Tenses Review

Present Forms

Present forms



Identify the tenses, then match them with the correct description.

- 1 He runs a large travel agency.
- The thief enters the room and opens the safe.
- 3 Skill comes with practice.
- 4 She's been practising that song for hours.
- 5 He's working hard these days.
- 6 He's gained a lot of weight recently.
- 7 Tom's picking me up at 7 o'clock tonight.
- 8 She's staying with a friend in London at present.
- 9 The ferry arrives at 10.00 am.
- 10 They've been talking on the phone since 9 o'clock this morning.

- a actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking; temporary situations
- b emphasis on duration of an action which began in the past and continues up to the present
- c reviews/sports commentaries/dramatic narratives
- d actions started at a stated time in the past and continuing up to the present
- e fixed arrangements in the near future
- f timetables/programmes (future meaning)
- g permanent situations or states
- h permanent truths or laws of nature
- I personal experiences or changes which have happened

Dear Sir/Madam,

11)am writing (write) on behalf of Midfield School. Every year, our students 2)
thoose) a project on an environmental problem. Then, they 3) (work) to raise money
help solve this problem. We 4) (recently/see) your advertisements about protecting
olphins, so, for the last few weeks, we 5) (try) to learn about the dolphins
at 6)
oat trips and 8) (persuade) local fishermen to change their fishing nets because
ne ones they 9) (use) at the moment can trap dolphins. Could you please send the
hildren same World Wildlife Fund posters to add to the work that they 10)
Yours faithfully,
J. Hopkins (Teacher)

Stative Verbs

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs express a permanent state rather than an actic 1 and do not have continuous forms. These are: verbs of the senses (to express involuntary actions): feel, hear, see, smell, taste etc. (Can or could are often used with these verbs. Turn the radio down, please. I can't hear you.) Look, watch and listen express deliberate actions and can be used in continuous forms. John is watching a football game on TV. He can't see or hear you, Feel and hurt can be used in either continuous or simple forms. John feels/is feeling worse today.

verbs of feelings and emotions: adore, appreciate (= value), detest, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate, like, loathe etc. He hates the show they are watching on TV now. (not: He is hating)

verbs of opinion: agree, believe, expect (= think), see (= understand), suppose, understand etc.

I believe he is innocent. (not: I-am believing)

other verbs: appear (= seem), belong, concern, contain, depend, fit (= be the right shape and size for sth), have (= possess), know, mean, owe, own, possess, need, prefer, require, want, weigh, wish, keep (= continue), seem etc. He wants some more biscuits. (not: He is wenting)

Change in the meaning

STATE

- He thinks he's really clever. (= he believes)
- What does it taste like? (= What is its flavour?)
- He has two houses. (= he owns; he possesses)
- The silk shirt feels soft. (= it has a soft texture)
- Do you see what I mean? (= Do you understand?)
- Your perfume smells of apples. (= it has the smell)
- I love/enjoy good films. (= I like in general)
- It looks as if it's going to rain. (= it appears)
- He appears to be working. (= he seems to be)
- The box is heavy. It weighs a lot. (= its weight is)
- Luciano is naughty. (= His character is bad.)
- These shoes fit me perfectly. (= They are the right size).

ACTION

- I'm thinking about his offer. (= I'm considering)
- He's tasting the food to see if it's good. (= he's testing the flavour)
- She's having lunch. (= she's eating).
- Ann is feeling the cat's fur. (= she's touching)
- I'm seeing Paula tonight. (= I'm meeting)
- She is smelling the roses. (= she's trying the smell of)
- I'm loving/enjoying this film. (= I like specifically)
- He is looking at the painting. (= he's viewing it)
- The opera singer is appearing on stage tonight.
 (= he will make an appearance)
- He is weighing the potatoes on the scales.
 (= he is finding out the weight of)
- Suzy is being very naughty. (= she is misbehaving)
- We are fitting a new carpet in the hall. (= laying)

Present Simple/ Continuos

Fill in with Present Simple or Continuous.

1		I 1)am thinking (think) about visiting Jane this afternoon. I wouldn't bother. I 2) (think) she's away on holiday.
2		Mr Jones 3)
3	A: B:	The police 5)
4	A: B:	So do L18)
5	A: B:	I 9)

6	A: B:	Why 11)
7	A: B:	Why 13)
8	A: B:	John 15)
9	A: B:	It 17)
10	A: B:	Why 19)
11	A: B:	How much 21)

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to apply for the position of Sports Editor at your newspaper. [1] have been
working (work) as a reporter on "The Morning Globe" for eight years, and 2)
(write) about every major sporting event in England in that time. (3)
(also/make) several important contacts within the sporting world such as football managers and race-
horse trainers, who 4)
norse trainers, who 4/
editor of "The World" 5) (recently/offer) me the post of Senior
Sports Reporter, but as I 6)
will turn it down. However, 17)
young boy and (8)
(wait) for an opportunity like this to turn up all my working life. My editor 10)
(agree) to give me time off to attend an interview should you wish to meet me.
(agree) to give me time off to attend an interview should you wish to meet me.

