

Tenses



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MEANING

- The word **Tense** is derived from latin word “**tempus**” which means **time**. A verb indicates the time of an action, event or condition by changing its form.

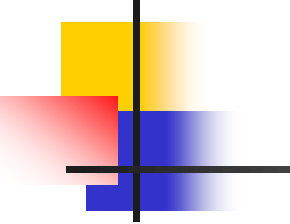




Based on Time frame

The verb tenses may be categorized according to the time frame:

- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Future Tense



Present, Past, Future

Present Tense :


Present tense expresses an unchanging, repeated, or reoccurring action or situation that exists only now. It can also represent a widespread truth.

Past Tense :

Past tense expresses an action or situation that was started and finished in the past.

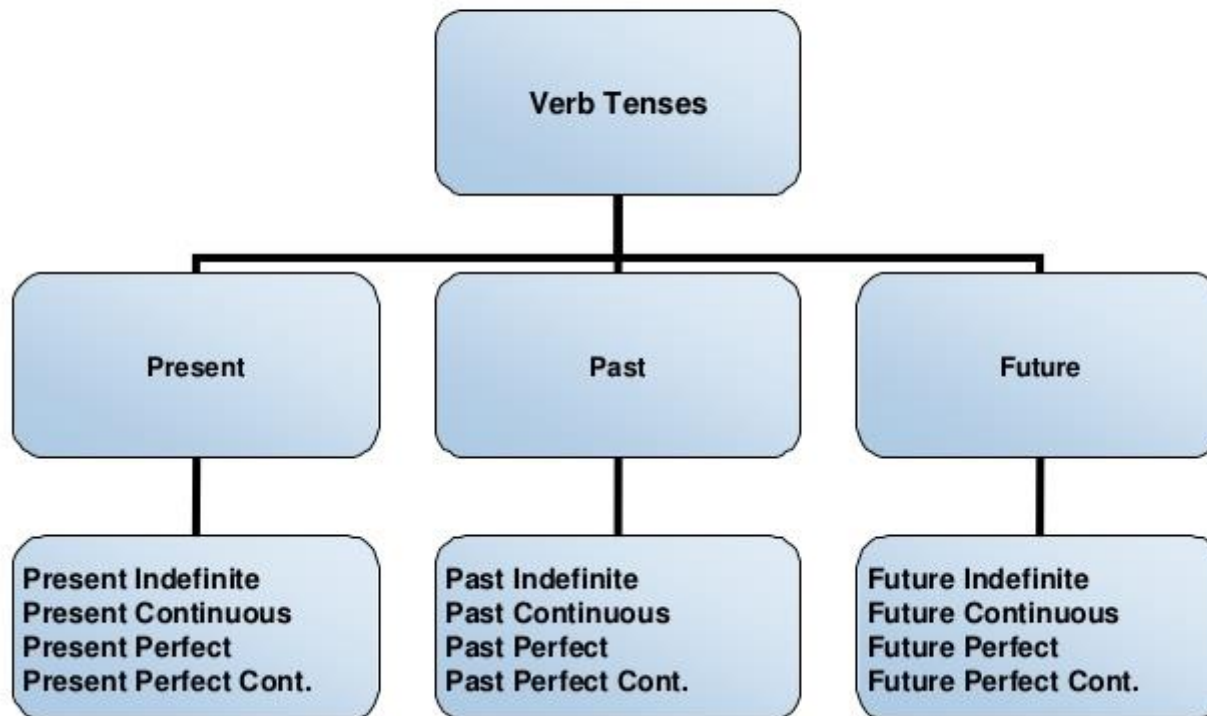
Future Tense :

Future tense expresses an action or situation that will occur in the future.





There are twelve possible verb tenses.



Verb to Be (is, am & are)

We use the verb 'to be'

1. Exists.



There is nothing here.



2. Happens.



The party is tonight.



3. Located.



I am at home .



We use the verb 'to be'

4. Shows identity.

5. Personal info.

5. Shows a quality.



He **is** a singer.



My name **is** Aline.



She **is** beautiful.



We use the verb 'to be'

7. weather



It **is** cold today

8. Feelings



You **are** angry

9. Age



They're 14 years.



What is a sentence?

- A sentence consists of the followings:

Subject + Verb + Object / Complement.

