) + co. + ?

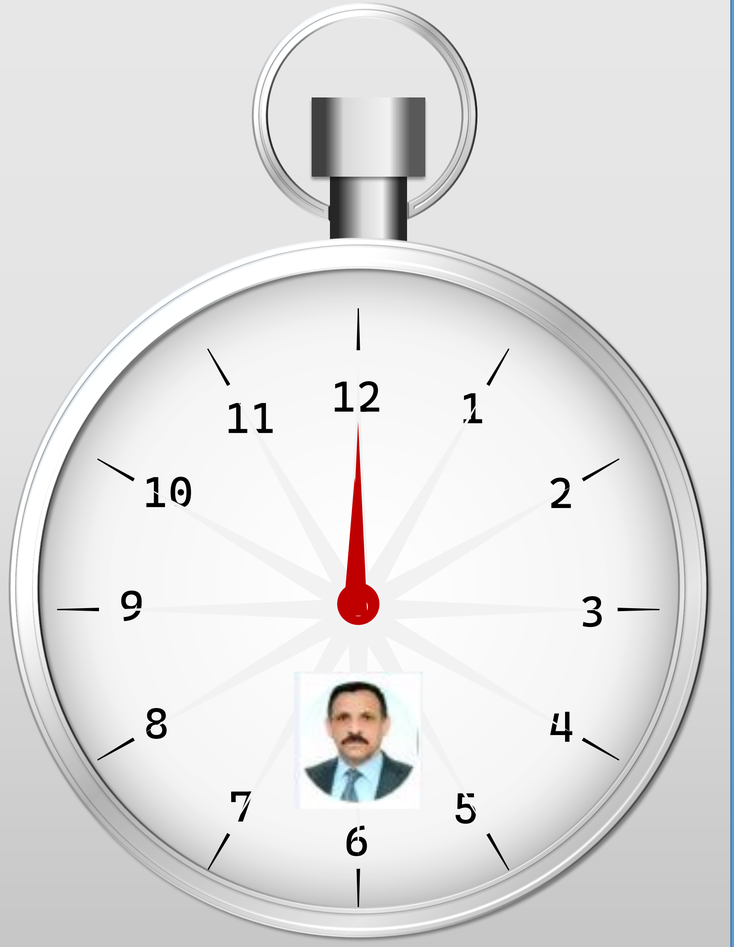
- They **have been** going to school this morning.
- **Have** they **been** going to school this morning?
- Suha has been helping her mother this evening.
- **Has** Suha been helping her mother this evening?

TENSES

Past

Past Simple	I **went** to school yesterday.
Past Continuous	Sally **was helping** her mother last week.
Past Perfect	I **had written** my homework .
P. Perfect Continuous	I **had been writing** my homework since morning.







Past Simple

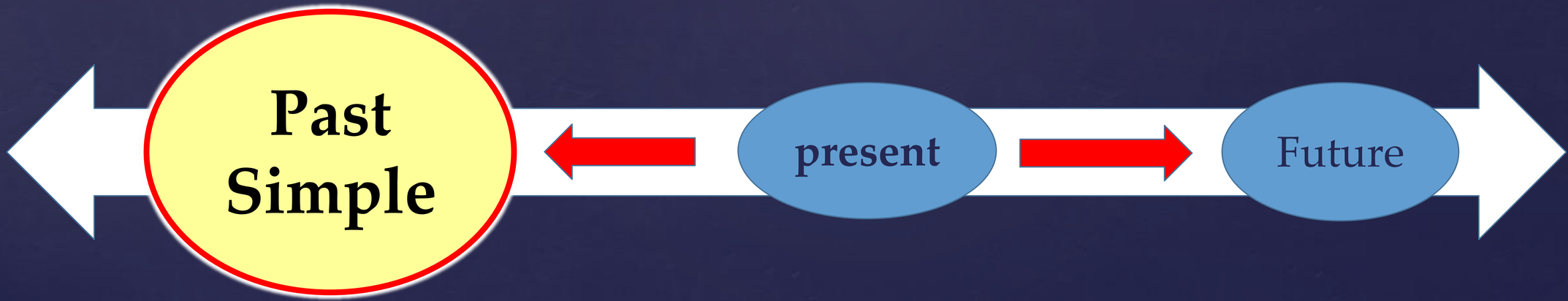
Past simple Tense

Structure

Usage

Negative

Question



Past simple Tense

Structure

Subject | Past verb | Co.