Yours faithfully, Gordon Bennett

Past Tenses

- She opened the cupboard, took out a dress and put it on.
- 2 They received the telegram at 10 o'clock that evening.
- 3 She was upset because she had been waiting to hear from her son for days.
- 4 They were still discussing the plan at midnight.
- 5 They were flying over the Andes when the plane crashed.
- 6 James Dean made one film with Natalie Wood.
- 7 Tom was reading out the data while Sara was writing it down.
- 8 She had finished most of the work by the time her boss arrived.
- 9 She missed the end of the film because she had fallen asleep.
- 10 He always went to work by train.
- 11 She was pleased because she had been given the job.
- 12 We had been living in the same house for twelve years before we decided to move.
- 13 He left his job because he had been feeling dissatisfied for months.

- past action in progress interrupted by another past action
- b past action which occurred before another action or before a stated past time
- c two or more simultaneous past actions
- d action continuing over a period up to a specific time in the past
- complete past action which had visible results in the past
- f past actions which happened immediately one after the other
- g past action of certain duration which had
 - visible results in the past
- h past habit or state
- i Past Perfect as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect
- j action in the middle of happening at a stated past time
- k Past Perfect Continuous as the past equivalent of the Present Perfect Continuous
- I action not connected to the present which happened at a definite past time not mentioned
- m complete action or event which happened at a stated past time

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Fill in with an appropriate past form.

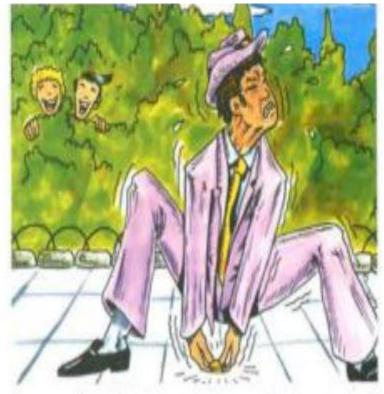
In 1894 a steamship 1)was salling (sail) across the Atlantic Ocean from England to America. The sun 2)
(shine) and a gentle breeze 3)
(blow). The ship 4) (sail) for three
weeks and was halfway to its destination - New York. The
passengers 5) (relax) on deck when
suddenly they 6) (hear) a loud bang. They
all 7) (jump) up, 8)
(run) to the edge of the boat and 9)
그리고 있는데 그렇게 되었다. 그는데
(look) over the side. To their horror they saw that they
10) (hit) some hard object which



11) (tear) a hole in the side of the ship. Water 12) (pour) into the steamship at an alarming speed. Fortunately another ship arrived half an hour later, just in time to save everyone on board.

Fill in with Past Simple or Continuous.

Simon 1)was walking (walk) home from work the other day when he 2)
street, so he waited until it had driven past, then he
4)
that it was a shiny gold coin! He 6)
(look) around to make sure no one 7)
it up. Imagine his surprise when he 9)
(not/can) move it! He 10) (be) just
about to give up when he 11) (hear) a strange sound behind him. Someone 12)
strange sound bening tittle someone 14)



Fill in with Past Simple or Past Perfect.

The biggest event in Tom's life 1)happened (happen) by chance. He 2) (be) 22 and he 3) (just/leave) college. He 4) (get) his degree and he was looking for a job. He 5) (want) to be a journalist but he 6) (know) he 7) (not/have) enough experience. You see, as a student, he 8) (write) to all the newspapers but
he 10) (not/receive) any replies. Then one day, the phone 11) (ring). It
was a woman who 12)
(take) the job and since then he's been very successful. Last night he 16)

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Complete the sentences using any appropriate past forms.

1	Shewent to the market and bought some vegetables.
2	What when the fire started?
3	I could tell she because her eyes were red.
4	She when she slipped and landed on the ice.
5	My arm for two weeks, before I went to the doctor.
6	She got on the motorbike and
7	He
8	While Sally dinner Steve was laying the table.
9	The patient in hospital for five weeks before he fully recovered.
10	He was upset because he the exam.
11	Nobody knew where Jane the front door key.
12	Tom tennis every day for months before entering his first tournament.

Used to-Be used to +ing form / noun / pronoun -Would-Was going to

- Used to expresses past habits, regularly repeated actions in the past or past states. (Stative verbs are not used with "would.")
- Would expresses regularly repeated actions and routines in the past. It isn't used for states.
- Be used to means "be accustomed to", "be in the habit of".
- Was going to expresses actions one intended to do but didn't do.

She used to tell me stories. (also: would tell me ...)
He used to live in the country. (not: would - state)
He used to have a beard. (not: would - state)

Mum would always make me a big breakfast. (also: Mum used to make ...)

She isn't used to living in tropical climates. (= she isn't accustomed to living ...)

She was going to move to London but then she decided to stay in York.



Look at the notes below, then write sentences as in the example:

TEN YEARS AGO

He was fat.

He had long hair.

He didn't wear glasses.

He rode a bicycle.

He didn't wear suits.



NOW

He is thin.

He has got short hair.

He wears glasses.

He drives a car.

He wears suits.



He used to be fat but he is thin now. ..

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Fill in: used to, be used to, would or was going to.

in the city were so unpleasant that he 4)	wing in a more peaceful environment. His first few da move straight back home, but he found come into my office with to often stop and talk for a while about what his I have their own vegetable gard onderful meals. In autumn they 10) collect wild mushrooms and fruit. To r, I 12) quit my job and leave to	job and decided to stay. That's when I met him. He 5 coffee every morning and he 6)
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