(Pronouns)

I

You

We

They

He

She

It

Affirmative

I	am	A TEACHER.
YOU	are	IN THE ROOM.
HE	is	MY BEST FRIEND.
SHE	is	A GOOD STUDENT.
IT	is	A COLD DAY.
WE	are	STUDENTS.
THEY	are	MY FRIENDS.



Verb TO BE SHORT FORM

I'm
You're
He's
She's
It's
We're
You're
They're

Remember





Negative form

Structure

Noun + **verb to be** + **not** + **complement**

Mary **is** **not** **intelligent**



Negative form

I	Am not	A TEACHER.
YOU	Aren't	IN THE ROOM.
HE	Isn't	MY BEST FRIEND.
SHE	Isn't	A GOOD STUDENT.
IT	Isn't	A COLD DAY.
WE	Aren't	STUDENTS.
THEY	Aren't	MY FRIENDS.



question form

Structure

verb to be + verb to be + **complement** + **?**

Is **Mary** **intelligent** **?**

Question form

am

I

A TEACHER.

?

are

YOU

IN THE ROOM.

?

is

HE

MY BEST FRIEND.

?

is

SHE

A GOOD STUDENT.

?

is

IT

A COLD DAY.

?

are

WE

STUDENTS.

?

are

THEY

MY FRIENDS.

?



1. Simple Present Tense

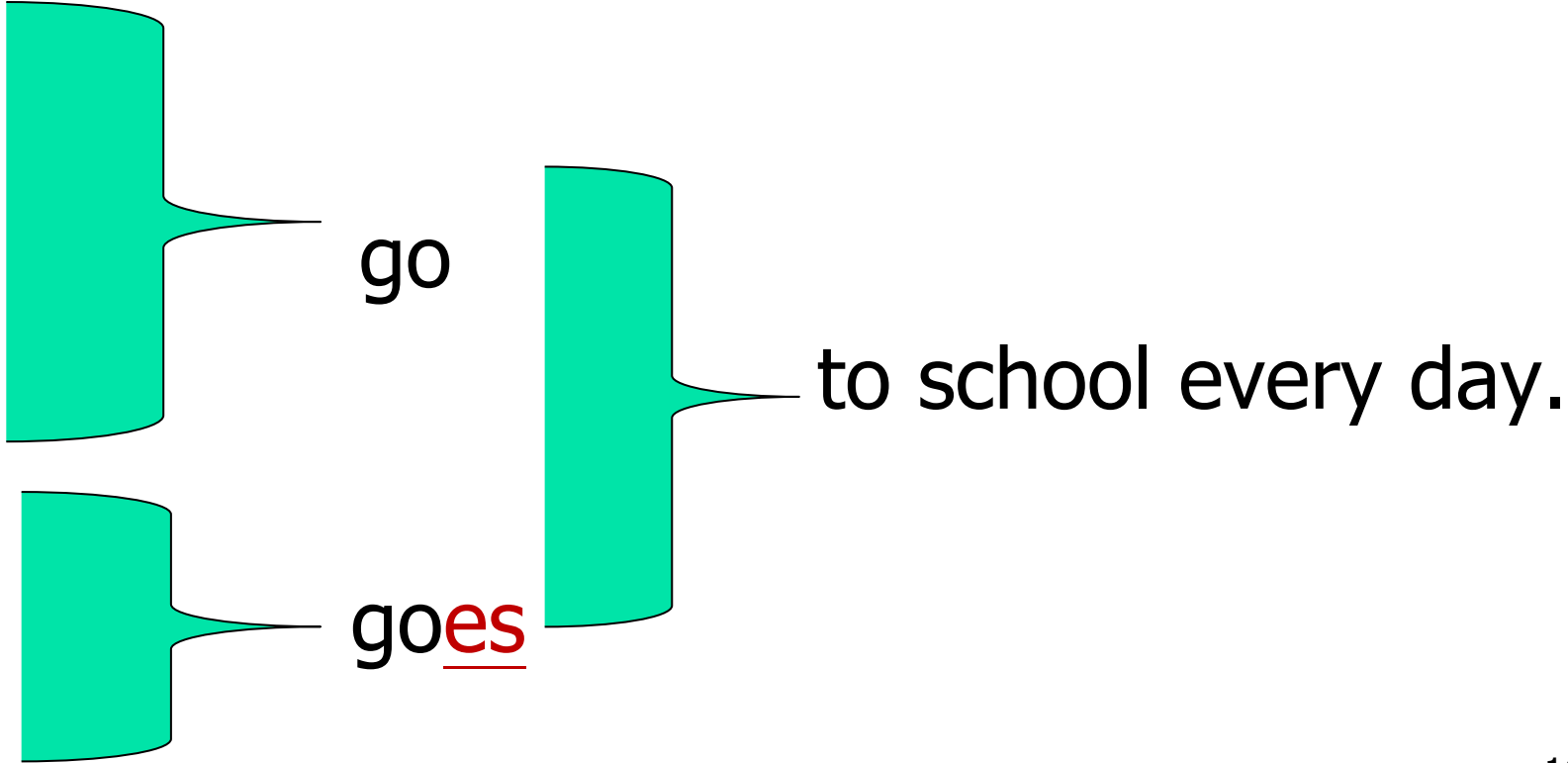
- What do you do every day?

