



working.

She isn't

She is not He is not

NEGATIVE

working.

She's

She is

working.

She isn't

She is not

NEGATIVE

working.

She's

She is

POSITIVE

It's

It is

It isn't

It is not

I†S

I+ is

It isn't

It is not

He isn't

You aren't

You are not

You're

You are

You aren't

You are not

You're

You are

He's

He is

He isn't

He is not

He's

He is

working? Are they Are you Are we Is she Am I Is he Is it QUESTION No, they aren't No, you aren't No, we aren't No, she isn't No, he isn't No, I'm not No, it isn't No, they are not No, you are not No, we are not No, she is not No, I am not No, he is not No, it is not Yes, you are Yes, they are Yes, we are Yes, she is Yes, I am Yes, he is Yes, it is SHORT ANSWER working? Are they Are you Are we Is she Am I Is he Is it NOITSAUC

No, they aren't

No, they are not

Yes, they are

No, we aren't

No, we are not

Yes, we are

No, it isn't

No, it is not

Yes, it is

No, you aren't

No, you are not

Yes, you are

No, he is not

Yes, he is

No, I'm not

No, I am not

Yes, I am

They aren't

They are not We are not

They are They're

They aren't We aren't

They are not

They are They're

We're

We are

We are not

We're

We are

We aren't

No, she isn't No, he isn't

No, she is not

Yes, she is

SHORT ANSWER

Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed):

double the consonant +

ish com

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Consonant + -e: delete -e and add -ing

make

-ING SPELLING

swim swim

GENERAL RULE: add

work study

Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed): Consonant + -e: delete -e and add -ing double the consonant + -ing test-engl live Make work study swim swim -ING SPELLING

GENERAL RULE: add

FORM CONTINUOUS

ishecom

test-english⊗com PRESENT

I'm not am not II.

You aren't He isn't You are not He is not You're He's

You are

I am

They aren't We aren't She isn't It isn't No, I am not They are not We are not She is not It is not NEGATIVE They are They're We're She's It's

We are

She is

POSITIVE

It is

He is

No, you are not Yes, I am

Yes, you are

Yes, she is Yes, he is Yes, it is SHORT ANSWER working?

Are you

Am I

Is he

Are you

No, you aren't

Am I

No, I'm not

Is he

No, he isn't

Is she

QUESTION

No, she isn't

Is it

No, it isn't

Yes, we are

Is she

QUESTION

No, they are not No, we are not No, she is not No, he is not No, it is not Yes, they are work study

Are they Are we No, they aren't No, we aren't Consonant + -e: delete -e and add -ing

GENERAL RULE: add -ing

Tive Take

-ING SPELLING

Are they

Are we

Is it

double the consonant +

S h & C O M

- e

FORM I'm not CONTINUOUS am not PRESENT

You aren't You are not

You are

I am

He isn't He is not

You're He's

NEGATIVE She's

I†S

I+ is

She is

POSITIVE

working.

He is

We are

working. No, you aren't No, she isn't No, he isn't No, I'm not They aren't We aren't She isn't It isn't No, you are not No, she is not No, I am not No, he is not They are not We are not She is not It is not Yes, you are Yes, she is Yes, he is Yes, I am **YUSWER** working? They are They're We're

No, they aren't No, we aren't No, it isn't GENERAL RULE: add -ing No, they are not No, we are not No, it is not Yes, they are Yes, we are working studying Yes, it is

Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed): Consonant + -e: delete -e and add -ing make Take -ING SPELLING Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed):

double the consonant +

S h C 0 m

- e n g

re s

PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS - MEANING

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PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

HABITS. REGULAR OR REPEATED ACTIONS

- I wash my hair every day.
- ⇒ He usually gets up very early.

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS NOW

- ⇒ I can't talk. I'm brushing my teeth.
- He can talk now. He's having a shower.

FACTS, PERMENENT SITUATIONS OR STATES

- ⇒ I have one brother. He lives in Paris.
- ⇒ Water boils at 100 degrees.

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS AROUND NOW

- I'm reading a new book. I love it!
- He is training hard these days.

WITH *STATIVE VERBS

- Give me the money. I need it now.
- ⇒ What happened? You look sad.

SIGNAL WORDS

now, at the moment, these days, this week, this month, etc.

SIGNAL WORDS

always, never, often, sometimes, every day, once a month, twice a week, etc.

