

# Present tenses

- Present simple
- Present continuous
- Present perfect

# Past tenses

- Pastt simple
- Past continuous

# Future tenses

- Will
- Be going to

**Present simple**

## PRESENT SIMPLE - Form

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
- I work	- I <b>don't</b> work	- <b>Do</b> I work?
- You work	- You <b>don't</b> work	- <b>Do</b> you work?
- He/she/it works	- He <b>doesn't</b> work	- <b>Does</b> he work?
- We work	- We <b>don't</b> work	- <b>Do</b> we work?
- You work	- You <b>don't</b> work	- <b>Do</b> you work?
- They work	- They <b>don't</b> work	- <b>Do</b> they work?

## SHORT ANSWERS

*Positive*

*Negative*

Yes,	I we you do. they	No,	we you don't, they
	he she does, it		he she doesn't, it

# PRESENT SIMPLE - Spelling

Most verbs takes -s in the third person singular. (He/ She/ it)

1	<p>- ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o</p>	<p>→</p> <p>I miss- he misses I finish- he finishes I watch- he watches I mix- he mixes I go- he goes</p>	<p>-es</p>	<p>Kiss Wash Push Wish Teach Catch Fix Do</p>
2	<p>a consonant + y</p>	<p>→</p> <p>I study - he studies I cry- he cries</p>	<p>-ies</p>	<p>Try Fly Apply Carry Worry</p>
3	<p>a vowel + y</p>	<p>→</p> <p>I play- he plays</p>	<p>-s</p>	<p>Pay Buy Enjoy Say</p>

## PRESENT SIMPLE - Uses

### 1. Habits / routines

Ex: I play tennis every  
Tuesday

### FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Always

Usually

Often

Sometimes

Frequently

Occasionally

Rarely

Hardly ever

Never

Once

Twice a week / a  
month / a year.

3 times

Every week /  
day / Tuesday...

### 2. Generally true

Ex: The sun rises in the  
east

### 3. Permanent situations

Ex: She works in a  
bank.

**Present continuous**

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS - Form

Positive	Negative	Question
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I am speaking.</li><li>• You are speaking.</li><li>• We are speaking.</li><li>• They are speaking.</li><li>• He is speaking.</li><li>• She is speaking.</li><li>• It is speaking.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I am not speaking.</li><li>• You are not speaking.</li><li>• We are not speaking.</li><li>• They are not speaking.</li><li>• He is not speaking.</li><li>• She is not speaking.</li><li>• It is not speaking.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Am I speaking?</li><li>• Are you speaking?</li><li>• Are we speaking?</li><li>• Are they speaking?</li><li>• Is he speaking?</li><li>• Is she speaking?</li><li>• Is it speaking?</li></ul>

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS - Spelling

1. Verbs with one syllable, ending in consonant- vowel- consonant	<b>run</b>	double the last consonant and add -ing	<b>running</b>
2. Verbs with two or more syllables, with the stress on the first syllable	<b>LISten</b>	just add -ing	<b>listening</b>
3. Verbs with two or more syllables, with the stress on the second syllable	<b>beGIN</b>	double the last consonant and add -ing	<b>beginning</b>
4. When a verb ends with -ie	<b>die</b>	drop the -ie and add -ing	<b>dying</b>
5. When a verb ends with -e	<b>write</b>	drop the -e and add -ing	<b>writing</b>
6. All other verbs	<b>work</b>	just add -ing	<b>working</b>



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS – Uses & time adverbs

1. To talk about things happening **NOW**

2. To talk about **TEMPORARY** situations

Time adverbs

Now  
At the moment  
Right now  
Currently

At the moment  
These days  
For a few days

**Present perfect**

## PRESENT PERFECT - Form

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I <b>have</b> played	I <b>haven't</b> (have not) played	<b>Have</b> I played?
You have played	You haven't played	Have you played?
He/she/it <b>has</b> played	He/she/it <b>hasn't</b> played	<b>Has</b> he/she/it played?
We <b>have</b> played	We haven't played	Have we played?
You have played	You haven't played	Have you played?
They have played	They haven't played	Have they played?