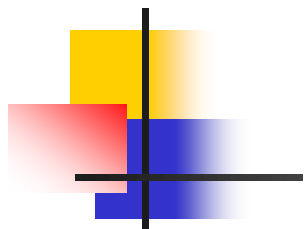
I
You
We
They
He
She
It

go

goes

to school every day.

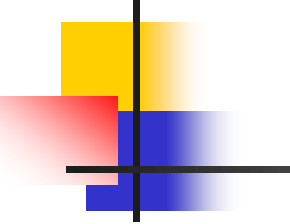




STRUCTURE

In general, in the third person we add 'S'.

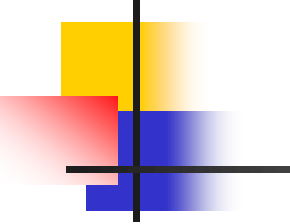
Subject	Verb	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	speak / learn	English at home
he / she / it	speaks / learns	English at home



▶ The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:

1. For verbs that end in **-O**, **-CH**, **-SH**, **-SS**, **-X**, or **-Z** we add **-ES** in the third person.

- ▶ go - goes
 - ▶ catch - catches
 - ▶ wash - washes
 - ▶ kiss - kisses
 - ▶ fix - fixes
 - ▶ buzz - buzzes
- 



2. For verbs that end in a **consonant + Y**,
we remove the **Y** and add **-IES**.

- ▶ marry - marries
- ▶ study - studies
- ▶ carry - carries
- ▶ worry - worries

NOTE: For verbs that end in a **vowel + Y**,
we just add **-S**.

- ▶ play - plays
- ▶ enjoy - enjoys
- ▶ say - says



THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: WORK

I YOU	WORK
SHE HE IT	WORK <u>S</u>
WE YOU THEY	WORK



THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

INTERROGATIVE: WORK

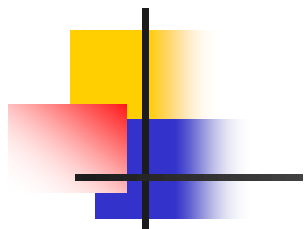
DO	I YOU	WORK?
<u>DOES</u>	SHE HE IT	WORK?
DO	WE YOU THEY	WORK?



THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

NEGATIVE: WORK

I YOU	DO NOT DON'T	WORK
SHE HE IT	<u>DOES</u> NOT <u>DOESN'T</u>	WORK
WE YOU THEY	DO NOT DON'T	WORK



THE SIMPLE PRESENT

- **Short Answers with Do and Does**
- In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

Sample Questions	Short Answer (Affirmative)	Short Answer (Negative)
Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do I need a pencil?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you both like chocolate?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they like chocolate?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he like chocolate?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she like chocolate?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it have four wheels?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

- However, if a question word such as who, when, where, why, which or how is used in the question, you can not use the short answers above to respond to the question.



THE SIMPLE PRESENT

Uses of the simple present:

❖ Repeated actions

- The present simple tense is very often used with adverbs of repeated time. Look at these examples (the adverbs are shown in bold):

I **always** come to school by car.

She **frequently** arrives here before me.

He **never** forgets to do his homework.

I **often** catch the late bus home.

I play football **on Saturdays**.

Once a year I fly back to visit my family in Korea.

The classrooms are cleaned **every evening** after school.

She **sometimes** loses her temper, but it doesn't happen very **often**.

