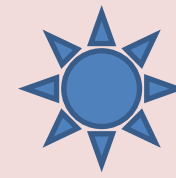


# English Tenses







# Contents



SYSTEM	FORMATION	USE
I. <u>Present Tenses</u>	I. <u>Present Simple</u>	I. <u>Present Simple</u>
II. <u>Past Tenses</u>	II. <u>Present Progressive</u>	II. <u>Present Progressive</u>
III. <u>Future Tenses</u>	III. <u>Present Perfect</u>	III. <u>Present Perfect</u>
	IV. <u>Present Perfect Progressive</u>	IV. <u>Present Perfect Progressive</u>
	V. <u>Past Simple</u>	V. <u>Past Simple</u>
	VI. <u>Past Progressive</u>	VI. <u>Past Progressive</u>
	VII. <u>Past Perfect</u>	VII. <u>Past Perfect</u>
	VIII. <u>Past Perfect Progressive</u>	VIII. <u>Past Perfect Progressive</u>
	IX. <u>Future Simple</u>	IX. <u>Future Simple</u>
	X. <u>Future Progressive</u>	X. <u>Future Progressive</u>
	XI. <u>Future Perfect</u>	XI. <u>Future Perfect</u>
	XII. <u>Future Perfect Progressive</u>	XII. <u>Future Perfect Progressive</u>

# Present



Simple 	Progressive 	Perfect 	Perfect Progressive 
<i>usually</i> <i>always</i> <i>often</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>just</i> <i>already</i>	<i>for 2 hours</i> <i>since 2 o'clock</i>
Она всегда сажа <b>ет</b> розы весной.	Она сажа <b>ет</b> розы сейчас	Она только что посади <b>ла</b> розы.	Она сажа <b>ет</b> розы с двух часов.
V V(s) (do, does)	Am Is are } V ing	Have Has } V ed (3)	Have been Has been } V ing
She always plant <b>s</b> roses in spring.	She is plant <b>ing</b> roses now	She has just plant <b>ed</b> roses.	She has been plant <b>ing</b> roses since two o'clock.

# *Present Simple*

- *permanent situations*

He lives in Moscow.

- *repeated habitual actions in the present*

She goes to school every day.

- *general truths and laws of nature*

The Moon goes around the Earth.

- *Timetables or programmes*

The bus arrives at 5.

The Lesson starts at 9.

**Time Expressions with the  
present simple**

usually, always, never, often, sometimes, every day /  
week / month / year, on Mondays / Tuesdays, in the  
morning / afternoon / evening, at night / the weekend,  
etc.

# Present Simple Tense

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
<b>V, V+-s,-es</b>	<b>do/does not + V</b>	<b>Do/Does not + V ?</b>
<p>I read.</p> <p>He reads.</p> <p>She reads.</p> <p>It reads.</p> <p>We read.</p> <p>You read.</p> <p>They read.</p> <p><b>Eg:</b> We often learn poems by heart. She swims well.</p>	<p>I read.</p> <p>We do not read.</p> <p>You do not read.</p> <p>They do not read.</p> <p>He does not read.</p> <p>She does not read.</p> <p>It does not read.</p> <p><b>Eg:</b> He does not play the piano.</p>	<p>I read?</p> <p>Do we read?</p> <p>Do you read?</p> <p>Do they read?</p> <p>Does he read?</p> <p>Does she read?</p> <p>Does it read?</p> <p><b>Eg:</b> Do they learn well? Does she sing?</p>

## *Present Continuous*

- *temporary situations*

He's looking for a new job these days.

- *actions happening at the moment of speaking, now*

He's doing his HW now.

- *with always to express annoyance or criticism*

She's always losing her keys.



- *For fixed arrangements in the near future*

I'm Flying to London tomorrow.

## **Time Expressions with the present continuous**

now, at the moment, at present, this week / month, these days, today, tonight, tomorrow, next week, etc.



## Adverbs of Frequency

**Adverbs of frequency** (often, always, usually, sometimes, rarely / seldom, never, etc.) **are placed before main verbs but after auxiliary / modal verbs** (be, have, can, will, must, shall, etc.).