I went to school yesterday.

Past Simple Tense

Usage

1. We use the past simple to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important ...

- **I went to the cinema yesterday.**

Past Simple Tense

Usage

2. We need to use past tense to describe most of our personal experiences, as well as things that have happened to other people.

Examples:

- **We spent a lot of time in Japan during 2012..**

Past Simple Tense

Negative

Subject + did + not + verb(base of verb) + co.

- I went to school yesterday.
- I did not go to school yesterday.

- She helped her mother yesterday.
- She did not help her mother everyday.

(Not helped)

Past Simple Tense

Question

Did + subject + verb (base of verb) + co. + ?

I went to school yesterday.

Did I go to school yesterday?

She helped her mother yesterday.

Did she help her mother yesterday?(Not helped)



Past Continuous

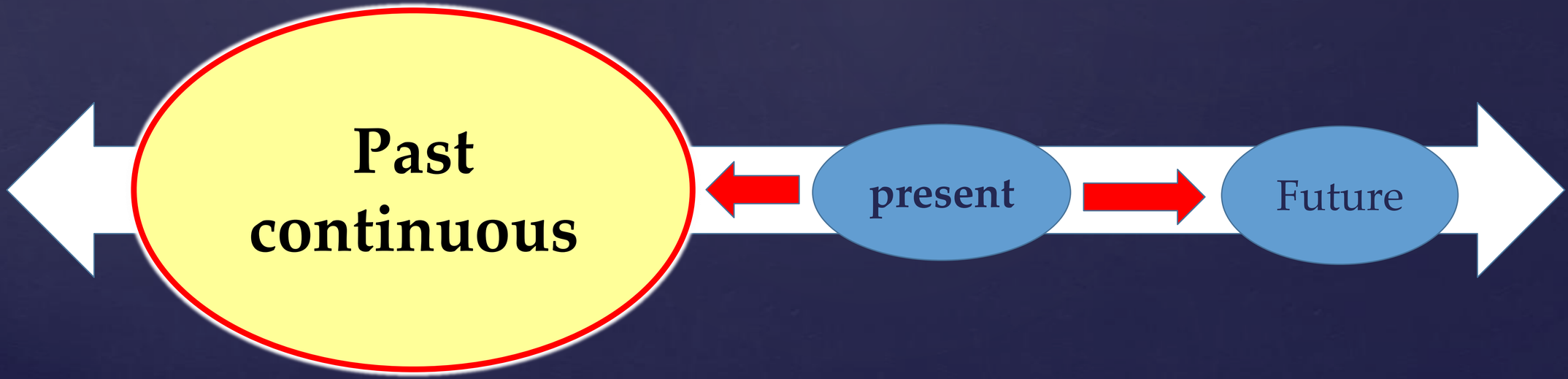
Past Continues Tense

Structure

Usage

Negative

Question



Past Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject	was, were	Verb + ing	Co.
I	he, she, it	they, you, we	
was	was	were	

Past Continuous Tense

Usage





Yesterday Rana and Ali played tennis. They started at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30. So, at 10.30 they were playing tennis.

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

Past Continuous Tense

Usage

1. When you talk about things in the past, "when" is most often followed by the verb tense simple past, whereas "while" is usually followed by past continuous. "While" expresses the idea of "during that time."

Study the examples below.