Do you **ever** eat in the cafeteria?

Does your father speak English **every day**?



2. The Simple Past Tense

- What did you do yesterday?

I

You

We

They

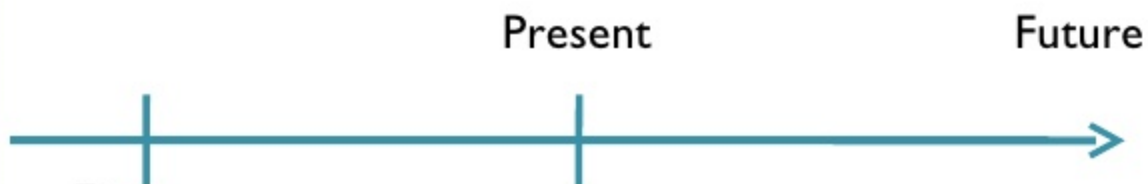
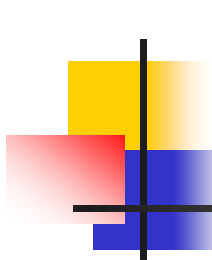
He

She

It



went to school yesterday.



Past:

- Three years ago
- Yesterday
- Last week
- Last summer

The Simple past is used to talk about actions that happened in the past.



I. Formation of the Simple Past

Regular Verbs

-ed after the verb

play – played
install – installed
work – worked
start-started
look-looked
earn-earned
want-wanted

Irregular Verbs

special form

do- did
be – was, were
have – had
go – went
say – said
buy- bought
come - came



PRESENT

He **works** on Sundays.

He **doesn't work** on Sundays.

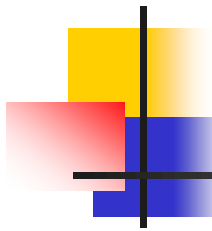
Does he **work** on Sundays?

PAST

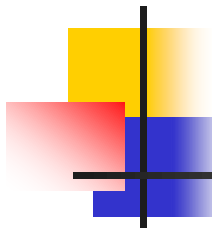
I **worked** on Sundays

He **didn't work** on Sundays.

Did he **work** on Sundays?



	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
	You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
	He, she, it walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
	We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
	You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
	They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?



	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	I went	I didn't go	Did I go?
	You went	You didn't go	Did you go?
	He, she, it went	He didn't go	Did he go?
	We went	We didn't go	Did we go?
	You went	You didn't go	Did you go?
	They went	They didn't go	Did they v?



Past simple tense: Regular verbs

Affirmative

I **worked**.

He **worked**.

She **worked**.

It **worked**.

You **worked**.

We **worked**.

They **worked**.

Negative

I **didn't work**.

He **didn't work**.

She **didn't work**.

It **didn't work**.

You **didn't work**.

We **didn't work**.

They **didn't work**.

Questions

Did I **work**?

Did he **work**?

Did she
work?

Did it **work**?

Did you
work?

Did we **work**?

Did they
work?

Short answer

Yes, I
did.

Yes, he
did.

Yes, she
did.

Yes, it
did.

Yes you
did.

Yes we
did.

Yes they
did.

Short answer

No, I
didn't.

No, he
didn't.

No, she
didn't.

No, it
didn't.

No, you
didn't.

No, we
didn't.

No, they
didn't.



