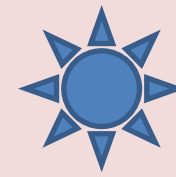


English Tenses

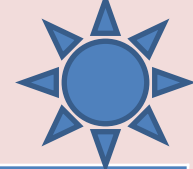






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Present



| 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 сажает розы весной. | Она сажает розы сейчас | Она только что посадила розы. | Она сажает 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 s roses in spring. | She is plant ing roses now | She has just plant ed roses. | She has been plant ing 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 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| V, V+-s,-es | do/does not + V | Do/Does not + V ? |
| <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>Eg: We often learn poems by heart. She swims well.</p> | <p>I do not 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>Eg: He does not play the piano.</p> | <p>I do you 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>Eg: 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

| Положительная форма | Отрицательная форма | Вопросительная форма |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I am going YOU WE are going THEY HE SHE is going IT | I am NOT going YOU WE are NOT going THEY HE SHE is NOT going IT | Am I going ? Are YOU going ? WE THEY Is HE going ? SHE IT |

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).

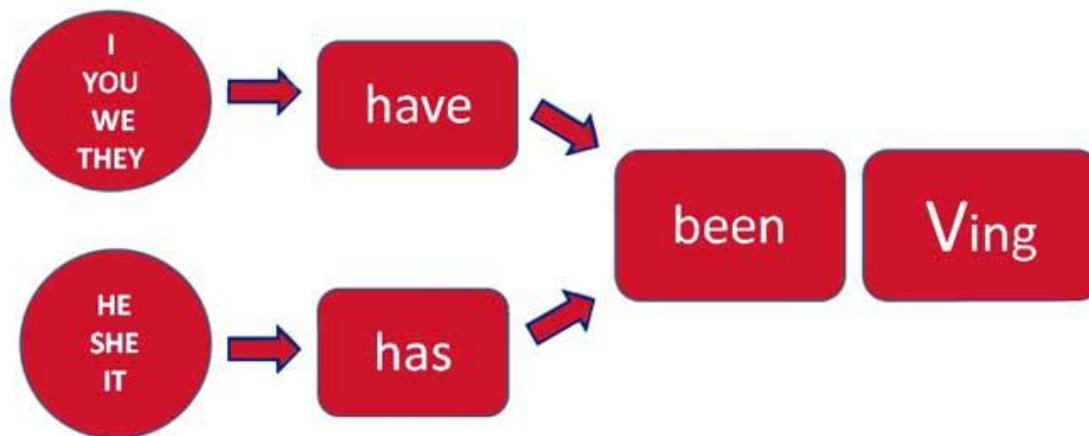
- *past actions that have recently finished but have a visible result in the present*

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 V₂/ed

(-) S didn't V₁

(?) Did S V₁ ?

(+) 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

Markers!

(-) S { wasn't
weren't } V-ing

(?) Was
Were } S V-ing ?

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_{3/ed}

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

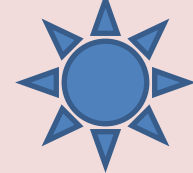
It's going to rain.

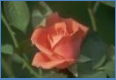
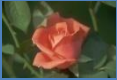


(We see the clouds in the sky).

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 yesterday;</i> <i>when he came;</i> <i>while I was working</i> | <i>by 5 o'clock 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. |
| Ved (2) (did) | was V ing were | had V ed (3) | Had been V ing |
| 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  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>tomorrow; next summer; in two days</i> | <i>at 5 o'clock tomorrow; when he comes</i> | <i>by 5 o'clock tomorrow; When he comes</i> | <i>for two hours tomorrow; when you come</i> |
| Она посадит розы весной. | Она будет сажать розы в 5 часов завтра. | Она посадит розы до того как он придет. | Она будет сажать розы уже два часа, когда ты придешь. |
| will V | will be V ing | will have V ed (3) | will have been V ing |
| She will plant roses next spring. | She will be planting roses at 5 o'clock tomorrow. | She will have planted roses before he comes. | She will have been planting roses for 2 hours when he comes. |

Present Simple



+

She **plants** roses in spring.

-

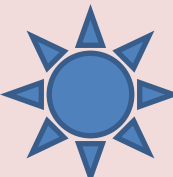
She **does not** plant roses in spring.

?

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 **ed** roses .

-

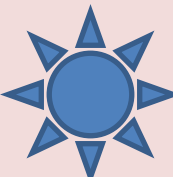
She **has** **not** planted **ed** roses.

?

Has she planted **ed** 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.

-

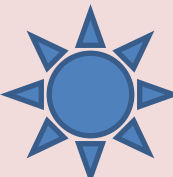
She **did not plant** roses
yesterday.

?

Did she **plant** roses yesterday?

Yes, she **did**.

No, she **did not**.