I DO IT REGULARLY

- ⊃ I drink tea.
- ⊃ I do yoga.

I'M DOING IT NOW

- ⊃ I'm drinking tea.
- ⊃ I'm doing yoga.

*Verbs of the senses: hear, see, smell, look, seem, sound. Opinion: believe, consider, like, love, hate, prefer, think, etc. Possession: have, own, belong, etc. Also: be, need, mean, remember, want, etc.

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PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS - MEANING

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

S + Was/were

They were friends.

S + was not/were not + ...
They weren't friends.

Was/Were + S + ...?
They weren't friends.

Usage

To express completed action in the past

To describe a series of completed actions in the past

To express habits in the past

For stative verbs (have (own), be, think (believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish

VERBS

S + V-ed
She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)
She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Example

I saw a ghost last Friday.

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

When I was young, I watched lots of television every day after school.

He had a small cottage in the woods.

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S + did not + verb (base form) She didn't work yesterday. Did + S + verb (in base form)? Did she work yesterday?

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Usage

To express completed action in the past

I saw a ghost last Friday.

To express completed action in the

I saw a ghost last Friday.

To describe a series of completed actions in the past

I finished work, walked to the beach,

To describe a series of completed

actions in the past

and found a nice place to swim.

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

To express habits in the past

When I was young, I watched lots of

To express habits in the past

television every day after school.

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(believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish For stative verbs (have (own), be, think

He had a small cottage in the woods.

(believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish

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6

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They were friends. S + Was/were

S + was not/were not + They weren't friends.

Was/Were + S + ...? They weren't friends.

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Did + S + verb (in base form)?

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To express completed action in the

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NARRATIVE TENSES PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT

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past simple

Past completed actions

We went to the zoo last week. Sorry, what did you say?

The speaker and the listener know, when these actions happened.

Past habits or states

We often went to the pub after work. He really liked sport, and was very fit.

Situations that started and finished in the past (duration)

I played football for 20 years. How long did you live in Brussels? I loved her since the day we met.

NARRATIVE USE: events of the story in chronological order

She opened the door, looked at us and went to her room.

past continuous

Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/a certain point in a story

Yesterday at 10 p.m. I was sleeping. When Natasha opened the door, we were talking about her.

NARRATIVE USE: used to set the scene at the beginning of a story

It was getting dark, and I was walking to the pub when...

past perfect

events - happened earlier in the past

When I met her, I had never been in a serious relationship.

He noticed that I had cleaned the car. It was clean and shiny.

duration from earlier in the past

When she died, they had been married for 48 years.

past simple

Past completed actions

We went to the zoo last week. Sorry, what did you say?

Two normally say, or both the speaker and the listener know, when these actions happened.

Past habits or states

We often went to the pub after work. He really liked sport, and was very fit.

Situations that started and finished in the past (duration)

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NARRATIVE TENSES PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT

Past completed actions past simple

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How longdid you live in Brussels? loved her since the day we met.

played football for 20 years.

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He noticed that I had cleaned the car

serious relationship.

lloved her since the day we met.

10w longdid you live in Brussels?

played football for 20 years.

When she died, they had been married duration from earlier in the past or 48 years.

She opened the door, looked at us and

went to her room.

NARRATIVE USE: events of the story in chronological order

TENSES NARRAT

Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/a certain point in a story past continuous PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT

past simple

Past completed action

We went to the zoo last week.

Sony, what did you say?

When Natasha opened the door, we Yesterday at 10 p.m. I was sleeping were talking about her. OWe normally say, or both the speaker and the istener know, when these actions happened.

It was getting dark, and I was walking to NARRATIVE USE: used to set the scene at the beginning of a story the pub when..

We often went to the pub after work.

Past habits or states

He really liked sport, and was very fit.

events - happened earlier in the past

past perfect

Situations that started and finished in the past (duration)

When I met her, I had never been in a serious relationship.

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Actions in progress at a certain tin in the past/ a certain point in a sto

Past completed actions

Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/a certain point in a story

past continuous

We went to the zoo last week.

Sorry, what did you say?

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PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT

NARRATIVE TENSES

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PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT

E TENSES

past continuous

past simple Past completed action

Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/a certain point in a story

When Natasha opened the door, we

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We went to the zoo last week Sony, what did you say?

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Past habits or states

He really liked sport, and was very fit.

