

Tenses

Tense is the grammatical term for **verb forms** that indicate **time distinctions**.

Present Tense

Present Simple

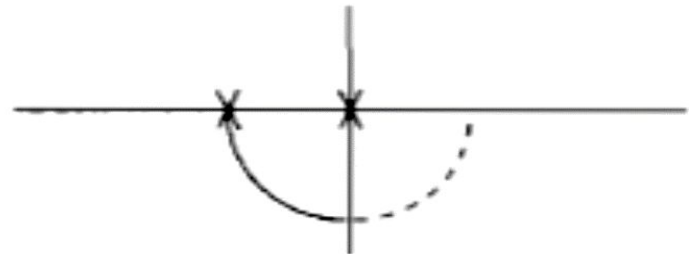
Expresses action occurring now, at the present time, without any indication of time duration.



Tom **studies** everyday.

Present Continuous

Puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action.

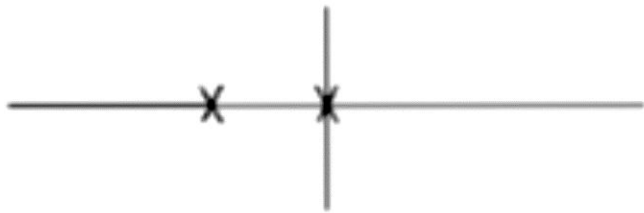


Tom **is studying** right now.

Present Tense

Present Perfect

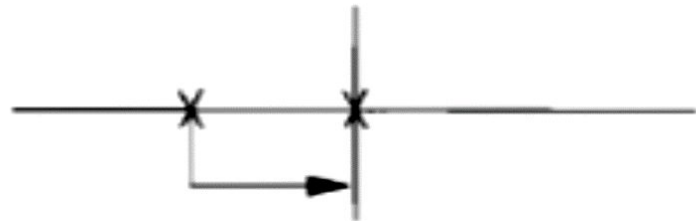
Expresses an action from the recent past that is still going on or that stopped recently, but has an influence on the present.



Tom **has** already **studied** chapter one.

Present Perfect Continuous

Expresses an action that recently stopped or is still going on.



Tom **has been studying** for two hours

Past Tense

Past Simple

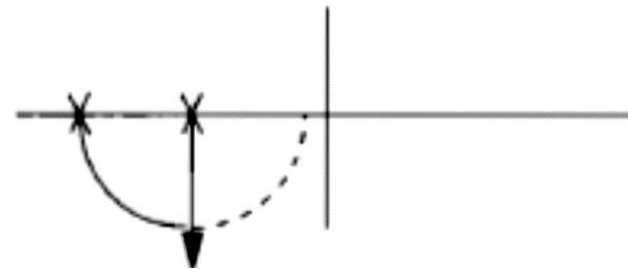
Expresses an action (or to help make a statement about something) that took place entirely in the past and did not continue into the present.



Tom **studied** last night

Past Continuous

Puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.



Tom **was studying** when they came.

Past Tense

Past Perfect

Expresses an action that was completed in the past and preceded some other past action or event.



Tom **had** already **studied** chapter one before he began studying chapter two.

Past Perfect Continuous

Puts emphasis on the course or duration of an action taking place before a certain time in the past.



Tom **had been studying** for two hours before his friends came.

Futre Tense

Future Simple

Indicates a time that will occur after the present.

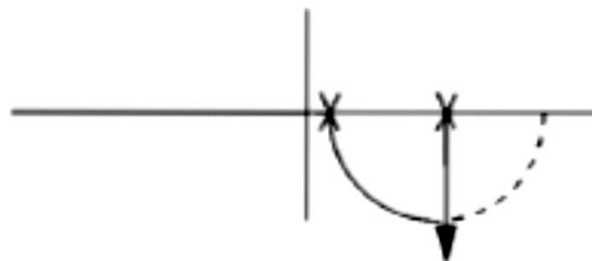


Tom **will study** tomorrow.

Tom **is going to study** tomorrow.

Future Continuous

Expresses an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.



Tom **will be studying** when you come.

Future Tense

Future Perfect

Expresses an activity that will be completed before another time or event in the future.



Tom will already **have studied** chapter four before he studies chapter five.

Future Perfect Continuous

Emphasizes the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.



Tom **will have been studying** for two hours by the time his roommate gets home.

Types of verbs

There are three types of verbs in English

- 1. Auxiliary verbs (do, be and have):** They are used to form tenses, questions and negatives.
- 2. Modal auxiliary verbs (Must, can, should, might, will and would):** They help other verbs. They have their own meaning. Must expresses obligation, can expresses ability.
- 3. Full verbs:** All other verbs: play, run, help, eat, see, etc.

Do, be and have

Do, be and **have** can also be used as full verbs:

I **do** my washing on Saturday.

She **does** a lot of business in France.

We **are** in class at the moment.

They **were** at home yesterday.

He **has** a lot of problems

They **have** three children

In addition to that “**have**” could be used with **got**:

I've **got** a job.

Have you **got** a flat?

She **hasn't got** a car.