- **I was watching TV when she called.**
- **When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.**

Past Continuous Tense

Usage

2. To express a change of mind:

Example:

- **I was going to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to get my homework done instead.**

Past Continuous Tense

Negative

Subject + was, were + not + verb + ing + co.

- I was going to school yesterday.
- I was not going to school yesterday.

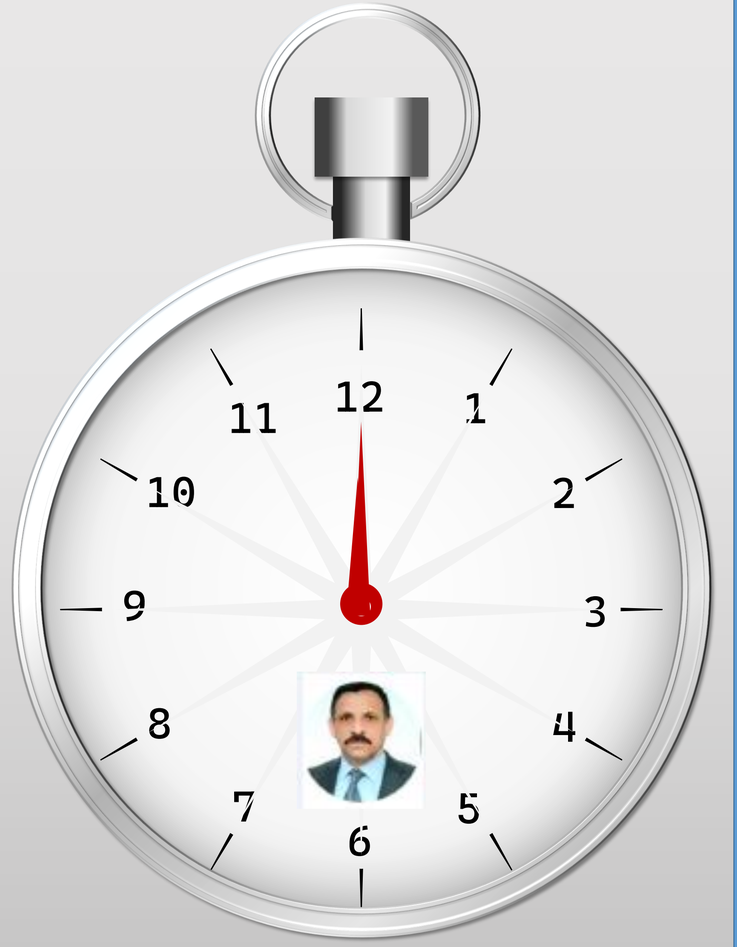
- Suha was helping her mother yesterday.
- Suha was not helping her mother yesterday.

TENSES

Future

Future Simple	I **will** to school tomorrow.
Future Continuous	Sally **will be helping** her mother next week.
Future Perfect	I **will have written** my homework .
F. Perfect Continuous	I **will have been writing** my homework tomorrow





Past Continuous Tense

Question

Was, Were + subject + verb (ing) + co. + **?**

- They **were** go**ing** to school yesterday morning.
- Were they go**ing** to school yesterday morning**?**
- Suha **was** help**ing** her mother yesterday evening.
- **Was** Suha help**ing** her mother yesterday evening**?**