We often went to the pub after work

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He noticed that I had cleaned the car It was clean and shiny. serious relationship.

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She opened the door, looked at us and

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When she died, they had been married

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NARRATIVE USE: events of the story in chronological order

for 48 years.

duration from earlier in the past

NARRATIVE USE: events of the story in chronological order

When she died, they had been married for 48 years.

Present Perfect Forms

(-ed / 3rd column) travelled abroad + past participle locked the door sent the letters cooked dinner seen Sarah C Has he/she/it Have they Have you Have we Have I Have 1 He/She/It has not He/She/It hasn't They have not You have not They haven't We have not You haven't We haven't have not I have not haven't + He/She/It has He/She/It 's They have You have We have They've You've have I have We've 'Ve

Present Perfeet Forms

No, I haven't

answer

short

Yes, I have

 past participle 0 Has he/she/it Have they Have you Have we Have I Have He/She/It has not 1 He/She/It hasn't They have not You have not They haven't We have not You haven't We haven't have not I have not haven't + He/She/It has He/She/It 's They have You have We have They've You've have We've l have Ve.

No, I haven't

short answer

Yes, I have

(-ed / 3rd column) travelled abroad locked the door sent the letters cooked dinner seen Sarah

Present Perfect Progressive the whole day how long all day since jo Present Perfect up to now recently already so far never since ever just ye. jo Progressive at the moment Present **Usten!** Look! ₩ Q Simple Present first ... then sometimes every day seldom usually always never often Future Since: I have lived here since 1970. Already: I have already eaten. (has/ have) + (past participle) Present Perfect Present Past

	Simple Present
nt Perfect	
Prese	

Ever: Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

Recently: I have recently moved to another state.

For: I have lived here for 20 years.

Yet: I have not eaten yet.

Just: I have just eaten.

Lately: I have been feeling bad lately.

Never: I have never gone camping.

Present Perfect

Present Perfect

Progressive

Present

Progressive

the whole day

all day

never

ž

just

ever

MOU

always

often

how long

already

at the moment

so far

Look

usually seldom

since

jo

up to now

Usten!

since

j

first ... then

never

recently

Future (has/ have) + (past participle) Present Past

sometimes

every day

ready: I have already eal	
ready: I have alread	
ready: I have	
ready:	
₹	

For: I have lived here for 20 years.

Since: I have lived here since 1970.

- Yet: I have not eaten yet.
- Just: I have just eaten.
- Recently: I have recently moved to another state.
- Lately: I have been feeling bad lately.
- Never: I have never gone camping.
- Ever: Nothing like this has ever happened to me.



- Yet: I have not eaten yet.
- · Just: I have just eaten.

Yet: I have not eaten yet.

· Recently: I have recently moved to another state.

. Ever: Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

. Lately: I have been feeling bad lately.

· Never: I have never gone camping.

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- · Recently: I have recently moved to another state.
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Present Perfect (has/have) + (past participle)	Simple Present	Present Progressive	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Progressive
Past Present Future • Already: I have already eaten. • Since: I have lived here since 1970. • For: I have lived here for 20 years.	every day sometimes always often usually seldom never first then	now at the moment Look! Listen!	just yet never ever already so far up to now since for recently	all day the whole day how long since for

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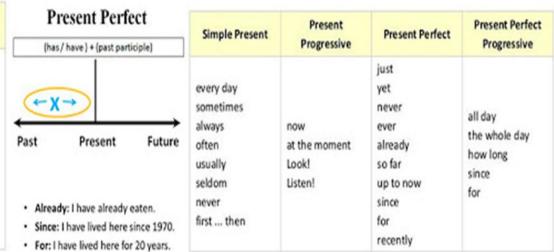
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Present Perfect

Ved (V₃) Полная форма Краткая форма Утверждение ve ,co have has

- Ved (V3)? Вопрос ve. you/we/they he/she/it have You/We/They He/She/It Have Have Has

	форма	Ved (V ₃)
эние	Краткая	haven't hasn't haven't
Отрицание	Полная форма Краткая форма	have not has not have not
	Пол	 He/She/It You/We/They

Present Perfect

ø	Краткая форма	\ \ \vec{Ved (V_3)}
кдени	Крат	e .s .e
Утверждени	Полная форма	have has
	Полная	l He/She/It You/We/They

Ved (V ₃)		} Ved (V ₃)?
have 've has 's have 've	Вопрос	l he/she/it you/we/they
l He/She/It h You/We/They h		Have h Have y