Past Progressive

+

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

-

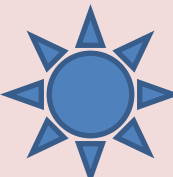
She **was not** **planting** roses when he came.

?

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 plant**ing** roses for 2 hours when he came .

-

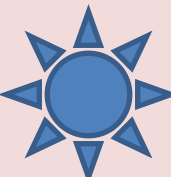
She **had not** been plant**ing** roses for 2 hours when he came.

?

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

Yes, she **had**.

No, she **had** not.



Future Simple



+

She **will** plant roses tomorrow.

-

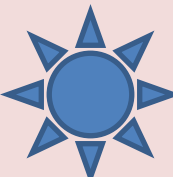
She **will not** plant roses tomorrow.

?

Will she plant roses tomorrow?

Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will not**.





Future Progressive

+

She **will** be plant**ing** roses
when he comes.

-

She **will not** be plant**ing** roses
when he comes.

?

Will she be plant**ing** roses
when he comes?

Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will not**.





Future Perfect

+

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

-

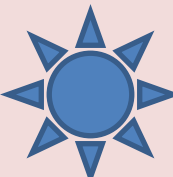
She **will** have **not** planted**ed**
roses before he comes.

?

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

Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will** not.



Future Perfect Progressive



+

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

-

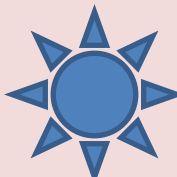
She **will** have **not** been plant**ing** roses for 2 hours before he comes.

?

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

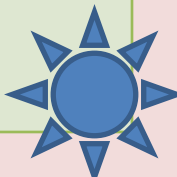
Yes, she **will**.

No, she **will** not.



Present Simple

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

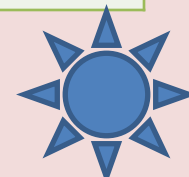
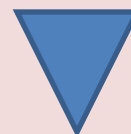
We (*normally*) live in a village
near London.

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*)

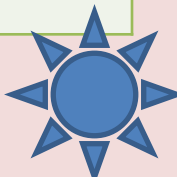


They are not normally used in Present Progressive and in Present Perfect Progressive

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

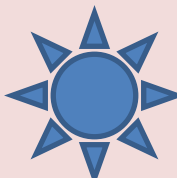
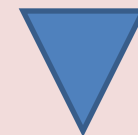
Present Perfect

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



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. (<i>действие только что закончилось</i>) |
| 2. He has been writing the story of his life. (He has written the story of his life) | Он пишет историю своей жизни. (<i>ему еще долго писать</i>) (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 <i>целую вечность</i> . Мы живем в этой квартире <i>с</i> 1980 года. |
| 4. Look! It's been raining . | Смотри! Прошел дождь. (<i>Улицы еще мокрые</i>) |



Past Simple

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

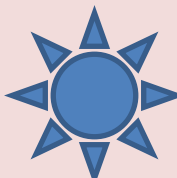
I **bought** it yesterday.
The train left at 9.15.

Когда ты купила это платье?
Я купила его вчера.

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

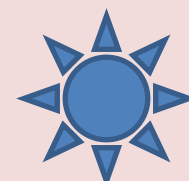
2. Once there **was** a king, who **had** a beautiful daughter.

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). (<i>2 действие случилось на фоне 1)</i>) |
| 2. I was reading while my sister was eating breakfast. | Я читал, пока моя сестра завтракала. (<i>оба действия длительные</i>) |
| 3. What were you doing at 7 o'clock yesterday? | Что ты делала вчера в 7 часов вечера? (<i>длительное действие в указанный момент времени</i>) |



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).

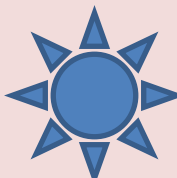
Это был (1) первый раз, когда он побывал в зоопарке (2).

(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

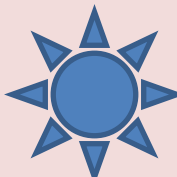
экзамена. (*я учу его и сейчас*)

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*)

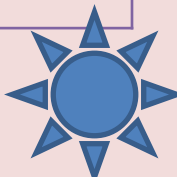
2. It **had been raining** all night, and the streets were still wet in the morning.

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



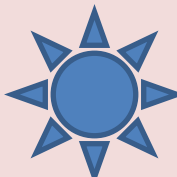
Future Simple

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



Future Progressive

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. I'll be having 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. Will you be going there? – Yes, I'll be going there. | Ты пойдешь туда? – Да, пойду. (<i>без намека на вежливость, без желания</i>) |
| 3. I'll be seeing 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.

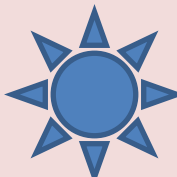
They **will** already **have left** (1) by the time we get there (2).

(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.