Past Perfect



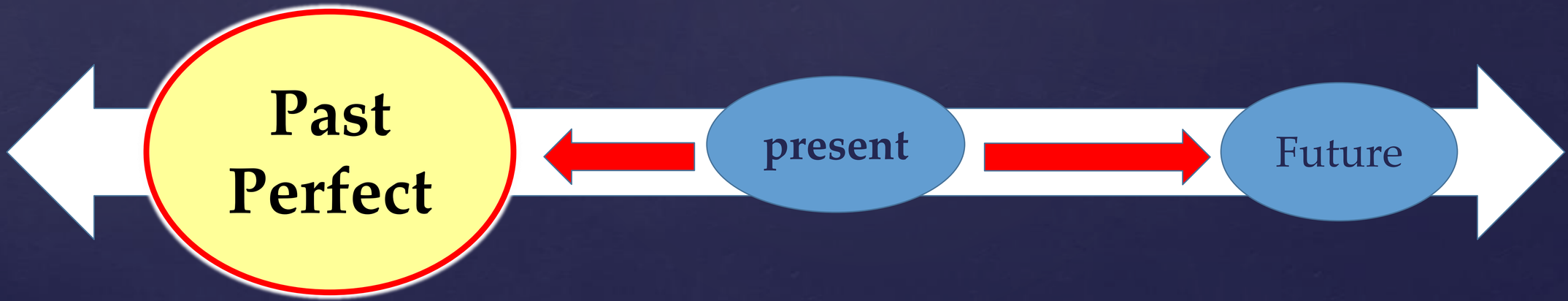
Past Perfect Tense

Structure

Usage

Negative

Question



Past Perfect Tense

Structure

Subject	had	Verb (P.P)	Co.
I, they, you, we, he, she, it	had		

Past Perfect Tense

Usage



Sarah went to a party last week. Ali went to the party too, but they didn't see each other. Ali left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock. So: When Sarah arrived at the party, Ali wasn't there.

He had gone home.

Past Perfect Tense

Usage

1. We use past perfect to talk about something that happened before another action in the past, which is usually expressed by the past simple.

We form the present perfect with (had) + the past participle. The past participle often ends in (ed) as (opened, stopped, decided) but many important verbs are irregular.

As (lost, written, done, gone).

Contraction of all kinds of auxiliary verbs are joined with pronouns the two letters of the auxiliary verbs is omit and put apostrophe (') instead of it as the following examples.

- **I had already eaten my dinner when he called..**
- **I'd eaten dinner so I wasn't hungry.**

Past Perfect Tense

Usage

Contraction of all kinds of auxiliary verbs are joined with pronouns the two letters of the auxiliary verbs is omit and put apostrophe (') instead of it as the following examples.

- **I‘d lost my key. That means I hadn't got it now.**
- **Nada had gone to Paris . That means she is in Paris or in her way there now.**

Past Perfect Tense

Negative

Subject + had + not + verb (P.P) + co.

- They had gone to school last week.
- They had not gone to school last week.

- Suha had helped her mother last Friday.
- Suha had not helped her mother last Friday.

Past perfect Tense

Question

Had + subject + verb (P.P) + co. + ?

- They had gone to school last week.
- Had they gone to school last week?

- Suha had helped her mother last week.
- Had Suha helped her mother this evening?

Past Perfect Continuous



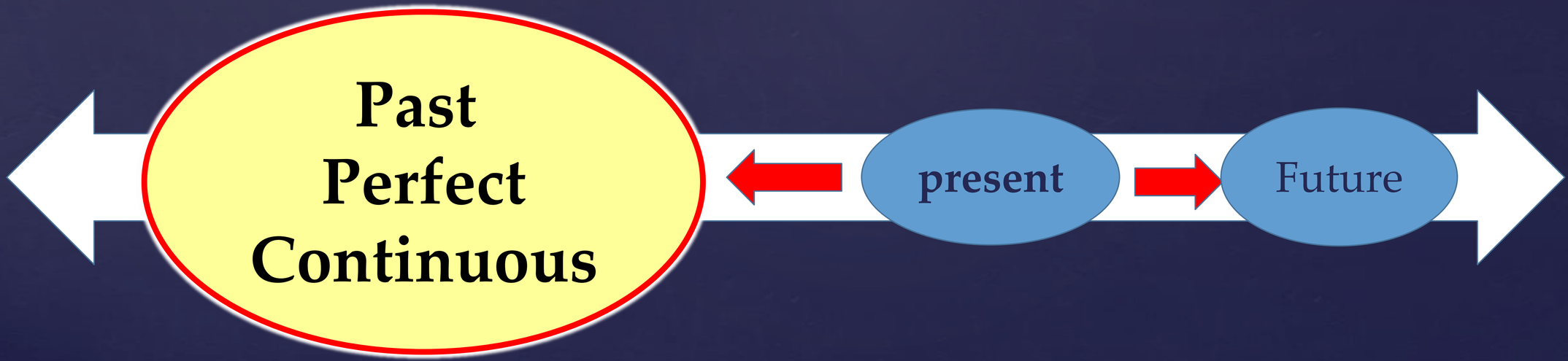
Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure

