

### What's wrong with these sentences?

Yesterday I am playing football.

Yesterday I played football.

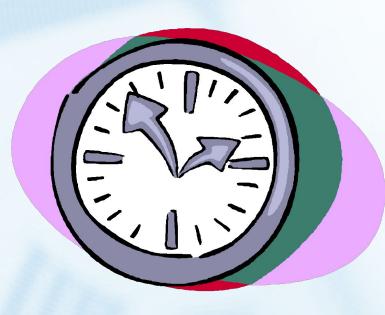
Tomorrow I went to the zoo.

Tomorrow I am going to the zoo.

At the moment I have washed the dishes.

At the moment I am washing the dishes.

### Tenses



### Past, Present or Future?

Yesterday I played football.

**PAST** 

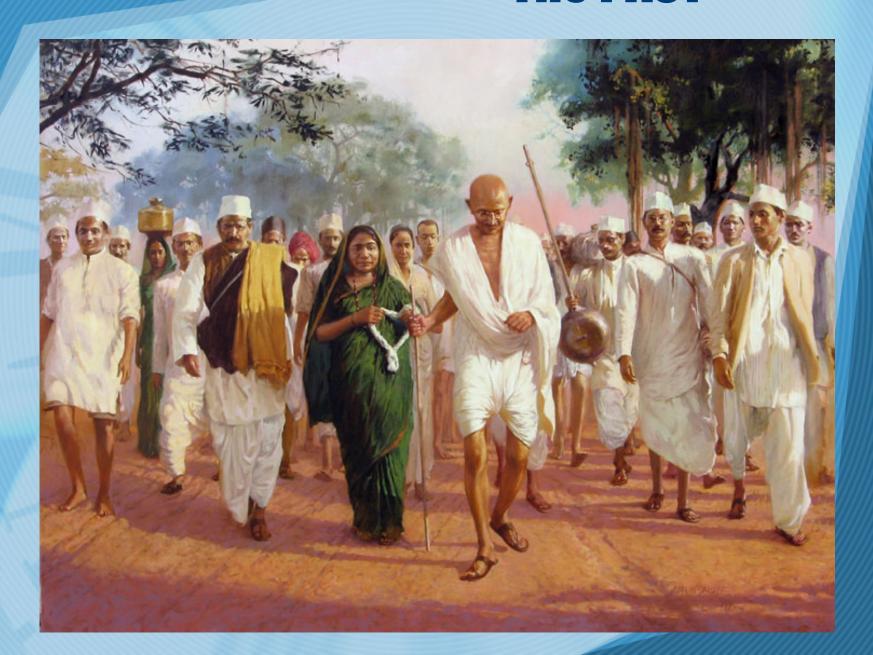
Tomorrow I am going to the zoo.

FUTURE

At the moment I am washing the dishes.

PRESENT

### **The PAST**



### The PRESENT



### **The FUTURE**



### The Past

This is when an event has already happened.



- I <u>walked</u> across to buy some sweets from the shop.
- I <u>ran</u> down the lane with the dog.

### The Present

This is when an event is actually happening.



- I <u>am walking</u> across to buy some sweets from the shop.
- I run down the lane with the dog.

### The Future

This is when an event has not taken place yet.



- I will walk across to buy some sweets from the shop.
- I will run down the lane with the dog.

### Look at each of these sentences and decide what tense it has been written in.

Past

We went for a walk.



George will rush into school today.



United beat City 6-0 last week



Mum will be driving me to school today.



I smell my dinner cooking in the kitchen.

Prakash will be coming for lunch on Sunday.



### PRESENT

### **FUTURE**



run

Write sentences in the past, present and future tense.

### PRESENT

### **FUTURE**



run

Yesterday I ran.

### **PRESENT**

### **FUTURE**



run

I am running.

### PRESENT

### **FUTURE**



run

Tomorrow I will run.

### PRESENT

### **FUTURE**



Write sentences in the past, present and future tense.

### PRESENT

### **FUTURE**



Yesterday I played football.

### **PRESENT**

### **FUTURE**



At the moment I'm playing football.

### **PRESENT**

### **FUTURE**



Tomorrow I'm going to play football.

### Simple Present Tense

### Simple Present Tense is used:

- When you are referring to habitual actions--actions that you always or never do
- When you are referring to unchanging truths
- When you are making general statements of fact

### Examples

- (habit) He always comes late to class.
- (unchanging truth) The sun rises in the east.
- (general statement of fact) They are friendly.