He **often goes** to the theatre. He **is never** late. Tonia **doesn't usually go** to bed late.

# Present Continuous

to be + V-ing

<i>Положительная форма</i>	<i>Отрицательная форма</i>	<i>Вопросительная форма</i>
I am going	I am <b>NOT</b> going	Am I going ?
YOU WE are going THEY	YOU WE are <b>NOT</b> going THEY	Are YOU WE going ? THEY
<b>HE</b> <b>SHE</b> is going <b>IT</b>	<b>HE</b> <b>SHE</b> is <b>NOT</b> going <b>IT</b>	Is <b>HE</b> <b>SHE</b> going ? <b>IT</b>

**Действие происходит в момент речи! (Now, At the moment)**

## Stative Verbs

Some verbs rarely appear in the continuous tenses. These verbs express a permanent state and they are: **appear** (= seem), **be**, **believe**, **belong**, **cost**, **feel**, **forget**, **hate**, **have** (= possess), **know**, **like**, **love**, **mean**, **need**, **prefer**, **realise**, **remember**, **see**, **seem**, **smell**, **sound**, **suppose**, **taste**, **think**, **understand**, **want**, etc.

I understand it now. NOT I ~~am understanding~~ it now.

Some of these verbs can be used in continuous tenses but with a difference in meaning.

### Present Simple

I **think** he's Italian.

(= believe)

Katie **looks** happy.

(= appears to be)

You can **see** the sea from my room.

(= it is visible)

Derek **has** a new car.

(= possesses)

This pie **tastes** really good.

(= it has a really good flavour)

This new dress **fits** her perfectly.

(= it is her size)

He **is** so polite.

(= that's his character)

She **appears** to be tired.

(= seems)

### Present Continuous

Tom **is thinking** of moving house.

(= is considering)

They **are looking** at the paintings.

(= are taking a look at)

Sam **is seeing** his friends tonight.

(= is meeting)

We **are having** dinner at 8 o'clock.

(= are eating)

Paul **is tasting** the soup to see if it needs salt.

(= is trying)

He **is fitting** a new lock on the door.

(= is attaching)

He **is being** so rude today!

(= he is behaving like that only today)

She **is appearing** in a new TV show.

(= is taking part)

## *Present Perfect*

- *actions happened at an unstated time in the past*

He has bought a new car.

- *actions that have finished recently and have the result in the present*

He has opened the window (the result – the window is opened now.)

- Actions that started in the past and continue up to the present, they are not finished (with stative verbs)

He has been a teacher for 10 years.  
(he is still a teacher)

**BUT!!!!**

He was a teacher for 10 years (he's not a teacher now!)

- *to talk about experiences*

He has tried skydiving.

- For an action that happened in the past and can be repeated.

I've met Billie Eilish once.


(I can meet her again, she's alive.)





## **Time adverbs and expressions used with the present perfect**

just, ever, never, always, already, yet, for, since,  
so far, how long, lately, recently, today, this  
week / month / year, once, several times, etc.

# Present Perfect Tense

	I You We They	have	V3
	He She It	has	

	I You We They	have not (haven't)	V3
	He She It	has not (hasn't)	

	Have	I you we they	V3	?
	Has	he she it		

## **Present Perfect Continuous**

- **actions that started in the past and continue up to the present**

They have been cooking since 2  
p.m.

(They are still cooking).