**PRESENT PERFECT - Uses**

1. An action that **started** in the past and **continues** in the present.

Ex: **How long** have you lived in Cordoba?  
- I have lived in Cordoba **for** 14 years.  
**since** 2001.

FOR + period of time (3 years, 4 hours )

SINCE + point in time (I was born, 2001)

2. To talk about **experiences without saying WHEN**

PRESENT PERFECT (you don't say WHEN)

PAST SIMPLE (you say WHEN)

Ex: Have you **ever** been in Paris?  
- No, I **have** never **been** in Paris.

Ex: Have you **ever** been in Paris?  
- Yes, I **went** to Paris **last year**.

3. An action that **started** in the past and is **RELEVANT** in the present.

**YET**

I haven't arrived at work **yet**.

**JUST**

He has **just** finished his work.

**ALREADY**

The artist has **already** finished her painting.

**Past simple**

## PAST SIMPLE - Form

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I worked <b>ed</b>	I <b>didn't (did not)</b> work	<b>Did</b> I work?
You worked <b>ed</b>	You <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> you work?
He/she/it worked <b>ed</b>	He/she/it <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> he/she/it work?
We worked <b>ed</b>	We <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> we work?
You worked <b>ed</b>	You <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> you work?
They worked <b>ed</b>	They <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> they work?

## PAST SIMPLE – SPELLING CHANGES

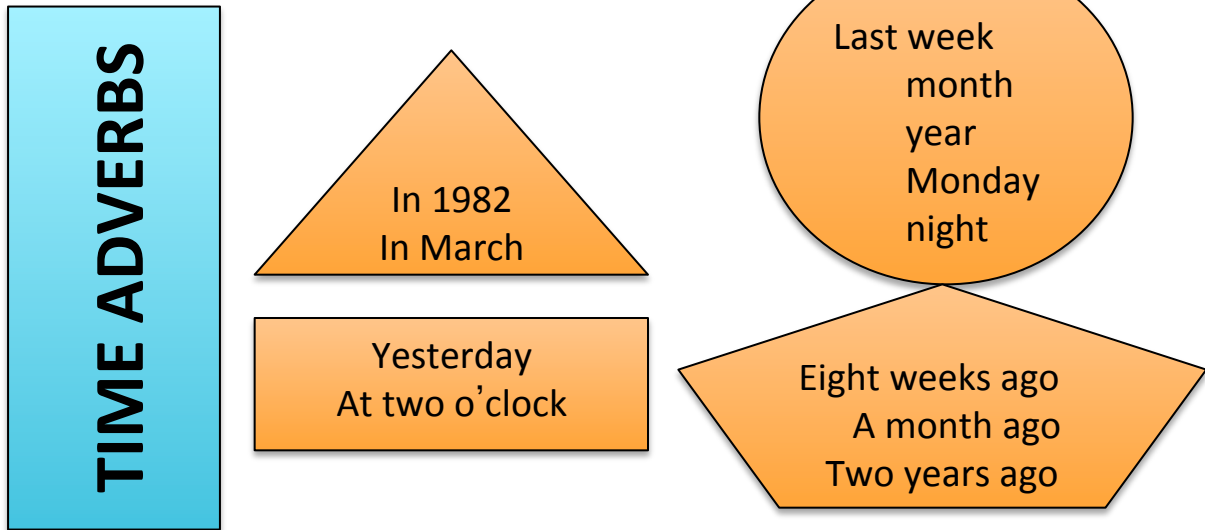
1. One syllable verbs Ending in C-V-C	<b>stop</b>	1. Double the last consonant 2. Add -ed	<b>stoPPed</b>
2. Verbs ending in consonant + y	<b>try</b>	1. Change the -y to - i 1. Add - ed	<b>tried</b>
3. Verbs ending -e	<b>dance</b>	1. Only add -d	<b>danced</b>
4. Verbs ending in -L	<b>travel</b>	1. Double the -L 2. Add -ed	<b>travellEd</b>
5. Two syllables verbs Stress in the last syllable.	<b>PreFER</b>	1. Double the last consonant 2. Add -ed	<b>prefeRRed</b>
6. All the verbs	<b>work</b>	Add -ed	<b>worked</b>

## PAST SIMPLE – USES

To talk about  
THINGS that HAPPENED in the PAST  
and FINISHED in the PAST.