Auxiliary verbs and tenses

Be and continuous forms:

Be + verb + - ing is used to make continuous verb forms which describe activities in progress and temporary activities.

He's **washing** his car. (Present Continuous)

They **were going** to work. (Past Continuous)

I've **been learning** English for two years. (Present Perfect Continuous)

I'd like **to be lying** on the beach. (Continuous infinitive)

Auxiliary verbs and tenses

- To make a negative, add **-n't** to the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use **don't/doesn't/didn't**.

Positive	Negative
He's working.	He isn't working.
I was thinking.	I wasn't thinking.
We've seen the play.	We haven't seen the play.
She works in a bank.	She doesn't work in a bank.
They like skiing.	They don't like skiing.
He went on holiday.	He didn't go on holiday.

Auxiliary verbs and questions

- To make a question, invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use **do/does/did**.

She's wearing **jeans**.

What is she wearing?

You were born in **Paris**.

Where were you born?

Peter's **been** to China.

Has Peter been to China?

I **know** you.

Do I know you?

He wants **ice-cream**.

What does he want?

They didn't go out.

Why didn't they go out?

- There is usually no **do/does/did** in subject questions.

Who wants ice-cream? What flavor ice-cream **do** you want?

What happened to your eye? What **did** you do to your eye?

Who broke the window? How **did** you break the window?

Auxiliary verbs and short answers

Short answers are common in spoken English. If you say yes or no , it could sound rude. To make a short answer, repeat the auxiliary verb.

Are you coming with us? Yes, I am.

Have you had breakfast? No, I haven't.

Does she like walking? No, she doesn't.

Did Mary phone? Yes, she did.

Unit-1: A world of difference

1 Each question has one word missing. Write it in.

- 1 Where do you ^{come} from?
- 2 When and where you born?
- 3 You live in a house or a flat?
- 4 Why you studying English?
- 5 Which foreign countries have you been?
- 6 What you do yesterday evening?
- 7 What are you going do after this lesson?

Grammar Spot

1 Read the questions in the quiz again. Identify the tense in each one. Which two are passive?

2 Answer these questions. Give examples from the quiz.

Which tenses use the auxiliary verbs *do/does/did* to form questions and negatives?

Which tenses use the verb *to be (is/are/was/were)*?

Which use *have/has*?

One world Quiz

1 In which country **do** men and women **live** the longest?

a Japan **b** Germany **c** The USA

2 In which year **did** the world population **reach** 6 billion?

a 1989 **b** 1999 **c** 2005

3 If you **are standing** on the equator, how many hours of daylight do you have?

a 12 **b** 16 **c** 24

4 Where **does** most of the world's oil **come** from?

a Russia **b** Saudi Arabia **c** Iran

5 Which of these seven wonders of the world **is** still **standing**?

a The Lighthouse of Alexandria

b The pyramids of Egypt

c The Colossus of Rhodes

6

Why **didn't** dinosaurs **attack** humans?

- a Because they were vegetarian.
- b Because they became extinct before humans were on the earth.
- c Because they didn't run fast enough.

7

Where **was** the Titanic **sailing** to when it sank?

- a Southampton
- b Rio de Janeiro
- c New York

8

How long **has** Elizabeth II **been** Queen of England?

- a since 1952
- b since 1959
- c since 1963

9

How many people **have won** the Nobel Peace prize since it started in 1901?

- a 26
- b 58
- c 94

10

How long **have** people **been using** the Internet?

- a since 1969
- b since 1976
- c since 1984

11

How many languages **are spoken** in Switzerland?

- a 3
- b 4
- c 5

12

In which country **were** women first **given** the vote?

- a Canada
- b Liechtenstein
- c New Zealand



Practice: You are so wrong

1 Correct the information in the sentences.

1 The Pope lives in Madrid.

He doesn't live in Madrid! He lives in Rome!

2 Shakespeare didn't write poems.

You're wrong! He wrote hundreds of poems.

3 Vegetarians eat meat.

4 The Internet doesn't provide much information.

5 The world is getting colder.

6 Princess Diana was travelling by plane when she was killed.

7 England has never won the World Cup.

8 The 2008 Olympics were held in Tokyo.

's = *is* or *has*?

Is 's in these sentences the auxiliary *is* or *has*?

- 1 Who's making that noise? **is**
- 2 She's done really well.
- 3 Champagne's made in France.
- 4 Who's been to America?
- 5 He's leaving early.
- 6 What's produced in your country?

Talking about you

Complete the questions with the correct auxiliary verb and name the tense.

- 1 What time _____ you usually get up at weekends?
- 2 What time _____ you get up this morning?
- 3 How long _____ it usually take you to get from home to school?
- 4 Who _____ sitting next to you? What _____ he/she wearing?
- 5 How long _____ you known the teacher?
- 6 What _____ you doing when your teacher came into the room?
- 7 What _____ (not) you like doing in English lessons?
- 8 Which school subjects _____ (not) you like when you were younger?
- 9 Which other foreign languages _____ you studied?
- 10 What presents _____ you given on your last birthday?

Check it

There is one mistake in each sentence. Find it and correct it.