3. Present Perfect Tense

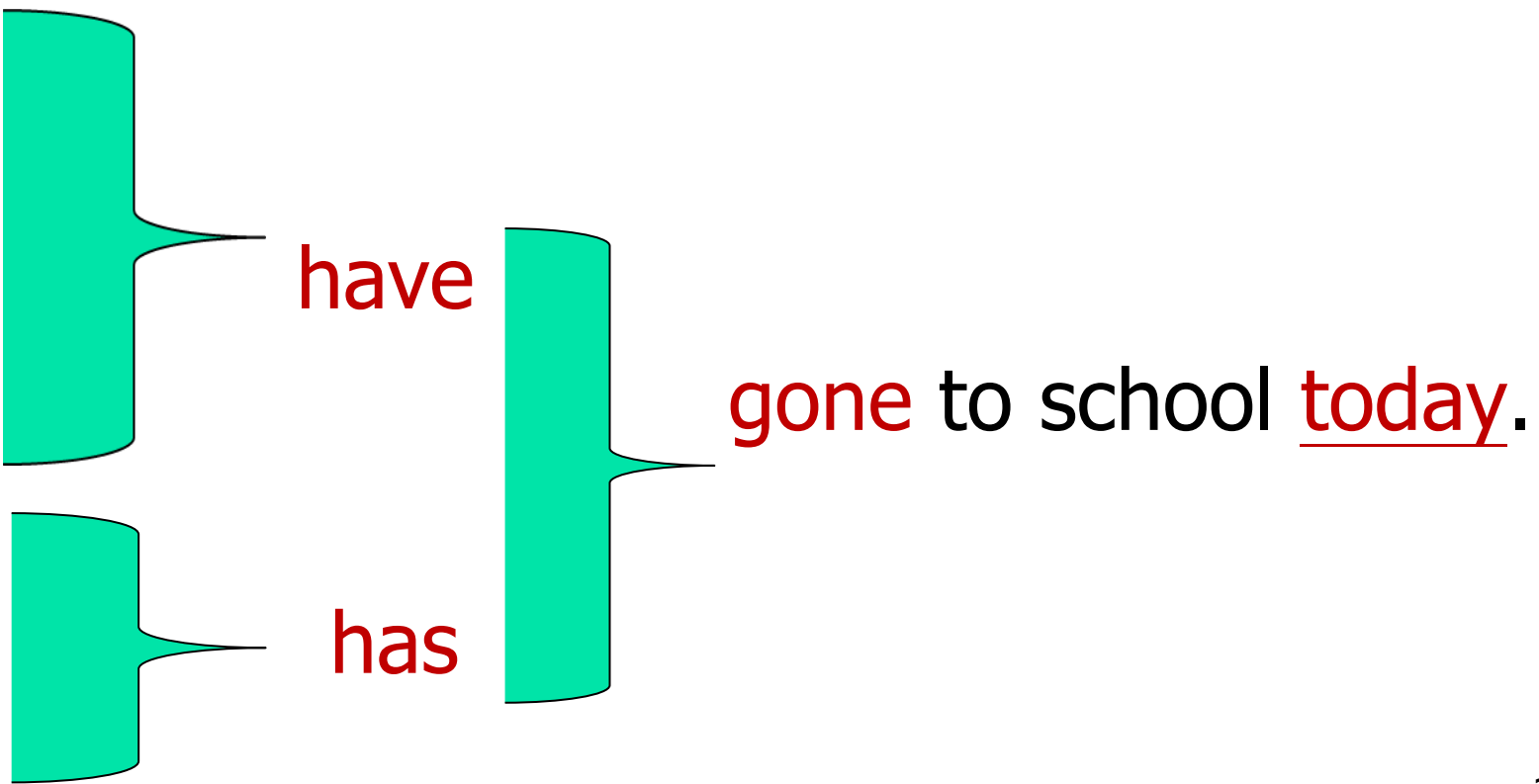
- What have you done today?

I
You
We
They
She
He
It

have

gone to school today.

has



The diagram illustrates the formation of the Present Perfect Tense. On the left, subject pronouns are listed: I, You, We, They, She, He, and It. A large teal bracket groups 'I', 'You', 'We', and 'They' together, pointing to the auxiliary verb 'have' in red. Another teal bracket groups 'She', 'He', and 'It' together, pointing to the auxiliary verb 'has' in red. To the right of these auxiliary verbs, the phrase 'gone to school today.' is written, with 'today' underlined in red. A final teal bracket groups 'have' and 'has' together, pointing to the phrase 'gone to school today'.



past participle

• see	saw	seen
• buy	bought	bought
• go	went	gone
• eat	ate	eaten
• come	came	come
• swim	swam	swum

Form of the Present Perfect

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Question</u>
I You We They	have + past participle	have not + past participle	Have + Subject + past participle_
He She It	has + past participle	has not + past participle	Has + Subject + past participle_



Present Perfect Tense

FORM: have / has + past participle

Affirmative: I **have seen** the film before.
She **has seen** the film before.

Interrogative: **Have** you **seen** the film before?
Has she **seen** the film before?

Negative: They **haven't seen** the film before.
He **hasn't seen** the film before.



Present Perfect - Positive Sentences

I	have = 've	been to Moscow.
You	have = 've	finished the exercise.
He	Has = 's	just gone home.
She	Has = 's	already had a holiday this year.
It	Has = 's	broken!
We	have = 've	seen this film before.
They	have = 've	bought a new car.