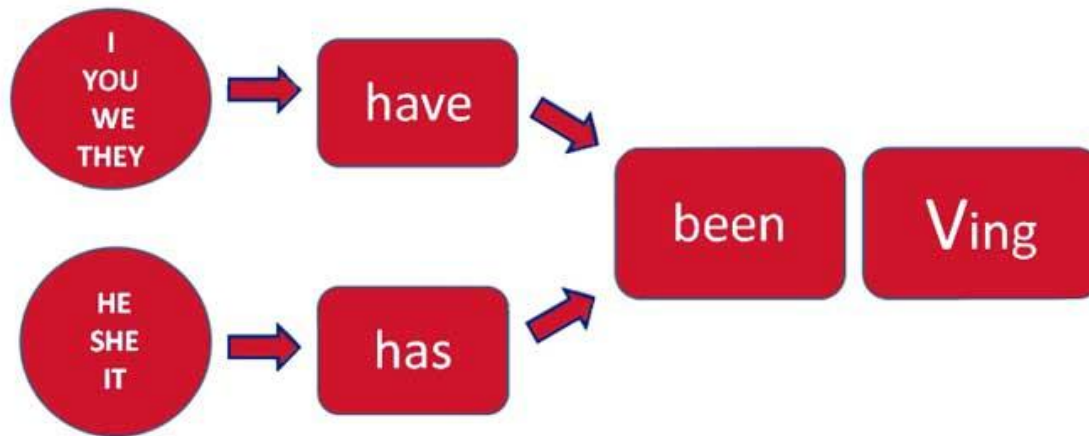
- *past actions that have recently finished but have a visible result in the present*

Bob is very tired. He has been working all night.

**Time adverbs used with  
Present Perfect Continuous:**

for, since, how long

## ***Present Perfect Continuous*** ***настоящее совершенное продолженное время***



I **have been watching** the movie for half an hour.  
They **have been doing** their homework since 5 p.m.  
He **has been playing** football for 3 years.  
She **has been swimming** since she was 3 years old.

## Past Simple

- actions that happened at a stated time in the past

I went to London 2 years ago.

- to express a past state or a habit

When I was 6, I played football.

- past actions that happened one after another

She put on her coat, took her bag and left the house.



- ***Action that happened in the past  
and can't be repeated.***

I Met Princess Diana once. (I can't meet her again, she's not alive 😞)

**Time adverbs and expressions  
used with the past simple**

yesterday, last week / month / year /  
Monday, etc., ago, how long ago, just  
now, then, when, in 2000, etc.

# PAST SIMPLE

(+) S **V<sub>2</sub>/ed**

(-) S **didn't** V<sub>1</sub>

(?) **Did** S V<sub>1</sub> ?

---

(+) S **was/were** ...

(-) S **wasn't/weren't** ...

(?) **Was/were** S ... ?

## Markers!

- yesterday

- last year  
(month, week)

- 3 days ago

- in 1999

- when he came

## **Past Continuous**

- **action that was in the middle of happening at the stated time in the past**

He was reading a book at 5 p.m.  
yesterday.

**- for two or more actions that  
were happening at the same time  
in the past (simultaneously)**

At 5 p.m. yesterday he was reading  
a book while his father was  
watching TV.

- *A past action that was in progress when another action interrupted it*

He was reading a book when the phone rang.

- *to describe the background to the events of the story*

We were walking in the woods. It was raining heavily....

# PAST CONTINUOUS

- (+) S { was  
were } V-ing
- (-) S { wasn't  
weren't } V-ing
- (?) Was  
Were } S V-ing ?

## Markers!

*Yesterday*  
at 3 o'clock/  
from 5 till 6/  
the whole day/  
when he came



## Past Perfect

- a past action happened **before** another action in the past or **before** a stated past time.

She had already left when I got home.

She had left before 5 p.m. yesterday.

- *An action that finished in the past and whose result was visible in the past.*

He was happy. He had won the race.

- *as the equivalent of Present Perfect.*

She isn't in her office. She has already left.

She wasn't in her office. She had already left.

# Past Perfect

*Past Perfect* употребляется для выражения прошедшего действия, которое совершилось до определенного момента в прошлом.



had + V<sub>3/ed</sub>

## Statements

➤ Mary **had cleaned** the room by 7 o'clock.

## Questions

➤ **Had** Mary **cleaned** the room by 7 o'clock?

## Negations

➤ Mary **hadn't cleaned** the room by 7 o'clock.

## *Future Simple (will)*

- *to talk about things we are not sure or haven't decided yet*

I'll probably fly to Paris next month.

- to express hopes, fears, threats,  
on-the-spot decisions, offers,  
promises, warnings, predictions,  
comments (I expect, hope, believe,  
know, think, I'm afraid, I'm sure,  
probably)

I'm hungry. I'll make a sandwich.



- *To make a prediction based on what we think or imagine*

I think he will pas the exam.