Usage

Negative

Question



Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Structure

Subject	had	been	Verb (ing)	Co.
I, they, you, we, he, she, it	had	been	Verb (ing)	Co.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage



Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window. The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet.

It had been raining.

It was not raining when I looked out of the window;

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Usage

1. We use the past perfect continuous for something that started in the past and continued up to another action or time in the past. The past perfect continuous tells us 'how long', just like the present perfect continuous, but this time the action continues up to a point in the past rather than the present. Usually we use 'for and since' to explain the period of action.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Negative

Subject + had+ not + been + verb (ing) + co.

- **They had been going to school this morning.**
- **They had not been going to school this morning.**
- **Suha had been helping her mother this evening.**
- **Suha had not been helping her mother this evening.**

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Question

Had + subject + been + verb (ing) + co. + ?

- They had been going to school last week.
- Had they been going to school last week?
- Suha had been helping her mother two days ago.
- Had Suha been helping her mother two days ago?

Future Simple



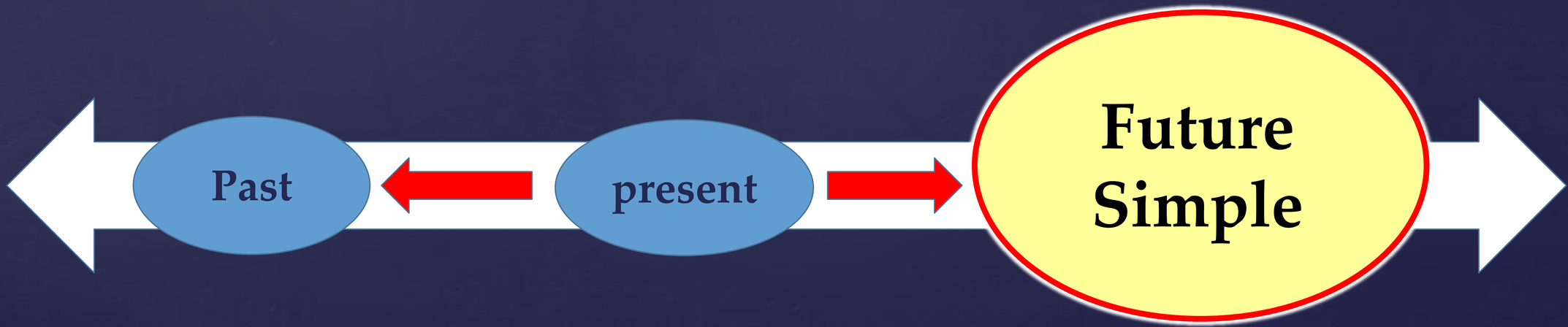
Future simple Tense

Structure

Usage

Negative

Question



Future simple Tense

Structure

First

Subject

Will, shall

Verb(base)

Co.

I, we

they, you, he, she, it

shall

will

Future simple Tense

Structure	Second

Subject	is am are	going to	Verb (base)	Co.

I	he, she, it	he, she, it
am	is	are

Future simple Tense

Usage

First

1. We use the future simple tense when we talk about the future. We often say what someone has arranged to do or intend to do.

Note: When we are talking about the future, we are not talking about arrangement or intentions. Study this example:

Suha: I am very worried about my examination next week.

Ali: Do not worry, Suha. You will pass.