- 1 Rae comes from Canada and he speak French and English.
- 2 Which subjects Susan is studying at university?
- 3 'Do you like football?' 'Yes, I like.'
- 4 Did you watched the match last night?
- 5 What does your parents do at the weekend?
- 6 I think is going to rain.
- 7 What was you talking to the teacher about?
- 8 I don't think John's arrive yet.

Word formation

Complete the word *act* in the sentences using the suffixes from the box.


-ress -ion -ing ~~-ive~~ -ivities

- 1 My grandfather is 84, but he's still very active .
- 2 My sister's an act_____. She's often on TV.
- 3 Act_____ is not always a well-paid job.
- 4 This is not a time to do nothing. It is a time for act_____.
- 5 We do a lot of act_____ in class to learn English.

Words that go together

Match a word in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
cosmopolitan well-paid close-knit drive fall win	carelessly city in love a race family job



Recognizing tenses

Read the text and use the words in *italic* to find the verb tenses:

Present simple (4), present continuous (1), past simple (3), past continuous (1), present perfect (1), present perfect continuous (1), future forms (2), present simple passive (1), past simple passive (1).

ALAIN GATIMEL, 30, *works* in the City. He says 'I *love* living in London. It's dynamic and extremely international. People *come* here to find work, but then realize that it's really exciting. My company *is owned* by an American bank, and I'm *going out* with an American girl. I'll *stay* here for another five or six years.'



Recognizing tenses



ANNE-MARIE DUBOIS, 21, *came* to London three years ago to learn English, and *has been* here ever since. 'I *met* my boyfriend while I *was working* in the Savoy Hotel. I *was employed* in Accounts. I now think of London as my home. *We're going to get* married next year.'

CÉLINE ABADIE, 28, *found* a job in two weeks.

'Unemployment is high in France, especially for young people. I *know* friends in Paris who *have been looking* for work for six months,' she said. 'There is a sense of freedom and opportunity here in England. Everything is possible.'



Producing Tenses

make

1 PRESENT SIMPLE

I work for a company that makes printers.

2 PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE

The printers _____ in China.

3 PRESENT PERFECT

We _____ a big profit this year.

take

4 PAST SIMPLE

I _____ my daughter to the zoo yesterday.

5 GOING TO FUTURE

I _____ her to the cinema tonight.

6 PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE

This photo of her _____ on holiday last year.

Producing Tenses

be

7 PRESENT PERFECT

I _____ to every country in Europe on business.

8 PAST SIMPLE

This time last year I _____ in Prague.

9 *WILL* FUTURE

Next week I _____ in Madrid.

work

10 PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I _____ at home this week.

11 PAST CONTINUOUS

I _____ in Rome the week before last.

12 PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

I'm tired. I _____ hard recently.

Tenses and time expressions

1 He usually goes (go) jogging ...

every day.

twice a week.

on Friday mornings.

2 I _____ (go) to Italy ...

last year.

in 2004.

six months ago.

3 We _____ (live) here ...

for five years.

since July.

all our lives.

4 What _____ you _____ (do) ...

at the moment?

these days?

this week?

5 I _____ (see) you ...

next week.

later.

tonight.

Auxiliary or full verb?

- 1 **A** Have you ever been to China?
 F They **have** three children.
- 2 I **do** my homework every night.
 Where **do** you come from?
- 3 They **are** lovely children.
 They **are** learning English.
- 4 What time **did** you get home?
 We **did** a test at school today.
- 5 England **has** won the World Cup once.
 England **has** some beautiful countryside.
- 6 I **was** having supper at 8.00.
 I **was** at home.
- 7 My sister **does** yoga every week.
 What **does** your father do?
- 8 My son **is** at school.
 He **is** taught French by my old teacher.

Negatives

- 1 **A** Jane and Ann live in the centre of town.
B They don't live in the centre . They live in the suburbs!
- 2 **A** They had a lovely holiday.
B _____ . It rained every day!
- 3 **A** Jane works in the City.
B _____ . She's a teacher!
- 4 **A** Ann's got a brother.
B _____ . She's an only child!
- 5 **A** They've shared a flat for years.
B _____ . They only met last August!
- 6 **A** They have a lot of friends.
B _____ . They don't know anybody!
- 7 **A** Jane went to university.
B _____ . She left school at 16!
- 8 **A** Ann has to work at night.
B _____ . She's a librarian!

Verb + preposition

of about to at with for as on

- 1 I think you're wrong. I don't agree _____ you at all.
- 2 You look worried. What are you thinking _____ ?
- 3 Look _____ that picture. Isn't it beautiful!
- 4 Are you listening _____ me?
- 5 If you have a problem, talk _____ the teacher.
- 6 **A** What were you and Alex talking _____ ?
B Oh, this and that.
- 7 We might have a picnic tomorrow. It depends _____ the weather.
- 8 **A** What do you think _____ Pete?
B I really like him.
- 9 Where's the cash desk? I need to pay _____ this book.
- 10 **A** I've lost your pen. Sorry.
B It's all right. Don't worry _____ it.
- 11 **A** What are you looking _____ ?
B My coat. Have you seen it?
- 12 Henry works _____ a taxi driver.