- *to talk about actions that will definitely happen in the future, that we can't control*

He'll turn 20 next year.

## **Be going to**

- **to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future**

I'm going to buy a new bike (I've already decided)

- **express intentions or plans**

She's going to buy a new dress.

- *When we can see (the evidence)*  
*that sth may happen*

It's going to rain.


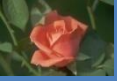
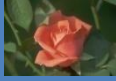
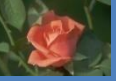
(We see the clouds in the sky).

**Time expressions used with will – be going to**

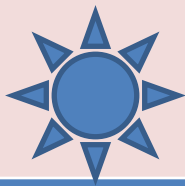
tomorrow, tonight, next week / month / year, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week / month, etc.





# Past



Simple 	Progressive 	Perfect 	Perfect Progressive 
<i>yesterday</i> <i>last year</i> <i>two days ago</i>	<i>at 5 o'clock</i> <i>yesterday;</i> <i>when he came;</i> <i>while I was working</i>	<i>by 5 o'clock</i> <i>yesterday;</i> <i>before he came</i>	<i>for 2 hours;</i> <i>since 2 hours</i> <i>when he came</i>
Она посадила розы вчера.	Она сажала розы, когда он пришел	Она посадила розы до того как он пришел.	Она сажала розы уже два часа, когда он пришел.
<b>Ved (2)</b>  <b>(did)</b>	<b>was</b>  <b>V ing</b>  <b>were</b>	<b>had</b> <b>V ed (3)</b>	<b>Had been V ing</b>
She planted roses yesterday.	She was planting roses when he came.	She had planted roses before he came.	She had been planting roses for 2 hours when he came

# Future



Simple 	Progressive 	Perfect 	Perfect Progressive 
<p><i>tomorrow;</i> <i>next summer;</i> <i>in two days</i></p>	<p><i>at 5 o'clock</i> <i>tomorrow;</i> <i>when he comes</i></p>	<p><i>by 5 o'clock</i> <i>tomorrow;</i> <i>When he comes</i></p>	<p><i>for two hours</i> <i>tomorrow;</i> <i>when you come</i></p>
<p>Она <b>посадит</b> розы весной.</p>	<p>Она <b>будет сажать</b> розы в 5 часов завтра.</p>	<p>Она <b>посадит</b> розы до того как он придет.</p>	<p>Она <b>будет сажать</b> розы уже два часа, когда ты придешь.</p>
<p><b>will V</b></p>	<p><b>will be V ing</b></p>	<p><b>will have</b> <b>V ed (3)</b></p>	<p><b>will have been</b> <b>V ing</b></p>
<p>She <b>will</b> plant roses next spring.</p>	<p>She <b>will be planting</b> roses at 5 o'clock tomorrow.</p>	<p>She <b>will have planted</b> roses before he comes.</p>	<p>She <b>will have been planting</b> roses for 2 hours when he comes.</p>

# Present Simple



+

She **plants** roses in spring.

-

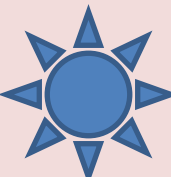
She **does not** plant roses in  
spring.

?

**Does** she plant roses in spring?

Yes, she **does**.

No, she **does not**.





# Present Progressive

+

She **is** **planting** roses now.

-

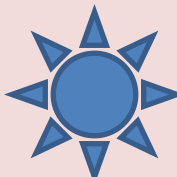
She **is not** **planting** roses  
now.

?

**Is** she **planting** roses now?

Yes, she **is**.

No, she **is** not.





# Present Perfect



+

She **has** just **planted** roses .

-

She **has not** **planted** roses.

?

**Has** she **planted** roses?

Yes, she **has**.

No, she **has not**.



# Present Perfect Progressive



+

She **has** been **planting** roses since  
2 o'clock .

-

She **has not** been **planting** roses  
since 2 o'clock.

?

**Has** she been **planting** roses  
since 2 o'clock?

Yes, she **has**.

No, she **has not**.



# Past Simple



+

She **planted** roses yesterday.

-

She **did not plant** roses  
yesterday.

?