Present Perfect - Negative Sentences

I	Have not = haven't	been abroad yet.
You	Have not = haven't	answered my question.
He	Has not = hasn't	been home for five years.
She	Has not = hasn't	found a new job.
It	Has not = hasn't	finished yet.
We	Have not = haven't	worked on a farm.
They	Have not = haven't	seen each other for ages.



Present Perfect - Information Questions

What	have	I	done?
How long	have	you	been here?
How many times	has	he	been married?
What countries	has	she	visited?
Where	has	it	been?
How long	have	we	been together?
Where	have	they	worked?

Use of Present Perfect

- Action **still going on** :

School **has not started** yet.

- Action that **stopped recently** :

She **has cooked** dinner.

Use of Present Perfect

- Finished action that has an influence on the present:

I *have lost* my key.

- Action that has taken place **once, never or several times** before the moment of speaking :

I *have never been* to Australia



4. Present Continuous Tense

- What are you writing now?

I ----- am

You ----- are

We ----- are

They ----- are

He ----- is

She ----- is

It ----- is



writing a letter a letter now.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: Play

I	am 'm	playing
You	are	
We	're	
They		
He	is	
She	's	
It		

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

INTERROGATIVE: Play

Am	I	playing?
Are	you we they	
	he she it	

NEGATIVE: Play

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

WHAT IS SHE DOING?



draw

She is drawing a picture at
the moment



The Present Continuous Tense is used for

1. Actions which are happening at or around the moment of speaking.
 - *Now I'm doing the washing up.*
 - *She is working very hard nowadays.*
2. Temporary situations.
 - *I'm staying with a friend at the moment.*



The Present Continuous Tense is used for

3. Changing or developing situations.

- *His English is getting better.*
- *It's getting colder.*

4. Fixed arrangements in the near future.

- *They are getting married next week.*



5. Simple Future Tense

- What will you do tomorrow?

I

You

We

They

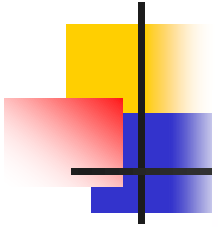
He

She

It



will go to London tomorrow.



buy

Will buy

Eat

Will eat

Come

Will come

Drink

Will drink





Definition

- A **future tense** is a verb **form** that generally marks the event described by the verb as not having happened yet, but expected to happen in the **future**.

Simple future form of “will”

Subject	Will or will not	Base form of verb	Rest of the sentence
I	Will or will not	Leave	tomorrow
You			
He			
She			
It			
We			
You			
they			

Yes/No questions with short answers

Will	Subject	Base form of verb	Rest of the sentence +?
Will	You	Leave	Tomorrow?
	She		
	they		

Yes	S	Will	No	S	Will + not
Yes	You	will	No	You	Will not
	She			She	
	they			they	



Form of Information Questions

Wh-word	Will	S	Base form of verb	Rest of the sentence
Who	Will	He	See	At the wedding
what		They	Do	tomorrow?
				Later?

Note: you can dropped the subject from the question.

For example:

who will see at the wedding tomorrow?

Subject	will	infinitive without to
Affirmative		
I	will	go
I	shall	go
Negative		
They	will not	see
They	won't	see
Interrogative		
Will	she	ask?
Interrogative negative		
Won't	they	try?





The Paragraph

The paragraph is a series of sentences
developing **one** topic.



Author's Purpose

- Before you begin writing, you must figure out what the purpose of the paragraph is.

- Are you writing to
 - Persuade?
 - Inform?
 - Entertain?
 - Share Feelings?

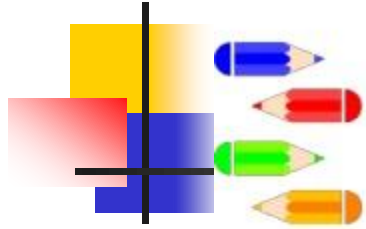


PARTS OF THE PARAGRAPH

The paragraphs have three parts:

- Topic sentence
- Supporting details
- Closing Sentence





PARTS OF A PARAGRAPH

A paragraph regularly has three parts:

1. **Topic Sentence:** It is usually the first sentence in a paragraph.
2. **Supporting Sentences:** They support the information of the topic sentence. It includes specific details
3. **Conclusion:** It reminds what the topic sentence was about.