### **Indicators**

Always

Whenever

Everyday

Usually

Often

Frequently

Sometimes

Rarely

Occasionally

Never

### **Form**

I study

You study

S/he/it studies

We study

They study

I wait

You wait

S/he/it waits

We wait

They wait

# Simple Past Tense

### The Simple Past Tense is Used:

- When an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past--in other words, when an activity or situation is completed in the past
- To refer to past habits

### Examples

- (Completed action in the past) He was late to class yesterday.
- (Completed action in the past) We arrived three weeks ago.
- (Past habit) She always wrote a letter to her mother on Sunday night.

### **Indicators**

Last night, week, year, month, Saturday, semester, etc.

Yesterday

Ago

### **Form**

**I** studied

You studied

S/he/it studied

We studied

They studied

I waited

You waited

S/he/it waited

We waited

They waited

# Simple Future Tense

### The Simple Future Tense is Used:

 To indicate that an activity or event will take place at a time in the future

### Examples

- When I'm retired, I will travel.
- Next week, we will work on punctuation.
- He will go to fix his car tomorrow.
- Our plane will depart at noon next Friday.

### **Indicators**

**Tomorrow** 

Next Saturday, week, month, year, etc.

### **Form**

I will stay

You will stay

S/he/it will stay

We will stay

They will stay

I'll stay

You'll stay

S/he/it'll stay

We'll stay

They'll stay

### **The Present Progressive Tense**

**Sometimes called the Present Continuous Tense** 

### The Present Progressive Tense is Used:

- When an activity is in progress now at the moment of speaking
- When an activity began before now and continues into the future without stopping.
- When an activity is temporary.
- When an activity is developing and changing.

#### Examples

- I'm explaining something to the class right now.
- He's taking 5 classes this semester.
- She is understanding English more and more because she moved into the dorm.

#### Present Progressive

be + V-ing

Actions Happening Right Now

I am talking to the class.

The students are wearing shoes.

• Extended Present Actions (which may not be happening at the moment of speaking)

We are studying clauses this semester.

Mark is training for a marathon this month.

• Temporary Actions

I am staying with friends, but I plan to leave soon.

#### **Indicators**

Right now, at this moment

Still

This year, week, month, etc.

As we speak

## **Present Progressive Forms**

Singular	Plural
I am watching	We are watching
You are watching	You are watching
He, she, or it is watching	They are watching

## **The Past Progressive Tense**

**Sometimes called the Past Continuous Tense** 

- This tense is used to refer to activities continuously in progress around a time in the past.
- Example: They were eating when the taxi arrived.
- Form: was or were + verbing

To describe an action that was <u>in</u> progress over a period of time in the past.

We were hiking for many hours before we reached the summit.

- \*I was hating the hike down.
- Happened in the past
- Occurred over a period of time

• Two actions in progress at the same time in the past

While I was talking on the phone, he was watching TV.

He was watching TV while I was talking on the phone.

• An action interrupted by another action

While I was taking a shower, the phone rang.

#### **Past Progressive Forms**

Singular	Plural
I was working	We were working
You were working	You were working
He, she, or it was working	They were working

#### Progressive Forms

• The future progressive form of a verb expresses action or a condition that was continuing at some time in the future.

Eg. We will be watching a scary show.

• The future progressive form consists of the helping verb will be and the future participle.

### **Future Progressive Forms**

Singular	Plural
I will be watching	We will be watching
You will be watching	You will be watching
He, she, or it will be watching	They will be watching





# Rewrite the sentence using the progressive form of the verb

Past tense

Example: Carrie <u>planned</u> an extended hike. Carry was planning an extended hike

Past Progressive Tense

## Rewrite the sentence using the progressive form of the verb

- 1. Sean plays computer games.
  Sean is playing computer games.
- 2. The horses trotted around the track.

  The horses were trotting around the track.
- 3. This machine will work.

  This machine will be working.

#### Using Progressive Forms

Serena will hurry to her dance class. Serena will be hurrying to her dance class. 5. Harry and Sally take piano lessons. Harry and Sally are taking piano lessons 6. The Ryans vacation at the beach. The Ryans are vacationing at the beach. 7. Sharon and Joel cleaned the garage. Sharon and Joel were cleaning the garage

# Rewrite the sentence using the progressive form of the verb

- 8. Courtney will visit her grandmother. Courtney will be visiting her grandmother.
- 9. I watch television with my best friend.

  I am watching television with my best friend.

  friend.
  - 10. Billy typed a letter to his cousin.

    Billy was typing a letter to his cousin.