	форма	- Ved (V ₃)
ание	Краткая	haven't hasn't haven't
Отрицание	Полная форма Краткая форма	have not has not have not
	Полн	 He/She/It You/We/They

Употребление

- связанного с настоящим через результат, В законченное действие, произошедшее прошлом в неустановленное время,
- продолжавшееся до сих пор, особенно с действие, начавшееся в прошлом и глаголами состояния;
- действия, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты ощущаются в настоящем;
- время еще не истекло, а действие уже afternoon», когда обозначенное ими со словами «today, this morning совершилось;

Слова сигналы/ маркеры/указатели времени

morning/afternoon/week/month/year. recently, ever, how long, yet, lately, for, since, already, just, always never, so far, today, this

Употребление

- связанного с настоящим через результат, • законченное действие, произошедшее в прошлом в неустановленное время,
- продолжавшееся до сих пор, особенно с действие, начавшееся в прошлом и глаголами состояния;
- действия, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты ощущаются в настоящем;
- время еще не истекло, а действие уже afternoon», когда обозначенное ими со словами «today, this morning/ совершилось;

Слова сигналы/ маркеры/указатели времени

morning/afternoon/week/month/year. recently, ever, how long, yet, lately, for, since, already, just, always, never, so far, today, this

Present Perfect

Have

Has

Have

Have

Have

Has

Bonpoc I he/she/it you/we/they Ved (V₃)?

	Отриц	ание	
Полі	ная форма	Краткая	форма
 He/She/It You/We/They	have not has not have not	haven't hasn't haven't	Ved (V ₃)

Present Perfect

	Утверх	кдение	
Поуна	я форма	Кратка	я форма
 He/She/It You/We/They	have has have	've 's 've	Ved (V ₃)
	Вог	рос	

he/she/it

you/we/they

Ved (V3)?

	Отрица	ание	
Пол	ная форма	Краткая	форма
 He/She/It You/We/They	have not has not have not	haven't hasn't haven't	Ved (V-)

Употребление

- законченное действие, произошедшее в прошлом в неустановленное время, связанного с настоящим через результат;
- действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжавшееся до сих пор, особенно с глаголами состояния;
- действия, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты ощущаются в настоящем;
- со словами «today, this morning/ afternoon», когда обозначенное ими время еще не истекло, а действие уже совершилось;

Слова сигналы/ маркеры/указатели времени

 for, since, already, just, always, recently, ever, how long, yet, lately, never, so far, today, this morning/afternoon/week/month/year.

Употребление

- законченное действие, произошедшее в прошлом в неустановленное время, связанного с настоящим через результат;
- действие, начавшееся в прошлом и продолжавшееся до сих пор, особенно с глаголами состояния;
- действия, которые завершились совсем недавно и их результаты ощущаются в настоящем;
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Present Perfect

	Утверх	ждение
Полна	я форма	Краткая форма
 He/She/It You/We/They	have has have	've 's 've
	Вог	прос
Have Has Have	he/she/ you/we/	V Cu (Vg)

Отрицание					
Полная форма		Краткая форма			
 He/She/It You/We/They	have not has not have not	haven't hasn't haven't Ved (V ₃)			

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Present Perfect

Утверждение						
Полная форма		Краткая форма				
 He/She/It You/We/They	have has have	've 's 've	Ved (V ₃)			
Вопрос						
Have Has Have	he/she/ you/we/		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			

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Полная форма		Краткая форма				
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FUTURE TENSES

WILL (FUT. SIMPLE)

Predictions (we don't know):

We'll travel

to Mars in 20 years.

· Sudden decisions:

I'm hungry! I'<mark>II make</mark> a sandwich.

Offerings:

-Will you have something to drink?

- No thanks,

I won't have anything.

BE GOING TO

 Plans & intentions (an idea for the future):

I'm going to meet my friends. (but I haven't phoned them yet)

 Evident predictions (something we know): We are going to have a baby in 2 months.

Look at the sky! It's going to rain

in a few minutes.

PRES. CONTIN.

 Arrangements: planned actions at a specific time (your intention or plan has been arranged):

I'm meeting

my friends at seven.
We're having
a birthday party.

PRES. SIMPLE

• future events at a specific time (timetables or schedules):

The plane takes land at 11:40.

We leave to Edimburgh at nine.

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time