“ You will pass”

Is not arrangement or an intention. Suha is just saying what will happen or what she thinks will happen; she is predicating the future . When we predicate a future happening or a future situation we use will or wont

Future simple Tense

Negative

First

Subject + will, shall+ not + verb (base of verb) + co.

- They will be here tomorrow.
- They will not be here tomorrow.
- We shall get the job next month.
- Suha shall not get the job next month.

Future simple Tense

Negative

Second

Subject + is, am, are + not + going to + verb + co.

- They are going to be here tomorrow.
- They are not going to be here tomorrow.
- Suha is going to get the job next month.
- Suha is not going to get the job next month.

Future simple Tense

Question

First

Will, Shall+ subject + verb (base of verb) + co. + ?

- They will be here tomorrow.
- **Will** they be here tomorrow?
- We shall get the job next month.
- **Shall** we get the job next month?

Future simple Tense

Question

Second

Is, Am, Are + subject + going to + verb + co. + **?**

- They **are going to** be here tomorrow.
- **Are** they **going to** be here tomorrow**?**
- Suha **is going to** get the job next month.
- **Is** Suha **going to** get the job next month**?**

START

Present Tense

FINISH



Present perfect continuous	Present perfect	Present continuous	Present simple
Luma has been studying English for three hours.	Luma has studied English for three hours.	Luma is studying English now.	Luma studies English everyday.
Has Luma been studying English for three hours?	Has Luma studied English for three hours?	Is Luma studying English now?	Does Luma study English everyday?
Luma has not been studying English for three hours.	Luma has not studied English for three hours.	Luma is not studying English now.	Luma does not study English everyday.

Past Tense

START

FINISH



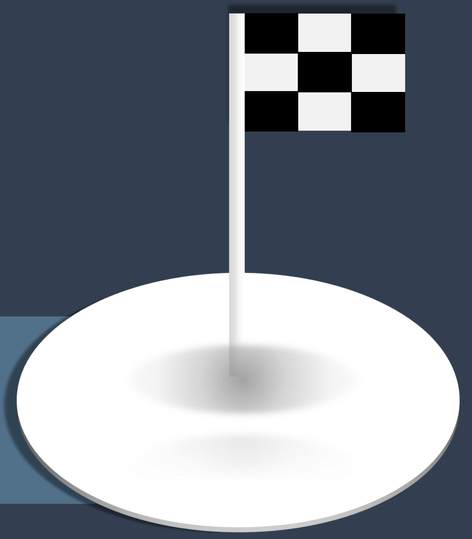
Past perfect continuous	Past perfect	Past continuous	Past simple
Luma had been studying English for three hours.	Luma had studied English for three hours.	Luma was studying English now.	Luma studied English everyday.
Had Luma been studying English for three hours?	Had Luma studied English for three hours?	Was Luma studying English now?	Did Luma study English everyday?
Luma had not been studying English for three hours.	Luma had not studied English for three hours.	Luma was not studying English now.	Luma did not study English everyday.

START

Future Tense

FINISH





Future perfect continuous	Future perfect	Future continuous	Future simple
I will have been living here .	At 5 o'clock Luma will have studied English.	At 5 o'clock Luma will be studying English.	Luma will study English everyday.
Will I have been living here ?	will Luma have studied English At 5 o'clock?	Will Luma be studying English At 5 o'clock ?	Will Luma study English everyday?
I will not have been living here .	At 5 o'clock Luma won’t have studied English.	At 5 o'clock Luma will not be studying English.	Luma will not study English everyday.


ممنوع التدخين
G
No smoking
TOSHIBA
Wash your hands
Wash your hands with soap and running water when hands are visibly dirty
If your hands are not visibly dirty, frequently clean them by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
World Health Organization
Wash your hands
Wash your hands with soap and running water when hands are visibly dirty
If your hands are not visibly dirty, frequently clean them by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
World Health Organization