OUTLINE

Write your paragraph in topic outline form as follows. Don't actually write sentences in the outline, except for the topic sentence.

Topic sentence:

A. Supporting idea 1.

- 1.
- 2.


B. Supporting idea 2.

- 1.
- 2.

C. Supporting idea 3.

- 1.
- 2.

Concluding sentence:





TOPIC SENTENCE

What is the topic sentence?

The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph.

What does it do?

It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.

How do I write one?

Summarize the main idea of your paragraph. Indicate to the reader what your paragraph will be about.

Example:

There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First, Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live. As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.



SUPPORTING DETAILS

What are supporting sentences?

They come after the topic sentence, making up the body of a paragraph.

What do they do?


They give details to develop and support the main idea of the paragraph.

How do I write them?

You should give supporting facts, details, and examples.

Example:

There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. **First, Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live.** As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.





CLOSING SENTENCE

What is the closing sentence?

The closing sentence is the last sentence in a paragraph.

What does it do?


It restates the main idea of your paragraph.

How do I write one?

Restate the main idea of the paragraph using different words.

Example:

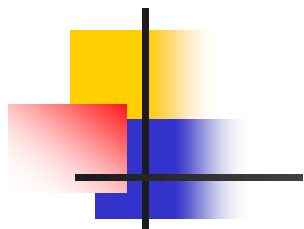
There are three reasons why Canada is one of the best countries in the world. First, Canada has an excellent health care system. All Canadians have access to medical services at a reasonable price. Second, Canada has a high standard of education. Students are taught by well-trained teachers and are encouraged to continue studying at university. Finally, Canada's cities are clean and efficiently managed. Canadian cities have many parks and lots of space for people to live. **As a result, Canada is a desirable place to live.**





Transition Words

- **Transition words** are linking words that improve the flow of the paragraph. Each sentence with supporting evidence and the concluding sentence will begin with the transition word.
- Example: First, second, third, also, however, as a result, in conclusion, finally, then, after, meanwhile, during, etc.



Tips for Writing Narrative Paragraph

- 1-Start with a topic sentence that must **grab reader's attention**.
- 2-Write events in **order** in which they occur.
- 3-Use plenty of interesting details yet **stay** on your **central topic**.
- 4-Use **transition words** to move from event to event.
- 5-**End** your **detailed description** with a **good concluding sentence**.



Topic Sentence

This past weekend I had the time of my life. First, Friday night, I had my best friend over and we made a delicious, mouth-watering pizza. After we ate, we had a friendly video game competition. On Saturday, my dad took us out on the boat. The weather was perfect, and the water was warm. It was a great day to go for a swim. Later that night, we went to the movies. We saw an action-packed thriller and ate a lot of popcorn. Finally, on Sunday, we rode our bikes all over town. By the end of the day, my legs were very tired. **I only hope that next weekend will be as fun as this one.**



Supporting Sentence

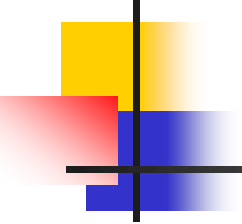


Concluding Sentence

Example Paragraph 1

Whole Paragraph convinces the reader that spring is the best season

Spring is the best season. First, spring is colorful. Flowers of all kinds begin to bloom, and even some trees have colorful buds. Next, with spring comes warmer weather. While some days are still chilly, the wind has lost its winter bite, allowing people to get outside more often. Finally, spring has pleasant noises of all kinds. In some places, one can hear the peeping of frogs and the song of the whippoorwill at night. **To one's eyes, skin, and ears, the best season of the year is spring!**



The Internet has become really important for three main reasons. *First*, it enables people to access more information than ever before. *That is*, people can read books, newspapers, or magazines online and for free. *Second*, thanks to the Internet, people can communicate with others in every part of the world via social networking websites *like* Facebook, Whats'up, WhastChat, Twitter, Skype, Viber, Snapchat, LinkedIn, Reddit, etc. *Third*, the Internet is a perfect tool to study and get certificates from well-known top universities. *In other words*, now more than ever, anyone can do free online courses in a variety of subjects. *In short*, the Internet is, beyond doubt, an essential and valuable tool nowadays.



The End