

Положительная форма

I
YOU
WE
THEY

глагол

HE
SHE
IT

глагол -s/-es

Когда прибавляем "-es"?

Если глагол оканчивается на:

-o
-s
-ss
-sh
-ch

Примеры: I go—He goes
We teach—She teaches

Отрицательная форма

НУЖЕН ПОМОЩНИК «DO» или «DOES»

I
YOU
WE
THEY

don't глагол

HE
SHE
IT

doesn't глагол

Пример:

I go—I don't go.
She runs—She doesn't run.
He goes—He doesn't go.

Вопросительная форма

НУЖЕН ПОМОЩНИК «DO» или «DOES»

I
YOU
WE
THEY

Do

глагол ?

HE
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глагол ?

Пример:

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He goes— Does he go ?

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS – FORM

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POSITIVE

I am	I'm	} working.
You are	You're	
He is	He's	
She is	She's	
It is	It's	
We are	We're	
They are	They're	

NEGATIVE

I am not	I'm not	} working.
You are not	You aren't	
He is not	He isn't	
She is not	She isn't	
It is not	It isn't	
We are not	We aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

QUESTION

Am I	} working?
Are you	
Is he	
Is she	
Is it	
Are we	
Are they	

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I am	No, I am not	No, I'm not
Yes, you are	No, you are not	No, you aren't
Yes, he is	No, he is not	No, he isn't
Yes, she is	No, she is not	No, she isn't
Yes, it is	No, it is not	No, it isn't
Yes, we are	No, we are not	No, we aren't
Yes, they are	No, they are not	No, they aren't

-ING SPELLING



GENERAL RULE: add **-ing**

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

Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed): double the consonant + **-ing**

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-ING SPELLING

work study working
live make living making
run swim running swimming

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PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS – MEANING

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PRESENT SIMPLE

HABITS. REGULAR OR REPEATED ACTIONS

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

FACTS, PERMENENT SITUATIONS OR STATES

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

WITH *STATIVE VERBS

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

SIGNAL WORDS

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS NOW

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

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS AROUND NOW

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

SIGNAL WORDS

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

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?

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

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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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**?

⇒ We 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)

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.

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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**?

☞ We 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)

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

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Present Perfect Forms

+

I have

I have
I've

You have
You've

He/She/It has
He/She/It 's

We have
We've

They have
They've

-

I have not

I have not
I haven't

You have not
You haven't

He/She/It has not
He/She/It hasn't

We have not
We haven't

They have not
They haven't

Have I ?

Have I

Have you

Has he/she/it

Have we

Have they

**+ past participle
(-ed / 3rd column)**

locked the door

cooked dinner

travelled abroad

sent the letters

seen Sarah

short answer

Yes, I have
No, I haven't

Present Perfect Forms

+

I have

I have
I've

You have
You've

He/She/It has
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We've

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No, I haven't

Present Perfect

(has / have) + (past participle)



Past Present Future

- **Already:** I have already eaten.
- **Since:** I have lived here since 1970.
- **For:** I have lived here for 20 years.
- **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.

Present Perfect

(has / have) + (past participle)



Past Present Future

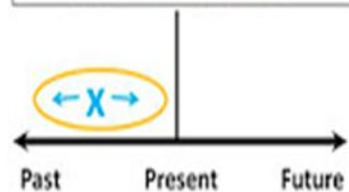
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Simple Present	Present Progressive	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Progressive
every day sometimes always often usually seldom never first ... then	now at the moment Look! Listen!	just yet never ever already so far up to now since for recently	all day the whole day how long since for

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(has / have) + (past participle)



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Present Perfect

Утверждение

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I	've
He/She/It	's
You/We/They	've

} Ved (V₃)

Вопрос

Have	I	} Ved (V ₃)?
Has	he/she/it	
Have	you/we/they	

Отрицание

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I	haven't
He/She/It	hasn't
You/We/They	haven't

} Ved (V₃)

Present Perfect

Утверждение

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I	've
He/She/It	's
You/We/They	've

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Отрицание

Полная форма	Краткая форма
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He/She/It	hasn't
You/We/They	haven't

} Ved (V₃)

Употребление

- законченное действие, произошедшее в прошлом в неустояновленное время, связанного с настоящим через результат;
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- 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.

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Present Perfect

Утверждение

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I	have 've
He/She/It	has 's
You/We/They	have 've

I	have	've	} V _{ed} (V ₃)
He/She/It	has	's	
You/We/They	have	've	

Вопрос

Have	I	} V _{ed} (V ₃)?
Has	he/she/it	
Have	you/we/they	

Отрицание

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'll make 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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