**Did** she **plant** roses yesterday?

Yes, she **did**.

No, she **did not**.





# Past Progressive

+

She **was** **planting** roses when he came .

-

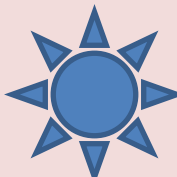
She **was not** **planting** roses when he came.

?

**Was** she **planting** roses when he came?

Yes, she **was**.

No, she **was not**.





# Past Perfect

+

She **had** just **planted** roses  
before he came .

-

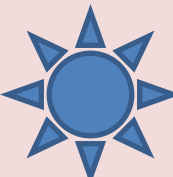
She **had not** **planted** roses  
before he came.

?

**Had** she **planted** roses  
before he came?

Yes, she **had**.

No, she **had not**.





# Past Perfect Progressive

+

She **had** been **planting** roses for 2 hours when he came .

-

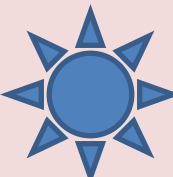
She **had not** been **planting** roses for 2 hours when he came.

?

**Had** she been **planting** roses for 2 hours when he came?

Yes, she **had**.

No, she **had not**.



# Future Simple



+

She **will** plant roses tomorrow.

-

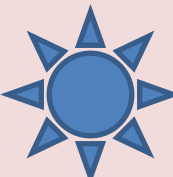
She **will not** plant roses tomorrow.

?

**Will** she plant roses tomorrow?

Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will not**.







# Future Progressive

+

She **will** be **planting** roses  
when he comes.

-

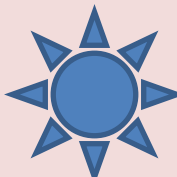
She **will not** be **planting** roses  
when he comes.

?

**Will** she be **planting** roses  
when he comes?

Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will not**.





# Future Perfect

+

She **will** have planted roses before he comes .

-

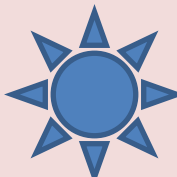
She **will** have **not** planted roses before he comes.

?

**Will** she have planted roses before he comes?

Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will** not. 😊



# Future Perfect Progressive



+

She **will** have been **planting** roses for 2 hours before he comes .

-

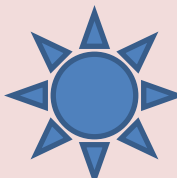
She **will** have **not** been **planting** roses for 2 hours before he comes.

?

**Will** she have been **planting** roses for 2 hours before he comes?

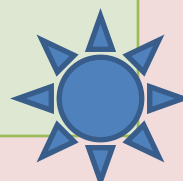
Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will** not.



# Present Simple

1. The sun <b>rises</b> in the East.	Солнце встает на востоке. ( <i>всегда</i> )
2. He <b>gets</b> up at 7 o'clock. He <b>plays</b> tennis every day.	Он поднимается в 7 часов. Он играет в теннис каждый день. ( <i>так он привык</i> )
3. She <b>looks</b> like her mother. I <b>don't know</b> his name.	Она похожа на свою мать. Я не знаю его имени. ( <i>вообще</i> )
4. Bob <b>passes</b> the ball to Johnson and...	Боб передает мяч Джонсону и.... ( <i>футбольный репортаж</i> )
5. I <b>think</b> we <b>are</b> wrong. It <b>is</b> windy today.	Я думаю, что мы ошибаемся. Сегодня ветреный день. ( <i>состояние</i> )
6. Tomorrow <b>is</b> Tom's birthday.	Завтра день рождения Тома. ( <i>обязательно</i> )



# Present Progressive

1. What are you **doing**? – I'm **reading** now.

Wait for me! I'm **coming**.

It is **raining** (*at present*)

Что ты делаешь? – Я читаю.

(*сейчас*)

Подожди меня! Я иду. (*сейчас*)

Идет дождь. (*в данный момент*)

2. We are **living** in a small flat.  
(*at present*).

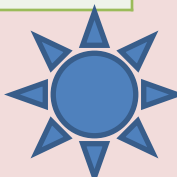
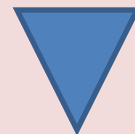
We (*normally*) live in a village  
near London.