Examples:

- We **danced** a lot in the party last Saturday.
- I **started** to study in Calasancio 12 years ago.





**Past continuous**

**PAST CONTINUOUS - Form**

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>
I was reading	Was I reading?
He (she, it) was reading	Was he (she, it) reading?
We were reading	Were we reading?
You were reading	Were you reading?
They were reading	Were they reading?

<b>Negative</b>
I was not (wasn't) reading
He (she, it) was not (wasn't) reading
We were not (weren't) reading
You were not (weren't) reading
They were not (weren't) reading

**Negative-interrogative**

<b>a)</b>	<b>b)</b>
Was I not reading?	Wasn't I reading?
Was he (she, it) not reading?	Wasn't he (she, it) reading?
Were we not reading?	Weren't we reading?
Were you not reading?	Weren't you reading?
Were they not reading?	Weren't they reading?

## PAST CONTINUOUS - Uses

1. To describe an action that was happening in a **specific moment** in the past

Examples:

- I **was watching** a film in the cinema yesterday from 6 to 8 pm.
- My cats **were eating** their food at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

2. An action in progress **interrupted by another** action in the past

**WHEN + Action in PAST SIMPLE** , action in PAST CONTINUOUS.

Ex: When Mike **arrived**, John was watching TV.

**WHILE + Action in PAST CONTINUOUS** , action in PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST SIMPLE.

Ex: - While I **was talking** on the phone, the doorbell rang.  
- While James **was watching** TV, Beth was doing her homework.

# **Future tenses**

**Will / be going to**

## FUTURE SIMPLE (will) - FORM

Will + base form of the verb

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I <b>will play</b> with you	I <b>won't play</b> with you	<b>Will I play</b> with you?
You'll <b>play</b> with me	You <b>will not play</b> with me	<b>Will you play</b> with me?
He /She/It <b>will play</b> with you	He /She/It <b>will not play</b> with you	<b>Will He /She/It play</b> with you?
We'll <b>play</b> with you	We <b>won't play</b> with you	<b>Will we play</b> with you?
You <b>will play</b> with me	You <b>will not play</b> with me	<b>Will you play</b> with me?
They <b>will play</b> with me	They <b>won't play</b> with me	<b>Will they play</b> with me?

## BE GOING TO – FORM

Subject + Verb to BE in present + GOING TO + verb base form

### AFFIRMATIVE

I am going to play football

You are going to play football

He is going to play football

She is going to play football

It is going to play football

We are going to play football

You are going to play football

They are going to play football

### NEGATIVE

I am not going to play...

You aren't going to play...

He isn't going to play...

She isn't going to play...

It isn't going to play...

We aren't going to play...

You aren't going to play...

They aren't going to play...

### INTERROGATIVE

Am I going to play...?

Are you going to play...?

Is he going to play...?

Is she going to play...?

Is it going to play...?

Are we going to play...?

Are you going to play...?

Are they going to play...?

## FUTURE SIMPLE (will) - USES

1. Make predictions about the future, based on what we think.

Ex: Maybe it **will rain** tomorrow.

2. Take decisions at the moment of speaking.

Example: I'm tired. **I'll go** to bed

## BE GOING TO – USES

1. Talk about future plans not specified yet.

Ex: I'm **going to do** my homework this afternoon.

2. Make predictions with obvious evidences.

Ex: Look at that black cloud!! It **is going to rain** in a minute.

## FUTURE SIMPLE (will) / BE GOING TO – **TIME ADVERBS**

**Tomorrow**  
**Tomorrow morning**  
**Tomorrow afternoon**  
**Tomorrow night**

**In a few days**  
**In a year**  
**In 2020**

**Next month**  
**Next week**  
**Next year**  
**Next summer**

**This evening**  
**This afternoon**

**Soon**