Мы живем в маленькой квартирке.  
(*только в настоящий момент*)

Мы живем в деревне под  
Лондоном. (*всегда, обычно*)

3. When are you **meeting** Bob? –  
I'm **meeting** him at 12 o'clock  
tomorrow.

Когда ты встречаешься с Бобом?  
– Я встречаюсь с ним завтра в 12  
часов. (*таковы планы на  
будущее*)

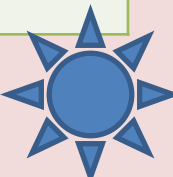


## They are not normally used in Present Progressive and in Present Perfect Progressive

<b>1</b>	<b>see feel recognize</b>	<b>hear smell appear</b>	<b>look taste seem sound</b>	<b>Can you hear the wind?</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>want wish hope</b>	<b>refuse like forgive</b>	<b>love prefer hate</b>	<b>Which chocolate do you like best?</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>think realize mean expect</b>	<b>know forget believe agree</b>	<b>understand feel remember guess</b>	<b>I think the shop is open now.</b>

# Present Perfect

<p>1. I <b>have studied</b> English since 1993. how long <b>have</b> you <b>had</b> that bicycle?</p>	<p>Я учу английский с 1993 года. Как долго у тебя этот велосипед? (<i>период времени</i>)</p>
<p>2. I <b>have visited</b> London, but I <b>have</b> never <b>been</b> to Paris.</p>	<p>Я был в Лондоне, но никогда не был Париже. (<i>до сих пор</i>)</p>
<p>3. Do you want to see the new film "Police School 6"? I <b>have</b> already <b>seen</b> it? <b>Have</b> you <b>seen</b> "The Treasure Island"?</p>	<p>Хочешь посмотреть новый фильм «Школа полиции 6»? Я уже видел его. Ты видел «Остров сокровищ»? (<i>в последнее время</i>)</p>
<p>4. I've just <b>had</b> a delicious cake.</p>	<p>Я только что съел вкусный кекс. (действие только что произошло)</p>
<p>5. Somebody <b>has borrowed</b> my pen. Lucy isn't here. She <b>has gone</b> shopping.</p>	<p>Кто-то взял мою ручку. Люси нет. Она ушла за покупками. (<i>результат имеет место сейчас</i>)</p>





# Present Perfect Progressive

1. Where have you been? –  
I've **been returning** a library book.  
What **have you been doing**? –  
I've **been cooking** breakfast.

Где ты был? –  
Я возвращал книг в библиотеку.  
Что ты делала? –  
Я готовила завтрак. (*действие только что закончилось*)

2. He **has been writing** the story of his life.  
(He has written the story of his life)

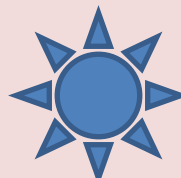
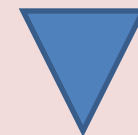
Он пишет историю своей жизни. (*ему еще долго писать*)  
(Он написал историю своей жизни)

3. He's **been building** his garage for ages.  
We've **been living** in this flat since 1980.

Он строит свой гараж *целую вечность*.  
Мы живем в этой квартире *с* 1980 года.

4. Look! It's **been raining**.

Смотри! Прошел дождь.  
(*Улицы еще мокрые*)



# Past Simple

1. When **did** you **buy** that dress?

I **bought** it yesterday.  
The train left at 9.15.

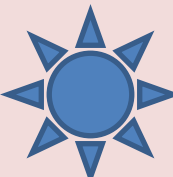
Когда ты купила это платье?

Я купила его вчера.

Поезд ушел в 9.15. (*действие произошло в определенное время в прошлом*)

2. Once there **was** a king, who **had** a beautiful daughter.

Однажды жил-был король, у которого была прекрасная дочь. (*состояние дел в прошлом.*)



# Past Progressive

1. It **was raining** (1) when Bob **left** (2) my house.

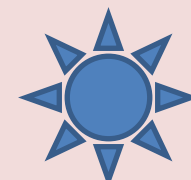
Шел дождь (1), когда Боб вышел из моего дома (2). (*2 действие случилось на фоне 1)*)

2. I **was reading** while my sister **was eating** breakfast.

Я читал, пока моя сестра завтракала. (*оба действия длительные*)

3. What **were** you **doing** at 7 o'clock yesterday?

Что ты делала вчера в 7 часов вечера? (*длительное действие в указанный момент времени*)



# Past Perfect

1. When the match **had finished** (1), Bob left quickly(2).  
Lucy **had cooked** dinner (1) by the time Bob came home (2).  
It was (2) the first time he **had visited** the zoo (1)  
*(Past-in-the-Past)*

Когда матч закончился (1) Боб быстро ушел (2).

Люси приготовила обед (1) к тому времени, когда Боб пришел домой (1).

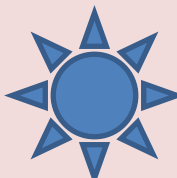
Это был (1) первый раз, когда он побывал в зоопарке (2).

*(1 – сначала; 2 – потом)*

2. If you **had driven** more carefully, you would have avoided this accident.  
*(Unreal Past Perfect)*

Если бы ты вел машину более осторожно, ты избежал бы этой аварии.

*(но авария уже произошла)*



# Past Perfect Progressive

1. I **had been studying** English for two years when I took the exam.

**Had it been raining** before he crashed his car?

No, it **hadn't been raining** at all.

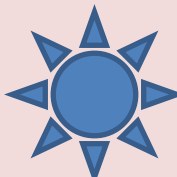
Я изучал английский язык два года к моменту сдачи экзамена. (*я учу его и сейчас*)

Шел ли дождь перед тем, как он разбил свою машину? (*до и, может быть в момент столкновения*)

Нет, дождя совсем не было. (*ни до, ни после*)

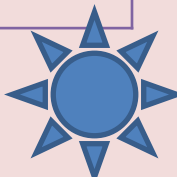
2. It **had been raining** all night, and the streets were still wet in the morning.

Всю ночь шел дождь, и утром улицы были еще мокрые. (*результат налицо*)



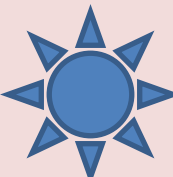
# Future Simple

1. I'll <b>help</b> you.	Я помогу тебе. ( <i>обещание</i> )
2. it'll <b>be</b> windy tomorrow.	Завтра будет ветрено. ( <i>предсказание</i> )
3. Very well. I'll <b>buy</b> it.	Очень хорошо. Я куплю его. ( <i>решение принято в данный момент</i> )
4. Perhaps I'll <b>do</b> it.	Возможно, я сделаю это. ( <i>есть вероятность</i> )
5. What <b>shall</b> we <b>do</b> ?	Что будем делать? ( <i>предложение, получение советов</i> )
6. <b>Will</b> you <b>close</b> the door?	Не закроешь ли дверь? ( <i>приказ, просьба</i> )
7. I <b>won't do</b> it.	Я не буду этого делать. ( <i>отказ</i> )



# Future Progressive

1. I'll be <b>having</b> a bath at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.	Я буду принимать ванну завтра в 7 часов утра. ( <i>указан момент времени в будущем</i> )
2. <b>Will</b> you be <b>going</b> there? – Yes, I'll be going there.	Ты пойдешь туда? – Да, пойду. ( <i>без намека на вежливость, без желания</i> )
3. I'll be <b>seeing</b> him there tomorrow.	Я увижу его там завтра. ( <i>он всегда бывает там в это время</i> )





# Future Perfect

I am sure that he **will have reached** the restaurant (1) by 6 o'clock.

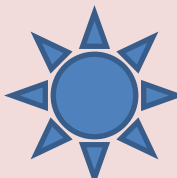
They **will already have left** (1) by the time we get there (2).

(past-in-the –future)

Я уверен, что он доберется до ресторана (1) к 6 часам.

Они уже уйдут (1) к тому времени, когда мы будем там (2).

*(1)– это как бы прошлое событие по отношению к (2)*



# Future Perfect Progressive

I'll **have been reading** for two hours when Bob comes home.

Я буду читать (**уже**) два часа к тому времени, когда Боб придет домой.

